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Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, Galway (Vol.2)

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861; O'Conor, Thomas

Assorted letters, extracts, maps and sketches, relating to the history, antiquities, genealogy and topography of Co. Galway, with particular reference to its religious foundations, churches, holy wells, castles and the origins of its place names.

ill. 1838; 629p.

Disbound, conserved and boxed by the Delmas Conservation Bindery. Conservation funded by Atlantic Philanthropies, February 2004.

23 cm (approx).

Includes outsize material.

Donated by the Ordnance Survey Office, 1861.

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Title page and index to the Ordnance Survey letters, relating to Galway.

[1838]

15p.

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Letters

Containing information relative
to the

Antiquities

of the

County of Galway,

collected during the

progress of the

Ordnance Survey

in

1838.

Vol. II

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END

14 C 21/2

O'Connor, Thomas

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from T[homas] O'Connor, written from Loughrea, Co. Galway, concerning the topography, history and antiquities of the parishes of Kilcooly, Leitrim and Kilteskil, with particular reference to their early churches, holy wells, castles and the origins of their place names.

27 October 1838

11p.

23 cm

Included are copy extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters' relating to Leitrim parish.

Kilcooly Parish - local Irish name of
old Church in
old Castle in
Tobermice duach in.

Lectrim Parish - local Irish name of
old Church in
old Castle in
Several names
of townlands in
identified with their
names as given in

Inquis. taken at Galway
Kilmacragh. T.D. - site of old castle in 1608.

Lectrim as a barony - by Mrs
Oct. 1582.

Lectrim (castle) which (latter) year - 1601 - at
is said to be one of the
Castles of the Earl
of Blamrickard.

Kilteshil Ph. - old Church in
ruins in
Ayle Castle in
Kilmaleshil in

14/12/12 (1)

3
Loughrea October 27th 1838

Sir,

Cill cille is the Irish pronunciation of the parish of Kilcooly, which is, according to the description given in the Name book, bounded on the N. & N.E. by the parishes of Kilbrekil and Abbeygormacan; on the East and S. East by the last named parish; On the S. and S. West by the parish of Kilmeen, and on the South West by the same parish. —

Within a grave yard in the townland of Kilcooly, stand the ruins of an old Church, which cannot be looked upon as an erection of a remote period.

A breach is visible on the East gable. The South East Corner now reduced to the original height of the side walls, remains still, but in bad preservation —

Between this Corner, and West gable, stands a portion of the South side wall, which is detached, and 3 feet 8 inches in length. A portion of the East gable remains attached to the North side wall. —

This wall retains its original length and height. — and extends, 46 feet to a wall, that separates a western apartment from the Church. This wall is 8 feet high, and runs ~~on~~ 20 feet across; — being of the same breadth with the Church. There is a quadrangular door (or entrance) on it, within $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of the S. sidewall, which is 3 feet, 10 inches high, and 2 feet 8 inches broad at the ground. —

A rude flag stone is placed over it. - This apartment appended to the west, is 8 feet high; - 10 feet long, and of the same breadth with the Church. It has a stone roof, and two quadrangular openings, - on the side walls - one on each. The opening on the South side wall, is within 2 feet of the ground inside, - is 2 feet broad, narrowing outwardly to no more than 1 foot in breadth; - and is 3 feet, 8 inches high. - The one on North side wall is 3 feet from the ground - 3 feet broad, and about 3 feet 8 inches high. -

On the West gable, over the western apartment, and near S. West Corner, is a quadrangular window made of rudely cut stones, which is about 2½ feet high, and 3 inches broad. —

A holy well called Tobay mic Duach — Tohermicduach, lies in the townland of Carrowroe — Cedipnamadpuad. —

Distant about a quarter of a mile, to the West of the old Church, are seen the ruins of Kilcooly old Castle, which, tradition says, belonged to the Earls of Clanrickard. —

7
w
The Castle of Killeowly[?] (with 5, gr.)
was in the possession of Ulick Bourke
(3^d) Earl of Clanrickard, according
to the Inquisition of 1608, taken at
Galway - 24th May 16th - —

Leitrim Parish. —

The name of this parish is locally
pronounced Leitrim in Irish; - raic
leatrim - a name common to several
places in Ireland. —

The ruins of the old Church of
Leitrim consist at present of the East
gable, the North side wall, with a
portion of the West gable annexed to
it; and a portion of the South
side wall, standing isolated. —

On the East gable is a window; apparently 5 feet high, and 10 inches broad - where it reaches the outside - It is of the lancet style; and begins within $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet of the ground on the inside. The form at top is not discernible, the gable being covered with a heavy coat of ivy, which conceals totally the window on the outside.

The breadth of the gable is 21 feet. On the North side wall within $3\frac{10}{11}$ inches of it, is a breach not reaching to the top. This wall is 66 feet long - equal the extent of the Church. The portion of the West gable attached to it, is 4 feet in length.

There is on this North wall,
a window place, which is
now opened at top - It
appears to be of the lancet
form, - ^{commences at the height of} is 4 feet from the
ground and is 4 feet broad
in the lower part, inside. -

The breadth on the outside
is about fourteen inches. -

The portion of the South
side wall standing, is ~~an~~
twenty feet long, and
approaches to, within 10 feet
of the East gable. -

St Erneen's holy well - ^{top of}
Cúinnín, - lies in Ballygaradaren T.L.
Does the name of this Saint oc-
-cur in the Calendar, or in any
other list of the Irish Saints -
St. Erminius in the ed. of S. J. J. ?

14/c/21/2(v)

The old Castle of Leitrim stands
in ruins near the old Church.

The barony of Leitrim is one of
the six, that composed the territory
of Clanrickard, - according to the
Inquisition taken at Galway 20th
March 1608 before Geoffrey As-
haldstone Esq^r &c. - in which
it is said - that it was found by
an Inquisition taken before John
Crofton Esq^r at Athenry
1st October 1584 that Richard
(2nd) Earl (of Clanrickard) died
24th July 1582, seized in fee
and fee tail of several lands
among which are mentioned
the manor and Castle
of Leitrim. —

This Inquisition of 1608, also says
 that Ullick, (3^d Earl of Clan-
 richard) was seized in fee and
 fee-tayle of several lands
 together with the manor and
 Castle of Letrym, viz. Letrym
 (1^q/) Ballyorgadavine (2^q/)
 Lynegrey (1/2^q/) Cloghnagan-
 anagh (1/2^q/) Barrowkyle (1/2^q/)
 Killyne (1/2^q/) — the Castle
 of Killmacragh, Ballynlales
 (1^q/) Grelagh. (1^q/). —

^{14/3} — Ballyorgadavine — is now pro-
 -nounced in Irish — Baile n Arzadam,
 to be Anglicised Ballargadaun, the
 name of a townland about
 the Centre of Leitrim Parish.

Lysnegrey - is pronounced - *Norma E. O'Neil* - to be Anglicised *Liss-*
-magry, the name of a town-
 land in this Parish.

Bloghnagananagh - where?
Carrow Kyle - is in Irish *Cearc-*
-páinid cáol - Anglicised -
Carrowkeel, a townland in
 this Parish.

Killyne, is pronounced *Gillín* -
 and Anglicised *Killeen* - a
 townland in this parish.

Killmacragh - is in Irish -
Gill macrá^{ic} - to be Anglicised
Kilmacrah?, written in Name book.
Kilmacra (authority B. J. Hetch)
 a townland in the North end
 of the parish.

There was a Castle here the site of which, is still visible - a circumstance rendering more certain the identity of the name in the Inquisition with that of the townland. -

Ballinlales - is now in Irish baile an Taoist, now Anglicised Ballanlawless - (^{qu?} recte Ballinlawless) the name of a townland in the parish of Kilteshil in the baronies of Loughrea and Lectrim, of which hereafter. -

Grelagh, is now pronounced greallac, and Anglicised Grallagh, - a townland in the West end of the parish of Lectrim. -

The Four Masters record in their
 Annals at the Year 1582 that
 "the sons of the Earl of Blannickard,
 "Richard Saxonach, (who died in this
 year in Galway, and was interred
 at Loughrea) had up to that
 period (viz. of their father's death) been
 "at peace with each other. — but
 "(that then) they opposed each other
 "and repaired as mutual rivals
 "before Sir Nicholas Mauley,
 "who was Governor of Connaught.
 "Both afterwards went to
 "Dublin and presented them-
 "selves before the head Council,
 "on which occasion peace was
 "established between them on
 "these Conditions: Mick was
 "to succeed his father, as Lord

Richard
 (2nd) Earl-
 died 24th
 July 1582.

See Inquis:
 taken at
 Athlone
 1st Actⁿ
 1584. —
 referred to
 above. —

and Earl, and the barony
 of Leitrim was to be given to
 John; their other lands, towns
 and Church-livings were e-
 qually divided between them."

These annalists record also at the
 year 1601, that Redmond Burke, (who
 was son of John Burke, who was
 son of Richard Laxonach, having
 hired a number of soldiers in
 the North,) passed, notwithstanding
 the vigilance of the Earl (Ulrich
 Burke) into the Glancirkard,
 on the 13th of the month of
 March, without being heard or
 noticed by him and proceeded
 onwards to the territory of Kinel
 - Feichin to the South of the
 Barony of Leitrim in the County
 of Galway. —

"At the break of day on the
 "following morning, Redmond
 "sent forth marauding parties
 "through every townland of that
 "territory, from Magh-glass
 "to Crannog - Meg - Caimhin
 "and from Coill - ~~the~~ ^{phreac?} to
 "the Mountain, and before the
 "noon of that day, he had made
 "himself master of all the property
 "and moveable effects of that
 "territory. Shortly afterwards, he
 "went to reside in the woods situ-
 "ated in the upper part of that
 "territory, and for four or five
 "days wandered about from
 "place to place, plundering
 "the neighbours and fortifying
 "his camp; until the Earl
 "of Clanrickard, accompanied
 "by all the troops, he had been

able to muster in the territory, arrived and pitched his camp at the Monastery of Kinel-Heichin. Thus they (i.e. the Earl and Redmond) remained for four or five days (during which time some persons of low rank were slain on both sides), until Feige, the son of Brian na Murtha, who was son of Brian Ballach, who was son of Owen O'Rourke, arrived with a number of bold and well armed troops, to assist Redmond.

When the Earl perceived that these two parties were united against him; he left his camp and passed into Clanrickard. The others pursued him as far as Loughreaugh,

"and because the Earl and his people effected their escape from them on the occasion, they traversed, plundered and burned the Country, from Leitrim, to Srdmaol Dubhain, and as far as the Gate of Headan in the West of Kenel Sodha. —

"When Redmond arrived with his hands on the frontiers of Thomond, he pitched his Camp at the western side of Loughcutra, where he was joined by a Nobleman of the Dalcassians, Seige, (the son of Torlogh, who was son of Donall, who was son of Conor) O'Brien, who had adopted this step in compliance with the advice and solicitations

"of bad and foolish men, and with-
 "out Consulting or taking Counsel
 "of his father, or the Earl of Blan-
 "rickard, who was his Kinsman
 "and friend. Here he entered into
 "a Confederacy with the sons of
 "John Burke, and in the Course of
 "three days afterwards, requested
 "them to accompany him on an ex-
 "cursion to some part of Thomond.
 "This request was not refused; for
 "he was accompanied by some of
 "the Chiefs from the Camp, with
 "their Kerns. Among these Chiefs,
 "were William, the son of John
 "Burke, and the grandson of the
 "Mac William, viz Walter, the
 "son of William, who was son
 "of David, who was son of Ed-
 "mond, who was son of Ullick.
 "On leaving the Camp, they passed
 "along the borders of Kinel-Aodha

Genel Donna h-Eitge

and Echtghe, and Genel. Donn-
-ghaile, and sent forth maraud-
 ing parties on both sides of the
River Fergus. —

* * * * *

A great number of the Queen's
 people, came from various places
 to assist the Earl of Clanrickard.
 Among others, eight or nine
 Companies of soldiers were sent
 from the President of the two
 provinces of Munster: the Earl's
 own son also, who had been
 for some time before along
 with the Lord Chief Justice,
 joined him with a number of
 foreign youths; and the Deputy
 of the Governor of the Province
 of Connaught, repaired to his
 aid with a body of troops from
Galway. —

"As soon as the sons of John
 "Burke had heard of this muster
 "they marched back east of
 "the Mountain, until they reached
 "the fastnesses in the Territory,
 "of Kinel-Techin, where they
 "remained in their former
 "tents. They had not been
 "long here when the sons of
 "the Earl N³ - the Baron of
 "Dun-Guillin (Dunkellin) and
 "Sir Thomas Burke and as many
 "of his sons as were capable
 "of bearing arms, arrived in
 "the territory in pursuit of them
 "at the head of a very numerous
 "force and pitched a splendid
 "and extensive Camp in the very
 "middle of the territory.

"The Earl of Blauickard himself
 "was not in the Camp, for he
 "had fallen severely ill of an
 "acute disease on the week
 "before, so that he was not
 "able to undertake an ex-
 "pedition.

When the Deputy of the
 "Governor of Connaught, and
 "the Baron of Dun Guillinn
 "(Dunkellin) had received intelli-
 "gence that Feige O'Brien was
 "severely wounded in the Camp
 "of Redmond Burke, they sent
 "him a protection in the Queen's
 "name upon which he went
 "to them, and the Baron sent an
 "escort with him to Leitrim, one
of the Earl's Castles."

Kilteskil Parish.

This parish lies in the baronies of Loughrea and Leitrim, and is, according to the description in the same book, bounded on the North and West by the parishes of Kilmeen, Loughrea, and Killeenadeema in the barony of Loughrea, and on the South and East by those of Ballinakill and Leitrim in the Barony of Leitrim. —

The Irish name of it is *cill taircail* — I heard it pronounced *cill taircail* by some persons. —

The old Church of Kilteskil is in a state bordering on a Confused heap of ruins, and exhibits no architectural features sufficient to indicate its age.

One quadrangular opening remains on the South side towards the East. —

The parish goes commonly also by the name of Ayle, which is at present the name of a Castle standing in ruins within Doctor Farrel's Demesne. —

It stands on a rock, from which circumstance it obtained the name of Mill — (Ayle) —

In this parish is Ballinlawless, I.L. which is identified with Ballynlales in the Inquisition, ^{above} referred to under Leitrim parish.

On the East side of the mearing between Ballinlawless and Shragh^{an}nananta (gratiana neanta recte. Shrahannananta?) I.L. lies cill na b-partridge — Kilnabastey, grave yard. —

J. A. Larcom Esq. &c. &c.

Your obedient
Servant
J. A. Larcom

I go towards Mountcharrow — I can see the ruins of the old church.

END

14 C 21/3

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Loughrea, Co. Galway, in which he outlines the progress of his travels in Galway and his recent journey to Portumna.

29 October 1838

2p.

24 cm

RIA

Longhrea, October 29th 1838.

Dear Sir, Last Friday O'Keeffe and I went on the bar to Ballinaplae, and from thence in the canal boat to Shannon Harbour, whence we walked to Banagher where we stopped that night. On Saturday we went to Blonfert, after examining the localities of which, we walked to the little town of Eyre Court, (three miles from Blonfert) where we remained on Saturday night. On Sunday morning, leaving O'Keeffe to shift for himself in the neighbourhood of Eyre Court, I set out for Portumna, and, in the course of the day, leaving modern churches to the pious people of Dial Aumchadha, I visited the parishes and old churches of Fahy, Tir an eiscreach, & Filna-monoge, and the old Castle of Longford, from which Dial Aumchadha received its modern baronial name.

14/c/21/3(i)

26 Having delayed a long time to meditate in the church yards on the nature of the palaces of skulls of souls, the night closed round me before I came within 2 miles of the ^{of Portumna} town, and I went astray in a flooded bog, out of which I was happily guided by Will 'wi' the wisp, who shewed me the road to Portumna because he thought that I was going in the opposite direction. The rain fell incessantly, not in heavy, but in ^{light} truly wetting drops, and I had the good fortune to make my way into Port Orma before 7 o'clock P.M., wet not only to the skin but to the very centre of the heart, and to the surface of the soul where it unites with the oxygen of the blood. I got my head in to the head Inn where I dried my clothes without taking them off, and drank some beer and aqua mortis. I slept in a very damp bed, the sheets on which I took off and slept between the blankets which absorbed all the oxygen or vis vitæ from my body. I awoke in the morning at 6½ in a fever, hoarse, tired, sneezing, and in very good humour. Got up, and took breakfast, determined that

that neither fever, rain, nor storm should prevent me 27
from going on with my business, and walked through
the parish of Lic Molaise imploring St. Molaise
to stop the rain, but in consequence of the weak-
ness of my faith, he suffered a shower to fall
before I reached his old church. However I
was not to be frightened, for though the clouds
were ^{murky, lurid &} saturated with rain, and the roads six
inches deep I made my way to Killimor ^(6 miles), and
after being puzzled there about the old church
and some obsolete names of townlands, I
proceeded to Abbey Gormigan, and thence west-
wards to Loughrea where I arrived, wet to the
centre of the soul and benumbed with cold, af-
ter having walked twenty miles through the
slobergy roads and flooded bogs of Sicil Annchara.
My blood is now saturated with water, which makes
me believe that this fair world is a hell, and
that I would be happier as a wild bushman
or a bear living in a forest, than the sort of
rambler which I have latterly become.
O'Keeffe will either be knocked up or he want
the art.

your obedient servant 14/c/21/3(11)
John O'Donovan

Thos. A. Larcom Esq
R. Eng^{rs}

Edin: Survey Office.

END

14 C 21/4

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Loughrea, Co. Galway, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Killeenadeema, Killynan (Killinan), Fahy, Tirinescragh (Tiranascragh) and Kilchreest, with particular reference to their churches, holy wells, graveyards, castles and place names.

1-2 November 1838

12p.

23 cm

Included are extracts from the Dinnesseanchus and other texts regarding the locality encompassing Slieve Echte and the poetry of Flann Mac Lonáin.

Loughrea, Nov^r 1st 1838,

Dear Sir,

O'Keefe has not arrived here yet: I hope he is not knocked up at Eyrecourt. O'Conor is at Mountshannon whence I expect him back to-day. The extent of this County is extraordinary!

of the parish of Killeenadeema

This parish which extends from near Loughrea to the boundary of the County of Clare, is called in Irish *Glinn a' Droma* which is understood by the natives to signify 'the little church of St. Droma'. The church so called is situated about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south of Loughrea, but now all destroyed with the exception of a small portion of the south side wall, from which it appears that it was not a very ancient church. A holy well dedicated to St. Droma lies not far from the old church in the townland

of

MS/C/20/4(i)

of Killeenadeema East, at which
 stations were performed some time
 back, but now it is very seldom
 visited except by some old people
 who are laughed at for their
 credulity. So much for the march
 of intellect! St. ^{St. Dioma,} Diomas day was
 celebrated in the parish less than
 half a century since. It was in
 spring, but my informants could
 not tell the exact day of the
 month. It was, however, when the
 people used to be in a hurry sow-
 ing the potatoes.

This saint seems to be the Dima
 about whose book Sir William Be-
 tham has written in his Irish
 Antiquarian researches. In what
 territory do our Ecclesiastical do-
 cuments place the church of this
 saint? Moenmoy?

In the townland of Killeenadeema
 East is shewn the site of a castle
 called Baile an teampuill (Churchtown)
 from

from its contiguity to the old church of St. Dioma, but all the walls are destroyed. There is another ruin of a castle in the townland of Ballycoony.

The celebrated mountainous territory of Slia bh Echthe begins in this parish at the townland of Coppanagh, but it is so extensive that my informants could not attempt to define it. They think however that it is all included in the County of Galway, which, I believe, is not the fact, at least Beaufort shews Slia bh Baughta on his Ecclesiastical map as extending to Somegrany in the County of Clare. The name of this mountain is pronounced in this parish as if it were written Slia Baict-tè, which is a remarkable corruption for in all the Irish MSS. of authority it is written ^{either} simply Echthe or with the word slab prefixed Slab n-echthe and sometimes slab Baictaroe which is, I believe the pronunciation that prevails in the

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the county of Clare.

The following derivation is given of the name of this mountain in the Dinnseanchus. Lib. Lec. fol. 240. b. b.

« Slíabh n-Echte whence named?
 « Nín ^{From} Echtge rathach, the daughter of
 « Uspothach, the son of Linde, one of
 « the Tuatha de Danann. She was fos-
 « tered at Guil Echair by the side of
 « Síth meanta by Moch MacIgeann.
 « The cup-bearer of Gann and Sen-
 « gann asked her in marriage (or
 « wooed her); his name was Fergus Lupca
 « Mac Ruide, and he was also called
 « Lupca péiste as having been nursed
 « by a serpent in his lupca, i.e. in his
 « infancy or cradle. ^{Ro péist} ^{girl in tigeann} The daughter consented.
 « to his desire ^{leap} in consequence ^{go dáis fearán cuibhinn} of the lands ^{deaghamas báir na lán}
 « which he held ^{féid in his hands} rights of his office of
 « Cook and cup-bearer, from the King of
 « Ónegmact, viz. that tract extending from
 « Maen (Moemoy) to the ocean. ^{immur lappin} ^{ni báir fearán} She had no
 « stock or wealth ^{leap} but the land, and she had
 « wealth ^{ni báir fearán} but had no land. She came to
 him

him with her cows as a "Slabhra fua-
thar fopadh", and he gave up the
mountain to her. Unde Slabh
an Echtge dicitur. Two cows were
brought hither on this occasion
and (though they were equally pro-
ductive at the periods of their
being transplanted) the cow placed
at the north side of the mountain
did not yield one third as much
milk as the one placed at the
south side."

There is still in this mountain in
the townlands of Darrybreen a river
still bearing the name of Abhainn
dá Lailghadeh, or the river of the
two milch cows, which seems to have
received that odd name from this
old story about the two milch
cows of the Lady Echtge. It was
this river so called from its dividing
the northern from the southern part
of the mountain? Notwithstanding this
reference to the fertility of the southern
part of Slieve Echtge it is now

believed

14/12/4 (iii)

believed that the northern part is by far the more fertile.

In a MS. in the library of Trinity College, Clap H. 2.16. p. 915, the following story is told of the poet Mac Liag, which though a pure fabrication still preserves the names of several ancient places in this mountainous territory.

* The three ollavs of Connaught were "Mac Liag, Mac Coisi, and Flann Mac Lonan", who were called the son of God, "the son of man", and the son of the Devil. Flann Mac Lonan was called "the son of the Devil" from his bitterness and satirical virulence, for he never went into a house without composing some lampoon in it. Mac Liag was called the son of Man, for the goodness of his house-establishment, and for his goodness towards man; and Mac Coisi was called the son of God, for his great charity, and for his having died on a pilgrimage. Illrechtach was the name of Mac Liag's tyrannist, and he

"he had been tympanist to Mac Lonan
 until his death, when he was employed
 "by Mac Liag. One time Mac Liag set
 out accompanied by Illrechtach to
 "visit Brian (Boru) to converse with
 "him. He was in the habit of going
 "often from Loch Riach (Loughree),
 "across Echtgi southwards to Limerick
 "taking with them twelve vessels and
 "the necessary quantity of food; for
 "there are twelve prospects commanded
 "by Echtgi and he used to drink a
 "putric (vessel, or bottle) at every ^{prospect} eminence
 "On one occasion when they were going
 "southwards across this mountain they
 "sat upon a certain hill in it, ^{called Ceann Crochain} and
 "Mac Liag said, "Many a hill, and lake, and
 "Dingna (remarkable feature) now before
 "us, and to know them ^{all} were great knowledge."
 "Illrechtach observed "were Mac Lonan
 "here, he would know the Dinneanchup
 "of every place here." Mac Liag, (enraged
 at this) said (to his attendants) take that
 "fellow and hang him. Illrechtach requested
 "a respite till morning, and he obtained his

"request. He then fasted that night that
 "the soul of Mac Lonan might come to
 "his assistance; and early on the follow-
 "ing ^{morning} they saw Mac Lonan coming to them.
 "and he said to them release the prisoner ^{him}
 "and I will tell you the history of
 "every Digna here in the Echtge.
 "The tympanist was thus saved from ^{being}
 "hanged by Mac Liag. Mac Lonan
 "then composed this poem."

" Delightful, delightful, the lofty Echtge
 " Habitation of the Fiann of sharp blades
 " Land which the sons of Ere used to frequent,
 " On dark mornings about Dergderv. (L: deag)
 " The digna of Eachtga, meeting place of Finn
 " To me in a poem Finn told.

" There was not before me, there was not after me,
 " One more skilled in the ^{description} narration.
 " Illustrious were the two women who ^{loved} it
 " And who frequented this rough mountain
 " Echtga, the daughter of the robust Deaghaidh
 " And Echtgha, the daughter of Lodan.

&c. &c.

The spirit of Mac Lonan mentions the
 following places in this mountain.

1. Beann Brochain, a hill commanding a varied prospect, called from the head of Brochan, which was cut off by Dolo Mac Dal and carried to this hill. Both were Tuatha de Danaunp.
2. Gailli bandan, 3. blochar nguill
4. Rop dá chorr, 5. Druim de cuill,
6. Druim carn, 7. Druim Crochain, 8. Druim caip, 9. Druim bainbh, 10. Druim Lochan lighlaip, 11. Loch Greine from Grian, the daughter of Finn. This lake is in the county of Clare near Tomgreany.
12. Loch Sghrach in the valley of Sgharghlinn (Glen of yews) a fruitful lake on which cranes screech.
13. Loch bip, 14. Loch Bori, 15. Loch Cno,
16. Loch Bric, 17. Loch Bairchi, 18. Loch
bs, 19. Loch na mbroc, east at Bainn.
20. Loch neadig, 21. Loch nead Lodain,
22. Loch in neich, 23. Loch in naigi, 24. Loch na ndruidh, 25. Loch na daimhe,
26. Loch Laig, 27. Loch na fear fuinig,
28. Loch Neachtain, 29. Loch nathghuinig.

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30. Ath na heigmi, 31. Ath na nog, 32
Ath na raiti, between two roads, 33,
Ath rubha, 34. Ath roig, ^{Murchoin} 35. Ath nídma,
mic-Bidneacail, 36. Ath na hairgni, 37
Ath na nóg, 38. Ath na ndamh-dorus,
39. Ath ndearg mona, 40. Ath ndeaga,
41. Ath Aithleasa annfeinneadha, 42,
Ath Capera, 43. Ath nuidhis, 44. Ath
mor, 45. Ath mothar, 46. Ath Indil,
47. Ath in-meirgi, 48. Ath luingi,
49. Ath leith deirgi, 50. Ath na leici
51. Ath-an-luain-creachach north of
Innis. 52. Ath féidha, 53. Ath fearta, ^{Pin-dail}
54. Ath leathan, at Leacht Chonaill, and
East of it Cailli Conrai. 55. Ath neart
na nóg, 56. Ath c^{cedilla} Conacht.

After this the spirit of Mac Lonan goes
on to lavish floods of praise on the
Dalcaippians, and ends by the following
most extraordinary lines in praise of
himself and Saint Kieran, the pa-
tron of Glommacnoise

Ró bo mé plann fíh fét

Do níos nís mo nó-riér

Céir bam tpeórach, nír bam tirm
 Ro bo mé in teolach aibind
 Clapán ceind cáe naím fo ním
 Ait móir aéar ná muinertir
 Ba mír ceand ná mbáid mbind
 Dar éall éirí áid aibind."

"I was Flann, the keen poet
 Kings were obedient to my will
 "Though I was active I was not ^{tirm} proud
 "I was the delightful learned poet!
 "Kieran was the head of every saint under heaven
 "Except the great father of the people ^{Patrick?}
 "And I was the head of the harmonious bards
 "To whom the great delightful bards sub-
 mitted."

Though it must be acknowledged at once that this poem is a fabrication still it is certain that it preserves a list of the names of curious places in the mountainous territory of Slieve Donard.

This story affords a specimen of the kind of tricks reported to by Irish poets to impose their fabrications on the world. It was believed at this period

that

that an Irish poet had the power of raising the ghost of any ~~dead~~ man of any age to consult him about disputed historical events, or to learn events not known at all. Thus Amhergin, the author of the *Din-seanchus*, fasted for three days and three nights at Tara to compel the ghost of the ante-diluvian Fintan to appear to him to tell him the derivations of the names of hills, Duns, loughs and other dingnays in Ireland. This he pretended to have done in order to add authority to his collection of traditional stories; for no one could suppose them false or at all tainted with fable, when they were penned down by a chief poet from the dictation of the ghost of Fintan, who lived in Ireland from before the deluge until the period of St. Patrick and St. Finen of Movilla. According to the

notions

notions of the philosophic investigators of the present century this detracts from instead of adding to the authenticity of the Dinnsenchus, but six centuries back, it was as firmly believed in Ireland that the Dinnsenchus was penned from the mouth of the Ghost of Fintan, as it is now that Moses received the ten Commandments from God himself. any of

I cannot find these names mentioned in Mac Loran's poem, in the parish of Killeenadeema which comprises a part of the mountain Behtghes, and am of opinion that the greater part of them lies in the County of Clare between Darrybreen and Limerick. Many of them are now in all probability lost, at least it would appear so from the manner in which they are spoken of in the above little story, and if it was necessary to call up the

Spirit

14/C/21/4(VII)

(14) 41

spirit of Mac Lonan to point them
out in the time of Brian Boru
it will be difficult enough, to find
in Sliabh Echtghe at present a sage
so skilled in topography as to be
able to point them out. I shall
however be on the look out for them
in Kinel Aodha na h-Echtghe, where
some of them may yet be preserved.

This poem is in all probability as old
as the time of Brian Boru, and seems
to have been written by Mac Liag to
impose upon him at the time that
he was aspiring to the monarchy, for
it is stated towards the end of it
that the spirit of Mac Lonan told
the Minstrel that Brian would be-
come monarch of Ireland:

Éirísi is tacaí na h-Éiríán
cú rocuir, sío gar, cú cian

ní fíl a tótm can chát
 no co tair a rae gal nath
^{Eril monachus Achernis}
 bíd árd-ní ar Eirind feachtas
 Ná ceil úr, a sheachtas!

of the parish of Kilchreest

This parish lying between those of Loughrea and
 Asertkelly, is called by the Irish cill chríost, which
 means Christ's Church. This is the first
 church of this name I have yet met in
 any part of Ireland. The old church so
 called is situated in a small village of the
^{same name}
 lying about three miles to the west of
 the town of ^{Loughrea}, and is a small neat ruin
 in the pointed style, probably built by
 the blaírickards about four or five hun-
 dred years ago. One thing I am pretty
 certain of that the primitive Irish Chris-
 tians never dedicated their churches to

14/c/21/4(VIII) Christ

(16)⁴³ Christ, the virgin Mary, St. Michael, the archangel, or any other angel or saint but their own Country saints; for all the churches now bearing the names of those divi have been erected since the arrival of the Anglo Normans, who were sent hither by the Pope to establish pure Christianity.

I find no ^{other} ancient remains in this small except the site of an old Castle in the townland of Ballingarry called Clogh Ballingarry, and a burying place in the townland of Baile na manach called ^{bealluragh} ~~Balluragh~~ (balluragh) or the ^{old} church ^{yard} or Burial ground.

There is in the northern part of the townland of Ballingarry a holy well dedicated to and called after st Colman Mac Duach, at which turises are sometimes performed.

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of the parish of Killynau

This parish lying between those of Kilchreest, and Kiltomras, is called by the Irish in their old language *cill Fhionán*, which signifies the church of St. Fionán. The old church so called lies within the demesne of Castleboy near Perse house, but no idea can be formed of its age from what remains.

Within the same demesne and immediately to the west of the same house is situated the remains of the old castle of Castleboy from which the modern house and demesne have taken name. What remains of it is in a very rude style. I have no historical reference to it.

There is another small but well built castle in the townland of Claghaur to the right of the road as one goes from

(18) ⁴⁵
Kilchreest to Castleboy.
I find nothing else in this parish of anto-
-quarian interest.

of the parish of Fahy.

This small parish lying to the west of that of Meelick, is called in Irish *fáirc*, a name which is understood in every part of Connaught to signify "a green", a level field. The word is written *fáirc* in Cormac's Glossary and transplanted by the Latin platea, a plat. In the County of Kilkenny it is applied to a fair-green, a hurling green or any field of exercise. The Connaught family of Fahy, a branch of the *Fy-Briuin Seola*, are now beginning to translate their name "green", which though certainly wrong, as a translation of *D'Fáithaigh*, shews that they look upon the topographical word *fáirc* or *fáirc* to mean "a green."

46 (19)

The old church of Faly is situated in a townland of that name to the left of the road as you go from Eyrecourt to Portumna about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the former. It is a small rude church with all its features destroyed and presenting nothing of interest to the antiquarian. Judging from the character of the masonry of the part remain I would judge it to be four hundred years old. The door was in the south side wall.

There is a holy well with some bushes growing over it a short distance to the north of this old church in which they used to dip delicate children. It is called Lobar og or Lobar Rog, a name which I do not understand.

There is nothing else, and I may say nothing at all of interest ~~of interest~~ in this parish, but I have thought proper to say something about it, as I always visit the old churches in all the parishes.

14/c (21/4(x))

(20) 417

of the parish of
Tirinepcragh.

This small parish lying between Fraby and
Kilnamanoge is called by the Irish tip
an earepach, which means the country, land, or
district of the Esker or ridge. It is so called
from a ^{remarkable} Esker or ridge of sand hills which
extends across it from a place called Cinn
Eiscreach to the old castle of Longford
and thence in a strongly developed line
across the parish of Killymer. This however
is no part of the Esker Ríada.
The old church of this parish stands on
this Esker to the left of the road as you
go from Eyrecourt to Portumna about
five miles from the latter, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a
mile from the road. All the architec-
tural features of it are destroyed, but
the part of the wall remaining prove it
to be of comparatively modern times.

I could find nothing curious about it but

an

an ash tree extending its arms over
the old walls in a picturesque man-
-ner.

J. O'Madden

A family of the ancient Síol-Anmchada
the former aristocrats of the district
have enclosed a part of this church
as a burial place for themselves.

On a low part of the same Esker stands the
castle of Longford from which the barony
takes its name. It was the head castle of O'Mad-
den, chief of Síol-Anmchada, ^{and a branch of the Hy-Ming} who held his
^{and in great measure his rank} property down to the year 1697. It was
a castle of considerable size and importance
^{ruins are} and its ^{are} still in very good preservation. It is
situated about five miles to the north of
Portunna. This castle is referred to in
the annals of the Four Masters at the
year ? as Longphort-O'Madden.
but I can not find it in the extracts
from those annals now before me.

(22) 49

In the townland of Longford not far this castle to the south lies a holy well called Loberpatrick or St. Patrick's well, but it is fast losing its sanctity.

In this parish is situated the townland of Machaire an Earla, the Earls plain mentioned by Philip O'Sullivan Beare as having been passed through by O'Sullivan Beare Earle of Bearehaven, on his march from the castle of Dunboy to O'Rourke's castle of Drumahaire. See my letter on the parish of Aughrim in which the words of O'Sullivan are quoted at full length.

There is nothing else of antiquarian or historical interest in this small parish.

Is the Castle of Longford or any other of O'Madden's Castles or mansions mentioned in any of the Connaught Inquisitions?

Are the lands forfeited by O'Madden, chief of Siall-
lunchadha, ^{particularly specified} ~~detailed~~ in the book of Survey and distribution?

Are the lands forfeited by O'Feyne and O'Shaughnessy mentioned in the same records?

What churches are placed in Siall-
lunchadha by Colgan and the other writers of Irish Hagiology?

(24)⁵¹ O'Keefe returned hither from Eyre court
on Thursday evening, but O'lanor
is still somewhere between this
and Iris Beatra.

We shall never be done!

Your obedient servant,
John O'Donovan

Loughrea
November 2, 1838

END

14 C 21/5

O'Keefe, Patrick

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from P[atrick] O'Keefe, written from Loughrea, Co. Galway, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Kilquain, Meelick, Donnaughta (Donanaghta) with particular reference to their early churches, monasteries and place names.

3 November 1838

6p.

24 cm

ill; ink sketches of features of the ruined monastery at Meelick.

Included are extracts from Archdall's 'Monasticum Hibernicum' and the 'Annals of the Four Masters' relating to Meelick and a transcription from the 17th century church at Eyrecourt.

Loughrea Nov 3/35.

Sir,

Mr O'Donnovan and I having divided the work of the Barony of Longford between us, as he has already stated, my task has been to visit the Parishes of Kilquain, Meelick O'Donnougha, Kiltormer and Killoran.

Of the Parish of Kilquain

This parish situated about 10½ miles W. (by R.) of Exrecourt, is in English called by the alias name of Quainborough, in Irish always Cill Chuáin, which means the Church of Quáin a name very common among the Irish Saints. This Kill-Chuáin must be another establishment belonging to the famous Quáin of Ath-Casraich ^{Cashraich} [Ashscragh] whose festival is still celebrated at that place on the 15th of October. The origin of the name Kill-Chuáin or the founder or Patron-saint is not remembered by the inhabitants whom I consulted.

The old church ^{and burial ground} of Cill Chuáin, is according to the people, situated in the townland of Stoolin, which, I have been told, is a modern subdivision.

J. A. Loran Esq.

14/c/21/59

of Kilgrain or Ruinsborough which it adjoins. It is not mentioned in the Name - Book. This ruined building is about 32½ ft. long, and about 20 feet broad. The North side-wall is nearly level with the ground, except towards the East, where about 2 yards in length remain. The East gable is down, except 2 yards towards the South corner. The South side-wall is nearly perfect, on which about 6½ ft. from the East end there is a lancet window the upper part of which is entirely removed; it is about 7 inches wide outside. On the same wall there is a large breach within about 10 ft. of the West gable, which is reduced to the level of the side-walls and has neither window nor door. The S.E. corner of the church is covered with ivy.

Of the Parish of Melick.

This Parish which is in Irish called by the inhabitants *qilinc*, lies in the vicinity of the Town of Eyrecourt. The meaning of the name is not known by the people, nor explained by any topographical writers of authority, as far as we have as yet discovered. It would appear to be a measure of land, as *leac milic* (half-mile) as well as *leac ceathrinnad* (half-quarter) It occurs in the names of Townlands.

In Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum* (Co. Galway) ^{p. 294} we read as follows.

"Milick; (q)

"On the river Shannon about four miles South-east of Clonfert, in the barony of Longford.

"In the year 1203 - we are told that William de Burgh marched at the head of a great army into Connaught and so to Melick,

"and did there profanely convert the church into a stable round which he erected a castle of a circular form, wherein he was seen to eat flesh meat during the whole time of Lent. (w)

"(q) Walling calls the place *Mylescinn*. (w) Ann. Munst. Contin.

14/c/21/5 (11)

1. the printed copies of the Monasticon;
 this paragraph is given after the
 one here following; but the author has
 corrected the error in his own copy.

"O Madden, dynast of Slamchia" ⁽¹⁾ founded
 "a monastery here in 1479 for conventual
 Franciscan friars. ⁽²⁾ The situation was de-
 lightful, and the building itself spacious
 and beautiful. ⁽³⁾ During the winter months
 the friary was surrounded by the inunda-
 tions of the river. ⁽⁴⁾

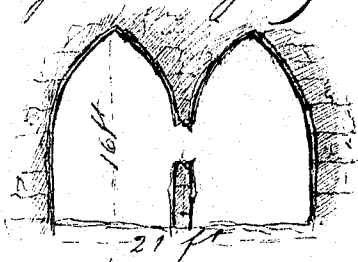
"The monastery of Milick was afterwards
 granted to Sir John King who assigned it
 to the Earl of Clanricard. ⁽⁵⁾

"⁽¹⁾ the Baron of Longford. ⁽²⁾ War. Mon. ⁽³⁾ King
 p. 323. ⁽⁴⁾ War. Mon. ⁽⁵⁾ Aud. Gen. "

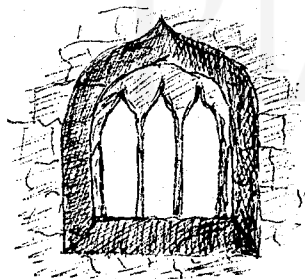
The Four Masters also record the erection
 of this Monastery thus:
 "A.D. 1479. The Monastery of Miline was founded
 by O Madden on the banks of the Shannon
 in the Diocese of Cloufert for Franciscan
 friars; and he selected a burial place for
 himself in it."


The ruins of this Monastery are still to
 be seen on the bank of the River Shannon
 about 2½ miles S.E. of Eyre Court. ^{in the S.E. called Friars' part of Meelick} They are
 more than 100 ft. long, and about 26 feet broad,
 the walls being lofty. The North side-wall
 appears perfect; the East gable is level with the ground.

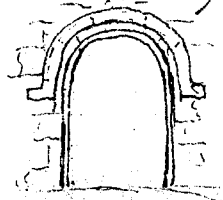
On the South side-wall very near the E. end there is a door-way in the curvilinearly pointed style about 16 ft. high and 10 ft wide. On the same wall near the W. is a double door-way in the same style slightly injured thus:



This leads to a branch-building the walls of which are now not above 5 or 6 ft high. In the middle of the S. side-wall are likewise two windows presenting this appearance inside:-



There is a window on the West gable somewhat similar to the above, but the openings are round at top thus : under which is a door-way semi-circularly formed at the top: thus —



In the E. wall of the branch building ^{which is} attached to the South side-wall is inserted a stone bearing an inscription which mentions several ^{persons} of the name Cananan, who died respectively in 1721, 1743, 1767, 1770, & 1817, and were interred here. In the western wall of the same building is a stone inscribed

"Me fieri fecerunt p
 "ro se, et posteris su
 "is Hugo Cuollach =
 "an, et Izabella Ma
 "dden, uxore eius
 "Die XX Mensis
 "May 1673 —"

We find a ^{stone} tomb inscribed to Dority Madden, the wife of Patrick Burke, who [i.e. Dority] died in 1745: also a stone bearing the name of Nicholas Skerret; and several others belonging to the Maddens.

In the townland of Meelick at the distance of about ⁽²⁾ $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Abbey ^{and very near the boundary of Glenties} to the N.E. ⁽³⁾ is a part of the remains of an old church — The N. and E. walls are perfectly level with the ground. The W. gable retains the height of the side walls, but is injured: on it there is the appearance of a ^{narrow} ~~large~~ window open [i.e. battered] at the top. About 16 ft. of the South side-wall remain, retaining the

original height; the entrance which ^{is} on this wall about a yard from the W. end, ^{is in the pointed style, but} is battered. The original length of the entire building would appear to be about 27 ft, and the breadth about 20. It is situated in a field and has no grave-yard attached to it. The people call it *campull an eaghr*, and say that it was the oldest burying-place in Lannought. It is not mentioned in the name-book.

Qu: can this be the church converted into a stable by William de Burgh in 1203, [see extract from Archdall] or was the church which he profaned, one which ^{might have} stood on the site of the Monastery which was subsequently erected?

- The following notices of Meelick (Milina) also occur in the Annals of the Four Masters.
- (2) 1557 [vide infra] 1595. The sons of Redmond na Squal, the son of Ulick Burke, [and other Burkes] went and destroyed Meelick, O'Madden's Seat, Fir-at-hais and all the castles of the Country except ^{the Longford} Longport. They plundered and destroyed Blonfert Brennan, and took the Bishop of that town prisoner. &c. &c.

(8) 59
(1)

(1557). As soon as the Lord chief Justice heard
"that the O'Conors of Ophaly were at Meelick
"he mustered an army to banish them from it,
"and conveyed cannon to Athlone, from thence
"he transported them in vessels (Boats or ships) to
"Meelick, while he himself led his army through
"Bealach an fhothair and by Lurgan Lismhaighe.
"He afterwards took Meelick, and Breac Chluain,
"slew Donogh, the son of Colla, together with
"others of the warders, and then destroyed and
"ravaged the entire country. The sons of
"Melaghlin Balbh were banished from that Country
"together with the Rebels (vindictives). The Chief
"Justice left an English Constable at Meelick
"(Master Francis) and obtained hostages from
"the two O'Madden's, viz: Melaghlin Mochardha
"and Breadal, and other hostages from Mac boghlan,
"viz: his son and others, and this was Siol
"Anmchadha conquered). It was not easy to
"estimate or enumerate all who were destroyed
"on this occasion - These events took place
"three weeks before Lammass."

1595. (vide supra)

From these passages it appears that Meelick
was O'Madden's seat, and that there was a
castle there in 1557; but at present there are no

remains to a castle at Meelick. On enquiring about the existence of O'Madden's castle, I received the following information from the people:

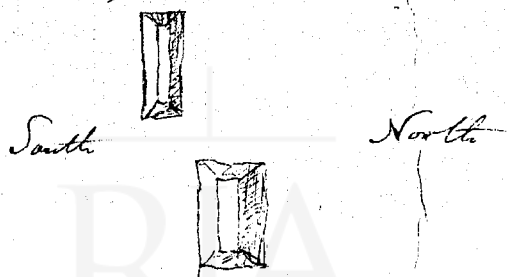
1. That on an island in the Shannon opposite the coast of Meelick [or near it] called *gucalo* Irish, in English Cromwell's island, there was a castle, the place of which is now occupied by a military tower. An old man whom I conversed with said he remembered to have seen the remains of this castle.
2. That ~~on~~ a small island opposite the ^{village} P. L. of Keelogue, there was a castle called *Cairlean na dapaic* [the castle of the oak] ^{no part} ~~none~~ of which now remains.

Of the Parish of Dononauaghta;

This parish in which is situated the town of Eyre court, is called in Irish *Dún an oir*. The old church of Dononauaghta stands in ruins in
 * as well as a grave-yard in the T.L. of Eyre court-Demesne.

^{as well as} I could learn from the people: ^{the old church} it is commonly called ^{contracted} ^{campull} ^{Dún an oir} ^{campull} & ^{Dún}. ^{is not mentioned} ^{in the name} ^{book} ^{the W. gable} ^{which} is nearly perfect. are two rectangular

windows of the lancet form, situated thus with regard to each other, (inside).



The upper one is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high and 6+, inches wide outside, and the lower about 2 ft. by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, being battered on the Northern side. There is a large breach in ^{the middle} the South side-wall, the rest of it seems to retain the original height. The E. gable is completely down; and the North side-wall runs nearly the entire length being battered ^{at the bot.} above. The entire length of the building was about 55 ft. and the breadth about 23 feet.

I have been told that there was an old church called Cillingieo, situated in ^{Eyrecount} the Demesne, near the house of Eyrecount, which is now occupied by Mr. John Eyre, son of the late Col. Eyre; but not a vestige of this church remains at present nor have I met any one who remembered to have seen it. It is said that the old name of the Demesne was Cillingieo, until it ^{& the town} received ^{their} present name from the family of the Eyres, who the people say have been the proprietors since the time of Cromwell.

Just at the gate leading from the Town of Eyrecount into the Demesne, there is a church 161 years old, which was roofless, until about 3 years ago, when it was slated, but is not used as a place of worship. A stone inserted in the South side-wall bears this inscription.

"Johannes Eyre de Eyr-court
 "Armiger Proprijs sumptibus
 "ad honorem cultumque divini
 "nomine hanc edificavit ecclesiam
 "anno. Anno Domini 1677."

It is said that a castle stood where the present house of Eyrecount is built: part of it is still pointed out among the offices attached to the house.

Your obedient Son
 Servant

P. O. Keiffe
 14/C/21/5 (vi)

END

14 C 21/6

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Loughrea, Co. Galway, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Kilnamanoge (Kilmalinoge), Portumna, Lickmolassy (Lickmolassy), Killimer-Bologue (Killimorbologue), Abbey Gormagan (Abbeygormacan) with particular reference to their early churches, holy wells, religious foundations, castles and place names.

3 November 1838

10p.

24 cm

ill; ink and pencil sketches of the ornamentation found at the ruined church at Kilmalinoge.

14/c/21/6(1)

Parishes of Kilmanage, Lickmo-
-lasy, Kellimer Bullock and
Abbey Garmacan.

RIA

14/c/21/6(1)

Thos. A. Larcom Esq
A. Engineer,

Loughrea Nov: 3rd 1838,

Dear Sir,

O'honor has not returned yet from Mount Shannon, so that I am beginning to fear that he is knocked up somewhere. We cannot move to Gort till he returns.

of the parish of Kilbramanoge

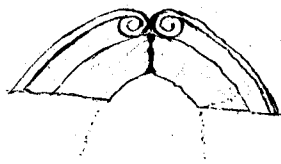
This parish lying to the west of the Shannon and between the parish of Tirinacragh and the town of Portumna, is now called in Irish by the natives cill na mban óg as if signifying the church of the young women, but this is in all probability a ^{modern} corruption, as it is called Kilmonology in an Inquisition taken in the reign of Car I and I incline to think that it may have been corrupted like Dunnamanoge near Carlow which has been proved to be a corruption of Mochma Mophenog. If the name of this parish be similarly corrupted, it may be inferred by analogy that the true name is Cill Mo Shenog, but I have not been able to

14/c/21/6(ii)

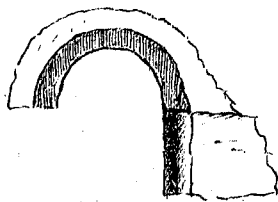
signed

(4) 65

find any clue to its history in the parish itself, as there is no holy well or other feature in the parish retaining the name of Ellokenog or any other saint. The old church now called Kilnamonoge lies in a townland of the same name about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north of the town of Portumna. It is in the Gothic style and apparently about 500 years old. It is 48 feet in length and 21 in breadth. The south side wall contains a doorway in the pointed style about 9 feet high, but its breadth cannot be ascertained as the chiselled stones have been picked out of it with the exception of the two which form the apex from which it appears that it was well built, and ornamented.



The same wall contains a window in the round ^{wide large} lancet style perfect inside but destroyed, on the outside with the exception of two stones at the top which are chiselled and ornamented and in this form:



as appears from this and other specimens
 There is no doubt that windows in the round
 lancet style were introduced into churches erected
 during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries as well as in
 those of the primitive ages of Christianity.
 The window in the east gable is totally destroyed,
 and the west gable and north side wall are fea-
 tureless. The western half of this church was
 lofted as appears from the joist-holes in the
 side walls, and there were two small windows ^{now nearly destroyed} in each
 side ^{wall} to light the upper room. I have generally found
 that those churches of the Gothic ages in which
 the doorway is nine feet high had one loft.
 There are two square recesses in the East gable ^{which were} evi-
 dently used for holding chalices and other things
 belonging to the altar.

There is a very large ash tree in this
 church yard opposite the south side wall, extend-
 ing its ^{nine} aged arms far and wide. ^{The largest} One of these
 arms has been prostrated to the ground by a
 storm, but it still retains its vitality, and

14/C/25/60 will

6) ⁶⁷ will soon strike an independent root for itself. This is the largest tree I have yet seen in any churchyard in Ireland, but I have seen a far more curious one in the churchyard of Ballintober abbey in the County of Mayo. It is an ash tree also, but seems to have grown an emblem of deformity to indicate the displeasure of God with the wicked individual over whose grave it was planted. Tradition is positive in asserting that it marks the grave of Shane na Sagart O'Mellowny, who was employed by the Government after the battle of Aughrim as a hunter of priests & Mountain mappers.

I find no other remain of the olden time in this parish but the castle of Doire haidhobhne (Derry-hive-ny) which is a square tower in good preservation, said to have been built by Nora na gcais-trí -leán, ancestress of the Earl of Blar-rickard. This turbulent and clever woman is as celebrated in story in
Sil

68 (71)

Sil. Anamchadha as Grainne Mhael
is in Umhall or Muala na mead-
-oige in Clann Chomhaighe.

She flourished in the ⁱⁿheroiner abound-
ing reign of Elizabeth and deprived
the O'Maddens of a considerable
portion of their territory by trea-
chery and hypocrisy, two excellent
qualifications at this period, as ex-
emplified in Tyrone, Graine na
g-Cearbhach and Lord Bacon.

This Nora of the castles is mentioned
in the annals of the Four Masters
but I have no reference to her in
the Extracts now before me.

Of the parish of Lickmolafay

This parish lying in the southern extremity of the barony of Longford and bounded on the South and South East by that great ex-
pansion of the Shannon called Loch derg
-sheire, is called in Irish Lic Molaise leac
signifies St. Malaise's flag. The parish
was so called by every appearance, and ac-
cording to the natives, from the hill on
which the old church stands, being paved
with rocks which appear as level as a
flag on the surface. The Irish call all
surfaces of this kind a Leac, such as
leac bat, a kind of lime stone crust found
in some soils, leac puada, (q. geolog: name) and
leac oighe, ice &c.

The ^{original} ~~old~~ church of St. Malaise, which was
built on this ^{flaggy} Lackagh hill, has long
since disappeared, and its site is occupied
by the ruins of a little church erected at
a comparatively modern period. It presents
no interesting features.

70 (9)

There is no holy well or other topographical feature near this old church bearing the name of St. Molaise, from which one may infer that he has been long dethroned from his patronship of this parish, another having been set up in his place after the erection of the modern (or comparatively modern) abbey at Portumna in the south east of this parish.

We are informed by De Burgo in his *Hibernia Dominicana* p. 303, 307, that the monks of the Cistercian abbey of Dunbrody in the County of Wexford had for a long time a chapel at Portumna which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, but that being at length forsaken by them, O'Madden, dynasty of the Country gave it up to the Dominicans, who, with the approbation of the monks of Dunbrody erected a friary here, and also a church, which they dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and the original patrons. At the same time they built a steeple, cemetery, and all other necessary offices. Pope Martin V. granted a bull

14/c/21/6(V)

(10) 71
* Oldest explains omna as oak, but I do not remember any ancient or modern name of a place in which it entered, but omna rene mentioned in the tripartite life of Patrick as near Donaghmore on the frontiers of the County of Wick. & Mullini.

bull to confirm their possessions, dated 8th October 1426, and on the 23rd of November following, he granted indulgences to all who had contributed to the building. Archdall adds "The walls are still nearly entire, and plainly shew that the monastery of Portumna was by no means an ignoble structure. The ancient choir is now the parish church." Archdall's Monasticon, p. 295.

The abbey and the ruins of Clanrickard's mansion seat lately destroyed by fire are the only antiquarian remains now visible at Portumna.

Portumna is written in Irish by the Four Masters Port Omna, which signifies the port or bank of the oak; omna being an ancient word for oak, seemingly of a cognate origin with holm.* Let me have the passages in the annals of the Four Masters relating to Port omna. It first belonged to O'Madden, but he was deprived of it in the 11th century by the ancestor of the Earl of Clanrickard. In an Inquisition taken at Galway in the year 1608, Portumna is mentioned as one of the

the castle of the Earl of Clanrickard.

v/2 (11)

There is nothing else of antiquarian interest in this parish, as far as I could learn from the people, but a grave yard in the townland of Ballypruhille. There are some strangely corrupted names of townlands in this parish but I have written my observations upon them in the field name books, and I need not repeat them here

Of the parish of Killimer Bologue.

no 4

This parish which lies north of that of Lickmossagh, and between it and the parish of Abbey-Gormagan, is called in the Irish language

(pronounced Kill-émer.)

Cill Íomair, which the natives understand to mean the church of St. Imor. The addition Bologue

or, as they pronounce it, Bullock is post-fixed to distinguish it from Killimor-Daly

a parish lying in the Barony of Kilcunnell near Athenry. This, according to tradition was

the principal establishment and the birth-place of St. Imor, whose life was preserved in the Country in Irish metre to a late period.

14/C/21/6 (vi)

the townlands of Ahanduffbeg, more. &c. in this parish are probably the Tir-athain, Bealack, &c. Tir-athain mentioned in the annals of the 4th century of the year 1595.

Imor was a very respectable man living in Sil-Aunchadha a long time ago (tradition never remembers date) and had no idea originally of becoming a saint, but had intended to apply himself to increasing the number of the human family in a lawful manner (liberis procreandis operam dare sibi proposuit) and for this purpose he married a very beautiful girl, a native of Ely O'Farrell on the other side of the Shannon. But she had been wooed by another before he had seen her who was driven to desperation on hearing of her marriage with Imor, and he swore that he would never suffer her to be brought to Connaught. Accordingly on the day that Imor went with a party of his friends to take her home, he (his Munster rival,) having collected a body of the men of Shieve Bloom, attacked him on the way after he had crossed ^{the Shannon} and made a desperate effort to carry off the bride. But the Connaught ^{party} were equally vigorous in resisting, and the poor girl was

Killed in the struggle between them! ^{1/4} (13)
After this Imor became a melancholy re-
-cluse and swore ^{he would} to dedicate his virginity
to God. He never took holy orders, but
still was always esteemed as an Irish
Saint.

The old Church of Killimor stands a short
distance to the west of the village of the
same name immediately to the west of the
road as you go to Loughrea, from which
it is nine miles distant. It is the largest
parish church of the period to which
it must be referred, that I have yet seen
in Ireland being 75 feet long and 18 broad.
The greater part of the two side walls is
destroyed, but the two gables, which are
75 feet asunder are in good preserva-
-tion. The east gable contains a window
in the pointed style now very much well-
-ed with ivy, and the west gable is featureless.
In the memory of Mr. M. Egan of Killimor

14/c/21/6 (vii) there

(14) 75

there was a chapel connected with the south side of this church, called Seipéal Uí Mhaoilcheir, or Mulcary's Chapel, which is said to have been built by a respectable family of that name, whose burial place is there. This chapel was completely destroyed some years ago, and the family have ^{changed} ~~destroyed~~ their old name of O'Mulcare to Cary, which if not destruction is mutilation.

