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Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, Clare (Vol.3)

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861

Assorted letters, extracts, sketches and maps, relating to the history, genealogy, antiquities and topography of Co. Clare, with particular reference to its churches, castles, forts and holy wells.

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O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Ancient territories of Thomond. With title page.

13 February 1840

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Annotations and references, written and compiled by John O'Donovan, concerning the history, topography and genealogy of the territory of Thomond. Included are extracts from the poetry of O'Heerin and Maoilín Óg Mac Bruaideadha and the 'Annals of the Four Masters', a list of castles and their owners and genealogical information concerning the O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'Dea, MacNamara and O'Loughlin families.

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Letters & Extracts
relative to
Ancient Territories
in
Thomond.

1841.

Ordnance Survey.

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Ancient territories

in

Thomond, By. I. d. d.
Feb^y 13th 1841.

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of the ancient territories of Thomond,

The territory or country of Thomond is generally supposed to have been coextensive with the present county of Clare and this was considered to be the real extent of that territory in the reign of Queen Elizabeth as appears from an account of the subdivisions &c. of the County of Clare preserved in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14. in which the following passage occurs: "The county of Clare containeth whole Thomond, being in length from Leymeconcollan [léim conculaínn] to Killaloe XIV miles, and in breadth from Limerick to Beallaleenue xxv miles, which of ancient time was divided into ix Troughsides or hundreds, and is now appointed to be conteyned in viii baronies, to be named as followeth" &c. But, according to the ancient Irish writers, Thomond, or the country of the Dalcassians, was originally far more extensive, for its extent is described to be from Leim Conchulainn, now Loophead, to Slighe Sala, now Ballaghmore, in the Bar. of upper Ossory, a few miles to the North East of Roscrea, and from the mountain of Echtghe, now Slieve Aughtee, on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway, to Sliabh Eibhlíne, now Slichte Cilim, or the twelve great hills of Feilim, in the County of Tipperary. The country extending from the Shannon to Galway Bay and the mountain of Echtghe originally belonged to the province of Connaught, but Lughaidh Meann, the son of King Conell of the Swift horses, drove the Connacians out of it and added it to Munster, to which province it belonged ~~ever~~ ^{ever since} until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it was again made a part

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of Connaught, but it was again added to Munster in the reign of James at the request of the Earl of Thomond; the best guide to follow in tracing the boundaries of the principality of Thomond as it stood in the middle ages is the Diocese of Killaloe with some few exceptions. Thus we are told in the ancient authorities that the kingdom of Thomond extended ~~extended~~ eastwards to Birr, to Ballaghmore in Ossory to Sliabh Eibhlinne and Llankeen, and by turning to Beau-
 fort's ecclesiastical map, we shall find that the boundary of the diocese of Killaloe meets that of Meath at Birr, that of Ossory at Ballaghmore near Burris in Ossory, and the archdiocese of Cashel at Llankeen near Burrisoliagh in the County of Tipperary, and the boundary extends across the mountain of Keeper hill, which is the largest of the Sliabh Eibhlinne range. From this agreement we may safely conclude that the ancient boundaries of the kingdom of Thomond are preserved on this east and south-east side ~~are preserved by those of the present diocese of Killaloe~~. But its boundaries on the south side of the Shannon must be obtained from other sources, it having been too extensive a territory to be placed in one diocese. Let us next try how we can fix its limits on the south side. In *Maughlin's Wars of Thomond*, the extent of the country of the O'Brien ^{in the year 1194} is described as follows: "After the death of his father, the towering warrior Donogh Cairbreach O'Brien assumed a powerful sway over the beautiful and delightful territories of Thomond. The extent of his kingdom was from the celebrated Leim Conchullin [Loophead] to Ath na Boraimhe [Ballina at Killaloe] and from the borders of Birra [now Birr] to Knock Aine Ghlaich [Knockany near Breff in the County of Limerick] and from Eoganacht of the ^{smooth} plain of Cashel to the north of the white rocky Burren."

We learn however from more ancient documents preserved

in the books of Lecan^③ and Ballymote that Thomond, or the country of the Dal Caig, was originally even more extensive than it is described ^{to be} in the Wars of Thomond. In the account of the division of Munster between Eogan Mor and Cormac Cas, it is expressly mentioned that the country of the latter extended southwards as far as the mountain of Beann abhrat Sleibhe Casin [at Sidpatrick to the south of Kilmallock] and that its boundary extended from a cairn on that mountain called Garn Fearadhaigh to Bruce on the River Maigue, and that this river formed the boundary thence to the Shannon. According to this document all that part of the county of Limerick lying to the east of the River Maigue belonged to the country of the Dal Caig, but though this may have been the case in the times of Eogan More and Cormac Cas, according to the will of their father Ailiol Olum, I do not believe that the Dal Caig continued to have dominion ^{in the middle ages} over all this tract lying to the south of the Shannon and to the east of the Maigue, for we learn from the life of St. Senanus of Scattery Island that the King of the Hy-Figeinte, ^{who was of the Eugenian line} claimed Scattery island and all the Islands of Limerick; and the annals of the Four Masters place the City of Limerick, ^{which is several miles east of the Maigue} in the territory of Hy-Figeinte. The life of St. Senan also places the church of Donaghmore in the same territory, which shews that the Hy-Figeinte encroached upon the original territory of the Dal Caig, but we have no guide to follow in tracing the east boundary of the country of the Hy-Figeinte unless we make it coextensive with the Diocese of Limerick, and by so doing we shall find ^{perfectly agree with} nothing in history to contradict it.

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^{old} ~~but~~ every thing will square. But if we make the River Maigue the east boundary of the Hy- Finginte we shall find several passages ^{in history} to contradict that assumption, for Kilmallock ^{which is east of the Maigue} is stated in ancient documents published by Bolgan to be situated in the territory of Cairbre which was a subdivision of Hy- Finginte, and Drommin parish which is also east of the River Maigue is called in the annals of Inish-fallen and of the Four Masters Drommin iú Chléirín, i.e. the hill or ridge of O'Cléirín, who was one of the ^{senior} ~~subchiefs~~ ^{chiefs} of Guibre in Hy- Finginte. Again we find that Decret O' Donovan, who according to history were located at Broom and Bruere, is said to have possessed all the Barony of Coshma in the reign of King John, when he built the castle of Broom. See Lewis's Topographical Dictionary. Dr. Smith also in treating of the history of this family says that they came first into the County of Cork from the Barony of Coshma in the County of Limerick, where they built the famous castle of Broom. Their locality in this barony is also corroborated by O' Heerin, who states in his topographical poem that O' Donovan ^{and} possessed the territory of Cairbre Nobhdha free of tribute, had the lands along the sluggish Maigue, and the plains down to the Shannon.

Dual o' O' Donnabáin Dún Cuirc
 An t-ir-ri-na t-ir longpurt
 Ba leir gán éor fo'n Máir moll
 Ir na cláir p'ior co Sionoinn

Hereditary to O' Donovan of the Fort of Bore [Bruere]
 Is this territory, as a territory of encampment
 He possessed without tribute [the lands] along the
sluggish Maigue
 And the plains down to the Shannon

By the lands along the Maigue O'Heerin here evidently means the Barony of Coshma which means along the Maigue for the name is in Irish coir máir i.e. along the Maigue. It may be ~~here~~ urged that "along the Maigue" may mean along that river on the west side, but the situation of the present barony of Coshma, the greater part of which lies ^{on} ~~at~~ the east side of the Maigue is the best evidence of what the ancient Irish meant by the name, and must now be received to prove what O'Heerin meant by "along the sluggish Maigue".

From the above references to the territory of Hy- Finginte and the fam

(5) families located in it, we may ^{during the middle ages} conclude with some safety that (7) it was coextensive with the present diocese of Limerick, excepting only that ^{small} part of it lying on the north side of the Shannon, and that all the Diocese of Emly was included in the Country of the Dal Cair.

I shall Having premised so much ~~we~~ venture to define the limits of the country of the Dal Cair commonly called Thomond as follows:

The principality of Thomond, generally called the Country of the Dal Cair, comprised the entire of the present County of Clare; ^{the parishes of Miscalta and Clonrush in the County of Galway;} the entire of Ely O'Carroll, the baronies of Skerrian Upper and Lower Ormond, Ooney and Arva, and somewhat more than the western half of the barony of Blamwilliam in the County of Tipperary; ~~and~~ the baronies of Ooneybeg, Coonagh, ^{and} Clamwilliam, and the eastern halves of the baronies of Small County and Coshlea in the County of Limerick.

Having thus defined according to the best historical evidence, ~~Having now defined the extent and boundaries of Thomond,~~ I shall at once proceed to point out the number and extent of the territories comprised in that part of it included in the present County of Clare, which was considered in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to be the country properly called Thomond or north Munster. I shall begin at the north with Burren and Corcomroe and proceed in a south western direction so as to take in all the country ^{which had been} occupied by the families of ^{the} Rudrician race before they were dispossessed by the O'Briens and other families of the race of Cormac Cas.

I.

Corcomroe East, or Burren in Irish Boirneann.

The name and extent of this territory are preserved in those of the modern barony. Beauford, in his wild conjectures on the significations of the names of Irish territories published in the 11th number of Vallancey's Collectanea,

14/c/1/1(V) asserts

(19) asserts that the name of this territory signifies "the distant or external country, and that it was also denominated Hy-Lochlean, or the district on the waters of the sea". But these assertions which are but the wild speculations of one who had no acquaintance with the ancient or modern language of Ireland, are erroneous in every point of view, for we have ^{the} authority of the ancient Irish glossaries for proving that Boireann signifies a rocky district, being compounded of bópp great and onn, a stone or rock, a meaning which is borne out by all the places bearing the name in Ireland. Again the territory of Burren was never called Hy-Lochlean, but the chiefs were called O'Loughlin, after the establishment of surnames, from Lochluinn the chief of the territory in the reign of Callaghan Caskel, not from their territory ~~itself~~ as Beauford would have us believe. The name Lochluinn does not appear in Irish history till the 9th century, and there is every appearance of probability that the Irish borrowed it, as well as Manu, Randal, Amlaff, and many other names from the Danes and other Scandinavian rovers who had obtained territories in Ireland, and formed intermarriages with many Irish families. The natural name, or name derived from the natural features of this territory is Boireann, but it had another name from the tribe who inhabited it, namely Corcomroe East ^{*}. Previously to the tenth century that tract of country included in the Diocese of Kilfenora was called Corcomroe Ninuis from the race of Modmadh Ninuis located in it, but after the establishment of family names the principal family of this people split into two factions and divided the territory into two ^{nearly equal} parts, which

* Hy-Lochlean as Beauford says

which they styled East and West Corcomroe, the former being ruled by O'Conor, and the latter by his rival and relative O'Loughlin. There are however instances of O'Conor having become chief of the two divisions long after the formation of them and after the establishment of surnames, and vice versa of O'Loughlin having extended his sway over O'Conor and the West Corcomroe but in the fourteenth century they became two chiefs independent of each other and of separate interests.

The facts above stated are proved by a passage in Magrath's Wars of Thomond at the year 1311, where the castle of Crioth-mhaille, now Bughwill, ^{in the S.E. of Burren} is placed in the territory of Corcomroe East, and from the fact that the monastery of Burren is ^{and by the natives to this day} in ancient documents called the monastery of Corcomroe.

The relationship of the families of O'Conor and O'Loughlin, the two most powerful of the Corcomroe, and their descent from Meadhrnadh, will appear from the following genealogical table.

(12)

Fergus, King of Ulster

Core Ruadh

Cochaidh

Teodai

Ollamna

Meadhruadh, a quo Core Meadhruaidh

Aithbleitha

Aedh Gnai of the Broad Spear

Ath Corb

Neachtain

Onche

Oscar

Erce

Mesin Dalack or duil liath, i.e. the grey-eyed

Coscuar

Cubruic

Proc

Mac Tail from whom Carn mic Tail, now Carn Connachtach is named

Amrigen

Seanach

Felene or Calchen

Maeldubh

Baithallach

Dubhdachriach

Mac Laech

Rechtabhru

Dubnuilt

Flaithbheartach, died Anno Dni 871, he was chief of Corcomroe

Beat lord of Corcomroe died 916

Breachtadh Samradun
died 899

Flann, lord of Corcomroe, died 902
Bigei, from whom Gleann Bige is called

Macileachlainn

died 983 - Lochlainn a quo
Macileachlainn
Amblave

Conchobhar, a quo O'Conor Corcomroe, occisus 1002

Conchobhar mac

Macileachlainn, occisus 1027

Conor. died 1104.

1169. Macileachlainn king of
Conor Lethderg 1168.
Congalach
Donogh
Anadhuach
Brian
Donogh
Brian

Lochlainn, 1113.
Cathal
Cathal
Donnell
Felim, the hospitable, died 1365.
Conor
Brian
Conor
Donogh 1471.

(73)

The following historical notices of this people and territory occur in the annals of the Four Masters.

A.D. 703. The battle of ^{Corc Mo Dhuadh} Corcomroe was fought this year in which Ceiliochair, the son of Coman, was killed.

737. Flann Feorna, lord of Corca Mo Dhuadh, died

871 Flaithbheartach, the son of Dubhraic, lord of Corca Mo Dhuadh Kinair, died [see pedigree]

899 Bruaitadh, the son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corcom Druadh died [see pedigree]

902. Flann, the son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corc Mo Dhuadh died [see pedigree]

916. Ceat, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corca Mo Dhuadh, died.

925. Anrothan, son of Maelgorm assumed the lordship of Corc Mo Dhuadh.

934. Anrudhan son of Maelgorm, lord of Corca Mo Dhuadh, died

983. Lochlainn, lord of Corcomroe, and Maileachlainn, the son of Cogcrach, died

987 Congal, son of Anrudhan, lord of Corcomroe, died

1002 Conchobhar, son of Maileachlainn, lord of Corcomroe, and Acher of the fast soldiers with many others were killed by the men of Umalla.

1027. Donogh, the son of Brian [Boru] marched with an army into Ofsory, where his people were defeated and the following persons were killed, viz. Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, lord of Siol Anmchadha, Donnell, son of Senchan, son of Flaithbheartach (heir apparent to the throne of Munster) Maileachlainn, ^{son of Conor} lord of Corca Mo Dhuadh, and the two sons of Cuilen, the son of ^{his} Conor, lord and tanist of Hy-Connillo, the two sons of Eigeartach, lord and tanist of Eoganact, ~~and~~ Eogan O'Guire [the son of Anluan, son of Kennedy] and many others not enumerated.

1045. Conghalach o' Loughlin, lord of Corcomroe, died

(14) 1055. The Dal-Cais under the conduct of Murrough O'Brien overran Corcomroe to plunder it, and they seized upon a great booty, but they were pursued, ^{the prey taken from them and} many of them were killed.

1060. Ondadh O'Loughlin, lord of Corcomroe, died.

1088. Corcomroe was thrice plundered this year by Roderic [O'honor] ^{who} and scarcely left any cattle or people without carrying off or killing on that occasion; three of the chiefs of Connaught however fell, by circumvention, viz Gilla Cairthe, son of Cathal O'Mughroin, chief of the Clann Cathail, Cu Sinna, the son of Morogh Odar, chief of the Clann Tomaltaigh and the grandson of Gilla Christ Mac Echtighern, chief of Gorea Achlann.

1104 O'honor Corcomroe (honor, the son of Maelseachlainn) died

1113. Maelseachlainn O'honor, lord of Corcomroe, died.

1128. Fingirt, ^{armigha} Confessor of Corcomroe, died.*

1132. The son of Amhlau [or Amhlaff] O'Loughlin, lord of Corcomroe, was killed.

1135 Hugh O'honor, lord of Corcomroe, and Gumara Mac Conmara Mac Domhnail, lord of Hy-Caisin, were killed in the heat of a battle by [others of] the men of Thomond.

1149. Torlogh O'Brien marched into Connaught until they reached the plain of the Hy-Briuin [Bar. of Clare Co. Galway]; they took a great prey of kine, and destroyed the walls of the Dun of Galway; on this occasion O'Loughlin, lord of Corcomroe, was drowned in the River Galvy [river of Galway]

* The country of the Corcomroe comprises the entire of the diocese of Kilfenora, and this Amchmara or Synhedrus lived ⁱⁿ the ecclesiastical city of Kilfenora.

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Some say that this O'Loughlin whose name was Maileach-lainn, was killed at Annaghdown on the margin of Lough Corrib, and others that he was drowned in the river Galway, while the troops were demolishing the walls of the Dun or fort of Galway. See Pedigree of O'Loughlin as given in the Book of Lecan fol. 130, p. b.

1158 O'Donnell, lord of Corco-Uskein, was killed by O'Honor Corcomroe.

1168 Honor Lethderg, the son of Masilsaachlainn O'Honor, lord of Corcomroe, was killed by his brother's son.

1171. The men of Iar-Connaught, and a party of the Shilmurry [^{the} O'Honors & their correlatives] set out on a predatory excursion, plundered the west of Corcomroe, and carried off a countless number of Kine.

1175. The son of [Conor] Lethderg O'Honor Corcomroe was slain by Donnall O'Brien.

1300. Coughalach O'Loughlin, Bishop of Corcomroe [Kilfenora] a man of erudition and hospitality, died.

1361. Donogh O'Loughlin, lord of Corcomroe, died.

1364 Gilla na naomh O'Davaran, chief Brehon of Corcomroe, died.

1365. Felim the Hospitable, the son of Donnall O'Honor Lord of Corcomroe, illustrious for hospitality and activity in military exercises, died.