The oldest tombstone in this church is a monument to William O'Bressy, who died in the year 16-4

St. Imor's well is situated on the side of the road immediately at the church. It is still considered somewhat sacred but the natives of Sil Bunchadha, who are becoming less and less credulous every year, never perform turripes at it nor

* Killiane near Seirkieran in Cly of arroll still contains
an old church dedicated to St. Liadania.

nor even take off their hats when ^{14/6 (15)}
passing by it, which argues a great
falling off from the piety of their
ancestors! ^{14/6 (21/6 (1811))}

Killiane, Hibernice Cill Liadhain, the name of a
townland in this parish, seems to signify
the church of Liadania*, the mother of
St. Kieran, ^{the abbot} but the natives inform me that
there is no old church or grave yard
or tradition of the former existence of
such in this townland. The only other
grave yard in the parish besides the
extensive one at Killimer, is in the town-
land of Killeen to which it has given
its name, but in this children only
are interred.

Is Inar the patron of this parish mentioned
in any of the ancient Irish lists of saints?
I am of opinion that he is St. Ibar, but
I may be mistaken. Mr. M. Egan who lives
near the old church says that his life was recited
in Irish metre by the old Dechuidhe ^{i.e. when he was young.} in his own time.

(16) ^{my} Of the parish of Abbey Gormagan.

This parish lying between those of Killimer and Kibreehill is called in Irish *maimyrtyr na gormacáin* which signifies the monastery of the O'ormacans. from a ^{small} monastery of that name, the ruins of which are still in existence.

Ware informs us that Monaster O'Gormagan, which ~~was~~ was otherwise called Monasterium de via nova, was founded for regular canons of St. Augustine under the invocation of the Virgin Mary by O'Gormagan, but he does not tell us in what year. We learn, however from King as quoted by Archdall that this monastery was in existence before the year 1309, for he states (but on what authority I know not) that in this year William Hackett

sued

sued the abbot ^{of this house} Dermot O'Feigher for ¹⁷⁸ (17)
five acres of pasture and forty acres of
turbary in Corballynneagal; Richard the
son of Gilbert de Valle also sued the
prior for fifty four acres of land with
their appurtenances in Tynmounta of w^{ch}
Dermot O'Feigher, the former abbot
had unjustly disseized Gilbert his fa-
ther.

Nothing else is known of this abbey
save only that in the 34th year
of the reign of Henry VIII, it was
granted to Ulick, the first Earl of
Clanrickard (See Lodge's Peerage
vol I, p. 60)

This abbey is not mentioned in the annals of
the Four Masters nor in any other mere
Irish authority, as far as I know.
The O'Gormacan who founded it before
14/c/21/6(IX) the

(18) ⁷⁹ the year 1309 must have been a man of some importance in Hy-Many at the time, and still I do not find the name among the petty chiefs of Hy-Many in the tract on that territory preserved in the book of Lecan folio 92. nor in any other authority. Does Mac Firbis give O' Carmacan or O'gormacain in his genealogy the Hy-Many or any where?

The name still exists in the neighbourhood of Abbey Gormacan, and it would appear from an Inquisition quoted by Archdall at Clonfert, that they were a family of the Sil-Aumchadha, and of some importance at the period of the general suppression of Monasteries. "Henry O'gormacain was abbot, at the time of the general suppression of Monasteries. He never surrendered the abbey (Clonfert) but continued seized of the temporalities of it till his death, notwithstanding the king's had, on the 24th of November

80 (19)

" November in the ^{XXVth sic} 35 year of his reign, united
" them for ever to the bishoprick. Immediately
" on the death of Henry, William O'gormacain
" supported by the Sept of the O'Maddens
" procured the abbey from the pope and
" kept quiet possession thereof till about
" the year 1567."

In the townland of Holymell or Carrown-
tober in this parish, there are ^{two} very celebra-
ted holy wells, called ^{Tobar} Breunainn, recte
Tobar Breunainn i.e., St. Brendan's well (final
m being often changed to ll, as in Lough Ennell ^{Loi Anall})
at which turripes are performed, on Sundays
and Fridays. There is a cross and a heap
of stones near them, at which the pilgrims
pray.

The people say that there was an old
church called after St. Bridget in the
townland of Kilbride, and a Killeen or
small grave yard in the townland of
Castletown. Boep Colgan mention this Kilbride

14/-/21/16 (x) in

(20)⁸¹ in his list of the churches of St. Brigida
published in *Triad. Shan.*?

The natives say that there were castles in
the townlands of Castletown, Castle Nancy
and Drumtober, but I did not go to see
them. They say that no part of the castle
of Drumtober is now visible.

Your obedient servant,
John O'Donovan

END

14 C 21/7

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Loughrea, Co. Galway, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Clonfert-Brendan (Clonfert), with particular reference to its cathedral, tower, graveyard, castle, religious foundations and the origins of its place name.

5 November 1838

15p.

24 cm

ill; ink sketches of the headstone found in Clonfert churchyard and the doorway in the west gable of Clonfert Cathedral, the latter being signed by Patrick O'Keefe. Included are extracts from Colgan's 'Acta Sanctorum' regarding St. Brendan's and St. Fintan's association with Clonfert, St. Jarlath, bishop of Tuam and St. Furseus and the 'Annals of the Four Masters', concerning Brackloon Castle.

Loughrea November 5th 1838

Dear Sir, Honor has not as yet arrived
from Mount Shannon, and I fear he is
ill, if you know where he is please to let
him know that we are nearly ready to move
to Gort, and that he will find us there on
Wednesday next.

Off the parish of Clonfert. Brendan.

To attempt any thing like the history of this pa-
-rish in this letter, were folly in the extreme, as the
materials are not yet collected. The life of St.
Brendan preserved in a MS. volume in Harp's library
should have been copied and sent me. Mr. Mangan
ought to be scholar enough to do it now. I wish
he would make the attempt, as now he is bound to
take interest in log latin as well as in German poetry,
and if he does not decypher it, I shall ask him why
not learn to do so as well as to translate Turkish
poetry? verbum sat.

14/c/21/7(i)

(2) ⁸³ As I have only a few extracts from the life of St. Brendan, I shall only touch lightly on the history of Clonfert for the present, and go on with the description of the features which are to appear on the map.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the east by the River Shannon, on the south by the parish of Doonaclogh, on the west by that of Kiltownmore, and on the north by that of Cloontookert. It extends to Shannon harbour, and to the Bridge of Banagher.

Name. This name is compounded of two primitive Irish words which enter largely into Irish topographical names, namely *Cluain* and *Feart*, the former being in the Nominative and the latter in the Genitive form. The meaning of *Cluain*, I have before ~~examined~~ ^{my letters} at full length in treating of *Clonard* and *Clounacnoise*, where I have come to the conclusion that it signifies an insulated spot from having seen that all the *cloons* in Meath & Offaly are bog islands. The townland of Clonfert is also a bog-island, and in the life of St. Tursey (11th January, Acta Sct. p. 87, col. 6) it is actually called "insula, quae Cluain fearta vocatur.

84 (3)

fespce, the latter part of this compound has
 various meanings, 1. trench, 2, grave, 3, virtue
miracle, in which last sense it is cognate with
 the Latin virtus, as we are informed ^{by the author} of Cor-
 -mac's Glossary, who says that the u consonant
 of the Latin appears as f in Cognate Irish
 words, as vir, fep, visio, fip, vita fit, virtus, firt.
 "Ap ir gnáic in up(u) compar lair in lairneóir 7 fepn (f) fipir.
 "mnde lair in ngardel. ut est vir .i. fep, visio, fip, vita,
 "fit, virtus .i. firt quamvis hoc non per singula
 "currat." Cormac's Glossary in Vocabulaire.

It appears from various old Irish historical
 tales, but particularly from one preserved
 in the book of Lecan entitled Battle of
Kennfebrat, that the word fespce was often
 applied to a trench, and fespce, its plural
 form, to the tracks of a Longphort or for-
 -tified camp. Thus it states that ardfert
 took its name from the fespce, trenches, or
furrows, which remained in the ground long after
 the army of ? had encamped on it.
 The author of the life of St. Molua, however, trans-
 -lates Cluain feartha Molua, (the name of a
 parish near Roscrea) Latibulum miraculorum
Molua, the retirement of the miracles of St. Mo-
 -lua, from which it has appeared to some
 14/c/21/7(11) that

(4) 85
that the names Clonfert, Ardferb, and all
others in which Clon or ferb enters, are of
^{or at least ecclesiastical} Eremitic origin; but I am sceptical enough to
go so far as to suspect the accuracy and
truth of the writer of the life of Molua
for I am certain that Cluain which may be
translated latibulum, in a figurative sense,
is not of ecclesiastical origin, and I doubt
that ^{even} Fearta is, ~~either~~, for we find it enter
^{name of} into the ^{a place in} Meath before the
establishment of Christianity, namely Fearta
^{per} Vivorum Fecce, now Slane. The writer of the
life of Molua finding that Cluain would
bear to be translated latibulum, and
Fearta, virtues or miracles, ~~he~~ took hold of
the name Clonfert to make it a historical
monument of the wondrous virtues and mira-
culous powers of the spiritual warrior whose
Biography he undertook to write. It will
however be yet established that such places
^{as} Clonfert, Ardferb, Drumfert, ^{or} do not owe
the origin of their names, ^{either} to hermitages or
miracles, but to pagan graves or the
tracks of camps or other similar vestiges
I here insert some ^{scattered} notices of Clonfert-Brendan collected
from Colgan.

Clonfert;

A.A.S.S. p. 192. Notes to the Life of Gildas Badonicus

XXIX. Januarii

bo d. anno [533.] S. Brendan the son of Finloga built the celebrated Monastery of Clonfert. Four Masters. He was a man of most celebrated sanctity, the Father of three thousand Monks both in this Monastery, and in many others subject to him, as being the founder of the monastic Rule dictated by the Angel, ~~the Angel of the Lord~~ according to his acts; as concerning the number of his Monks Peter de Natalibus in his catalogue l. 5. c. 107. Werner in his Fasciculus temporum, and others testify: and concerning the Rule, Pöfsevinus in his Apparatus, Capgrave and others in common.

Life of S. Jarlath W. of Luan II Feb. A.A.S.S. p. 310. col. b. — Note.

13. Trin millium Monachorum pater &c. cap. 2. Thus the chronicles of the world, and Werner in his fasciculus temporum at the year 534, and Ware on the Writers of Ireland lib. 1. cap. 2. Saint Brendan, says, that (the son of Finloga) by country a Kerryman, was educated by Bishop Brel. he built the Monastery of Clonfert in the land of Galway in the year 538, and another afterwards [the name of] Enach-dun. In these and other communities founded by him, he is said to have presided over three thousand Monks. See his life at the 16th of May.

[see after the notice of Cummin fada infra]

14/c/21/7(III)

(6) 84

1 Martii. De S. Moinennus sive Mo-nennius
Episcopo Colmanfertiensi. A.A.S.S. p. 137. Chas.
et variis.

There flourished in Ireland about the year 560.
a man conspicuous for the sanctity of his
life and the fame of his learning, by name
Moinennus (1) or Mo-nennius, who therefore
seems to have been first called Nennius
or Nennio: concerning whom because we
have not as yet seen his acts, there occur
a few things which are certain [8] some
which are dubious, to be related. Of
those which are certain.

The first ^{sit} be it that he was very fa-
miliar with and the friend of that great
Brendan: of whom we read that he saw
great wonders on the Ocean during the ~~time~~
time of his sailing for the space of 7 years.

The second, that S. Brendan so approved
of his erudition, sanctity and other virtues,
by the testimony of fact, that he chose

col. b. him alone out of the multitude of some
 thousand Monks ⁽³⁾ who were subject to
 him, and the other innumerable Saints
 with whom this island shone, as the
 person to whom the government of the
 Church of Clonfert very lately elevated
 by him into an Episcopal see, should
 be committed, and who should be
 appointed ⁽⁴⁾ Bishop of that see in his place,
 as was also performed. For S. Brendan
 founded the Arch-monastery of Clonfert:
 in which and in many others erected
 by him through Ireland, he ruled as
^{in him and his} supreme Abbot, three and more thousand
 Monks: so that this might seem the
 cause why having resigned the government
 to that Diocese he transferred it on the
 shoulders of S. Monemius.

(8) 89:

The third, that this most holy Prelate after he had in a laudable manner discharged that office for some years, ~~he~~ slept in the Lord renowned for merits and virtues in the year of salvation 540. (5) according to the domestic Annals. Whence he died

[p. 408] while S. Brendan was yet surviving: who died in the year 546. or 547 as appears from the same Annals and other Writers.

The fourth is that his birth-day is celebrated on the Calends of March (7) as is found recorded in our calendars and festilogies.

* * * * *

Notes. p. 439.

1. Maineunnus, sive Monennius, qui prouide Nennius sive Nennius &c. He is called in Irish by the Calendar of Bachel below Maineann and Moeneann, by the Martyrology of Tallaght, Marian Gorman and the Martyrology of Donegal Moeneann; by the life of S. Tigernach he is called Mo-nennius, by other lives cited Nennius & Nennio. But the origin of this discrepancy is frequently discovered [to be] that the Irish are accustomed to prefix Mo i.e. My to the proper names of Saints, for the sake of respect.

2. Amicus magnus illi Brendano. It is so stated in the Irish life of S. Brendan, where it is related that he was even present with S. Brendan in a certain rapture of his. And it is collected from the fact that Brendan being as yet living he was appointed in his place in the administration of the Bishopric of Clonfert.

3. Ex aliquot millium subditorum Monachorum numero.

This is told in the life of S. Brendan to be given at the 16th of May, by Usher in his Chronological Index at the year 541. Werner in his Fasticulus temporum & others to be there cited, where they relate that he was the father of three thousand Monks.

4. Ex suo loco Episcopus illius sedis institutus. This is collected from the Martyrologies and Annals immediately to be cited, from which it is collected that he was Bishop of Clonfert while S. Brendan was yet living. Since therefore Brendan was the first Bishop and founder of that see, and S. Monennius was his intimate friend, he seems to have been elected and raised to that office by him.

14/2/21/7(V)

5. ~~Obdormiunt in Domino anno 570.~~ Thus from the Annals of Senat the Four Masters in their Annals. ~~Year 570.~~ S. Moennius Bishop of Clonfert of S. Brendan died on the 1st day of March.
6. Vicente S. Brendano quem annis 576 ae D 377. That Brendan died in the year 576. the Four Masters hand down in the cited Annals: but Moser in his Chronological Index in the year 577.
7. Natalis Calendis Martii. Thus the Annals quoted in no. 5. & Marian Gorman at the same day saying; S. Moennius Bishop of Clonfert of Brendan. the Calendar of Cashel. S. Moennius or Mainennius Bishop of Clonfert; & Comarb ^{the possessor of} Successor of S. Brendan. the Martyrology of Talleyht. S. Moennius Bishop. the Martyrology of Donegal. S. Mainennius Bishop of Clonfert of Brendan. Whence it could be suspected that he was the British Bishop named Moennal or Moennius who was also the intimate friend of S. Brendan, and of whom we have treated at the 26th of February; ^{but} unless that a certain difference, even, of names, and different festivals assigned by all shew that they were plainly different.

* * * * *

XXI. Heb. of S. Fintan Abbot
and Bishop of Cloufert. MSS. p. 388.

Domestic hagiographers in several places make mention of Saint Fintan surnamed Corach. And although no one has published his acts, which I could see; yet many persons in few words have handed down concerning him such things, as sufficiently indicate that he was a man celebrated for the important offices [which he discharged] and his eminent sanctity of life. For we read that not only in the office of Abbot, but also in the Pontifical dignity he for many years had the care of souls, and ruled successively many churches. The first was the church of Leamchull in Leinster ⁽¹⁾ on the confines of the territories of Leix and Hy-draach. The second, the noble Monastery of ⁽²⁾ Clonough lying in the ^{apores?} territory of

14/e/21/7(vi)

Leix: in which it is known that he either
 lived during his life-time or lay ^{buried} after death;
 although it is certain that many other prelates
 (3) of the same name, and of not unequal
 sanctity flourished in the same place.
 The third, the church of Clonfert in Con-
 naught; in which from the first ⁽⁴⁾ foundation
 of the place there were two different
 offices, namely ^{those} that of Abbot and of Bishop:
 both of which we read that he discharged.
 For we read that he not only ^{ruled} ~~administered~~
 the Episcopal see of that place ⁽⁵⁾ after S.
 Moenendus; but also that after S. Brendan ⁽⁶⁾
 he ruled the noble Monastery ^{adjoining} ~~adjoined~~, in
 which office we read that he was succeeded
 by Senachus surnamed Garbh; Senachus,
 by S. Colman ⁽⁷⁾ the son of Congellus. The
 fourth church also, namely [that] of ⁽⁸⁾ Chlainaithlin
 in Leix, others indicate was founded or admi-
 nistrated by him. It is believed either that

having resigned that charge, he returned to the Monastery of ⁽⁹⁾Blonemagh according to his promises; or at least that he was buried there. For it is said that when he first travelled ~~into~~ Leamnaught, he confidently promised in the Lord or ⁽¹⁰⁾ gave sureties, that he would return to them living or dead.

And from these causes it is supposed that he obtained that name Corach. For the word Corach in the native idiom, ^{sub diversa ratione} under a different consideration denotes many things, ^{signifying} at one time volubilis, sometimes sponsor, at other times medodes or modulator. Whence it is thought that he ⁽¹¹⁾ received that cognomen, either because he often changed the place of his abode & governorship, or because in the just mentioned manner he promised that he would return

(14) 95

to his former place; or because he
changed the manner of ^{psallendi} psalming or
chanting the divine praises which was
^{customary} usual with the ancient Monks, and
introduced a new method of singing.
For he is singularly praised for his special
diligence and devotion in the Divine praises.
And among these pious offices, he is said
to have lived ⁽¹²⁾ one hundred and thirty five
years. I do not find the year of his
death observed: however it ^{seems} appears
that he flourished towards the close of
the ⁽¹³⁾ sixth century: and his birth-day
according to all ⁽¹⁴⁾ domestic festilogia
is celebrated on this 21st of February.

Notes

1. 2 * * 3 * * *

p. 285
col. 6

4. A prima loci fundatione duo summa. For before the death of S. Brendan who died in the year 546, and who was the ruler and first Abbot of that Church, Moennennius also was Bishop of the same Church, and died in the year 570 according to the Annals of Clonmore and of Donegal.

5. Post S. Moennennium, sedem Episcopalem illius loci. Marian Gorman & the Martyrology of Donegal infra call him Bishop of Clonfert. But I do not assert that he immediately succeeded S. Moennennius.

6. Post S. Brendanum. Neither do I determine whether he immediately succeeded S. Brendan; however it is certain that he did succeed him, ^{as} for S. Angus according to what is to be said immediately in n. 7. says that he was succeeded by S. Colman the son of Congal, & that S. Senach succeeded in the government of the same Monastery: but S. Senach was Abbot of the same Monastery, as the Annals of the Four Masters testify in these words; Anno 620. Senach, surnamed Garbh Abbot of Clonfert of Brendan, died.

7. Ipsi successores S. Senachus, S. Senacho S. Colmanus. Thus the Scholiast of S. Angus, or more truly Angus himself in his scholia to his festilogium at the 21st of February saying; Fintan Corach, Senach Garbh, & Colman the amiable the son of Congallus were three black [friars] of the Lord, succeeding one after another successively in the same Abbey. Where by the bye

res nigredum
domini
in, three
black gentle
and? - no

14/C/21/7 (M)

(16) 94

observe that the author insinuates that they were of the black order or habit & consequently Benedictines; as we do not read that any other order of black Monks existed in that age.

8 * * 9 * * 10 * *

11. Novemque introduxit canendi modum. Thus under don't Maguire indicates at the 21st February.
12. Annis centum triginta quinque. Thus Angus at the 21st of February, saying; St. ^{Corach} Kintan lived one hundred and thirty five years, continually singing psalms, at the brink of a fountain.
13. Florumque juncta sacra pectus fere. For S. Senach, his immediate successor, died in the year 620, according to what is said in no. 6.
14. Secundum omnia domestica festilogia 21 Febr.
Thus at the same day S. Angus, The Solemnity (says he) of Kintan Corach, after a contempt of the world. The Martyrology of Tallaght, [the feast] of Kintan Corach in Lemchill or Clonemagh. The Calendar of Cashel; Kintan Corach rests in Leamchill, between Hydrach and Leix, or in Blainmitchellin, or in Clonfert of Brendan. But he is called Corach, because when about to travel, he gave sureties that he would return either living or dead. Marian Gorman; Kintan Corach, Bishop of Clonfert of Brendan. ^{is buried?} he is also in Clonemagh. The Martyrology of Dougal uses the same words, and Cathaldus ^{sub designatione} under designation says that he ^{is buried} is in Leamchill, or in Blainmitchellin in Leix, or in Clonfert, or more truly (says he) in Clonemagh. He adds also that that cognomen was given to him on account of some of the cause adduced above; or more over because the shrines ^{in which} in which his relics lie; were seen miraculously to move.

98 (17)

XXVII. of March. of S. Fintan the Palm-singer.
A.D. 517711

[col. 2] On the same 27th day of March S. Fintan
surnamed the Mouth of the Palms, says the
Martyrology of Gallagh. With the same
Elogy of cognomen he is also praised by
other Hagiologists at this day who style
him in the native idiom Bel na Palm
i. the Mouth of the Palms or the Palm-
singer. Whence there are strong grounds
for conjecturing that he is the same as
he, whom Saccarius in his Martyrologium
Gallicanum calls Palmodius the disciple
of S. Brendan. And hence again are
supplied two arguments, that he is the
same as that Fintan surnamed Corach,
of whom we have treated above at the
21st of February. For the Irish word
Corach equivocally denotes at one time
volubilis, at another a Palmodius, a

14/c/21/7 (1X)

Psalm-singer or devoted to the Psalms and Canticles. And moreover the same Mintan surnamed Corach was the Successor of saint Brendan in the government both of the Monastery and Episcopal See of Clonfert, as we have shewn at the same 21st day of February. Add (what confirms this conjecture) that we read that he travelled to distant parts, as we have observed at the same place, and hence seems to have stopt some time in Gaul; whence he merited to be reckoned among the Saints of Gaul. If these things, which appear to me very probable, be true, he flourished towards the close of the sixth century. For he was preceded in the governorship by S. Brendan who died in the year 576. and succeeded

by S. Senach who departed in the year
620, as we have shewn at that day
often-times cited; at which more can
be seen concerning him, as also afterwards
at the 13th of June.

Note —

Ab alis Magiolagis. For this Marian Gorman,
the Martyrology of Donegal, and Maguire at
the 27th of March, call him.

[ASS. p. 1746.]

XXI Martii in vita S. Caimini Abb. Inis-Keltraensis.

Whilst on a certain day S. Caimin, and
S. Cumineus surnamed the Long⁽⁶⁾ were in
the Church which S. Caimin founded in the
Island called Inis-Keltra, situated in Lough
Derg-dhere. In In In

Note —

[p. 747.] S. Cumineus cognomento Longus. He was Bishop of
Clonfert, and died in the year 662. on the 2nd day of December
according to the Four Masters but Marian & others place his birth-
day on the 12th of November.

14/c/21/7(x)

(20) 101

Life of S. Jarlath St. of Inan II Feb. A.D. 509.
Col. 1. b.

I however would not affirm that he [Jarlath] lived in that year [550]; first because it is evident ^{from} what has been said that he was not only a Bishop, but also even an old man when S. Brendan (who died in the 94th year of his age, or according to others the 97th, and of Christ 577.) was his disciple, [being] as yet in the flower of his youth.

From the Life of S. Furcas XVI. of January. A.D. 89. Col. 1. b.

Note: 11. [S. Brendanus] Qui in insula, quae Schinpearta vocatur, Monasterium construxit. c. 7. This Monastery lies in the Southern district of Connaught, and is now a Bishop's see, as it was even from the very time of S. Brendan: concerning which see more in the notes to the life of S. Brendan at the 16th of May. It is here called an Island either perhaps from the circumstance, that it lies in a certain sinus at the bank of the great river Shannon, or more truly from a certain hallucination, from the circumstance, to wit, that S. Brendan in his seven-years navigation is ^{legatus} said to have continually proceeded from Island to Island.

For a list of the Bishops and abbots of Clonfert see Harris's Ware, Archdall's Monasticon p. 278, 279 & sequen. and annals of the Four Masters at the following years. 570, 576, 620, 661, 725, 744, 747, 748, 768, 776, 781, 797, 812, 817, 820, 824, 842, 843, 848, 867, 879, 881, 882, 885, 914, 920, 944, 951, 961, 980, 991, 1006, 1015, 1031, 1036, 1045, 1081, 1117, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1164, 1166, 1170, 1171, 1173, 1179, 1186, 1202, 1259, 1263, 1266, 1319, 1377, — 1508, 1580, 1595.

Remains of antiquity in this parish which should be shown on the map.

1. The Cathedral, now ^{called} the parish church as Clonfert is no longer a protestant Diocese. This church was ^{evidently} modernized, and remodelled at various periods, as the antiquarian will see at a glimpse, and no part of it is worthy the attention of the investigator of ancient architecture except the doorway, ~~which~~ placed in the west gable,
- 14/C/21/7(86) of

(22) ¹⁰³ of which, as being very curious and of considerable antiquity, a description will be attempted presently. The tower of this church appears to be as old as the 15th century at which period the entire building seems to have been remodelled; but the greater part of it is evidently much more modern. These two inscriptions are to be seen on two grave stones inserted in the floor & ornamented with crosses.

"Hic jacet ^{dn̄i} Dñs Joannes et Ricardus Callannus,
Physici qui hunc tumulum fieri fecerunt. Et Joan-
-nes obiit 13^o Martii. 1612." †, Maria, †.

The O'Callannans were hereditary physicians of Jar-Connaught. They are now very numerous about Galway where they anglicise their name incorrectly Gallenman, and in the town of Loughrea, and its vicinity where they very correctly write it Callannan. See my account of the territory of Jar-Connaught, and its families.

104 (23)
1. chief of his

IHS. Hic jacet Dns Rogerus **Hóran** precipuus
sue ^{tribe} nationis, hunc tumulum sibi ac posteris suis
fecit fieri. Anno Domini 1616.

These two families were certainly Roman Catholics
as appears from the crosses, IHS, and Maria.

9. Was the church in the possession of the Roman
Catholics at the time? It probably was, as it
appears from the Liber Regalis Visitationis, which
is dated 1618? that the then Bishop of Clonfert
was a half papist himself.

" Of the value of these Bishopricks (Clonfert &
" Kilmacduagh) we cannot form any certain idea
" the bishop having so perversely and fraudu-
" lently dealt with us, that (we consider that)
" should be given to his assertion (ut illius
" relationi nullam omnino fidem adhibendam
" ceperimus!!)

Again, treating of the Prebend. of Killenan:

" Donald O'ormacan, a reading Minister as
" the Bishop affirm^{ed}, but on examination
" we found him to be a ^{Mass-priest} Missal priest, for
" being asked concerning the number of the sacra-
" ments, he argued that they were six in number. He
" was

14/21/7 (XV)

(24) ¹⁰⁵ was therefore deprived, and the fruits were seques-
tered."

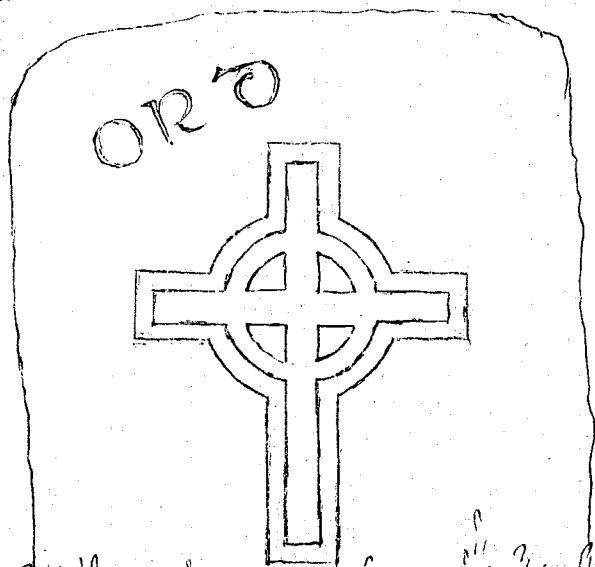
Again speaking of the Rectory of Mileast

"Donaldus O'formocan minister legens omnino
ignarus!!

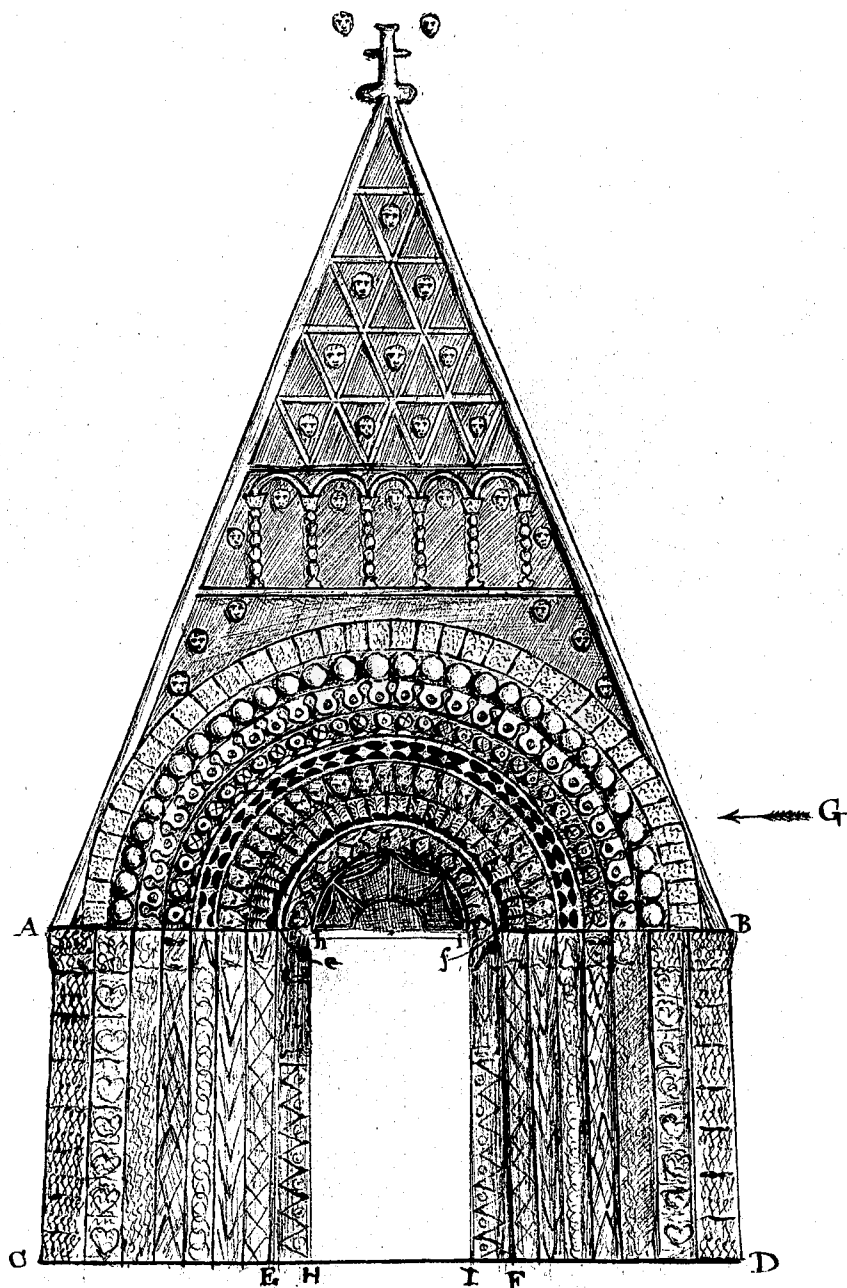
In the churchyard opposite the west door of
the church there is an ancient tombstone or-
namented with a cross and exhibiting this name

becān

There is another stone about 2 feet in height above ground
exhibiting a cross and part of an inscription. It stands
in the east part of the church^{yard}, and about 9 yards
to the south of the south side wall of the
cathedral.



Door way in the West gable of the
Cathedral of Clonfert



P. Keefe fecit.

(26)

RIA

14/c/21/3(xiii)

107 (27)

Height of the highest part of the outer arch $11-9$ ^{ft inches (about)}

Height of the second arch from the inside, which terminates the ancient part; pointed to by the letter G - $8-8$. ^{(about) ft inches}

Breadth from A to B. $12-10$ ^{ft inches}

D. C to D $13-3$ ^{} difference 5 inches}

D. e to f $4-6$ ^{} difference}

D. E to F $5-0$ ^{} 6 inches}

Hh and Ii are perfectly parallel — and of ^{grey} ~~black~~ marble. They were evidently inserted in modern times as appears from the figures on them especially the bishop's crozier which has a circular head not the simple crook. The remaining part of this doorway is certainly ancient, and formed of the kind of stone which the country people called *clóg erinn* or reddish grit stone. The columns on ^{the one} either side are not parallel to ~~each~~ ^{those on the} other as appears from the measurements above given, which is one of the characteristics of the primitive doorways of the most ancient Irish churches.

By comparing this with the large archway at present forming the doorway of the Rathedral of Tuam, which is said to have been erected by Turlagh O'Connor R. H. one will come to the conclusion that this is perhaps older & may be of the 10th century.

2. Site of the monastery. The monastery of Clonfert, ^{stood} about 250 yards to the south of the Cathedral. It has all disappeared excepting a small fragment of one wall 12 feet high, 7 broad, and three feet thick.
3. Site of the Nunnery. The nunnery of Clonfert, according to tradition, stood in a field opposite the Pound, some ⁶⁰⁰ 500 yards to the south of the Cathedral, but there is not a vestige of it now remaining. There is a very curious tombstone where it is said to have stood, somewhat in the shape of a coffin, ~~and~~ ornamented with a cross, and exhibiting an inscription, which is certainly ancient, but so effaced that I could not decipher it. The Keeper of the pound of Clonfert told me that this inscription was deciphered by a Mr. Robert Hamilton, who has also copied every old inscription in Ireland. Who can this Robert Hamilton be? Has Mr. Petre
- seen

seen this tombstone?

* See letter on the parish of Lismagh near Banagher in the King's County, in which the situation of Bealach an Phoithair is shown

4. The castle of Brackloon. This castle in a townland of the same name stands immediately to the left of the road as you go from Clonsilla to Eyre-court, about a mile from the former and two from the latter. It is in a small, square tower in tolerable preservation, and repaired not long since to keep it standing. Tradition ascribes its erection to the great O'Madden, in whose Country it certainly is.

This castle is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1557.

" A. D. 1557. As soon as the Lord chief Justice heard that the O'Conors of Offaly were at Meelick, he mustered an army to drive them from it and conveyed canon from Athlone, whence he ^{transported} carried them in boats to Meelick, while he himself led his army through Bealach an Phoithair*, and by

(30) ¹¹⁰
" Lurgan Lurnhaighe. He afterwards took
" Meelick and Breac-chluain. &c." See
this quoted at full length in the
letter on Meelick parish.

I find nothing else in this parish of
antiquarian interest but a holy well
in the townland of Ballymore, which
the people say is called Lobermurry.
There is no well within the parish
dedicated to St. Brendan.

Your obedient servant
John O'Donovan

END

14 C 21/8

Petrie, George, 1790-1866

Letter, to John O'Donovan, from George Petrie, Head of the Topographical Section of the Ordnance Survey, written from 21 Great Charles Street, Dublin, in which he writes of the cathedral and nunnery at Clonfert, Co. Galway.

12 November 1838

1p.

24 cm



Dublin 21 Great Charles-st.

Nov^r 12th 1838.

My dear John,

Your letter on the Antiquities of Clon-
fert with O'Keefe's excellent drawing of the beau-
tiful doorway, gave me great pleasure. I think
your guess at the age of this doorway must be
very near the truth - but I hope we shall yet
get some clue to the exact time of its erection.
You do not however, appear to have looked at
the whole of the church with an equally accu-
rate eye - for the choir is certainly of the same
age as the doorway, and its East window is
quite unique in its way. It tempted me to
make a careful drawing of it. I hope you
saw it on the inside. The inscription at the
summit excited me much, and I spent two hours
in a fruitless attempt to copy it. but the day
was unfavorable, as there was no sun shine.

14/c/21/8

In such cases, the only way is to get a trace of
 the letters in safe paper. I was more successful
 in the imperfect inscription which you have
 sent. I also draw the fine & preserve mine to
 BELZON. I tell & thank it is shame for a
 fellow who can do so much, not to do more.
 Mangan is copying for you at Marsh's library
 and is working at the Vatican so that you
 will soon have him a valuable collector.

In haste

ever very dear John

faithfully, yours

George Petrie.

J. S. Brown Esq.

2.

END

14 C 21/9

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from P[atrack] O'Keefe, written from Loughreagh (Lough Reagh), concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Kiltormer and Killoran, with particular reference to their holy wells, graveyards, churches and the origins of their place names.

6 November 1838

2p.

24 cm



Loughborough Nov^r 6th 1838,

Sir,

I now proceed to put in form the little information, which I have been able to collect, concerning the parishes of Kiltormer and Killooran. —

The Parish of Kiltormer, which is bounded on the North by the Parish of Clontarf, in the Barony of Clontarf, and the East by that of Clontarf, S. by Kilginn and W. by Killooran and Abbeygormacan, is pronounced in Irish by the people *Cill Tormóir*, the first *o* being scarcely heard, and a distinct vocal sound introduced between *n* & *m*. Is there a saint *Tormóir* in the Irish Calendar? —

In the Townland of Kiltormer East, is an old grave-yard still in use, in which until ~~a few years ago~~ stood the old Protestant Church of the Parish, in which service was performed until a few years ago, when it was thrown down; the foundation of it ~~is~~ merely is now discernible.

[the people] In Newtown-Lyons T.L. near the grave-yard of Kiltormer, is a holy well called *to bay* *páip*, at which a pattern or station was held on the 1st Sunday of August, (Garland [corruptly] *Garlick* Sunday)

J. A. Larcom Esq.

10/c/21/9(1)

Of Killoran Parish

This Parish, which is bounded on the North by the Parish of Killoughan in the Baronies of Kilconnell and Clannacorney, on the East by that of Kiltormer, S. and S. W. by Abbeygormagall, is in Irish pronounced Cill Odhrain, which ~~in Irish~~ means the Church of Odhrain; but as I could not learn from the people the patron-day of the Parish, we cannot decide which of the Saints bearing that name (Odhrain) it was dedicated to, or founded by. If I remember well there are more than one saint of that name mentioned in the Calendars. One of them was Odhrain of Disert-Odhrain in ^{the-tylgies} Ophaly, the characteristic of St. Patrick, who suffered martyrdom for the faith, being mistaken for his Master St. Patrick.

In the townland of Killoran is an old burial-ground, and two small stumps of the remains of an old church, as I have been told by persons upon whom I ~~thought~~ I could depend, and therefore as so very little remains I thought it useless to visit it myself, particularly as it would have brought me miles of my way.

The name book states that in the Town land of Colonalahan Eyre, there is "a Fort in which there is a grave yard" - This I have been told is merely a burying place for infants.

In looking over the Extracts from the Annals of the
 Town Master, I find an accidental reference to Disert Beallagh
 now Sest Kelly (of which I have written before) among the
 articles relating to Clonrickard. I have copied it on a
 separate sheet of paper, which can be appended to my
 letter about the Parish of Sest Kelly.

Your obedient &
 Servant
 P. O. Keefe

END

14 C 21/10

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Loughrea, Co. Galway, in which he refers to his completion of work on three name books for Co. Galway.

7 November 1838

1p.

24 cm

Included are references to his thoughts on the appropriate alternation of the 'topographical words' Gurraun and Graig.

116
Written at Loughrea
7th Nov 1838

Dear Sir

I send you the following name books; please to acknowledge the receipt of them. Two topographical words of frequent occurrence in them have puzzled me much viz garraun, a shrubbery and graiq a word of doubtful though probably of Anglo-Norman origin to signify a village. I have made the former garraun and the latter graiq to conform with the original Irish spelling. Graigue would I think be too long and uncouth looking.

your obedient servant

John A. Donovan
J. A. Parson Esq.

14/c/21/10

✓ Moninec Barony of	3	Books
Triggin		
Moninec - Barony of	1	Book
Clare		
✓ Abbey - Barony of	1	Book
Triggin		
✓ Abbey - Barony of	1	
Clare		
✓ Killoscobe	1	
✓ Clontkeen	1	
✓ Killasalan	2	Books
✓ Killimer Dally	1	Book
✓ Kiltulla	1	Book
✓ Lickerrig	2	Books
✓ Oserkelly	1	Book
✓ Killeenew	1	
✓ Killora	1	
✓ Orammore	3	Books
✓ Clare Galway	1	Book
✓ Pt of St. Nicholas	1	
✓ Rahoon	5	Books
✓ Kilmeen	1	Book
✓ Kilteskil	1	
✓ Kilconihy	2	Books
✓ Kilcooly	1	Book
✓ Leitrim	1	
✓ Bullaun	1	
✓ Kibreckil	1	
Total -	35	Books

END

14 C 21/11

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Gort, Co. Galway, concerning the history, folklore, religious traditions, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Kilmacduagh, Kinvarra, Killinny and Doorus, with particular reference to their place names, churches, castles, holy wells and Kilmacduagh Cathedral and round tower.

10 November 1838

38p.

24 cm

ill; ink sketches of the west and south doorways of Kilmacduagh cathedral church, the east window and south wall of Tempull Muire, Kilmacduagh, the east gable window and doorway of Kilmacduagh monastery, a plan indicating the location of the churches at Kilmacduagh and east window of St. Ethnea's church, Killinny. Included is a genealogy of St. Colman and Guaire, King of Connaught and related extracts from Colgan's 'Acta Sanctorum'.

Gort, November 10th 1838.

Dear Sir,

You will now observe that we have just done here. We expect to be able to move to Mauntrath in the Queens County on next Wednesday or at furthest Thursday, and I think that the sooner the name books &c. are sent thither the better. O'Keefe is getting on very well, but his feet are as yet tender, and the night work is too severe for him.

of the parish of Kilmacduagh.

This parish lying to the south-west of the town of Gort and verging on the Barony of Burren in the County of Clare, is called in Irish Cill Míche Dutch, which means the church of Mac Duach, that being the patronymic name of st Colman, the first bishop and patron of the diocese of Kilmacduagh. This great man flourished about the year 620. he was of noble origin being nearly related to

Guaire
14/2/27/11 (C)

(2) ¹¹⁹ Guaire, King of Connaught, whose name is rendered immortal by the Irish Bards for his unbounded hospitality and bounty. Their relationship to each other will be seen from the following table

Dathu, monarch of Ireland

Eochy Breac

Eogan

Conall

Sinmiré

Goimren

Duach

Cobhthi

Colman Ep^s

Colman

Guaire Aidhne, the hospitable. R. G.

Artgaile

Aodh

Murchadh

Brian

Branan

Lobath

Gabhrian

Egna

Nocha

Liathmuine

Maoltuile

Maolciaram

Fergal

Cumhaghe

Donchadh

Teachnapach, progenitor of

O'Shaughnessy.

I here insert what Colgan of St. Colman Mac Duach

has collected about the history

Kilmacduach;

III. February of S. Colman, commonly
 [called] Macduach - From various

ESS. p. 244
 Col. 7

I. In the Southern districts of Connaught in the time of Niall the second "King" of Ireland there flourished a man distinguished by ancient nobility, and the splendour of his virtues, by name Colmanus, by cognomen Macduach. But that cognomen was taken from his father Duach. For Mac-duach in Irish signifies the same as the son of Duach. But since in the same country most prolific ⁱⁿ of holy men, and even at the same time there existed very many of this name (^a), or Colmans, conspicuous by the fame of their sanctity, therefore this holy man began to be called Colman Macduach for the sake of removing ambiguity: but the surname afterwards by ^{common} vulgar use so took the place of the name, that it would have plainly ^{evidently} extinguished it, had not the ancient monuments of the Country preserved from destruction to posterity that [which is] ^{now} ^{already} now almost dead among the people.

1692/21/11(11)

II. Moreover this Duach, the father of our most holy Colman, was the son of Annireus, deriving his origin ^{extraction} from the most noble family of the Hy-Niachra. For from the stock of Niachra, who was the son of Cochy Moimethsin ^{king of Ireland}, and the father and founder of this family sprung two Kings of all Ireland, and many Kings of Connaught, and very many men conspicuous for the fame of their sanctity, among whom, by the title of the singular prerogative by which he merited to be held as the common patron and tutelary Saint of his entire family, our S. Colman obtains the first place:

III. This extraordinary man, ^{having} from his early age followed the camp of Christ, at length betook himself to a solitary place far from the intercourse of men, where he began to consecrate himself entirely with the most ardent affection of his soul to the exercises of heavenly virtues. * * * * *

IV.V. [these chapters contain the account of the Saints' mouse, cock and fly, as given by Keating - (*quem vide*)]
[p. 244 col. 67]

VI. But the fame of the virtues of Colman increasing more and more every day, at length he is forced to the public care of souls, and is created ⁽⁸⁾ Bishop against his will. * * * * *

Wishing therefore to shun the blast of the public breath, and to devote himself entirely again to the contemplation of heavenly things, having resigned the Episcopal office, he betook himself a second time to solitude, and began to inhabit a deserted spot] in the Southern ^{parts of} districts of Connaught, having fixed his dwelling near a pleasant fountain in the great ^{wood} grove of Boireann, and [in] that part of it which is called *Stim-aile*, about five miles from ^{a church} Durlus - the palace of Guaire King of Connaught. But the holy man was nearly related by blood, and afterwards by religious intercourse most united to this most celebrated King Guaire, whom our histories and the mouths of the people have rendered

14/c/21/11 (105)

(6) 123

of eternal memory on account of his
profuse bounty towards the poor and the needy,
and the ^{incomparable} ~~incomparable~~ ^{laudes} renown of his liberality
and piety, so that it has become a vulgar
proverb among the Irish, when they wish
to praise any person for his distinguished
liberality; He is more liberal than Quare

VII. But what the faithful servant of Christ,
and distinguished pursuer of an anachoretic
life, and through him the ^{lower} virtue of Christ
did in that solitary place, S. Aengus in
his additions to his Menologium, or his scholars
in the same place compendiously relates.

On the third (he says) of February Colman
the son of Duach, from whom the Church of
Kil-midnach received its denomination.

This Colman betook himself to a hermitage
lying in the wood of ^(?) Boireann Chonnacht,
accompanied by one clerical disciple.

But they went thither in the time of Colman
surnamed Aidhne: and there they remained
seven entire years, receiving no sustenance

from any person in the mean time, admitting conversation with no one. They built there an oratory surrounded with ^{excellent} trees: they were clad with the hides of stags: their food was water cresses and wild herbs; cold water their drink! that disciple of the man of God was at the same time the Cook, Steward, and vicar of that hermitage.

[p. 255 col. 2]

VIII. But Saint Colman having gone through the Lent, on the joyous solemnity of the very Sunday of the resurrection after having performed the divine office, says to his disciple from the abundance of spiritual joy; today is the great ^{Paschal} solemnity; Behold now the ministers of divine [things] are to be treated in joy; namely I [who am] Archdeacon, priest, and Bishop; [&] you, in whose hands is the whole ^{arrangement} of ^{affairs} matters: you ought to be liberal in this great solemnity of Jesus Christ the Son of the living God. To whom the disciple answered; matters shall be well Father.

14/c/21/11 (iv)

but first perform the divine mysteries; which
 when you have dispatched go to the refectory;
 there is a good provision, which cannot be
 concealed from the ministers and friends of
 divine [things], viz. a little bird which I caught
 in the wood with ^{laqueis} snares, and [which] I prepare
 with the herbs of the wood, to be laid before
 your Fathership on so great a festival.
 Then after the divine office and the most
 holy sacrifice of the Mass ^{were} ~~was~~ celebrated
 they proceed to the refectory; and that
 portion being prepared is laid before the
 servants of Christ spiritually rejoicing in
 the Lord. Whilst these things take place in
 the ^{eremo} desert, a dinner is prepared and served
 up to the table of King Guaire in the palace
 of Purlus; and among other things, for the
 sake of more plentiful refreshment, a boar
 and a stag are served up on large chargers,
 which the servants carried [by means of] two
 great bars passed through their four handles.
 But the pious King when he beheld the viands

[which were] served up, says, Would that that refectory, if it pleased Christ, were with some more needy servants of Christ, since the like are not deficient with us. And when he said these things, immediately a wonderful circumstance occurs. For these dishes being at once borne away through the air are gradually removed from the sight of all. But King Guineus astonished at the novelty of the matter orders his horses to be brought forthwith, and follows whither those viands ^{were seen} seemed to be borne. But they by the ministry of Angels are carried across the plain of Sidhne as far as the refectory, in which S. Colman was ^{engaged in conversation} conversing with his disciple. Which having seen the disciple says; behold holy Father, the reward of your patience and forbearance; eat cheerful of the provision mercifully sent by the goodness of God. But the holy man refused to touch it, until he could learn from whence it had been brought. Wherefore fixedly viewing those

14c/21/11(V)

(10) 127

dishes with admiration he says, O dishes who
has carried you across Euania (which was
the name of the surrounding wood)?
to whom the voice of an Angel answered,
your prayers, and the pious liberality of Guaire.
Whilst Colman and his disciple remained
thus pouring forth ^{in language of praise} praises, King Guaire
with his court comes up, and says to the
men of God; you are caught. To whom
Colman says, so it has pleased God. And
when the King asked how long they had lived
in that solitude; they answered that they con-
tinued in the same place seven years and forty
days. It is time, says Guaire, that you eat
of the dinner sent by the grace of God. The
holy man asks who he is, who orders these things?
The King answered, that he was Guaire from
whom ^{both} also those viands had come, and who
humbly ^{requests} asked, that the servants of God would
be refreshed with the same; moreover offering
the spiritual care of his life to S. Colman,
and his body after death to be buried in his church.

The holy man holding most grateful that eminent piety of the King, says, your devotion shall receive (its) reward from God. Then the most pious King determined to build a church in that place for the man of God; wherefore on the morn' of the following day he sent to him sixty cows ^{effetas} after calving, together with men and maid-servants to perfect the work of the building. Therefore on the day following that day the building of the Cathedral Church of Kill-michael was commenced; to which from that time the burial of the chiefs of the territory of Aidhne, and of the stock of Guair was consecrated.

IX. These things almost to a word from the cited Menologium: which however are related ^{somewhat} a little differently in a fragment of the life of this Saint, which has come to my hands from the ^{Book} of Donegal. * * * *

[This fragment describes the Saint's hermitage - thus.]

He went therefore to a certain vast and very ^{thick} dense wood of Connanght; in which not far from a rough and rocky mountain, he built an

14c/21/11 (vi)

(12)

129

oratory and eremitic cell; and there he spent 7
years — * * * * *

X. XI. [The account of Guair's feast ^{where} is given without
any important difference until we come to the King has set out
to pursue the dishes.] * * * *

XI. Thereupon he [Mac-durach] orders his com-
panion, having laid aside his diffidence and
imbecility of mind to eat of the food which
divine providence sent. Which when he ^{ascended} con-
sented to do, he sees opposite him on the
neighbouring mountain several troops
of horse and foot, ^{pressing up in every direction} and a numerous crowd
of people promiscuously mingled following
them; and he remains anxious and disturbed
by that sight, fearing that violence would be
offered to him & his holy Father. Which seeing
the servant of Christ confiding much in
his Lord, orders in the virtue of God, that
they should not approach nearer, or move
their feet from the spot, until his disciple
would satisfy the necessity of nature
from the viands laid before him, and prove,
that they were not ^{phantastical} fantastical, but real
which the bounty of God provided; who

* "Are ye fantastical, or that indeed,
"What outwardly ye show?"

(Bangue to the Witches) Macbeth
Act 2 sc. 3.

not from any want, but from the hidden ^{counsel} design of his wisdom, wishes to have his servants needy and hungry, [intending] to recompense their hunger and want with the abundant delights as well as riches of eternal glory and of the heavenly Kingdom. A stupendous matter; the horsemen remain fixed, the footmen remain fixed, the dogs and horses stand still; nor could they move their step forward or backward, until the intercession of the pious King Quaire prevailed with the servant of God, that all should afterwards be sent away free. In perpetual memory, and confirmation of so great a prodigy, there are said to exist even to this day, cut out and formed in different parts of that rocky mountain, the tracks, which the feet of the men and dogs and the iron shoes of the horses left impressed in the rocks to the admiration of spectators; and the way itself having obtained

14/c/21/11 (vii)

(14) its name from this wonderful event, is commonly called even to these times Bothar leanta na mias, that is, the road of ^{proceeding} searching after the dishes.

These things [are] faithfully taken down as to sense from the cited fragment, which [things] also in almost the same manner King hands down in his above cited history of the Kings of Ireland, unless that he is silent [with regard to] [those things] which are here related concerning the ^{foot-steps} tracks of the horses and dogs impressed in the rocks; and adds that S. Macduach, whom he erroneously calls Mochua, was the brother of King Guaire, which cannot be consistent with the rest of the histories of the country, unless, using a vulgar phrase, by brother he understands relative, as will appear in the appendix chap. 1. But from the cited fragment receives the following, moreover, concerning the man of God.

XII. When the pious and gracious King
 Germaine saw that so great miracles were
 performed by the holy man who was most
 intimately united to him both in blood, &
 friendship, he offered to him most ample
 gifts, and whatever lands he wished, to
 be turned to pious uses. But the
 eminent despiser of the world ^{was unwilling} wished to
 accept none of the things which were ~~so~~
 liberally offered, except a place fit for
 building a ^{asceticism} cloister; which he was even then
 unwilling to point out, until indeed he would
 first consult the Lord, and learn from
 him, where he wished that his servant should
^{habere} fix his abode, or build an oratory to the
 praise and honour of the divine name.
 But afterwards he was admonished from
 heaven concerning building a cell in that
 place, in which first his zone or belt ^{girdle}
 should fall ^{to} on the ground. But when
 on a certain occasion he was walking through

14/e/21/ju (viii)

(16)

the wood his girdle fell in a certain place not far removed from his former dwelling, and there he built a cell, which from his name was commonly called *Mill mic-duach*, and which afterwards being endowed with many ^{herbs} farms by King Guaire, and his successors, was elevated into ^{great} the Episcopal see⁽¹²⁾, which at the present day by syncope is called in Latin *Duacensis*.

XIII. But that girdle, of which we have just made mention, being afterwards held in the highest esteem, in honour of the sacred body which it had bound, and embossed with gold and gems, is preserved in the highest ^{greatest} veneration, as a sacred patrimony, and a symbol of ancestral virtue, even to this day by the illustrious, and of most ancient nobility, family, of O'Shaughnessy, which descends from the seed of the aforesaid King Guaire. Concerning which ^{de quo} [belt] among the many kinds of cures which by the wonderful

and truly singular clemency of God are exhibited
by means of it, that remarkable and continually
memorable [fact] occurs, which frequent ex-
perience proves. For any person however cor-
pulent or fat, who has preserved his virginity
untainted, can gird, and bind himself with
it; but he, who has violated his virginity
in any [respect] be he ever so tender in age,
or slender or lean in body, can never close
it round him, or enclose himself in it;
so indeed that the sacred girdle of the most
chaste loins of the blessed man, disdains
to admit within it any others, but those
smelling of the flower of undefiled chastity.
Hitherto the cited fragment.

[p. 246
col. 1]

XV. Moreover the Church built by the servant
of Christ ^{had grown} grew to such a pitch of dignity and
celebrity, that it was considered ^{as} ^{the} common
and most safe asylum of the country; the
immunity of which nobody ^{would doubt} doubted to be so
protected by the divine majesty through the merits
of his servant, that it ^{was} ^{defended} wonderfully defended
14/c/21/18 (ix)

it [when] wickedly attacked, or avenged it [when sacrilegiously violated, with present punishment. The reverence also of the place has ^{been} increased by a certain tree planted not far from the church itself by the holy man, which they commonly call craille Midnach, that is, ^{the} pole of Macdunach. He who having placed his confidence in the Saint devoutly carries, or has in ^{possession} ^{his} ^{possession} a bough cut from it, or any piece [of it], escapes the most immediate dangers of death; as the ^{constant} continual tradition ^{has} ^{been} handed down.

XV. In fine although it is certain that this holy man flourished in the time of King Guaire, who, according to our historians everywhere, flourished about the year 630.¹³, however it is uncertain in what year he reposed. But his birth-day, according to our ⁽¹¹⁴⁾ Hagiologists in common, is placed on the 3rd of February; although I understand that his festival is celebrated throughout the entire Diocese

of Kill-mhic-deach not on that day, but on the 27th of October from constant tradition. But on that day our Calendar's ⁽¹⁵⁾ place not his birth-day, but that of another most holy Colman called Mua-Fiachrach, that is, of the stock of Fiachra; and they say that it is celebrated not in Connacht, but in the territory of Leinster called My-Munselach, in the Church of Penthotha.

This confusion perhaps arose from the circumstance that the name of both Saints is the same, and that both being sprung from the same family, flourished about the same time. For Colman Mua Fiachrach derives his origin from the aforesaid family of the Fiachrians, as the very annexed appellation sufficiently indicates, and our ⁽¹⁶⁾ other histories testify, and flourished in the year 620. as we will show in the notes ⁽¹⁷⁾.

However it be S. Colman Bishop ^{held} in such veneration and honour throughout the

entire Diocese of Kilmacduagh, and particularly with the illustrious family of O'Shaughnessy, that not only is his festival celebrated in choir and market-place with great veneration, but also the day before his festival is observed most strictly with a vigil and Ecclesiastical fast; so that they abstain not only from flesh, but also from eggs, white-meats, and all viands prohibited in Lent; and ^{it is believed that} he who would act otherwise is not only guilty of mortal ^{sin} stain, but moreover that he will be punished by divine justice, with the most immediate vengeance.