1389. Melaghlin Cam O'Loughlin, lord of Corcomroe, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

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1396. Lial O' Loughlin, lord of Corcomroe, was killed.

1422. Rory, the son of Conar O'Conor, lord of Corcomroe, was slain in his own town of Caislen na Dumbha (Doagh Castle) by his own kinsmen, the sons of Felim O'Conor.

1431. O'Conor of Corcomroe (Mortogh) was slain by the sons of his own brother.

1471. O'Conor of Corcomroe. (Conor, the son of Brian Oge) was slain at Schinch by the sons of Donogh O'Conor, his own fraternal nephews.

1482. Donnell, the son of Rory O'Conor, Lord of Corcomroe, died, and his brother Dermot assumed his place.

1490. Con, the son of Donnell O'Conor of Corcomroe, was slain by Cathal, the son of Conar O'Conor.

1564. The territory of Corcomroe [i.e. West Corcomroe, not including Burren or East Corcomroe] was granted to Donnell O'Brien.

1585. The revenues and mansion of [West] Corcomroe were granted to Torlogh, the son of Donnell, who was son of Conar O'Brien.

After this period the O'Conors Corcomroe are no longer mentioned as chieftains, and seem to have entirely sunk under the O'Briens.

The following notice of Corcomroe given in the Caitheaim Thoiridhealbhaigh and in the annals of Irishfallen under the year 1311, will shew that the present barony of Burren was then called East Corcomroe.

"A.D. 1311. A great hosting by Sir Richard de Glare: he marched
"into East Corcomroe accompanied by Dermot, son of Donogh,
"who was the son of Brian Roe O'Brien who encamped
"with his Irish forces
"at Cristumhail [now Craghwell in the parish of Barron]
"in the East of the Barony of Burren], while De Glare

with

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"with his English forces encamped at Cnoc Daingin^a
[now Dangan-hill] in the parish of Drumcrephy in the Barony
of Burren]

II. Corcomroe West.

After the original country of Corcomroe had been divided into two parts between the two rival chiefs O'Conor and O'Loughlin the eastern division went more generally by the name of Burren than by that of East Corcomroe, and O'Loughlin who, previously to the 14th century, ^{had been} was styled chief of Corcomroe, was afterwards called chief of Burren, while O'Conor who seems to be the senior of all the Corcomroe, retained the original name of the tribe for his Country. The extent of West Corcomroe is now preserved in the modern Barony of Corcomroe while that of East Corcomroe is preserved by the modern barony of Burren, the great abbey of which is still called the abbey of Corcomroe. O'Loughlin retained all his division of Corcomroe ^[i.e. Burren] till the time of Cromwell, but O'Conor's country was granted to Sir Donnell O'Brien in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as appears from the annals of the Four Masters already quoted and from a list of the castles of O'Conor's country preserved in a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin E. 2. 14. in which all the castles of Tuogh Morey Conor are set down as belonging to Sir Donnell O'Brien or Teige Mac Murrough O'Brien except one, namely Inyodymari [Ennistimon] which was left to O'Conor himself.

The list above referred to places the following parishes and Castles in O'Conor Corcomroe's country.

"The Barony of Tuogh Morey Conor containing Corcomroe and is
"ploughlands after like rate xii; Sir Donnell O'Brien, Knight, chief
"in the same.

Parishes
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Parishes

14

1. Vicar of Kylburg
2. Vicar of Lonayne
3. Vicar of Killoleagh
4. Vicar of Aughtory
5. Vicar of Killaspule
6. Vicar of Kiltan
7. Vicar of Tomolyne
8. Vicar of Bluny.

The present names of the parishes in the Barony of Carcomrae are very different from those in the above list. They are as follows:

1. Killynora
2. Killaspuglonane
3. Killeilagh
4. Kiltoraght
5. Kilmacreehy
6. Kilshanny
7. Kilmahanee
8. Bloney.

It is possible that a total change has been made in the parishes of this Barony since the above list was made.

The names are so different that it is impossible to identify them with any certainty. Tomolyne No. 7 in the list is now the name of a townland containing the ruins of a church, but it gives name to no parish at present. Kiltan No. 6 of the list is probably the present Kilshanny (Cill-toeany). There is no parish name at present which corresponds with Aughtory No. 4 of the list.

Castles

(15)

Gentlemen

(21)

(19)

Inysdymon	O'Connor
Glan	Sir Donnell
Ballighanyre	Sir Donnell
Tullowmore	Sir Donnell
Infante	Teige Mac Murrough
Ballyngowne	
Insheovee	
Ballighany	
Ravine	
Beancorse	Sir Donnell O'Brien
Cahirmenaynt	Teige Mac Murrough
Tullagh	Sir Donnell O'Brien
Leymenagh	Teige Mac Murrough
Dunegoir	Sir Donnell O'Brien
Dunnycphellem	Teige Mac Murrough
Knockfyne	
Tuomolyn	Conogher Maglanchy
Ballenelaghyn	Teige Mac Murrough
Beallaghe	
Loughbuligin	
Kylmura	
Dughe	Sir Donnell O'Brien
Lyscanvire	

14/1/1(x)

From the above list which was made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth it appears that Sir Donell O'Brien and his relative Feige Mac Murrough O'Brien had got possession of all the Castles of O'honor's Country excepting that of Ennistemon alone which was left to the original proprietor O'honor forcamrae.

III.

Ibrickan in Irish *Uí Bricáin*.

This territory was a part of the Country of the Corca-
Waskin until towards the end of the twelfth century
when the Leinster family of Mac Gorman settled in
it under the auspices of O'Brien. This family flour-
ished a long time in Leinster under the tribe name of
Fhy-Bairche as being descended from Daire Bar-
rach, son of Cathaon illo, monarch of Ireland in
the second century. Their country comprised the Barony
of Slieve-Margy in the Queen's County, and a part of
the level plain around the town of Carlow. The
last notice which occurs of them as chiefs of this
territory in Leinster is at the year 1142, where it
is stated that "Donogh, the son of Hugh Mac Gor-
man, lord of Fhy-Bairche, was slain by Gilpatrick, son
of Donogh Fitzpatrick [Mac Giolla-Padraig] lord
of Osory." It is highly probable that they were
driven out by the lord Walter De Kiddleford
who became master of all this tract about Carlow
towards the end of the 12th Century. The first

(21)

of this family who settled in Munster was Morthogh
the son of Donogh Mac Gorman, whose descendants
bore the tribe name of Hy Breacain from their
great Lagenian ancestor Breacan or Bracan
the ^{grand-}son of Daire Barrach. The expulsion of the
Mac Gormans from their original territory and their dis-
persion into various parts of Ireland are recorded in
the following lines by Maolmhuirige Mac Brody.

From the country of Hy-Bairche in the eastern province
A party of them proceeded into Ulster
And another party into Osney-Cliaich
Where they settled at Daire Sen-liath
They peopled Osney of the lucid borders
And then were called Blann-Gorman
The youths of Bearma, who had migrated westwards
With a Lagenian battalion and cattle.

Out of this country [Osney] they proceed - to shun their patrimony
The territories of Hy-Bairche and Hy-Buidhe
But found not a ^{country} settlement like them.

They selected after migrating to the West
Hy-Breacain - a heathy land

A gloomy land, but prosperous after them
Under the ^{distinguished} select race of fair Brian [the O'Brians]
This tribe of ever-living fame have been
During a period of four hundred years
Supporting poets, and feeding the poor
Over this fair-glebed plain of cooling breezes.

(22)

(18)

In 1165, Fergal O'Molloy, lord of Feara-seall and
Kinel-Tiachraich, famed for his valor and hospitality of
the men of Meath, was killed by the Fly-Bracain.

q. Where were the Fly-Bracain then located?

In 1563 The death of Mac Brody, Illane of
the Fly-Bracain and Fly-Fearmaic is recorded

19
 Se nealac aite aite sommar
 a phobabap i peylb.
 C'achal y schobap.

Donnan

Mac sammasa

q. dommayh

q. comelia

q. S Eam

q. Ouyb

q. domraba

q. commla

q. dommayh

q. concobap

q. commla

q. quich

q. Eyzizma

q. Samlap

q. Sommar

q. quich

q. donnet sommet m'asda
 zizha rambarpce do zuzim
 lazika jo. m'c donnet. zizha
 ormarce 7c. a. d. m. 1142.

q. zpreariz

q. ouaric ouy

q. Zorap

q. sunazap

q. Sommar aq' an fmo

q. eachach

q. Zorbdejn

q. Naoluna

q. Surbne

q. dommayh

q. comayo

q. sammasa

q. Pacac' zuzith

q. aonzura

q. rapca

q. bracap t bracap 10. \int
 nabapizap y bracap.

q. F43

q. samo bappaz

q. catap morn

q. an etdo zuzit zuzica do munnap do lazim do phoece dazit
 bappaz do puzi ormarce y zanzuz.

36
 30
 1080

14/0/1/1 (xii)

Cymro a momarice on ari cor. do zab oronz oioi a noltcoib
 yr oronz oile a nuarimb chae. fan ndome pnaizmg reynhae.
 Do honrad uazine an bignozil. clawzormarjad an uarym
 ozbaod chmna az potche rlar. deabao yr zrwioib zaylhan.
 Wan-zirfin le clormcay. tazaro pto ar reachna a nouzay
 Cymro o mbarce yr o mbyoe. moir ppiu coibee a coormulo
 Do tozgrad jari aeaot anall. yr breacay pwaoda an fearan
 Fonn doreao yr dazgrean na nryaz. fa cmeul bxfomria brry bryayn.
 Aza an oream ro yr bzebo blaio. po pte ceripe ceao bhadayn
 az mar dain az tozbaul ymaaz. yr an ectare bfeoban bxfomniayn.

— sent by lochlaino

Mailecht

Mac donch

q - Conzalaych

q - Gamlaorb

q - Mailecht do marbaod meamach duyn. i. y corcompuad y
 corcobannyn ~~do~~

q lochlaino do baydeo razaylhm.

Book of Lecan 131. a

Corca Bhaiscín East and West.

Name. All the Irish genealogists and historians agree that the Country of Corco-Bhaiscinn in the west of Thomond derived its appellation from the descendants of Cairbre Bascain, son of Conary the Great (the 122nd monarch of Ireland) and brother of Cairbre Riada, the ancestor of the Dal Riads of Scotland; for corc when thus prefixed to the name or cognomen of an ancestor always signifies, progeny, race or offspring, and is nearly synonymous with clann, cinel or slíocht. The descendants of this Cairbre Bascain inhabited this district ^{and were its chiefs} until the 11th century when the descendants of Mahon O'Brien conquered them.

Situation and extent.

Beauford in his absurd and impertinent Tract on ancient Irish Topography, asserts that Corca Bhaiscinn, which he makes signify the morass of the harbour or bay, is the name of an ancient district round the harbour of Cork, and from whence the present city has taken its name. But this assertion is so barefaced an imposition, that it is not worth notice, but ~~it~~ should be held up to eternal scorn, because Beauford could have obtained correct information on the subject in O'Flaherty's ^{"Harris's Wars"} Ogygia, and in O'Brien's Irish Dictionary. works published and in the hands of every Irish scholar and antiquary in his time.

Every Irish authority - Beauford excepted, if indeed, he deserve the name of authority, - places Corco-Bhaiscinn in the West of Thomond, and its exact extent is given in a description of the County of Clare preserved in a MS. in Trin. Col. E. 2.14, namely from Inishmore in the mouth of the Fergus to Loophead, and from the Shannon to the boundary of Hy-Brickan.

ref/c/1/1(xiii)

The original chiefs of the territory of ^{East} Corca-Vaskin were the O'Donnells, but they sunk under the MacMahons, - the descendants of Brian Boru - in the eleventh century. They have however retained some property in the territory to this day, and are far from being extinct. The following pedigree of O'Donnell of Corca-Vaskin as ^{copied} given by Duaid Mac Firis from ancient MSS. will shew that his line has flourished in this territory from a very remote period

1. Conor O'Donnell ^{the} Bishop, son of
2. Mortogh, who was the son of
3. Niall
4. Fer-leighin
5. Niall
6. Conor
7. Mortogh
8. Rory
9. Melaghlin
10. Hugh
11. Donnell
12. Aengus
13. Dermot
14. Niall
15. Donogh
16. Teige
17. Hugh
18. Donnell
19. Hugh, his brother Anselis was killed
in 1094 by his cousin Anselis
20. Donnell, a quo O'Donnell
21. Dermot <sup>killed in the battle of Clontarf
A.D. 1014</sup>
22. Flann: his son Morogh died in 918
23. Flannabradh
24. Hugh
25. Donnell
26. Duw-Conda
27. Athail
28. Dallan
29. Noe
30. Tomcharth ⁱⁿ whom the East and West Corca-Vaskin meet.
31. Corb
32. Lughaidh
33. Oilioll Bapchaoin a quo
the Corca-Vaskin
A.D. 165 - 84 Son of Conaire, King of Ireland

The pedigree of O'Baskin, chief of West Corco-
-Waskin is thus given by Mac Firbis:

Catharnach

Mac-Raith

Baisgin

Brian

Morogh

Catharnach: his son Feriada was killed by the Danes in 862, and his
son Lema died in 913.

Adh Roin, died A.D. 807.

Rechtabrach

Aithechta, slain in 717.

Talmach

Laidgin

St. Senan Baodán

Gerriginn Dondan

Cobthach Mongan

Corp

Bols — Cet, who ~~was~~ was baptized by St. Patrick together with his five
brothers on the south side of the Shannon.

Dece

Somchadh

Corp

Lighaidh

Oilioll Baschaoim, a quo Corco-Bhaiscinn.

Colgan describes the situation of Carco-Bhascinn as follows in a note on the life of St. Senan. Acta SS. p 539 (note 535)

"Corca Bhascind. Est regio maritima Tumonia, seu Comitatus de Glace, illud nomen sortita a Carbno Baschasin, ejus posterii ad multa tempora rerum ibi potiebantur ut nostri passim tradunt antiquarii."

This territory was divided into two parts at a very remote period, as appears from the pedigree of O'Donnell above given in which it is stated that the family of Corca-Vaskin East branched off from the family of West Corca Vaskin, at Iamchadh, the third in descent from Ailioll Baschasin the progenitor of both, but we have no ~~ancient~~ Irish authority to prove the boundary between both, older than the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is probable however that the ^{present} boundary between them was then well known. According to this authority the territory of Corca Vaskin west was coextensive with the Barony of Moyarta (but which was more extensive then than it is now) and that of Corca Vaskin east was coextensive with the present barony of Glenderalaw.

The account of the County of Glace preserved in the College Library (E. 2. 14) places the following parishes and castles in the territory of Corca-Vaskin east.

"The Baronie of Bloynerala conterynge East
" Borkewacken and is ploughlands after like rate
" xxv. Toge Mac Mahone, chiefe in the same.

Parishes

Vicar of Kylearagh
 Vicar of Kylcoridan (Kilcredan)
 Vicar of Killeymurry.

This list of
 parishes is un-
 questionably de-
 fective: see list
 given in Book
 of Royal Writings.

LoD

Castles.

Gentlemen

Dangen-Mybucke	Tege Mac Mahon
Clonmetheralla	The same
Cahiracoon	The same,
Ballanacollman	The same,
Derecrossan	The same,
Coroberighane	Tege Mac Conor O'Brien
Dunegrook	Tege Mac Moriortagh Cam.

"The Baronia of Moyartha which conteyneth West
 „ Corkewasken and is ploughlands after like
 „ rate xxv. Tirlagh Mac Mahon chiefe in the
 „ same.

Parishes

Vicar of Moyartha
 Vicar of Iniskatty
 Vicar of Kilmish
 Vicar of Killairde

certainly defec-
 -tive LoD

Castles

Enishkathy

Ballykettle

Carighowly [now Carrigaholt]

Moyartha ————

Dunlekill [now Dunlicky]

Dunsumayne ————

Dunmore ————

Dunbeg ————

GentlemenCharles Cahane. This man by inheritance is called a Courboe
(7. Coarba.)

James Cahane

Tirlagh Mac Mahon

The same.

The same

The same

Sir Donell O'Brien. Knight

The same ————

From this list it is evident that Corca Vaskin west was more extensive than the present Barony of Moyartha for it contained the parish of Killard, (in which the castles of Dunbeg and Dunmore are situated,) which is now considered to be (and is actually made to be) a part of the barony of Ibrickan. We have as yet discovered no document to prove when this parish was added to the Barony of Ibrickan.

It is necessary to remark that before the Mac Gormans settled in the territory of Ibrickan, that territory was a part of Corca Vaskin, for it appears from all
the

the ancient Irish documents² that the western part⁽³¹⁾
of the county of Clare from Blackhead and Gal-
-way bay to the Shannon belonged to two great
tribes, the Corcomroe and Corco-Vaskin, the
former possessing, as I have already stated, the
entire of the (Diocese of Kilfenora), comprising
the present baronies of Burren and Corcomroe
and the latter the present Baronies of Ibrickan,
Moyarta and Clonderalaw. But when the Mac-
Gormans were settled by O'Brien in the Barony
of Ibrickan (which occurred in the 12th century)
as has been already shewn) the territory of
the Corco-Vaskin, was limited to the Baronies
of Clonderalaw and Moyarta and the parish
of Killard in the south of the Barony of I-
brickan. We have no document to prove how
the barony of Ibrickan was divided between
the East and West Corco-Vaskin, but we
may conjecture with considerable safety that it
was divided equally or nearly so, between them.

The great Saint Senanus of Scattery Island was
a native of this territory, and of the people of
Corco-Bhaiscinn, being descended from Boic, the
son of Dece, who was baptized by St Patrick.
His life throws great light upon the original to-
pography of Corco-Vaskin, but it contains one error

144c/1/1^{which} (xv)

(32) which has caused great confusion, and which neither Colgan nor the more ingenious Lanigan were able to detect, namely that the island of Inis Cathaigh now Scattery Island in the Shannon opposite the town of Kibrush, belonged to Mac Tail, King of the Hy-Figinte. This is a glaring error, for it appears from the annals and pedigrees of those tribes that this Mac Tail was King of the Corca Vaskin, not of the Hy-Figinte, and consequently that this island was a part of the territory of the Corca-Vaskin. This error led Colgan into another very great one, viz that the territory of the Hy-Figinte was situated in the present County of Kerry, and that it extended from the south side of the Shannon opposite the island of Inis-Cathy to the summit of Slieue Luachra. This last inference, if admitted as truth, would ^{confuse} ~~confound~~ all the ancient topography of this part of Munster; but we are now able to detect the error at once, from our acquaintance with the real situation of the country of the Hy-Figinte. Keating, who was far better acquainted with the ancient topography of Munster than Colgan, states that the country of the Hy-Figinte was the plain of the County of Limerick, and this is demonstrated to be the fact by the Topographical poem of O'Heerin which places all the families descended from Fiacha Figinte, the progenitor of the Hy-Figinte, within the limits

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limits of the present County of Limerick.
But this, ^{and a few other errors} errors being corrected the life of St. Senan is a very important topographical document. It shews that the western point of the County of Clare extending from Traigh an Iarla [recte Traigh an Earlamha] a short distance to the west of Kilrush, to Loop-head, was originally called Iorras Iarthair i.e. the western Erris. This is the district now called the West by the inhabitants of Clare and Limerick especially those bordering on the Shannon.

The following annals of this territory will shew when the O'Donnells ceased to have sway in it, and when the Mac Mahons succeeded them. And here it may not be out of place to correct another error in the Irish life of St. Senan, which tends in no small degree to confuse the history of the ancient tribes of Thomond. I shall first translate the passage in which this error is expressed, and next go on to shew how it was originally committed or invented, and how it is to be corrected.

" When St. Patrick was preaching to the Hy-Figeinte and baptizing them at Donaghmore, the Corca Bhaiscinn with their king Bolc Mac Dece came ^{to him} in a fleet from the north across the Luimneach, and they entreated Patrick to preach to them on that day and to baptize. Patrick told them to wait till morning for ^{that} he was fatigued. The Corca Bhaiscinn replied, ' we cannot, for our Country is naked after us without youths to defend it, and our fleet is also without

14/c/1/1 (viii)

"youths, and it is necessary for us to hasten [back] to our
 "Country. Patrick afterwards went into his chariot so that
 "all might see him and hear his voice, and preaching the
 "word of God out of the chariot, they believed in God
 "and in him [Patrick]. Then Patrick baptized ~~them~~ in a
 "neighbouring river all the hosts, who gave great presents
 "to him. Patrick blessed them and said that Corca Bhais-
 "cinn would abound in wealth and riches for ever. After
 "which the Corca Bhaiscinn entreated of St. Patrick to
 "come with them to bless their country and to baptize their
 "wives, children and servants whom they had left after
 "them. Patrick replied I cannot go with you on this
 "occasion for I have not the power to ferry my people
 "across the river. The Corca Bhaiscinn replied: We
 "have a large fleet with us in which we will ferry
 "yourself and all your people across the river in
 "safety, and back again. Patrick refused again, say-
 "ing: I cannot leave the country in which I am until
 "it is all consecrated and blessed; and he pronounced
 "a blessing on the Corca Bhaiscinn, and left them
 "the ^{gift} victory of fleets. And moreover he said to
 "the Corca Bhaiscinn: Is there near at hand a
 "place from which I could obtain a view of your
 "country, that I might view it and bless it from
 "my seat in that place. There is, indeed, replied they, you-
 "der hill, viz Findine; and Patrick proceeded with them
 "to the top of the hill called Findine, and said: Is this
 "your country to the north of Luimneach as far as
 "the ocean to the West? It is, replied they. Does it ex-
 "tend, said Patrick, to yonder mountain to the north?

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"that is Sliabh Eilbhe in the country of the Corcomrae
" Innindais. It does not, said they. It will before the end of
" time said Patrick. Does your country extend as far as
" yonder mountain to the east? that is Echtgi in the
" land of O'Neapa. It does not, said they. It will
" after a lapse of time, said Patrick."

In this life the writer transfers to the Corca Bhaiscinn
what the original lives of St. Patrick say of the
Dal-Cais, but this is a gross error for the limits
of the country of the Corca Bhaiscinn were never ex-
- tended to the mountains of Sliabh Eilbhe and
Sliabh Echtgi, nor beyond what they were in St.
Patrick's time, but on the contrary they were circum-
- scribed and encroached upon by the Dal-Cais. But
this prophecy - which was evidently fabricated, - as
indeed all such post original prophecies were - af-
- ter the events had occurred, may, ~~be~~ with great pro-
- priety, be applied to the descendants of Carthann
Tionn, who was the head of the Dal-Cais in St. Pa-
- trick's time, for his descendants extended their ter-
- ritory not only to the mountains of Eilbhe and
Echtgi, but after a lapse of time deprived the
Corca Bhaiscinn of their territory and established
chiefs of their own race over it. The writer of the life
of St. Senan made this transfer in order to raise the fame
of the Corca Bhaiscinn of whom his favorite saint was
one, but he was not sufficiently acquainted with the
topography and history of Thomond to put this fabrica-
- tion in such a form as to impose on posterity for ever.
This writer also errs egregiously in stating that the
mountains of Eilbhe and Echtgi could be seen by

(36) St. Patrick from any hill near Donsoghmore in the present County of Limerick. It is now generally believed that the hill from the summit of which St. Patrick viewed and blessed Thomond, is the hill of Cnoc Phadruiq, situated about 4 miles to the west of the town of Aokeaton; but even from this lofty hill he could not obtain a view of the mountains Elbhe and Echtgi. It must be therefore acknowledged that this life of St. Senan was not written by a native of Thomond or Hy-Figeinte for such blunders in topography could not have been committed by any native of these districts. The Irish life of St. Senan, which was translated and published by Galgan ^{written} was by William O'Deoran, a Leinsterman.

35 (37)

Corca Baiscinn.

← w →
Ann 4 Mast —

A.M. 3790.

*Know the high grounds of
Moueln 3*
The Battle of Shalh Cailge against
the Maritne in the country of the Carca Bhaiscinn.

A.D. 165. In this year was killed Conaire mor
king of Ireland, from whose son Cairbre
(Baschain) the Baiscinnigh in Carca Bhaiscinn
are descended and named.

717. A battle was fought this year between the
Connacians and the Carca Bhaiscinn in
which was slain Mac Tolamnaigh.

799. A great wind-storm, thunder and lightning
occurred the day before the festival of St. Patrick
in this year; so that one thousand and ten
persons were killed in the country of
Corca Baiscinn; and so that the island
of Fite was divided into three parts.

807. Aodh Boim, lord of Corca Bhaiscinn,
died.

862. Cermad, son of Catharnach, chief
r/c 1/1 (xix) f

chief of Corca Bhaiscinn, was killed by the Danes.

A.D. 913. Lena, the son of Catharnach lord of Corca Bhaiscinn, died

918. Murohadh, the son of Flann lord of Corca Bhaiscinn, died,

1013. Donnell, son of Diarmaid, lord of Corca Bhaiscinn, was slain in the battle of Clontarf.

1094. Sinceslis [Stanislaus now Standish] son of Donnell was killed by Sissidh, son of Donnell i.e. by the son of his own brother.

1054. A predatory excursion by Hugh O'Connor king of Connaught into Corca Bhaiscinn and Tradraighe [Tradree] on which he took a great prey.

1150. Donnell lord of Corca Bhaiscinn was slain by O'Canor of Corcomoe.

1359. Morogh oge Mac Mahon, heir apparent
to

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to the Lordship of Corcobaiscinn was slain³⁵
by the OBriens.

A.D. 1383. Donogh an-chuil Mac Mahon Lord
of Corcobaiscinn died.

1399. Conor Mag Cormac, Bishop of
Raphoe, one of the Donnells of Corcobaiscinn
died.

1426. Torlogh Mac Mahon Bodhar (the deaf)
Lord of Corca Baiscinn, was killed at an
advanced age, in a nocturnal attack and
burned by his own kinsmen.

1432. Tergí O'Mahony [resté Mac Mahon] then
apparent to the Lordship of Corca Baiscinn
died.

1460. Donnell, the son of Dermott O'Mailly,
William O'Mailly and John O'Mailly went
upon a naval expedition with the sons of
OBrien to Corca Bhaiscinn against
Mac Mahon, but all these were slain before
they could reach their ships. Donnell

1461/1/1 (xx)

OBrien

O'Brien was taken prisoner and Mahon O'Brien wounded as they were on their way to their ——— vessel, and Mahon was drowned before he could arrive at his.

1483. Mahon O'Grifftha [now O'Griffy and Griffin] Bishop of Killaloe, a fountain of hospitality and wisdom, died, and was honorably interred in the monastery of the Canons [in Canon Island] in Corca Baiscinn.

1480. Donogh Mac Mahon, Lord of Corca Baiscinn died, and two Mac Mahons were established in his place. viz Brian, his own son, and Feige Roe, the son of Terlagh Mac Mahon.

1560. Mac Mahon Lord of East Corca Baiscinn, viz. Brian oge, the son of Brian, who was son of Terlagh, who was son of Feig, died, and Feig, the son of Morogh
who

(41)

who was son of Teige' Roe, who was son
of Torlogh, who was son of Teig assumed
his place.

1581. [David Fitzgerald, being in rebellion
set out one day, from the borders of Kerry
[in the north of the Co. of Limerick] in a cot
with 16 men, and went to Scattery Island,
where they stopped for that ~~time~~ night.]

As soon as Torlogh the son of Teig, who
was son of Morogh, who was son of Teig
Roe, who was son of Torlogh (vizt. the son
of Mac Mahon from East Carra Craicinn)
heard that David had passed by him, he
launched a vessel upon the Shannon in
the early part of the night, and sailed
with the men who were along with
him to [Scattery Island on which he
took David prisoner and conveyed him
to Limerick where he was executed.]

14/c/1/1 (xxv) 1589

1589. Teig an Duna, the son of Donogh, who was son of Mortogh, who was son of Donogh, who was son of Mortogh, who was son of [Brian] Ballach ancestor of the family Tuath na Seanna (i.e. of Carca Bhaiscinn) and of Shocht an Bhallaigh died.

1594. Mac Mahon (Teige, the son of Morogh, who was son of Teig Roe, who was son of Torlogh, who was son of Teige) Lord of East Carca Bhaiscinn, died, and his son of Torlogh Roe assumed his place.

1595. Torlogh, the son of Brian, who was son of Donogh, who was son of Donogh Bacach Lord of West Carca Bhaiscinn, a man of great fame and character throughout Ireland, if we consider (the smallness of) his patrimony (for he had but one cantred) died, and his son Teige Caach assumed his place.

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1599. Morteogh Cam, the son of Connor, who
was son of Mahon, who was son of Thomas,
from Cnoc an lacha in the territory of
East Carca Bhaiscinn, died in March.

1599. [Teige Caoch Mac Mahon took an
English] "which had been going astray
for some time" she put in at a harbour
in Western Carca Bhaiscinn near
Carrig an Chobhlaigh (Carrigaholt)

1600. O'Donnell going to plunder Thomond,
is encamped on the banks of the Tergus, he
sends forth plundering parties who ravaged
among others, the district extending from
Crag na Chiardhulhain in the lower
part of the frontiers of the territory of the
Islands to Cathair Murchada in
West Carca Bhaiscinn. R.

1602. [Teige Caoch Mac Mahon ^{was} having]

been slain by his ^{own} son at Beare by accident.]
 This Toge had been lord of West Corca
Bhaiscinn, but was banished from his
 patrimony three years before by the Earl
 of Thomond. —

The original extent of the country of the Corca-Bhais-
 cinn is still preserved in the Ecclesiastical division, which is
 the best guide to follow in ascertaining the original li-
 mits of the Country of this great tribe which was circumscribed
 from time to time by the encroachment of the O'Briens and
 their correlatives. The Liber Regalis visitationis places the
 following parishes in the deanery of Corca-Wackin:

- Isl. & — 1. Clonedagad
 Clond. — 2. Kilchrist
 Clond. — 3. Disert-Murhuly [Killysart]
 Clond. — 4. Killeddam
 Clond. — 5. Killafin
 Clond. — 6. Kilmurry & Clonderelagh
 Strick. — 7. Killarda [Killard]
 Clond. — 8. Killimure [Killimer]
 Clond. — 9. Kilnichill
 Moyart. — 10. Kilmaedunane
 Moyart. — 11. Kilrush
 Moyart. — 12. Kifferigh
 Moyart. — 13. Kilballikona
 Strick. — 14. Kilmurry
 Strick. — 15. Kilfarboy
 Moyart. — 16. Moifartah.

There can be no doubt that
 the original country of the
 Corca-Bhaiscinn comprised
 these sixteen parishes; and
 this fact being discovered
 the extent of the next
 territory adjoining it to
 the east, became as
 clear as day light, though
 it has puzzled me these
 two years to such a de-
 gree as ^{often have made me} to give up
 as impossible to be now
 determined: Quæ nunc
latent in lucem præferentur
ulterioris avi diligentia.

Ihy Cormaic.

Situation and extent.

The name of this territory, which was the ^{well} patrimonial inheritance of O'Fehin, is still known to the natives who say that the country of Ihy-Cormaic lies between the mountain of Sliabh Callain and the town of Ennis on the river Fergus. They all agree that it comprises the entire of the parish of Kilmaley, but they do not agree on its extent to the south east, but there can be no doubt of its exact extent. I was once of opinion that this territory was coextensive with the Barony of Islandp, but now it is clear that it was not, as the parish of Glendagad, ^{forming} the south west part of that barony, was a part of Corco-Bhaiscinn; but when this parish is cut away the remaining part of the barony is unquestionably the territory of Ihy-Cormaic. The parish of Kilmaley is still locally called Ihy-Cormaic, and the parish of Brumcliff is also called Ogormuck, in ecclesiastical documents. Hence we may safely conclude that the territory of Ihy-Cormaic extended from the mountain of Sliabh Callain to the mouth

14/c/1/1 (xxiii) of

of the Fergus. It was bounded on the north by the territory of Kinel-Fearmaic, on the East by the river Fergus which separated it from the territories of Hy-Caisin and Tradree, on the South by Corca-Bhaiscinn East, and on the west by the territories of Corca-Bhaiscinn East and the N.W. by the territory of Kinel-Fearmaic, which it meets at the mountain of Gleabh Gallain.

The following passage in the annals of the Four Masters will shew that this territory extended to the mouth of the Fergus.

A.D. 1573. A civil war broke out in Thomond. Seige the son of Conor O'Brien encamped with a large body of gallaglasses at a place called Ard na g-Cabog where the River Fergus mingles with the salt water. From this he marched (to wreak his vengeance on the inhabitants of the upper part of Thomond) through the eastern part of the territory of Hy-Cormaic until they touched the confines of the territory of Hy-Fearmaic, and they plundered the unfortunate people as they passed along: after which they proceeded to Killinaboy, &c.

This passage shews that Hy-Cormaic extends to the mouth of the river Fergus, for it is stated that Seige O'Brien's forces marched from Ard na g-Cabog which is at the mouth of ~~the~~ ~~mouth~~ of the Fergus, through the eastern part of the territory of Hy-Cormaic. This is enough.

The principal difficulties which attended the proving of the extent of this territory were these two: where did it meet the territory of the Corca-Bhaiscinn, and where did it meet that of the Kinel Cuallachta, which formed the
southern

southern portion of the Country of the Kinel Fear-
maic? These questions are now answered. (See map)

Origin of the name } Cannot be written at present;
and history } for all we know of this territory

is that its chief was called Othchir nan Hare, and
that he was not of Dalcaissian origin, but of
the race of Daire bearb, the ancestor of the
Fby-Figinte who were located at the other side
of the Shannon in the present County of Limerick.

See Keating, p. 27

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RIA

Kinel Fearmaic.

Extent proved.

This territory, which borrows its ^{usual} name from the trike name of the O'Dea's, is often called the upper Trincha ced or Contred of Dal Caig, it being the upper-most or most northern division of the original country of the Dal Caig, for we have seen above that the Barony of Burren lying to the north of it was not originally a part of the country of the Dal Caig, but of the Corcamgor. The inhabitants of this territory are called Aes ias Fergas i.e. the people located westwards of the River Fergus, because their country lies principally to the west of that river. (See pedigree of O'Dea in the Book of Lecan.)