Colgan then gives an account of some miracles ^{in or about his own time} performed by the virtue of the Church & tree of S. Macduagh. and among the rest he mentions that]

There was a man in Thomond condemned to death for some crime, who was hanged three times, and yet was found living: upon examining his body, they discovered that he had a portion of the tree of S. Macduagh in his mouth, which was immediately taken out. He was again brought to the scaffold, & in due time was found to be perfectly dead. The Judge who condemned him was alive in 1629, "and perhaps lives yet" (1645) says Colgan.

^{i.e. I suppose} with the Church, and ^{was published} among the people - (Chas. & Ford)

1. Tempore Aidi secundi Vc. This was Aidus or Edus the son of Merimirus, who after he had reigned twenty seven years fell in the battle of Belach dein in the year 594. Since therefore saint Colman flourished in the time of S. Columbkille, who died in the year 592, as appears from what is said above in his life, it necessarily follows that he lived in the time of this Aidus.
2. Permultis extiterunt hujus nominis sanctitatis laude conspicui. cap. 1. Among these, that I may pass by others, the Four Masters in the Annals make mention of the following, and observe the years of their death in this manner: S. Colman the son of Lennine dies in the year 600. S. Colman Ela, who [is] called Colmanellus in the year 610. He ^{of} September: S. Colman the son of Camgall in the year 620: S. Colman Huabardani Abbot of Albannaic in the year 623. S. Colman Stellan Abbot of Kildaglas 625. S. Colman Abbot of Colnared and afterwards Bishop in the year 652. S. Colman Abbot of Glendalough in the year 659, on the 2^d day of December, S. Colman (Hua) Colusaigh in the year 665.
3. Aggravationis tollenda causa Vc. cap. 1. ^{the} ~~an~~ ^{equivocation} ~~is~~ was on account of so many Colmans, just now cited, of the same country, and almost age, and particularly on account of another Colman [who was] a relative and contemporary of this [saint]; of whom below num. 17.
 4. 5. 6. * * * * *
4. Episcopus creator cap. 6. In the Martyrology of Donegal he is called Bishop, and in like manner by S. Angus, or another in the additions to his Festilium, he is called Bishop; and that whilst he was as yet in the wilderness of Boreen, and before he had erected the Church of Balmaculmich, of which he was the first Bishop.

14/c/20/11(XI)

9. Sanguine preapinquus regi Iguais Ve: cap. 6. For Iguais was the son of Colman, the son of Cobthach, son of Gobnir, son of Connall according to the List of the Kings of Connaught: but Colman was the son of Nunch, son of Ammirius, son of the same Connall, according to what is to be said in the appendix chap. 1, so that the latter is three ^{steps} and the former four degrees removed from the same root [stock].
10. In saltu de Boireann. cap. 7. For many years back this wood and the territory of Thomond in which it is, belongs to the right of Munster; but formerly the entire of that territory was reckoned among the territories of Connaught according to our Antiquaries in common.
11. *
12. In sedem Episcopalem, quae hodie Duacensis nuncupatur. cap. 18. It is commonly ^{and so} indeed called Kill-mhic deach, but in Latin every where, and in the Roman register Duacensis.
13. Qui floruit circa annum 630. c. 15. Acting in the place above cited ~~Chap. 18. c. 15.~~ indicates that Iguais was King of Connaught in the time of Diarmidius the first, King of Ireland, who died about the year 558: but the Annals of Donegal from those of Clonmacnoise, and of the island, and of Senat, assert that he flourished in the year 640, and died in the year 660. Whatever be the case with regard to the year of his death, it is more in accordance with the generality of the historians of the country that he did not flourish, or at least was not King in the year 558; but indeed about the year 630 as we have said above.

14. Iuxta nostras communiter hagiologos ponitur 3. Febr.
 cap. 15. Thus at the same day the Martyrology of Ballaght.
 [The feast] of Colman the son of Duach, Marican
 Gorman. Mac-deach or the son of Duach, the protector
 from adversities, Colman the hospitable and generous.
 The Martyrology of Donegal S. Colman Bishop the
 son of Duach of Mill-mhic-duach. Likewise Cathal
 Maguire on the same day.

15. Ponunt nostra Menologia Cap. 15. Thus with the
 four last cited S. Angus and the calendar of Cashel.

16. Et alia nostra testantur historis Cap. 15. Thus the
 life of S. Fidmarius to be seen at the 16th of May.

17. Ponunt anno 620 cap. 15. It is thus collected from
 the cited life of S. Maidoc, in which that S. Colman
 is said to have been the co-temporary of S. Maidoc:
 but S. Maidoc died in the year 626, according to
 the Annals of the Four Masters, but according
 to Ashmole in his Chronological Index, with the year 632.

Appendix.

[p. 248. col. a]

* * * chap. I.

* * * His genealogy is thus given in the Menologia genealogica 7 C. 9

S. Colman Bishop of Mill-mhic-duach,
 the son of Duach, the son of Annire,
 son of Conall, son of Eoghan, son of
 Eochy breac, son of Nathi or David, son of
 Maehra, son of King Eochaideh &c. And this
 same in the same terms is given, metrically
 put together, in the book of Leacan. * * *

14/12/1809

(26) [From the] 141 Life of S. Maedoc of Ferns, from the
Book of Kilkenny; — supposed to have
been written by S. Eoin.
MS. A. 9. 5. 5.
p. 213.
col. 2a.

[Chap. 1.]
XLI. At a certain time the most blessed
Moedoc wishing to go to the regal city
of the Momonians namely Cashel, the
horses of his chariot stood immovable,
after the manner of Balaam's ass.
The holy man wondering at this an Angel
of the Lord came to him saying to him;
The Lord wishes, that you should go to a-
nother district. i. to the province of the
Comacians, because Guaire Aidhni⁽⁹⁸⁾
King of the Comacians is tortured with most
severe pains in the cell, which is called
[taetologia
in orig.] Keallmic Duach⁽⁹⁹⁾ he is now tortured almost
to death: but the Lord grants to you to cure
him. The man of God answered; whatsoever
the messenger of my Lord says to me, I shall
willingly do. Then I wish [you] to go thither
said the Angel; although you are unwilling,
however you shall go; because so the Lord wishes:
and your horses will not go through [any] other
way. Then S. Moedoc said to his charioteer; allow
the horses to go wherever they wish. And
immediately the horses turned their course to

the north, and when they came to the lake Dergdere, the horses by the divine power proceeded without impediment under the chariot with their feet through the lake, as if through dry land. Afterwards having crossed the lake, they found two men in a field; to whom S. Moedoc says; Show us a good way: who answered, ^{road} in these places there is no road. One of them said to them; ^{even} if ye are good clergymen, ye will make a level way of rough places. Then the Holy Elder Moedoc says, blessing the way; the Lord knows how we are; but he can make a level road for us, as you say. At this expression a level way was made through mountains and woods, and bogs without any impediment as far as the Monastery, which is called Keall = + miedeach, where the King of Connaught Guaire Aidhuc was sick. And when a prayer was made for him by the holy Bishop, he was immediately healed from all his infirmity. And the holy man says to the King; you shall hold your Kingdom again thirty ⁽³⁹⁾ years, and in the end of your life you shall be three years in pain, and in that infirmity you shall die, and you shall possess the Kingdom of

heaven on account of your ^{stagnation} bounty and ^{longitatem} liberality.
 For the King could fulfill that sentence,
 which says; Omni petenti te da. And blessing
 the King, and having made a prayer, and an es-
 tablished ^{firm} friendship between himself and the
 most holy man, in honour of whom that
 Monastery ⁽⁴⁰⁾ and town ^{was} first built, the
 most blessed man Maedoc ^{retired} departed on his
 journey.

*
 (a singular idea
 so in our)

Notes.

Sp. 219. col. 47

38. Quia Guairius Rex Connactorum cap. 41. This is that
 celebrated ^{famous} Guaire the son of Colman, who is ~~not only~~ much
 celebrated ^{not only} in our histories, but even to this day; so notorious
 even among the people on account of the prerogatives
 of his distinguished liberality, that when any one wishes to
 extol another for his liberality he says; he is more
 liberal than Guaire himself.

39. In cella qua dicitur Hill-miednach. cap. 41. Now this
 place you will collect that the ancients were accustomed
 to call great churches, even cathedrals cellas. For the
 church of Kilmaednach, which is here called a cella,
 is a Bishop's see in the County of Galway in Connacht;
 as Kildare & Milkeny in Leinster, and Kilmore in Breifny.

39. Regnum tuum iterum tenebis triginta annis cap. 41.
 According to this they say, who say that Guaire reigned
 only 21 years, and much more others, who relate that he
 only [reigned] 15 years: and the opinion of others is more
 correct, who attribute to him thirty eight years of a reign.
 But these things notwithstanding do not agree with those
 things which the Four Masters ~~in their Annals~~ hand down concerning

the death of Guairé and of S. Moedoc in the Annals
in which they write that S. Moedoc died in the year 624.
*¹ but Colman in the year 662. For so, Colman would
live not only thirty years after he was cured by S. Moedoc,
but thirty eight years after his death. Whence I think
that they erred in the year of the death of this King,
which, as it collected from this life, happened in the year
612. or the year preceding.

40. Et facta oratione & firmitate inter se & sanctissimum
vivunt, in cuius honore est illud Monasterium cap. 41.
The discourse is here about S. Colman the son of Duach,
who is ^{was} both the founder and patron of that Church,
and is called by another name taken from his father,
Maedruach that is the son of Duach: whence this
Church is called Hill-miedruach. See the life of
this S. Colman at the 3rd of February.

These legends are curious as shewing the state of
 human knowledge in Ireland when they were
 written - in that all believing age when the laws of
 nature were changed at the beckon of ecclesiastics!
 The modern investigator of the truth of the history
 of Christianity in the middle ages, has to lament
 that he has little to take hold of but su-
 pernatural occurrences, which though they never
 occurred were as firmly believed to have occur-
 red as the cutting of a throat or the robbing
 of a treasure; and that all he can believe of
 the narrative of the Hagiologist is the time,
person and place, and now and then some
 references to dress, manners, customs and laws.
 The great object of the Hagiologist was, ^{however} to
 sum together as many instances as possible
 of the success of his hero in prevailing on
 God to change his "fixed and immutable
laws," and ^{which is more to be lamented} the modern investigator finds him-
 self often puzzled whether to believe or reject
 even what the hagiologist has put in the
 shape of every day occurrence; for, he finds that
 almost every life of a saint was written by
 some member of his ^(the saint's) own family for the pur-
 pose of gaining a certain object, and to this

and great personages are brought together on the stage, which were not contemporaneous,* and when the stream of received history made ^{it} difficult for the writer to bring such personages together, he had no scruple in awaking some of them from the tomb. This is a melancholy fact! and still we must leave the history of the dark ages unwritten unless we take the trouble to sift and analyse the strange materials left us by the literati of these allbelieving times. Modern sacred history is a narrative of certain supernatural ^{operations or} miracles, by which it pleased God to confound the wicked, and to encourage the true believers to persevere in their works of piety and austerity, and to confirm those who doubted, in the faith; but though the pious writers of such miracles had no real evidence to support the fact of a single instance of a change in one of the fixed laws of nature (which the evidence of all men assembled together would scarcely be sufficient to prove) still in putting together the details of their narratives they generally refer to facts and "mixed modes" of the ages in which they lived, which the modern investigator can receive, with considerable safety, as true history. Do much from me, lest any one might be so foolish as to think I believed the story of the dishes."

* and occurrences and mixed modes are attributed to early ages, which belonged to the age of the writer only.

Parishes of Kilmacduagh, Doonag,
Kinsarea and Killinny -

Ages of the Cathedral of Kilmac-
duagh, and of the old church of
Killinny considered? Theories &c, &c,

This letter commenced at Gort
and finished at Mauntrath.

RIA

14/c/21/n(xvii)

⁺
[The sketch]


RIA

? semi circular -

Ancient remains at Kilmacduagh, which lies
3 miles S. W. of the town of Port.

1. Templemore or Cathedral. This is a very curious building, and affords a wide field of speculation to the antiquarian in consequence of its having been repaired and remodelled more than once. In its present state it is a building of considerable extent measuring 34 paces from the west to the east gable, and 21 feet in breadth. It consists of a nave; a choir and two ^{aisles or} transepts. The choir is 27 feet long and 21 broad. The choral arch is semicircular at the top, ^{about 20 feet high} and 15 feet broad at the base. The transepts are small but neat chapels with beautiful windows in the pointed Gothic style. The archway leading into the south transept is pointed, and of considerable height. That leading into the north one was originally a high pointed arch of good but rough masonry, but it was afterwards stopped up, and a small doorway formed about the height of a man and semicircular at the top. The east gable containing a large Gothic window, and the west gable a square window and a doorway in the semi-cyclopean style, both now stopped

14/2/21/11 (XVIII) up

150
(34) up with mason work. The south side wall contains a ^{neat} doorway in the Gothic pointed style, and near it immediately to the east a small window (much injured) of this form  and not unlike one of those in the round tower standing opposite.

This church was unquestionably remodelled in the 14th or 15th century as the antiquarian will see by an examination of the different parts of it. The west gable is in the primitive style of masonry excepting a small portion at the corner where it was widened in the 14th or 15th century. The two side walls are also in the large Semi-Cyclopean style from the west gable as far as the choir arch (an extent of about 75 feet) where modern masonry commences and extends to the east gable. From this it may be inferred that the cathedral was originally 75 feet long and 21 broad. The doorway in the west gable is certainly the original one. It is in the semicyclopean style, measuring 6.2 in height, and 2.7 in breadth at the top, and 3.0 at the bottom. The doorway in the south side wall is decidedly modern and evidently inserted at the ^{time} ~~the~~ building was enlarged and remodelled, when the western door was stopped up* to agree with the custom of that age.

*See my letter on the old church of Kilgeever near Craughpatric of the west doorway of which is also stopped and a pointed doorway in the south wall

RIA

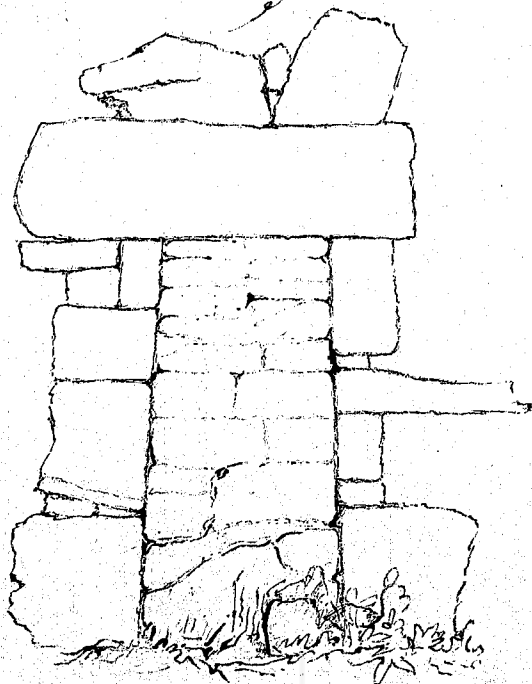
[See Sketches]

14/c/21/11(xv)

⁺
[Several Vol. of Sketches]

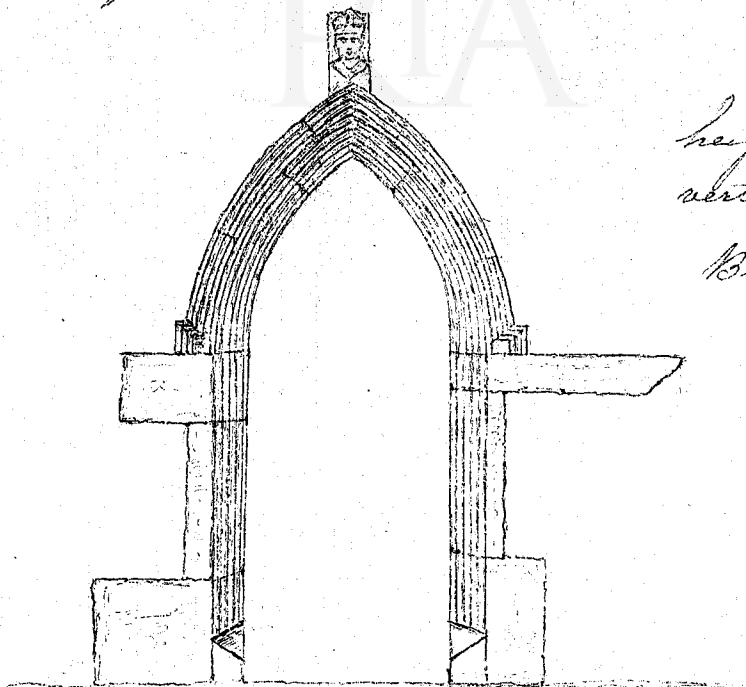
RIA

+ Doorway in the west gable of the Cathedral (35)
of Kilmacduagh, now stopped up. 151



Lintel, 30 inch
5' 8 long

Doorway in south side wall within 10 feet
of west gable.



height to the
vertex 30 inch
7' 6
Breasts 4' 2

14/c(21/11)(xx)

I think that there can be very little doubt that this beautiful doorway is 500 years more modern than the one in the west gable, which is ^{nearly} in the same style with the doorway of the round tower.

A question here presents itself to the investigator of ^{the} truth: are the west doorway of this church and those parts of the west gable and side walls which are built of large stones, some of the building erected for St. Colman himself? This question cannot be easily answered, as the ^{written} authorities do not agree on the subject, for it would appear from ^{a fragment of} an ancient life of St. Colman published by Colgan from the Donegal MS. that the saint himself never erected any more than a cell at this place, while the Scholiast of Kenney asserts that he built a Domliag or Cathedral. The following are the words of the Donegal MS: "When the pious
 " and gracious king saw that such great miracles
 " were performed by the holy man, who was most
 " intimately united to him both in blood and friend-
 " ship, he offered unto him most ample gifts, and
 " whatever lands he wished to be turned to pious
 " uses. But the eminent despiser of the world
 " was unwilling to accept of any of the things
 thus

" thus liberally offered him, except a place
 " fit for building an apceterium; ^{cloister} ^{even} which he was
 " then unwilling to point out, until he should first
 " consult the lord, and learn from him, where he
 " wished his servant to fix his abode or build
 " an oratory to the praise and honor of the di-
 " vine name. He was afterwards admonished
 " from heaven concerning the building of a
 " church in that place in which his ^{or belt} zone should
 " first fall to the ground. And when on a certain
 " occasion, he was walking through ^{the} woods, his
 " girdle fell in a certain place not far ~~from~~ re-
 " moved from his former dwelling, and there he built,
 " a cell which from his name was commonly called
 " Kill mhuic Duach, and which afterwards being en-
 " dowed ^{with} much land by King Guaire and his succes-
 " sor, was elevated into an Episcopal See."

The Scholiast of Kenney, however, positively states
 that the Cathedral Church of Kilmacduagh was
 built for St. Colman himself. After telling the story
 about King Guaire and the disheg, he goes on:
 " The holy man holding most grateful that eminent
 " piety of the King, says, your devotion shall receive

"its reward from God. Then the most pious
 "king determined to build a church in that
 "place for the man of God; wherefore on the
 "morning of the following day, he sent him
 "sixty cows after calling ^{himself} together with men and maid-
 "servants to perfect the building. Therefore on the
 "day following that day the building of the Ca-
 "thedral church of Kill-mhic Duach was commenced;
 "to which from that time the burial of the chiefs of
 "the territory of Abidhne, and of the stocks of Guaire,
 "was consecrated."

Here there are two ^{written} authorities in opposition, and no-
 thing remains to decide but the monuments them-
 selves. The west gable of the cathedral, and parts
 of the side walls certainly appear ancient, but
 the breadth of the building (21 feet) compared
 with other ruins of undoubted antiquity makes
 me incline to think that this cathedral was
 not erected for a couple of centuries after the
 death of St. Colman, when this establishment
 rose to greater importance. Tradition is posi-
 tive in asserting that Temple mic Duach, which
 was the one erected by the saint himself stood
 to the S.W. of the Cathedral and north of the round
 tower.

RIA

14/e (21/11/xxii)

+ This is not true. It has been proved that this tower
leans only 2 feet from the perpendicular! Lord,

By comparing this Cathedral with Bishop Mel's ¹⁵³ Church at Ardagh, one must come to the conclusion that they do not belong to the same age, the difference of size is so very great, and still both were Cathedrals! There were nearly 200 years between Mel and Mac Duach, but this is not enough to account for the difference of size and character of masonry. I must therefore persuade myself that this Cathedral is the work of the 8th or beginning of the 9th century, but let others more skilled in this kind of knowledge come to a conclusion more favourable to the respectability of old Irish churches.

2. Clógáir, or Round tower. This is said to be 120 ft^{at the base} in height and 60 in circumference. It is in good preservation ^{according to Archdall} though it ^{stands to the S. W.} leans 17½ feet from the perpendicular, 4½ feet more than the tower of Pisa so celebrated by travellers. It is split on the south east side, and one thunderbolt will soon lay it prostrate. It is evidently of the same age with the doorway in the west gable. Its doorway which is 15 feet from the ground faces the east, is semicircularly formed at the top and wider at the bottom than where the arch begins to be formed, which last ^{characteristic} is certainly one of those ^{distinguished}

14/c/21/10 (XXIII)

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The sides of this doorway are parallel to each other, which shows that it differs in nothing characteristic of the tower and west gable of the cathedral, which have not the sides parallel.

10. ¹⁵⁶ ~~distinguishing~~ ^{doorways of all the} the ^{high} churches of the primitives as that I have ever seen. All the windows of this tower agree with my characteristics of the primitive windows, namely that of being rectilinearly painted at top.

The north east part of the Beam Chobhar or conical cap of this tower is a good deal injured, and there is no use in repairing it because the whole tower must tumble in less than a century, that is 62 years before the day of judgment.

3. - Templemurry or our Lady's church. This church which is situated a short distance to the N. E. of the cathedral, is 43 feet long and 20 ^{ft} broad. The south side wall contains a doorway ^{which is} semicircularly formed at the top ^{6.3} high and ^{3.9} wide. The wall is 2.7 thick and the ^{external part of} doorway ^{1.7} thick. The internal part of doorway is covered at top with a lintel ^{6.6} from the ground. The south side wall also contained a lancet window now much destroyed, which was 5.0 broad inside and 9 inches broad on the outside, but the height cannot be ascertained. The east gable contains a window in the pointed style broad and pointed inside, and narrow and pointed outside. External height ^{5.8} internal height ^{8.10} inches. External breadth ^{5.6} inches. Internal breadth ^{5.6}. By comparing the internal and external breadth of this window with that

[see sketch]

RIA

14/c/21/11 (xxiv)

that of the mutilated one in the south wall ^{15th} (41)
one will see at once that they were of the
same size and form. I have seen other churches
in which the window in the south wall was exactly
of the same size form and features with the one
in the east gable. See Letter on the old
church of Kilclooney near Ballinasloe.

The west gable of Teankull's chaise is destroyed except
8 feet from which it appears that it never con-
-tained a door-way. The north wall is feature-
-less.

Is this church of our Blessed Lady one of the
primitive churches of Kilmacduagh, and as old
as the west doorway of the Cathedral? I would
swear by the giraffe of Mac Duach that it is not!
And this for many reasons: in the first place, its
walls and features do not bear the impress of age,
in the second place, the doorway is formed of materials
too slender to have withstood the ^{shock of elements} ravages of time
since the days of Mac Duach, and ^{thinly} all the Temple
murys in Ireland are modern as far as I have
seen. I? Have we any authority to prove that
the primitive Irish saints dedicated churches to
the Blessed Virgin? I never met any, and I fear
that we have none.

What age then is this church of our Blessed
Lady at Kilmacduagh to be referred to?

14/c/21/11 (XXV)

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42) It cannot be older than the ^{12th} 13th century.

Why then is the door-way in the south side wall semicircularly formed at the top?

The Irish continued to build the ~~xxxxxx~~ doorways and windows of their churches in the round style long after the introduction of the gothic style among them by the Anglo-Normans. Of this we have a specimen at this very place, for the Monastery of Kilmacduach, to be mentioned presently, has all its windows in the round style, though it was erected in 1283, - a century after the introduction of the gothic pointed style.

I should be exceedingly anxious, for the honor of old Ireland and the glory of the Blessed Virgin, to whom I have addressed more than ten thousand Aves, to make this church an erection of Mac Duach's or of some Bishop who flourished 600 years after him, but I fear it was built long after the Synod of Rath Breasail. Is there a single church in Ireland called Team-pull Muire unquestionably of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th or 11th century?

I am most anxious that Mr. Petrie should put me to the crucible here.

[See sketch.]

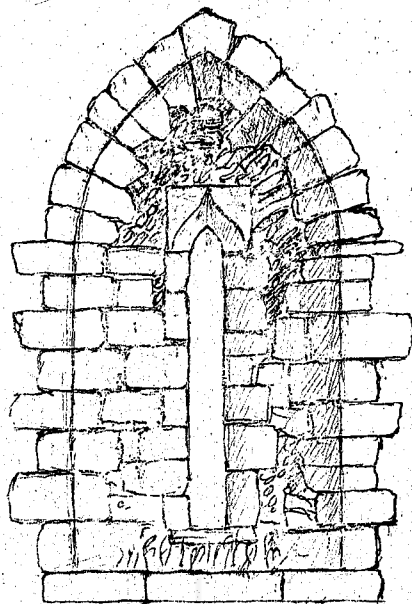
RIA

14/c/21/n(xv)

⁺
[Recalls in vol. of Sketches]

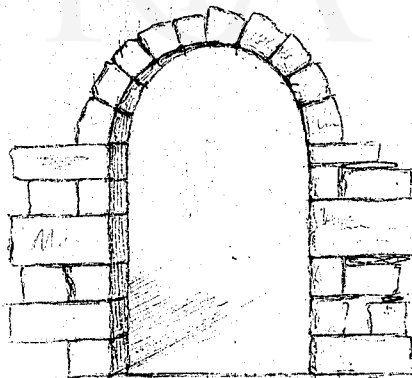
RIA

* Window in the East gable of Teampull Mhuire
at Kilmacduagh.



This window is in
the Gothic style
and about 600 years
old

* Door-way in the south wall of Teampull Mhuire
at Kilmacduagh.



This doorway is
round like some of
those in the Abbey
of Ballinacorney, with
which Teampull Mhuire
seems coeval.

Compare this doorway with those on page 3, and you
will perceive that it is far more modern than the
first and somewhat more ancient than the
second.

4. The Monastery of Kilmacduagh, now popularly called Thynne's Monastery.

Archdall has scraped together the following account of this building. "St. Colman, the son of Duachy, founded an abbey here about the year 620, and Maurice, Bishop of this see, who died in 1283, erected on the ancient site a monastery for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, &c."

"This abbey is situated to the north west of the Cathedral on a neck of land between two loughs, which, according to some authors evacuate themselves into whirlpools; However this rarely happens as the water never goes off but in a very dry season (fool!) The church though ^{small} is a very neat building, the pillars and arches from the entrance to the altar part, and those of the east window are finished in an elegant style, and the angels at the west ^{end} are worked in pillars; to the south of the church is a sacristy, and adjoining to that a room where was probably deposited the valuable effects belonging to the church, and which being arched they call the jail; on the south of these is a chapel, and the refectory; from the whole of this we may infer that the canons of the monastery dwell in separate houses. To the north about two feet from the ~~old~~ church, is an old wall; an ancient tradition still exists at Kilmacduagh of its being once a place of penance."

This quoted by Archdall from ^{B. P.} Pocock's Journal.

It is 80 feet long and 20 broad.

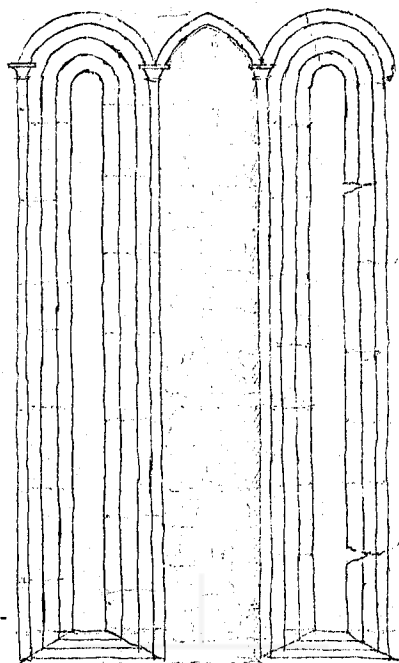
There are two doorways on this ~~for~~ building in the pointed style, from which we see that though the pointed style was introduced into this part of Ireland towards the close of the 10th century, the round style was not altogether laid aside. Why should we then wonder at finding a round doorway formed of slender materials in the south sidewall of Temple Murray even though it is a church of the 13th century?

5. This church lying N. by E. of the Cathedral is called by some St. Francis's church, by others the church of St. John the Baptist while others will have it to be called Teamfull na naomh or the church of the saints. It is perhaps 500 years old.

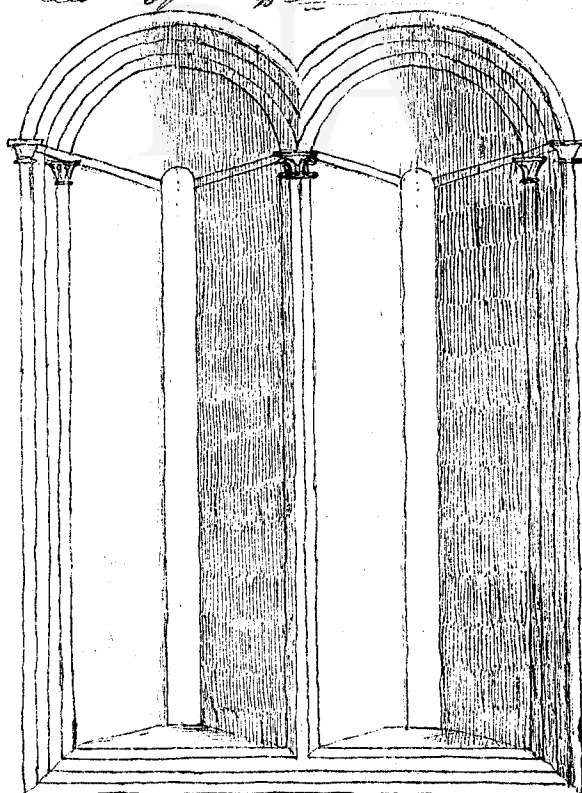
6. Seanchloch, or House of the Clergy.

It is evidently of a more ancient date than Templemurray and No 5, but scarcely as old as the round tower.

Outside view of window in East gable of Hynd's Monastery
Kilmacduagh



Inside view of



^{*}
[See Sketch]

RIA

14/c/25/11 (XXIX)

7. Temple Mac Duach. This stood a short distance to the north of the Round Tower, and to the S.W. of the Cathedral. It is all destroyed, but there are old men living, who remember to have seen parts of it standing. It was but a small building.

8. Templebeg Mac Duagh, Was situated immediately outside the wall which encloses the Cemetery to the south west of the tower.

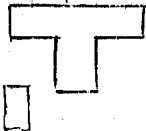
The foundation is traceable, from which it appears that this ^{was} a very small building.

Compare this ^{and No 7} with Templekieran at Clonmacnoise. Tradition says that these two little churches are the ^{only ones} ~~two~~ erected by Mac Duach himself - which is probably true, and if so the ^{erection of the} Cathedral must be referred to a later period.

(48) 1644

Hampton munezhe Gdm

4,

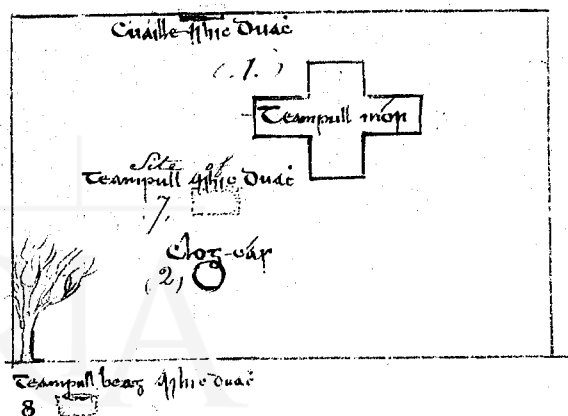


Killmacduagh - relative
situation of its churches &c.

Seán-dóe
6

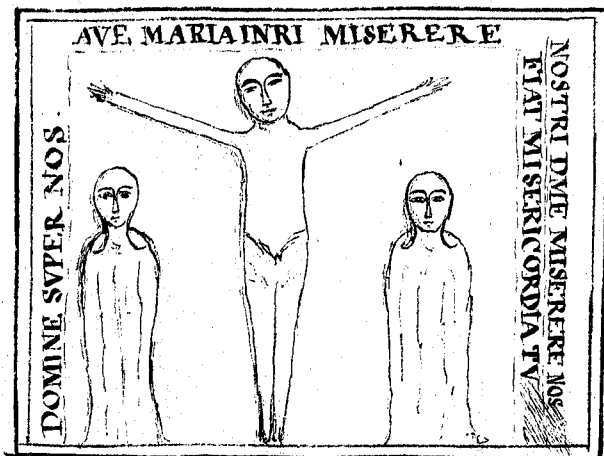
Tempall Cóm bairce
5

Tempall dhuine
3,



Cemetery of Kill-macduagh.

cum suis Ecclesiis &c.



*Stones inserted in the E. wall of the North wing of
Seamboul moor.*

The story told above (pages 9 and 12) is still vividly remembered in the country, and the road of the dishep shown in a ^{mountain} valley in the townland of Slabh Carran, parish of Carran and Barony of Burren in the co. of Clare. The people imagine that they see the impressions of the hooves of horses in, and soup and wine ^{congealed} spilt on the stones! Tradition is positive in asserting that the castle of Dun Guaire near Kinvarra is the house in ^{which} ~~which~~ King Guaire lived when he followed the dishep. This is however uncertain, but I cannot decide it till I come to examine the Barony of Burren in the County of Clare, where Colgan places Derlus the place of Guaire. One thing however, should be remarked here, that Colgan is wrong in placing the territory of Burren and the entire of Thomond in Connaught.

9. There cannot be a doubt that Guaire's
seat was in the barony of Dun Guaire
at Kinnarra, Co. Loo

14/C/21/11 (XXXII)

Cannought in the time of Guair
Sidhne, for we do not find that
any part of Thomond or north Munster
was ever considered as in Cannought
until the reign of Queen Elizabeth
when it was placed in it for poli-
tical purposes. But O'Brien, Earl of
Thomond afterwards prevailed on James I
to have it made again a part of
Munster (to which, he asserted, it be-
longed from all antiquity,) because
he did not wish to be considered a
Cannoughtman.

I must also remark that no part of
Sidhne, ever extended into the Baro-
ny of Kurren as can be proved
from several authorities, and as ap-
pears at first sight from the strong
natural boundary line between them.

There are two ruins of castles in this parish, ^{the erection of} which tradition attributes to the O'Shaughnessys, one called Blagh Maglyn, and the other the castle of Newtown. The former is a small insignificant ^{square} ruin, and was probably erected by the family of Maglyn as its name intimates; the latter is round and strong.

There are two holy wells dedicated to St. Mac Duagh in this parish one near the church, and the other in the townland of Gortnacullia.

The remains of Cuaille mhic Duach or Mac Duagh's tree is built up in ^{stone clods} a ditch a short distance to the north West of the cathedral. It is still held in great veneration, and people carry small pieces of it about as preservatives against

accidents, but it is not lawful to touch it with a knife. (Compare with my letter on Kildare in which a long quotation is given from Cogetorus about the oak of Kildare)

Quaille mhic (Quach is ash). It will soon be all cut away like the tree crop, when, I hope, it will assume the property of ^{increasing itself} vegetating without a root.

In this parish is situated the townland of Roghya (Roo) which is mentioned in the annals of the Four Masters at the year 1599 as in the west of the territory of Eby-
-Fiachrach Aidune.

In the townland of Leerneevin in this parish, the last O'Meyne held his residence. He is about 40 years dead.

(54) 1840

of the parish of Doonup.

This ^{small} parish lying in the N.W. extremity of the Barony of Kiltartan, is called in Irish Dubh n^op which signifies Black point or promontory, a name truly descriptive of the townland in which the old church is situated.

The only antiquity in the parish is the ruin of the old church, which is said to be an erection of the 14th century.

It is very probable however that it occupies the site of a primitive church erected by Saint Breccan, as there is a holy well near it dedicated to that Saint.

1491 (55)
of the parish of Kinvarra

This parish lying in the west of the barony of Kiltartan and adjoining the Barony of Burren in the County of Clare, is called in Irish Ceth maird i.e. the head of the sea. The old church of the parish is situated in the fast improving little ^{sea port} town of Kinvarra. It is in very good preservation, but certainly not more than 500 years old as any one will see by the form of the windows. It is very probable however that it occupies the site of a primitive Irish church as it dedicated to St. Coman who is said to be one of the primitive Irish saints. Perhaps he was the same saint that gave name to Roscommon? Is St. Coman Cinn Maird mentioned in any of the lists of Irish saints?

(56) 1492

I must here correct an error which I fell into in a former letter, namely that the point of Kinvarra is the Rinn Beara of Irish history. That place is in the south extremity of ^{the Bar. of} Leitrim, and is a point of land in the townland of Garrynighter and parish of Clonrush (running into Lough Dergdere)

Kinvarra is in Irish Beann mhara a name exactly synonymous with Kingale.

In this parish immediately to the east of the town of Kinvarra, is situated the celebrated fort of Dun Guaire within which stands a square castle in good preservation, said to have belonged to Offeyne. Tradition says that the palace of Guaire Midne stood in this fort at the time that St. Colman Mac Duach lived in a hermitage in the Barony of Burren at the extremity of what they call Bothar namias. If this be true it must be the Derby Guaire

mentioned by Colgan, and in the poem¹⁴⁸ (54)
addressed by Giolla Lusa Mor Mac Fuirbis
to the O'Dowd in the year 1457. Colgan
however seems to be of opinion that
Derlus was in the County of Clare, but
I am almost satisfied that he is wrong
though I cannot finally decide, or
pronounce any positive opinion on
the point until I come to examine
the County of Clare.

In this parish about a quarter of a mile
east of the town of Kinvarra there is a
holy well dedicated to St. Mac Duach.
It is walled in, and shaded by some haw-
thorns and an ancient ash tree as usual
with most holy wells in Connaught. Some
think that St. Colman had a little church
or hermitage here but I find no au-
thority for any hermitage of his being
any where, except in the Bar: of Barren
where its situation is indicated by Bothar
na miap.

MS. C. 121/11 (XXXV)

of the parish of Killinny.

This parish lying to the west of Killartane is called by the Irish *cill Eirne* which signifies the church of the Virgin Saint Ethnea or Enny. Is there any female saint of this name mentioned in the Irish Calendar or any other list of the old Irish saints?

The old church of St. Ethnea which lies about 4 miles to the north west of Gort (to the right of the road as you go to Kinvarra,) is one of the oldest churches I have yet seen. It is built of enormous stones, some of which are ^{ft} 4.0 long and ^{ft} 1.10 high, others ^{ft} 4.0 by ^{ft} 2.6 and some ^{ft} 3.0 square.

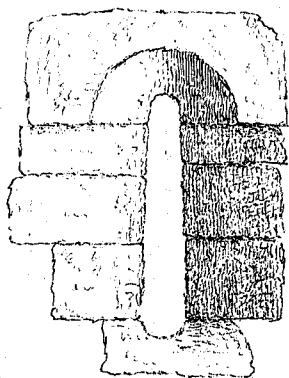
I studied this church for 2½ hours, and was never so puzzled in all my life as I was at the features it presents!

It measures on the inside ^{ft inches} 18.4, and in length ^{ft inch} 34.0. The walls are ^{ft inch} 2.8 in thickness and ^{ft} 8.0 in height. The west gable is now featureless, and

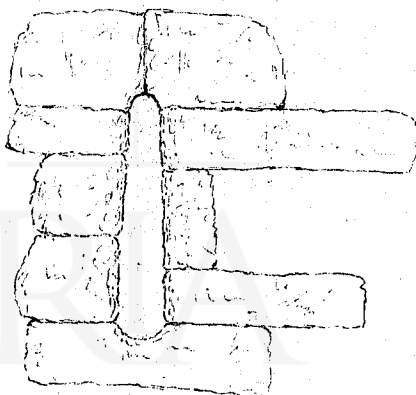
the ~~half~~ of it ^{145 (59)}
and ~~built~~ of large stones. The south side wall
containing a doorway in tolerable preservation on
the inside but totally destroyed on the outside
but from the form of the ~~chiselled~~ stones scattered
on the ground near it, ^{it can be seen} that it was of a pointed
form on the outside. on the inside it is
^{ft inch} 7-0 in height and ^{ft in} 4-6 in breadth, which is
out of proportion to the size of the church,
but it was evidently narrower and lower
on the outside. Like the doorway of the
Lady's church at Kilmacduagh. The lintel
which traverses this doorway at the top
is ^{ft inch} 7-4 long ^{ft inches} 1-4 wide and 6 inches thick.
The south wall also contained a lancet win-
dow which is now so destroyed that its
dimensions cannot be given. The east
gable which is ^{good} a deal ~~injured~~ contains a window
in the round style, ^{wide} broad inside and narrow
on the outside, where it measures ^{ft inches} 3-6 in height
and in breadth 5 inches at the top and 8 inches
at the bottom. It is decidedly a primitive
window which was never remodelled or re-
paired. (Compare with Kibroe near Killaloe
14C/21/11 (XXVII))

(60) 1876

Inside view of east window of St. Ethnea's
church



outside view



This is exactly like the east window in the church
of Kilroe near Killala.

Now it will be asked why is not the doorway placed
in the west gable of this church, like the church
of Kiltiernan? This ^{new} question can be easily answered; for
it will be seen at a glance that the west gable was
remodelled at a comparatively modern period
for the south half of it is built of smaller stones
and cemented with fresher mortar than the
northern half. It will be also perceived at once
that

144 (61)

that the doorway was originally placed in the middle of it, and that the space which it occupied is ^{patched} filled up with a mixture of large and small stones entirely different in character from the east gable which was never stirred. It will be also seen at once from the character of the stones which form the doorway in the south side wall that it was inserted at a comparatively recent period, when the doorway in the west gable was stopped up.

This is the third instance of the doorway having been removed to the south wall that I have seen this season, and I incline to think that it became a kind of religious custom in the 12th or 13th century to have the doorway in the south wall. (See my letter on the church of Kilgeever near Louisborough in the Co. of Mayo.)

14/c/21/11 (xxxviii)

(62) 1798

In the townland of Baker Errilam in this parish there is a venerable castle in good preservation said to have been erected by a King of whose country it certainly is as I shall presently shew. This church of Bill Biline is unquestionably ^{built in the} one of the earliest ages of Christianity in Ireland; but as sure as I have eyes to see with, it was remodelled in the 13th or 14th century. No part of it was however touched, but the west gable and south side wall, and ~~the~~ features of these were changed not to enlarge the building, but to make their features agree with a kind of custom (perhaps religious) which prevailed at that period.

I cannot prevent myself from theorizing, for I think it is no harm; but I always make it a rule to prefer that theory which accounts for the greatest number of phenomena to any other; one exception I mean never destroy a general rule especially in Latin and French Syntax.

Your obedient servant
John O'Donovan

END

14 C 21/12

Petrie, George, 1790-1866

Letter, to John O'Donovan, written from George Petrie, head of the Topographical Section of the Ordnance Survey, written from 21 Great Charles Street, Dublin, concerning his thoughts regarding O'Donovan's assessment of the architectural features of the ecclesiastical antiquities of Kilmacduagh.

20 November 1838

8p.

24 cm (i-iii), (v-viii); 25 cm (iv)

ill; ink sketch of the windows at Kilmacduagh Cathedral.

Included are references to Our Lady's Church, Inish Mor.

Letter to Mr J. Donovan in reply
to some statements in his letter
dated York November 10th 1838.
by George Pitkin.

14/c/21/12(1)

149

21 Great Charles-Street, - Dublin
20th November 1858.

My dear John,

I have just now finished the reading of your excellent letter on the Architectural remains of Kilmacduack, in which I see but little to object. There is however a point or two on which I wish to make a few remarks.

First, you say that you wish that I should put to the Council, your assertion, or opinion that there is not a single church to be found in Ireland, dedicated to the virgin, of an earlier age than the 12th Century. Now my dear friend, so far from my wishing to put this opinion to the Council, it has been for many, many years exactly my own. yet I would not lay it down, dogmatically, as a fact incontrovertible. till every shadow of evidence which could throw a doubt upon it be removed. Now in this case of the church at Kilmacduack

14/c/21/12 (v)

we have to prove from its architectural features -
for we have no historical evidence to appeal to -
that it is not earlier than the 12th century, or as
you say the 13th. Now I say that this cannot be
of the 13th century, and if of the 12th, it must be
of the very commencement of that age, and I am
strongly inclined to think that it is ^{at least} a century earlier.
And I have not a shadow of a doubt that it is
considerably earlier than any portion of the Abbey
of Ballintober with which you, from a comparison
of doorway, make it coeval. Now as to the plain
Roman. arch'd doorway it actually proves nothing,
for the original doorway of the church on Beland
age, which was clearly coeval with the church called
Kieran's house at Glendalough, had such a door-
way. But the window, which you incorrectly call
gothic, but which is properly a lancet window is
a much more troublesome feature to get over, and
I confess that I should be afraid to assert that

that it was not earlier than the 12th - not to say the 13th century. For, in the first place it exhibits, on the outside, the "long and short" masonry - next, its sides incline - then, by the way, are features which you have not noticed, but on the contrary, state the breadth of the window externally as $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, when in fact it is 8 at bottom and only 6 at top - and lastly, this window is exactly similar in style, as I already remarked, to the original windows of the church on Church Island in Long. Key, and many, many others which it would be daring in the extreme to attribute to such a late age. Now you will probably say that this is over cautious - but I think we cannot be too cautious in coming to false conclusions. In this case we should wait till we ascertain if there be any other churches in Ireland, the ages of which are not known historically, dedicated to the Virgin; and if such be found, their architectural features must be all examined. I only know of

14/2/20/12 (188)

* The church of the Virgin is not on the great island of Aran, but on the middle Island, and it is not many centuries old, being built in the Gothic style. God

of one mon, which is in the great island of Aran, and constitutes one of the group of ^{the} seven churches of ^{no no} Killybegs. It is in good preservation. God But it is too much ruined to prove anything either way. If however, there are churches of undoubted primitive age dedicated to other Roman divinities as the Saviour, the Trinity, ~~John the Baptist is not a divinity~~ God John the Baptist - St. Paul &c. we should have no right to conclude that they omitted the blessed Virgin - and particularly when we find so many wells under her protection. For we can scarcely avoid the conclusion that these wells were always sacred, and it is difficult to suppose that in so many instances these old patrons were removed to make way for the new one. Now it is a fact that one of the oldest churches at Glendalough is called the church of the Trinity, another St. Saviour's - and one at Killybegs the Temple of John the Baptist. And on the age of this church I will indeed put your opinion to the crucible, for I differ with you entirely, and cannot possibly imagine on what ground you

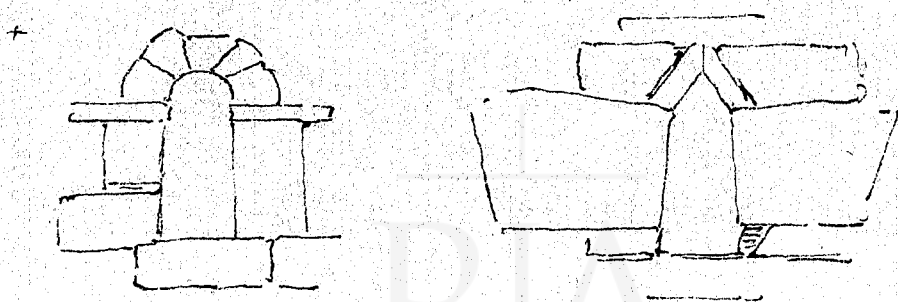
RIA

14/c/21/12(IV)

[⁴See also Vol. of Sketches]

RIA

conclusion was formed. What! perhaps 500 years old! why it is beyond a question, in my opinion, as old as any of the churches there, judging from its architectural features - of what by the way you say nothing. But will you, can you say that these two windows are only 500 years old?



2 ft. high each. 9 1/2 inches broad.

If you do my friend, I am afraid we shall never agree on such matters! Remember you say that this church - Templemurry and Seanloch are undoubtedly of the same age! ... are remember that.

In your remarks on the Monastery church I see little to object to - but I wonder with such a well marked example of the style of the ^{or rather middle} early part of the 13th century before your

14/C/21/12(V)

1844

5

eyes, you could suppose this church and those of John the baptist. Many are of the same age. As to pointed and semicircular arches occurring in the same building it proves nothing as to its age - it is the mouldings, stone work &c that afford the test, as in this church of Münster-Haynes in which they are well marked.

Now a word or two about the age of the cathedral and cloister before I conclude.

First then I differ with you as to the size of the former, which you suppose to have been originally about 75 feet in length - i.e. the present length of the Nave, from the west gable to the Arms triumphalis. But you should have added thereto the length of the choir also, which was probably about half that of the nave, making in all, about 100 feet, which is I believe the present length of the church. And here I may mention a great imperfection, which I forgot to state in my former critical epistle, in your rules applicable to the primitive churches of Ireland. You should have stated that when the church was a

1857

dramatic or important church not a men oratory, it consisted of a nave and choir, with an Arcus Triumphalis between. This is a general rule, and it is pointed out as a feature in the great church of Kildare in St Briggs life of Logie. I do not mean, however, to assert that the present choir of the church of Kildare is the original one. I know that it is of the latter part of the 14th or early part of the 15th century. But I do not concur in your conclusion that this church must be a century or two later than St Colman's time, because it is so large, nor for any other reason which you assign. The architectural features in the ancient portion are decidedly the same as those found in the churches of the 6th and 7th centuries, and that churches of this size were erected in those ages we may well assured from the examples still remaining in the great church at Glendalough, not to speak of others - and here by the way let me remind you that, according to the ancient life of St Kieran this church was dedicated to the St. Peter

H/C/21/12 (vi)

and Paul. And it has just occurred to me that one of the churches in the same place - and of undoubted primitive antiquity, was dedicated to Our Lady! See what a papist I am growing. Well - you say that by comparing this cathedral with Bishop Mel's church at Ardagh, one must come to the conclusion that they do not belong to the same age - the difference of size was so very great, and still both were cathedrals. Why you yourself acknowledge that there was a difference of 200 years between their supposed founders, which I think quite sufficient to account for the smallness of the one and largeness of the other. For it is not to be expected that St. Mel - a stranger, a Briton, who settled here in the earliest age of the church - and who as you state, was so poor that "like St. Paul he got his livelihood by the labours of his own hands" - I say it is not to be expected that he should have had the means or had a necessity for erecting a church, like that built by a monarch.

in a superstitious age for his near relation and
spiritual friends. Besides, though St. Mel was of the
Episcopal order, he was evidently also only an abbot
over a few monks, and we do not find other Bishops
of Ardagh till after ^{the} establishment of sees in the 11th century.
Now I also think your point on the difference in the
two accounts of the erection of St. Colman's church, to be
very inconclusive and somewhat strained, for I think
you will concur with me in thinking the Scotch of
Aengus an older and better authority than the fabri-
cator of the Donegal MS. which bears abundant evi-
dence of its modern manufacture throughout. The
one is circumstantial, the other vague. But even the
latter the passage appears evidently to me to apply to
the cathedral church and no other: and its being
called a cella proves nothing, for as Colgan remarks,
"the ancients were accustomed to call great churches"
-so they had great churches, "were cathedrals, cellas".

type indeed were they, and half the great churches in
Ireland - that is those with nave & choir, were called
cath's. I think therefore that this point which you have
attempted to make is weak, and your observation that
the two little churches called ^{Temple} Kell Mac Duach and Temple
beg Mac Duach are according to tradition the only
churches erected by Mac Duach himself, an act I think
in your usual style of philosophical investigation, you
are attaching too much weight to tradition. was
not the cathedral called Temple more Mac Duach, not
the larger of the two churches you have spoken of -
if not, according to your own theory as laid down
on former occasions, the larger of these churches
was the Temple more. yet this you say, according to
old men who remember to have seen parts of it, was
but a small building. why my friend, if I do not
greatly err, I am one of the old men who saw this
whole foundation of it, and sketched & measured it
too, and its length was 10 f. 2 inches, and its breadth
5 f. 2. was this then a Temple more? now they told me,
and I believed them, it was the tomb of Mac Duach.

Perhaps I am in error, in confounding one thing with another, but I heard nothing of this Temple-Mae Bread that you speak of, and you appear to know nothing of this town, which certainly occupies the site of your present plan of that church, or at least very near it. In the plan of the localities of the other churches I find you right - but here we disagree. In short my dear John, I think you have failed to prove the point you desired, that the great church of Kilmacduagh was erected two centuries after St Colman's time - and I still cling to the opinion that it, as well as the round tower, were erected by Gregory either in the lifetime of the Saint or shortly after. I know of no building in Ireland with this architectural pretensions, which, too, with any show of reason or authority, he referred to a later age than the 7th century. And before you can convince me to the contrary you must produce some better evidence than your Voyage M.S. or your traditional historians.

On your observations on the round tower I have nothing to remark, except that you are wrong in supposing

14/c (20/12 (viii))

it to lean $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the perpendicular. This is one
 of the absurd ^{signings} line of travellers which have passed con-
 sidered for a good many years because no one thought
 of doubting it, and the only fault I have to find with
 you is in believing anything without proof! Now I
 had this inclination of this tower taken by a highly
 scientific man - Major Patrickson - and he found
 the inclination to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet! and this I think
 is pretty well for a tower to stand with. But let us
 hope that as you allow it is willing to stand with its
 inclination of $17\frac{1}{2}$ f. it, may, with St Colman's protection
 stand at least three centuries longer. But I wish
 the roof were repaired to make the matter sure.

My paper is now exhausted so I would write you
 a few lines on another matter - Ulster - but I
 shall put this into another letter, and in the mean
 time believe me ever

My dear John,

faithfully yours
 George Petrie.

END

14 C 21/13

O'Connor, Thomas

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from T[homas] O'Connor, written from Gort, Co. Galway, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Loughrea, Co. Galway, with particular reference to its early church, abbey, fort, burial grounds, holy well and the origins of its place names.

10 November 1838

25p.

24 cm

Included are copy extracts from the 'Book of Lecan' and O'Flaherty's 'Indexes of Ogygia', Dutton's 'Statistical Survey' and Fraser's guide through Ireland, relating to the history of Loughrea.

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There are afterwards noticed
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some of which, are identified with
names of townlands in this parish.

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Gort - November 10th 1838 -

Sir,

Having returned from Mountshannon on Monday last the 5th Inst. to Woodford, - having in the interim on my way turned to Doonib, where I found only an old church yard (burying ground) without any ruins, which might by their interesting age, invite ^{some of} particular attention; and having consulted ^{the} inhabitants of Doonib about names of places, villages, and subdivisions of townlands in the Neighbourhood, respecting all which, I found they had but a very slight knowledge; I proceeded on the following day, (Tuesday,) through Doning, to Loughrea.

When I was looking at Doning old church, it began to rain, and continued exceedingly wet the whole day and night afterwards. It was considerably late when I reached Loughrea, after having got the names in the parish of Doning, and the rain fell in torrents during the whole walk. The days are so short that it is necessary, to employ a part of the night in getting over even a comparatively short distance, particularly if any difficulty present itself in getting the names, and if much time ~~be taken~~

14/c/21/13(ii)

be taken up in taking a view of the character of Architecture exhibited by a church or abbey. On the following day, after my return to Loughrea, I had to look out for some names about the town, which were necessarily postponed till I should have returned from Mountshannon.

Afterwards at night, I had to write in the Name-books, as many names as remained in pencil, as obtained on the ground - which, after several enquiries for them, during my traversing the district, I could not till then acquiesce in as being in any tolerable degree, certain.

On Thursday last, I came to this town, and as the days since were so dry, I went out each day to the neighbouring parishes. The names of as many of which as I have gone over, I have written in the books; and the ruins found in each, I have a description of, for insertion ~~in~~ respectively, in Letters hereafter.

The Parish of Ballinakill in the Barony of Lectrim gave me more trouble than a whole barony in the County of Kildare. —

I now commence to write about the parishes, through which my course was directed since I set out from Loughrea to Mountshannon, and since my leaving this last place. —

I have given these notices of my excursion to Mountshannon, to show satisfactorily how my attention has been since taken up.

Loughrea Parish.

This parish lies in the Northern part of the barony of Loughrea according to the description of its situation in the Name-book, in which it is said to be bounded on the N. W. and N. by the parish of Kilconnick in the barony of Loughrea.