The following passage in the annals of the Four Masters will give one a pretty correct idea of the extent of this Country of the mighty O'Dea.

1599. The Country of the Kinel Fearmaic was plundered this year by the O'Donnell's troops, who carried to Killinaloy where O'Donnell was encamped "all the spoils of the territory of Kinel-Fearmaic extending from Diseart to Glencolumbkille, and to Tullycummon; and from Glucain Bailchearnaigh [near Kilmacduagh] to Laim an eich."

This passage shews that the territory of the Kinel Fearmaic comprises the greater part of the Barony of

Inchiquin
14/C/1/1 (XXV)

(50) Inchiquin, but it will appear from other authorities that this territory comprised the entire of that Barony. The family of O'Griobtha (now O'Griffy and Griffin) located in Kinel Cuallachta were of this tribe, according to the pedigrees of the Dal gCais preserved in ancient Irish MSS; and hence their country was a subdivision of Kinel Fearmaic. Now the Kinel Cuallachta who took the family name of O'Griffy were located in the south-east part of the barony of Inchiquin and possessed the castles of ^{ie O'Griffy's town} Ballygriffy and Mogawna, and hence the territory of Kinel Fearmaic embraced all this side of the barony of Inchiquin. The extent of Kinel Cuallachta will appear from the following passage in Magrath's Wars of Thomond at the year 1318:

" De Clare ordered a battalion to proceed along the
" Fergus through the territory of Kinel Cuallachta
" [a subdivision of Kinel Fearmaic]
" as far as Magh Thomhnaigh, while he himself
" at the head of his great army marched directly
" westwards to Disert where the mansion of
" O'Dea then was &c. &c.

From this it is obvious that the territory of Kinel Fearmaic extended from Glen Columbkille to the south-east extremity of the present barony of Inchiquin. It remains next to be proved how far this territory extended to the south-west in the direction of the Ballan Mountain. A passage in the annals of the Four Masters will prove that

that the district of Brentie extending from the verge of the barony of Corcomroe to the summit of the Callan Mountain was a part of this territory, for it is called Brentie Fearmacach i.e. the Brentie or boggy district belonging to the Fearmacachs or Kinel-Fearmaic. Hence it is very clear that the territory of Kinel-Fearmaic was ^{exactly} coextensive with the present barony of Inchiquin. It was bounded on the north west by the territories of Corcomroe East and Corcomroe West; on the N. E. by O'Flaughnessy's country called Kinel-Aodha na h-Echtghe; on the East by the territory of Hy-Caisin or Ogashin; on the South by the territory of Hy-Cormaic, and on the S. W. by the territory of Hy-Brickan, which was originally a part of Corca-Bhaiscinn.

No document will ever be found to disprove these boundaries.

In the ecclesiastical division this territory and that of Hy-Cormaic was placed in the Deanery of Drumcliff, and it is highly probable that at the time this Deanery was formed the two territories were under the command of O'Dea.

The following parishes are placed in this Deanery by the Liber Regalis Visitationis.

1. Drumcliff [in Hy-Cormaic]
2. Kilmaley [in Hy-Cormaic]
3. Killeneboy [in Kinel Fearmaic]
4. Rath [in Kinel Fearmaic]
5. Disert [in Kinel Fearmaic]
6. Kilnamona [in Kinel ~~Fearmaic~~ ^{Callachta}]
7. Kilkeady [in Kinel Fearmaic]

The monastic parishes of Killone and Clare ^{are} not given in this list.

The following pedigree of O'Dea as given in the Book of Lecan will shew where that family branch off from the O'Briens, and give an idea of when they ^{the time} began to be called Kinel Fearmaic, after their ancestors Fearmaic.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Flahertach O'Dea son of | 11. Ferceingeadh |
| 2. Cluircadhach, son of | 12. Fearmaic, a quo <u>Kinel Fearmaic</u> |
| 3. Gilligairi | 13. Conallta |
| 4. Aicher | 14. Slevin |
| 5. Dea or Deaghadh | 15. Dinna |
| 6. Donnell | 16. Senach |
| 7. Down | 17. Rithi |
| 8. Dubhsalach | 18. Sengus <u>Cirin n-atrach</u> |
| 9. Flanchy | 19. Cas, a quo <u>Bal Cair</u> . |
| 10. Flann Scribad | |

(53)

43

For historical notices of this territory see Magrath's
Wars of Thomond, Ordnance Survey copy pp. 19, 39,
65, 181, 551. and annals of the Four Masters at
the years 1585, 1588, ¹⁵⁸⁹ 1597, 1599, 1600,

The north-east portion of this territory was
called Gaill O'bh Flannchadha as appears from
the annals of the Four Masters at the years
1598 and 1599. and an ancient road ^{called Bealach an Ffiodhghail} extended
from this district to the church of Killinaboy where
it joined another road called Bothar na
macriogh. (See map)

The description of the County of Clare or Thomond
preserved in the Mss. Library of Trinity College
places the following parishes and Castles in
this territory:

- " The Baronic of Tullagh-I-Dea containing the
" Troughkeyd of Kynel veroge" [Kynel ^{b. pednighe} fferwaio] is plough
" lands after the rate of xvi. Sir Donell O'Brien
" Knight, chief in the same.

Parishes

vicar of Rake [Rath hodie]
vicar of Kynemona [Kilnamona]
vicar of Kyllineboy [Killinaboy]
vicar of Kilnedryn [hodie Kill-Bhaodain]
vicar of Kilvilly
vicar of Desert. [hodie Dysart]
vicar of Ruan [sic hodie]
vicar of Kilnoe
vicar of KilKidea [KilKeedy]
vicar of Inishcronan

14/c/1/1 (xxvii)

Here it is obvious that the present barony of Inchiquin was then called the Barony of Tullagh O'Dea but the parish of Inisheroonan, which is set down as a part of this barony of Tullagh O'Dea, is not now included in the Barony of Inchiquin, and we have strong evidence that it was never a part of O'Dea's Country of Kinel-Ferwaic for in the ecclesiastical division it is placed in the deanery of Ogashin, which is the name of Mac Namara's original territory; and the ecclesiastical division is more permanent than the Baronial or civil division. Every evidence goes to show that the territory of Kinel-Ferwaic was exactly coextensive with the present barony of Inchiquin.

The College description places the following Castles in this territory:

<u>Castles</u>	<u>Gentlemen</u>
Inchiquin	The Baron of Inchiquin
Killinbuey	Sir Donell [O'Brien]
Ballycrotry	Maheon Mac Brien O'Brien
Quarrowduff	
Tir Mac Brayn	
Bohneill	Sege Mac Murragh
Cahir Corkrane	Moriertagh Garagh
	Rohé

CastlesGentlemen

51 (55)

Rahe	Moriertagh Garagh
Dromenglass	Tege Mac Murrough
Beallnelyke [near Ruane]	Mahoun O'Dea
Moghowny	The same
Ballygriffes	O'Griffes.
Ballyharaghan	Donogh Duffe M ^c Concedin
Moethrie	Th' Earl of Thomond
Dereamen	The Baron of Inshiquin
Monygriffane	The same.
Cloynevayne	Mahoun O'Brien
Cloynelechern	Dermot O'Brien
Ouarowngule	The same.
Dunymulvihill	Owen M ^c Dwyne
Carigentoher	The same.
Desert	Donell Mac O'Dea
Bealnofirvearnayn	Owen Mac Dwyne,
Kilhidog	Mahoun, the Baron's sonne.

Uí Caisín or Ogashin.

This is the name of the original territory of the Mac Namaras and their dependents and is only their original tribe name transferred to the country. Its more original name was Magh Adhair signifying the Plain of Adhar, an appellation which it received from Adhar the Firbolg, who possessed this plain in the first century. See my letter on the parish of Cloney.

The exact extent of the original country of this tribe is preserved in the ecclesiastical division called the Deanery of Ogashin, in which the following parishes are contained according to the Liber Regalis Visitationis

1. Quin [sic hodie]
2. Tullogh [hodie Tulla]
3. Cloney [hodie Cloney]
4. Dewry [Dowry]
5. Kilraghtis [sic hodie]
6. Kiltalagh [now included in Inchicronan]
7. Templemaley [sic hodie]
8. Inchicronan [sic hodie]
9. Kilmore-nagall [hodie Kilmurry & Kilmurry-nagall]

It appears from Magrath's Wars of Thomond that this was the original country of the Mac Namaras, but after the year 1318 when the Hy-Bloids were defeated by the descendants of Torlogh O'Brien aided by the Mac Namaras, the latter got possession of nearly the entire of that part of the county of Clare lying to the east of the River

Fergus

53 (57)

Fergus, and shortly after this period this tract was divided into two parts between two Rival chiefs of the Mac Namaras. one of these divisions was called Glann Choileain ^{East} Birthearach and its chief Mac Namara Fionn, and the other Glann Choileain Iartharach and its chief Mac Namara Reagh. [reverse]

The description of the county of Clare often already referred to as preserved in the Library of Trinity College places the following parishes and castles in the country of the Western Mac Namara which was called the Barony of Dangan in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

" The Barony of Dangan containing West Mac Namara's
" country, and is in ploughlands after like rate xviii.
" Shano Mac Namara Chief in the same.

Parishes

Vicar of Quinby [hodie Quin]
Vicar of Tormenlough [Tormenlough hodie]
Vicar of Kilraghter [sic hodie]
Vicar of Bunnatty [hodie Bunnatty]
Vicar of Tiffnagh [hodie Treenagh]
Vicar of Kilconry [hodie Kilconry et Hibernice Kilb-cong]
Vicar of Kilantynan [hodie Kilfintanan]
Vicar of Kilcwayn [hodie Kilquane]
Vicar of Clung [hodie Cloney]
Vicar of Dury [hodie Dowy et Hib^{ie} Duire]
Vicar of Temple-Isale [hodie Templemaley]
Vicar of Dromlyn [hodie Drumline]
Vicar of Clonloghan [sic hodie]
Vicar of Kilmalyre [hodie Kilmaleery]
Vicar of Killiele [hodie Killeely.]

14/c/1/1 (xxix)

CastlesGentlemen

Dangan [sic hodie]	Thane Mac Nemara
Croppsake [sic hodie]	Tirilagh O'Brien
Danganbreahe [sic]	Thane Mac Nemara
Quynhi [hodie Quins]	Donogh mac Murrough O'Brien
Beallahany [hodie Ballyhanan]	William Nellan
Castletown Nevánánagh [in Dury bar]	Brene O'Brien
Dromallyn [sic hodie]	Coma Mac Mahon
Ballycarton	James Nellan
Ballyally [sic hodie]	
Ballycharrolle [Ballycarroll]	Donogh Maglanchy
Mughane [sic hodie]	
Ballychara [Ballycarha]	Donogh O'Brien
Granaghane [sic hodie]	Donell mac Shida Mantagh
Rosmonagher [Rosmanagher]	Th'rl of Thomond
Leguaro [?]	Hyinn M. Loughlin
Grathallaghmore	Donell Mac Teige
Grathallaghmoelle	Thane Mac Nemara
Bunratty [sic hodie]	Th'rl of Thomond
Cloyunoneagh [Clonmoneisagh]	The same.
GrathallaghKele	Donell Mac Nemara
Dromleyne [Drumline]	Muriertagh O'Brien
Cloyntoghane [Clonloghan]	Donogh Maglanchy
Ballenclogh [hodie Stonehall]	Tige Maglanchy
Nurlin [Urling]	Muriertagh Maglanchy
Fynis [Feenish]	Brien ne foring [O'Brien]
Kacharellayne	Donogh O'Brien

Castles

Ballencraige
 Ballyconill
 Clayne [Bloone]
 Corbally [Corbally]
 Bodevoker [?]

Gentlemen

(55) (59)

Mac Eneryheny
 Tege Mac Murrough [O'Brien]
 Donogh O'Grady
 Shane Mac Mahon
 Donogh Maglanchy

This territory of the western Mac Namara swallowed up all Tradree which is a district of great celebrity which belonged first according to O'Heerin to O'Neill, a family of the Hy-Bloid. The name of this territory is still known in the County, but the natives do not agree about the extent; Some saying that Tradree comprises seven parishes and others that it contains but two parishes. All however agree that this territory lies between the River of Bunnraty and the Fergus.

But whatever may be the limits assigned to this territory by oral tradition, there can be no doubt that its original extent is preserved in that of the ecclesiastical division called the Deanery of Tradree, which comprises the following parishes, according to the Liber Regalis visitationis.

Tomfinlough
 14/C/1/1(XXX)

(60)

1. Tomfinlogh [sic hodie]
2. Killanapulagh [Killanasoolagh]
3. Kilmaleery [sic hodie]
4. Kilcorney [sic hodie]
5. Clonloghan [sic hodie]
6. Drumlayne [hodie Drumline]
7. Ffynneagh [hodie Feenagh]
8. Bonratty [hodie Bunratty]
9. Killoyne [?]
10. Inishadrom [hodie ^{inry dá spom} an island in the mouth of the Fergus]

The Country of ^{Reagh.} ~~Mac~~ ^{Mac} Namara ^{Fin}, otherwise called the ^{was} eastern Mac Namara contained the following parishes and Castles, according to the Document above mentioned.

" The Barony of Tullaghneaspull conteyneth Mac
" Nemaria's (¹ ^{ave} alias Mortimer's!!) Country by East, and
" is ploughlands after the rate of ^{xx} vi. [i.e. six score] acres
" to every ploughland xxviii. The Baron of Inshiquin
" and Donel Neogh Mac Namara chief in the same.

2 Kellach over Kellor in Islands

14/e/1/1(XXI)

Parishes

57 (65)

vicar: of Killaloe

_____ Aglissinill [now Aglis or Ogoneely]

_____ Killurane [Killuran]

_____ Kilteda []

_____ Kelvoony

_____ Tullagh [sic hodie]

_____ Muyno [hodie Moynoe]

_____ Kilnow [Kilnoe hodie]

_____ Kilogenedy [hodie KilloKennedy]

_____ Kiltinayn [Kiltinanelea hodie]

_____ Ffiele [Freakle hodie]

_____ Kilinaghty [hodie Kilfinaghty]

_____ Inishkealtragh [Inishcalltragh]

Castles

Gentlemen

Tullaghe

Toymegreene [Tomgraney]

Muyno [Moynoe]

Ffertan [sic hodie]

Garougharagh [hodie Garrooragh] The same.

Ffyecklenearly [Freakle]

Island Cahir [over Lough Berg]

Killaloe [sic hodie]

O'Brien's Bridge [sic hodie]

Castle Loghe [in Lough Berg]

Donell Reaghe

Edmond O'Grady

Edmond O'Grady

Donogh & Rory Mac Nemara

Donell Reagh Mac Nemara

Rory Mac Nemara's sons

Donogh Mac Nemara

Muriertagh cuptop of

The Baron of Inshiquin

14/C/1/10XXXII) Dunafree

CastlesGentlemen

Dunasse [sic hodie]	Shane ne geyttagh
Cullistecke [Coolistye]	Donell Roe
Neadenmury [?]	Seige oge M ^c Cannea
Glanamra [Glenamra]	Tirilagh M ^c Donell Roe
Short Castle	Donel Keogh
Glanoradone	Tirilagh O'Brien
Moynageanagh	Shida Mac Rory
Moymtallone [Mountholland]	Shane Mac Nemara's son
Tyreswaryn [Tirowanin hodie]	Donell Keogh
Enagh howlayne [Enagh oflyne]	Shane Mac Mahown
Beallakullen [Ballycullen hodie]	Shane M ^c Donell
Ballyarilly	Brian M ^c Donell Roe
Ballymilleyne [Milltown]	Coma M ^c Mahown
Castle Callogh	Th' erle of Thomond
Aherenagh	Donogh M ^c Canogher
Rosrae (sic)	Tfynnin M ^c Laghtin
Ballymolgashill	Sege Oultagh
Duchonensye	Comey Mac Shdne Key
Cullan	
Kelkissin	Rory Mac Mahown
Lysosfine	
Lysmeighan	
Tfomarla	Tirilagh O'Brien
Tyriedaghe	
Caepagh	Shane Mac Nemara Skeriffe

Castles

Gentlemen

59 (63)

Sheriff

Edmund O'Grady

Trugh

Beallagha

Rory Moell M^c Ffynnin!

From these lists it appears that the entire of the baronies of Upper and Lower Tullagh and Upper and Lower Bunnally were ^{included in the Counties} of the two Mac Namaras in the reign of Queen Elizabeth

Pedigree of Mac Namara

1. Cap, the great ancestor of the Dal Cair
2. Cairin the progenitor of the Hy-Cairin
3. Garthan
4. Fergal
5. Achluain
6. Eogan
7. Dongal
8. Artgal
9. Coilean, a quo Clann Coileain
10. Maolcluith
11. Sheeda of the yellow steed
12. Gissidha
13. Eanda
14. Aodh
15. Cleanna
16. Donnell
17. Cumara a quo Mac Cumara
18. Donnell
19. Cumara
20. Niall
21. Cumadhamor, ~~called son of Cumara~~ ~~the son of Niall~~ ~~the son of Cumara~~

14/c/1/1 (XXXII)

1099 The son of Cumara, who was the son of Donnell,^{61 (65)}
Lord of Hy-Caisin, died.

1135, Cumara, the son of Cumara, who was son of Donnell, lord
of Hy-Caisin, fell in a battle by the men of Thomond.