On the East by that of Kilreekil in the barony of Athenry; on the S. E. by that of Kilmeen in the barony of Leitrim, and on the S. and S. W. by that of Killeenadeema in the barony of Loughrea. —

The lake upon the North margin of which, the town of Loughrea is situated, and which is written in the *Dinnseanchus*, *Loe' mae*, whose origin is accounted for in this document, gave name to the town, parish and barony. —

The local name of the town is *baile Loe' mae* — pronounced *baile' loe' mae* — which signifies 'the town of Lough riach.'
^{probably} *i.e.* ^{+ greyish} the town of the grey lake. —

The lake has been designated, it might be supposed, from the colour exhibited by its waters, assigning a cause for which, *Dutton* in his *Statistical Survey of the County of Galway*, p. 328.

where he speaks of ^{the} town of Loughrea
 as situated on the lake from whence
 it derives its name, — I say that
 it has been suggested that its (the lake's)
 'general green hue proceeds from
 'a mineral Cause; this must be erroneous
 'for it possesses neither this colour nor
 'any mineral taste after being taken
 'from the lake. The colour probably
 'may be caused not only by the ever
 'verdant hills which surround it on
 'the East and South; but by the
 'reflection of a clear sky from a
 'bottom of white marl; &c. —

Whether this be the Cause of the
 colour of the lake or not we leave
 to the naturalist to decide — as it
 is sufficient on our part to explain
 the signification of the name. —

It is however stated in the Dinn-
-Seanchus (Book of Leacan Folia, 247 b.b.)
that the lake was designated from
Riach one of the four Kings of Maen-
-mach (Maenmoy) - who was
drowned in it. -

The words of the prose account
literally translated - are -

Loughriach; from what did it
take its name - non difficile. - -
1. Four Kings (swayed power) in Maen-
-mach, whose names were Caimell,
1. and Eadar, and Easta, and Riach.
1. Caimell indeed had a daughter
1. and Eadar had another. Easta
1. and Riach ^{desired} asked for the princesses.
1. They were refused the daughters.
1. They then proclaimed battle against
1. them (i.e. against Caimell and Eadar) -
1. and these ~~other~~ two, assented to this.
1. When they were carrying on the
1. battle, they fought it against a

herd of oxen; and there did not
 'escape from the battle but Riach
 'alone from whom, is named
 'Loch Riach, in which he was, ^(afterwards)
 'drowned. -

The whole circumstance is re-
 -lated, ^{more largely} in a poem following this
 prose account; In which poem,
 are given these curious notices in-
 -troduced towards the end as a short
 history of the lake - It is stated
 that the sheep of all Ireland were
 driven into it every seventh year,
 to render their wool red. -

Carrig Eyrind uil md,
 cách reáctmáð bliadán fabúán,
 fá fáin ac teáct rpa loch,
 conepa co cloch emdírúad.

It was customary, (to drive) the sheep of all Ireland
 every seventh year into it.

Being white on their coming into the lake, they
 leave it excellently red. -

9

In the *Ogygia* of O'Flaherty. -
 Chapter XVII. page 36 part III, we have
 this notice of Loughriach with several
 other lakes — * * * Three years after (?)
 '(2937) the following lakes began to over-
 flow, - Loch Rime, today Loch MacKet
 '(above the Moy Sheang), in the rectory
 of Munir - moroghnow in the Diocese of
 'Tuam, and County of Galway; Loch buadha,
 'Loch bla, Loch vein, Loch Pinmoy,
 'Loch grene, Loch riach in the barony
 'of Moen moy, now Glanric Kerd, which
 'is also within the ^(County) district of Galway.

The Four Masters, however, record
 in the *Annals* at the year 3506 ^{A.D.} that
 'Loch riach burst forth' —

So much for the name and
 origin of Loughrea (Loiyrach). The
Annals just referred to also re-
 cord at the year 797 ^{A.D.} that -

14/c/21/13 (vi)

'Loch riach was destroyed by
 Muirgins, the son of Domattach
 821 ' Fearghal, the son of Batharnach,
 ' Lord of Loch riach died. -

881 ' Corbrnac the son of Ceithernach
 ' Prior of Tirdaghlas and Blonfert
 ' Brennain, and the second Lord of
 ' Loch riach, died. -

1576 ' The Lord Chief Justice having
 (Sir Henry Sidney)
 ' established peace throughout every
 ' part of Ireland, through which he
 ' had passed, proceeded to Dublin,
 ' bringing the sons of the Earl of Glanc-
 ' rickard, with him as pledges for
 ' the reparation of injuries which they
 ' had previously committed upon
 ' the Queen's subjects in revenge
 ' of the death of their father. When

The Lord Chief Justice however
 arrived in Dublin with these hostages,
 his heart was suddenly softened
 into kindness, so that he suffered
 them (to relieve their dejected minds)
 to go and visit their friends in the
 neighbouring territories, but upon
 condition that they would not pass
 into their own native territories until
 he should give them liberty to do
 so at some future time. They
 promised to observe this condition
 but as soon as they had reached
 the boundary of their territory,
 they violated their promise, for
 they passed into their native prin-
 cipality, and some say that
 they did so at the connivance
 of their father. For this, however,
 he was soon sorry, for in five

14/c/21/13 (VII)

nights afterwards, the Lord Chief Justice Came in pursuit of his sons as far as Atthlone, and their father the Earl of Blamrickard, was forced to give up to him the town of Lough-
-rea, and all his patrimonial inheritance, - his fertile lands, mountains and Castles &c. - he himself was taken and proclaimed the Queens prisoner. 416

AD
1580 ' The sons of the Earl of Blamrickard (Mick and John) were at strife with each other but at peace with the English. A party of the respectable inhabitants were at this time put into close confinement by the Constable of Loughrea, Jones by name

who had the Command of the warders
 of that town since the Capture
 of the Earl. It was a source of
 great sickness of heart to John
 Bourke that his town and prison-
 ers should thus remain in the
 hands of the English, and he
 formed a resolution to attack
Loughrea by night. This he
 did accordingly and took it.
 Killing every one able to bear
 arms within it with the single
 exception of the Constable whom
 he spared. He then liberated
 the prisoners and sent his Ollaves
 and Chosen people to remonstrate
 with his brother Ullick, requesting
 him to abandon the English
 Cause, saying he himself would
 be obedient to him as a junior
 should be to a Senior, and that

'He would permit his (Allick's) son
 'whom he had in his Custody to go
 'home to him, and also promised
 'to give up to him as an acknow-
 'ledgment of Seniority, Lectrim,
 'the Island of Loughrea and the
 'town of Loughrea. -

'Allick accepted of this grant,
 'and both with one accord revolted
 'against the English. The first thing
 'they did was to destroy the Castles
 'of Blannickard. They first de-
 'molished the Castle of Loughrea,
 'the principle rendezvous of the
 'people of that Country, and there
 'scarcely remained one Castle
 'from Clonfert Breanain in the
 'East of the territory of Q'n-Armchada

to Kilmacduagh in the North
 of Kinel. Aodha-na-h-Echte,
 and from Uaran to Cluain-da-damh, which
 they did not demolish.

AD 1582 The Earl of Clanrickard (Richard
 Saxonach the son of Ulick na gceann,
 who was son of Richard, who was son of
 Ulick of Knocktoe, who was son of
 Ulick Meachonach, who was son of
 Ulick an fhionn) - he who had been
 taken prisoner by the Lord Chief Justice
 Sir Henry Sidney, in the year of the
 age of Christ 1576, and who after
 his Capture had been Confined for a
 Year in Dublin and all the rest
 of the time from that year to this
 in London, fell into a lingering Con-
 sumption in the summer of this
 year in London. His Physicians and
 doctors said that it was more probable
 that he would die than recover from

disease), and that if he were desirous of recovering his health, he could only recover it by going to see his patrimonial inheritance and breathing the air of his native Country. — The Earl therefore in Consideration of his ill health, was allowed to Come to Ireland, by permission of the ^{sovereign} prince (Queen) and the Council (Parliament), and he brought a pardon to his sons, and forgiveness for all the injuries they had Committed. He landed first in Dublin, whence he afterwards set out for Athlone; from thence he went to Galway, in which town he was received with an enthusiastic welcome. There he remained to rest and recruit himself after the fatigues of his voyage; and he was visited by his friends and relatives, and his English and Irish allies. But at length and

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 when he was desirous to go home
 to his patrimony and people
 and children, his sickness and
 disease increased, and to such
 a degree that at last he died, in
 the month of August. His funeral
 dirge was sung in that town (Galway)
 by his friends, and his body was
 conveyed to Loughrea where it was
 honorably interred. —

A.D.

1600 * * * * * O'Donnell permitted
 Mac William and those who had come
 from Iar-Connacht to return home,
 and he set out himself in a directly
 Eastern direction along the common
 roads of the country and arrived in
 the evening in Commaicne Cuile
Toladh in the centre of the province
 where he remained for that night.
 On the next day, O'Donnell
 ordered his people to send all their
 cattle and other spoils home

14/c/21/13(x)

to their houses under the Care of their
 Servants and the unarmed and
 wounded among them. x x x —
 O'Donnell sent a large party
 of his warriors and soldiers to clear
 the way for the others above
 mentioned in carrying home the
 spoils. He advised O'Kerke and
 his people and all the other Con-
 narians to return home, and
 retained five hundred of his choice
 soldiers and sixty horsemen of his
 nearest friends, with whom he re-
 mained in the Camp for that night
 and until twelve O'Clock on the
 following day. They afterwards
 marched through the province in
 a South Easterly direction and
 arrived at Loughrea by the twi-
 light of the following morning.
This was the residence of the Earl
of Clanrickard

They sent out marauding parties
in every direction to plunder the
Country, and these seized upon
all the Cattle in the Neighbour-
hood and collected them together
and then proceeded with them
Eastwards across the province and
on Sunday night encamped with
them near the borders of the province
to the South of the Luck where they
remained until Monday morning.
On this day (Monday) they pro-
ceeded across the League and
through the plain of Kaioi, the son
of Algubha, and in the evening
arrived at Leaghua where they
encamped Northwards of the
river for the night. On the next
day, they crossed Curline na
Leaghua and proceeded through
the territory of Corran to Ballymoat.

where he dismissed his forces
to their respective homes loaded
with spoils and booty. —

AD 1601 ¹⁶⁰¹ The Sons of John na Seamar, who ^{was} son of Richard Saxonach, hap-
-pened to be encamped during the
first day of the month of January
in O'Leaghers Country in Hy-Cairin.
Spies and Scouts were sent out
by the nobles of the Butters to re-
-connoitre them, and discover whether
an advantageous attack could be
made upon them. To give this matter
due deliberation, Sir Matter, the
son of John, who was son of James
Butter, and Mac Pierce (James
the son of Edmond, who was
son of Pierce) and some of the
nobles of the two Countries, Sil-
-Kenny ^{of Tipperary} (after the report of the spies)

met on a Certain night at an appointed place, and the result of their Conference was a determination to attack the Connacht Camp at day break next morning. —

An unusual accident occurred in the Camp of the Burkes, for by a most fatal oversight, they neglected to place sentinels on the watch so that their enemies finding them unguarded, rushed into the midst of them and left them lying mangled and slaughtered, gashed and bloodstained Corpses throughout their tents and booths. On this occasion was slain O'Ghaugh-nessy, John, the son of Gilduff, who was son of Dermott, who was son of William, who had been banished from his patrimony, as indeed had been all those plunderers, who were in Confederacy with the sons of John Burke. —

John Oge, the son of John Burke, was taken prisoner and conveyed to Kilkenny, where he was placed in confinement. Redmond Burke and William with some of their people escaped from this massacre and went into Exile. After remaining a short time there, they passed into Ulster, leaving the Castles which they had hitherto possessed in East Munster under a very slender guard. On their arrival in the territory of the North, i. e. of O'Neill and O'Donnell; Redmond proceeded to hire soldiers to march into Clanricard, and having collected a sufficient number, he led them during the first days of Spring across the Erne, and passed along the borders of Breifny, O'Rourke, through the

' Counties of Sligo and Roscommon, and
 ' across the River Luck into Clann-
 ' Bonnhaigh. He made a prisoner
 ' of the Lord of the latter territory, viz-
 ' M^r David (Diach, the son of Hobart
 ' Boy), who was son of William, who
 ' was son of Thomas), and afterwards
 ' proceeded to Chath-an-Chalaich
 ' in the upper part of Ky-Many, in
 ' the County of Galway. When the
 ' Earl of Clanrickard (Olick Burke)
 ' had heard of his proceedings, he
 ' went to the Eastern extremity of this
 ' Country to await and watch him,
 ' but notwithstanding all his vigilance,
 ' Redmond passed by him into
 ' Clanrickard, on the 13th of
 ' the Month of March, without
 ' being heard or noticed by him,
 ' and proceeded onwards to the
 ' territory of Kenel-Feichin to
 ' the South of the barony of Leitrim
 ' in the County of Galway.

14/c/21/13 (XIII)

At the break of day on the following morning, Redmond sent forth marauding parties, through every townland of that territory, from Magh-glass to Crannog-Meg-
-Craimhin and from Coill-
-Chreac ^{onad} to the Mountain, and before the noon of that day, he had made himself master of all the properties and moveables effects of that territory. Shortly afterwards he went to reside in the woods situated in the upper part of that territory, and for four or five days wandered about from place to place, plundering his neighbours and fortifying his Camp, until the Earl of Clanrickhard accompanied by all the troops, he had been

able to muster in the territory,
arrived and pitched his Camp
at the monastery of Kinel-
Feichin. Thus they (i.e. the Earl
and Redmond) remained for four
or five days (during which time
some persons of low rank were
slain on both sides), until
Teige the son of Brian na murtha,
who was son of Brian Ballach,
who was son of Owen O'Rourke,
arrived with a number of bold
and well armed troops to
assist Redmond. When the
Earl perceived that these two
parties were united against
him, he left his Camp and
passed into Blannic Kerd. The
others pursued him as far as
Loughbreagh; and because

The Earl and his people effected
their escape from them on
this occasion, they traversed,
plundered and burned the
Country from Leitrim to Ard-
-Maol dubhain and as far
as the gate of Feadan in
the West of Kinel-Aodha.

When Redmond arrived with his
bands on the frontiers of Thomond,
he pitched his Camp at the
Western side of Lough Cutra,
where he was joined by a
nobleman of the Dalcassians,
Ceige (the son of Torlogh, who was
son of Honor) O'Brien, who had
adopted this step in compliance
with the advice and solicitations
of bad and foolish men, and

without Consulting and taking
Counsel of his father, or the Earl
of Glanrickard, who was his
Kinsman and friend. Here
he entered into a Confederacy
with the sons of John Burke, and
in the Course of three days after-
wards, requested them to
accompany him on an ex-
cursion into some part of
Thomond. This request was
not refused, for he was ac-
companied by some of the
chiefs from the Camp with
their Kernes. Among these chiefs,
were William the son of John
Burke, and the grandson of
the Mac William viz Walter,
the son of William, who was
son of David, who was son
of Edmund, who was son of Mick.

14/c/21/13 (xv)

On leaving the Camp, they
 passed along the borders
 of Kinel-Modha-na-h-Echtghe,
 and Kinel-Dunghaile, and sent
 forth marauding parties on
 both sides of the River Pergus.

* * * * *

A great number of the
 Queen's people came from
 various places to assist the
Earl of Blawie Kard. Among
 others, eight or nine Companies
 of Soldiers were sent from the
 president of the two provinces
 of Munster, the Earl's own son
 also, who had been for some
 time before along with the
 Lord Chief Justice, joined him

with a number of foreign youths
(and the deputy of the province
of Connaught, repaired to his
aid with a body of troops
from Galway. As soon as
the sons of John Burke had
heard of this muster, they
marched back east of the
Mountain until they reached
the fastnesses in the territory
of Rinel-Dechin where they
remained in their former tents.
They had not been long
there, when the sons of the
Earl, viz- the Baron of Dun-
-guillin (Dunkellin) and Sir
Thomas Burke, and as many
of his sons as were capable
of bearing arms, arrived

in the territory in pursuit of them, at the head of a very numerous force and pitched a splendid and extensive Camp in the very middle of the territory.

The Earl of Clanricard himself was not in this Camp, for he had fallen severely ill, of an acute disease on the week before, so that he was not able to undertake an expedition.

When the Deputy of the Governor of Connaught and the Baron of Dunkellin (Dun-buillin) had received intelligence that Geige O'Brien was severely wounded in the Camp of Redmond Burke, they sent him a protection in the Queen's name upon which he went to them and the Baron sent ~~him~~ an escort with him to Lectrum, one of the Earls' Castles.

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 ' But he did not long survive
 ' his arrival there, for he died im-
 ' mediately afterwards and was
 ' interred successively, at Loughbreagh
 ' and Athenry, in the same week.***.

' As to the Camps in the territory
 ' of Kinel-Keichin, they remained
 ' face to face reconnoitering each
 ' other daily, from the festival
 ' of St. Patrick to the end of the
 ' month of April, when the
 ' sons of John Bourke, whose
 ' stores of fleshmeat and other
 ' provisions had now become
 ' scarce and were almost
 ' exhausted quitted the
 ' territory. After their de-
 ' parture, they plundered
 ' Oilladden Donall, the son

of John, who was son of Breasal,
and then proceeded across the
Luck. - In the mean time
the sons of the Earl continued
in pursuit of them, and
many persons were slain
between both parties. -

The sons of John Burke
then went to Tirconnell to
O'Donnell, and the sons of the
Earl returned to their own Country
and houses, and upon their
return they found their father
on the point of death. After
making his will and bidding
farewell to his earthly friends
and concluding his worldly
Covenants, the Earl (Allick
the son of Richard, who was

'Son of Ollick na gceann) died,
'in the Month of May, at Lough-
'reagh, and was interred at
'Athenry, with great honour.
'His death was one of the lament-
'able occurrences of the time in
'Ireland. He was a mighty
'and justly judging Lord, of a
'mild and August Counten-
'ance as becoming a chief,
'affable in Conversation, gentle
'towards his friends, fierce to his
'neighbouring enemies, and
'impartial in all his de-
'cisions, and a man who
'had never been known to
'act a feeble or imbecile
'part on the field of danger
'from the period when he had

'first taken up arms to the day of his death. His son Richard was appointed to his place'. —

At the town of Loughrea, are still visible the ruins of a small but neat abbey, which according to Archdall from Har. Mon: — Richard 'de Burgh Earl of Ulster founded 'about the year 1300' ^{A.D.} for Carmelites or White Priars, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary'. —

It happened that I could not have made time when at Loughrea to take the dimensions of this abbey and its architectural features in particular — I have taken however a general view of it on the morning of the day we removed to Gort.

It appears ^{to be} in very good preservation. the tower remains still; the door

on the west end, and the several windows (as many of them as came ^{at the time} under my observation) are in the pointed style. —

Near the end of the town to the left of the road leading from it to Ballinasloe, stand the ruins of an old Church, which is called St. Brigid's. —

Its extent inside is — 49 feet long and 25 feet broad. — The West gable is down, — Near which, is a breach on the South side wall — now 9 feet broad at the ground, and 8 feet high. The upper part retains its original form, being mason work of small rude stones.

Near East gable on this wall, there is a window place, now opened at top, and battered on both sides.

On the East gable, there is a window of ornamented Chiseled stones; which was originally, on the inside about 5 feet from the ground; the wall being now battered under it; and is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad in the lower part; and no less apparently than 8 feet high. —

It is crossed in the upper part with a flag stone, between 4 and 6 inches thick, and extending the whole breadth of the window; and is of a quadrangular form. —

On the outside it is 4 feet from the ground, is 6 feet, 7 inches high and 2 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad.

There is a window on the North side wall, about 4½ feet from the ground, which is 2 feet - 2 inches high and 10 inches broad. —

St Brigid's well is in Boher-
-hwee - Bochar bride - in the town. —

The remains of a Castle are seen at a bridge locally called 'Lottomer' - bridge - in the town, where one of the four gates on the town-wall formerly stood. —

A gate, it is said, was placed at Mill bridge, close to the Chapel, in the town. — The spot where the other two gates were

I have not got exactly pointed out:— but they stood at the Western part of the ^{town}, as well as I could ascertain.—

A part of the wall that formerly surrounded the town, is still to be seen along one side of a walk, which, Dutton, in his ^(p. 329) Statistical Survey, says, is called 'the Mall,'— much frequented on 'Sundays, but in a state of gross neglect. It was laid out and planted by the late Mr. Robert Power, a very intelligent and extensive Nurseryman, and was formerly well kept, but seems to be at present totally neglected.'

Guide through Ireland by James
Fraser, speaking of the town of Lough-
-rea - notices in page 231 that - 'It
' Contains a small Cavalry, and in-
-fantry, Barrack; a neat parish
' Church, Commodious Chapel and
' a Carmelite Friary, and Runery?
' Attached to the friary, is a very
' neat Chapel, and the well pre-
' served ruins of the small venerable
' Abbey. Connected with the
' Monastic establishment, is
' a well kept promenade, over-
' - shadowed with aged trees -
' the only thing of the kind to be
' met with in the Province. This
' walk runs close to a part of
' the old embattled walls which
' formerly surrounded the town.

Lady's well lies in Ballybroder townland - Bale n Bpodan, where there is also an old Castle in ruins.

In Kincullia townland - Gon Collead - is a burying place for children - and in St. Laurence's Fields J. L. is a spot, wherein unbaptized Children used to be buried.

The only use in noticing such ^{un-}important ⁱⁿ⁻significant things as these little burying places, is that, by means of attending to them in general, the site of some ancient historical Church might one time or other be detected. —

An old Castle stands in ruins
in the townland of Ballygasty,
- baile n gasta. -

Inquisition taken at Galway, 20th
March 1608, before Geoffrey Ashald-
stone Esq^r (and others) by the
oaths of lawful men who say
that Ulick Bourke first Earl
of Clanrickard before his Creation
by Henry 8th, was seized in fee
by descent from his ancestors
of the territory of Clanrick-
ard consisting of six baronies
viz: Loughreegh, Dunkellin,
Kiltarkan or Kiltaraught, Clare,
Athenry, and Leitrim, some

of the manors whereof he held in
 Aemeane and all the rest of the
 said Country, that possessed by
 the gentlemen & freeholders were
 holden from him by Knight's
 Service. - * * * * *

* * * * *

* * * That it was found by
 an Inquisition taken before John
 Crofton Esqr. at Athenry 1st
 October 1584. that Richard (2nd
 Earl of Blannickard) died 24th
 July 1582 seized in fee and fee
 taile of the several lands following
 Viz - the manors and Castle
of Loughreaugh, Dunkellin,
Leitrim, Clare &c _____

* * * * *
 * * * * * That said Richard
 'late Earl died seized in fee tail by
 'virtue of letters patents dated at
 'Dublin eighteenth day of July
 '12th Eliz: of several abbeys—
 among which is set down, the
late house of Friars Carmelites
in Loughreagh—

* * * * *
 * * * * * - That Earl, Wick
 (3^d Earl of Blainickard) was seized
 in fee and fee tail of the lands
 hereafter, viz- the manor of Lough-
reagh (12 q.) extending in the lands
 of Towroistagh, Beancoylly, Caher,
 Garrybride and In Pairkavore
 (19^r) Parkejokaragh & Pollenureny
 (19^r) Parkebeg, Cornwell and
 Garraunmore (19.) Rawaren &

- Caher Kobart (19.) Cahergall
 (19.) Ballywrony, (19.) Carrowmore
 and Cahernichollnabine —
 2 { (19.) Lusselooky (1/2 q.) in Ballin-
 -curry (2 q.) Sheangarry (1 Cart.)
 Tireflahy (19.) Cahercree (1 1/2
 q.) Lymoyle and Cahernaman
 (1/2 q.) Caherbrisee (1/2 q.)

1 Townroistagh - is now townroistagh
 - Anglicised Tonerostia - a town-
 land in the Parish of Loughrea.

Beancoylly - is in Irish Cion
colleá - Anglicised Kincullia,
 a townland in this parish.

Caher - Cahir - There are
 four Cahers, with different designations
 in the Parish.

Garrybride — ^{gn?} garaid bpríde
 Garryvreda — which is
 now the name of a field
 in the townland of Packabaun
 at the village of Doniry, in
 Doniry parish in the baronies
 of Lifford and Longford —

² ₂ - The only other name among
 these in the Inquisition, that I see
 identifiable with any, ^{I.L. name} in the
 Parish of Loughrea is — Shangarry
 which is written in the name book —
 'Knockshangarry', and — 'Shangarry';
 but is always pronounced Sean garaid
^{helpful} by the people. —

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * That said Ulick
 died at Loughreagh 20th May
 1609, leaving Richard the now
 Earle, his son and heire

It is remarked in the Name book,
 that there is in the townland of Moan-
 more (i.e.) - a mound of earth similar
 to a fort having seven large stones
sticking in the banks all round it. -

These are set down in the Name
 book under the Name of Seven
 Monuments; and are locally
 called feara breize i.e. pseudo-men.

Dutton in his Statistical Survey - p-471, says - 'A curious monument of antiquity may be seen near the town of Loughrea, on monument hill. There were formerly eight flat and rude stones, about 4 feet high, and 2 feet broad tapering to a round top; five are still standing, two are lying flat, and one wanting; they are at equal distances, about seven yards asunder, in a circular mound of earth raised about four feet above the adjoining ground. In the centre there is a tumulus of earth raised about two feet. There is a Charming view from this hill of Loughrea, the Shannon, Derry town, the

END

14 C 21/14

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Mountrath, Co. Laois, in which he writes of Sir William Betham's recent criticism's of the translation of the poetry of Aileach, with which he was associated.

15 November 1838

3p.

23 cm (i), (iii); 25 cm (ii)

Included are O'Donovan's thoughts on translating from the Irish language and Betham's own shortcomings as a critique of Irish literary undertakings.

Thos. A. Larcom Esq. Mountbath, Nov. 15th 1838,

Dear Sir, We are now settled here and prepared to attack the Queens County, which will not delay as long as Galway.

It vexes me a good deal to find that Sir William Betham has attacked the translation of the poem on Aileach, because it is too outrageous a humbug. ^{it} is not too bad that a man who does not understand a single sentence of a certain ancient language ^{should} set himself up to criticise the translation which has passed the examination of four persons in whose native language ^{it is written} and who have studied ^{ancient and modern Irish} it, since they were children. I mean myself, O'Conor, Curry and Connellan.

I wish that a knowledge of this kind could be directly put to the crucible, that is, that we had some person who could examine

14/c/21/14(1) up

* from the four provinces of Ireland

us in Irish as a fellow of Trinity College, examines one in Greek. The Irish language is not like Egyptian Hieroglyphics; it is perfectly intelligible - when properly studied, but as it is but little studied, there are very few who understand its old idioms. But how in the name of common sense can Sir William Betham be able to translate an old Irish poem? He cannot speak the language; he cannot read it; he does not know its idioms or syntax! What of it does he know? Some words in Keightley's Dictionary, which he occasionally forgets till he turns to the book again, just such a knowledge as I have of the Sanscrit. I abominate barefaced dishonesty, and I think this is carrying it to its me plus ultra.

I defy Sir William to translate any one poem in the Irish language that has not been translated before, or any one story legend or anecdote in the Books of Lecan, Ballymote, Lismore, or the Leabhar Breac.

RIA

14/c/21/14(n)

The opposite page is numbered 253 -
instead of 243 - probably by error
of enumeration.

and not only any one story but any one sentence containing a noun, a verb, a preposition and oblique case! If those things could be put to the test like Latin and Greek, pretenders like Sir William Betham would soon disappear from the world of letters, and the history and antiquities of Ireland would be examined ^{as} ~~like~~ those of ~~other~~ other nations have been already examined.

We can say that the two translations differ, but he will find that the text also differs, and all he can infer from that is that we preferred the reading in O'Mulconry's copy in the College to that in the book of Lecan, such as in the passage about the house of the hostages

Ra rāo den clōc

Ra rāo del clōc

we closed one stone
closed line stone

But when one prefers one reading to another and alters the translation accordingly, he is not to be set down as a blunderer. It may be

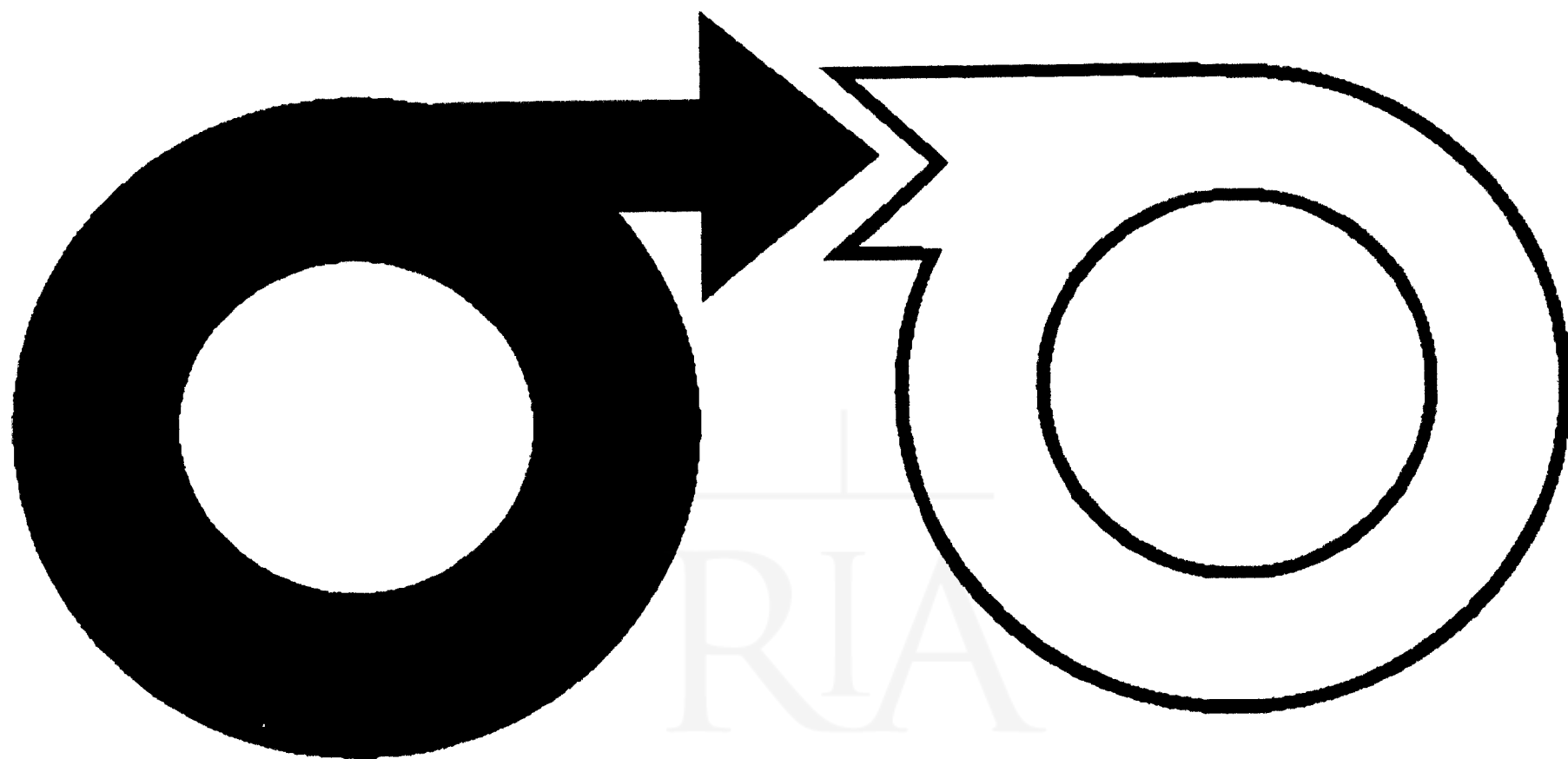
10/10/20/14 (111)

he said perhaps that he wants judgment in
 preferring one reading to another, but it
 has been done with
~~skill & not~~ some skill ~~to~~ on this
 occasion, for me ~~to~~ find the primitive
 houses of the Irish still actually closed
 at top with one stone, as the Torkees
 on Inis Gluaise, &c. &c.

I wish we could get fair play.

your obedient servant
 John O'Donovan

END



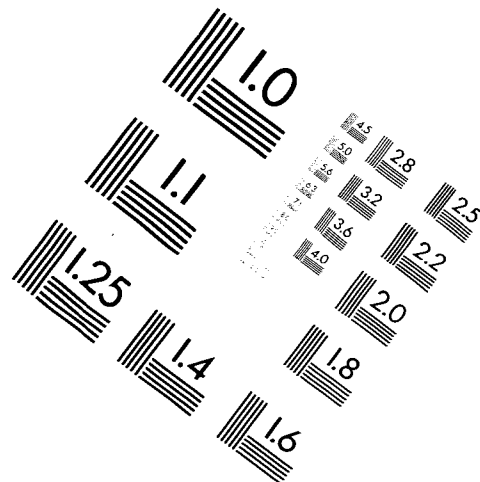
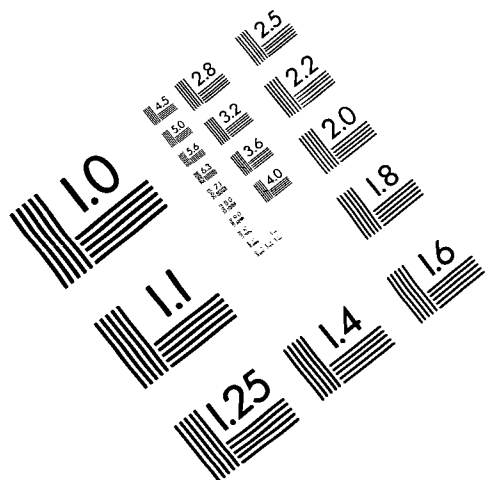
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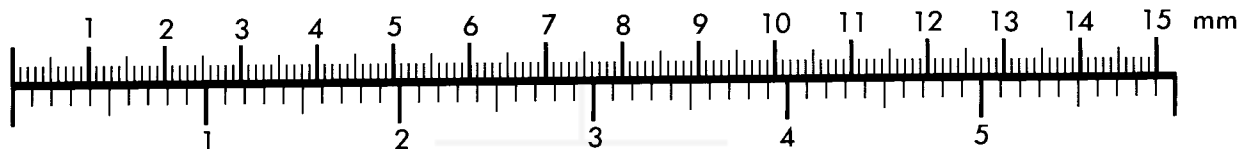
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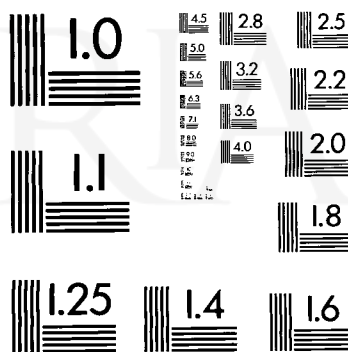
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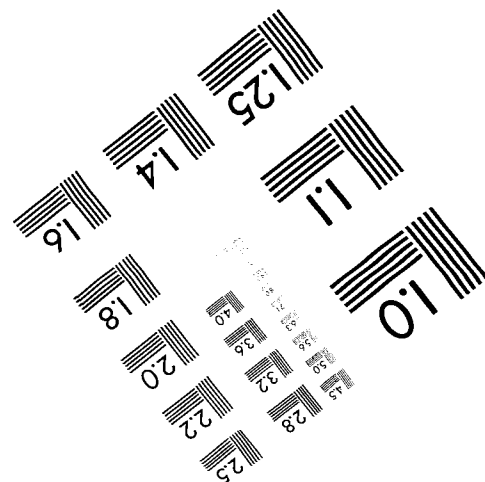
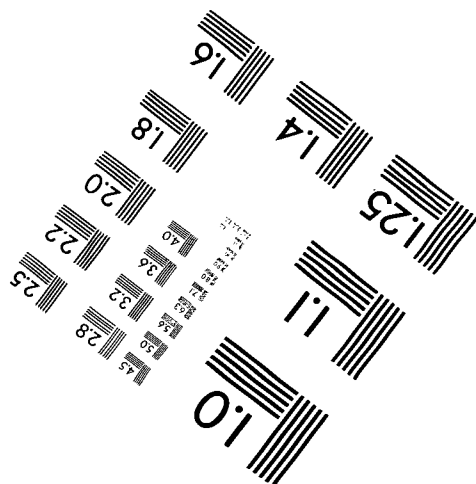


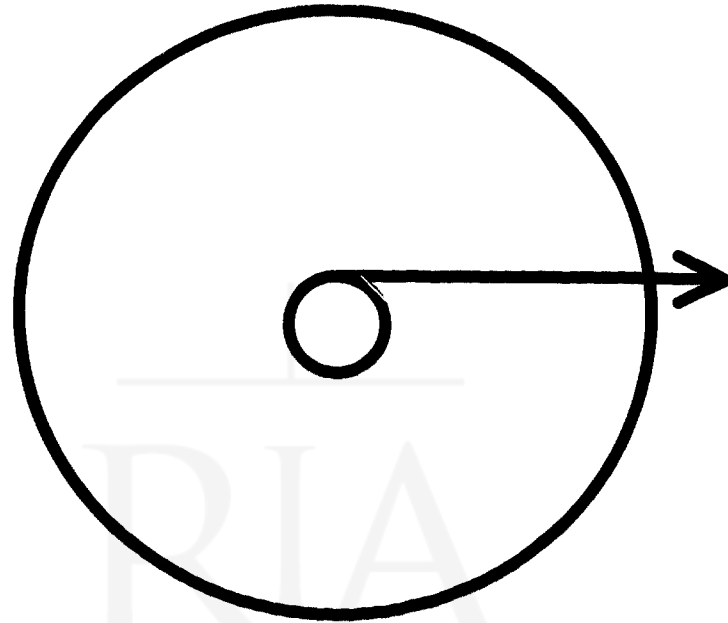
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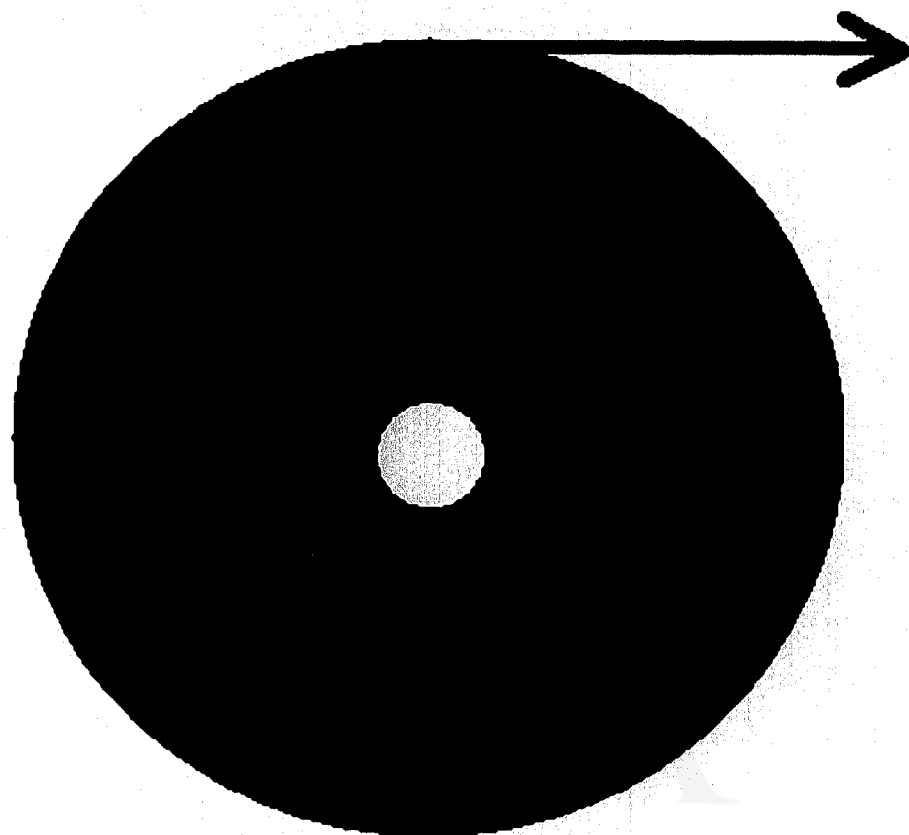
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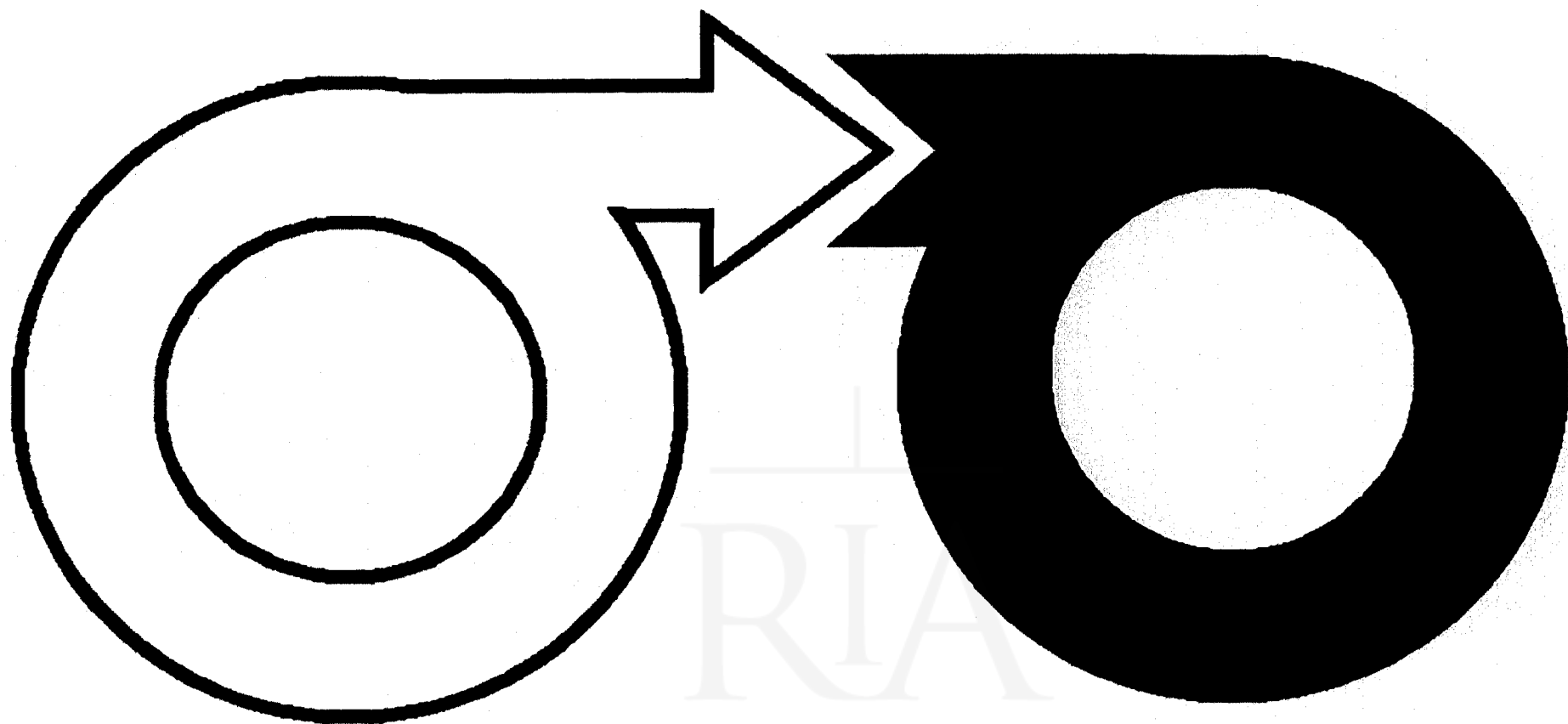




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November 2006

REEL N 4016

THIS REEL CONTAINS

14 C 21/15 – 14 C 22/8

Letters; Galway (Vol. 2) – (Vol. 3)

14 C 21

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, Galway (Vol.2)

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861; O'Connor, Thomas

Assorted letters, extracts, maps and sketches, relating to the history, antiquities, genealogy and topography of Co. Galway, with particular reference to its religious foundations, churches, holy wells, castles and the origins of its place names.

ill. 1838; 629p.

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23 cm (approx).

Includes outsize material.

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14 C 22

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

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861; Petrie, George, 1790-1866

Assorted letters, extracts, maps and sketches, relating to the history, antiquities, genealogy and topography of Co. Galway, with particular reference to its religious foundations, churches, holy wells, castles and the origins of its place names.

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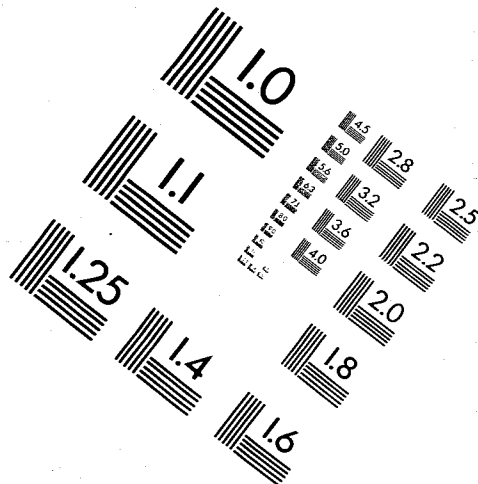
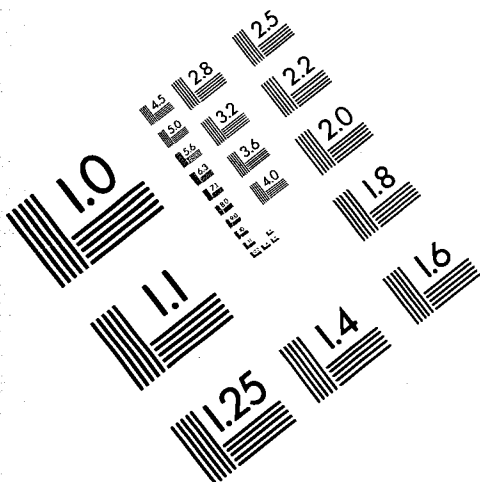


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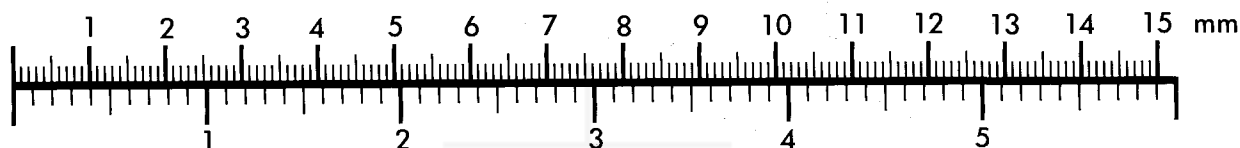
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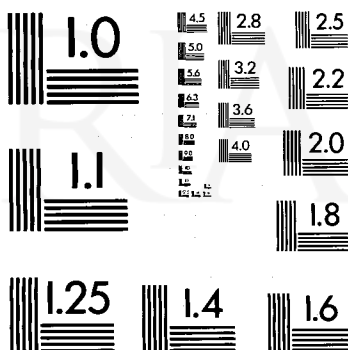
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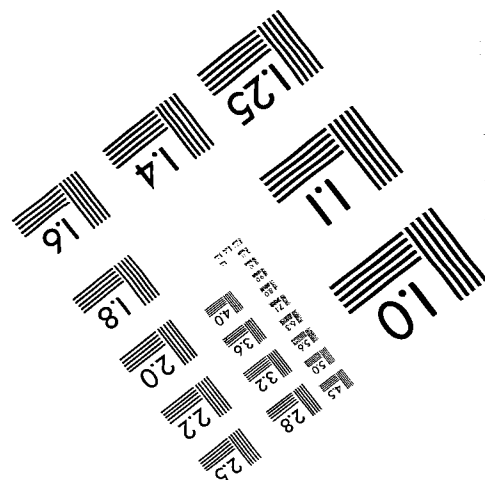
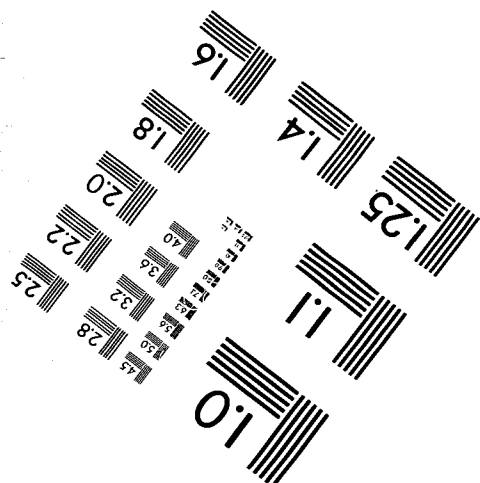


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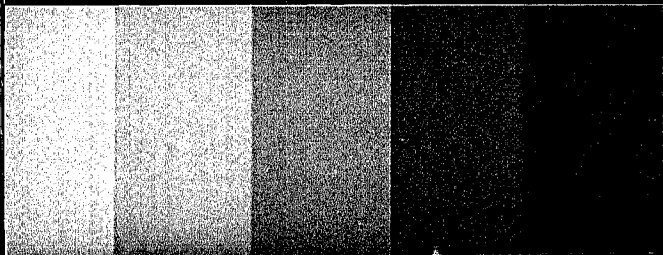
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14 C 21

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14 C 21/15

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Mounthrath, Co. Laois, concerning the history, genealogy and topography of the ancient territories of Partry, Conmhaicne-mara, Conmaicne Cineil Dubhain, Gno Mór, Gno Beg, Corca Mogha, Clann Conmhaigh, Hy Many, Clanrichard and Muintir Murchadha, located within the county of Galway.

16 November 1838

118 p

24 cm (i-xxxvii), (xxxix-lix), (lxi-cxviii); 25 cm (xxxviii), (lx)

Included are extracts from Hardiman's history of Galway, O'Flaherty's 'Indexes of Ogygia', the Annals of the Four Masters, the Book of Lecan and Seán Mór Ó Dubhagain's poetry, relating to the ancient territories, with related notes concerning the subdivisions within Hy Many. Also included are related annotations by Eugene O'Curry.

Thos. A. Larcom Esq.
R. Engineers,

th Mount Ath Nov, 16th 1838,

Dear Sir,

My next task is to point out the number and extent of the territories of which the region now called the County of Galway consisted before it was formed into a shire and divided into baronies in the 16th century. This I must do at once while I have the historical authorities before me, and the situation of the places fresh on my memory, for should I neglect doing so now I could never again bring the same powers to bear upon the subject because even though the materials are now collected ^{and will remain so for ever} I could never again bring the same vigor of memory to my assistance. As however, I have already written a good deal upon the same subject I shall now confine myself to particulars which I have omitted in my former letters, but especially to the pointing out the number and extent of the territories, and their ancient proprietors.

There are four territories in this county which I have not yet examined, but as I have an accurate idea of their situation and extent I shall include them in this dissertation.

14/c 120/15 (1)

Partraighe an tsleibhe, i.e. Partry of the Mountain.

According to O'Flaherty's Statistical account of West Connaught, this territory extended from the Mountain of St. Patrick (Broaghpatrick) to the Lake of Orben (Lough Corrib) and included Partry in the County of Mayo and Joyce's country or the Barony of Ross. See my account of the territories in the County of Mayo, and also my letter on O'Flaherty's Country. All I have to add here is that the O' ^{or Donchadha} Doreys, the ancient Irish chiefs of this territory are said by Mac Firbis to be the ancestors of the D'Arcys of Galway who are supposed to be of Anglo-Norman origin, but I should be slow in adopting his opinion or authority, for there is every probability that there were two distinct families of Darcys in Galway, ^{the} one of Anglo-Norman origin, and the other of Irish blood, who are certainly the O'Doreys of Partry of the mountain, who were driven out by the Joyces. It is now almost impossible to distinguish the one from the other as the O'Doreys always write their name Darcy unless indeed one has great powers of observing physiognomical peculiarities.

[Hordiman's Hist. of Galway]

page 11.

D'Arcy,

This family stands highly distinguished in the annals of the Kingdom: its descent is derived from David D'Arcy, (of an eminent family in France, which deduces its origin from Charlemagne) who took his surname from Castle D'Arcie his chief seat which lay within thirty miles of Paris. His son Christopher having with a band of his vassals joined the crusades, died in Palestine leaving Thomas his heir whose son Sir Richard D'Arcy accompanied William the Conqueror to England, 1066 (1065 in) where

(4) 258

where after he was settled that Monarch
enriched him with ample possessions
which some of his posterity still enjoy.
From him descended, Sir John D'Arcy
~~from him descended~~ who was in high
repute with Edward II by whom he
was appointed Justice of Ireland in 1323.
He married the Lady Jane Bourke
daughter of Richard Earl of Ulster
from which marriage are derived
all the D'Arcies of this Kingdom (9)
the

^f 1 Vol. Pedigrees Office of Arms.

J. St. — The following extract is taken from
a memoir drawn up by one of the family,
as a note to the last edition of Lodge's Peerage
of Ireland, the orthography of the name is left
unaltered. Sir John Darcy by his marriage was
ancestor to the Darcies of Platten Kiltella Clunuan,
Gorteen, and others in Ireland having issue by her
a son William and a daughter Elizabeth, married to
James

The Galway family is immediately descended

James Earl of Ormond; William the son was born at Maynooth in 1330 and having divers lands assigned him in recompence of his fathers services, he settled at Platten in the County of Meath, and by Catherine daughter of Sir Robert Fitz-Gerald of Allosne in the County of Kildare, had John Darcy Esq^r. who by a daughter of — Petyt, Palatine Baron of Mullingar had William his heir whose wife was Anne a daughter of the family of Barnwall of Brickstown by whom he had John Darcy Esq^r. who married Margaret daughter of the Lord of Slane. He had two sons John and Nicholas

John the eldest son took to wife Elizabeth daughter of Edmond Lord of Killeen ancestor to the Earl of Arundel and was father of Sir William Darcy of Platten who in 1523 was appointed vice-treasurer of Ireland. Nicholas the youngest

14/c/21/15 (iii)

(6) 260
p. 12

descended from James Riveagh D'Irey,
who

youngest son was a captain of horse and being stationed in the County of Mayo married Jane daughter and heir of Duraghy of Partry in that county who brought him the large Estate of that County family and by her he had Thomas the father of Conyers whose son Nicholas had James (Riveagh, the swarthy) and Richard whose only daughter being married to Robert Blake of Ardoy in the County of Galway Esq. was mother of Sir Richard Blake, who was speaker or chairman of the supreme council of the confederate Catholics at Kilkenny in 1648.

James (Riveagh) Darcy was a person of such interest and power in Connaught that he was appointed vice president of that province in the reign of Elizabeth and was chief magistrate of the town of Galway as his monumental inscription sets forth (proases Conacie, praetor Galviae) in the Franciscan friary of Galway, he died in 1603. leaving seven sons and one daughter viz. Nicholas (whose two

261 (7) 5

who settled here about the end of the

two sons James and Dominick died childless the elder of whom a barrister at law settled his large estate in the Counties of Galway, Mayo, Roscommon and Clare on his first cousin James Darcy of Tiltolla Esq. the son of his youngest Uncle Patrick (to be mentioned). Martin (from whom the Darcys of Clunacane in the county of Clare derive) James (ancestor to the families of Ballybocock, Gorteen, Gunderswood, and Tuam) Anthony (from whom the Darcys of Brest in France descend, and who had also two daughters Catherine who married Marcus French Esq. ancestor to the Frenches of Rahasane in the county of Galway and Anastase to James Daly of Carronekelly in that County Esq.) Mark, Andrew, (whose daughter was married to Richard Martin Esq. councillor 14/6/21/15 (18) at

reign of Elizabeth, and in consequence of

at law ancestor by her to ^{the} Martins
of Tullery in the County of Galway,
Patrick of whom presently. The
daughter was Anastase married to
Sir Dominick Browne of Carrinstown
in the County of Galway. Knt. by
whom she had Geoffry Browne Esq.
(ancestor to the family of Castlemaryn
in the County of Mayo) and four
daughters of whom Mary the eldest
being married to Major John Browne
of the Meale had George of the
Meale, John of Westport ancestor
to the Earl of Attamont and
Dominick of Brea fy all in the
County of Mayo
Patrick Darcy of Kiltella in the County of
Galway

263 (9)

of his superior abilities and address
rapidly

Galway Esq. the seventh son of James
(Rivcagh) Darcy was born in 1678 and
was educated in the profession of the
law he was an active member of the
parliament assembled at Dublin
in 1640 and published "an argument
delivered by Patrick Darcy Esq. by a pre-
order of the house of commons in
the parliament of Ireland, 9th.
of June 1641" he died at Dublin
in 1688 and was interred at Kilconnell
in the County of Galway leaving
issue by Elizabeth one of of the four
daughters of Sir Peter French an
only son James born in 1633 who
married Frances Touchet daughter
to a gentleman of Brittany and a
captain of a ship of war under Lewis

ms. B. 1. 15 (v) 211

(10) 264

rapidly acquired considerable power and influence

XIII (by his wife Anne Keating maid of honor to the Queen of Charles I) and dying in 1692 left issue Anne, Frances Bridget and Clare and an only son Captain Hyacinth Darcy of Kiltolla, born in 1665 who married Catherine daughter of John Darcy of Gorteen in the County of Mayo Esq. and died in 1743 at Teranasker in the County of Galway having had issue by her who died in 1750 nine sons and three daughters viz Patrick Darcy of Kiltolla Esq (whose wife was Anne only daughter of Walter Blake of Oanmore in the County of Galway Esq. but had no issue) John (who married Jane daughter of Sir

influence, From him Sprung in a direct
line

Sir Robt Lyth of Corrandolla in the said
County Bart and died in 1743 leaving
Hyacinth who married Frances daughter
of Henry O'Brien of Stonehall Esq and
by her who died 21st of October 1753 had
Patrick Francis and Henrietta; John
who in 1752 married Catherine daughter
of Isadore Lynch of Dumeon in the County
of Galway Esq. Patrick a member of the
Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris;
James (who married first Jane daughter
of Richard Martin of Dangan in the
County of Galway, Esq. by whom he had
an only son Richard who in December
1751 married at Bourdeaux the daughter
14/c/21/15(vi) 9

line the house of Kilbulla and the families
 of Kiuran then a rich American widow
 and by his second wife Mary daughter of
 Mr Mathew She of Warty, he had an
 only daughter Margaret); Martin (living
 at Paris in 1752 married Mary daughter
 of Thomas Darcy of Brest Esq. great great
 Grandson of James (Kilcagh) Darcy;
 Hyacinth who died unmarried; Stephen
 whose wife was Anne French of the family
 of Rahagana and his issue were Peter
 Hyacinth, Patrick, Stephen John Cath-
 erine Anne and Anastase); Francis un-
 married; Walter (who married Anastase
 one of the six daughters of John Darcy of
 Galena Esq); Silvester died unmarried;
 daughter Anastase (married Denis Daly

267 (13)

of Newfasc in the County of Galway
formerly of Clunwane in the County of
Clare) Gorteen and Houndswood in the
County of Mayo.

Arms, Azure, semé of cross crosslets. three
cinquefoils argent. Crest. On a chapeau gules,
doubled around a bull passant, sable,
eared, unguled, and furnished, a. Motto.
Un Dieu. un Roy.

of Papad in the County of Galway Esq.
whose son and heir Denis of Ramore Esq. in
June 1735 married the lady Anne Burge elder
daughter of Michael Earl of Clarnickard);
Frances (married to Robert French of Duras
in the County of Galway Esq.) and Catherine
unmarried.

14/c/21/5 (vii)

(14) 268

Mr O. Brown

II.

Conmaicne Mara.

This territory is now called Connamara, and is unquestionably coextensive with the Barony of Ballynahinch. It is now generally believed that the name Connamara signifies bays of the sea, but this is certainly ^{an error} a mistake for all our ancient authorities agree that the true name is Conmaicne mara, [†] i.e. Conmaicne of the sea ^{marā being added} to distinguish it from several other Conmaicnes in Connaught, all which derived their name from the descendants of Connac, the son of Fergus or King of Ulster by Queen Meave.

We learn from the Book of Fenagh that the Conmaicne of Moy Rein ^{afterwards} the Mac Rannald and Mac Farrelly were originally located in Conmaicne until St. Caidin of Fenagh removed them to Moy-Rein.

Before the arrival of the Anglo Normans the territory of Conmaicne mara was in the possession of O'badhla, as we learn from Shane O'Dugan

sg. Conmaicne mara mór
O' cúlá cúlá an comarl.

14/12/15 (viii)

+ Mr. Hardiman is satisfied that Connamara means bays of the sea. He never struck that it might be Conmaicne mara.

(16) ²⁴⁰ At this period O'Flaherty was located to the east of Lough Corbreen. O'adhla was probably the representative of Cormac in this territory, though strange to say, his pedigree has not been found in any of the repositories of Irish genealogical history. He must have sunk at a very early period, otherwise his pedigree would have found its way into the regal Books of the Country.

O'Flaherty who possessed this tract at a later period was not of the race of the Cormacs at all, but of more pure and untainted blood, as will appear from his high pedigree, which is not stained by any thing but ^{noble} murders and aristocratic robberies.

The O'adhlas (O'Coys) seem never to have been driven out ^{as a sign} by the O'Flahertys, as I find that they are still numerous in the mountains, but I incline to think that they lost their dignity as chiefs and were reduced to the condition of Biatachs or Broods after the 11th Century. Perhaps also they were obliged to suppress their pedigree, lest ^{that they were} knowing the descendants of Cormac, they might claim at any period the territory to which they gave name. But let me not be too suspicious

on this subject.

241 (17)

We learn from the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 663 that Baetan, the grandson of Cormac, who was abbat of Clumacrisse & died in that year was of the tribe of the Conmaicne Mara; and at the year 1139 we learn that Hugh O'Gadhla was lord of Conmaicne mara. Henceforward it appears to belong to the O'Flahertys.

III.

Conmaicne Cineil Dubhain

This territory was in latter times called Conmaicne of Dunmore from ^{Dun mor} its principal fortress. The four Masters have not ^{collected} compiled any ancient passages relative to its history or to the succession of its chiefs ^{anterior} previous to the English invasion, and all we - at present - know of ^{anterior to that period} its history is that it was Lughaidh the son of Dubhan (from whom the inhabitants of this tract were called Kinel Dubhain, i.e. the race of Dubhan) that granted to saints Patrik and Bernan the site on which the church of Kilbannin near Liam was built, and that after the formation of surnames ^{it}

14/21/15 (IX)

(18) ²⁴² its chief was called O'Sidhlin. This latter fact we learn from O'Dugan

Connarcne Duna moir mru
Ar taru acas a tadoir
Mneing na gcliar tar gach poir
O'Sidhlin riar go Sionain

of the vigorous Connacnii of Dunmore
Feeble (now) are the chiefs
Props of the clergy beyond all
The O'Sheeling west to the Shannon?

^{Sionain}
Shannon is here unquestionably an error.
We can infer from this passage in O'
Dugan that the O'Sheeling were down
in his time. It appears from the annals
of the 4 Masters that the Mac Feorises
or Birmingham, became lords of this
territory after the twelfth century. See
my letter from Tuam on the history of
the Castle of Dunmore, the residence
of Mac Feorais

This territory comprised the town of Tuam
and the church of Kilbannin, and at the

period of the formation of baronies, ²⁷³ was ⁽¹⁹⁾
erected into the Barony of Dunmore.
For ^{writing} the history of the Berminghams
of this territory, who were afterwards
created Barons of Athenry, the Down
Survey, ^{the} Book of Survey and Distribu-
tion, the Connaught Inquisitions and
other authentic documents must be
carefully compared and studied.

For the genealogical history of all the
Connaughts, the Book of Donald Mac
Firbis, and those of Ballymote and Lecan
must be consulted. I do not find the
pedigree of O'Sidhlim in any of the
extracts now before me, and I incline
to think that he sunk too early to
have his pedigree preserved. He seems
to be the Senior representative of
^{Looge} Lughaid the son of Dubhan, who gave
up his house off Dun Looge to Saint
Benean for erecting Kilbannin on
its site.

Gno mor.

We return across the lake again, having been obliged to proceed in an irregular manner, for the purpose of placing the two Coumaicne's together. The next territory lying to the south of Coumaicne mada or Coumaicne maritima is Gno mor, which received its name, as usual, from the founder of a family, namely Gno mor, the son of Loole, one of the Dalcashians who established a colony here at an early period.

We are informed by Shane O'Dugan that Mac Conroi (incorrectly written Mac an Righ by Hardiman) were the ancient chiefs of this territory.

Mez Conroy pírd do Gabán.
 An Gno mor ná m'anchalás.

This territory comprises the parishes of Killannin and Kileummin in the Bar. of Mayo.

Gno beag.

This territory also derived its name from the founder of a family namely Gnobeg, the son of Lughaidh and brother of Gno-mor. The O' Gladhnaidhs, according to O'Dugan, were the ancient proprietors of this territory, but in the 11th century the O'Flahertys, who were originally located to the east of Lough Orbsen, obtained dominion over the entire tract of country lying west of that lake. Roderick O'Flaherty in his Statistical account of West Connaught does not say a word about this removal of the O'Flahertys, but in his *Ogygia*, although he does not acknowledge that the Mac Canrys were the original chiefs of Gno-mor, still he states that the O'Flahertys were only ^{for} 800 years masters of the tract west of Lough Orbsen. His words are: "Gno-mor and ^{the sons of Lughaidh} Gnobeg, fixed Belin Teadha among ^{the}

(22) 276

"the Connacrians to the west of Galway, be-
"tween Lough Orbsen on the north, and
" Lough Lurgan or the bay of Galway, to
" the south, nine miles from Thomond:
" their posterity divided it into Gnomar
" and Gno-beg, which are at this day com-
" prehended within the barony of Moy-
" cullen. The Mac Cannoys are descend-
" ed from Gno-beg, who within my re-
" collection held lands in Gno-beg under
" the O'Flahertys, who for a series of eight
" hundred years past, have held the sovereign-
" ty of the Connacrians and Delviniars there.

Ogygia. par III, c. 82.

Again in enumerating ~~the~~ Delvins, he places
" Deleim Treatha in Tir-da-loch, or the land
" of the two lakes in Connacht."

From these words of O'Flaherty as well as
from the Book of Lecan (fol. 210, b. b.) and
Ballymote (fol. 107, b. b.) that the region lying
between Lough Corrib or Orbsen and Galway
Bay which was originally called Lough
Lurgan

2174 (23)

Lurgan, was originally designated from its situation, Tire da loch, i.e. the land or territory of the two lakes, and afterwards Dealbuna Tire da loch, from the descendants of the Dalcaisian Loac Dealbha-aodh who settled there at an early period, and that it was in process of time divided into two portions called Gno-mor and Gno-bee from the founders of two families of the Belvins.

So late as the year 1142 the annals of the Four Masters make mention of Dealbuna Tire da loch, as the principality of Mac Connoir: thus

"1142 The son of Mac Connoir, lord of Dealbuna Tire da loch was killed."

O'Flaherty states that Gno-bee comprized the parishes of Moycullen and Rahoon,

14/c/21/15 (xii)

24) 278
Tir-da-loch or Dealbha Feadha, then,
 was exactly coextensive with the Barony
 of Moycullen. The territories of Gno-mor
 and Gno-beg are mentioned and their extent
 laid down in the old English law docu-
 -ments, and shewn on several old English
 maps.

O'F. Laherty is wrong in deducing the origin
 of Mac Conry from Gno-beg, as all the
 Irish MSS. of authority trace his pedigree
 to Gno-mor, thus:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>Conor Mac Conry</u> son of | 14. <u>Lughaidh</u> |
| 2. <u>Donnell</u> , son of | 15. <u>Boadan</u> |
| 3. <u>Conor</u> , ——— | 16. <u>Sioda</u> |
| 4. <u>Donnell</u> | 17. <u>Cap</u> |
| 5. <u>Danogh</u> | 18. <u>Lughaidh</u> |
| 6. <u>Fergus</u> | 19. <u>Lorcán</u> |
| 7. <u>Conry</u> | 20. <u>Siudila</u> |
| 8. <u>Danogh</u> | 21. <u>Dongus</u> |
| 9. <u>Fergus</u> | 22. <u>Dongalach</u> |
| 10. <u>Dermot</u> | 23. <u>Canal</u> |
| 11. <u>Conor</u> | 24. <u>Saran</u> |
| 12. <u>Conry</u> | 25. <u>Mallola</u> |
| 13. <u>Shuley</u> | 26. <u>Mohan</u> |
| | 27. <u>Gno mor</u> |
| | 28. <u>Lughaidh Dealbhaoth</u> |
| | 29. <u>Cap</u> , surnamed <u>Tal</u> , a
<u>quo Tal-Cap</u> |

Ḥnt ꝥꝥ 2-ꝥꝥ
Concābap

ꝥ. Ḥon mē Ḥe

ꝥ. Ḥon mē Ḥonch

ꝥ. ꝥꝥ^Ḥ mē ꝥꝥ

ꝥ. Ḥonch mē ꝥꝥ^Ḥ

ꝥ. Ḥꝥꝥ^Ḥ mē Ḥe

ꝥ. ꝥꝥ mē ant

ꝥ. luy^Ḥ Ḥe mē bꝥ^Ḥ

ꝥ. Ḥꝥ^Ḥ mē cap mē luy^Ḥ

ꝥ. luy^Ḥ mē mēat

ꝥ. Ḥon^Ḥ mē Ḥun^Ḥ

ꝥ. com^Ḥ mē Ḥꝥ

ꝥ. ꝥꝥ^Ḥ

ꝥ. ꝥꝥ^Ḥ (no mē

ꝥꝥ^Ḥ + ꝥꝥ^Ḥ

ꝥ. Ḥꝥ^Ḥ mē

ꝥ. Ḥe^Ḥ . luy^Ḥ

ꝥ. cap. ꝥ. ꝥ.

The poem on the following page gives a curious account of the ^{all} (Delvins, and particularly of lno mor and lno^Ḥ . It states that MacConrois and o'baibhdenaigh were alternately chiefs of the two lno's-territories which they wrested from the Coumaiene. ^Ḥ Coumaiene mara then before the settlement of the (Delvins in Tir-da-loch, possessed all the country west of Loch O'Brien and the river of Galway.

atꝥꝥꝥ ꝥꝥꝥꝥ na ꝥꝥꝥ.

ꝥꝥ con-ꝥꝥ ꝥe^Ḥ oo Ḥꝥꝥ, ap Ḥno mē^{na} mē^Ḥ
O heun^Ḥ ap Ḥno mē^Ḥ mē^Ḥ, apēula ꝥꝥ mē^Ḥ mē^Ḥ

Delb

(26)

Dealb'ò plim'te .j. lu'zaj'ò mac cap' cu'pp'lm (oo p'p'euz'ò a
plea'c'ta) p'p' a'p'ro, an ouayn sl'neayss lab'p'z ap'.

E olac me jecposb elojne luj^o deac, mec capr morou mayllbrer^o
 do elannasb tavl^o do elojm elqas^o, nar d'arauj pe daj^o breraj^o

[illegible]

Clan na des doirib aneolz. peac acele accrobbr zoihoð
deacclam da deapbrud brnro. da crrro crrro clann zoihoð

2. Hlron ar hlronn cloſorm, clammascene an da camluſt
do ſabro cpyc n oſt n oſon; do ſlrbſi na pſpcuray o

þu þæt nðealbna þa domm þlæga, þol an ðealþog = ðonapimæg
 atag o þlæ cymn an comost, næc beð ðnogu do ollamnegb

Dealbina moiri dealbina b'eo b'p'ia, dealbina e'at'ra app'mplina'p'p'
an y'e'm'e p'a m'p'o'a mo'ia, dealbina an b'p'o'ia b'app'leab'ap'p'

Dealbna si te niam zlagu nlin[#]ta, dealbna nra^oat nlin^oocporo
dealbna cula pion zlagu pabq. nap deazasl ne deazlocab

[illegible]

Dobrych lučarō appmžeur ele cuyžr mac nap mājlbisnac
va žno p va euňa na nojnř, len rmažlō sac řamžl.

Ան սյգե՛ն մա՛սն եղև, շրա՛ն քա՛ղիքս քի շղեղեղեղ
 Կ'սղեղեղեղ քի ճա՛նցե, մա՛ցն մա՛ց ծոմն ճա՛նցե:

lu 640
dell'oz
440 rlr
no 6 lina

11 Derb mionglana shuinan, dabao an da glaynernda
 plionm cloidm ar clon fua, nhr macla pa poideola
T eo eunna ardhne na tuarhhr, na der do porhona
 teo eunna teje ma derhhr, lepon an cmo comnam
T eo hno bho hrhno mor mlinma, jcmoc maet cobnra de
 cumprahhro ar clanhb mahe, da borhbra na bonraile
b maehhr maet a na macbh, a na an da hno hnhhrha
 mhe pa rlc a na plahb, a na macbh mnhhrha
a taho mar hn pol na der, da n-er fen ar pollmaehhr
 mhe hac ne n-uf da nehr, no ne cele jccomplahhr
 ac-con-ma na muah mbeoda, hr h cpoa cabbolnhr
b arad moa an da hno derhda, do derola hr naahlehb
 a na deahnaht tre orh, ne da hno na ccomcunad
 tre ambez do dal cahr na ccomem, porht an da pahrh
T re anahmer da naahr me na moa do mahreona
 m harz ne cele acemlm, n denlm ac naahleolac. Colac

αἰμα ἐπὶ δέν, ἀπὸ τοῦ ποῦ τοῦ ἀπολῶ ἀπολὸ τοῦ νεφ, ἔχῃ ὅνα αἰ
 ἡ δὲ τοῦ ἡαῶν. 7 Why not copy the entire
 of this? Led — ~~Because they are~~

Because the act of the Delivery has been
 copied for several other places already
 Elwyn

VI.

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29

Muintir Murchadha

Proceeding east of Lough Orbsen we go into the territory of Muintir Moroghach the original country of the O'Flahertys. It comprized various other territories, which I have specified in a former letter.

This ^{more ancient} Country of the O'Flahertys or the Muintir Moroghach extended from the southern boundary of the barony of Kilmaine in the County of Mayo ^{southwards} to Clarin Bridge, and from Lough Orbsen ^{and the river of Galway} eastwards to Knock Maee and Athenry. It comprized the following parishes, viz Donaghpatrick, Kilkilvery, Killawer, Clare Tuam, Killurpa, Cargin, Killeeny, Kilcoony, Cummer, Annadown, Kilmaglan, Lackagh, Clare Galway, Oramore, St. Nicholas's, Maaree (now Ballynacourty) and Athenry, or at least that part of it N. W. of the River, and in the Diocese of Tuam. It was bounded on the north by the territories of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh and Conmaicne Kinel Dubhain on the

14/c/21/15(xv)

the east by Foy-Many, which it met at Knock Maad and to the ford of Alhenry; on the south by the territory of Sidhne or Tir-fia-chlaach Sidhne, which it met at Sth cliath Meadhraighe or Carin-Bridge; and on the west, by the Bay and River of Galway and by the spacious Lough Corrib, anciently Loch orbsen.

The principal territories or cantreds included in this territory are Hy-Brinn Seola, Foy-Brinn Ratha and Clann Feargail, the situation of which I have already pointed out.

The O'Flahertys were afterwards driven out of this level territory (across the lake Orbsen into Tir-da-loch and Conmaicne Mara), ^{when it} ~~and~~ (Munter Moroghoe) was in process of time, made a part of Clannickard. An Inquisition taken at Galway on the 20th of March 1608, finds that the territory of Clannickard consisted of six baronies, viz Loughreagh, Dunkellyn, Kiltartan

285 (31)

Kiltartan, Clare, Athenry and Leitrim.

VII.

Clann Conmhaigh.

(pronounced blan-konnoo)

The name of this territory is still in constant use in the country, and the extent of it well known to the old people, who agree that it is coextensive with the Barony of Ballymore. According to the annals of the Four Masters this territory lies west of the River Suir, and Mac Firbis informs us that it comprised 48 ballys, which would make, at least 192 of our present townlands. This was the patrimony of the once noble family of O'Finaghty, who are now, and have been for ages in a state of abject pauperism. They were the senior chieftains of the Diol Muireadhaigh, of whom the O'Connors afterwards became leaders & chiefs not by seniority of birth but by the sword. Mac Firbis speaks of the Clann Conway as follows. "Conmhach was the son of Muireadhach, and his eldest son, and in consequence

14/12/15 (XVI) of

+ quite much 100000 of coll enp
O'Finaghty in clann Conmhaigh. O'Dugan

286
 (32) of this seniority; his descendants though of inferior
 rank are entitled to great privileges from
 the other sons of Muireadhach, namely to
 drink the first cup at every feast and ban-
 quet of a king, on which occasion all the
 dependants of the other sons must rise up
 before the representative of Connach.
 O'Finaghty was the Royal chieftain of
 the Clanconway, and, before the English
 Invasion had 48 ballys about the River
 Suick; but the Burkes drove him from his
 patrimonial inheritance, and there lives not
 at the time of writing this book (1645) any
 individual of the family of Finaghty more
 illustrious* than the blessed and miracu-
 lous priest James, whose brothers are Wil-
 liam and Redmond, sons of Cathal, son of
 Donogh, son of Hugh, son of Rory, son
 of Cathal, son of Teige oge, son of
 Teige, son of Cathal.

* only all found some strangely profane of the Irish language to the Kings
 of Ulster is now perhaps the most auspicious of this family!

Is the pedigree of O'Finaghty given
 in the Books of Leacan or Ballymote?
 The Four Masters have collected no annals of
 this territory while in the hands of the Finaghtys.

A.D. 1177 Heland & Kinnaboth, ^{with the} an accompanying numerous
 flagrant made in perpetrating the Rascals of ^{the} King of
 Clavin Connemara
 Ireland to Saint Patrick (of Killybegs)

A.D. 1406) Connad Don (Tollogh oge the son
of Hugh who was son of Tollogh (to save
of the support and protection and
of the hospitality and renown of
Connaught was slain by Cathal
Dubh (black) the son of Connad Roe
assisted by John the son of Hobert who
was son of Edmund who was son of
Hobert who was son of Sir Edmund
Burke) whose mother was Beannmuran
the Granddaughter of Felim in the
house of Richard the son of John
Boy who was the son of Edmund
who was son of Hobert as began by
the side of Fidhici in Clann Connaught **

10/15/15 (xviii)

John the Son of Hobert fell on this spot by the hand of O'Connor

[Note]

* * Clann Connhaighe a territory lying to ^{the} west of the Lough in the County of Galway and comprising 48 Ballys which would make about 192 of our present Townlands. See a notice of this territory under the year 1600. It was originally the patrimonial Inheritance of O'Finaghty the Senid of the Sid Muirwaighaigh but since the Anglo Norman conquest it was the Lordship of Mac David a branch of the De Burgos. See note under Dunamon at the year 1232 and also the references to Dunamon at the years 1233, 1400, 1446.

259 (35)

A.D. 1530 | O'Donnell led an army into the
Province of Connaught. He directed his
route westwards across the Shannon
to Machaire Chonnacht to the Bridge
of 14th Mogha * He ^{erected} destroyed and
devastated by fire the territory of
Clann Connhaigh he also burned
Glinke ^(near Kilsaran near Ballinac) all-Quain the Castles of
MacDavid and obtained great
spoil in these countries. He afterwards
burned Ballintubber also and obtained
his tribute from Connor Roe viz six
pence for every quarter of Land in his
territory after having destroyed Moylag
he returned home through Bealach Boy
without receiving any injury

14/c/21/15 (xviii)

[Note]

* 14th Mogha is called Bel-atha-Mogha at the year 1595
It is now called Ballinac (rectus Bellamot) and is a small
village on the River Suir on the borders of the counties of
Down and Galway. See note on the year 1595.

(36) 290

14.2.50; Donnell (Hugh Roe) the son of Hugh
who was son of Magnus encamped in

Breifny in Connaught to the East of
Sliah daen after having plundered

as we have already stated) the Friends of

Corrua. Here he stopped until he should

be joined by all his forces from every

direction When all had assembled which

was in the end of the month of January

they marched into the territory of Hynoillealla

(See Index)

thence into Corran through Machaire

Chonnaught into Clan Connhaugh and

Hy- Many Having arrived ^{came} at the new

Centre of ^{Hy-} Many Donnell sent forth several

strong Marauding parties to Twash an

Chalaiah and the upper part of the territory

who brought many herds of cattle ^{and other spoils} to him to

to Henry The wardens of this town attempted to defend it but their efforts were useless. Donnell's people applied fire and torches to the strong gates of the town and carried with them large ladders by means of which they ascended to the parapets of the walls. From the tops of the walls some leaped into the streets of the town and opened the gates for those who were outside. They all then proceeded to demolish the store houses and the houses of defence which they stripped of all their goods and valuables. They remained that night in the town. It would be difficult to enumerate on the next day the quantities of copper iron

14/c/21/15 (xix) cloths

clothes and vesture they carried away
from ^{the} town on the following day From
this town also Donnell sent forth mar-
auding parties to plunder Clannistard
on both sides of the River these pillaged
and ravaged the entire tract of Country
lying between Leathraith and Seanchan
-kloch The remaining part of his army
burned and ravaged the territory from
Athury to Rask Gairgin westwards to
Rinnmil and Meadhruighe and to
the very gates of Galway and also burned
Seaght Brighde at the Gate called Spairi
Donnell pitched his Camp for that night
between Uasannad (Oannad) and Galway precisely
at Clock an Lingigh and on the following
morning

morning went to the Monastery of Cnoc
 near the Gate of Galway and trafficked
 with the Inhabitants of the town
 exchanging a portion of his Spoil for
 some of their various wares and rich
 apparel. He then resolved upon returning
 back though had he not been impeded
 by the heavy burthen and Great incon-
 venience of his many spoils he would
 have advanced forward directly to
Gat-insi Guaire in Kend Aodha nah
Ech³. He marched back the same Road
 with his Forces and spoils through
 the very middle of Connought and made
 no delay until he had pitched his camp
 in Cully [#] to the East of Kigo after which

he
 up/21/15 (xx)

(40) 294

(Colonies)

he Changed his Giltanraidh and the
unarmed part of his army with the
escort of a portion of the spoils northwards
across the River Lamhacoir (Erne)

(Note) + All the Gates at Limerick are called Spárrí's as
Spárrí Tuatmárian Thomond gate; Spárrí an ngríe
Water Gate Spárrí San Seon Johns Gate Spárrí
Mungarríe Margaret gates. Spárrí is understood
at Galway and elsewhere to mean the gates of a city.

(Note) # Calry is now the name of a Parish ^{lying} to
the East of the town of Sligo in the Barony of
Carbury

A.D. 1600. As to Donnell when he perceived
that they [the English under Sir Henry Dockwra]
ventured not outside their Fortifications
from the influence of dread and Fear
he made little or no account of them
and assembled his Forces to March into
the South of Connaught to ^{plunder} the territories
that

that Lay around Glicch Echtege and ²⁹⁵ (413)

Especially Thomonds * * * * *

He then mustered an army and
Proceeded westwards across the River
Gene In this army were all those that
were under his Jurisdiction in Ulster
and the Connacians from the River
Luck, to the Deobhacis and From the
Cross of Firdawley to Breifny O'Reilly who
assembled at his Call were awaiting him
at Ballymote * * * * *

When Donnell and his ulsterian
Forces had joined the Connacians at
Ballymote he Marched them through
Corran through the middle of Moy ai an
Phinnbhearraigh through Clann Connhaigh

through Key Man and the level part
of Claurickard without giving Battle
or Skirmish and without giving or
sustaining the slightest injury (until)
he pitched his Camp in the west of
Claurickard in the ^{Barony of Redmond} ~~Barony of Redmond~~
(Burke) on the Evening of Saturday
On the Tuesday Following being the
Festival of Saint John (24th June)
from his enemies -
messengers, to tell O'Brien of his ap-
-oach arrived in Thomond thinking
that he would not move from the
Spot until the morning of Monday
But in this they were mistaken for
they set out early on Sunday morning
and Marched Forward through the
territory of Redmond through Cool Aodha
through

through Civil Donghaile and upper Clann
Cuitein and before Midday had passed
westwards across the river Bregus after
having plundered the greater portion of
the territories through which they passed.

§ *Uathacht* ^{now called} *Uathacht* ^{the name} *Uathacht* a
mountain in the north of the county of Clare
adjoining the County of Galway.

A.D. 1161. The sons of *John na namar* son of
Richard Tassanach of whom we have already
spoken happened to be encamped during
the first days of the month of January in
Cmaghars Country in Hy Cairin. Gius and
Goorts were sent out by the Nobles of the
Butlers to reconnoitre them and discover
whether an advantageous attack could
be made upon them. To give this matter
due deliberation Sir Walter son of John

who was son of James Butler and Mary
 Pierce James the son of Edward who
 was son of Pierce and some of the
 nobles of the two counties Kilkenny
 and Tipperary (after the report of the spies
 met on a certain night at an appointed
 Place and the result of their conference
 was a determination to attack the con-
 -naught camp at day Break next mor-
 -ning. [An unusual accident occurred in
 the camp of the Burkes for by a most
 fatal oversight they neglected to place
 sentinals on the watch so that their
 enemies finding them unguarded rushed
 into the midst of them and left ^{them} lying man-
 -gled and slaughtered gashed and blood
 stained corpses throughout their tents
 and booths. On this occasion was slain
 O'Shaughnessy

299 (45)

O'Shaughnessy John the son of Gilduff who
was son of Dermott who was son of
William) who had been banished from
his Patrimony as indeed had been all
those plunderers who were in confeder-
acy with the sons of John Burke John
Oge the son of John Burke was taken
Prisoner and conveyed to Kilkenny where
he was placed in Confinement Redmond
Burke and William with some of their
people escaped from this ^{and went} Massacre, into
Ely and after remaining a short time
there passed into Ulster leaving the
Castles which they had hitherto possessed
in East Munster under a very slender
Guard On their arrival among the Irish
of the North. i.e. O'Neill and O'Donnell

14/c/21/15 (XXII)

46) 200
Redmonds proceeded to hire soldiers to
march into Clannickard and ^{as soon as he had} a sufficient
number he led them during the
first days of Spring across the Erne and
passed along the borders of Breifney
O'Rourke through the counties of Sligo
and Roscommon and across the
river Lick into Clann Connmaigh
he made a prisoner of the Lord of this
Latter territory viz Mac David (Fiach
the son of Hobart Boy who was son
of William who was son of Thomas)
and afterward proceeded to Twath an
Chalaith in the upper part of Thy Moony
in the county of Galway.

As soon as the Earl of Clannickard
(Ulick Burke) heard of his proceedings he
went to the eastern extremity of his country

307 (47)

Country to await and watch him
but notwithstanding all his vigilance
Redmond passed by him into Clonsilla
on the 13th night of the month
of March without being heard or
noticed by him and proceeded onwards
to the territory of Kenel Feichin to the
south of the Barony of Leitrim in the
County of Galway. On the following
morning Redmonds sent Irish mara-
uding parties through every town
(Townlands) of that territory from
Magh Glas to Crannog Mhig Cuaimhin
and from Coill Cheac to the mountain
and before the Noon of that day he had
made himself master of all the property

MS. B. 1. 5 (XXIV)

(48) 302

property and Moveable effects of that
territory He afterwards took up his abode
in the woods situate in the upper
part of that territory and continued
for Four or Five days wandered about
from place to place plundering his
neighbours and Tormenting ^{i.e} (his camp)
until the Earl of Clanricard accom-
panied by all the troops he had been
able to Muster in the territory arrived
and Pitched his camp at the Monast-
-ery of Kend Feichin ~~and~~

603 (49)

Passages referred to in the notes to
A.D. 1406. (Clann Conmhaighne)

A.D. 1232 The Castle of Ben Gaillmhe[†] was
erected by Richard de Burgo and the
erection?
execution of the castle of Dun-inguin[#]
was commenced by Adam Stodum
(Staurton) Gilla-na-namh Ealy
a Learned poet who had kept a house
public
of hospitality for the Poorly and the mighty
alike Died

(Note) # Dun Inguin now Dunamon on the
River Suck on the borders of the Counties of
Roscommon and Galway. Tradition says
that Dunamon was originally the residence
of O'Sinaghty whose territory consisting of ⁴⁸~~22~~
(Ballys)
townlands, lay to the west of the River Suck
and this Tradition is curiously corroborated
by a notice given of this Family in Mac
Firbisius pedigree which is here translated

(50)

364

" Cormack was the son of Muiradach
" and he was his eldest son and in conse-
" quence of this Seniority the descendants of
" Cormack (the Inferior in power) are
" entitled to great Privileges from the
" descendants of the other sons of Muiradach
" viz to drink the first cup of every
" Feast and banquet of a king and all
" the descendants of the other sons of
" Muiradach must rise up before the
" representative of Cormack or Chief of
" Clann Cormack. O'Finaghty was the
" royal Chieftain of Clann Cormack
" and had 48 Bells about the neck before
" the English Invasion but the Burkes drove
" him from his Patrimonial inheritance so
" that there Liveth not of the Family of O'Finaghty
" at the time of writing this Book (1645) any
" one more illustrious than the blessed and
" miraculous priest James whose brothers are
" William and Redmond sons of Cathal
" son

A son of Donogh son of Hugh son of Ray
 a son of Cathal son of Feige oge son of Feige
 a son of Cathal

14/C/21/15 (XXVI)

The Mac Davids, who, according to tradition and Mac Firbis are a legitimate branch of the Burkes descended from the Richard Burke, ^{the great Lord of Connaught} obtained possession of this territory by treachery in the 13th century. It would appear that this was effected through the contrivance and procurement of Kuala Ny Finaghty surnamed na medaige, who was the mother of David Burke, the progenitor of the Mac Davids, but it is not easy to believe a traditional account of five or six hundred years standing unless borne out by written history, and the truth seems to be that the Mac Davids put down the Finaghtys as

Frache
 1433
 Robert
 William
 Thomas
 David
 Edmund
 William
 David
 Edmund
 Robert
 David
 & quo
 the name
 Richard
 Richard
 John
 William
 Fitz
 Declan
 De
 Burg
 Mac
 Firbis
 James

(52) 306
being a more vigorous race. I
do not however ~~wish~~ ^{wish} to deny that
they were capable of treachery
neither do I wish to make any
one believe that Richard Finn Burke
the son of the great Lord of Connaught
was married to Kuaia M^r
Finnaghty; the only part of the
story I wish to ~~affirm~~ ^{improve} the au-
thenticity of, is, "the manner in
which Kuaia procured the down-
fall of her brothers in order
to elevate her own Bastard
by the Richard Finn, which is so like
the fable of the two bitches, that it
seems to be one of the old stories
of Ireland."

The present head of the descendants
of David Burke is John Burke Esq.
of Glinsk, whose property is very
much incumbered. See my letter on
the parish of Ballynashille

Gliniske, son of Mac Duinn
Burtar, chief of blann Cumhaigh.

1530 - Donnell led an army into
the province of Connaught; he first
passed thro' Coillte Chocor-chubhair
and from thence he went through
the Tanists' portion of Moyburg
by the fishing weir of Drum
ruise across the Shannon, and burned
and totally destroyed the territory of
Muintir Eolais and slew many
of the inhabitants around the
Castle of Leitrim among whom
were Magnus the son of Fiodorogh
Mac Tweeney, and the son of Mac
Colin (Forlogh Duff) He afterwards
directed his route westwards across
the
14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/100/101/102/103/104/105/106/107/108/109/110/111/112/113/114/115/116/117/118/119/120/121/122/123/124/125/126/127/128/129/130/131/132/133/134/135/136/137/138/139/140/141/142/143/144/145/146/147/148/149/150/151/152/153/154/155/156/157/158/159/160/161/162/163/164/165/166/167/168/169/170/171/172/173/174/175/176/177/178/179/180/181/182/183/184/185/186/187/188/189/190/191/192/193/194/195/196/197/198/199/200/201/202/203/204/205/206/207/208/209/210/211/212/213/214/215/216/217/218/219/220/221/222/223/224/225/226/227/228/229/230/231/232/233/234/235/236/237/238/239/240/241/242/243/244/245/246/247/248/249/250/251/252/253/254/255/256/257/258/259/260/261/262/263/264/265/266/267/268/269/270/271/272/273/274/275/276/277/278/279/280/281/282/283/284/285/286/287/288/289/290/291/292/293/294/295/296/297/298/299/300/301/302/303/304/305/306/307/308/309/310/311/312/313/314/315/316/317/318/319/320/321/322/323/324/325/326/327/328/329/330/331/332/333/334/335/336/337/338/339/340/341/342/343/344/345/346/347/348/349/350/351/352/353/354/355/356/357/358/359/360/361/362/363/364/365/366/367/368/369/370/371/372/373/374/375/376/377/378/379/380/381/382/383/384/385/386/387/388/389/390/391/392/393/394/395/396/397/398/399/400/401/402/403/404/405/406/407/408/409/410/411/412/413/414/415/416/417/418/419/420/421/422/423/424/425/426/427/428/429/430/431/432/433/434/435/436/437/438/439/440/441/442/443/444/445/446/447/448/449/450/451/452/453/454/455/456/457/458/459/460/461/462/463/464/465/466/467/468/469/470/471/472/473/474/475/476/477/478/479/480/481/482/483/484/485/486/487/488/489/490/491/492/493/494/495/496/497/498/499/500/501/502/503/504/505/506/507/508/509/510/511/512/513/514/515/516/517/518/519/520/521/522/523/524/525/526/527/528/529/530/531/532/533/534/535/536/537/538/539/540/541/542/543/544/545/546/547/548/549/550/551/552/553/554/555/556/557/558/559/560/561/562/563/564/565/566/567/568/569/570/571/572/573/574/575/576/577/578/579/580/581/582/583/584/585/586/587/588/589/590/591/592/593/594/595/596/597/598/599/600/601/602/603/604/605/606/607/608/609/610/611/612/613/614/615/616/617/618/619/620/621/622/623/624/625/626/627/628/629/630/631/632/633/634/635/636/637/638/639/640/641/642/643/644/645/646/647/648/649/650/651/652/653/654/655/656/657/658/659/660/661/662/663/664/665/666/667/668/669/670/671/672/673/674/675/676/677/678/679/680/681/682/683/684/685/686/687/688/689/690/691/692/693/694/695/696/697/698/699/700/701/702/703/704/705/706/707/708/709/710/711/712/713/714/715/716/717/718/719/720/721/722/723/724/725/726/727/728/729/730/731/732/733/734/735/736/737/738/739/740/741/742/743/744/745/746/747/748/749/750/751/752/753/754/755/756/757/758/759/760/761/762/763/764/765/766/767/768/769/770/771/772/773/774/775/776/777/778/779/780/781/782/783/784/785/786/787/788/789/790/791/792/793/794/795/796/797/798/799/800/801/802/803/804/805/806/807/808/809/810/811/812/813/814/815/816/817/818/819/820/821/822/823/824/825/826/827/828/829/830/831/832/833/834/835/836/837/838/839/840/841/842/843/844/845/846/847/848/849/850/851/852/853/854/855/856/857/858/859/860/861/862/863/864/865/866/867/868/869/870/871/872/873/874/875/876/877/878/879/880/881/882/883/884/885/886/887/888/889/890/891/892/893/894/895/896/897/898/899/900/901/902/903/904/905/906/907/908/909/910/911/912/913/914/915/916/917/918/919/920/921/922/923/924/925/926/927/928/929/930/931/932/933/934/935/936/937/938/939/940/941/942/943/944/945/946/947/948/949/950/951/952/953/954/955/956/957/958/959/960/961/962/963/964/965/966/967/968/969/970/971/972/973/974/975/976/977/978/979/980/981/982/983/984/985/986/987/988/989/990/991/992/993/994/995/996/997/998/999/1000/1001/1002/1003/1004/1005/1006/1007/1008/1009/1010/1011/1012/1013/1014/1015/1016/1017/1018/1019/1020/1021/1022/1023/1024/1025/1026/1027/1028/1029/1030/1031/1032/1033/1034/1035/1036/1037/1038/1039/1040/1041/1042/1043/1044/1045/1046/1047/1048/1049/1050/1051/1052/1053/1054/1055/1056/1057/1058/1059/1060/1061/1062/1063/1064/1065/1066/1067/1068/1069/1070/1071/1072/1073/1074/1075/1076/1077/1078/1079/1080/1081/1082/1083/1084/1085/1086/1087/1088/1089/1090/1091/1092/1093/1094/1095/1096/1097/1098/1099/1100/1101/1102/1103/1104/1105/1106/1107/1108/1109/1110/1111/1112/1113/1114/1115/1116/1117/1118/1119/1120/1121/1122/1123/1124/1125/1126/1127/1128/1129/1130/1131/1132/1133/1134/1135/1136/1137/1138/1139/1140/1141/1142/1143/1144/1145/1146/1147/1148/1149/1150/1151/1152/1153/1154/1155/1156/1157/1158/1159/1160/1161/1162/1163/1164/1165/1166/1167/1168/1169/1170/1171/1172/1173/1174/1175/1176/1177/1178/1179/1180/1181/1182/1183/1184/1185/1186/1187/1188/1189/1190/1191/1192/1193/1194/1195/1196/1197/1198/1199/1200/1201/1202/1203/1204/1205/1206/1207/1208/1209/1210/1211/1212/1213/1214/1215/1216/1217/1218/1219/1220/1221/1222/1223/1224/1225/1226/1227/12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the Shannon to Maghaire Charnacht
 to the Bridge of ^(i. Ballymoe) Ath Mogha. He
 destroyed and devastated by fire
 the territory of ^(Clan Connors) Clann Connhaigh
 he also burned Gliniske, all-
-Crean, ^(near Kilkroan) the Castles of Mac David
 and obtained great spoils in these
 countries. he afterwards burned Bal-
-linter also and obtained his
 tribute from O'Conor Roe, viz
 six pence for every quarter of
 land in his territory. After having
 destroyed Moyling he returned
 home through Bealach Boy
 without receiving any injury.
 He afterwards went to Brifny where
 his army burned the best wooden
 house

house in all Ireland, viz the house of Mac Connara (now Horde) on Lough Allen. They destroyed and desolated all Breifny from the Mountain westwards on this occasion.

1597 - Con and Dermott the two sons of this Dudley [who was the son of Tuathal O'Connor & died at Breac cluin in this year] and the son of Mac Dermott of Moyburg (Mulrony the son of Brian, who was son of Rory who was son of Teige) made an irruption into Gliniske the residence of Mac David⁽¹⁾ (Benke) and seized upon booty. As they were returning with their spoils from the place, Mac David came up with them

14/6/21/15 (XXVIII)

(1) A branch of the Murkes was so called. Another branch assumed the appellation of Mac William as I have observed before - J. H. J.

(56) 810

at the "Winning of the Suck"

defeated them and slew Con O'Connor, by no means one of the least expert horsemen in Connaught, Mulrony, Mac Dermott aforesaid and many other gentlemen. Mr. David then returned home in triumph. —

VIII

Corca. Mogha

^{name of this}
The territory is still well known in the country, but I fear that its modern ~~extent~~ is more circumscribed than its ancient extent. At present Corcamoe is understood to comprise the parish of Kilkerrin, and the eastern part of the parish of Cloonberrin, as I have specified in a former letter. We learn from O'Dugan's topo-

graphical poem, that the ³⁴¹Mac Scabhills
were the ancient chiefs of this terri-
tory.

Mac Sgaisil sgiamach a psum
Ua Copea Mo'ga an mapup,
An scoe pa doib anopa.

Mac Scabill, beautiful his tents
over Corca Mhae ^{heavy tribe} of the tribe.

The flower, now in ^{happine} happiness.

This shows that the Mac Scabhills were in
possession of their property in O'Du-
gan's time. They are still numerous
enough in the neighbourhood of their
ancient patrimony, but have all
swindled into farmers or cottiers.

No pedigree nor genealogical history
of the Mac Scabhills, nor ancient
annals of Corca Mhae have been found
in any of the historical books of
Ireland, and in the whole body of Irish
history only one reference to Corca-
Mhae is to be met with, and even

14p/2.1/15 (xix) the

58) ³¹² the truth of this is doubted by O'Flaherty. It states that the Corco Mogha of Camnought descend from Buan, the son of the great magician Mogh ruth, the friend and companion of Simon Magus. See Donald Mac Farlane's pedigree of the Men of Tenny p. 535. On this O'Flaherty remarks in Ogygia part III. c. 69. "I am inclined to believe that there was another Mogh ruth different from this Mogh ruth (the magician) whose son was Buan after whom Corco Mogha in the County of Galway is called."

We have then no materials for elucidating the history of the territory of ^{the} Corco Mogha. I was under the impression that that tribe were descended from the Danian Mogha who gave name to the Inse Mogha on Clew Bay and to Bellanoe on the Dnook, but we must be content with conjectures about their origin till some historical account of them will, if ever, turn up.

Corca Mogha

[950 & 1002
translated by
B. Kelly]

950. Ferdombhuach, that is the
grandson of Maonach, Abbot of
Clonmacnoise and Glandalough of
the Corcomoccha by extraction
[died]

1002. Flanach O'Ruidhine Cowarb
of Thieran the son of the carpenter,
of the ^{1. Corca Mogha} Corcomoccha by extraction
[died]

1382. The Clann Morris ^{aurice} made an incursion
into Corcomodha and committed a
predatory outrage there. Conceanainn
went in pursuit of the spoils but
was slain at once Connor oge Mac
Dermott and his brothers afterwards
marched against the Clann Maurice
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who having received notice of their proceedings drew up all their forces in battle array against them but the Mac Dermotts advanced in despite of this as far as the town which they burned as well the buildings as the Corn (in them) - Many were killed on this occasion. Connor and his people then returned home and such was their might and dexterity in the field that none of them had suffered injury."

4 Masters.

It would appear from this last passage that O'Conannon was the chief of Corco Moga in the year 1382. The O'Conannons were of the Diol Uirneadhagh and located near O'Hinaghty and adjoining Hy-Mang.

IX.

Kingdom of Hy Many - O'Kelly's Country.

This famous territory is described by its Bard
 O'Dugan ^{as} the large third of the province,
 which it certainly was in the 8th and 9th
 centuries, but in more modern times it was much
 smaller especially after the Burkes had formed
 the territory of Clanrickard. But previously
 to the year 751 - as will appear from the an-
 nals of Hy-Many to be given presently - the
 territory did not extend eastwards farther
 than the River Suick, for until that year
 the entire of the territory of Dealbina
Neadhut, which comprized the Baronies of
 Moycarman and Athlone, had been in the
 possession of the descendants of Sumand, the
 son of the Dalcaissian Lughaidh Dealbhaodh.
 After that year however, as we learn from
 the Irish annals and O'Salahertys Ogygia
 the Hy-Manians greatly enlarged and extended
 their

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their original territory beyond the River Suir
to the Shannon through the present county
of Roscommon." Ogygia, part III. c. 76, and
Annals. 4. Mast. ad ann. 781.

At this period Hy-ellany embraced the third
part of the province of Connaught, and it
is actually styled by O'Dugan (the Laureat
of the territory who died in 1372) the large
third of Connaught. The following are
his words:

Ionraigeam Echte na nglean
Cuartaigeam an pon parréang
Curraim bris in gach baile
Suideam i mion maonmúige.
Ar clár capad ón gearr éirí
Feárr ar nanaó ná ar n-éiríall;
Mór-éirí co nácht an clár rin
Uí Máine na mórdaíl rin
Ó Sponaí ppeabá ppe
Do meáda, ní mionmúige.
Cuid uí Chonall don éirí rin
Don tír álainn áinmín rin
Ó éirí co ceand mór muge
Slóg as péirí an Ríogruire.

Ríogá

Ríoga Maonmyge ná mal
 dár ab dúctas an don éar
 dár do teéctas an tábó rom
 O' neachtam O' Maolalás
 n' gléó co t'rom n' ná táerabí
 ar léó an poí co fáchpachabí.
 Na re Sodán na peachnam
 a moga dún nó peacemall
 Maíe pluas ná b'ogúo b'oglach
 dún duál Sodán pleas armach. —
 O' Cáearl O' Muónoin meap
 O' Maolmuana ná n'ípleas
 c'oino díona an úrpuí eanáis
 Ríoga Criméarí crích-peadóis. —
 hua laodóg laoch nách peachtam
 Ríge an chalar crípleachtam
 fírléu gabas ná n'goipe
 Calas Sionna r'pob'glome
 O'p'p'is baairteardach bladóach
 or úrláir ná n-álmachadóach
 T'p'ach d'arib'geimí na n'glan aís
 O' h'arpmneimneach. Uallachán.
 labair do d'p'od don g'ndóir r'ín
 a b'placa, ra r'p'p'om éad'p'is
 Maíe ar duál fúctas ná fúin
 luasó d'ach dúctas co d'íog'p'ín
 topach ar buga, rap blas
 Do mac e'p'p'ad'p'ín uaparl
 Slan do ar adáime a f'ran
 Ir ar p'at'maípe a n'í'm'as.

dann,

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Clann Druimada thuais is tear
 a gearr am duain ar dtear
 Mac gollu fionnaguin maor
 Agus clann croda crannag
 Da bhoing ar dooda d'peasain
 Ar cloin laomda larchedmain,
 Uaral a bpuil is a bpeasma
 Uí Donnalláin déisdeallóda
 Do bhoing na treasairb tuisle
 Ar chloin m.breasail m.barrbairde
 O' Donchada gan dubhe
 Uí Corrmáire móir Maonmuisge
 Fordeir do luathais amuis
 Iar na plathuib an fonn fonn
 Tair fonn m' Dubginn d'uin
 Da bairle deas Uí Dubginn
 Do táthais t'ín na d'aoirpeach
 Brádaín Rís an rís d'aoirpeach.
 O' Docmláin a deir
 Ór pind ar na heidnise
 Ní plath asnaí tana de
 O' Dubráin dala d'puithe
 Táorais muisge pín porcail
 Da d'ug b'p'is beandoch tair
 Saor a pluidis peasma co re
 O' Maol - buain - pearda - b'p'is
 Máire andeardna ar gach nduine
 Pláir breasda na b'p'is.

Translation

Let us approach * Echtra of the valleys
 Let us traverse the extensive land

Let

* He is after describing the territory of Kildune or the
 Bar of Kiltartan

Let us rouse up energy in every village ^{town}

Let us ^{halt} sit in the plain of Maenmoy.*

On the plain of Caradh to which the sun is near[†]

'Tis better we should remain, than pass away from it

That plain is the great third of Connaught

That plain is Hy-Many of great meetings,

(Which extends) from the Shannon of the ^{tranquilly} fair flood
to Meadha (Knock-Maa) ^{ni min rise} no narrow Kingdom.

O'Connell's part, of this country -

- of this beautiful and very smooth territory

Extends from Grian to the head of the great plain. ^{May. Seola?}

His tribe are loyal to the arch-chief.

The kings of Maenmoy of champions

(Kings) to whom that ^{Don-Cluny} rich plain is hereditary

Two who have consolidated that ^{quarter} side

O'Neachtain, and O'Mullally,

Whose fight is brave in the battles

They possess the land as far as Hy-Fiachrach!

* The plain of Maenmoy contains the lake of Lough Reagh.

† Hy-Many is here called the plain of Caradh from Caradh a place situated on its northern extremity.

‡ It is so warm a country that the ^{spring} sun seems to be nearer to it than to other territories! 9? Does he mean Grian on the S. W. extremity of Hy-Many?

Meadha lies 5 miles to the S. W. of Tuam in the Bar. of Clare

14/c/21/15 (XXIII)

The six Sodans let us not ^{shun} avoid

Let us not forget their kings

Good the host of the plundering ^{tipogá's} incursions
Whose patrimony is Sodan of Lances.

O'Hall, O'Muran, the swift

O'Maloney of the royal banquets

— Trees who shelter the rich irriguous land ^{po'n}

Are kings of the ^{ceipéadúis} woody country of Cuffen.

The O'Logues, heroes, whom I will ^{ndé fénindyn} not shun
Are kings of the wider bordered Callow

Men who have gained possession of

The Callow of the bright stream of Shannon!

Unriaghs of constant character and fame

Rule o'er the ^{flat} plain of Hy-Aunchadha

Lords of rough fetters of great valor

O — arm-venomed Mcallachan. ^(a)

Speak rapidly of that gráoi

of their lords and arch chieftains

As the lands are hereditarily ^{possessed by} under them

Mention each country ^{co drogáim} distinctly.

Commenced for his liberality and fame —

With Mac Egan, the noble

Mention him (first) for the activity of his soldiers

For the prosperity of his Royal Honor.

(a) All the other authorities make O'Madden the chief of Hy-Aunchadha.

The Clann Dermot north and south
 Are worthy of being inserted in my poem.
 The Mac Giolla Fionnagans, the ^{soft} gentle
 And the brave Clann-Kenny
 Two tribes beautiful to be seen ^{Spearmen}
 Rule over the fiery Clann-Lahoowin.
 Noble the blood and the battalions
 Of the fair-countenanced O'Donnellans
 Who rush like a torrent to battles?
 Rule the Clann Breasail of ^{Gárr} ^{burde} yellow hair
 O'Donoghues without sullenness
 The O'Connors Mor of Moenmay
 Are chiefs of that land, which lies ^{moor}
 On your right outside the Lathach.
 Speak of the island of Dubhghinn Donn?
 O'Dubhghinn has twelve Ballys
 He has united the country of the chieftains
 That royal chief is the ^{Kingsman} brother of a King.
 O'Donmhlán I shall mention
 Rules aor lofty Rinn na heidhridhe ^{Rinn}
 He is no shy or feeble chieftain.
 O'Gabhrain over Dal Druidhne.

14/c/21/15 (XXXIV)

The mighty chiefs of Moy-finn
 To which St. Brigit gave a blessing
 Noble his ^{soldiers} serving host ^{still} as yet
 O' Mul - Constantin - Breeda
 Good his actions towards each man
 The splendid chief of Bredach?"

So far O'dugan, who was Laureat of this territory, of
 Hy-Many, and died at Randon in the year 1372.
 (See Annals of Hy-Many infra) But the
 following tract (preserved in the Book of Lecan
 fol. 92) treating of the tribes, territories, customs &c.
 of Hy-Many is much more satisfactory, as it
 gives us an idea of the importance of a
 petty Irish prince ^{to the relative duties of} and his vassals before the
 period of the English Invasion. The Revd
 Patrick Mac Loughlin of Irishoven, who
 was employed ^{in Paris} by the Irish Brigade to
 translate the Book of Lecan, has pronounced
 this the most curious tract in that large
 compilation, and such it will be found
 when properly translated and explained.
 Mac Loughlin attempted a translation of it
 but he left several passages unexplained.
 We shall try it, here without hesitation be-
 cause

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because we feel that we have had great practice at interpreting old documents of this description.

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Book of Lecan fol. 92. a.

" These are the tributaries (i.e. corrected) of the
" Clan-Kelly: the O'Duings, the O'Gevens, the
" Macabills, the Mac Flynns, the Munter Mur-
" raghan and the Clan Egan until these
" last became ollavs^(a) to the arch-chief.

" Their^{patrimonial} country is to be for ever the third^(b)
" of the province. The tribes are entitled to
" the third of every treasure found hidden, or
" in the depths of the earth, and the family
" of the arch-chief are entitled to the third
" of the Eric paid for the killing of every
" man.^(c)

(a) The Clan Egan or Mac Egan afterwards became chief poets and Brehons to O'Kelly. A branch of them also passed into Ormond.

(b) O'Dugan calls My-Mary the Mór-thrian or large third of Connaught. See p. 62. and 65. lines.

(c) i.e. The O'Kellys were entitled to the third part of all the Eric or bloodmoney paid throughout the province of Connaught. The amount of the Eric, as specified in the Brehon Law, varied according to the dignity of the person killed.

(70) ³²⁴ " This family are also entitled to the third
" of all the valuable things thrown ^{ashore} by
" the ocean in the harbors of Connought. ^(d)

" The noble clan have the marshalship
" of the ^{forces} hosts from Caradh to Luimneach
" in Leinster and in Munster. (e)

" These tribes are, ^(requested) to make a rising out every
" spring and autumn, but there is no power to call
" them forth in despite of them.

" No man of the province can stand witness against
" any of those tribes but another Marian. (f)

" Should the Conacian expedition continue
" longer than a fortnight, the Marians have
" power (or, are at liberty to return home). (g)

(d) such as timber, wine, ^{whales} &c. In the year ? twenty
" tons of wine were cast ashore at Magh
" Bre near Ballyphannon. In Erris the timber
" cast ashore belongs to the landlord of the
" land on which it is found. All Major Bing-
" ham's furniture is made of mahogany found
" in wrecked vessels.

(e) This passage is very obscure

(f) i.e. Should an inhabitant of Fly be accused
" of theft or other crime by one of the O'Slakhertys
" or O'Conors ^{or} the charge would not be received.
(g) This was a great privilege

" Whatever amount of evidence be brought
" forward against them by luckt gaidi, and
" man or one witness denying or proving the
" the same is sufficient. (h)

" ^{Every privilege} Whatever privileges are set down in
" books (as granted by the Ultonians) to
" the Orielians, the same is granted to O'Kelly
" by the Conacians. (i)

" The following are the seven Urriaighs
" (sub-chiefs) of Hy-Many, viz. 1. O'Connell, who
" has the same patrimony as Mac Nevin
" and O'Dubhurla. 2. the Munter Madden
" Urriaighs of Siol-Aunchadha, 3. the
" O'Naughtans and O'Mullallys, Kings
" of Maenmoy. (N.B. The Kings of Hy-
" Trachrach Finn, wonderful to say, have
" a subsidy from the King of Ireland which
" the Kings of Hy-Many have not.) (j)

(h) strange privilege!

(i) O'Kelly was of the race of the Collas as well as
the Chiefs of Oriel. See pedigree of the Oriels.

(j) This is an interpolation, or at least mis-
-placed here, as it breaks up the context.

* Skene & O'Donoghue says that O'Connell's part of Hy-Many extends
from Grian to the line of the great plain. See p. 65.

- (4) The six Sogans with their triocha (barony)
 " Whosoever of the six is endowed with the lord-
 " ship, ^(of peff) he is styled Urriagh during his reign.
 " The six tribes of Sogan are: 1. Kinel Reachtas,
 " 2. Kinel-Treana, 3. Kinel-Luchtas, 4. Kinel-
 " -Teargna, 5. Kinel-Domaignein & 6. Kinel-Gegill. (k)
 " 5. The three Urriaghs of Siol-Bruffan-keel,
 " is two of Bruffan's own seed and one of the
 " Sil-Murry. These are the three: O'Mahoney,
 " O'Muroin and O'ahill. (l)

(k) i.e. The country of the six Sogans amounts to
 one triocha or Barony: only one chief is elec-
 ted over the six, and during his reign he
 is classed under the rank of Urriagh. An
Urriagh means the chief of a barony or a
 chief tributary to a petty prince. I have the
 proud O'Neill tyrannized over the other chiefs
 of the north, and stated that Mac Mahon,
 O'Hanlon, Magennis and others were only
urriaghs to him. See Maryson's pedigree of O'Neill.

The O'Manning were generally the chief of the six
Sogans. They are still numerous in the County
 of Galway, and their acknowledged senior is Paul
 Manning of Tuam.

"6. The Kings of Callow,^(m) (a territory extending)
 & from Albin Inraideach to bluain maipirt
 & na Sionda, viz the ellaigilduff, and the
 & O'Laeghachan or O'Logue is the chief of
 & that fair triocha. (hundred or Barony)

"The Flahy of Hy-Many are seven, viz

1. Mac Egan, ^{place} chief of Clann-Odermot
2. Mac Gille-Eonan Flah of Clann-Flathool
 or Munter-Kenny.
3. Munter-Dannellan, chief of Clann-Breasail
4. O'Duibhgin, chief of Clann-Duibhgin.
5. O'Gabhrain, ——— Dal-Druithne
6. O'Docowlan ——— Rinn na h-ighnidhe
7. O'Donoghoe ——— Hy-Cormaic-Molmoy.
8. O'Malbreeda, chief of Bredach, the no-
 blest territory in Hy-Many.⁽ⁿ⁾

(c) The territory of Cruffan is still well known in
 the County. It extends from Mount Talbot to
Mount Bellew, and from Breggs to Castle Blakeney
 or Caltragh in the parish of Hillasolan. It includes
 the parishes of Killian, Kilcoran, Ballynakill, Hilla-
solan and part of Abbeague.