1142 Donogh O'Connor, lord of Kerry-Luachra, was killed
by Cumara Beg, lord of Hy-Caisin.

1170 Lorcan O'Ahern was killed by the sons of Mac Namara
and the Hy-Caisin.

1311. A great war broke out in Munster and Connaught, du-
ring which Donogh Mac Namara and his adherents, the
inhabitants of Hy-Caisin gave battle to O'Brien, but
were defeated. &c.

[Omenogarny]
1564 Under this year it is stated that the River O'Kearney
is situated in the territory of Glann Ghaileain.

1570 Mac Namara (John, son of Sheeda, who was son of
Mac-con, who was son of Sheeda, who was son of Teige,
who was son of Laughlin) lord of the West Glann &
Choilein, died. He was a noble and majestic man, and
the favourite of women and damsels on account of his
gaiety and pleasantry. Donnell Reagh, the son of Cumey
who was son of Donogh, assumed his place.

1578 Sheeda, the son of Mac-con, who was son of Sheeda,
who was son of Mac-con, Tanist of of East
Glann Ghaileain, was slain on the mountain of Echtghe,
while in pursuit of a party of the kerns of Clanrickard
who were carrying off plunder.

1584

14/c/1/1 (xxxiv)

(66)
1584. The son of Mac Namara of West Glann Coilen died, viz Donogh, son of Teige, son of Cumey, son of Cumara, son of John. Of all the Glann Choilen he was the most redoubtable to his enemies in the field of battle.

1585. An ordinance was enacted at a session held in the monastery of Ennis this year, by which the head or chief of every sept was ~~deprived~~^{stripped} of his title and tributes, except John Mac Namara, lord of the western part of the territory of Glann Choileain, who did not subscribe his signature to this ordinance.

1587. The son of Mac Namara of the western Glann Choilen died, viz Cumey, son of John, son of Teige, son of Cumey, son of Cumara, son of John.

1588 Mac Namara, lord of the ^{sic} western part of Glann Choilen, viz Teige, son of Donnell Reagh, son of Cumey, son of Donogh, son of Rory, was hanged at Galway.

1592, Mac Namara Reagh, lord of the ^{eastern} western part of Glann Choilen (viz Donnell Reagh, the son of Cumey, son of Donogh, ^{son of Rory} son of Mac Con Kammore,) died on the 23rd of February. He was a sumptuous, festive, bounteous, and humane man.

Before the Mac Namaras had driven out the Hy-Blodys their own territory comprised only that tract which is called Hy-Paizin of which we have given the exact extent already, and the remaining part of the eastern ^{half} ~~side~~ of the County was divided into several territories among petty chieftains of the ^{tribe} of Blod. These territories were the following.

IX.

Iradraighe

The original proprietor of this territory, according to O'Hearn was O'Neill, but I find no reference to him in the Irish Annals. The extent of this territory has been already given ^{p.}

X.

Hy Bearnagh.

The proprietor of this territory up to the year 1318 was O'Heichtighern now Anglicised Aherm. It appears from Mac Namaras rental published by M^r. Hardiman in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy that it comprised the parish of Kilfinaghty and more of the district lying between that parish and the city of Limerick. The name of this territory is still locally preserved in that of the River Ogarny which flows through Six Mile Cross and falls into the Shannon near Bunratty. This river flows through the middle of

(68) the territory of Hy-Bearnaigh from near the castle of Enaghofline to near that of Rosmanagher after passing which it forms the boundary between Hy-Bearnaigh and Tradree.

It was the ancestor of O'Aheru the ancient chief of this territory that granted the island of Inis Sibtond now the King's Island in the City of Limerick to St. Munchin, but still it does not appear that all the country extending from Limerick to the parish of Kilmurry Nagaul was included in the territory of Hy-Bearnaigh for we have the authority of O'Sheerin for placing two other chieftains in this district viz Hy-Airmire and Hy-Sedna. The probability is that the territory of Hy-Kearny extended from the mountain of Shabh Oigheadha in Righ or Glennagross mountain to the parish of Kilmurry Nagaul, and that the district extending thence to the Shannon was divided between the Hy-Airmire and Hy-Sedna.

Hy-Flóinn.

This territory is often mentioned in Magrath's Wars of Taroogh as a sub-territory of Hy-Bloid and its extent can be ascertained with considerable exactness from Mac Namara's rental published by M^r. Hardiman. It comprised the parishes of Clonlea, Kilsely and Trough. The name is still preserved in Sonach O'Flóinn.

XII.

Hy Ronghaile

This territory is frequently mentioned in the Wars of Taroogh as the patrimonial inheritance of O'Ghanahan, a very powerful chieftain of the Hy-Bloid race. He was driven out in the year 1318 and his country was added to that of ^{his enemies} the Mac Namaras. It appears from Mac Namaras rental that Hy Ronghaile comprised the parishes of Kilno and Killuran in the 15th century, but before O'Ghanahan had been driven out it was certainly much more extensive and there is every reason to suppose that it contained the greater part of the Country afterwards given to the King Ronghaile
14C/1/1(XXXV) or

or O'Grady's, for, previous to the year 1318⁶⁶ the O'Grady's were located near Killoonasulagh in Inadree as appears from Magrath's Wars of Torlogh.

XIII.

Gleann Omra.

This is mentioned by O'Heerin and in Magrath's Wars of Thomond as the Country of the O'Kennedys who bore the tribe name of Sliocht Donchuain. It is exactly coextensive with the parish of Killo Kennedy (the church of the O'Kennedys). The O'Kennedys were driven out of this territory during the struggles between the descendants of Torlogh and Brian Roe O'Brien, and they settled ^{to} ~~at~~ the east of the Shannon where they became far more powerful than they ever had been in their original country, for they possessed themselves of the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond.

Truath Echteghe.

 (71)
 14/C/1/1 (XXXVII)

This territory comprising the greater part of the celebrated mountain of Sliabh Echteghe from which it takes its name, is mentioned in Mac Namara's Rent roll published by Mr. Hardiman, but in no other authority is it mentioned as a distinct territory. It comprised the entire of the large parish of Feakle, but we do not find that it formed the estate of any petty chief at any period of our history. Before the year 1318 it was a part of the country of the Hy-Blaid and it is still placed in the Deanery of Hy-mblaid, or, as it is anglicised O'mulled. It is my opinion that it originally formed a part of O'Shanahan's country.

Hy-Donghaile.

This is the tribe name of the O'Grady's and became, as usual, attached to their country. It appears from the Wars of Torlogh that they were originally located in the parish of Killonasragh, but ~~when~~ ^{after} the Hy-Blaid viz the O'Shanahan, O'Kennedy's, O'Duracks &c. ^{had been} ~~were~~ driven out by the descendants of Torlogh O'Brien aided by the Mac Namaras, the O'Grady's were fixed at Lom-graney, and their tribe name of Hy Donghaile transferred to the district of which they got possession. This district comprised the parishes of
Lomgraney

72)
Tomgraney, Moyno, Inishcaltra and Clounagh, of which the two latter are now included in the county of Galway, though fifty years ago the parish of Inishcaltra was accounted a part of the County of Clare. Both, however, belong to the Diocese of Killaloe, being in the Deanery of O'm-Blaid.

which belonged to
That the Country of the O'Gradys since the year 1318 ~~was~~ had been previously to that period a part of the country of the Hy Blaid would be sufficiently proved by the fact that in the ecclesiastical division it is a part of the Deanery of Am-Blaid, but it is distinctly mentioned in the Wars of Torlogh that the church of Moyno was the hereditary Stemon of the Race of Blod. The words of Magrath on this subject are worth quoting:

" On one occasion as the troops of Sheeda Mac
" Namara went into the streets of the Burgage of
" Kilsarnatal a furious skirmish ensued between them-
" selves and the constable of the Castle, during which
" ~~there~~ who was killed in the action; after which
" the victory drove off a vast prey of the Earl's
" [Clanrickard's] oxen outside the marches of his territory,
" and they proceeded to Moyno, a very noble and celebrated church,
" where a part of their people remained in the great church,
" and not having been attended there as they expected, they
" committed heinous outrages, but the hue and cry was quickly
" raised

" raised about them, and the sons of Malromy O'Sormacain
 " came to the assistance of the distressed and slew O'Kinneryan
 " Sheeda's own fosterbrother. As soon as Sheeda had received
 " intelligence of this, he was seized with a fit of boiling anger
 " ^{for the loss of his foster brother} and accompanied by Mac-Con and his nephew Hugh, the son
 " of Donogh, he proceeded to the Terman lands of Moyno
 " and set on fire the habitations of all the terman ^{except} ~~besides~~
 " the noble church itself, and were it not for Mac-Con
 " even this would not have been spared. They totally
 " plundered the extensive plain of the Terman of its herds
 " and flocks, and then returned home to their own terri-
 " -tories. The report of these disasters spread far and near
 " through the territory of Thomond, and the Hy-Bloid
 " were roused to a furious ^{and ungovernable spirit of} revenge for the burning and plum-
 " -dering of their hereditary terman, and the following nobles
 " combined to plunder and drive the Clan Chubain from
 " their territories, viz the race of Torlogh, the race of Dermot
 " Finn, with their adherents, who were of the race of Brian Boru,
 " the O'Kennedys, the O'Clonans, the O'Redfays, the
 " O'Shanahans, the O'Hogans, the O'Sherens, the
 " ^{and} O'Muldoons, the spirited O'Duracks."

This passage shows that the parish of Moyno verging on Lough-
 Derg was originally a part of the country of the Hy-Bloid
 a fact which is corroborated by the Liber Regalis Visitationis which
 places this parish in the Deanery of O'mulled [O'mblois]. This is
 further corroborated by a passage in the Annals of the Four Masters
 at the year 1564, where it is stated that Dgarbh now the little
 town of Bearrigh in the east of the Barony of Upper Tulla
 and near that arm of Lough Derg containing Inis Bealtra, is
 in the east of the territory of Hy-Bloid.

Hy-Conghaile.

This territory is now believed to be coextensive with the parish of Aghlish-Sinnell which is now generally called O'Connell from the tribe name of the ancient chieftains, who after the ^{But} introduction of Surnames took that of O'Durack. Whether the territory of Hy-Conghaile was or was not more extensive than the present parish which retains the name, we have no means now left to determine, and as we have not, it is fair enough to assume that they were coextensive.

Hy-Toirdhealbhaigh.

This territory is described by O'Heerin as lying about Killaloe, and it is highly probable that it was coextensive with the parish of Killaloe. It appears from all the references we have relating to it that it was bounded on the north by the territory of Hy-Conghaile, on the east by the Shannon, on the south and south west by the said River of Shannon, and on the west by Glen Omra.

The level part of this territory is called Magh na d-Toirdhealbhaigh in the annals of the Four Masters at the year 1192.

END

14 C 1/2

[Unknown]

Vita S[an]t[i] Senani Epi[scopi] & Confessor[is].

Nineteenth Century

11p.

24 cm

Extracts relating to the life of Saint Senan taken from the Codice Kilkenniensi in Marsh's Library.

RIA

Vita S^{ci} Senani Epⁱ & Confessor^{is}.

14/c/1/20851

Ex codice Kilkeniensis.

Harold's Library V.3.1.4. Folio 6.

Natus ex nobilibus p^{re}erat^{is} p^{re}sentib^{us} & ab
epⁱs cunabulis fidelibus x^{ri}stis q^{ui} mag^{is} d^eu^m q^{uam}
h^{ab}ebant in scothia. Quor^{um} t^{amen} s^{un}t vocabula
berang & coegalla. H^{ic} divino oraculo ta^m vita
q^{uam} vocabulo ia p^{ro}noiat^{us} fuerat sic d^e
p^{ro}sciuerat. Erat eni^m t^{unc} t^{em}poris u^{bi} q^{ui}da^m
mag^{is} n^{ost}ris p^{ro}p^{ri}et^{as} x^{ri}stia in hyb^{er}nensi insula.
P^{ro}p^{ri}et^{as} vocabulo & pontifex off^{ici}o ta^m potens
eo t^{em}p^{or}e in p^{ro}p^{ri}et^{as} & ope ut p^{ro}sent^{is} ydolis
doctrina & miraculis Muminenses p^{ro}p^{ri}et^{as} q^{ui}nt^{us}
ad d^eum. Post t^{amen} p^{ro} dei orag^{is} h^{ic} conu^{er}sus p^{ro}p^{ri}et^{as}
adiit ut eig incolas gentiles & ydololat^{as} ad
cultu^m n^{ost}re fidei renouaret iⁿbo d^ei. Factu^m est
q^{uod} p^{ro}ting^{it} q^{uod} ited^{us} epⁱs sing^{ulis} d^eo p^{ro}p^{ri}et^{as}
saluta^{re} indicio fine p^{ro}posuit debita sic
x^{ri} nom^{ine} cogit^{us} & m^{ul}titudo h^{om}inu^m ingens credens
iⁿ d^eo d^eum sibi lumie lota p^{ro}p^{ri}et^{as} * Humie
coti^e & merito augebat^{ur} & n^{ost}ro. Huic p^{re}cedente
t^{em}p^{or}e sedebant cuncta p^{ro}p^{ri}et^{as} gentiles o^{mn}i p^{ro}p^{ri}et^{as}
p^{ro}eruet iⁿ d^ei laudib^{us} p^{ro}p^{ri}et^{as} ora g^{en}tilia fant^{as}
d^ei mag^{is}ia & g^{en}struct^{us} ecc^{lesi}is tang^{it} iⁿ linguis
alijs ag^{it} p^{ro} sua debitas g^{en}sione gracias.
Interea Ab incolis antistes n^{ost}rabil^{is}
interogat^{us} de p^{ro}p^{ri}et^{as} q^{ui}s p^{ro} eu^m epⁱs fut^{us} eff^{ici} mibi.

clam & crebro deo sibi. Prius de famula
 pueror & apte p[ro] bone & p[ro]me adhuc vires
 in expone q[ua]s q[ua]m te mortuo p[ro]ponat q[ua]si suo.
 De re hic p[ro]p[ri]e t[em]p[or]e t[em]p[or]e ouile ouile ouile
 in p[ro]p[ri]e a[n]t[er] d[omi]natis la n[on]t[em]p[or]e ouile
 ta q[ua]s p[ro]p[ri]e & a[n]t[er] d[omi]natis? Couro & h[ic]
 p[ro]p[ri]e in t[em]p[or]e t[em]p[or]e id q[ua]s a m[er]ito p[ro]p[ri]e
 di te h[ic] t[em]p[or]e q[ua]s p[ro]p[ri]e i[n]t[er]m[er]ito. L[icet]
 later p[ro]p[ri]e. N[on]t[em]p[or]e p[ro]p[ri]e p[ro]p[ri]e
 di p[ro]p[ri]e q[ua]s & senang n[on]t[em]p[or]e i[n]t[er]m[er]ito
 ordine in d[omi]natis p[ro]p[ri]e p[ro]p[ri]e p[ro]p[ri]e. N[on]t[em]p[or]e
 p[ro]p[ri]e d[omi]natis v[er]o suo p[ro]p[ri]e i[n]t[er]m[er]ito n[on]t[em]p[or]e
 d[omi]natis de d[omi]natis p[ro]p[ri]e p[ro]p[ri]e. **CUM**
 plenitudo t[em]p[or]is iuxta fide p[ro]p[ri]e ueniss[et]
 p[ro]p[ri]e editus v[er]o t[em]p[or]e p[ro]p[ri]e p[ro]p[ri]e claruit
 sic in ip[s]o patuit natitab[ile] t[em]p[or]e q[ua]s i[n] manu
 p[ro]p[ri]e cu[m] lignu[m] e[st] aridu[m] q[ua]s p[ro]p[ri]e
 pala dabat intelligi edicio mirabili q[ua]s p[ro]p[ri]e
 domo d[omi]natis p[ro]p[ri]e ut cedro libani redderetur
 v[er]o t[em]p[or]e qui nascebat p[ro]p[ri]e. T[em]p[or]e uen
 p[ro]p[ri]e t[em]p[or]e p[ro]p[ri]e nobili ut religiosi ad modicu[m]
 exorta v[er]o t[em]p[or]e p[ro]p[ri]e p[ro]p[ri]e ad e[st]am ut
 p[ro]p[ri]e d[omi]natis q[ua]s bapti[sm]i t[em]p[or]e flamie origenali
 emineo uel q[ua]s actuali p[ro]p[ri]e expia.
 P[ro]p[ri]e p[ro]p[ri]e itaq[ue] accepto i[n] bapt[is]mate t[em]p[or]e
 i[n]t[er]m[er]ito i[n]t[er]m[er]ito uocabulo q[ua]s ortu sui p[ro]p[ri]e
 sis p[ro]p[ri]e p[ro]p[ri]e. Longe a[n]t[er] p[ro]p[ri]e cu[m] n[on] du
 nat[us] fuerat. Ablactat[us] q[ua]s p[ro]p[ri]e p[ro]p[ri]e
 iugit & etate & gra iuxta sui p[ro]p[ri]e. Nec
 m[er]ito p[ro]p[ri]e ut amicu[m] fide l[ic]et auctor
 bonoq[ue] o[mn]i[um] r[ati]o fecit & gaudiu[m] i[n] ortu h[ic]
 filij qua[m] o[mn]i[um] sare sterili uel abrahe ia

uctulo nato & illis pūculo. 24. cte p oia
q̄panda it gau q̄ & fide uigine q̄ de illi²
semic dō uolūte p̄dijt saluā nasci voluit
H^o ip̄z de... cordibz fidelīū... itute ualuit
p̄turire nō desijt. Nunc suis auditōibz paulus
ait apt̄s mei uos estis filij p̄ fide cūnglij
q̄ dū eos instituit p̄ ūbū x̄ genuit. cepit q̄
& corpe pū & fide c̄cē atqz tū alijs ututū
b̄ficijs q̄ dō illi dederat familiaris p̄iat
& salubris* ē abstinēcia t̄ ip̄a p̄uicia.
24a die suaz sane m̄rez pū sc̄s mane uidēs
moros gmedē cepit eā argūe q̄mestionis t̄gēs
certū t̄ps om̄ps ac c̄tū abstinēcie p̄ordinauit
utiqz uotes om̄s reficē optimo in t̄pe. Item
eodē t̄pe p̄ficiētes p̄gē seqz credētes alteri
loco p̄ntes p̄uī mutabāt t̄taculū secu
p̄ntes pūculū. Cūqz ad locū tenderent q̄
deiceps q̄sisterent p̄ntes & familia strūctes
edificia ut queqz apta usibz p̄parabāt attēci.
S̄z occupatis ūibz t̄ gstruendis m̄eibz senan²
uēat nullū ferebat alijs laboris adiutorij
ut p̄ defectu viriū uel q̄ tūc attēci²
imorabat̄ precibus q̄bz d̄m assidue nō cessabat
inocare. Tō cepit m̄r pūi uolēt indigri q̄
ut laboratibz egre p̄uēt pūculū. A q̄ ūbis
aspis corruptq̄ uenabilis pū q̄fug abijt. p̄ensqz
d̄m expecijt ut ip̄e s̄ solitū q̄ferret adiutō^m.
Nulla mora intererat cū ecce d̄s aderat
atqz eodē t̄pe allata ē in aere diuisa utēilia
de uilla illa alia q̄ cū diūp usibz foret apta
p̄ntibz. Stati q̄ ḡtuit & ad p̄ntes redijt
agūtqz gr̄as p̄it ob h̄ acta feliciter. 14/c/1/2(n)