(m) Callow is also still known. It comprised the
Barony of Kileconnell and part of the blonmac-
owen — ^{extending} as far southwards to blountaghert

- " The seven principal Coarbs of Hy-Many are;
- " 1. The Coarb of Cluain feartha (o)
 - " 2. The Coarb of Gill Mian (p)
 - " 3. The Coarb of Gill tulach (q)
 - " 4. The Coarb of Gill Comadan (r)
 - " 5. The Coarb of Camach, Brighde ^(s) where the people of Hy-Many were baptised
 - " 6. The Coarb of Cluain luaiscirt of the Shannon (t) who inaugurates the O'Kellys, and,
 - " 7. The Coarb of Cluain casin Cairill (u)

(n) O'Dugan calls this Magh fin or the fair plain. It lies in the County of Roscommon, and was in latter ages called Smith's Magh. See pedigree of O'Kelly in the Co. of Roscommon. It comprised the parishes of Taghmacconnell and Camach-Brighde
 - mag fin popadl

Sa d'ug b'rigio beandocham, O'Dugan

- (o) Now Clonfert in Sioth Aunchadha
- (p) Now Kilmeen 3 1/2 miles East of Loughrea.
- (q) Now Kiltullagh near Athenry.
- (r) Now Kilcommadon near Aughrim
- (s) Now Camagh, a parish in the Barony of Athlone and County of Roscommon.
- (t) Now Cloontastert near Ballinasloe
- (u) Now Cloonteen Carrill in the Barony of Liaguir.

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" St. Brigit has the baptism of the race of
" Maine, and although the baptism is not
" brought to her church (Camach) her Coarb
" there has power to collect the baptismal
" penny from the tribes; and the money
" thus collected is divided into three
" parts, of which herself (i.e. her Coarb
" at Brideswell) has one ^{third} Drum deap
" tan, ^(v) another, and Chain Camhain ^(w) the
" other third part.

" Every Manian gives a screaball
" Ungha, ^(in the ancienting of gaball) to Crumher bedh of Siol
" Aunchadha.

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" The race of Carby Crom are interred
" at Clonmacnoise, for which St. Kieran
" is paid tribute, and has seventeen ballys
" of land free in Hy-Many. (x)

(v) Now the parish of Drum near Athlone

(w) Now the old church of Cloonoun in the
parish of Drum aforesaid, where tradition
ascribes its erection to St. Bridget.

See Life of St. Bridget where it is stated, ^{that} she
went into Hy-Many and erected churches there.

(x) See Registry of Clonmacnoise among the Roscommon extracts.

"The race of Maine both men and women
 "pay a pereaball Caethrach to Saint
 "Grealan^(y), who presides over their battles,
 "that is "the Bachall Gheallain" or some-
 "thing similar is placed in the stand-
 "ard of the King of Hy-Mann^(z)

"The queen sends yearly to St. Cairech^(a)
 "Deargan seven garments, and every Ma-
 "nian girl sends her a penny along with
 "the tribute of St. Kieran, to whom they

(y) St. Grealan's well is situated in the parish of
 Kildoney near Ballinasloe, and his crozier
 called Bachall Gheallain was in the pos-
 session of ^{the late} John Cronnelly of Ahascragh
 until his death. His relatives have since
 mislaid, lost, destroyed or sold it.

(z) i.e., The Crozier of St. Grealan, or some
 other relic of that Saint, is placed
 in the standard of the prince of Hy-Mann
 for which reason that Saint was said to
 preside over the battles of the territory

(a) St. Cairech Deargan was a virgin and patroness
 of the church of Cloondurren in the parish
 of Moorhlyng immediately to the west of Clon-
 macnoise whither St. Kieran's tribute was sent.

Extract from Mr O'Donovan's letter dated July 11th 1842

We have discovered an ancient life of St. Cyrellan, the patron saint
of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many, which mentions several places in the County
of Galway [see page in book *Præterea*]

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" they render all the dues formerly paid
 " to (the Coarb) of St. Patrick, when the
 " district extending from Glun-Patrick
 " to Glaissi uair ^(b) belonged to St. Cairrell,
 " and thence to the Shannon to Saints
 " Greallan and Patrick (c)

" The enslaved tribes of Hy-Many
 " who were vassals. 1. The Delving whose coun-
 " try extends from Ath liac ^(d) to where the
 " River Suik issues from the well in
 " Sliabh Formaili. 2. The Catrugii of
 " the Suik, extending from Tuaim Cathrigh
 " upper to Portaidh Fidiigi, and on each
 " side of the Suik. 3. The Corca Moncha ^(e)
 " 4. The Dal Druthine and 5. The men
 " of May Sencheneail, until noble
 " tribes were established in their place.

(b) q? the Abhainn Mar near Elphin?

(c) i.e. The Hy-Maine, pay no tribute to St. Patrick now having transferred it to St. Kieran. While they did pay him tribute he and St. Greallan presided over the district extending from Glaissi uair to the Shannon.

(d) Now Beal átha liag at Lanesborough not Athleague

(e) This must be the present Corca Mochua.
 14/2/15 (xl)

(78) ³⁶² "The arch chiefs of Hy-Many had power
" to encrease the rents of these tribes at
" pleasure. Among the vassals may be also
" reckoned Muntee Milcon, and the O'
" Mulfinery for their being in exile (f)
" There are likewise in those parts Ballys
" of the Firvolgs which we have not enu-
" merated who are vassals to the chiefs &
" who were ^{are} serfs and followers of the princes
" of Hy-Many. The Cadanaigh of the
" Feadh⁽⁹⁾ and their tribes and the rem-
" nant of the Firvolgs are the heredi-
" tary aes feadhna of Hy-Many.

(f) Donald Mac Firbis in speaking of the
plebeian tribes of Ireland states that the
sons of the nobility often lost their rank
for their crimes.

(9) The Feadh, the Les Teyes of the
Inquisition was in latter times the
Country of O'Naughtan. It is situated
in the Barony of Athlone in the Co
of Roscommon and comprizes the parish
of Drum and others in its vicinity.

" From Lathach gearr cara to Cladh Carad
 " is ^{under} on the Indig of Mac Egan. The Hy-Tiach-
-rach Finn, and the race of Dogan, have
 " the Taisigheacht Scuir.

" The Hy-Tiachrach Finn have O'Kelly's
 " office of Doorkeepers to the King of Connacht.

" Lae Dal Brithne have O'Conor's taisigh-
-acht Alaidh in place of O'Kelly.

" O'Huran of Clusin Rois ^(h) has the office
 " of Butler to the arch chief without qualifi-
-cation. The O'Lomans preside over his
 " banquets (or drinking parties or feasts)

" The Clann Indreachtaiigh, the Siob. Brain
 " and Siob. Aililla and their tribes have the
 " office of Gul Coimhead ⁽ⁱ⁾

" The Clann Flahoola have the tais-
-igheacht Calla, with the keeping of the goblets,
 " chessboards, ringg, gold and silver. ^(j)

(h) Now Clusin Rois anglice Clonrush in the
Bar. of Leitrim in Maeshmoy near Loch Dergdere.

(i) meaning. I do not understand some of these
 technical terms. We want a Law Glossary.

(j) Taiseach Calla must signify a treasurer.

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(80)

"The Clann Breapail (the O'Donnellans)
"have the keeping of the ^{weapons} army and battle-
"dresses, and it is theirs to respond to every
"general challenge of combat sent to the
"Hy-Manians from distant ^{exteri} territories.

"The race of Crumthan Caol, that is,
"O'Bruffan and the Clann-Egan ^{insults} preside
"over all those who revenge the dishonors of
"the Hy-Manians, and it is theirs to mar-
"shal the battalions and to stand in the
"place of the arch-chief in the contest.

"It is around the Eogans that all go
"into the conflict, for they are the battle
"props to all.

"The Aes Breangair have the Rachters
"(office of lawgivers) of the arch-chief, and
"the Hy-Drighnen of Ard-na-gersa distri-
"bute justice to the tribes.

"The Cruiffans have the keeping of the
"hounds."

"The Hy-Trimhnen of Muillenn Glaisne
"have the keeping of O'Hally's part of
"O'Connor's hounds."

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" The Vol Bruthu have the carriage of the
" swings from the harbors of the west to the
" mansions of the arch chief.

" The O'Docaulany have the building of
" the ^{dwellings} seals, both houses and taoch Comach
" at the ^{southern} upper mansions of the arch chief.
" and the Balg. tuath of Baghna ^(m) have the
" building of his houses at the ^{northern} lower seats
" The tiacha head of ballan have
" his stewardship in collecting and ^{disfranchising} forcing
" rents.

" The Cuffans proclaim his battles

" The inhabitants of the north part of
" Fiodh Monach ⁽ⁿ⁾ have his otter-hunting &
" fishing (o)

(m) i.e. the Tornolgie families of Shane Baun in
the County of Roscommon

(n) The parish of Kilbride in the County of
Roscommon is in this district

(o) i.e. To hunt the otters and attend the fisheries
of ky-mang was the duty of this people.

"The Bolgs of Echtghie have the feeding
"and keeping of his horses.

"The Cathragians (of the suck) are bound
"to perform every work he requires him-
"self or wishes to bestow on others, on con-
"dition that they be not driven from
"their lordship.

"His crí cátha, his tairisi, his stores,
"his hostages are kept in Breádach.

"The O'Longargans of Baile na
"Banabai^(p) are his harpers, and the
"O'Sidachans are his ^{comasneigh} trumpeters.

"The King of Cashel is bound to keep
"him in his place as King and to protect
"him, for it is the guarantee of the King
"of Cashel that ^{defends} keeps the King of
"Hy-Many against the siol-lluireadh-
"aigh, for which reason the King of
"Hy-Many is solemnly bound to proclaim
"battle in the Eoganachta.

(p) now Ballynabananahy near Kilconnell) see my
letter. 14/c/21/15 (xiii)

(84) "The subsidy of the King of Connaught
 " to the King of Hy-Many, for little of
 " the rents of the former goes in present.
 " as was said

" The King of Hy-Many the hero
 " Is entitled to ten steeds, brought across
 " the boiny waves

" To ten foreigners for acts of ^{anger} vengeance
 " in the west

" To ten standards and ten clacks." (9)

(9) This is not quoted from the book of
 rights, ~~which~~ ^{for it} differs widely from it.

olúid fú hua máine in meand

reacht m'brúit reacht n'abpa cap gléid

reacht com fúir coindé reacht

17 reacht n'indir unndear. Lib. Lec. fol. 187.

" The King of Hy-Many the illustrious is entitled

" To seven garments, seven horses, across the ^{sea} glen

" Seven greyhounds for hunting

" And seven deep red tunics.

Spao ro luēt cōi pēā ēh ceallais. h̄i ouyōsno 7 h̄i sēb-
hnoas 7 mē cecasl 7 mēs plois 7 m̄ mēatam 7 claro. ē-
tasam ē ē dōeāō ne hollamnat anapōs. tam cūsto
a moutchao co bē do bunad 7 tam caca tanpēata talman
da pūstē apalac ē a puōdām dona pmanasbri 7 tam h̄ia
cāc h̄i p̄i da m̄. da pūepisē dācme an apōs. Tam cāc
ēcāpēi da tēpao a cūmāyb m̄p dō ēt m̄m̄. i. dānap
salap apluarz as nā pēp etāyb o capao co lūmlech a
lūgmb 7 a kēc māp. Slūzō h̄iūz 7 pōdām dāmicā
āp nā hācēmōayb p̄ cām cōz am̄pūatē dā nāfōlōm.
am̄ p̄paoi p̄ dō clūzō āp nā p̄ēatayb p̄ mād māpēāc
ēh dā p̄pāomēs. i. dāo pūpōi nā cēcāp āp m̄p p̄luarzō
m̄p cōz t̄h̄a dā t̄s̄. as nā māpēāyb. Sio mōz h̄ē dā
h̄ē dō lūp̄ s̄āpōi op̄ām d̄l̄s̄āp p̄ cēp̄ nā d̄t̄h̄a dā
p̄h̄uēt dā pūzōmēs zēāc pōc̄ dā pūpōzō leabap dāp̄
d̄p̄llayb alh̄h̄ō dō cēll dōm̄ayb. i. Spao ro. m̄. nōm̄p̄zā
ōm̄ayb. i. O. Dail 7 p̄pāo dūc̄ dō 7 dā mācnam̄m 7
dō dūbūp̄lā. O p̄p̄zā nā nāh̄ēatōāc. i. m̄. māpāo dāh̄.
R̄s̄ā m̄ē māpōi. i. m̄. n̄h̄ā 7 h̄i māp̄lāpō 7 dā t̄uap̄p̄al

om hē. 310 m3 nro do ruzab opiaēc p m rle h ruzab om aē
 Na re ro zar m cona tēa se be aem acu da pēho tē m. ar om ruz
 ne peao a tē m he .j. cēl p h a y cenel tē h na 7 cent lū rā 7 cent
 pē na 7 cent nō dā n z h 7 c h n t n z h z ll. t h o n n a ar p l c m z h
 c h l. Da om ruz dā p l p h 7 om ruz dō p l mē tō. 310 ro an tē n p n
 .j. h m a h p u a n a n o 7 h m u n o 7 h c a t a s l. p u z a an c a l a r o on
 m o t m p a r o l e h c o c l u a n t u a n r e z n a p d a .j. m e z l l h d u y b.
 h l e z a c a t t l e z o z p l a g e n a p m o t c a s. S e a p p l a g e h o
 m a h e .j. p d a c h o r z a n p t c h o r p m a d a 7 m e z l l h n a n p t c h p l
 a r t h l m a l. p d u p o z c h a r t 7 p t c h h r a l .j. m. d o n a l l a n 7 p t
 c h d u y b z i d .j. o d u y b z p r o 7 o z a b r u a n a r d a s l n o r t h m 7 o d o c o
 l a n a r p n n a h l h z m o i 7 o d o n c a d a a r u y b c o p m e m e m u z i
 o m a h l b z o i .j. p t n a b o c a a n t u a z h a r u a n a m b m a h e.
 S e a c e z j o m c o a r b a d a o m a h e .j. c o a r b a c l u a n r e z a 7 c o a r b a c l l h
 m a 7 c o a r b a c h l l h t u l a c. C o a r b a c l l h z a d a n 7 c o a r b a c a m c a
 b z a i m a m b a n r e z p o p a l o m a h e 7 c o a r b a c l u a n a t u a n r e z
 n a p d a d a p a b d u a l p u z a o p l c e l t 7 c h o a r b a c t a c a h c a m p l l.
 B a r p o l o p l m a h e d o b z i d 7 z l n c o l h r e a n b a r p o l o a n o c o j j o m z i
 b a r p o j d a t a b a c a z a c o q b d a h a c m e a d a b r n .j. a r i o n a r t a m u z
 a t a n d o c o j m d i p h a t a n d o c o j m o n h r a m p a t a n d o c l u a h l m a n.

7i

An r̄ḡaball d̄z̄a ōz̄a m̄q̄neac̄ do ē m̄z̄ar̄ āōa m̄c̄āōac̄. do l̄uac̄
 p̄l̄ c̄ar̄p̄z̄ ē p̄m̄ do ē l̄uac̄ m̄ n̄ōr̄r̄ 7 do ē p̄ar̄an̄ d̄c̄ā d̄a ē h̄ar̄an̄ n̄a ē h̄
 p̄. S̄k̄ m̄b̄āh̄ d̄h̄ d̄p̄ano ē p̄ar̄i amb m̄āj̄e āz̄j̄. S̄z̄p̄eball c̄āz̄p̄l̄c̄
 uac̄a do s̄p̄ell̄an̄ p̄m̄n̄ā 7 p̄m̄ ōh̄s̄l̄ m̄āj̄e. d̄ c̄l̄m̄z̄ c̄āz̄a āz̄ s̄ll̄an̄
 7. an̄bachall z̄p̄k̄all̄m̄ t̄a h̄m̄p̄am̄. amb̄z̄ar̄z̄ p̄z̄ ōm̄āj̄e. Seac̄
 m̄b̄r̄uac̄ on b̄am̄p̄z̄h̄ do ē ār̄p̄z̄ d̄z̄an̄ c̄āc̄ab̄t̄na 7 p̄ōz̄j̄ō ōz̄ach̄. 7.
 m̄āj̄z̄ p̄e c̄ōr̄ c̄ana ē p̄ar̄an̄. C̄āc̄ ē p̄ do bo d̄ual d̄ona ē p̄ar̄an̄
 do z̄ab̄ar̄p̄e do p̄āōz̄. āp̄a b̄h̄z̄ ōz̄l̄un̄ p̄āōz̄ c̄ōz̄l̄ar̄z̄ uac̄i āz̄
 c̄ar̄p̄ȳll̄ 7 ār̄p̄n̄ar̄p̄ c̄ōp̄ȳō āz̄all̄ 7 āz̄ p̄āōz̄. D̄e p̄t̄h̄uac̄a ōm̄āj̄e
 p̄e p̄ōz̄nam̄. 7. d̄eall̄ona ōāt̄h̄h̄ac̄ c̄ōp̄ucc̄a m̄āp̄a m̄b̄r̄uac̄an̄ āp̄a
 t̄ōb̄ar̄ āz̄ p̄h̄ab̄ p̄m̄āh̄. C̄āz̄z̄ p̄uca ōt̄uac̄ ē āz̄z̄ uac̄p̄ap̄ac̄
 c̄ōp̄ōz̄t̄āȳb̄ p̄ōz̄j̄ 7 do c̄āc̄ z̄ȳb̄ d̄ōt̄p̄uca 7 c̄ōp̄eo m̄on̄c̄a 7 ōal̄ n̄ōz̄ē
 p̄m̄ m̄ȳz̄j̄ p̄h̄c̄h̄m̄ōs̄l̄ t̄c̄ōp̄p̄uac̄z̄j̄ō p̄ar̄ cl̄anōā p̄a m̄ād̄ȳb̄ ōan̄h̄p̄
 7 m̄. m̄l̄ō 7 ōō p̄l̄ōp̄. uac̄i p̄ōz̄a ōm̄āj̄e m̄l̄oūz̄ ē p̄a āp̄na c̄t̄ m̄m̄b̄p̄.
 m̄. 7 m̄ās̄p̄m̄ā t̄p̄e n̄a n̄ōl̄ōp̄uac̄z̄ 7 āc̄āō b̄āl̄t̄z̄ n̄a p̄ar̄an̄m̄q̄ d̄p̄āb̄ b̄ol̄c̄
 p̄na ē c̄āȳb̄z̄ p̄e p̄ōz̄nam̄ d̄ona p̄l̄āz̄h̄b̄ 7 p̄a l̄uac̄ p̄ar̄ōāȳl̄ 7 p̄p̄
 d̄uac̄ar̄ do p̄ȳz̄h̄b̄ ōm̄āj̄e. C̄āōan̄āz̄ n̄a p̄l̄ō d̄a p̄l̄eac̄ōȳb̄ 7 īāp̄z̄
 p̄m̄b̄ōz̄. Uac̄ p̄l̄ōmā d̄uac̄a ōm̄āj̄e. An̄ m̄āp̄ar̄z̄al̄ar̄ t̄p̄l̄uac̄z̄
 do d̄āȳll̄ 7 ōō m̄āc̄h̄ōz̄m̄. Ōl̄āz̄z̄ z̄h̄i l̄apa c̄ō cl̄ao c̄ap̄aō āp̄
 ān̄āp̄z̄ m̄ecl̄h̄ōz̄m̄ An̄ āp̄z̄z̄h̄ p̄c̄ūp̄ āz̄ h̄ȳb̄ p̄āc̄c̄ p̄ō 7 āz̄ p̄l̄ p̄ō
 z̄ar̄m̄ C̄ȳō h̄ȳ c̄eall̄ do d̄ōm̄p̄r̄ōp̄ p̄z̄ d̄m̄ ōȳb̄ p̄m̄ōp̄l̄c̄ p̄m̄ō.

Thyrrallardh doob a hup. h. cell ag dail nōrēm. 7 dōm an apōs. cū
unh bap ag uā uapū et pur. itēpīs cōol ag j b lāq. Am cul cōlō ag et
pōpūhūz 7 ag pl mbpūz 7 aīt 2a nāemlōagb. i h. t. m. p. e. a. p. e. a. l. t. c. o. n. e.
cōpūagb 2a cōpūagb 7 2a pīcēllagb 7 2a pūlīgē 2a hōp 7 2a h. a. p. t. o.
ag et agb p l a t e m l a. Na hāp 7 na hēpōz ag et agb b h pūl 7 p l l o cōpūz
cōtēhō dō p l g n a t a p e h o o m a t e p e c a c c o p e c c c o n s c h s. T i s h m y c a
c a t o t s i b h a p a s o r s a i l e m p o n a p a c h. h. m a t e d o s i l e m t h e a s l. p. d o e m t a m
7 d o e t c e a t e n 7 a r l e o c o z n a c e t d o c o p u z. 7 d u l a m a d a p p o s n a m p h q
I s a t o m e c a l l p o s a t t i m p u z t o c a c u h c o h m h q u a p p a d a p c o p p l e z a
m e a t a d o c a c p e h e p m h i n z a p p a t a m a p p o s 7 l e h a s b o p a z n b i a p p o
n a e n o c o p p n a e t m e. Na 2 a p t a a s e m t a m c u p o. h. c e a l t d o d y z a b
h. d o b a s j b t h m n h m u s h n o g l a p m. A l i a p a t i p a s b t u a t a z e a c e m
p p a s b b e a n b a t o n a. D o m p p l o p p a n a p p o s a s e t a b p o p h a z 7 p l e h a s b
b p u a b u a t o z. A l i p z a t a a t e p z a t a h u p. h. m a t e a s e t a b d i a p a t a 7 a s j b
c o p m m a m m u s i 7 a s m. m i z g l n. p. c o a p h a t a c l u a n a t u a p p e z. A t a
m p o p p e u p a s p o z a n. l e c h i t c e t a o s l i m a t a e a c h. l e o h e t p a j o i l l
m a t a d. l e t a i l n o r c h m e p a t e a p p a o c a l a t a s b a n p a t a p i c o h m p a s
a s b a n a p p o s. l e h a s b d o c o l a t o h i a m a p s o n e f e t o s b 7 t o b c o a c a t h y p o z
a s b u a p a c a a n a p p o s. l e b o l s t u a t a s b b a t a n a o h i a m a p e o a t p p n a p o p t a s b
p p a c a. l e t a n o. e. a n c a l a t o a m e p a p o p p i c o p p a t a c a l u a t e c a t a a p
e m t a m. A l c o p o o b t 7 a p a p e a p p o t o t a s b t u a p d o p p o m o n a c. b y a t a d a s p o p a c o l o
a p b o l s e p s i. S a c u h o p a p i p i z a l l y 7 t i o l a p e p p b l e p a p i o b a l o c e t e p i f m e t h i
a p a t i s m y p a d. A l e c a t a 7 t a p p i a t a p p e l a a q c o l o a s j a l l m b o a s.
A l e t m p. p. h. l o n z a p t a s u o b a s h n a b a n a b a j 7 a c o p p a n i l g a. p. h. p o a c h
a. A l c o n z m a s l n a p a d p i z 7 a c o s e p p y c a p i l u a p p p l a n a p p o p p i z
c a p i l c o n z o p p i h. m a r n e o s i l m u r n e a s d a d a p p i p i r s l i r d o p i h. m a r n e p o z c a t a
a p e a s p. t u a p a p t a l p i z d o p e c o a p p o d o p i h. m a r n e u a p i r b i z t e i d d a c i p
a p c o m e d a s b a m a d b n a d a n p o

Disid p i h: m a t e a n m a l p u e r d t a n p a e b i p n o t a t p a l
X u s o i l l n e g u r i n p l o p p i a s e u u u d o n p i s i 7 a m g e a s l. R m t e

343 (89)

From this tract it appears that Tby Many³⁴³ was a very extensive territory comprising a part of Shieu Baun in the County of Roscommon and the greater part of Shieu Echthe in the County of Galway. Its exact boundaries are thus given in a MS. in the Library of Trinity College Dublin. H. 3, 18, p. 412.

" Boundaries of Tby Many.

" It contains seven triochas, seven tuathas, seven
" a ballys and seven half ballys. Its boundaries
" run as follows: from Chuan traipert na
" Sinna to Aireuna, thence to Rinn duinn,
" thence to Rinn Cleathachair, thence to
" Athluain (Athlone) thence to Inambs
" da in (Cloonburren) thence to Ath
" Crocha (Shannon harbour) thence to
" Lupmagh, thence to Dergdere (Loughdara)
" thence to Grian; thence (northwards) to
" Suidhe Finn (Seefin) thence to Athenry,
" from Athenry to Uinnaigh, thence to Ath
" ant Salainn, thence to Tir-mac Tréana, thence

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344
(99) to Eiscir alainn, thence to Ath-Mogha
" (now Ballymae on the Suir) thence to Sidh-
" neanta and from Sidh neanta, till
" you go to the Shannon again."

The same boundaries are more distinctly pointed out in a poem treating of the country and genealogical history of the Hy-Elanians preserved in the same library H. 1. 15, page 871. That portion of it relating to the territories and boundaries of Hy-Elan is here transcribed and translated.

Uí Máine ó máine mór
Ó páirí a bunú bionnóir
Ugair cionnóirí páirí ar fóm
Ó cionnóirí adol mac bneadóir
Seáct d'aptocha, seáct d'atútha de
Seáct m-baile, seáct lenúbaile
Sabair máine mór fá seach
Co corc cana genealao
Ó cluain tuaiscirt tige cair
Co harpeanoch arís anghair
Uí ó aipeanach sup d'ól
Co Rí n' d'uirí r'go Rí n' cluicair

Uí n'g

aḡur aḡḡor̃n ḡo h-ath-luān
 'S ḡo ḡnām dā ēn co cāom uāll
 aḡur co h-ath cḡoā cān
 'S ḡo luḡmāḡ mōr 1 Muniān.
 aḡur ḡo dēḡḡdēḡḡ ḡān ḡā
 aḡur ḡo ḡḡēn ḡḡeācāḡḡ
 'S ḡo Suidē ḡn ḡeācā ānuār
 'S d'āc nā ḡḡoḡ co ḡn lūār.
 1ḡ ḡo māḡḡ mūācē cen ḡoḡn
 'S ḡo hāth ācāḡ ān tḡālān
 1ḡ lūān ḡe tḡḡ mḡc tḡeānā
 Dān 1ḡ dḡḡ ḡḡ h-ān-Meācā
 aḡur āḡ ḡn ḡeācāc ḡḡoḡ
 ḡo hēḡḡḡ ḡlān cen ḡeḡoḡ
 1ḡ ḡo h-ath mōḡā ā mūḡḡ
 1ḡ ḡo cēān cōḡā cōḡḡāc
 ḡo dḡeḡc ḡo Sḡḡ Neāntā ḡoḡḡ
 1ḡ ḡo Sḡonān ḡeāntā ḡḡuḡḡḡ
 āḡ ḡn ā tḡmēḡoll dā
 ḡo hḡmḡeāḡḡ 1ḡ co ḡācā
 ḡeāḡān māne mōḡḡ āmācḡ
 cōḡḡ ḡo ḡāb ā ḡeācācāc.

"The Hy-Maniacs, from Maine mor
 "Have their great origin deduced
 "And the Cruifans, a noble tribe
 "Have sprung from Cimtham Caol, the
 son of Breagal,
 "Seven trecas, seven teaths too,
 "Seven Ballys and seven halfballys
 "Were ^{justly} possessed by Maine mor
 "And ^{successively} respectively by his progeny,
 "From bloontookert house at the east ^(a)
 "To the lofty and bold Aireanach ^(aa)
 "And from Aireanach, the hard, the lonely ^{beautiful}
 "To Randown ^(b), thence to Clachair ^(c)
 "From thence to sweet athlone ^(d)
 "To Snamh dá in ^(e), the beautifully ^{co clogh-vast} grand
 "To the delightful ford of Croch ^(f)
 "And thence to great Lepmogh in Munster ^(g)
 "To Dergdere ^(h) without a doubt
 "From thence to Grian ⁽ⁱ⁾ Inreachtaigh
 "Northwards then to Seefin ^(j)
 "And quickly on to Athenry ^(k)

(L) 344 (93)

"Thence to the plain of Maigh without division
 "On to the ford of Ath an tPalainn
 "Thence close by Tír Mac Léano
 "We pass by the famous hill of Maigha^(m)
 "From thence ^{i.e. northwards} downwards
 "To Esker Alainn, (be not wearied)⁽ⁿ⁾
 "And out to the ford of Moyna⁽ⁿ⁾
 "And on to victorious beann Cara^(o)
 "Until you reach Sheenanta^(p) eastwards
 "And the clear and fertile stream of Shannon^(q)
 "Such is the ambit of this region
 "It is not narrower nor wider
 "Of this land of Maine nor
 "Which his race have justly possessed.

- (a) This is certainly the Cloontaskert in the County of Roscommon near Lanesborough.
- (aa) Airednach, a piece of land at Lough Ree
- (b) The celebrated peninsula running into Lough Ree. It is now generally called St. John's.
- (c) Another point running into Lough Ree.
- (d) The famous ford of Athlone, the ^{trajectus} pass into Connaught.

14/C/21/15 (X/VII)

(94) ³⁴⁸ Snámh dá éir, ^{natatis} alveus duorum avium, was
the ancient name of that part of the
Shannon opposite Cloonburren in the
parish of Elloor and C. Roscommon.

(f) Atk Croch is frequently referred to
as a ford on the Shannon over which
armies passed out of Síol-Anmchadha
into Deilín Mac Coghlan. It must
be in the immediate vicinity of Shannon
harbour, but I could not learn in
any part of Síol-Anmchadha that
the name is still retained.

(g) Lusmagh is the name of a parish
in the King's County, and though situa-
ted on the east side of the Shannon
it was a part of Síol-Anmchadha or
O'Madden's country, and is ^{now} a part
of the diocese of Confert, all which
was comprehended in Hy-Many. Lus-
magh was on the frontiers of Munster
but never in that province. See
my letter on Teara Ceall and Ely Carroll.

(h) Now the great expanse of the Shannon called Lough Berg. The present tradition among the men of Cruffan near Castle Kelly is that the Country of Tir-Maineach extended from Lough Ree at Lanesborough to Lough Berg on the borders of Munster.

(i) Grian. This was the extreme southern Boundary of Hy-Many. At the year 1536 the Annals of the Four Masters speak of the territory of Hy-Many as extending from Caraidh (on the north) to Grian (on the south). As we learn from the tract above translated that a part of Sheine Echtghe was in this territory, it is very rational to suppose that by Grian is here meant

14/c/21/15 (xlix) the

350
(96) the River Grian which flows out of Lough Greine and falls into Lough Berg in the Shannon.

(i) Siliche Finn, now anglicised Seefin, a mound in a townland of the same name in the parish of Killogilleen and about 4 miles west of Loughrea. There is an old castle in the same townland, which also goes by the name of Seefin.

(k) Ath marriagh, the ford of the Kings, the celebrated walled town of Athenry ten miles east of Galway.

(l) Magh Muaidh is the plain lying between the hill of Knoc Muaidhe (Knock Moy) and the hill of Knockdoe.

(m) The conspicuous hill of Knock Maá $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the south west of the town of Tuam.

(n) Ath Mogha, i.e. the ford of Mogha, now Ballymae on the River Suck, a well known little town

(o) (p) (q) Cann Cora, Sidh Neanta and to the Shannon. This boundary line extended across the county of Roscommon, thro' the half Barony of Ballymae, the parish of Kilbride until it struck the Shannon near Cloontashert. Sidh Neanta is mullac na size or Fairy hill near Drumcuff on the southern extremity of O'Malley's country.

From the foregoing documents it appears that Hy-Many originally comprized the territory of Blann-Konnoo and Corcollae and a considerable part of the country in the County of Roscommon which in latter ages belonged to the Síol Muireadhaigh or O'Conors; but we have no historical monuments to shew at what period the Síol Muireadhaigh encroached so far on the descendants of Many so far as to fix the O'Finaghtys in the Barony of Ballymac, and other tribes in Fiadh-monach, a part of ancient Hy-Many lying north of the town of Roscommon.

Subdivisions of Hy-Many.

We have no documents sufficiently minute to enable us to divide Hy-Many into the seven territories of which it originally consisted, but we can glean sufficient evidence from the documents above translated, as well as from many passages

in the Irish annals to shew the situation and, with considerable accuracy, the extent also of the grand divisions of it which remained down to the period of the formation of baronies, and which are traditionally known at this day. These are,

I.

Crumthan.

The name of this territory is still vividly remembered in the country, and described by the natives, as extending from Mount Talbot to Mount Bellew and from Breggs to Castle Blakeney or Caltragh in the parish of Killasolan, and as comprising the parishes of Hillian, Kilbroran, Ballynatill, Killasolan and part of Athleague.

II.

Clan Breasail.

The locus of the country of the Clan Breasail or O'Donnellany is still pointed out by the

the ancient castle of Ballydonnellan, which has been the seat of the O'Donnellans for many centuries, and by the fragment of their ancient possessions still retained by Arthur Donnellan Esq of said Castle.

III.

Clann Duibhgin.

We have no clue to the locus of this territory but the townland of Ballydoogan in the parish of Kilmeen to the East of Lough-Keagh. It is probable that it was ^{the} seat of the head of this family and his territory, ^{which} consisted of 12 ballys lay around it.

IV.

Clann Dermot

This was the tribe name of the Mac Egan but we have no accurate idea of their locality unless we are guided by the Castle which Cormac Mac Egan built in
 m/c 21/5 (4) the

(100) 354
the parish of Cloonberrin, concerning which see
my letter on that parish written at Tuam.

V. Baladh.

The name of this territory is still remembered
in the country. It seems to have comprised
all the Barony of Kilcunnell and that
part of the Barony of Glommacawen
lying north of Coontookert. The seat
of O'Kelly of Cullow is still shown near
Kilcunnell, and the tract on Hy-
Many above translated describes it
as extending from the Bog called
Slain Inraideach to Plain tuaiscirt
na Siomga. See my letter on this sub-
ject, written at Loughrea.

VI.

Breadach.

This little territory was otherwise called
Magh Fim or the fair plain and in
more recent times Tuath-Keogh, or
Keogh's

355 107

Keogh's country. It comprized the
parishes of Taghmacconnell and
Cammagh Bhrighde in the County
of Roscommon. See my letter from
Athlone on the extent of Keogh's
Country.

VII.

Síol Anmchadha

After the English power had destroyed the
kingly sway of O'Kelly the Síol-Anmchadha
or O'Maddens became entirely indepen-
dent of him, and their country which
bore their true name became a distinct
Irish territory. This territory comprized
the abbey of Meelick, the Cathedral
church of Clonfert, and the castles
of Brackloon and Longphort, after the
latter of which it was called the barony
of Longford when the County of Galway
was formed. According to O'Flaherty

MS. A. 1. 15 (11) and

and the tradition still existing in the country, the territory of Sil Aunchadha comprised the parish of Lismagh on the east side of the Shannon in the Kings County, and it is curious to observe that this parish belongs to the diocese of Clonfert not to that of Meath. O'Flaherty words are: "Cormac, the son of
 " Garbry Crom and great great grandson of
 " Daltan, had Eugenius Fionn and Eu-
 " -genius Buac. From the former O'Kelly, lord
 " of Imania is descended; from the latter
 " O' Madden is sprung, proprietors of Sil-
 " Aunchad, ^{in the County of Galway} and Lismagh at the other side
 " of the Shannon. Aunchad, the son of Eugenius
 " Buac, has given the name of Sil Aunchad to the
 " possessions of his posterity which are situate in the County
 " of Galway opposite Leinster, being divided from it
 " by the River Shannon." Ogygia part III, c. 76.

The following annals of Sil Aunchadha
 are literally translated from the
 Four Masters

Siol-Anmchadha O'Madden's Country.

A.D.

949. Siol-Anmchadha was devastated by Callaghan and the Men of Munster.

1006. Cuennaght, the Son of Dunadha, chief of Siol-Anmchadha, was killed by Morogh, the Son of Brien.

1008. Madadhan, Lord of Siol-Anmchadha was killed by his own Brother.

1021. Cucaille, the Son of a Morcan was slain by the Siol-Anmchadha.

1027. Donogh, the Son of Brian led an Army into Ossory, where his people were defeated, and Gadhra, the Son of Dunathaigh, Lord of Siol-Anmchadha, Donnell, the Son of Senchan, Son of Flaherty Royclanna of Munster, a Macswailin, the Son of Conor, Lord of Corcomroe, the two Sons of Cuilein Son of Conna Tanist and Lord of O'Conaill, the two Sons of Egerly, Lord and Tanist of Eoganaacht, O'can O'huire the Son of Anluain, Son of Kennedy together with many others not mentioned.

1032. The Son of Cuennaght i.e. O'Dunathaigh, Lord of Siol-Anmchadha was slain.

1410/21/15 (LIII)

1050. Clonmacnois was plundered three times in one quarter of a year, once by the Giob. Annachada and twice by the Calraighe, assisted by the Gorrachs (Foxes).

1069. The Son of the Son of Gadhra O'Dunadaigh is, the Lord of Giob-Annachada was killed by O'Maddadhan.

1085. The Conmaicne made a predatory incursion into Giob-Annachada, King Coningim-Hionn, the Son of Ualactain, and carried away innumerable Cattle.

1095. Matodhan O'Maddadhan, Lord of Giob-Annachada, died.

1131 Connell O'Long. Lord of Key-Forgo fell by the Giob. Annachada in Gliath.

~~See Key chained at this year, &c.~~

1141. O'Loughin sent a plundering party into Giob-Annachada who were repulsed and O'Clane na Craibhe killed.

Stoley

1178. Hawley M. Hawley was killed by the Síol-Anmchadha.

1201. Morogh O'Madden, chief of the half of Síol-Anmchadha was wounded in the head by an arrow, and died of the wound.

1207. Dermott O'Madden, Lord of Síol-Anmchadha, died.

1235. Maolden O'Madden, Lord of Síol-Anmchadha died.

1264. A great pillage was committed by the inhabitants of Dealbhna on the Síol-Anmchadha, and the five sons of O'Madden were slain on the occasion.

1347. Cum O'Madden, chief of Síol-Anmchadha, died and Morogh, his son, assumed the chieftainship of Síol-Anmchadha ⁽¹⁾.

1355. Edmund, son of William, who was son of Richard (Burke) was slain by the Síol-Anmchadha.

1403. O. Conor-Don and Morogh Basach, the son of (Donnell, Lord of Sligo) marched into upper Connaught with an army by which they acquired dominion over Síol-Anmchadha. They then proceeded to Claurickard to assist Ulick, the son of Richard (Burke) against the Hy-Annians so that they obtained power over both.

Given

(1) Síol Anmchadha: Anmchad, the son of Eugenius Guac, has given the name of Síol-Anmchadha to the possessions of his posterity (the O'Maddens) which are situated in the C. of Galway, opposite Linsodra, being divided from it by the River Shannon.

1411. Owen, The son of Morogh O'Madden, Lord of Síol-Anmchadha ^{died}.
1413. Cathal, The son of Owen O'Madden Lord of Síol-Anmchadha, died.
1451. Morogh O'Madden, Lord of Síol-Anmchadha, The most powerful man in his own territory, of mightiest arm and best jurisdiction, died.
1475. Morogh, The son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Síol-Anmchadha, died.
1523. Feradhach Boy O'Madden Tanist of Síol-Anmchadha was slain by the Army of O'Carroll.
1545. The son of Mac William of Clansickard (Thomas the heroic the son of Ulick na gceann, who was son of Richard, who was son of Ulick of Lancathagh) made an incursion into Síol-Anmchadha. As soon as the inhabitants perceived him, they pursued him as far as Bealach-Tír-Ithain where he and twenty of the most distinguished of his people were slain by the people of McLaghlin Balbh.
1546. O'Helly and the descendants of Pleasal O'Madden made an incursion into Síol-Anmchadha upon McLaghlin Lord O'Madden. The inhabitants of the country pursued them and made an attack upon ^{them}, but they wheeled round on their pursuers and slew more than forty of them. This territory and Clonsilla lost many men in this battle.

McLaghlin

1549. Melaghlin God O'elladden, Tanist of Tiob-Anmchadha, was slain by Melaghlin Modhardha O'elladden and his Kinsmen in revenge of the death of his father and mother.

1554. Hugh, the Son of Annchay O'elladden Lord of Tiob-Anmchadha died, and John, the Son of Breasal O'elladden assumed his place.

1556. O'elladden (John, the Son of Breasal) Lord of Tiob-Anmchadha was slain by Breasal duff O'elladden upon which two Lores were placed over Tiob-Anmchadha, viz. Breasal Duff and Melaghlin Modhardha.

1557. As soon as the Lord chief Justice heard that the O'Connors of Ophaly were at Meelick he mustered an Army to banish them from it, and conveyed ~~Ship~~ Cannon to Athlone, from thence he transported them in Vessels (Boats or Ships) to Meelick, while he himself led his Army through Bealach an Ghrothaigh and by Lurgan Lumbhaighe. He afterwards took Meelick and Breac Chluain, slew Donogh, the Son of Collett, together with others of the Warders, and then destroyed and ravaged the entire Country. The Sons of Melaghlin Balbh were banished from that Country together with the Rebels (vindicatives). The chief Justice left an English Constable at Meelick (Master Francis) and obtained hostages from the two O'elladdens.

14/6/21/15 (14) viz.

viz: Melaghlin Mo dhavha and Breasal, and other hostages from Mac Coghlan, viz: his son and others, and thus was Síol-Anmchadha conquered. It is not easy to estimate or enumerate all who were destroyed on this occasion - These events took place three weeks before Lammass.

1572. The president of Connacht, Sir Edward Pitten issued a proclamation about the festival of Saint Patrick, commanding all those from Galway to Ligo who acknowledged the authority of the Queen to attend a court in Galway. This proclamation was obeyed by the Earl of Clanrickard and his sons Mlick and John with the chiefs of their people as also the descendants of Richard Oge Burke, and Mac William Chohtair, viz, John Burke, the son of Oliverus, who was son of John, accompanied by all the lower Burkes (i.e. the Burkes of the lower part of Connacht) The Paleapians and their adherents also obeyed this proclamation. Upon their arrival before the president in Galway, the two sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Mlick and John heard it rumoured that some violence was meditated and being terrified they secretly fled from the town. As soon as the President had heard of their disappearance he made

Prisoners

Prisoners of the Chief of Clanrickard and left them in confinement in the Town, while he himself with the Earl (the father of the two already referred to) whom he arrested, proceeded to Athlone, and thence to Dublin, where he left the Earl, and he then returned to Athlone by himself.

As soon as the sons of Earl had received intelligence of this, they ordered the soldiers and hirings of the neighbouring territories to repair to them without delay. The summons was immediately attended to by the McGeenys of Upper and Lower Bonnyght and by the Clan Donnell Galloglach, who had many hundreds of Scots along with them. But before they had time to assemble together the President brought his forces and soldiers with him to Galway, and took with him the ordnance and all the forces of that Town to Achad-na-n-Subhar, the Castle of the sons of Donall O'Haherty. The President was induced to undertake this expedition by Morogh of the battle-axe, the son of Siege O'Haherty and the Castle of Achadh-na-n-Subhar was then in the possession of two of the descendants of Donall O'Haherty. The President after having half destroyed the Town, took full possession of it, and left such portion of it as remained undestroyed to Morogh of

14/c/21/15 (Lvi) The

the battle-axes O'Haherty. He then returned to Galway and passed through Clanrickard and Hy-Clanny to Athlone without coming to Battle or meeting opposition.

As soon as the forces already mentioned had repaired from every quarter to the sons of the Earl They (i.e. the sons of the Earl) and Mac William Burke (John the son of Oliverus) entered into, and confirmed a league with each other, after which they proceeded in the first place to demolish the white-sided Towers and strong Castles of Clanrickard so that they destroyed the military strong holds of the country from the Shannon to Burren, with the exception of a few only. They next plundered the district lying between the Rivers Luck and Shannon, and also the Lea-dha, and pillaged every person who was upon friendly terms with the English or connected with them, ^{even} as far as the Gates of Athlone.

Afterwards keeping the Shannon on the right hand they marched directly eastward to Liabh-Bagma-na-d-tuath, crossed the Gerry of Anghaile, and burned Athleague. They proceeded to burn, lay waste, plunder and ravage every town they came to until they arrived in Westmeath; and among these towns was

was Mullingar, from thence they marched to the Gate of
Athlone and burned that part of the Town wh-
 lay at the Leinster side of the Bridge. They afterwards
 proceeded to Delvin Mac Coughlin and then came
 back to Col-Annachadha, and there was no
 chieftain of any district from the Mountain Co.
 to the River Droghda whom they did not induce
 to join them in their depredations. He destroyed the
 walls of Athenry as also its houses of stone and its
 castle, and injured the Town to such a degree that it
 was difficult to rebuild it for a long time afterwards.
 They passed twice into West Lonsight in despite of
 the inhabitants of Galway and of the English Soldiers
 who had been left there by the President to assist the
 Wardens of the Town; and they slew the Captain of
 these Soldiers at the West of the City. It was also
 against the will of the O'Flahertys that they made these
 two irruptions into the Country; and the exploits appear
 the greater as they had no Road to pass through going or

Mac Conglan, ² Leaskall until they crossed the shoulder
of Gieve Bloom into Hy-bairin.

1602. * * * * * On the 9th night Sullivan and his
people arrived at a wood called Coill Ghinne where they remained
for two nights. Donogh, the son of Carby Mac Egan who
lived ~~in the town~~ in the vicinity of this place commenced
boldly to attack and fire upon Sullivan and his people.

Sullivan advised him to desist, and as he would not he was
at length obliged to kill him. Here finding no Cotts or Depots
in readiness they killed their horses in order to eat and carry
with them their flesh and to form curracks of their hides by joining
them on pliant and elastic ^{giers} things. In these Curracks they
crossed the green waves Shannon at Ath-Coille Ruadha —
without loss or danger, and landed on the other side in
Tiob-Samshadha. From thence they passed on and on
the seventh night arrived at Aughrim-O'Many.

Upon their arrival at this place the tribes and inhabitants
of the neighbouring lands ^{assembled} flocked after and before them, and

14/12/15 (LXVIII) ^{shorted}

shouted out in every direction around them. Among those
 who came up with them on this occasion were the son of the
 Earl of Glammickhard, (Thomas, the son of Mlick, who was
 son of Richard Saxonach) Mac-boghlan (John Age, the son
 of John who was son of Art); O'Madden (Donnell, the son
 of John who was son of Breasal) and his son Anmohach;
 some dexterous men of the O'Kellys, and many others not
 not enumerated with their forces. Sullivan, O'Connor
 Kerry and William Burke (the son of John na ^{Seamar} ~~Seamar~~) and
 their few forces (the entire not amounting fully to three hundred
 in number) were obliged to remain at Dughrim O'Mahony
 to fight, engage, and prove their valor in battle with the
 many hundreds who were oppressing and pursuing them.

VIII.

Moenumagh.

O'Flaherty in Ogygia part III. c. 17 states that Loch riach (now Loughrea) is situated in the Barony of Moenumagh now Clanrickard in the County of Galway, and following him the Abbé Magesoghegan, who had some idea of the extent of Clanrickard, has laid down Moenumagh on his Map of the Dynasties of Connaught as comprising the Baronies of Leitrim, Loughrea, and Dunkellin. But both are decidedly wrong as can be directly proved from the documents above translated; for in the first place Moenumagh was included in Fy-Mony which never extended farther to the west than Seefin and Athenry and therefore Moenumagh which was in it could ^{not} have contained the Barony of Dunkellin which extends westwards to the Bay of Galway; and in the second

14/c 101/15 (LIX) place

place Blannickard comprised six Bar-
nies so that in any point of view
Moenumoy and Blannickard could
not be considered coextensive. Dr
O'Brien in his Irish Dictionary has also
copied this error of O'Flaherty.
We have nothing to prove the extent
of this territory directly, as our
annals, or other historical docu-
ments furnish no list of churches
or other remarkable features si-
tuated in it, but we can form a
tolerably correct idea of its situation
and extent by induction. We learn,
in the first place, from O'Dugan's
topographical poem that the
Gly-Cormaic of Moenumoy possessed
the tract bordering on the Gly-
Fiachrach, and from the Dinseanchus
that Loch riach and Moyode two
well

well known places were within the ³²⁴territory (117) of Moennmach. These facts point out at once whereabouts this territory was situated. We learn also from the Dinnseanchus that this was an extensive territory, for it speaks of four petty Kings or chieftains living in it, two on the northern and two on the southern side

ceirchyl nís bádaip ra mýð. &c.

Now when we discover the eastern boundary of the Country of the Fly-Tiachrach ^{which} with which Moennoy was contemporaneous, and the western boundary of Siol-Aunchadha we shall see with considerable clearness that Moennoy lay between them and comprised the Baronies of Loughrea and Leitrim, which, on the increasing power of the Burkes were made a part of Clanrickard. O'Flaherty should have described Moennoy 14/c/21/15 (EX) rather

rather as a barony in Clannrickard than as Coextempine with that very extensive Earldom, which could not be called a barony as it comprised six baronies. Magoghegan and O'Brien were no authorities on this subject, and should not be honoured with animadversion though quoted by many modern writers as if they were the only oracles of Irish topography.

According to the Dinnsenchus this territory received its name from Moen (the son of Allguba) who was chief Barber to the sons of Milesius, who cleared this plain of wood at so early a period that chronology can scarcely calculate the century.

Hé na beannaí na n-áirí
 na n-áirí na n-áirí
 na n-áirí na n-áirí
 na n-áirí na n-áirí.



He was Barber at the first
who shaved each strong Chin
He was free Chief of the shaving Host
A pleasant Check had this chief Barber
DLC

10/12/15 (LX)

It is amusing to read of barbers shaving ³⁷³ (719)
plains as well as shins. The Irish must
have had barbers, otherwise the story
would have no effect.

We learn from Shane O'Dugan that
the O'Neachtans and O'Mullallys were
the ancient chiefs of this territory which
adjoined the country of the Hy-Flach
Black Riders. Both families are still
numerous enough in the territory, but
it appears from Irish history that
both were removed from it at an early
period, probably by Canor Macenmay the
son of Roderic O'Canor, who seems to
have conquered it and a considerable
portion of South Hy-Canor, from which
he received his cognomen (of Macenmay.)
O'Neachtan was about this period re-
moved to the Trayes in the Barony of
Athlone where his descendant is still
a rich Tory, and O'Mullally to Con-
maicne Shinel Dubhain near Inam

14/2/15 (1811) where

(120.) 3144

where he possessed, according to tradition, 18 ballys of land ~~of land~~ on one of which called Tulnadal he built a castle. The head of this family passed over to France after the battle of Anghrim, and distinguished himself very much in the French army, and tradition says that his son or grandson was created Count Lally Tulnadal. The family is now extinct in the male line, and strange to say a Revd Mr Lally an Englishman and a clergyman of the Church of England is their supposed representative!

The Four Masters have collected very few ancient and less modern historical notices of this territory. The following are all that I can find in the extracts before me.

"Anno Mundi 30501, Drum Betha in Moen-
"-moy is one of the Four three beautiful
hills

"hills about which a contention arose
" between Meher and Heremon, the
" two sons of Mileping."

The only name like it I can now find
in the Territory is Druminaveagh in
the parish of Ballynakill, Bar. Leitrim.

"Anno Christi 581. Sedh, the son of Suibhne
" chief of Maonmagh died.

" 796, Cathamach, the son of Cathal
" Maonmaigh, died.

" 848 Betadach, abbot of Clonmacnoise
" died. He was of the Foy-Cormaic (O'
" Mullallys) ^{poster} of Maonmagh. A poet said
that Cluain would never again see
such an abbot.

" 1067 Feige O'Muiregan, Lord of Teffia was
" killed in Maonmagh by the Munster
" Glanmain.

" 1235 Richard, the son of William Burke
" with the English of Ireland passed thro'
" Maonmagh on their march from Ard-
" -carna to Munster." Quat. Mag.

12/10/21/15 (ex 111)

(122) ^{34/6} Since the 18th century the history of Moenmay will be find incorporated in that of Clancrickard of which it became a part. See Annals of Clancrickard infra.

The following annals of Hy. Many extracted from the Four Masters will convey some idea of its general history. Its modern history must be gleaned from the English Inquisitions and other public documents. For the pedigree of O'Kelly see Extracts for the County of Roscommon.

Ui - Maine

(Uy-Maine).

c42

531. The Battle of blaenloch in Henel Adha was fought by Gíobneann, chief of Uy-Teachrach Aidhne, where Maine, the son of beartall was killed fighting in defence of Uy-Maine in Connacht.

597. Brenain, the son of boirpe, son of Feshin, Lord of Uy-Maine, died.

600. Hugh Boy, chief of Uy-Maine was killed by Conall, the son of Tribbnes on the same day that he killed Hugh Maine.

622. The Battle of Carn Teradhaigh was ^{won} fought by Faibhe Flann over the Connacians, where Conall chief of Uy-Maine, Maddub, Maolduin, Maolruain and Maolbrasail, with many nobles and plebeians besides were killed, and Guaire Aidhne routed from the place of the battle, so that it was of that it was said:

"Thou were killed of the Connacians;
the Aphaumma of the Six.
Maolduin, Maolruain, Maolcalggaigh,
Conall, Maoldub, Maolbrasail."

649. The battle of Aidhear Sheola in bunnacht was fought by Cenfaelad, the Son of Colgan, and by Maonach, the Son of Bairbhinn Chief of Hy-Bruin, on which occasion Marcan, the Son of Tormein Chief of Hy-Maine was slain.

673. Bendgaola, the Son of Blathmac, who was Son of Dermott, after a reign of four years as monarch of Ireland was killed by Fionnachta Medach at the battle of Siccaltra, at Tigh-Na-Maine.*

711. Eachnuach, Chief of Hy-Maine, died.

738. Blutach, the Son of Fiticallach, Lord of Hy-Maine died.

745. Cathal Maenmaigh, Lord of Hy-Maine, died.

750. Flaithniach, the Son of Truitha, Lord of Hy-Maine died.

757. The battle of Beall-Cro was gained by Ciomthainn over Deabhna h-Maine, in which Find, the Son of Airb Lord of Delvin was killed at Tibrid Linn, accompanied by the Daughters of the Delvians, and it is from that circumstance that Lochan Beal-Cro and Tiopraid Linn are so called. For it was
de

* Now probably Uthman in the parish of Donkerron Kerrill in the parish of Diaguen Co. Galway

defending the Thiochait Cet between the Guck and the Shannon against them that the Gymnansians were, because that was the Thiocha Cet of Delvin.

It was of that Battle was said:

- "The wolfish martial battle of Bealach-Cro.
 "Mournful was the expedition of the Delvians thither,
 "Brionthann the warlike and faithful it was who gained,
 "Over the wounded Delvians of Meadat.
 "Finn the son of Airb ^{king} sovereign of Delvin
 "Was thus wounded by keen darts
 "Of the fierce battle he was the chief,
 "Until he was slain at Toppait Finn."

767. Hugh Ailghin, Lord of Hg-Maine was killed.

770. The battle of Achaidh-Sing was fought between the Hg-Brinn and Hg-Maine in which the Gymnansians were defeated.

780. The Grandson of Daimhin, Lord of Hg-Maine died.

782. Conall, the Son of Fidgaile, Lord of Hg-Maine died.

786. Amalgaidh, Lord of Hg-Maine died.

794. Ailill, the Son of Indreacht, Lord of Hg-Maine of Connacht, died.

The
 m/c/21/15 (cxv)

A.D

816. The Battle of Rath Faradh was gained by the chieftains of Hy-Brinin, Dermott, the Son of Tomaltach, and Maolcotaigh, the Son of Logatach, over the Lord of Hy-Maine, Cathal, the Son of Morogh, at Dealbhna Nuadhat, between the Rivers Luck and Shannon, at which place Cathal was slain together with many other nobles.

834. Clonmacnois was violated by Cathal, the Son of Ailill, Lord of Hy-Maine upon the prior, Flann, the Son of Hlathestach of the tribe of Hy-Forgga in Munster, and he slew him ^{on} the Shannon. As restitution for which the rule of seven churches and great gifts were given to Saint Ciaran (ie to the Church of Clonmacnois).

844. Cathal, the Son of Ailill, Lord of Hy-Maine, died.

883. Maolpadraig, Abbot of Clonmacnois, died, he was of the Tribe of Hy-Maine.

904. Mughroin, the Son of Lochachan, Lord of Hy-Maine died.

908. Lochlachan, the Son of Dermott, Lord of Hy-Maine died in holy orders.

918. There was a great slaughter of the Hy-Manians this year at Glean.

A.D.

931. The Battle of Quibbithia was gained by Ambaff Cendcairach (of the Scabby head) from Limerick, on which occasion ^{the} Nobles of Hy-Maine were slain.
936. Morogh, the Son of Tachlacan, Lord of Hy-Maine, died.
960. Morogh, the Son of Hugh, Lord of Hy-Maine in Connaght died.
971. The battle of Ceir. Corainn was fought between Morogh the grandson of Flaherty (surnamed, of the Eagle-Knee) King of Ailich and Cathal, the Son of Seige, King of Connaght, in which Cathal himself was killed, together with Gebendach, the Son of Hugh, Lord of Hy-Maine; Seige the Son of Mortogh Chief of Hy-Diarmata, Morogh, the Son of Flann, Son of Glethneachan, chief of Clann-Morogh, and Seir, the grandson of Flaherty and a very great number beside; and Morogh devastated all Connaght afterwards.
985. Muighes, the Son of Donnell, Lord of Hy-Maine was killed.
1003. A battle was fought between Seige O'Kelly assisted by the Hy-Maicians, and the Hy-Trachrians of Aidhne

assisted by the people of ^{West} ~~West~~ Connacht on which occasion
 Giolla Ceallaigh, the Son of Conoltan O'Brien, Lord of
 Hy-Fiachrach, Connor Mac Ubbain, Ceandula
 Mac Rory and many others were slain. Finn, the
 Son of Marcan Tanist of Hy-Maine was killed in
 the heat of the battle.

1011. Ailid, the Son of Geibendagh, Roydamna of Hy-Maine
 died.

1013. Feig O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine was killed in the
 battle of Clontarf.

1014. Maolion, the Son of the Lord of Hy-Maine was killed
 at Inbhar Arnum by the Men of Teffia.

1015. Geibendach, the Son of Hugh, Lord of Hy-Maine,
 was killed by the Hy-Manians themselves.

1018. O'Geibennaigh, the grandson of Gevenach, Tanist
 of Hy-Maine was killed.

1019. Donnell, the Son of Muireadhach, Lord of Hy-Maine
 was killed.

1030. Connor, the Son of Feig O'Kelly, ^{Lord of Hy-Maine} was killed by the
Teffians.

c. 49.

1037. Bernacan Gatt was killed by O'Hannagan i.e. Sitheo, of the tribe of Hy-Maine.

1048. The Roydamnas (heirs apparent) of Hy-Maine made a predatory incursion into Delvin, where all the royal chieftains were killed, viz. O'Mahonand, O'Hannagan, O'Clery & O'Leige, together with Mac Bradaachan the Roydamna of Delvin.

1065. Clonmacnois was plundered by the Connaughtians and the Hy-Mainians.

The following were the chiefs on that occasion, viz. Hugh, the Son of Neale O'Rourke and Dermott the Son of Leige O'Kelly Lord of Hy-Maine. Clonfert was plundered by the same party on the following day. O'Conor (Hugh) arrived to meet them, and he defeated them through the Miracle of God, of Tieran, and of Brenan whose Churches they had plundered: and he followed up the slaughter on them, so that they were compelled to abandon their vessels, together with the Ship which they had carried from the Western Ocean across the middle of Connaught to the Shannon to Hugh.

14/c/21/15 (LXVII)

C.A.D.

1074 Donogh O'Kelly, Lord of Soy-chaine was killed by his own Brathain Feige, the son of Conor O'Kelly in Sais-Locha.
- Carlain.

1114. Torlogh O'Connor banished Donnell O'Connor his brother into Munster, Donnell was afterwards captured by the Syrmarians and delivered into the hands of Torlogh.

1135. Morogh O'Melaghlin King of Tara placed his fleet on the Shannon and on Loughree and the Sial-Muireadhagh with their King i.e. Conor, the son of Torlogh and the Syrmarians with their Lord (i.e. Feige O'Kelly) until both left hostages.

1142. Conor, the son of Torlogh, and the Syrmarians plundered Kenel-Toggo and carried away cows innumerable.

1147. The victory of Athlone was gained over Donnell, the son of Torlogh O'Connor and the Syrmarians, by the men of Teffia, on which occasion the grandson of Amclaff O'Hlinn with many others were slain
Mugh

AD.

1180. A Battle was fought between Connor Moinmoy, the son of Rodrick O'Connor and Connor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, in which were slain Connor O'Kelly, his son Teige, his Brother Dermott, Macseachlainn the son of Dermott O'Kelly, and Teige, the son of Teige O'Connor.

1186. Morogh, the son of Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine was slain by Connor Moinmoy.

1187. Giolla-Josa (Gelasius) the son of Oilell O'Brien Seach-Abb of Hy-Maine, a Historian, Scribe and Poet, died.

1224. Macseachlainn, the son of Teige O'Kelly Lord of Hy-Maine died.

1225. A house was attacked and taken upon the son of Teige O'Kelly, (Lord of Hy-Maine) and upon Ardgal his brother by the sons of Teige O'Kelly, and both were burned.

1235. See Connaicne Mara at this year, P, 62.

1250. Felim O'Connor came from the North with a numerous Army which he led from Tirone: he marched to Breifny and thence to the Leathas. Connor, the son of Tiernan, accompanied him thence into Hy-Maine and expelled Forlogh from Connacht who went over to the English again. Then Felim collected all the moveable property of Connacht and proceeded with it

a cusp Siabh Seaghsa, but the English dispatched messengers after him, and a peace being concluded between them his Kingdom was again restored to Felim.

1267. A predatory incursion was made by Mac William against O'Connor; so that he and his army plundered Hy-Maine and Clann-Uadach.

1268. Connor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, died.

1295. Donall O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, one of the most judicious advisors of his time died in the habit of a Monk, and was interred in the monastery of Knockmoy.

1307. The greater portion of the English of Roscommon were slain at Ath-easgrach-buan by Donogh Muimhneach O'Kelly Lord of Hy-Maine, where Philip Muinder (Montjoy) John Muinder and Maive Giree (Matthew Drew) and many others whose names are not mentioned were slain, and Dermott Gall MacDermott, Cormac Mac-beithirnaigh of Roscommon were taken prisoners, but afterwards set at liberty. They afterwards made peace: the cause of this enmity was the burning of the Town by Edmond Butler (the Deputy of Ireland) M. G. Donogh O'Kelly
after

after having performed these exploits died, and his death was not the death of a Coward but the death of a Man of prowess and valour, a bestower of jewels and Riches.

1316. Felim O'Connor and the Chieftains of Connacht mustered a very great army. Among those chieftains were the following, viz: Donogh O'Brien with the Chief of Ulster; O'Dellaghlin, King of Meath, Ulgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; O'Ferrall, Lord of Annally, Feige O'Kelly Lord of Hy-Maine; Magnus, the Son of Donall O'Connor Tanist of Connacht; Art O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; and Brian O'Dowd, Lord of Tengeragh. They all marched to Ath-na-riogh (Athens). To oppose these the English of West Connacht mustered their forces viz: William Burke, the Baron Mac Ferrais (Birmingham) Lord of Athenny, and the greater part of the English of Leath-Chuinn. A fierce and spirited engagement took place between them, but in the end after great display of bravery on both sides, the Irish were defeated.

1322. Gilbert O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, died.

1327 Gormlaith, the Daughter of Mac Dermott and wife of Magnus, the Son of Donall O'Connor (who was for some time Tanist of Connacht) and afterwards the wife of Connor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine and afterwards again the wife of Fergale O'Hara,
14/c (21/15 (LXIX) Lord

Lord of Leyney, died after having achieved the victory of penance.

1329. Cathal, the Son of Hugh, who was son of Queen Connor was forcibly expelled from the ^{Forges} Treas ~~Tha~~ (wars) and from Hy-Maine by order of Walter de Burgo to the O'Kellys and the other tribes of Hy-Maine.

1339. Roderick O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine was slain by Cathal, the Son of Hugh O'Connor on his return from the House of Connor to his own Residence.

1340. A War broke out between the Hy-Manians, viz. between Feige, the Son of Feige O'Kelly (to whom Torlogh O'Connor King of Connaught had given the Chieftainship of Hy-Maine) and William, the Son of Donogh Muimhneach O'Kelly. William was banished from Hy-Maine, but although he quitted the Country he was pursued by Feige O'Kelly with his brothers and adherents, but as soon as they had reached a place advantageously situated for fighting William and his people turned round upon them, and a fierce battle was fought in which Donogh, the Son of Hugh O'Kelly was killed, and Feige O'Kelly, after having been wounded was ^{taken}

taken prisoner: he afterwards died of his wounds.

1343. A great victory was achieved by the Birminghams and the Claurickards over the Hymans. Eleven of the Nobles of Hym-Maine together with Connor Carbhach O'Kelly were slain in the conflict.

1353. The Monastery of Kilconnell, in the Diocese of Clonfert in Connacht, was founded for Franciscan Friars by William O'Kelly, Lord of Hym-Maine.

1364. Donall, the Son of Roderic O'Kelly, heir apparent of Hym-Maine, died.

1366. A great War broke out between the English of Connacht, viz. Mac William Burke, and Mac Maurice (Fitzgerald). The Clann-Maurice were banished from his the Country of the latter ~~of the latter~~ by Mac William, and Mac Maurice fled for protection to the Clann Richards. Mac William, Hugh O'Connor, King of Connacht, and William O'Kelly, Lord of Hym-Maine marched with an army to Upper Connacht against the Clann Richards where they remained nearly three months engaged in mutual hostilities until at last

Mac

14/C/21/15(LXX)

Mac William subdued the Clannricbard in consequence of which their hostages were delivered up to him and he returned to his Country in triumph.

1368. William, the Son of Donogh Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-ellaine was taken prisoner by O'elladden and by ^{mac mrc Eoghán} the Grandson of Owen (i.e. chief of Coshmacgore) On the same day Donale, the Son of Connor O'Kelly, and Aidgal ogy O'Concennan ^(Concannon) were slain by O'elladden.

1371. Mac Ferrais (Birmingham) was taken prisoner by O'Kelly and the Hy-Manians, and Richard, his son and heir was killed.

1372. John More O'Dugan, a learned Historian and Ollave of Hy-ellaine, died at Rinn-duin, among the monks of whom the Baptists having first received the Sacraments of extreme unction and penance.

1374. Theobald Burke, the heir of Mac-William, was slain by the Hy-Manians.

1375. A War broke out between Roderic O'Connor King of Conaught and Maelseaghtin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-ellaine, in which O'Connor subdued the Hy-Manians.

1377. Roderic O'Connor defeated Mac William Burke, and Melaglin O'Kelly Lord of Hy-Maine at Roscommon. In the conflict was slain Richard Burke brother of Mac William, Donall the Son of Cathal oge O'Connor, Feige the Son of Feige O'Kelly, O'Maindin (^{Mannion} ~~Manning~~) Chief of Sodain, Mac Dowder, Gallowagh and many others. (Paul Mannion of Inam is the present chief of the name, Lord)

1379. Richard O'Dugan died. He was the intended Ollave of Hy-Many.

1381. William, the Son of Donogh McUimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, the most illustrious, famous and renowned of his tribe - the Man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to the clergy of Ireland, and who had paid them their full demands, died a venerably aged Man, after having performed penance, and Macseasklin, his son, assumed his place.

1385. O'Connor Roe, Mac Dermott, the Clann-Muircheartaigh and the Chiefs of Connaught, marched with a very great Army into Hy-Maine, and burned the Town of the Son of Edmond O'Kelly. On this occasion William Boy O'Naughtan was slain.

1392. O'Connor Don, joined by the greater part of the Chiefs of Connaught, marched with a great Army into Hy-Maine and burned

14/c/21/15 (LXXI) and

and devastated the whole territory; O'Conor Roe pursued them and Cathal, the Son of Hugh O'Rourke, who was in the rear of O'Conor Don's army was, after the loss of many of his people, taken prisoner by O'Conor Roe.

1393. Brian, the Son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Maine, died.

1395. Roderick O'Kelly, heir apparent to the Lordship of Hy-Maine, died.

1401. Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, a truly hospitable and humane Man, died. and Connor an Abbot, his Son, assumed the Lordship after him.

1403. Connor Anabaidh, the Son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, the Serpent of his tribe and of all the Irish people, died, after having received the Sacraments of Extreme Unction and Penance, and was interred in the Monastery of St John the Baptist in Hy-Maine.

1410. Feige, the Son of Melaghlin, who was Son of William, who was Son of Conogh Muimhineach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, a charitable and humane Nobleman, died after obtaining the victory of penance.

1413. Colla, The Son of Seige O'Kelly, heir apparent to The Lordship of Hy-Maine, died.

1424. Donogh, Son of Melaghtin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, was slain by an arrow while interposing to quell a riot among his own people.

1429. Maelseaghtin, The Son of Connor Anabaidh O'Kelly, who was the Son of The Lord of Hy-Maine, was slain with one cast of a Savelin by John Cam O'Feige, one of Obmor's people.

1451. A great war broke out among the Hy-Manians. O'Connon Don went to protect O'Kelly, and gave up his son and two other hostages to him, as pledges for the perpetual payment of twenty marks, viz fourteen marks for Fearann-na-tithe which the Hy-Maneans had purchased from Tarlogh age previous to that time, and Hugh O'Connon gave this in — and six marks due by Maighorghgam in this war; — and by these means he defended O'Kelly.

1464. Breasal, The Son of Donogh O'Kelly, and Melaghtin The Son of William O'Kelly who were engaged in a contest with each other concerning The Lordship of Hy-Maine, both died within

The one week at the end of April. When Mclaghlin's servant came to see Breasal in his mortal sickness, Breasal said: "I shall meet Mclaghlin in the presence of the Lord of ["]both at the end of a week;" and both did attend that meeting.

1467. Hugh, the son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Heg-chaine died, and was interred at Ahlone, and Hugh na-Boile (of the wood), the son of William O'Kelly, assumed his place.

1468. Felim Fionn took great spoils from O'Conor Don, and carried them with him into Moylung. He also took great spoils from Heg-chaine, from the descendants of Felim Cleirach, and other booty from Muinter Birn (the O'Beirns) to Hill-Athrachta whither he went to oppose Richard Burke and his forces.

He preserved his Army in a collected mass for a week, maintaining them upon his own provisions only, and would have kept them longer if they had chosen to remain with him. He carried off another great booty from Lairnigh Mac Ceithernigh, and on the same day slew the grandson of Hugh Caosh O'Conor; but Edmund Mac William rose up against him at Imaire Uarain with

60 Gallowglasses, sixty Kerns, and the Horse Gages of his own territory. Many were wounded between them, and Selim was deprived of the Spoil as well as of his Horses.

1469. Hugh, the Son of William O'Kelly, Lord of Soy-Maine, the most eminent man in Ireland for Hospitality, and one who had never refused the countenance of Man, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donogh O'Kelly, viz by the Sons of Breasal and of Feige, the Son of Donogh, on Grove Monday, the second day before the Festival of St. Berach; and two O'Kellys were then called by his name, viz. William, the Son of Hugh, who was Son of Brian, and Feige Caech, the Son of William O'Kelly.

1472. Mac William Burke marched with an Army into Soy-Maine, to assist Feige Caech O'Kelly; but after having subdued the Soy-Mainians from the Fresh eastward, and obtained hostages from them, he at last sustained a great loss, for 26 of his people fled privately from his Army, among whom were the Sons of Mac Walter Burke, the Sons of Maurice, the Son of Mac Jordan, the Son of Mac-an-^{Stamton} Mhilibath &c. The Mainians (i.e. the O'Kellys) captured or slew all these,

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excepting only Mac Jordan who effected his escape through the strength of his arm though severely wounded. Mac William returned sorrowfully home.

1475. + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

It was on the same day that O'Donnell gained the battle of Buile-locha-luatha, where the son of Mac adwley and many others were slain. O'Donnell remained encamped for some time there, the next day proceeded with his Army towards the Shannon. The O'Kellys who accompanied them on this expedition collected all the vessels (i.e. Ships & Boats) they could find in the neighbourhood, and in these O'Donnell and his Army crossed the Shannon into Hwy-Maine, where he remained until he had recruited himself after his long expedition. He then proceeded through Claurickard Commaicne-Cuile and Clan-Castellae, and marched back again through Macchaire-Chounacht, from whence he returned to his own Country.

1484. Donogh O'Kelly, Tanist of Hwy-Maine, died after a long sickness.

Ulick

A.D.

1485. Mlick Buske, Lord of Blannickard, and heir of the Earl of Ulster, a general Patron of the learned of Ireland, died, and his Son, also called Mlick, assumed his place. This Mlick led an Army into Meachaire chonnaicht, and into Sory-Maine and burned and destroyed Corn and Towns, and among other things burned and demolished the Castle and Prison of Tulisk.

1487. William, the Son of Hugh, who was Son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Sory-Maine was treacherously taken prisoner by his own Kinsmen and afterwards died in chains, upon which two Lords were set up in his place, viz Melaghlin, the Son of Hugh, who was Son of Brian, and Donagh, the Son of Breasal O'Kelly.

1489. War was waged against O'Connor by Roderick, the Son of Felim, by the descendants of Feige Oge and of Feige Roe, and also by the descendants of Roderick Mac Dermott. They made a combined attack on him at schol-an-choillie, where they struck and knocked down Cathal Roe O'Connor, and triumphantly rescued their own Cavalry, but O'Connor himself with his Cavalry and Gallowglaffes came up with them

and despoiled them of some booty which they had taken from his Creaghts, he then pursued them to Tulsk where he slew Donogh Cleivach, the son of Feige Mac Dermott. O'Conor's own Gallowglasse however acted a treacherous part, turned against him, defeated him (and the loyal part of his army), and slew Connor Bry Mac Cormac, with many others, they also deprived him of a party of his Creaghts, and then departed in exultation! O'Conor and his loyal Troops comported themselves with becoming bravery, and conducted their Creaghts into Hy-Maine.

1490. O'Conor committed a predatory outrage in Hy-Maine at Turlach-na-m-Brughach upon ~~which the Son of~~ Roderick the Son of Turlagh.

1499. Hugh O'Conor was expelled from his Country by M^r Dermott and driven westwards across the Shannon by consent of the Siol-Muireadhaigh. Mac William Burke was prevailed on to come to his assistance by O'Conor and the Sons of William O'Kelly. The Castle of Athleague was taken by him and given up to the Sons of William O'Kelly. He took
Conor

Conor O'Kelly, the second Lord of Sly-Maine prisoner in it, and delivered ^{him} together with the hostages of Sly-Maine up to Melaghlin, the son of Feige, who was son of Donogh who thereupon assumed the Lordship of Sly-Maine.

1513. Feige, the Son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Sly-Maine died.

1536. Donall, the Son of Donogh O'Kelly, a select Captain and Tanist of Sly-Maine from Caraidh to Lyrian; and Egmohan, the son of Melaghlin, who was son of Donogh, his Nephew, were both treacherously slain by Melaghlin, the Son of William, who was son of Melaghlin O'Kelly in the Faig ~~House~~ of Athlone, by order of the Sons of O'Donnell's own brother, viz. the Sons of Feige, who was son of Donogh O'Kelly.

1562. O'Rourke (Brian Ballach, the Son of Owen, who was son of Tiernan, who was son of Feige, who was son of Tiernan (more) the Senior of Tib-Feargna, and of the tribe of Hugh Finn, a man whose Vassals, Supporters, Merchants and other tributaries had extended from ~~the~~ ^{Gallow} ~~for~~ in the territory of Sly-Maine to the Fertile and in Salmon-abounding Droghda on the boundary of the far famed province of Ulster, and

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[This is wrong Loc]
and from Granard to Tiffin.

1572. See Lios-Annachadha at this year, &

1580. O'Rourke mustered an Army in the Month of Novr,
and overrunning the district between the Rivers Suck and
Shannon, burned and plundered the Headra and a great
portion of Hy-Marry.

He made another incursion into Hy-Marry
in the Month of December, dreadfully desolated the Country
and slew half a band of the Soldiers of Sir Nicholas
Chalby at Lios-da-lon. On this occasion O'Rourke
was assisted by a party of the O'Connors.

1593. Feige, the Son of William O'Kelly from Calath in
Hy-Marry, died. His death was a cause of great
lamentation in Hy-Marry.

1600 When O'Donnell and his Ulster forces had joined the Connacians at Ballymont, he marched then through Carran, through the middle of Moy-ai-an-ghinn-bhean-naigh, through Glann-Connhaigh, through Slu-Mann, and the level part of Glannickard without giving battle or sustaining the slightest injury until he pitched his camp in the west of Glannickard in the patrimony of Redmond (Burke) on the Evening of Saturday.

1601. The Sons of John na Seanar who was son of Richard Saxonach, happened to be encamped during the first day of the month of January in O'Heagha's Country in Slu-Cairin. Spies and Scouts were sent out by the Nobles of the Butlers to reconnoitre them, and discover ^{whether} an advantageous attack could be made upon them. To give this matter due deliberation Sir Walter, the Son of John, who was son of James Butlers, and Mac Pierce (James, the Son of Edmond, who was son of Pierce) and some of the Nobles of the two Counties, Kilkenny and Lisseyary (after the report of the spies) met on a certain night at an appointed place, and the result of their conference was a determination to attack the Connacht Camp at day break next morning.

146/21/15 (Lxxvi) ^{Am}

An unusual accident occurred in the Camp of the Burkes, for, by a most fatal oversight, they neglected to place sentinels on the watch so that their enemies finding them unguarded rushed into the midst of them and left them lying mangled and slaughtered, gashed & bloodstained corpses throughout their tents and booths. On this occasion was slain O'Shaughnessy, John, the son of Gilduff, who was son of Dermott, who was son of William, who had been banished from his patrimony, as indeed had been all those plunderers who were in confederacy with the sons of John Burke. John age, the son of John Burke was taken prisoner and conveyed to Kilkenny, where he was placed in confinement. Redmond Burke and William with some of their people escaped from this massacre, and went into Ely. After remaining a short time there they passed into Ulster leaving the cattle which they had hitherto possessed in East Munster under a very slender guard. On their arrival in the territory of the North, i.e. of O'Neill and O'Donnell, Redmond proceeded to hire
 sol

soldiers to march into Clanrickard, and having at length collected a sufficient number he led them during the first days of Spring across the Erne and passed along the borders of Breifny O'Rourke through the Counties of Sligo and Roscommon and across the River Lick into Clann-Counhaigh. ^(Redmond) He made a prisoner of the Lord of this latter territory, viz. M^c David (Fiach, the Son of Hobart Boy, who was son of William, who was son of Thomas) and afterwards proceeded to Heath-an-Chalaigh, in the upper part of Hy-Clarry, in the County of Galway. When the Earl of Clanrickard ^(Redmond) (Mick Burke) had heard of his proceedings he went to the eastern extremity of his Country to await and watch him, but notwithstanding all his vigilance Redmond passed by him into Clanrickard on the 13th of the month of March without being heard or noticed by him and proceeded onwards to the territory of Kinel-Feichin to the South of the Barony of Leitrim in the County of Galway. At the break of day on the following morning, Redmond sent forth marauding parties through every townland of that territory, from Magh-glass to Brannog-Meg-Enaimhin and from Coile-Chreac to ^{the}

the mountain, and before the noon of that day he had made himself master of all the property and moveable effects of that territory. Shortly afterwards he went to reside in the woods situated in the upper part of that territory and for four or five days wandered about from place to place plundering his Neighbours and fortifying his Camp, until the Earl of Clanrickard accompanied by all the troops he had been able to muster in the territory arrived and pitched his Camp at the monastery of ~~the~~ Kend-Geichin. Thus they (i.e. the Earl and Redmond) remained for four or five days (during which time some persons of low rank were slain on both sides,) until Teige, the Son of Brian na mutha, who was son of Brian Ballach, who was son of Queen O'Rourke arrived with a number of bold and well armed troops to assist Redmond. When the Earl perceived that these two parties were united against him, he left his camp and passed into Clanrickard. The others pursued him as far as Loughreagh; and because the Earl and his people effected their escape from them on this occasion, they traversed, plundered and burned the country

Bygone

Country from Lectrim to Ardr-Maoldubhain, and as far
as the Gate of Headam in the west of Kinel-Aodha.
When Redmond arrived with his bands on the frontier of
Thomond, he pitched his Camp at the western side of
Lough Cebra, where he was joined by a Nobleman of the
Dalcaisians, Feige, (The Son of Torlogh, who was Son of Connall, who
was Son of Connor) O'Brien, who had adopted this step in
compliance with the advice and solicitations of bad
and foolish Men, and without consulting or taking
Counsel of his father or the Earl of Clauriskard who
was his Kinsman and friend. Here he entered into a confederacy
with the sons of John Burke, and in the course of three days
afterwards requested them to accompany him on an excursion
into some part of Thomond. This request was not refused,
for he was accompanied by some of the chiefs from the Camp
with their kerns. Among these chiefs were William the
son of John Burke, and the grandson of the Mac William
Og Walter, the son of William, who was son of David, who
was son of Edmond, who was son of Ulick. On leaving
the Camp they passed along the borders of Kinel-Aodha,

and Echtghe and Hinel-Dunghaile and sent forth
marauding parties on both sides of The River Lergus.

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A great number of The Queen's people came from various
places to assist the Earl of Clanrickard. Among others
eight or nine companies of Soldiers were sent from the
President of the two provinces of Munster, The Earl's own son
also, who had been for some time before along with the
Lord Chief Justice joined him with a number of foreign Youth,
and the Deputy of the Governor of the Province of Connaught
repaid to his aid with a body of troops from Galway.
As soon as the Sons of John Burke had heard of this muster,
they marched back east of The Mountain until they reached
the fastnesses in the territory of Hinel-Dechin where
they remained in their former tents. They had not been
long here when the Son of the Earl, viz. the Baron of Dun-
Guillin (Dunkellin) and Sir Thomas Burke, and as many
of his sons as were capable of bearing Arms arrived in
the territory in pursuit of them at the head of a very
numerous force and pitched a splendid and extensive
Camp in the very middle of the territory. the

The Earl of Blanchard himself was not in this camp, for he had fallen severely ^{ill} of an acute disease on the week before, so that he was not able to undertake an expedition.

When the Deputy of the Governor of Connaught and the Baron of Quin-Cuillin had received intelligence that Seige O'Brien was severely wounded in the Camp of Redmond Burke, they sent him a protection in the Queen's Name upon which he went to them and the Baron sent an escort with him to Lestrin, one of the Earl's Castles. But he did not long survive his arrival there, for he died immediately afterwards and was interred successively at Loughreagh and Athenry in the same week. + + + + +

As to the Camps in the territory of Kinel-Teechin, they remained face to face reconnoitering each other daily from the festival of St. Patrick to the end of the Month of April, when the Sons of John Burke whose stores of flour and other provisions had now become scarce and were almost exhausted quitted the territory. After their departure they plundered O'Madden (Donall, the Son of John, who was Son of Breasal) and then proceeded across the Shak. In the mean time the Sons of the Earl continued in pursuit of them and

and many persons were slain between both parties.

The Son of John Burke then went to Ticonnelt to O'Donnell, and the Sons of the Earl returned to their own Country and houses, and upon their return they found their Father on the point of Death. After making his will and bidding farewell to his earthly Friends and concluding his worldly covenants, the Earl (Mlick, the Son of Richard, who was Son of Mlick na gceann) died, in the Month of May at Loughreagh, and was interred at Atherry with great honour. His death was one of the lamentable occurrences of the time in Ireland. He was a mighty and justly-judging Lord, of a mild and august Countenance as becoming a chief, affable in conversation, gentle towards his friends, fierce to his neighbouring enemies, and impartial in all his decisions, and a man who had never been known to act a feeble or imbecile part on the field of dangers from the period when he had first taken up arms to the day of his death. His Son Richard was appointed to his place. ~~To commemorate the year of the Earl's death the following quatrain was composed by~~

Lia

XI.

Hy Fiachrach Aidhne.

The extent of this celebrated territory has never yet been pointed out by any of our topographical writers. O'Flaherty has pronounced it coextensive with the barony of Kiltartan though there is a passage in his own *Ogygia* to shew that it must have been much more extensive. Thus part III, c. 57 he places Turlach Airt lying between Moyneela and Kilcornan in the territory of Aidhne, which, if it be correct, shews that Aidhne extended northwards as far as the River of Clarin Bridge. But we have many other evidences to shew that the territory of Aidhne extended northwards as far as Clarin Bridge and the peninsula of Meadhrighe. It is however unnecessary to sum up evidences, as it has been already proved that O'Flaherty's country extended southwards,

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as far as Clarin Bridge and included all the peninsula of Meadhraigh. Let one authority therefore be received as sufficient to prove this point directly. In a very ancient historical tale called Tain Bo Regomán, the ford of Ath Clath Meadhraigh, now Clarin Bridge is placed in the district of Crioch noc Beathra in the north of Fhy-Fiachrach Aidhne, and the truth of this is proved by O'Dugan, who makes oga Beathrach a cantred in Fhy-Fiachrach Aidhne belonging to the family of ellac Fiachrach.

Dor cumlad Connáda ma Ailill 7 meób 7 fergus 7 lorngear Ulad do áit brúin do cobair a muintir. Do rígenret imorra mte Ailill co léic clátha do ríach 7 do d'ruigen i m-beól ind átha ppí Regomán co n-a muintir co ná rochtadair dul darr in áth co tanc Ailill co na pluaig comid de áta áth clath meadparat 1 d-crich noc beathra 1 tuarpsit h na práchrach Aíone.

ell. Trin. Col. B. 2. 16, p. 646.

"Then Connacians ^{from north} around Ailill and Meane, and Fergus with the Ullsterian exiles proceeded to Ath Brúin to assist their people. The sons of Ailill had ^{previously} made ^{mouth of} of white and black thorn trees in the ^{mouth of} the ford against Regoman and his people so that they were not able to cross the ford until Ailill arrived with his forces. From this circumstance, that ford situated in Crioch oc Beathra in the north of Fhy-Fiachrach Aidhne received the name of Ath Clath Meadhraigh"

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*Shane O'Dugan speaks of etidhne as follows
in his topographical poem.*

Druideam le h-áine na neach
le nuairle is le neineach
leanom a mósá nach gáin
beanom se riol na puorclann.
luaróeam áine ar feidm gáin áet
fásáim fineadú Chonnaet
Gonpáidem a máite áinúch
Iompáidem pláite o' b'fráchnúch.
clann mic gíolla ceallais caró
Uí Eisdin na neach reangbláiré
Díon a nuairle ar a namúiré
Do riol gúaire glanabparó
Máir an féindeas rap fleadóach
Uí éleirg is dá ngenelach.
ar cenel chindgarina glóin
Uí dybgiolla is dá nduchog
mez fráchnúch ar eátnúch rluin
ar ogaib beátrúch báppitruim
ar chenel Sétina na plát
Siol cáthain cproda a scompác
leó carba a dora is ra tuile
O' magna ar clár Caonpáide.

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Da piš ceneósl doóá an^{an}
O' Seachnárúg na reachnam
Ar drob O' Cárail na zcháp
Min a achard 'ra úpphláb.

Translation

Let us approach Sidhne of the steeds
Their nobles and hospitality
Let us ^{follow} trace its Kings, who are not ^{few} scarce
Let us touch on the ^{seed} race of ^{the} nobles.
Let us mention Sidhne - ^{exception} duty without condition
Let us leave the tribes of Canaught.
Let us sweetly sing their nobles
Let us mention the chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach. (a)
The Mac Gillakellys, the pure
The O'Keyns of beautiful slender steeds
Whose pride is defended by their arms (b)
Of the race of Gnaire of fair ^{Elanabnards} brows. (c)
Good the hero and festive
O'clery, who is of their ^{tribe} race.
Over the fair Kinel-Kingawna
Ruile O'Duibh-ghiolle, who is of their country.

Mag Fiachrach of famous name
 Rules o'er the heavy-haired youths of Beatha
 over Kinel-Setna of road ^{osarb beathach (d)}
 Rules O'hahan, brave their battle ^{conflict}
 They possess the profits of the shore and ^{clear} ~~place~~ (e)
 O' Moyna over the plain of Kaenry.
 Two kings o'er Kinel aodha, the noble,
 O' Shaghnessy, whom we do not avoid (f)
 And O'hall of the clergy
 Smooth his fields and fertile ^{air i' l'rab} mountain (g)

- (a) This is a most ridiculous repetition of the same idea!
- (b) Dion an-uaille ap a mapmairb. This is the true aristocracy!
- (c) Guaire was King of Connaught in the seventh century, and so hospitable and generous that he almost became the god of hospitality among the Bards. He was indeed, as much so as Brighid, the daughter of Dagda was their muse.
- (d) This territory was in the north of Hy-Fiachrach. Clann Bridge is in it
 14/12/16 (XXII)

(69) 4/4
(e) Their cantred then was about Sun Quay. They seem to have had an exclusive right to the fisheries of the territory and to all the valuable things cast ashore.

(f) O'Seácnarúg na seácnam. This is a play upon the name Seácnarúch which seems to signify one that shuns or avoids, being apparently formed from the verb Seácnam.

(g) ^{min a ácais pa úphab} Kinallea comprises a part of the mountain Echtgha. We do not agree with O'Dugan that the fields and mountain of Kinel hedha na h. Echtgha are at all smooth; for we never saw a surface so craggy, rocky, stony, rugged uneven! Perhaps the Bard was joking! Why has he not told us a word about the scenery of Lough Cutra and the Devil's Punch Bowl?

After the Burkes had formed the territory of
 Clannickard the O'Learys were driven out
 of Hy-Fiachrach Sidhne into Tirawley
 and Erris in Mayo, from which some of
 them passed to Tircannell. See my
 letter from Westport on the history of
 the O'Learys. The O'Shaughnessys and
 O'Heynes however retained a considera-
 ble portion of it but dependant on
 Mary William ~~oughter~~ afterwards
 the Earl of Clannickard to whom they
 paid chief rent. O'Heynes country
 was called Gaill O'Fiachrach, i.e.
 the wood of Hy-Fiachrach and
 O'Shaughnessy's Kinel-keeda na
 h-Echtghe, i.e. the tribe of Kadh
 of Shiabh Echtghe from its cam-
 -prising a part of that mountain.
 Both names are still vividly remem-
 -bered in the country and the extent
 of both territories known. The former

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comprises the parishes of Killinny, Killeenawarry and Doonny, and the latter, the eastern portion of the barony of Kiltartan.

It appears from an Inquisition taken in the year 1608 that the Barony of Kiltartan, in that document called Kiltaraght, contained three territories, called Kinelea, Craight Redmond, and Killoveyeragh, which are defined as followp.

" By virtue of a Commission &c. we have enquired
" by the oaths of honest men &c. who say that the
" Barony of Kiltaraght, in the County of Galway was
" esteemed to be 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarters, that is to say, ^{mead Redm} Kynmaley
" otherwise O'Shaghnes' ~~country~~ ^{country}, 105 quarters,
" ^{mead Redmund} Craight Redmond 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarters and ^{call O'Brienach} Killoveyeragh,
" otherwise O'Hein's country, 45 quarters. The said ter-
" ritory of ^{mead agda} Kynmaley belonging to the heirs of Sir
" Dorby O'Shaghnes, by this survey including the ^{space} ~~six~~
" quarters of Killmacowgh, and the four quarters of
" Killineappaghfarrell, doth consist of seven thou-
" sand eight hundred and three score acres of land,
" being three score and fyve quarters and a half,
" each quarter 120 acres.

That

"That Ormeau-Redmond doth consist of 8520
 "acres which reduced maketh three score eleven
 "quarters. coll O'Griacach

"That Killoveragh, otherwise ^{Kein's} O'Heynes contry
 "doth consist of 8640 acres which maketh
 "three score and twelve quarters.

"That Kiltaragh was not equally rated at
 "the establishing the late ^{small} composition, for
 "that the quarters of Kinnalee are of far
 "lesser measure than most of the quarters
 "of Ormeau-Redmond whereof they find
 "the ^{two} quarters of Ballynekilly do consist of
 "547 acres being never before reputed for any
 "more than two quarters; that the two quarters
 "of Castlebar ^{boy?} in Mac Redmond's Contry
 "do consist of 275 acres; and, of Killoveragh
 "the two quarters of Downysee do consist of
 "three hundred acres. That in Kinnalee ^{see} the
 "two quarters of Ballyneburysagh do consist
 "of no more than 149¹/₂ acres, and the two

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"quarters of Ballinduffe 126 acres. The quarters of
" land of the Crosse 31 acres. That there are
" also some small quarters of Brought-
" -Redmond viz the seven quarters of
" Ballyely 384 acres, and the quarter and
" half of Captletown 128 acres."

From the foregoing evidences it appears
very clearly that the country of the
Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne was exactly coex-
tensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh -
a fact which we ^{can also} learn from the life of
St. Colman Mac Duach, which states that
that Saint became the patron of all
the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne.

The following annals of Hy-Fiachrach
Aidhne extracted from the Four Masters
will give us some idea of the contending
families of this territory

Magh n Aidhne Co Galway

An. Munda. 3727. Eochaidh Macbharlagas, monarch of Ireland died, after a reign of twenty years. In his reign Magh n Aidhne was cleared of ^{woods} timber.

3872. In the fifth year of his reign over Ireland, the monarch Muineamhoir died of a plague in Magh Aidhne.

The identity of Aidhne with the Diocese of Kilmacduagh appears at once from the following passage in a MS. Prin. Col. H. 2. 16. page 795.

Conrad rpin malisin sin na foaragad cell mic Dunch
conad tarp aidhne uile 7. clann Guaire mic Colman oppin
simulch ca bpatth

"and in that place was founded Kill-
mic Duagh, so that he (ellac Duagh)
possesses all Aidhne and the descend-
ants of Guaire the son of Colman
for ever."

Sidhne, Barony of Kiltartan
An. Dom. and part of Drumkellan

531. The fourth year of the reign of Enathal,
 the battle of Cladnoch, in Renel Aodh, was
 fought by Goibneann, Chief of Iy-Giachach.
Sidhne, where Maine, the son of Leachtall
 was killed in protecting the hostages of Con-
naught.

763. Boncobar, the son of Bumasgach, Lord
 of Sidhne died.

767. Art, the son of Flaithnia, Chief of Sidhne
 died

779. See Learn Bonaille at this year.

805. Auluan, the son of Bonor, Lord of
Sidhne, died.

822. Figlunach, the son of Leathmogha, Lord
 of Sidhne, died,

An. Dom. 887. Maolfabhaill, the son of Cleireach, Lord of Sidhne, died.

916. Tigernach, the grandson of Cleireach, Lord of Sidhne died.

920. Maol-mac-Duach, Lord of Sidhne, was killed by the Danes.

937. Donnell, the son of Lorean, Lord of Sidhne, died at Clonmacnois.

938. Harold, the grandson of Inor, ie the son of Stryine, Lord of the Danes, of Limerick, was killed in Connacht, by the people of Caenrighe Sidhne.

950. Guaire of Sidhne, ^{deprech nephew} clergyman of Ireland died.

964. See Hy Frachad Sidhne at this year.

976. Cornhallan, the grandson of Cleireach. Lord of Hy Frachad Sidhne died.

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A.D. 1013. Maolmanaigh na pàine, (of the prayers)
O'Beidhin, Lord of Sidhne, was killed at the
battle of Clontarf.

1153. Giolla Chealla O'Beidhin, Lord of Sidhne,
and his son Hugh, were killed at Fordruim,
in an attack made by the men of the
north of Ireland on the Connacians.

Uí Fiachrach Aidhne

An. Dom.

531. The fourth year of the reign of Fiachra, the battle of Clonloch, in Kerel Sodh, was fought by Goibneann, Chief of Ay-Fiachrach Aidhne, where Maime, the son of Ceorbhall, was killed, while protecting the hostages of Connaught.

649. Fergus, the son of Donnell, and Fergus, the son of Ragallach, and Hugh, ~~the son~~ of Beta, the son of Guimmine, were killed by the Ay-Fiachrach Aidhne.

871. Uathmaran, the son of Breann, Lord of Ay-Fiachrach Aidhne, died.

964. Cormac, the grandson of Gilleine, Comh of Kieran, a bishop, and very old, sage, died; he was of the tribe of Ay-Fiachrach Aidhne.

A.D. 964. Comhallan, the grandson of Cleech, i.e. the Lord of Hy-Hiachrach Sidhne, and Melaglin the son of Arodai, defeated Fergal ORuarc, on which occasion, seven hundred were killed, together with Forchleach Ógadhra, Lord of South Leynce.

976. Comhallan Óclery, Lord of Hy-Hiachrach Sidhne, died.

1003 A battle was fought between Feige & Kelly, with the Hy-Manians, and Hy-Hiachrach Sidhne, assisted by the people of West Connaught, on which occasion Comhallan Óclery, Lord of Hy-Hiachrach, Conor, the son of Abban, and Condacta the son of Roderick, with many others were slain.

1025 [#] Ócomallan....., Lord of Hy-Hiachrach Sidhne, died

The grandson of Comallan Óclery. vide supra

A.D. 1033. A battle was fought between Élie and Hy-Niachrach Aidhne, in which Braen Ó'Clery and Muireadhach, the son of Gilla Patrick, with many others were killed.

1047. O'Aidhin, Lord of Hy-Niachrach Aidhne, died.

1048. Maolfabhaile O'Aidhin, Lord of Hy-Niachrach Aidhne, died.

1055. Donnell Roe O'Brien was killed by O'Aidhin, Lord of Hy-Niachrach Aidhne.

1121. Torlogh Honor with the Connasians, made a plundering excursion into Desmond, as far as Lismore, and carried off ^{the German of} horses without number. On this occasion Muireadhach O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connought, Bugh O'Aidhin, Lord of Hy-Niachrach Aidhne, and Maurice O'Loeain, with several others were slain.

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A.D. 1147. Giolla Mochoindi O'athail, Lord
of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, was killed by
the son of the son of Donnell O'Conor.

1207. Meyler oge, Mortogh O'Brien, and
Gorlogh, the son of Rodenck O'Conor made
an incursion into Tir Fiachrach Aidhne
and plundered fifteen Ballys
(Townlands)

1225 See Ardratham at this year —

1247 Conor O'Murphy, Bishop of Hy-
Fiachrach Aidhne i.e. of Kilmacduff, died in Bristol.

1599, See Clarrickard at this year —

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Carn Condail Co. Galway

Am. Dom. 645. The battle of Carn-Conaill was
gained by Dermot, the son of Augh Llaney
over Guaire, in which place ^{on} were killed, the
two Guans, viz, Guan, the son of Enda, King of
Munster, and Guan the son of Conell, chief
of Hy-Figante, and Tolamnach the chief of
Hy-Siatham, and where Guaire was betrayed
in the place (field) of the battle.

On Dermot's first setting out to fight this battle, he passed through Clonmacnois, after which the Congregation of Kieran offered prayer to God for him, that he may return safely, on account of his own ^{consider} justice (or generosity.)

On the King's return, after, he offered L'Inaim
n'Eirc with all its territorial appurtenances
 i.e. Liath Mancham, as ^{for} ^{upon} ^{abovg} adod over all

(Altor laid to God and Kieraw, and he gave three maledictions to the King of Meath if any of his people should, even, take but a drink of

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of water there. So that on that account it was
that Dermot ordered his own Sepulture at
Clonmacnois.

779. The battle of Carn Conaill, in Ardrone
was fought by Tiopraite, the son of Teige,
King of Connaught, where the Dy-Inachuan
were defeated.

I find no name in Ardrone
to indicate the existence of this
Carn but Lort a charmain in the
parish of Kilheacanty. Perhaps
Ballyconnell in the same parish has
something to do with it. It might
it have been originally Baile 'Chain
Chonail.

According to the Dinneenach the
 plain of Kidhne received its name
 from Kidhne, the son of Allguba
 and brother of Moen and Aoi
 from whom the plains of Moerney
 and Moey Aoi were called, and who
 was the first that cleared this
 plain of woods. See Lib. Lec folio
 240 et sequent:

Of the territory of Clanrickard

This territory, the patrimony of Mac William Oughter, afterwards created Earl of Clanrickard, comprised all ^{By Frachrach Kidne and} Moenmoy and all O'Flaherty's more ancient country, comprising the Baronies of Loughrea, Dunkellin, Kiltartan, Clare Atheny and Leitrim.

I here insert the annals of Clanrickard as given by the Four Masters, and an Inquisition taken at Galway on the 20th of March 1608 which throws great light upon the

history
MS. B. 1. 15 (xcv)

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of this territory at that period.
To write a perfect history of this family
many other documents must however
be consulted, such as the more ancient
Irish annals which are better authorities
than the Four Masters, the annals
of Kilnanan and Ulster. Cambrensis
Hibernia Confinquata, Duval Mac
Fieid's genealogy of the two Mac
Williams, &c, &c. Much has been alrea-
dy done by Lodge and Hardiman, but
there are many original authorities
especially Irish ones which neither
of them ever ^{saw}. But to compare all
these documents must be a work not
of six days - the period which I
have consumed in writing these notices -
but of six months.

Clannrickard.

A.D.

1263. O'Donnell (Donall o'g) marched with an Army into Connacht where he was joined by Hugh O'Connor at The Berliciu Mountains. They combined their forces and marched from thence to Crogham and onwards across The River Lick until they arrived at Clannrickard. They destroyed and totally devastated the Country as far as Echtge and Galway.

1366. A great war broke out between the English of Connacht viz, between Mac William (Burke) and Mac Maurice (Fitzgerald). The Clann-Maurice were banished from his the County of the latter by Mac William and Mac Maurice fled for protection to the Clann-Rickard.

Mac William, Hugh O'Connor, King of Connacht and M^{rs}. O'Kelly Lord of Ley-Maine marched with an Army to upper Connacht against the Clann-Rickard where they remained nearly three months engaged in mutual hostilities until at last Mac William subdued the Clann-Rickard, in consequence of which their hostages were delivered up to him.

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1375. Brian O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, was banished by Torlogh, the son of Murtogh O'Brien, and by the Clann-Rickard.

1377. Richard Burke marched with an army into Clann-Cuilein. The O'Boleas ^{Daughter} ~~chambered~~ headed by the son of O'Daly, Macnamara, and gave battle to the Blannrickards whom they defeated. In the conflict, Theobald, the son of Mlick, the Captain of the Kerns, the three sons of O'Keene and many others of the leading men of Clann-Rickard were slain.

1381. Dungalach O'Madden was slain in a skirmish by the Clann-Rickard.

1386. The Connacians concluded a peace with each other after the termination of the war and Mac William Burke went into the house of (i.e. submitted to) Mac William of Clann-Rickard, and gave him the Lordship. Mac Fearais (Birmingham) likewise submitted.

1401. Thomas, the son of Sir William Albanach Burke Mac William, Lord of the English of Connaught, died after penance. On the death of this Thomas two Mac Williams were elected, viz,
Mac

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Mick, the son of Richard oge who was elected the Mac William,
and Walter, the son of Thomas who was elected another
Mac William, the latter giving pledges of submission to Mac
William of Clanrickard for his seniority.

1403. O'Connor Don and Shortagh Bacach, the son of Domnell
(Lord of Sligo), marched into upper Connacht with an army
by which they acquired great dominion over Síol-Anmohada.
They then proceeded to Clann-Rickard to assist Mick, the son
of Richard (Burke), against the Hy-Marians, so that
they obtained power over both.

1404. Cormac Mac Dermott was slain upon an incursion into
Clanrickard in a conflict with the Cavalry of Clann-
Rickard & Thomonds.

1407. The Battle of Hillagh was gained by O'Connor Roe, the son
of Melaghlin O'Kelly, and Mac Dermott over Mac William
(Burke) of Clanrickard and Cathal, the son of Roderic
O'Connor (who after the death of O'Connor Don was called
King of Connacht) Cathal O'Connor, William Burke, Redmond
Mac Robert and O'Heys were taken prisoners after the loss of
many
14/c/21/15 (Kciii)

many on both sides. Among the slain were Randal, the son of Donall oge MacDonnell, and John Ballach, the son of Mac Henry. A great number of horses and accoutrements were left behind after this defeat. Brian, the son of Donall, who was son of Morthagh O'Connor, and the Mac Donaghs were those who had inaugurated this Cathal King on Carngratich ~~was~~ on a former occasion when they came to Machaire Chonnacht and when they also destroyed the Castle of Tobar Thillece.

1430. An army was led by Mac William of Clann Richard, Mac Donogh of Tir Bililla, and Brian, the son of Donnell, who was son of Morthagh O'Connor into Corrainne Cuile where they burned many places, and killed Hugh, the son of O'Connor Roe, and Carby, the son of Brian O'Bern, after which they returned home triumphantly.

1438. Connor Mac Egan, Chief Jurisconsult, or Brehon of Clann Richard, died.

1439. Edmund Burke, the son of Mac William of Clann Richard, and heir apparent to the Lordship of Clann Richard, died of the Plague.

ed. 2.

1441. O'Madden's Castle i.e., the Castle of Portan-Tulchaine on the Shannon was taken by Mac William MacDhrach and by the Clann-Richard from O'Madden, and the son of O'Madden and fourteen hostages who were in the Castle were taken together with great booty in weapons and accoutrements.

1446. The MacDonaghs, Torlogh Carrach O'Connor & O'Connor Don repaired to Mac William of Clann-Richard in order to elect one MacDonagh; they returned, however after having finally agreed upon the election of two MacDonaghs, viz John, the son of Connor MacDonogh, and Feige, the son of Tomaltach, more MacDonogh.

1451. The Castle of Corach-Linn ^(now Corofin in the parish of Cummer) was ^{Par. of Cummer} erected by Mac William of Clann-Richard.

1452. Mor, the Daughter of O'Connor Taly, and wife of Mac William of Clann-Richard died of a fall.

1462. Mac William of Clann-Richard made an incursion into Ui Cairin, where O'Meagher (Feige) and his adherents rose up to oppose him. The son of O'Meagher slew William Burke, the son of Mac William by one cast of a javelin, and it was

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was the Cast that saved O'Leagher and his Army.

1466. Richard, the Son of ^{Mac} William Burke (Richard oge) Tanist of Clann-Rickard, died.

1467. O'Helly and the Sons of William Burke were defeated at Gros-Moigne-Croin by Mac William of Clann-Rickard and by the O'Briens, and William Caeah Burke, the Son of Mac William, two Sons of O'Helly, Hugh Boy, the Son of Torlogh McDonnell, Constable of their Gallowglasse, and ten of the Nobles of Clann-Donnell (i.e. the McDonnells) who were along with him, were ^{slain} in the conflict. One hundred and Sixty Gallowglasse and numbers of others were also slain.

1469. See Baile-an-chlain at this year, P. 174.

1475. See Hey-Maine at this year, P. 160.

1481. Elaine, the Daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Mac William of Clann-Rickard, a vessel filled with Charity and hospitality, and the most illustrious woman of her time, died, after having subdued the world and the Devil.

1485. Ulick Burke, Lord of Clann-Rickard and heir of the Earl of Ulster, a general patron of the learned of Ireland died, and his Son also called Ulick assumed his place.

This Ulick led an Army into Maighair Chonnacht, and into Hy-Claine and burned and destroyed Corn and Towns, and among other things burned and demolished the Castle and Prison of Tulsk.

1486. O'Donnell marched with a great Army into Connacht and Mac William of Clann-Richard marched with an Army to oppose him: on meeting together however, they agreed to conditions of peace and amity.

Felim Fionn O'Connor repaired to their Armies and gave himself up to O'Donnell as the representative of his people and Chieftains upon which a peace was concluded in Rob-Muirtheadraigh but O'Donnell by the advice of Mac William of Clann-Richard took Felim Fionn and carried him into Fir Connell.

1492. The Son of the Earl of Armond returned to Ireland, after having been a long time in England. Soon after his arrival he mustered an Army and being joined by O'Brien and his Kinsmen and also by Mac William of Clann-Richard he marched into the Country of the Butlers where he compelled the Butlers to give him pledges of their submission.

1495. Mac William of Clanrickard (Richard oge) went to Lower Connacht and there destroyed whatever O'Donnells had spared.

1498. Slain, the Daughter of Macnamara (Sioda Cam) and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the Son of Ulick) died.

1501. Edmond, the Son of Richard Burke was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard on his return from the Pilgrimage of Saint James (in Spain). Great considerations were obtained for his ransom and distinguished hostages of his people, beside his Son, were given up in the stead.

1503. Mac William of Clanrickard gained a great victory over O'Kelly and a party of the inhabitants of Conmaicne Cuile, where the greater part of the Gallowglasse of both, viz of the Mac Donnell's and Dooney's were slain around their Constable. Walter, the Son of John Burke was also slain. He was a select Captain.

1504. The Battle of Bel-atka-na-ngarbham was gained by John Burke, the Son of Ulick, who was Son of Ulick, who was Son of Richard, James of Clanrickard over O'Kelly, where fell Walter, the Son of John, who was Son of Tho. Burke, ^{his}

- their, to the Lordship of Conmaicne, and where many others of the Clan Donnell and Clan ^{Downe} Doyle were slain.
1507. John Burke, the Son of Ulick, who was Son of Ulick, who was Son of Richard Oge, Tanist of Clannrickard, the noblest of the Sons of the English of Ireland, a vessel of hospitality and truth, and a fiery warrior in battle, died.
1509. Mac William of Clannrickard (Ulick, the Son of Ulick, who was Son of Richard Oge.) a man kind towards friends and fierce towards Enemies, died.
1510. Torlogh, the Son of Feige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, assembled all his forces, and Maenamara the Glab-Aocha, and Clannrickard mustered numerous troops to oppose them. The Earl led his Army through Bealach-na-fadbaighe and Bealach-na-m-Gamhna until he arrived at Port. Croide a wooden Bridge which O'Brien had constructed over the Shannon, which Bridge he broke down, and during the night he remained encamped in that ^{country}, and O'Brien pitched his own Camp so near him that they used to hear each others voices during the night. On the Morrow the Lord Chief Justice marshalled his Army, placing the English and Irish of Munster in the ^{van}

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van, and the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear, and O'Donnell and his small body of troops having joined the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear, they all marched through Moin na m-Brathar which was the shortest route from Port-Croisi to Limerick. O'Brien's Army charged the English, and slew the Baron of Slent & Barnwall Kircustum, and many other nobles whose names are not mentioned.

1519. Mac William of Glannrickard (Richard age) died.

1520. Mac William of Glann-Rickard (Ulick, the Son of Ulick) died.

1536. Mac William of Glannrickard (John, the Son of Richard, who was son of Edmond) died, whereupon a great war broke out in Glannrickard concerning the Lordship, and two Mac Williams were elected in the Country, viz. Richard Baccach the Son of Ulick, who was styled ~~the~~ Mac William, and Ulick, the Son of Richard age, who was also called Mac William. On this occasion Ulick na g-ceann assisted Richard Baccach.

1542. Mac William of Glann-Rickard (viz Ulick na g-ceann) and O'Brien (clerogh) went to England where both were ^{are}

created Earl and they returned home safe, but Mac William on his arrival at home took the fever, from which he did not recover.

1544. The Earl of Glenn-Rickard (Ulick na g-ceann) the most distinguished of the English of Connacht, died. This event was news of much moment in his Country.

Great dissensions arose in Glenn-Rickard concerning the Lordship; but at last Ulick, the Son of Richard of, was styled Mac William, although many in his own & the neighbouring territories were opposed to him in favour of Thomas the Son of the deceased.

1545. The Son of Mac William of Glenn-Rickard (Thomas the heroic, the Son of Ulick na g-ceann, who was Son of Richard, who was Son of Ulick of Knock-Tuagh, made an incursion into Tiob-Samchadha. As soon as the inhabitants perceived him they pursued him as far as Bealach-Sire-Ithain where he and twenty of the most distinguished of his people were slain by the people of Clletaghlin Balbh.

Gollas

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C.A.D.

1556. Giolla Columb O'Clabaigh Coarb of St. Patrick at Uaran in Magh-Aoi, the most distinguished for hospitality and affluence of the Coarbs of Connacht & general supporter of the indigent and mighty, died in Clann-Rickard after having been expelled from Uaran, and after his Son Dermott Roe O'Clabaigh had been slain by Clann-Connhaighe.

1560. The Earl of Thomond marched into Sar-Connacht against Morogh of the battle-axes, who was Son of Seige, who was Son of Morogh, who was Son of Rory O'Haherty; he passed through the Country of the joies, by Fuadhaidh and by the foot of Bonnán. The inhabitants of the Town of Galway came to defend the ford of Tis-Oilein against him, but he crossed it by permission of some and in despite of others, and marched through the very middle of Clann-Rickard both when going and returning.

1567. John Bourke, the Son of John, who was Son of John na bfiacail (of the teeth) who was Son of Ulick Roe, was slain by some peasants and drunken labourers of the Earl of Clann-Rickard.

1568. The Countess of Blann-Rickard, viz. Margaret,
the Daughter of Donogh, who was son of Connor, who was
son of Torlogh, the most famous woman in Ireland,
and the supporter of her friends and relations, died.

1570. The same president (of Connacht) and The Earl of
Blann-Rickard, (Richard, the son of Ulick na gceann,
who was son of Richard, who was son of ^{Ulick of} Cnoc Inagh),
laid siege to Inishain in the summer of this year.

In the president's Army on this occasion were the most
distinguished chiefs, heroes and champions of Ulster
Connacht, from Magh-Aoi to Echtge, and from
Galway to Athlone. In his Camp there were great numbers
of Captains with their ^{archers} soldiers, and two or three battalions
of Irish Giomanachs, as also Cathach, the son of Torlogh,
who was son of John Carragh, who was the son of
Mac Donnell, his two sons and their forces; a
party of the descendants of Donall, who was son of
John, who was son of Owen na ladhaigh M. Sweeny,
viz. Hugh, the son of Owen, who was son of Donnell
age and Donell, the son of Morogh, who was son of

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Rory More attended by choice battalions of Gallowglashers, and likewise a battalion of Gallowglashers of The Clann-Dowell; He had Ordnance and forces which had been brought from Galway, and he had also a body of vigorous Cavalry, to the number of Three hundred accoutred in Armour and Coat of mail.

As soon as Mac William Burke (John, The Son of Oliverus, who was Son of John) had heard that the president and The Earl had assembled this great Army around ^(now Crilley) Guthair, his heart became sorrowful and his mind confused. He immediately however, summoned to his assistance the Lower Bourskes and The descendants of Myleur Burke, as also The Clan-Donnell Gallowglash, and also of The battle lines, who was son of Rory O'Flaherty. These crowded to his standard attended by as many as they had been able to procure of hired soldiers and monks, both in Scots and Irish, and never halted until they had arrived on a hill which was convenient to the president and the Earl's Camp. Here they held a consultation to consider in what manner they could best

but disperse or scatter those choice and unconquerable forces, who had invaded their territory. At length having by common consent ^{converted} their Horsemen into infantry, they marched onward in order and regular array, and promised one another that they would not disperse, or depart from that order, whether they should defeat the Enemy or be defeated by them. They all likewise resolved that if the son or relation of one of them should be slain before them they would not stop for him but pass him by at once as though he were a stranger. In which state they advanced towards the other army.