* Sic

† Sic

Hic tempestate alia cum more & familia quodam castelli
adiit in 9^o mane voluit. Sed thura hostes non digne
q^{uod} hos hospites recipere hospitibus cum ira & supplicio
a suis eos edibus expulerunt quod tunc*. Ceterum mor
pauca gressu incredibili fatiga estis per illata
tenuia tamen ut pene corpore defecioz per dolo.
Vnde per perissime mori operibus interius earum in gentem
valuit mori sola studuit dicens ultionem dnm
esse malorum omnium quod sine ea perferunt quod ad illam
se gressu. In nocte plaga obsequio tanta iumenta
quod hostes ut gentem mobilia ipsorum urbem menia
a fundamentis subruit sicque locis dispersit et
necesse est reliqua de tota spectentili.
Submersa quod omnibus iumentis & hominibus ipsorum edificiorum
absque ullis reliquiis ob iuriam scorum delicta memoria
horum. Ego iumenta non estimo quod tamen nisi sit et
nemo est moyses & aaron chore dathan & abiram
cum magis parte septem & tota subreptili. Nec est
illi desimile quod factum est sub Josue duce israeliticis
in mariis urbes iurico quod quidam magis homines nullis
operantur maculis et de illos subruit parte quod voluit.
Tubis cum sonantibus per libenter intuentibus ipsorum per
cunctum quod facientes operum absque ullo obstaculo
utrent per se per se. Adijt per itea cum more
maris littora transire votes alio requisito navigio.
2^o non inuito pertingit deum exorat puerum ut
iuxta morem solitum sibi preberet transitum cuius
orbem potestiam fundam super mare. Et oranti puero
cum rudi pectusculo iam parte fides terat qui
invoctus fuerat deus clementer affuit ac strenuat
posuit eum in parte alia cum more & familia.
Et hunc quorum sit alijs gressu miraculis quod a deo
poribus gressu acta tribus dum sub prefatis duabus

* Sic

P. Sic

+ Sic

§ Sic

isrlitis oibz pcessis metu hostiu mare rubr fit
primu n q ille ppls laborat iens pedibz. At
uo pu tilitus e rntu Inpessitg. Sua ovis
dila tua inua h ora o vis sapia t
honor & uia & hec & his imi q acis mirabi.

Adulato ea line pui dais iu or suu
custodia cor l aduiescia suau ex h utiq
scies uitaz pcedi Vitabat qg noxia i via
illa lubca q oe deng hoind iux pra foni
i i lapu euasit labi se uole nouit. dnm
a pntibz pu regis obtulit l iuitus sistit
ac frust q nitit mox obligatg regie sacmto
mili. Nec fuit sume q u tante inocie
iu i bello defat que i pace fruauat.

Na i ipa milicia cu summa diligencia i erat
qis oae fuisset citis illi libens spederet
d do sua redderet secq a labe ciuim gby
id deng hoind implicare se abolet h ne
imune exhibet. Illis i tribz bellu indix
hostibz rex & collectijs lapiis armis eos &
moltis sic moris e regibz ist ait diligenci.

In h a excitu senang miles hitu mete uo
ia mochg hosti prext obu. Tadez gmisso
plis iusto di iudicio uehemt extritg rex
Ega dedit hostibz. & o iuo ppto a nece ut
pculo solg imunis fiat q fuga labi potat.

Vn relictis socijs uel occisis uel saucijs senam
fuga inist & castra qda adjt. Cug sedent
tibi iux aciu. Etici segntis e uestigio q
uictores i pto do uolente puiant grunt eos q
fugerat. Videtg aciu ming totu flama
ianibz qz ijs qui appuit lux tm q no nouit
no pcepit qz metuit ut videbat fil i
rudo illo ueteri q moyses a dno cu fuisset

11. Sic
Tota
P. Sic.

turo* pncipi remanet residui. Plagt et ex
familis gustant ex epul' cepunt omis pit
isanire soltepsit. Qua ciborū penuria &
illorū uesania extinctu. scī sps iterid gmonitg
pnceps cep' iqrere si eo illu tpe. pignora
qspia ptuliss' iurra si frustra qsgua paup
petimiss' hospitiū. Ad h' mīst' iquint pcca
nostra exiunt nā fateri opellim' h' matu q
ptulim'. Aduet paup ho' petens i di nōre se
recipi hospicio q' expulsū gtimuo nos fecim
reddere dātes pignū p mune. Dbz pnceps
pissimz abite iqt oli' & cūte iqrere iūctūg
redmte & uelit nolit reddat & h' not iduigat
ac sic notcū pit epuleb' alaciter. Illi infis
obediunt ad regrend' exeunt reg'situ inuent
inuent' sed faciūt reūti ad quiniū iux
lucis spūū. At ille honorificū iā reductg
fusa pte mōb' ciborū copiam reis qcedēs
uētaq sic demū pleno gaudio assatz i
quiniū. Prētea¹¹ dux ppli p iūte miraclis
scō iūo gtimuo poidend' ppet' id ipm offert
pdiū q' fem ē pidiū. 2^o hodieq' imin'
i hys dntaxat p'tibz pcedebat epl' glosior
eximij. Tanta q' & talia & mltā hys similia
p illū mirabilia adhuc i mūdo p'ritū patūt
p't luminā. S; ag'tis miraclis q' s't mltorū
oculis i sc'tat h'tu diuino eq' spū. sig's
scire uolūt gl'is cig iaz fuerit Quis
Quasacō sequēs declarat l'ccō. Naz v'
p'clare indolis i g'ditoris oculis se iuenisse
grām p tantā efficaciaz miractor. sciciens
iāq' s' p'ficiens ne tātē tā eg'ie iqratz
cēt grē hēbat hoc p'positū ut mūdi mutās
h'tū i se i censis māciparet quicio. 14/c/1/2(iv)

* Sic 7

T Sic

11 Sic

2^o ualedicens oibz amicis & parentibz venit ad
 rem cassidū ut scitatis hūc ab eodē suscipet
 alq. rēcurū uiuet nulla anhelās alia n̄ sola
 celestia. V^o naq. dē cassidq. cū explorasset
 cauci^o ex dō^o eē grām dat scitatis hūc
 secū illū retinū^t ac disciplinis imbuū^t q̄
 uite st mōstice oīno necessāe. Ip̄ cui^o &
 industria littarū noticiarū tantā in breui
 p̄cipit ut nich. obterfugit eig capax ingenū
 crāq. vel arcū q̄s magist^r ecclē ul^r sclaris
 scie mīstnt auditō. Nā doctor ē. Cui^o
 & magisterio cordis q̄q̄ philacō noua creāns
 & uita p^r p̄finita thā i auditorū auribus
 p̄ferebat p̄ uiribz. Tūq. tāta scia q̄ gērat
 iactanciarū edificaret cātas & gēderet hūmilitas
 uniuersa q̄ legat uel auditu p̄cipat sic
 satagebat ope implere oī tēpore ut p̄diciās
 fideliū non eēt ip̄e rephus. In visione
 s^r h^o abbi p̄cipit abbi inquā cassido h^o
 iubet a dno ut senanū nouiciū ad abbem
 crimiū intat natalū noie ut st eig regimē
 disciplinis rōibus estrueret^r plenū. fuit
 eē tūc tēpis fuma natali celeb^r cū
 igens q̄q̄ uicō i eig gubnū q̄q̄ ginta
 v^o i cētū grām dēgit. Sz ut senanus cōp̄it
 q̄ dō illū insērit mitti ad locū aliū
 putat q̄ue dispndiū si uel abbez deserat uel
 locū q̄ue elegat. Maior ā tēstia de abbis
 abūcia cordi eig aborit^r sz tū p̄ficiscitur
 n̄ obedire distulit dū meliorem recēdit eē
 obediēciā q̄ olocanti uictiāz. Adueniēte uliqz
 natalq. honorifice suscepit hūc nouiciū i
 suū gubnū plenū iā dē spū tā & si

* Sic

runde hūtu. Intē magistō q̄ pietatis studio
 gnta obedīa q̄ ututu instācia dō dātē clamerit
 n̄ explīcā poterit a magis oratoribz nēdū a not
 rudibz. 2^o ad p̄s ip̄m custos effectus p̄cor
 cū quādā die p̄ibz tēboret attēci^o vidit maty
 vrbz iā iminētes vitulos q̄s pastor fidelissim
 ut lac suaret frībz int̄mittens ceptā p̄cē sc̄ggaui
 ab iuicēz. Nā figens humi bāctm i signū ut
 obolactm rursū tēubit p̄ibz n̄ potuerūt ampli^o
 dici toto tēpe ad iuicēz accēde p̄ viri dē
 bāctm disiūcti ab altitū^{*}. 2^o ex eo q̄ accidit
 nom quoz obtinūt diuisionis baculz appellatq̄ ut
 oibz hodieq̄ ab incolis hēt^r honorabit^r & per
 senanū mita fuit i eo solita ōspotent^r grā
 p̄ plura b̄nfi^r. **ITEM** eodez tēpe a natālē p̄ceptore
 senang s^t creditū molendi m̄stem adīp̄tem hūit^r
 die & nocte p̄ter ypnis ōvibz & psalmodie deditq̄.
 s̄ mirātē p̄posito senam^m more solito p̄ptim noctis
 tēpe cādelas nō expete ut exp̄tabat alij cū vice
 sua singtū ei^o dē m̄sterij deberēt op̄g exeq^r missq̄
 ab eo nūci^o it̄ospect^r t̄cauci^o p̄ fenestrā edicule
 vidēs hū^o t̄cote sinistre manq̄ digitor i modū
 luc^r fulgidos ip̄mz noctis tēpe stare orare molere
 & i cūctis op̄ibz hīs oti lumīaribz & gndā pl^o m̄
 cor^o virū mole assistere. s̄ h^o senang cognito ait fr̄
 gtinus q̄ vidisti illūita pena. pl̄tis debita & q̄ t̄
 uidit ōctm cito dolabis exutū nā a gne cecabis
 cū claustrū it̄ieris. 2^o p̄ t̄cote colloq̄ū reūso ad
 p̄positū grus q̄ illuc fuerat ut senang p̄dixat
 p̄cē i cū ip̄etū ei^oz enulsiit ōctm. Statimq̄
 a p̄posito a q̄ dīctū nūci^o ad explorandū fuerat
 ḡto q̄ accidit cū ciulatu affuit i fr̄at exp̄puit

* sic

t sic

14/c/1/2(v)

ul' q' i mola uiderat uel q' senam dicit. 2^a
 aduoluti pting p'ris natali pedibz ofitent' q'
 fecint q' p'fco recepit. rogates ut stuciat & h'
 uisu recipiat. Sz natalus h' audiens obligat eos
 igens ut q' fusille fidei taptastis sc'm di? It'
 ad eu p'it exorates h'nt ut destitutu lumie. i
 di sanet note. Illi senanu adert se p'casse
 ofessu si dicentes stulte egimz i'g'fata fecimz
 sz penite v'rimz d'mte q' p'cauimz. Ig'ce h'
 p'iaulu u' decet d' famlm Audi p'ris spiu
 ofer not auxilium & natalz exortu ut ceco reddas
 oetm. Tandem m'choz p'ibz & p'ris i'nfionibz senan'
 sumens oetm p'o i' locu p'isti' & signis p'ris fa'
 reddit eu i'olument. Per idem t'p' comachz
 cyrideus & hylag tres p'ies p'ies opere p'das solebant
 age & st noct' uicis istare latimio. Cuzq' ad
 mola p'gent u' vi p'umta tolleret stater obpuat
 de foris q' agat itg opis uidetq' p' ostidit scibento
 d' famlm sedete solitau n'longz adofse aliu
 sz inuener' pulchrimu astante mole p'ximu. Sz
 ut uideront p'tinues obligati solo teng p'm'p'uit
 immobiles to n'te p'uigiles. Imo a dilucl'o recedete
 ia angelo du se solutos sentiunt motedinu it'eunt
 solu illuc inu'unt senanu cui ig'unt. V' e' ille
 inu'ens q' tecu fuit die not q' t' noctis t'pe
 videbamz assistere? Rndes d' famls p'u' ingt
 anglo toi' u'itis spacio i' m' g'tubnio. Sz
 hec audietes p'utacim itantes & recolentes
 p'it se fixos imobilit' nocte to p' foribz
 stati q'pucti cordibz p'cul arma p'igunt
 ad pedes sci corruunt. ofitent' p'fidia &
 deprecant' uetay. Seque sp'udet sco no adhere
 de ceto si mo eig p'ibz a p'otory nexibz

expediti & liberi pset qmz sic. Ille qmzq ad modū
Indicebat dnm atqz asuptis pting tby illi lātnibz
natalū ptez adiit q' hū cent exposuit q' pisset
no tacuit cur venisset innotuit. Itā i sōo pposito
pposuerūt dno sō eig magist' defuere de reliq.
Haudet natalū x' & mltaz ag' grāz comā q'qz deposuit
& cultū nouū eduxit. 2^o ordine mōstico cōstit pr
ilico q' i vita mōstica ut cotube i fab'ca vita
fide & ope sic cepunt pmine ut exhibent cetis
exēptm bō op'is. Sic de inferni faucibz exceptis
tby p'ibz x' maig miraculū feci p sūū famtū
c'g p'p'q potēcie n' ē iposibile. **Abbas**
natalus siquidez senariū hns gmitē cū q'da forte
tpe it cepisqz age p'q ad locū uenat c'g nom ē
ceall arachit occit dux pūichie cū obsequiū
agmine q' flebat eig filit q' efferebat mortuū
Pnceps a recogitū abbeqz famosissimū salutas
honorificē gauisqz ē mag'fic spars eig auxiliū
uita pferri filio. Moxqz defunctū offerens adiurauit
eū dicens. Te p'p'q & filit p sūū q' spm rogo p
nos adiuua tūū & vni' inuoca atqz uitate solita natū
meū resuscita. 2^o dū ūba finierat egre p'eres q'
dixat hoc mōū redit heros q' hō nros humos
q' uare vis ōnibz q' p'tare nō possumz nā scias
p'cl'au' q' solis a dno g'cessu ē aptis suscitare
a mortuis. Cū q' tatis p'ibz vita fide ac moribz
nos longe sumz dispes ne ul' roges ul' impes
q' q'fitemur libere nos nō posse q'edere. Sic
repulens istāci' pnceps rogat & p'p'to natalū
dū famtū ut suscitaret pūulū dices illi cū
laēmis q' p' tēp' redimis q' q' gratis accepis
q'tis dare p'p'peris? Ds ē ut legi cōdentes q'olabit

* Sic

† Sic

ī cunctis suis famulis nō ē solis aptis nec ē
 ulla corā eo personarū acceptio s; is in oī ppto
 acceptus ē altissimo & eig h; grāz q' regit
 iustitiaz. Esto solis aptis sit h' utq' p'ibit
 sicut oīs cte p'p'ts q' & tu suis apto c'g ē in
 cet gūsaō cū aptis. Nō potat diuici' tanti
 veniti p'ibz n' de suis s; poti' de senari
 ututibz fiducia g'cipiens affat' eos ingens. Itē
 deferre mortuū huc ad senari mōchū ut tandem
 eig mitis ipetretis q' g'ritis. Cui' audito nōie.
 q's i'gunt ē dñe ul' gl'ia & g'nta s; eig nī
 mīta ut ipet're ualeat q' fides n'ra p'tat? Nō
 ē ait mōch; mīta utute p'dity ē istud n' creding
 nō. negabit altissim; Corā senano igi' defuncti corp'g
 ponit' adest p'r & p'p'ts i'ternis clamōbz supplicātes
 dī suo ut oret p' mort'. Ille veniēs ualide cepit
 eos repellere sese negās ydoneū ad suscitandū
 mortuū. Illi c'g ualida rāconū obstacta reluctati
 obijciūt inquit h' abbas i'gunt x' h' amor exigit
 p'r h' merens exbetit. Q' rācone p'tis nō p'rare
 q' p'tis? Vidēs vñ i'clitū tā ī incto p'ietū
 cū nesciret q' ager quā ī p'tez se i'taret
 negare s; nō potat q' natus inscrat. cū
 nolle accēscē scelg sit ydolatrē. Pareret s; p'sume
 t'm de dī mūne nō sui ēē mīti estimabat
 nō dī. Verx abbas ualida obligatz ipio sciens
 quoz & recotēs q' p'misit x' dicens: Ecq' orātes
 p'titis si c'ditis accipietis ul' siquis mōti tollē
 dicat ex mari ingere. & ex corde crediderit fiet
 q'cūq; dixit. H' inguā & simi' tūc h'ens ī mēoria
 fide pleng & i'eo g'fusus ē in dño fūdes p'rē

huiusmodi ergo altissimè. Præterea quod in celis habitare
 dignoscis scilicet quod non tuum igitur & sciunt omnes
 populi quod tu es solus deus. Præterea Plasmator hominis
 & laudes tuas nobis redde in hoc corpusculum quod
 abstulisti spiritum. Deum & deo civi quod ferebat
 mortuus prius recepit animam & veritate pectus
 vivum & incolumem quod tulerat exanimem. **DUM**
 hæc gerunt ipsotens pugnabit rex audiens quod ex eadem
 insula repulsa esset bestia & quod pastor verice vellet
 in pectore ira commotus animi precepit eos eici. Alieni
 namque audire rex suis locum usibus vindicare disposuit
 quod ut deus obtinuit. Habebat autem pontifex duos germanos
 milites quod regis in obsequio stabant in palatio. Eius
 rex ipse ut senans denunciaret ne cum suis ultimum
 gestuaret in hijs sedibus. Sed hæc minatus fuerat quanto
 timore poterat quod domus infamia simul cum sua gratia
 hoc infecto negotio amitterent graviter. 2^o spe ac metu
 prout investigati celeriter ad virum deum veniunt & verba
 regis referunt. Petrus paulus denique reluctatur difficile
 dices locum per angulum iniri suo quod de tuum nam
 verbis eos talibus affat ac similibus non vos non regem
 times non de hoc loco exeo sed hæc & propriis cursu
 meum perficio. Fratres in fratrem seuiunt et detrachere
 incipiunt ut quod sponte voluerat locum inuitus defat.
 O quam triste spectaculum inter manus Ethenicum collabit
 corpusculum quod fame siti frigore multo affligit tempore.
 Præter illata suppli motus mea ait alii ad alterum
 precavimus in fratrem nostrum. Male ingit o germane male
 nos & iheruane opati sumus plane erga deum
 quidem male erga fratres iheruane quod sic de suis
 sedibus in eam expellimus. Ut hæc verba finierat

84

* Sic

+ Sic

" Sic

is cui mēs sana terat is cui mens longe alia
 psecutg ē talia. Malū qdē ē fateor & ira
 regis quior q̄ pstat nō offēdi q̄ frēs nō
 exellere. Vide q̄ quid eligas utq̄ ut hūc ejicias
 an tu cū ipso p̄as. Ego sic illi cōsulaz ne in
 dāpna ifera sic exorto discidio arcepto alt gladio
 q̄ istū inq̄t leserit* aut me cū ipso p̄mit
 t̄ ego illū p̄mā dū mō frēs eruas. Sic
 illis altcantibz vidēs luce clāg q̄ dispar erat
 aimz i. hys duobz frībz. Nā vno ē grā cōiso
 a p̄fidia cū mltis exhortaconibz alt p̄staret
 p̄fidy q̄ ē nō credidit cū re & vitam p̄didit.

*Sic

CUM audit tētez nūciū rex de aduētū militū
 nōq̄ deū reuītq̄ n̄ q̄asq̄ hōibz tūrias exagat
 q̄ cōis dī fecat. Subet ego ad pascua dūc
 in ipa īsula agēs id modis oibz ut exiret ip̄s.
 S̄q̄ nich q̄ dnm hūanū ē q̄ciliū n̄ itq̄
 ulla destruit id q̄ dō instituit. Terra ei appuit
 os suū & absorbt caballos q̄ dīrēat & n̄
 vng superat. S̄q̄ p̄cō aduiciēs p̄cōm rex t̄cipiens
 q̄t inermes homīes armatos dūcit milites ac p̄ se
 adiit īsula t̄rens uū x̄ricola. Mansit tū imobit
 ū dī cū discipulis n̄ det̄reri potuit q̄ sp̄s in dno
 posuit. Moxq̄ b̄tō p̄tīfex regē obiurgat iēns n̄
 deū q̄dē tū times nec reuēaris homīes. Cui
 r̄ndes rex c̄delis q̄ hec inq̄ p̄cēgrīs cū tē n̄
 deū timeā plg q̄ caluaz brūitaz. & egre ferens
 p̄tīfex p̄testat̄ regi dicens q̄ inflanti sp̄u oīi
 equasti dnm ouis calua sū cici cā tui interitus
 hic minis & trōibz blādīs q̄ p̄monibz p̄nceps
 reḡq̄ p̄tīs p̄z minato capitis sū in
 hac die cōstina t̄uēret̄ i. īsula.

Illis itaque gestis abiit via q̄ uēit redijt regim
 ac militibz grea tonsarū fit obui? q̄ q̄ p̄s
 impetu disturbato exitu rege a suis sepat ut luat
 q̄ p̄ciat. Et q̄ audiu talia? Regē petit omista
 q̄ eq̄ sedes humes nō ded̄ honorez dō. Am̄ ouis
 villa tadin. i bro fatigat ipeta donē regez exculeret
 spungz cornu petet. Cui? cuiqz p̄forat q̄ minatz
 fuit serano p̄ audaiiaz capitalez omiaz. Tali
 q̄ intitu sic p̄sago spū pig p̄dix pontifex rex
 cor t̄no impenitens p̄p̄ culpaz blasphemie exp̄s
 excepit uenie. Sic i suis conatibz hostis x̄ diabolz
 victus illi succubuit q̄ quē caput extulit bis
 teptando p̄otifuez p̄ fera & p̄ncipex. Kyaranus
 Intea & brēdang p̄terea aduerunt anglico admonite
 oractō ut scō cas oīū faterent̄ excessum. At illis
 honorifice susceptis a p̄otifue atqz q̄fepis oībz
 illi suis excessibus refert custos cellarij nich̄ eē
 residui q̄ uel frēs uel hospites pascereut̄ ul̄
 iopes. Nich̄ ait ep̄s deest deū timēbz vñ spa
 i dno & eq̄ esto aīo nob̄ ei & frībz dat̄ anona
 dno. Intea d̄nity p̄nceps q̄da gmoitz ad vi
 di cellulaz i belua uā isula i nauī oneraria
 fert scīs nēcia. Quē hac de cā p̄otifex aduēse
 gspiciens cū p̄fatis hospitibz occ̄rit ei obui?
 accept̄ alimonia & mltā agt̄ grāz ac spū p̄p̄icio
 pleng p̄ d̄ix̄ ilico sibi & suo sem̄i p̄ uolūtatez
 d̄ni data eē p̄uichiaz ut reḡret sup̄ eā. Sugg
 dinip̄o p̄ncipe a d̄to p̄otifue estate. hō p̄ndij
 cū p̄dc̄is quis d̄i discubens sup̄pit p̄it dō
 d̄i sc̄s p̄o. Et ecce cadit p̄uulu de celo titinabulu
 n̄ tñ sciri poterat is cui missū fuit. Na
 illorū disc̄i nō h̄ asibunt p̄suli sq̄ in scō
 collegio fit multa inde q̄ cui p̄uiff̄ p̄otifimū
 14/c/1/2 (viii)

* hic

† hic

p̄dic

transmissu litinabulum cum in h^o suu^m quē^lq^{ue} p^{ro} magnam
anferret. 2^o audito ep^{iscopu}s lites dirimit oci^{us} surgentes iⁿq^{ui}t
ib^{er}ing & g^{er}u^m ex oib^{us} sonas secuta fuit ipe h^o
iure accipit. Surgēs q^{ui}sq^{ue} p^{ro}gredi^{er}et^{ur} & illi sola sequi^{er}
sequētesq^{ue} sono indicat q^{uod} illi missu^m fuit. Cui p^{ro}p^{ri}o
mūne. f^{ine}mato pacis & federe salutates p^{ro}ficieq^{ue} secūp^{er}
ab iⁿviceq^{ue} sicq^{ue} iⁿ sua p^{ro}perat q^{uod} iⁿsu di ueniant
edificati p^{ro}temu^m p^{ro} illi^{us} colloq^{ui}ū. fidelis a p^{ro}ficie
ibat sēp^{er} p^{ro}ficiens de u^{er}itate iⁿ u^{er}itate exaltatus
iⁿ salutē. NEQ^{ue} illud silencio p^{ro}secundū estimo
q^{uod} u^{ir}go sacratissima d^{omi}n^o dicata kynrecha vidit
steri^{us} o^{mn}is de statu tanti p^{ro}sulis e^{ss}q^{ue} mōsterij
visione hui^{us}modi. 2^a d^{omi}n^o nocte attēci^{us} dēu^m exorat
p^{ro}ib^{us} cū ēet raptā iⁿ spū vid^{it} m^ultis strutu^m u^{er}ita
q^{ue} in hyōnia passim erāt cenobia. Viditq^{ue} clavis
o^{mn}is emicare de singulis summitate stiquas
celo colūpnas iⁿq^{ui}as. Et ut uidit p^{ro}terna colūpnas
clarissima serani p^{ro}clāsi^m illustrat mōste^m. H^{ic} q^{ue}
p^{ro}q^{ue} vidat de celo uigil aderat q^{ue} u^{ir}gini exposuit
q^{uod} videre p^{ro}mu^mit. Stōz. iⁿq^{ui}t a^{ut}ē q^{ue} colūpne it.
utiq^{ue} ob h^{oc} uident^{ur} ignee q^{ue} sint amore feruide.
S^{ed} colūpnar^{um} maxia maior ē x^{risti} grā q^{ue} iⁿ serani
frib^{us} refulget hūndani^{us}. Gaudet u^{ir}go expōsita visione
mirifica & loci desidio delectata totinus d^{omi}n^o deuota
supplicat ut eā illuc t^{ra}nsferat ut illuc g^{lor}iam m^ulti
g^{lor}iam. Nepe more ip^{ro}piens sēgnti die ueniens statat
laci iⁿ litore n^{on} ualebat t^{ra}nsuadere. Et ecce adē
ang^{elus} q^{ue} eleuata p^{ro}tinus d^{omi}n^o deuota fēnā iⁿportauit.
iⁿ insulaz. Cui p^{ro}sul. 2^a feminis. g^{lor}iam ē cū
mōn^u ? Nec te n^{on} ulla aliaz adm^utem^{us} in u^{er}ita.
Tūc illa ad ep^{iscopu}m si meū credis sp^{iritu}m p^{ro} se x^{risti}
suscipe q^{ue} me repellis corp^{us} ? Credo iⁿq^{ui}t h^{oc} optime
s^{ed} nulli unq^{ue} femie huc iⁿgressu^m q^{ue}cedim^{us} esto

saluet te dñs. Redi itē ad solm ne sis nob
 ī scandalū & si es casta p̄tore sexū hes ī
 cor.^o. Ipo ait ī dñm q̄ dō meū spm de hac
 carne eijiat q̄ me reūti fa^{at}. Nec mora reddit
 spm diegq̄ olauit vltim^o a frīb^z isolite celebrant
 exegē. Sc̄i sc̄i p̄is p̄icib^z utriq̄ q̄let dō^r & id
 q̄ iūgo dñat & id q̄ sac̄tus mouerat. Quadu^{or}
 vice p̄les cū ī amica isula cū duob^z abtib^z
 senang ipe t̄ig flecheano v^z & lactano dēget
 aduēt dux p̄m̄ie rotes eos eijcē. 2^o armatis
 hoib^z cū gradijs & fustib^z nō s̄n gtuelis iubet
 hos pelli isula. Illi ī sc̄os seuiunt saxa ac
 tela iaciūt s^z nemo ualet ledē q̄s deq̄ vult
 defendē. Stāt illeri sc̄i dē scutū h̄ntes fidē
 p̄ q̄bz ut res idicat orb^l tras^z dimicat. Na
 int^z sua uisc̄a hians usq̄ ad femora tra
 ducē absorbit n̄ sic cessare uoluit. Usq̄ ad p̄tg
 s^o ī tra corp^z labit^r ut discēt q̄ tendet ḡg^z
 dō resistēt. 2^o vidēs q̄dā iuueis q̄ p̄uigen^z *
 et ducis p̄stratus sc̄i pedib^z mltis exorat
 p̄icib^z ut pituro p̄ceret & ī tra illū reddet.
 Et spop̄dit gl̄a^z q̄ t̄dā iuri suo de. q̄
 illū dux anea^t expelli iussit isula. Iui ait
 ep̄o q̄ tu p̄ing nūci^z optate pacis fcs es
 iā q̄ uoles accipies. Reddet q̄dē illū hum^z
 s^z p̄ibit q̄ toti^z & tu cū tuo semīe ī eig
 eris ordie. 2^o dēo ducē libat. & fcm ē ut dñat
 q̄ eodē mot^o huic successit otinuo. Religiosi
 intea fr̄s ī ma^z insula p̄is iplorat gr̄az
 p̄p̄ aq̄ penuria q̄m solebat cote^r t̄ hum̄is aduehē
 1472/12(18)

* Sic

† Sic

p̄p̄ dca^x v̄z ne grex siti deficiat. Rogat inq̄
 p̄t̄ifices ut q̄suetā fūdens p̄ces q̄ hūc nō
 p̄sumet f̄otis venas ap̄iret. P̄f̄asis q̄ p̄uit^z
 p̄ h̄ijs orat p̄r p̄i^z f̄igesq̄ tre baculū p̄fert
 f̄otēz dulciss^m q̄ f̄r̄es usq̄ largit q̄tes egerunt
 p̄it. Sic f̄otēz hūc. p̄irang sci v̄i discip̄ls
 p̄ obediēdo aīe illorū i t̄no tūme clatatis
 p̄p̄et^z f̄q̄uētabat ap̄ellue. Cū q̄dā ergo t̄p̄e
 aduēisset s̄o more laudas auctore oī^m sedit
 sic sup̄ p̄uteū. Et eue q̄dā multo secū i v̄luis
 p̄it laudādū gerens p̄uulū offēdit dī fantm.
 Nā intrūptis p̄uit^z eue p̄erebat mōch̄s obliuione
 p̄uuli s̄m ligre p̄ollui. Et motū iracūdia
 p̄ hac f̄otis turia orat ut ide p̄uulg s̄tingat
 i fluctibz. Morq̄ marino reumate q̄ h̄ solet
 efflūe dī nutu infantulz raptū defert^z tōi^z.
 Quē ū p̄uul a litore vidit m̄r descēdē cursim
 adit ep̄m lamētādū p̄uulū. In auribz ep̄i emulē
 p̄ce machi q̄ illū ingi p̄etit mēns m̄r exponit.
 Q̄ aduocans ep̄s p̄cep̄t illi q̄tēq̄ a f̄atē erihet
 a s̄ong ip̄m ingeret. Q̄bz dīis discip̄ls cōs offēdit
 p̄editz segz ēdit p̄cto regente manū baculo. Melibz
 quoz baculo q̄ sit maris altitudo notet ide p̄cedē
 ut p̄minet p̄tore. Hinc ide inq̄ anxio ista erat
 itēio ut nō int̄ret alci^z q̄ dēmonstraret baculū.
 Vq̄ ad p̄tus igi^z p̄edetētē igred^z statq̄ dictū
 mirabile q̄ saxū imobile mare et eig p̄editbus
 cū multo ēet alci^z. In ip̄is q̄ fluctibz cecq̄ offēdit
 p̄editz iā nō mō mortuū s̄ ludibūdū p̄uulū.
 Q̄ eleuās Itimo defert p̄ri p̄ijssimo ut illū m̄ri

reddet & illa metu p̄ceret. Vñ istdy miraculm magis
ad disciplinā s̄q̄ ad magis p̄o referebat disciplinā
tm̄ in suis oculis utq̄ p̄u hūilt̄ ut vidēs isdy f̄ie
deferret alt̄ alt̄i. MODAꝝ deinde tpe q̄ sedetoz i
betore kyarano scissio nūciat̄ ep̄o q̄ eig i diuindug
genes seip̄ ac socii adēet cū. d̄is sedes i ripa flum̄is.
ganiisq̄ ē & p̄pere iubēs m̄istoz affore tollēs. Iq̄t
nauictay hūc t̄nsponē x̄oloz. Cui nllay ee alia
nauē n̄ m̄imā scaphā n̄ apta usibz ut audiūt
ep̄o. Vel hāc t̄q̄t egredē ut ualeas aduehē diu i
ripa flum̄is p̄stolatēz p̄u d̄i. Scaphā q̄ egredē
& securḡ inhabit̄ q̄ gl̄is didasculḡ fl̄is ēt disci.
2^o m̄ ū gopex eming ait suis kyaran² tēptat nos
sis d̄o si audeamḡ t̄gdi scaphā i d̄i noie freti
ci² oram̄ie. Inḡdiam² utiq̄ nā ualz x̄ itaq̄ i hāc
p̄ eig im̄ita nos suare nauita. Inḡdiētes itay
nauigabat p̄p̄e. Scapha remis patētibz nō ē
v̄fusa fluctibz. Sic acceptū a fr̄ibz capa uestiri
ptinḡ iussit s̄m kyaranū q̄ nouē p̄sp̄m eū
i chymasina iā exp̄ndisse p̄p̄az. Sc̄in ad oratō
mann deducēs sociū p̄t̄ h̄iis sim̄a cōtat̄is
obseq̄a. demū eū cū fr̄ibz cibo refecit sacris. ?
In illo quoz tpe nauigabat i egre sc̄i senani
patruz eū socijs q̄ p̄tibz. Linḡ r̄upi app̄ḡrēt
exierūt ut p̄sarent h̄ remasit int̄ea & nauē
sistit aho². Nauis ligata soluit̄ h̄o nat̄as i s̄e²
capta reducit ocl̄ iā p̄ptis am̄itibz. Nā eos q̄s
exierat reuma maris absorbat̄ s̄q̄ t̄uēt iactia
mort̄is cadaūa. 2^o ille flens & eiulās & luctu maḡ
estuās ferēs ad lō alia sep̄turiis habilia d̄o
gm̄edās aīas celebrūt obseq̄as. Vix illos sep̄eliciat
14/c/1/2(x)

& ecce amici aderat cū q̄bz adē fuit senant³ p̄r
 gaudēt oēs & singlī i aduētū ē rogāt oēs &
 maxie q̄ ē p̄p̄ing sanguine ut suffocatos fluctibz
 viuificaret p̄tibz. Jā nūciat eps. u^t admonz aplō
 primoz cūctui ggaude uel grati sunt ip̄i.
 q̄modū ratz salutes oī^m. Et miro mō p̄ting flente
 eo cū flentibz cā ḡmūis gaudij fuit fletz ep̄i.
 bē ē potēcia i oīa si p̄p̄ibilia & q̄ cūcta
 viuificat v^t dō p̄p̄ing supplicat ut p̄fide viuēciū
 vitā reformz oī^m. 2^o orante i cūmā resurrexerunt
 cor & receptis spiritibz loqūt palā oībz. Nā q̄
 hoz aīe iā fouebant^r regē petunt p̄ dei
 graciāz redeundi tūcāz semē & bis & t̄rio
 ? glāmātes ep̄s. Remte p̄r q̄mō nos v^t p̄us fuimz ut
 ualeam^r regēdi leti i domū dō. Ob scī vī mītū mox
 emittentes sp̄m p̄missu sig denuo gēuerunt in dño. NON
 p̄teribo p̄r q̄ uenit i mēoria v̄tq̄ uiri altī^r fauēs eiq̄
 v̄tutibz. V^t eī oēnā^t fū^t semp v̄nāimis scō senano soci^r
 ē nom d̄mici^r ēg gstructa cellula i^r i clochtrāna isula.
 Et utrūqz cellule vno cingunt^r flumie i q̄ p̄ter
 nauiculaz misit senano capsulaz q̄ in se defert logi^r
 nō madefactaz fluit. 4^o ḡtānt suscipiēs senanz
 archipontifex tō salis petras illis remisit d̄micio
 mō maig miracti dū credit eas flumij^r & q̄ iotū
 flumij facre eas sursū niti. POST instinctū dyā
 laborabant arioli a cultu dē fidi reuo^{re} virz oī.
 Quē multis fantomatibz dū fatigarēt. ep̄is v^t
 ipugnatz ācter repugnauit virilō. Nā q̄uitato aere
 malig^t hostis ope magi deponūt pluuiāz p̄ ianez
 fallaciāz. A quibz & t̄ v̄p̄ico dat^r pat^r p̄p̄sio ut
 sig^r illa fiducia de x̄ ecē grā p̄ illi^r p̄ticiū phitet
 hac pluuiāz. 2^o cū paulo enixi^r t̄mbriseb p̄tibz
 falsū ymbrez phibū^t atqz uerz deposu^t. Sg t̄n

* sic

+ sic

maleficijs freti portentis alijs ausi sunt lites agredi
 cū defensore fidei. Nā spī suis artibus ut nūc in
 locū oībz apparet efficiunt n̄ sic q̄dēz p̄ficiunt. Nūc
 cū insubstantibz stat Antistes int̄ridg q̄ intute sobita
 uera nunc deposita vanā a tre facie fecit euanesce.
 Porro ī dī digito fco tali p̄digio quisti mōs oībz
 de suis ult^{is} iūbz. Nūc ausi p̄uine sua labunt
 p̄pere & reuersi nauigio st̄m̄si s̄t ī flumī. Ecce
 magi egyptij cū restitisset moyr ita p̄cutit^r s̄bito
 n̄ regi more solito iā nō possēt assiste offlito sensu
 volue. Isti nō malifici resistētes p̄ticipi dispicerūt
 p̄t^r p̄forati ī fluctibz. Sed ut p̄mi artū iūtat
 discripti p̄empto mago symone s̄t finiti s̄t nerone.
 Ita p̄sūt p̄ssim^r vici^r magorū artibus h̄ mō intrat
 regēz p̄adisi p̄ laborez. Cū caro suo d̄no dare cū
 scis oībz teditatez p̄rie decūiffz p̄petue fonte
 adiit aq̄ vine q̄ p̄dūt sua p̄ce p̄mū ī dēz
 angto fodiente p̄sorio. In eodē q̄ lō recogit
 ab angto obisse dauid t̄litu mēuēoz ep̄m. Cui
 vineti ut diximz sug adhasit sp̄s res ā mira
 gligit ut h̄ senang cōpit. Nā n̄ s̄ ḡdixant dū
 siml ambo vixerant volebant ult^r viue collega nō
 sup̄stite. S̄z mox carne exuit sic q̄ s̄pno solui^r cui^r
 corpz ad cellulā relatu est ad isulā ubi digō
 excubijs cū p̄s̄ & vigilijs cū dinis officijs cū missay
 soltepmijs.† Nos diē ī octauū resuā thumatu q̄
 eig cō ep̄i abbes atqz ceteri. P̄erat ī c̄uitu de
 eig t̄lēs obitu traz tre t̄dituri potuissent ḡgā.
 REX salomo n̄ legimz iā grumat^r oībz q̄cūqz
 n̄cā erāt ī templi fabia octauo die p̄tima aḡauit
 p̄griuz ut cū plena leticia ḡuaret soltēnia. Nō
 m̄iori p̄udio t̄p̄habat ī d̄no agēs diē octauo iā
 ḡmētz dō vno pastor pig ḡges suos. Nā c̄fā q̄s
 14/c/1/2(xi)

† sic

* sic

poterit gñla turba quēnit cū defuncti corpusculū deferat
 ad lumlm? cū ecce fr̄ feretū corq̄ resurrit s̄m &
 resedit q̄s q̄ ferebatur mortuū. 2^o v̄bis salutibz mox
 salutāt v̄bz secreta q̄dā plulit q̄ gens scythoz resolūt.
 De maḡ & mirabili die illa iudicij q̄ resurget incorrupti
 q̄ a dō st electi. Tūc maiores q̄ adbrāt reddi
 v̄bū v̄troat an ē die v̄bz ā ē belama poci^o suā
 eleincaps Anna velly agi memōay. Sic iōt ē octava
 mei fiet mēoria q̄ resurgēs sū iter v̄isurg ad
 tumtm. Hāc tenetē hanc agite hāc annati colite
 valate i p̄petuū benedicētes dñm. At illis r̄ndentibz
 v̄bdis ē v̄bz x̄^o cūctorū opifex vale b̄te pontifex.
 Lis post^r mēor a modo corā dō altissimo sese
 redd^t exāney resoluēdo ē p̄ntūcy vidēs eo
 mort^o more mixtū q̄m int̄ v̄ba teci^e plūnt
 v̄bte laime. 2^o p̄m ē senanū & cū luctu
 ad tumultū & mox cū voce gaudiū usq̄ ad celū
 p̄sequi. Ita demū ē gditq̄ & felix eig sp̄s
 acceptq̄ ē ab anḡtis incorrupte miractis. In tra cig
 cor^o v̄i lo^o v̄l^o tpe q̄ fit illi^o mēo x̄^o dō p̄ito.
 2^o p̄p̄i^o m̄ita ad h̄ v̄tute solita p̄tra fecit
 miracta p̄ inf̄i^o teta am.

*Sic

END

14 C 1/3

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, concerning his preparation of an 'ancient map of Thomond' for the Ordnance Survey and his queries concerning the parishes of Inishcaltra and Clonrush, Co. Clare.

c. 1840

1p.

23 cm

Included are related notes written by O'Donovan and Larcom, dated 30 December 1840 and 2 January 1841, concerning the parish of Castleconnell, Co. Limerick.

14/c/1/3

Capt. Larcom H. Eng^{rs}

Dear Sir

I have the ancient map of Thomond now nearly finished, but I find that two parishes now included in the County of Galway originally belonged to Thomond, and these I cannot add until the Ordnance map is accessible to me. The parishes I allude are those of Inishcaltra and Glarrush; they ^{both} still belong to the diocese of Killaloe, and one of them, namely Inishcaltra, is in dispute between the two Counties. If I had a good map of these parishes I could easily add them to the ancient map of Thomond for I have room for them on the map which I have used. Perhaps you could let me have some kind of a map of them?

When I have done with Thomond, which will in a few days I will return you all the Clare extracts in the Box which contains them, and I intend next to lay down the ancient localities and territories of Mayo,

your obedient Servt

John O'Donovan

My dear

Send me back the map you have
of the Parishes shall be added to it

Wm M. L.

30 Dec 40

I am sorry that I have
been unable to send you
the map of the
documents of the
here. When we receive
it the map can be
sent out again
for a day

Wm
2 Jan 41

98
I send it herewith.
Please to have
all the features
of antiquity in these
two parishes marked
on it in pencil?

God
Add also the parish
of Stradbally or
Castlemore in the
present County of
Limerick, which an-
ciently formed part
of the territory of
O'mBlaid. now
O'mullod. in the
ecclesiastical di-
vision

END

14 C 1/4

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, concerning references in Samuel Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary of Ireland' to Dermot O'Donovan's ownership of the Croom Castle, Co. Clare and his efforts to locate the O'Donovan family papers.

18 February 1841

1p.

18 cm

O'Donovan's letter makes brief reference to the origin Clare's county name.

14/c/1/4 99

Feb 4/18. 1841.

Dear Sir

I quote Lewis's Topographical Dictionary for a fact, which I cannot find in any other authority, viz that the Castle of Croom belonged to Dermot O'Donovan in the reign of King John. I have every reason to believe this to be true but I cannot prove it by the evidence of any contemporaneous document.

Lewis quotes no authorities, thinking I suppose that he is authority enough himself; but I am convinced that this fact about the Castle of Croom was furnished by the Rev Mr Graves, who was

employed to edit the works of Lewis
and who had an intimate ac-
quaintance with the early
English documents treating of
the History of Ireland as he
was one of the ^{Irish} record Commis-
sioners for many years.

I am making every effort to
get at the family papers of
the late General Richard O'Donovan
of Bawnlahan in the Co. Cork;
and I think you could assist
me, ^{but I'll be here often.} I wrote to O'Donovan of
O'Donovan's Cove, to see if he
has any ancient documents re-
lating to the South, and he
replied that all his family
papers are in the possession
of his Uncle, but says that he will
make every effort to get them.

With respect to the origin
of the name Clare you will
find

a dissertation on the subject
in Mr. Furrer's letter on the
parish of Clare, in which
he comes to the conclusion that
Clare was the name of the
locality long before the time
of Sir Richard De Clare.

When will you send for the
box?

your obedient Servant

John O'Donovan

Thos. A. Larcom

Capt. R. Eng.

3rd Survey office

END

14 C 1/5

[Unknown]

Genealogy of Gaelic families associated with the ancient territory of Thomond.

c. 1841

1p.

41 cm

RIA

14 C 1/5

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 C 1/6

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Map of County Clare, constructed in 1841 by J. O'Donovan

1841

1p.

64 x 104 cm

Map of county Clare, indicating the old territorial divisions of Thomond and contemporary parish and baronial boundaries. Topographical features such as lakes, rivers, islands, mountains and hills, forts, churches and castles are also identified.

14 C 1/6

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

END OF

14/C/1

Outsize maps

part of

14 C 1

Clare (Vol. 3)

Outsize map

14/C/1/5

41 x 32 cm

RIA

Aug 1908

1910

29 446

Received
 of the
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and Germany
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Realiza a que se ha de dar

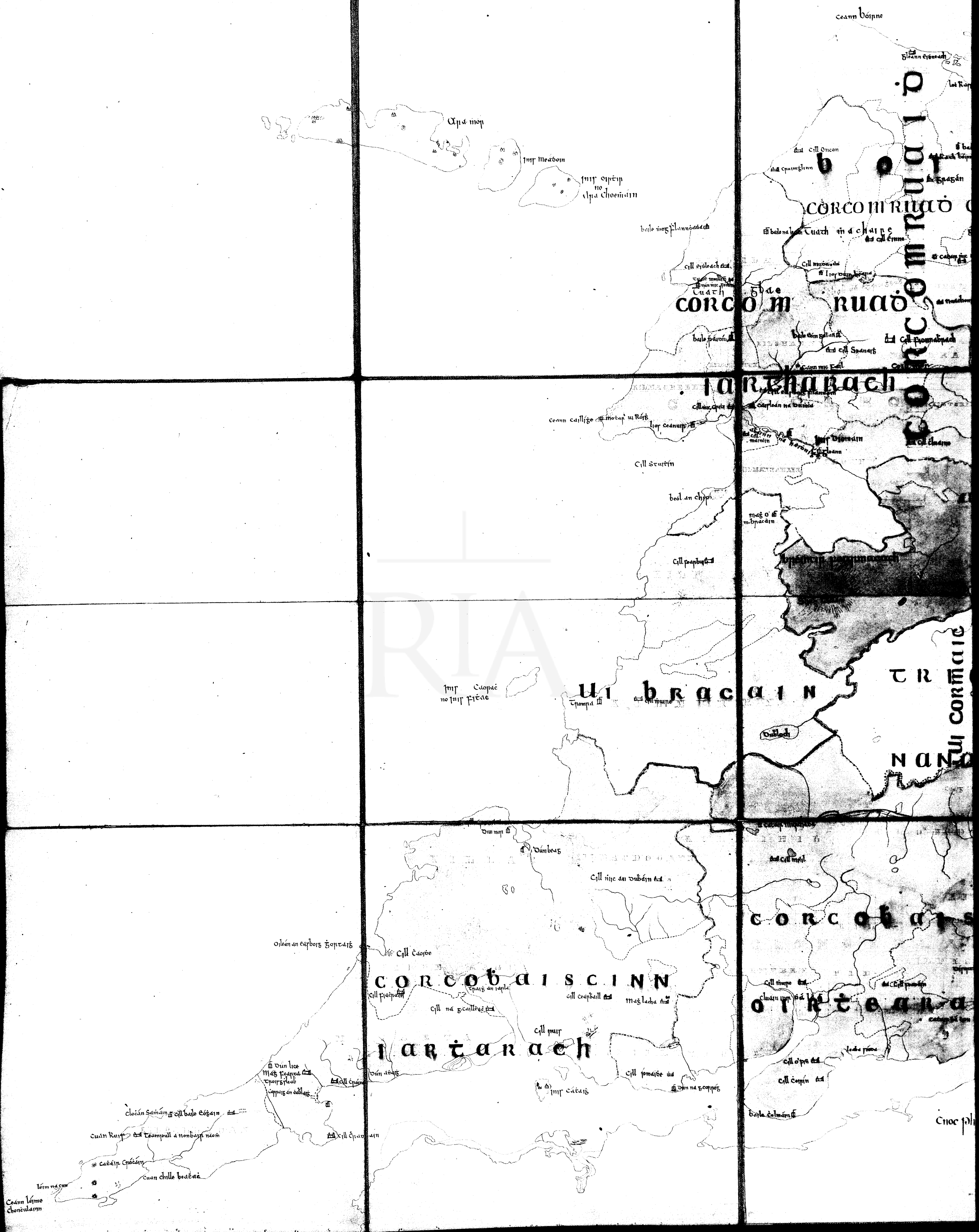
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Outsize map

14/C/1/6

64 x 104 cm

RIA





Ceann bóinne

Duallag Éire

Cormaic

Prionas bóinne

Cormaic

Cormaic

Doire na Éire

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