As to the president and the Earl, they placed their Ordnance, their arches, their halberdiers and their mail-clad (horsemen on foot) in the narrow defiles through which they supposed the enemy would pass, placing by their side the Clan Gueeny, the Clan Donnell, the Clan-Dowell and all the other infantry of their Army, while they themselves and the powerful body of Cavalry they had with them stood nigh ready to support the fight when occasion should

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should require. It was wrestling with peril and facing destruction for the youths of the West and Lower Connacht to attempt to pass this dangerous road; nevertheless they marched onwards, but had not advanced far before their sides were pierced and their bodies wounded by the first volley of large shot discharged at them from ~~the~~ ^{from} Guns and arrows ~~and~~ ^{from} elastic bows. It was not however fear or terror or dastardness that these wounds produced in them, but rather a magnanimous determination of advancing directly to the contest in which they soon tried the temper of their sambracks, the hardness of their swords and the heaviness of their battle-axes on the heads of their enemies. Their enemies did not long withstand these vigorous onslaughts, for a numerous body of them took to wild and precipitate flight, upon which they (the others) advanced and took their places and stations.

They then proceeded to kill those who stood before them, and with vigour and swiftness to pursue those who fled for the distance of two miles from the Camp, during which pursuit they slew and disabled great numbers.

1572. See Sol Ammchara at this year, P. 115.

1574. The Sons of The Earl of Clannrickard violated their pledged word and fraternal friendships; and John Burke took many Scotch and Irish hirings into his service. The Earl of Ormond afterwards obtained protection for him, upon which he delivered up hostages to The Queen to be placed in the Custody of the Earl.

1576. The Lord Chief Justice Sir Henry Sidney, a Knight in title, and for his deeds and valor in nobleness, also proceeded about the festival of St. Bridget from Cork to Limerick, and the chiefs of Munster as well English as Irish, and also the Dalcypians went along with him in his train. On this occasion he established peace in the two provinces of Munster, and abolished the taxes ~~thither~~ paid to Kerns, Bonnaughts and every other description of hired Soldiers.

He afterwards took his leave of the Mononians, and proceeded, accompanied by the O'Briens to Galway. Here the inhabitants of Upper Connacht came to meet him, viz: the Earl of Clann-Rickard, with his two sons Ulick and John; Mac William Tochtair (John, the Son of Oliverus, who

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was Son of John; Morogh of The battle-axes, Son of Feige; who was son of a Morogh, who was son of Rory O'Flaherty, and The O'Kellys with their followers. The result of this meeting at Galway was that The Dalcaipians were detained as hostages for the maintenance of their agreements, and that they might make due restitution to those who had complained of them. From the number, however, was excepted Donall O'Brien, whom The Lord Justice selected, took into his service and placed over The County of Clare for the purpose of keeping it in subjection.

Donnell executed this charge, he hanged rebels & other tumultuous and refractory persons. While Donall continued in office, it was not found necessary to place watchmen over cattle or even to close doors. (so great was the tranquility established by him).

The Lord chief Justice, having established peace throughout every part of Ireland, through which he ^{had} passed, proceeded to Dublin bringing The Sons of The Earl of Ulann-Rickard with him as pledges for the reparation of injuries which they had previously committed upon

upon the Queen's subjects in revenge of the death of
 their father. When the Lord Chief Justice however
 arrived in Dublin with these hostages, his heart was
 suddenly softened into kindness, so that he suffered
 them (to relieve their dejected minds) to go and visit their
 friends in the neighbouring territories, but upon condition
 that they would not pass into their own native territories
 until he should give them liberty to do so at some future
 time. They promised to observe this condition, but as soon
 as they had reached the boundary of their territory, they
 violated their promise, for they passed into their native
 principality, and some say that they did so by the
 connivance of their father. For this, however, he was soon
 sorry, for in five nights afterwards, the Lord Chief Justice
 came in pursuit of his sons as far as Athlone, and
 then father the Earl of Glenn-Rickard was forced to
 give up to him the Town of Loughrea, and all his patrimonial
 inheritance, his fertile lands, mountains and castles, &
 he himself was taken and proclaimed the Queen's prisoner.
 He was then conveyed to Dublin and confined in a

close prison, where he heard not the voice of a friend or associate. The Lord Chief Justice then left a number of Captains in Clannrickard, and by the contests between the two sons of the Earl the Country was ravaged and destroyed, and the whole territory converted into one scene of pillage and tumult. Countless were the numbers of English and Irish who were slain, and of Cattle, Cloths and accoutrements that were destroyed during their contests in the Autumn and winter of this year. The wilds and Wildernesses, the rugged and roughheaded Mountains, the woody and impassable hills of their native principality were the only remnants of it possessed by the sons of the Earl at this time; while the English were Lords of the principal towns, and of its green-sided & delightful hills. Edmund, the Son of William Burke, went forth from Caislen-an-Bharraigh ^(Castlebar) to assist the Sons of the Earl, and the consequence to him was that the Lord Justice took Caislen-an-Bharraigh and banished himself, with his wife and Children into Clannrickard.

1577.

John, the Son of James, who was Son of John, who was Son of The Earl, was taken prisoner at Cork by the president William Drury and sent off to be imprisoned in Dublin, where Richard Burke, the Earl of Clanrickard was also a prisoner. The Sons of the Earl of Clanrickard was at peace with the English but at strife with Hamond.

1578. Sioda, the Son of Mac-Con, who was Son of Sioda, who was Son of Mac-Con, Tanist of The eastern part of Clan-Cuilen, was slain on ^{Slabh} the Mountain Echtghe while in pursuit of a party of the Kerrs of Clanrickard, who were carrying off plunder.

1580. See Cill MacQuagh at this year, p. 85.

1581. The Sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were reconciled to the English in the Summer of this year, after the demolition of their Town and execution of their Kindred. They agreed to this peace on condition that there should be no taxes, fines, bondage or other oppression imposed on their Country or upon their allies in War while they remained peaceable, they paying only the Quis Rent twice in the year.

1582. See Litrim Bar: at this year, 1. 98.

1583. The people of Nicholas Malby and the sons of the Earl of Glennrickard, Ulick and John, marched with a great army into Sochtar Tire and Umhail O'Mailly, possessed themselves of a countless number of Cattle spoils on that occasion, and also burned and totally destroyed Cathair na mar (Westport)

1586. Hugh, the Son of Owen, who was Son of Donall, who was Son of Owen, who was Son of Donnell ~~na~~ ^{na} maduair (alias Greeng) High Constable of Glennrickard, died. He was a Soldier in magnanimity and a hero in valor.

1598. When O'Donnell had obtained possession of Ballymoat in mid-autumn the ^{Kinel Connell} ~~Connellians~~ sent their Crichts into the County of Sligo, and O'Donnell himself dwelt at Ballymoat from the time it was given up to him until after Christmas when he ordered his forces to be mustered ^{from} every quarter where they were; first the Kinel Connell with all their forces came to him, and next Mac William Burke (Theobald, the Son of Walter Kittagh) and all those who were under his ^{command} jurisdiction. When they had come to

brother Magnus, captured Mac Hobart from Disert Ceallaigh (viz, William, the son of Ulick Roe, who was son of Ulick Oge). Although the Earl had great numbers of hired soldiers stationed in Clanrickard, O'Donnell was permitted to carry off out of the country the immense spoils, large herds & other valuable things which his army had collected without receiving battle or opposition; he returned safe to Ballymoot.

1599. O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, who was son of Magnus) dwelt at Ballymoot in the County of Sligo from the time of the Battle of Ceshuiche in the beginning of August to the festival of Saint Bridget in this year.

He thought it too long that he had remained during all this time without making any incursion into the neighbouring territories; but he knew not what particular place now to attack, for he had not left a district, fastness or wilderness in the whole province of Connaught which he had not either plundered or caused the inhabitants to give him pledges and hostages, excepting only Thomond. Wherefore at the time aforesaid he ordered an army to be mustered for the purpose of marching into Thomond. * * * * *

As to O'Donnell and his forces they marched forward and delayed not until they arrived unnoticed at the other side of the River in Clanrickard, and in the evening pitched

pitched an extensive Camp at Ruaidh-Bheitheach between Hilcolgan and Adrahin. Here they remained for some time to consult with each other upon the best means of getting through this (to them) unknown Country, and also to take refreshments, and that the Army excepting those who were on the watch might take a sleep after their long and wearisome journey. Thus they remained until midnight when O'Donnell ordered them to rise up immediately and remove from that neighbourhood before day light. They ^{did} without delay and proceeded onwards straightway until by break of day they arrived in the eastern extremity of Coill O'bh Flannchadha in the territory of Kerel-Fermaic in Thomond. + + + + +

When O'Donnell perceived the surrounding hills covered and darkened with the herds and heavy cattle of the territories through which his troops had passed, he proceeded on his way homewards across the chain of ^{eroded} ^{topped} rough headed mountains of Burren, and passing by Nua-chongbail, Turlagh, the monastery of Borcomoe, and Carcain-na-gleireach, arrived at Rutha in the ^{new Reg.} ~~west~~ ^{East} of Day-Brachrach-Aidhne, where he stopped for the night. On the morrow

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he passed through the upper part of Clanrickard and by the Gate of St. Henry, but nothing more is related concerning his adventures until he arrived at Ballymoat.

1600 + + + + When O'Donnell and his Ulsterian forces had joined the Connachians at Ballymoat, he marched them through Corran, through the middle of Moy-aig-an-Ghinnbheannaigh, through Clann Connhaigh, through Sly-ellany, and the level part of Clanrickard, without giving battle or skirmish and without giving or sustaining the slightest injury, until he pitched his Camp in the west of Clanrickard in the ^{Eiraght Redmond} ~~patrimony of Redmond (Duke)~~ on the evening of Saturday. On the Tuesday following being the Festival of St. John, messengers (from his enemies) arrived in Thomond, to tell O'Brien of his approach, thinking that he would not move from that spot until the morning of Monday. But in this they were mistaken, for they set out early on Sunday morning and marched forward through the ^{Eiraght Redmond} ~~territory of Redmond~~, through Cinel-Aodha, through Cinel Donghaile and upper Clann Cuilein and before mid-day had passed westwards across the River

river Fergus after having plundered the greater portions of the territories through which they had passed.

+ + + O'Donnell and his forces proceeded on their march through the narrow and difficult passes of the rocky white hills of Burren without receiving battle or skirmish without being pursued or attacked until they arrived at the mansions on the smooth plains of Medrigia, and remained that night on the hill of Enoc-an-ghearrain between Hilcolgan & Galway where on the following day the spoils and booty were divided among them, and each party directed their way homewards ^{along} through the roads of Connacht, moving their respective portions of the spoils + + + O'Donnell permitted Mac William and those who had come from Sar-Connacht to return home, and he set out himself in a directly eastern direction along the common roads of the Country.

1601. See Loy-Maing at this year, P. 170.

Carn Cesra⁽¹⁾

Actb.

2242. Cesra died in Cuil Cesra in Connacht, and was buried in Carn Cesra.

(1) Knockmea, a hill in the Barony of Clare and Co. of Galway is — thought to be this Carn-Kesrath, and near it Cuil-Cesrath O'Byrne P. M. C. E., (very curious)

Geraldus Cambrensis says that this place used to be pointed out in his own time (1202).

There is a very remarkable Carn on the hill of Knock Meadha lying about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south-west of Tuam? but it is curious that Fin bheara not Beapair is now the fairy of this hill. J. O'Donovan, Tuam, Aug 30th 1838.

Compare with my account of Carn mor on Slabh Beatha, where Beapair's husband Bith is said to have been interred; but of which Dalach mor is now the fairy.

Blanrickard

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Inquisition taken at Galway
20th March 1608, before Geoffrey
Osbaldstone Esq^r (and others)
by the oaths of lawful men
who say that Wlick Bourke
first Earl of Blanrickard before
his creation by Henry 8th, was
seized in fee by descent from his
ancestors of the territory of Blan-
rickard, consisting of six baronies
viz: Loughreegh, Dunkellyn,
Kiltartan or Kiltaraght, Clare,
Athlery and Leitrim, some of
the manors whereof he held in
demesne and all the rest
of the said country that
possessed by the gentlemen &
freeholders were holden from
him by knight's service. - That
H. Henry 8th by letters patents
dated at Greenwich 1st July
3⁵th of his reign granted unto
said Wlick and his heirs male
said territorye (saving the

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cocquett of Galway, also the
Abbey of O'Gormagan, otherwise
called Monasterium de vias
Nova, within the Diocese of
Cloufert, and all advowson
of Rectories &c. in Claurickard
and Dunkellyn and the third
part of all first fruits, reserving
to his Majesty his heirs and
successors the other two parts.
- That said Ulick died seized
in fee tail of the premises by
force of said tres patents. Where-
upon Richard Bourke, second
Earl, son and heir of said Ulick,
entered and was seized of the
premises in fee tail. That Queen
Elizabeth by tres patents dated
at Westminster 22^d June 1st
year of her reign, did confirm
unto said Richard and his
heirs the titles &c. of Earle of
Claurickarde and Lord Baron
of Dunkellyn with the fore-
recited premisses, who died
seized thereof, and Ulick

Bourke, third Earl, son and
 heir to said Richard, entered and
 was thereof seized - That it was
 found by an Inquisition taken
 before John Crofton Esqre at
 Athenry 1st October 1584 that
 said Richard late Earl died
 24th July 1582 seized in fee and
 fee taile of the several lands
 followinge viz: the manors and
 castles of Loughreaugh, Dunk-
 ellin, Leitrim, Clare, Cloncastle
 otherwise Clonnacashlan, the
 castle of Glondagane, the Castle
 of Portumna with 2 q: the
 Castle of Ballenestoe with
 1 1/2 q. the Castle of Killinacray
 with 1 q. the Castle of Leackagh-
 fin with 2 q. the Castle of
 Balladogan and 3 q. the
 Castle of Ballaterry with 3
 q. the Castle of Kilcolgan and
 5 q. the Castle of Beallanyhewly
 and 1 q. the Castle of Rathgurgin
 and 4 q. the Castle of Trillickin

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and $2\frac{3}{4}$ q. the Castle of Moyne,
and 6 q. the Castle of Lysserolan
and 2 q. and 2 qrs in Quinelloghny
Dokuske, the Castle of Moneduffe
and 1 q. the Castle of Feartamore
and 4 q. the Castle of Ardrahans
and $3\frac{1}{2}$ q. the Castle of Corrofyng
and 7 q. the Castle of Orammore
and 4 q. the Towne of Beaghs
(4 q.) Layragh (4 q.) the ruinous
Castle of Loghcowtra within an
island in the Lough aforesaid,
the several villages of Ballyn-
rowan & Killratyree (4 q.) Be-
allasrowrha (2 q.) Strudually
and Tyroine ($4\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Cullyng
(3 q.) Dowcaslan ($1\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Carr-
owmointer Dowella (1 great q.)
Moynmore (2 q.) Kyssemeck-
enan also Kyssemeckenan (2
q.) Cregnenante (2 q.) a chief rent
of 20 marks p. ann. out of the
territory or cantreds called
Moyntermoroghaw 12 marks

man
munchada

out of the territory of Blynconowe
commonly called Mac Davies
Country, C marks out of the terri-
tory of Gnobegg in the O'Flah-
erty's country, and Y marks out
of Braghmoyle also M^c. Tibbetts
lands and a chief rent of 300^l.
out of the whole country of P
Clarrickard when the same
was well inhabited to be paid
in money and cows, besides
the usual services, all which
were held in capite by knights
service. That said Rickard
late Earl died seized in fee
tail by virtue of letters patents
dated at Dublin eighteenth day
of July 12th Eliz. of the several
abbeyes following viz. the late
Priory of Clonosterk in the
County of Many, the late
Priory of Aghrime in the
County of Many, the late
Abbeys of Killnemaunagh

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monks
munches
Prof in it

in the said Province, the Abbye
of St John Baptist in the City
or towne of Twaine, the house
of nunnies in Killcrevat, the late
abbey of Ballyclare, the late
abbey of Rosserille in Moynters-
moroghaw, the late house of Friars
Carmelites in Loughreagh, the
late Abbeyes of Kilbought and
Enaghdowne, all held by Knights
service by the rent of £68-9. 6
Ir. pr ann. - That there was a
Survey made of all the aforesaid
spirituall livings and religious
houses by Michael Fitzwilliams
Esq. Surveyour General in 1582.
That Ulick Bourke father of
the now Earl did enter into said
Earldome and all and singular
the Mannors Lordships Castles
Vca. / except the Castle of Ballin-
sloe and the lands therunto
belonging now in the possession
and tenure of the heirs of

Anthony Brabazon and also the
 Castle of Heartamore and the
 Lands thereof and ^{in Glass gateway} Lysserille, now
 in the possession of Valentyne Blake
 and others, and that said Earl
 Mlick was likewise seized in
 fee and feetayle of the lands
 hereafter, viz: the manor of Loogh-
 neagh (12 q.) extending in the lands
 of ^{com pence} Towroistagh, Beaucoylly, Caher,
 Garrybride and In Parkavore
 (1 q.) Parkejokaragh & Pollenoreny
 (1 q.) Parkebeg, Cornuell and
 Garraunmore (1 q.) Rannaren &
 Cahir Robart (1 q.) Cahergeall
 (1 q.) Ballywrony (1 q.) Carro-
 vore and Cahernichollualline
 (1 q.) Lyssefooky ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) in Ballin-
 curry (2 q.) Sheangary (1 Cart.)
 Tireflaly (1 q.) Cahercree ($1\frac{1}{2}$
 q.) Lyssemoyle and Cahernema
 ($1\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Caherbrisce ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Cahir-
 henryhoe ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Carnanchery

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($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Cahervallinon (1 Car) Cahernamona (1 Car) the Castle of Tuoloban ($\frac{1}{2}$ 3 q.) Carrownaghtieragh (1 q.) the Castle of Leackaghfinne ($\frac{1}{2}$ 1 q.) Carrannagee (1 Car) the Castle of Bealanehowla (with 1 q.) Balingarine (4 q.) the Castle of Beannmore and Beanbegg (with $2\frac{1}{2}$ q.) the old ruinous Castle of Galbolly ($\frac{1}{2}$ 2 q.) the Castle of Beallakerin ($\frac{1}{2}$ 1 q.) the Castle of Dunsandle ($\frac{1}{2}$ 2 q.) Fieragh (1 q.) the Manor and Castle of Dunkellyn with the lands following viz: the quarter of the Castle Knockrathboy (1 q.) Royngrynant ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Ruobehagh (3 q.) Ballym. Killeaghayne ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Fahy Mc. Tibbette ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Lysnenowla ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Car-gyn (4 q.) Cregnananta (2 q.) the Castle of Kilcolgyn ($\frac{1}{2}$ 2 q.)

Caherpeake and Blonloghan (1 q.)
 Stradbally (3 q.) Bayrraghedowe
 ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Cloncross (1 q.) Kilternaine
 (2 q.) Millile (2 q.) Tworindrishagh
 (1 q. & 1 Cár) Heyldues (1 Cár)
 the half of the Castle of Brough=
 Ballymore (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Lissereogh
 & Tworineff Daly (1 q.) Carrow
 Garrownecre Ardahan (1 q.)
 the Castle of Ardahan (4 1 q.) Greg-
 nielary (2 q. & 3 Cár) Rahin (1 q.)
 Cowlinagh (1 q.) Carrowmointer
 & Dooly (1 q.) Gorttyganavy (1 q.)
 Killynaherry (1 q.) Garrandarragh
 ($\frac{1}{2}$ Cár) the Castle of Brannmore
 (4 4 q.) Monymore (2 q.), the Castle
 of Mouduff (4 3 Cár) Liss-
 mallyne (1 q.) the Land of Phra-
 logher neere Clare on the north
 side of the river, the Castle of
 Manigne (4 2 q.) the Castle of Kil-
 cornayne (4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ q.), the Castle of
 Rowe (2 q.) Creighboile (8 q.)
 Killcowayne (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Carransantrye

14/c/21/15(x):

& Gortengowen (1 q.) Lysclysagh
 ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Lysylundyny ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Lys-
 nagsisagh & Burockine (1 q.) Bo-
 herduff ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Lurga (1 q.) the
 Castle of Ballylee (& 4 q.) Skeha-
 nagh (1 q.) Caherfoyran (1 q.)
 Laghevadde (1 q.) the Castle of
 Ballaturyn (& 3 q.) Carkeer (2 q.)
 Lysnapojnie (1 q.) the Castle of
 Rivovragh (& 1 q.) Carrougort-
 warrill (2 $\frac{2}{3}$ Car) Capaghwofter
 ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Lessheuegirbe (1 Car) Bally-
 moory, being parcell of Bally-
 nauragh (1 q.) Ballyconnell
 (1 q.) Ballyanew (1 Car) Lyssa-
 touy & Collurynbery (2 Car) Gort-
 nelcky (1 Car) Roynrowsh (1 Car)
 Finowre (2 q.) the Castle of
 Cloghroramy (& 3 q. & 1 Car.)
 Lchcarrowneapog ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Corn-
 amore (1 Car) Carrynduff ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.)
 Lchcarrowentobber ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Rah-
 moyhan (3 q.) of which William
 Ofe Dolphin and Edmond Ofe

Dolphin clayme 1 q. called Carrow-
 neclogh in the towne of Turoo,
 Carrawenearta & Bracklaueg (1 1/2 q.)
 Ballyvorge (1 q.) Kuockerdaly (1 q.)
 Garrylichally (1/2 q.) the Castle of
 Rathgorgin (1 q.) Carracayrkes
 & Leachadkinty (1 q. & 1 Car) Lech-
 arrawneccraiggycoill & Leharrow
 Me. Moylrowe (1 q.) Leharrow-
 inkarimley (1/2 q.), the Manor and
 Castle of Letrym, viz: Letrym (1 q.)
 Ballyorgadavue (2 q.) Lyffnegrey
 (1/2 q.) Bloghnagananagh (1/2 q.)
 Carrowkyle (1/2 q.) Hillyue (1/2 q.)
 Rathuer^mreakan (1 q.) Carrowkrevin
 (1 q.) Carrowmorenockell (1 q.) Cloun-
 lyeh (1 q.) Duncery (1 q.) with an old
 ruinous bawne, Graughy (2 q.) Ayl-
 leugnoby (1 q.) the Castle of Hillmac-
 cragh, Ballynlales (1 q.) Grellagh
 (1 q.) Carrowshangarrinamylowdagh
 (1 q.) Carrowshaneballagh (1 q.) the
 Castle of Tyneagh (with 2 q.) Cap-
 paghcurra (1 q.) Carrowvoyme

(19.) Rossengarry (1 Cār), the
 ancient house and castle of Clow-
 castle (with 19.) Lealkaban in
 Killaderdeone (19.) parcell of the
 quarter commonly called Carrow-
 more mc neugh, at Kerrowe, ne-
 lecanbane, the Castle of Balla-
 dowgan (439.) Imanna (29.) Car-
 rowcroise (19.) Buroogh (1 Cār.)
 Castle of Cloyndaagaw (with 29.
 of Cloyndagaw and Rossmore.)
 Swaymoyleon (29.) Ballynroane
 (19.) Cloynrush (19.) Kilbrathire
 at Ballashanvoich (49.) the Castle
 of Ballyuskilly (419.) Leacarrow Mac
 Dermott (1/29.) Keapagh (1/29.) The
 Castle of Beallaneneane (4 1/29.), the
 Castle of Coolfin (419. in Kynalsheu)
 Tullagh (19.) Moyglasse (1/29.) Caher-
 ardarwey (41 Cār), the third pte of a 9.
 neere Colfinse being pcell of the
 lands of the Sept. of Claudavies, the
 Castle of Killeowly (with 59.) the
 ould ruinous castle of Annaghbridy
 (419.), the Manor and Castle of Clare
 (469.) Beagh (49.) the Manor and

Castle of Corrofinny (& 7 q.) Laragh
 (4 q.) the Manor and Castle of Portum-
 ny (2 q.) Loberkeogh (1 q.) Gortin-
 valla ($\frac{1}{3}$ Car.) Dromseartha (1 q.)
 Parke (4 acr.) Lickmolasse ($\frac{1}{3}$ q.)
 Cowlpawry ($\frac{1}{3}$ q.) Killymur (1 q.) the
 Castle of Lysduff (& 1 q.) Knockwhere,
 (1 q.) Larran (1 q.) Rathicorrogher
 (1 q.) Carrawavory (1 q.) Skeaha-
 nagh ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Liscontwoy (1 Car)
 Rathin ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Gortnagallagh ($\frac{1}{2}$
 q.) Killine ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Gortynadine ($1\frac{1}{2}$
 q.) Ballynrwayn ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Coyleagorr
 ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Knockantogher (2 q.) in Two-
 roe meere Caher Mc. Krynode ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) all
 in the county of Galway - That said
 Mlick died at Loughrogh 20th May
 1601, leaving Rickard, the now Earle,
 his son & heire). That Rickard Earle
 is likewise now seized in fee by his
 own acquisition and purchase
 of the Castle of Tyrrellan (and 1 q.)
 the Castle of Castlegarr (& 1 q.) Car-
 rowgarrove near Ballybritt (1 q.)
 Cowlagh and Keapaloghra ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.)
 whereof Andrew Blake, Fitzpatrick
 claimeth $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of the Cartron.

of Corolagh) Gortuchally (1 Car)
 Collykyene & Gortuchaly (1 Car) the
 Castle of Ballindowly (1/2 q.) Koyl-
 wagher (2 parts of 1/2 q.) Colkeine
 (3 Car) Concagh (1 Car) the Manor
 of Castletowne in Castletowne Bal-
 lyardogoll, Ballymoore, Cregganore,
 Annaghbricke, Hannaghmore, Carrow-
 Knock, Kilcrumper, a yearly rent of 20s.
 out of Kiltaraght in the said County
 - in Killaghter (2 q.) Carrownekeive
 (1 q.) Blombeg nere Campallagh
 (2 parts of 1 q.) Cullyry (1 q.) the
 Castle of Beallaferston (1/2 q.) one
 third pte of the Castle and bawne
 of Castlehackett, Annaghkin (2 q.)
 Tober in Cossane (1 q.) Killdroma
 (2 q.) Laght Ballyconlaghe (1 Car)
 Cartrone Ivorn in Cong (1 Car)
 the Manor of Liskennahan (1 q.) another
 third part of Castlehackett and the Bawne
 with the lands following viz: Loharrow-
 ne fyarleggy (1/2 q.) whereupon the Castle
 standeth, Carrowneacatty (1/2 q.) Car-
 rowcan Castlearahackett (1 q.) Clogh-
 bowly (1 q.) Kilday & Carrowneahally
 (2 q.) Ballyconlagata (2 Car) viz:

Cartron Lysselynn and Cartron Leyatin
 Donoghroo Lohally (2 q.) Castlehackett
 (with 4 q.) in c Tuaghkin (2 q.) Car-
 row in Owen (1 q.) Ballyconlaghta
 (1 q.) Cullyny (2 q.) Carrowmore
 neere Throstle (1 q.) Killower (2 q.)
 a Moiety of the Castle and Barone
 of Balleuca (with 3 Car) Owen-
 begg (1 q.) Kildavy (1 q.) Carrow-
 melicall (1 q.) Killdrooma (2 q.)
 the Moiety of the Castle of Clogh-
 more & of Barone and Hall (with
 6 q.) viz: (2 q.) adjoining the Castle and
 in Ballykill in Redmond (2 q.)
 Ballykill Mc. Redmond (2 q.) and
 Ballymony Wrofill (2 q.) the Castle
 of Barnadreggs with the Lough
 Barone and Barbican & $\frac{1}{2}$ q.
 whereupon the Castle standeth
 Cryvagh (3 Car) Carrowcoul dorowgh
 (1 q.) Carrowyeauagh (1 Car) Car-
 rowneavagh (1 q.) Carrowagoke
 Omana (2 q.) Gortynadene ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.)
 Carrowe na Koyllemay (1 q.) Capke-
 herghy ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Clonconatt (1 Car) Ma-
 ghery na garagh (1 Car) Lyssduff
 and Lyssemyken (1 q.) Ballaghaghell

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(3 Cār) Ballanyscraigh ($\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ q.)
 Coynacoyshe (1 Cār) Cappaghkille
 ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Rattimore (1 q.) Cooshaubally
 ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Bowle rooc ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Colarey $\frac{1}{2}$ q.
 Corballymore ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Lyssemulty ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.)
 Ardaneloncana & Fredawly (1 Cār)
 Gortynpeadir ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Athanduff (1 Cār)
 Clononebeg ($\frac{1}{2}$ Cār) Magheny
 in Lysyn ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Clouprayske & Knock-
 arevin ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Gortuay (1 Cār) Cor-
 valebeg ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Galymore (1 q.) Saw-
 nagh (1 Cār) Gortnacloyth ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.)
 in Inisheirke ($\frac{1}{3}$ Cār) with another
 third pte of a Cartou of Inisheirke,
 the Castle Manor & Demesne of
 Callow, viz - Carrowmury (1 q.)
 Loghaunery (1 q.) Carrowengorven
 (1 q.) Carrow Mc. Ultully ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Logh-
 clerymore (1 q.) Carrowhearnene-
 hary (1 q.) Ballynabille (1 q.)
 Carroweragh (1 q.) Ballanecloyth
 (1 q.) Lecarrowenegorlan ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.)
 in the town of Killconnell (3 q.)
 viz: Bearna Boy & Lysmackuedan (2 q.)
 & Kleagh (1 q.) Carrowneanagh (1 q.)
 Lysy Donnellan (1 q.) Lyskyvin (2 q.)
 the Castle of Lysnevoltney (with $\frac{1}{2}$ q.)

being part of the 2 qrs of Killeane
 in Killaghnore (1 q.) Castlebyrne
 (1 car) in Keappaghnaishille (1¹/₅ car)
 Ducloyne & cell of Killaine named
 Girtynegarocke (1¹/₅ q.) Rath Dullayne
 (1¹/₂ car) Gortyn Shylee & cell of the q.
 of Corraghnyne (1¹/₂ car) Carrowna-
 orrahane (1 q.) in Ducloyne (another
 1¹/₃ car) Keappaghnaville (1¹/₅ car)
 the fifth pte of Bastlenabinne (with
 1¹/₂ q.) Cartone in Caskeyne (1¹/₅ car)
 Shanragh (1 car) Crosmacroyne
 (1¹/₂ q.) Lecarrotrichayne (1¹/₂ q.)
 Lissenecroyne (1 q.) Carrownaclow-
 aghne (1 q.) Gortuccappell (1¹/₂ q.)
 Clarine (1 q.) Killclowry (1¹/₂ q.)
 Pollynareen (1 q.) Clonbarr (1 q.)
 the Castle of Milltowne (+ 6 q.)
 the reversion of the Castle, Town
 and Lands of the Claddagh (ex-
 pectant upon an estate taylor part
 thereof to Hugh O'Kelly and others
 of his kinsmen and the heirs
 males of their bodies, with
 diverse remainders in tail)
 consisting of 2 q. called & ghegessy
 Lecarrownegarr (1¹/₂ q. Lomanaghavoo
 and Lomanaghbane (1 q.) Rathkyraue.

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(1 q.) the Castle and Lands of
Lelhen (expectant upon an estate
tail part thereof to John Bourke
and the heirs males of his body
with diverse remainders in tails)
consisting of $\frac{1}{2}$ q. in Lelhen aforesd,
Cappaghmagh ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Clonmore
($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Gortyne ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Lecarrowroog
($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Loghinlaghin ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Tubber-
neglogg ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Ballaghdrogho ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.)
Cloneon ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Kill Fowry ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.)
faertia ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) the Manor and Castle
of Teaguin (and 2 q.) Bengarra
($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) the Castle of Newcastle (2
q.) in the Mountains ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) the
Castle of Lyrian ($\frac{1}{4}$ q.) Kenagh-
an ($2\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Lynnyfada (1 q.) Der-
ry Mc. Fynilly ($\frac{1}{2}$ q.) Carnagort in
Kusckmolddeargge (1 q.) the
Manor and various Castles
of Milicke in the river of the
Shanen (with 4 q.) the Castle of
Illanedavagh in Mylick with
certaine Lands in the said river
belonging to Mylick, of which Manor
of Milicke all the Lands within the

Barony of Longford are holden by
 Knight's Service. The Manor and
 Castle of Feartamore (8 5 1/2 q.) of
 which manor 28 qrs of freehold
 lands were adjoining thereto are
 holden by Knight's Service. The
 reversion in fee after an estate
 taile of Killamore (1 q.) Killane
 (1/2 q. 2/3 Car) The reversion in fee of
 Lisnecourt (1/2 q.) Lyskroe (1 q.)
 Troyet (1 q.) granted by the now Earle
 in taile to the Plantaiges, the reversion
 in fee of Lysballyconly (1/2 q.) Karmore
 meanagh ne Shean (1 q.) & Dengony
 aghter (1/2 q.) past by the now Earle
 to Teig O'Concannon & the heires male
 of his body. That John King Esq. being
 seized in fee by letters patents bearing
 date at Dublin 9 March, 3^d year of
 James did by deed dated 24th Nov.
 1607 give grant bargain sell and
 confirm to the said Richard now Earl
 Glamrickard and his heires for ever the
 severall pcells of land following viz. Clogh-
 galla (1/2 Car) Ballynickranagh (1/2 Car.)
 Isercleran (1/2 q.) Clounkellagh (1/2 q.) Ball-
 intullagh (3 Car) Clounearna (1 Car) Rahin
 & Rathconnor (1 q.) Terrane (1 q.) Keappagh
 Killowe (1/2 q.) Cortynchinrasane (2/3 pts of

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(1/2 q.) Bloyukoddy (1 Car) Carnonardau
 (1/2 q.) Killymore (1/2 q.) Clacuchanney
 (1/3 q.) Rathmore (1 Car) Coulbanees
 (1/2 q.) Ballylly (1/4 Car) Kruagh Mc
 Ruavin (1/2 Car), the late Abbey of
 Kruagh Colan (1/2 Car), the late Abbey
 of Portumny (1/2 Car), three half q.
 and the 1/3 of a castle in Kibloony
 Fort Drishagh (1/2 q.) Castlelogher (1/2 q.)
 the third pte of the Castle of Killersnane
 (& the 1/3 of two ptes of 1 Car) Knockanroo
 (1 Car) Gortedryne (1 Car) the Castle
 of the Abbot (& 1/2 q.) Baliginabrenagh
 (1/3 Car) the third pte of the Castle of
 Clare (& 1 Car) Killyane (1/2 Car) the
 third pte of two ptes of 1 Cartron and the
 third pte of two ptes of the Castle of
 Kilcrivayn - That said John King
 being likewise seized in fee of the
 Monastery of Milick in the river of
 Shannon with the island, grante do
 same to Roger Downison Esq. by deed
 bearing date 24th of July 1606 conveyed
 same to Rickard now Earl and his heirs
 for ever - That the Manor and Castle of
 Milick (1/4 q.), the Castle of Newcastle
 (with 1 q.), the Manor of Teartamore
 (with 6 q.) the Manor and Castle of

Milltown (with 5 q.) are free from
 the Composition - That said Richard
 Earl is seized in fee of rent Services
 viz: out of the Bladdagh XV^s X^d, out of
 Killaghamore (1 q.) Killaine (1/2 q. &
 2/3 Car.) X^s, out of Lisnecourt (1/2 q.)
 XX^s, out of Liskoun (1 q.) XX^s, out of
 Troist (1 q.) X^s, out of Lysballycouly
 (1/2 q.) XII^s out of Downcastlan III^s III^d
 out of Correnena (1 q.) III^s III^d, out of
 Clowngny (1 q.) VI^s VIII^d, out of
 Carrowmeanagh ne Shianagh (1 q.)
 III^s III^d, out of Dengynyagher (1/2 q.) in
 the County of Galway - That the Sept
 of Teig Roo O'Kelly of the Ballow did
 receive long ago the rent of XXXV^s
 p Ann. out of every q. of eight q. in
 Tragh Carbury namely Moyanvol
 (1 q.) Monningue (1 q.) Aytymany (1 q.)
 Carrowpaccaghshella (1 q.) Woglter-
 clony (1 q.) Shanragh (1 q.) Moate
 (1 q.) Rathollan (1 q.) - That the
 now Earl is seized in fee of 2^s 6^d
 out of every q. of fowerskore q. &
 Kynaley otherwise called O'Shaughnes
 country when the said quarters are
 inhabited - They also say that by a.

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deed subscribed and sealed by Sir Richard
 Boyle Knight that the lands underwritten
 are p^{re}cells of the late Abbey of Anagh-
 doone and that said Richard now
 Earl is seized thereof in fee tail: viz
 Leanchieb (1 q.) Cnock Mc. Caher
 Oge & Inishbearrahan (1 q.) Carrow-
 kellauebrelye (1 q.) Trieny in Traua
 (1 q.) Carrowlettermore & dertraheu
 (1 q.) Lettermoykie, & Moyckneagh
 & derahally (1 q.) Carrowanaganaanagh
 in Killenkelly (1 q.) a yearly rent of
 III^s. III^d. out of Lecarrow - also that
 these lands belong to the said late
 Abby of Anaghdoone, viz: Over
 (3 q.) Cnockan (1/2 q.) one ruinous
 chappell in the great Island of Area
 (1/4 12 acr.) and three quarters of
 Tye th in Tryencomagh - a yearly
 rent out of the town & lands of Spedell
 in O^r Flaherty's Country, Lysduff
 in Gnomore, the rent of III^s. III^d. out
 of every of these 3 quarters of lands
 viz: Keilura (1 q.) Carrowanaganaanagh
 (1 q.) & Lettermuckra (1 q.) & the moiety
 of Lithe in said 3 last q^{rs} - That there
 are rents due to said now Earl
 in right of the late ^{Monastery} church of

Kilcrenate out of these Lands viz XI^d
 out of Lelpanaghs (1 Car) XXII^d
 out of Killgny nere Ballynehelinly
 (1/2 q.) XXII^d out of Umgoyth (1/2 q.)
 III^d VIII^d out of Dovorash, and of
 Suishdorus (1 q.) XI^d out of Kearuoff
 and Glauosky nere Dunguaro
 (1 Car) XI^d out of Bearuailly (1 Car)
 II^d II^d out of Dromana Gulyne
 (3 Car) XI^d out of Gnockanaganeine
 & Glanmore (1 Car) with an old
 stone house nere Ballynaonagh
 XI^d out of Keillamilcon (1 Car)
 XXII^d out of Seanowharragha
 (1/2 q.) being cell of Kilbride with
 the tithes thereof, XII^d out of Gya-
 partrey called Barraghana (1/2 q.)
 XI^d out of the Derry (1 Car) XI^d out
 of Traynalonga (1 Car) all which
 was lying and being within the
 County of Galway. That there are
 fewer qrs of land concealed in the
 territory of Publementorfall from
 the King and the now Earle, these
 lands being in all 11 qrs namely
 Keappaghard (4 q.) Ballynarome

(4 q.) Calluragh, & cell of Kilcarn-
nagh (2 q.) Ballynroane, & cell
of Ballynegallagh (1 q.). That
Kilcloulagh & Killclynought
& cell of the late Abby of Annagh Down
doth belong to the now Earl. That
all the said late Religious Houses
and the possessions thereof were,
before the late Composition Discharge,
from all rents, only Exchequer
rent excepted, and have been and
ought to be free from all country
charges and contributions. Com
annex

From the foregoing Inquisition it will appear that the Earl of Clanrickard possessed himself not only of Maenmoy, Hy-Tiach rach Sidline and Muintir Murchadha but also of many isolated spots in Hy-Many and Siol-Murchadha As the identification of the places mentioned in this inquisition will satisfactorily shew; but as we have already done this in our letters on the respective parishes, it is unnecessary to do ~~so~~ ^{it} here a second time.

The Earl of Clanrickard changed his place of residence very frequently as we learn from the Irish Annals and from the tradition in the County. Mac William Oughter's seat was Baile an Chlair, now Clare Galway situated

about 1410/15 (XV III)

about 5 miles from Galway on the road to Tuam. His descendants the Earls of Clanrickard lived principally at Loughrea, and sometimes at Achadh na mbeirke in Moycullen, and sometimes also at Tir-Oileain (Terryland) in the immediate vicinity of Galway. But latterly and at present the seat of Clanrickard is at Portumna which was originally in O'Madden's Country.

I have now done with the territories in the County of Galway, and though it has cost me many an hour of severe application to lay down their boundaries I fear that no one will have the patience to grope his way through my lucubrations! If not I shall address future topographers who

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will be smitten with the same mania as
myself. "Vobis vigilare!"

Ancient topography is of very little con-
sequence, and the person who applies
himself to the study of it is almost
despised in this country; but as every
ancient nation has been careful to
preserve with a kind of religious care
all their geographical charts and
topographical treatises, I shall do
all in my power to place the Irish
topographical treatises and fragments
in as tangible a form as I can,
for the use of posterity.

your obedient servant
John O'Donovan

14c/21/05 (CXIX)

END

14 C 21/16

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861; O'Keefe, Patrick

Map of County Galway, divided into its ancient territories, from Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map, compiled by Patrick O'Keefe and John O'Donovan.

[1838]

1p.

23 x 33 cm

Indicated are the boundaries of the ancient territories, including the subdivisions within the lordship of Hy Many and sites of ecclesiastical interest.

RIA

14 C 21/16

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 C 21/17

O'Connor, Thomas

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from T[homas] O'Connor, written from Mountrath, Co. Laois, concerning the topography, history and antiquities of the parishes of Teena (Tynagh) and Dooniry (Duniry), with particular reference to their place names, burial grounds, castles, early churches and holy wells.

16 November 1838

4p.

24 cm

Included are related extracts from Colgan's 'Acta Sanctorum'.

Teena and Dooniny parishes (in Co. Galway) - 48 1/2
— notable objects therein remarks.
Mountrath. November 16th 1838.

Sir, The parish of Teena, situated in the baronies of Lectrim and Longford — is 6 miles N. East of Woodford and about 4 miles N. West of Portumna.

The local pronunciation of this name, is, so identically the same both in English and Irish, as given by every one, whom I consulted, that it is impossible to explain the meaning of it as an Irish word. The only Irish form of it, I could obtain, is teineá, which indeed may be no other than an attempt at Hibernicising the word Teena...

Teena may ~~be~~, with probability, be considered as an Anglicised form of ' te - donach ', which signifies the fair, or meeting. If this be not correct, I do not at present see, what meaning can be assigned it.

w/c/21/17(1)

2
Teena Ph

At the village of Teena,
there is seen nothing of interest.
Tradition says that a monastery
formerly occupied the place, where
the Protestant church of the
parish now stands. At the
village is a small pool called
loian brde - Lorghaunbree. i.e.
the yellow little lough.

In the N.E. end of the townland
of Lecarrow - leat ceatparinad -
(locally leat ceatparinarin) - about
one mile N. East of Teena village,
lies hillock - bilead^m - burying ground.

About 3 miles S. East of Teena
village is a burying ground, where
cill copban - locally pronounced cill
c'puban - the church of Saint Borban,
formerly stood. It gave name to the
townland of Kilcorban, in which, the
burying ground, is situated. St. Borban
and his church are noticed on the
page annexed. —

Kilcorban

Parish of Teema, Barony of Leitrim;

[WHC] 1. 730
col. 21 [XXIV. March Life of S. Mocteus B.^d of Louth

XIII. The holy Priest Corban¹³ came to B. Mocteus, on the sacred night of the nativity of the Lord, and found the brethren rejoiced at his coming. But when they were celebrating the nocturnal praises, a certain boy with a clear voice was in one choir, but in the other in which Mocteus was, there was no boy. Wherefore, he says to Corban; whether has your boy a clear voice, like that [boy]? He does not, says he, ^[Corban] even read the alphabet. However, he [Mocteus] says, let him come hither. Who, when he came, signing his mouth, said to him, sing the psalms with a clear voice, like that boy. Without delay; immediately he began to sing so clearly that his voice filled the entire Church: he is Bishop Imbar.⁽¹⁴⁾

Notes.

[1. 732
col. 22] 13. S. Basilius Corbanus c. 13. This beyond doubt is he, whom the Irish writers in the Annals call Corban: and of whose death they write thus: In the year 499. S. Corban Bishop of West-Corban near Tara died. Of whom also S. Angus, [and] the Martyrology of Gallaghil seem to treat at the 20th of July, where they call him Corbanus. There exists a Church in the County of Galway, dedicated to him, and from his name called Hill-Corban.

14. Ipse est Ibarus Episcopus. c. 13. This does not seem to be the S. Ibarus Bishop, the son of Lugnens, who preached the faith in Ireland before the arrival of Patrick, as appears from the lives of S. Hilbert & S. Declan, and from other things to be said concerning him at the 23rd of April. Perhaps he is [the saint] of whom Gannegarius treats at the 22nd March.

[Obs: Moctus, according to the Irish writers, died in 534.]

14/c/21/17(11)

An old Castle stands in ruins
in Ballinacrimmon - baile na
Drimme - townland in this parish.

Dooniry Parish.

This parish situated in the baronies
of Lectrim and Longford, is dis-
-tant 6 miles to the North of Woodford,
and about 12 miles to the N. West
of Portlanna. The Irish name of it,
is *Dún Oríge*. — The *doon* which origin-
-ally bore the name is shown close to
the village of Dooniry, on Knockadoon
— *Cnoc a Dúin*, immediately to the left
of the road leading to Portlanna.
It is now partly destroyed, but is
said to have been artificial..

It is said there was formerly
a College at Dooniry village,
at which there is still remaining

in ruins, an old Church "which is on the inside, 75 feet long, and 25 feet broad. On the South side wall is a door of ornamented, Chiseled stones, which is 4 feet 10 inches high, and 3 feet 10 inches broad at the ground. The wall over it was pulled down.

Opposite this, on the other side wall, is a pointed door of mason work, 6 feet 6 inches high and 4 feet broad.

On this North side wall ^{at} near the west gable, is a breach extending to near the ground.

The west gable is reduced to the same height with the side walls, and has a breach on its middle.

14/c/21/17 (iii)

There is on the East gable a window, whose form is concealed in a heavy coat of ^{with} ivy, which the gable is covered. A considerably large breach is observable under it.

Toberbreeda - tobap brigde - holy well - lies in the townland of Lackabawn - Leach bán - near the East side of Dooniny village

Garrybreeda - garrao brigde - lies to the South side of this well and is a field that goes by this name which signifies 'Brigid's garden'.

At this place is to be seen a tree notable among the people for its age.

7

Bran's Holy well is close to a grave yard in Lime hill townland. And in the townland of Lisheen - (Lisheen) North, are situated the ruins of *Templebānāhā* - *teampall beānāighe*, which signifies the Blessed Church. - I have not seen these ruins - I cannot say for certain of what extent they may be - they are said to lie within a grave yard. -

The site of a Castle is visible on Knockacashlaun - (Cnoc a'cáirleáin) in the South end of the townland of Bloonacastle - *clúain a'cáirleáin*. about $3\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to the South of Dooniny village.

14/c/21/176(v)

It was found by an Inquisition
 taken before John Crofton Esq^r,
 at Athenry, 1st October 1584 that
 Richard (2nd) Earl (of Clanrickard)
 died 24th July, 1582 - seized in fee
 and fee taile of the several
 lands viz: - the manors and
 Castles of Loughbreagh, Dunkellin,
 Scitrim, Clare, Clonacastle
 therwise Clonnacashlan. &c.

See Inquisition taken
 at Galway 20th March,
 1608 - as often referred to.

These are all I found worthy
 of notice in the two parishes
 just described. —

Your obedient
 Servant
 J. A. Larcom Esq^r &c. &c.
 J. O'Conor

END

14 C 21/18

O'Keefe, Patrick

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from P[atrack] O'Keefe, written from Mountrath, Co. Laois, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Beagh, with particular reference to its early church, castle and holy well.

16 November 1838

4p.

24 cm

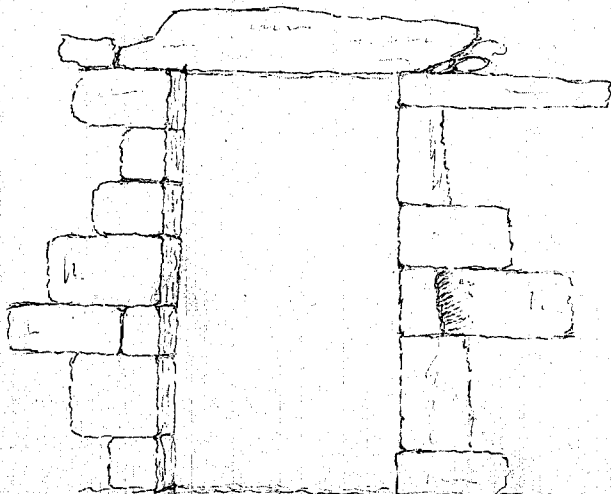
ill; ink sketches of the doorway, south windows and stone work of old church at Beagh.

Mountbath Nov^r 16th 1878

Sir,

On Monday 12th Inst I visited the Parish of Beagh situated in the Southern extremity of the Barony of Kiltartan: it is called in Irish by the people *Beiriac* (*ge: na beirige*) which means "a place abounding in birch". *Beiriac*

The ruin of the old Church of Beagh ^{Irish} stands in a very stony district in the Townland of the same name measures about 63 feet in length, and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; height of the walls about 10 feet. The doorway, which is situated on the S. side-wall, the inner part being about 10^{ft} ⁱⁿ from the W. gable, is about 6^{ft} ⁱⁿ high; 3^{ft} ⁱⁿ wide above, and 3^{ft} ⁱⁿ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ wide immediately above the 2 lower stones; but the shape of the bottom stone on the E. side reduces the width to about 3^{ft} ⁱⁿ 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. It presents this appearance outside

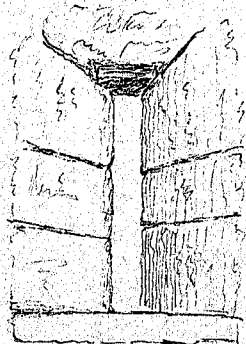


J. A. Lucan Esq.

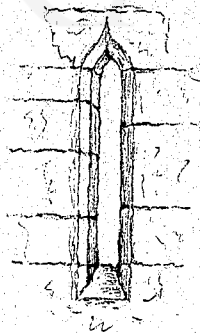
14/c/21/1865

The outer part is $\frac{1}{2}$ in thick, the inner part which is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wider on each side, is about $\frac{1}{8}$ ft thick making the entire thickness of the wall. $\frac{1}{10}$ ft inches


In the middle of the same S. wall is a window about 3 ft + high and 5 inches wide outside, but widening considerably within, where it presents this appearance



On the same wall about 4 feet from the outside of the E. gable ^{there is a window $\frac{1}{2}$ in} 3-3 in height and $5\frac{1}{2}$ wide; thus, (wide inside)



[outside view]

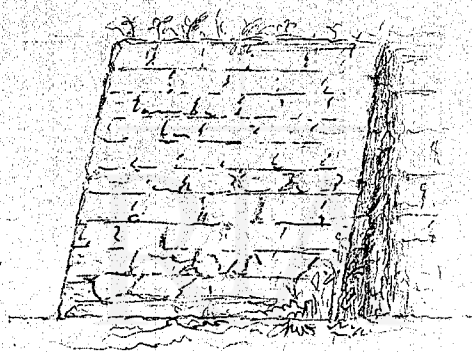
On the E. gable is a window about 5 ft high and about 5 inches wide outside, where it is shaped thus at the top  the vertical angle being obtuse; the inside widens as with the two other windows here mentioned.

There is a breach on the N. side wall near the East

the W. gable is entire but featureless.

The average size of the larger stones in the building is about - 1^{ft} 9 - or 1-10, by 12 inches, among which are mixed up others of smaller size; the stones on the upper part of the W. gable are much smaller, and those on the Eastern part of the N. wall, are rather small. They are laid rather regularly.

At the distance of about 11½ ft. from the E. a piece of stone-work projects from the ^{outside of} S. side-wall thus:

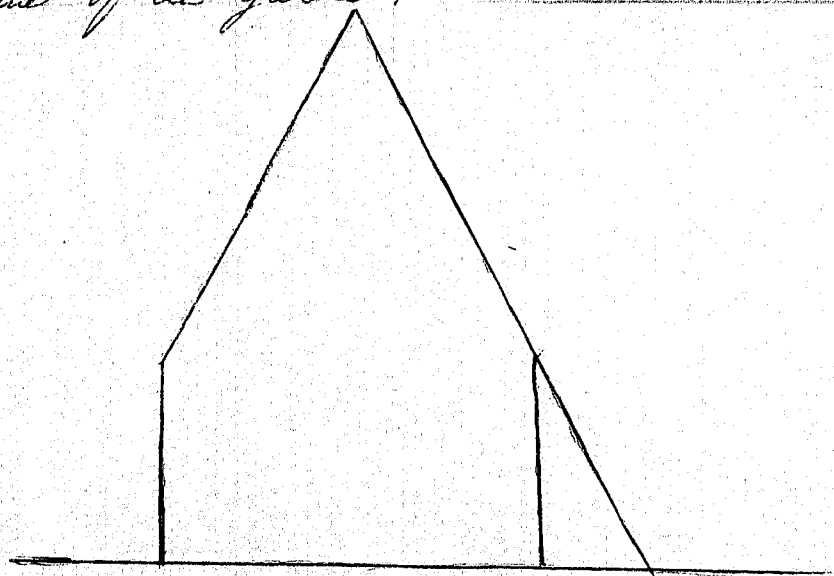


The bottom is about 5 or 6 feet from the Church-wall; the front is about 9-9- in length and meets the S. wall above, where it is somewhat ^{shorter} narrower. The only aperture is a breach on the Eastern part adjoining the Church wall. It would appear to have been hollow, but at present is nearly filled up with stones.

On the same S. side-wall adjoining the W. gable is a similar projection of nearly the same dimensions; the western part of which is continuous with that gable the western edge of the front being a continuation of

14/c/21/18(11)

the upper line of the gable:



The stones of this addition are of smaller size than those of that part of the gable adjoining, but are similar to the stones of the upper part of it, and ^{to those} of other parts of the building.

The district in which this church is situated, wonderfully abounds in stones, so that the graves of the dead are here filled up with those materials, which are arranged above in the form usually given to graves of earth.

I have been informed that the Patron-day of the Parish ^{was} is S. Anne's day, which the people think falls on the 24th of July: this can be easily ascertained.

Beagh is set down among the possessions of
the Earls of Clanricard in an

"Inquisition taken at Galway, 20th March
1608, before Geoffrey Osbalstone Esq.^r (and
others) by the oaths of lawful men who say
that * * * * *

[abstr.] Richard 2nd Earl died, and Mlick Borker, third Earl son
and heir to said Richard, entered into his possessions and was
thereof seized. * * *

"That it was found by an Inquisition taken before
John Crofton Esq.^r at Athlery 1st October 1584
that said Richard late Earl died 24th July 1582
seized in fee tail of the several lands following viz.

* * * * * [inter alia] the Towne of Beagh

(4 g.) Layragh (4 g.) the ruinous castle of
Loughcowtra within an island in the Lough aforesaid,"

In & - ^{Earl} Mlick [Father of the now Earl] * * *

was likewise seized in fee and fee tail of the
lands hereafter, viz: * * * the manor and

Castle of Clare (86 g.) Beagh (4 g.)

"the manor and castle of Corrofinny" &c &c

The ruins of the old castle of Loughcowtra still remain,
situated in an island in the lake of that name, called
Castle Island (oileán a' oileáin) in this Parish

In the townland of Loughcooter Demesne, which ad-
joins this Lough is situated the mansion of Lord Gort,
called Loughcooter Castle.

Loc cutha is mentioned in the Annals of
the Four Masters at the year 1601.

[It is stated that Redmond Burke being at war with
the Earl of Clurichard, ^{continued} plundering the territory of Kenel-
feichin "to the South of the Barony of Leitrim," until
the Earl of Clurichard arrived and pitched his camp at
the Monastery of Kenel-feichin,] "Thus they (i.e.
"the Earl and Redmond) remained for four or five
"days (during which time some persons of low rank
were slain on both sides,) until Geige, the son of
"Brian na Omurtha, who was son of Brian Ballach,
"who was son of Owen O'Rourke, arrived with a number
"of bold and well armed troops to assist Redmond.
"When the Earl perceived that these two parties were
united against him, he left his camp and passed
into Clurichard. The others pursued him as far as
"Loughbreagh; and because the Earl and his people
expected their escape from them on this occasion,
they traversed, plundered and burned the country
from Leitrim to *Ard-Maoldubhain, and as far
as the gate off *Headan in the west of Snel Adha.

* Ard-Maoldubhain locally pronounced Ard a Maoldubhain is a P.O. in Beagh Pt.
[Thyl. Fiddan] a townland in the same P.O. in which stand the ruins
of an old Castle. Beagh Pt. lies in the S.W. of the district anciently
called Cruaíl Adha na h-Éire, adjoining the C. Clare [Shannon].

When Redmond arrived with his bands on the frontier
 of Thomond, he pitched his camp at the western side
 of Lough Cutra, where he was joined by a nobleman
 of the Dalcaissians, Seige (the son of Corlogh, who was
 son of Donall, who was son of Conar) O'Brien, who
 had adopted this step in compliance with the advice
 and solicitations of bad and foolish men, and without
 consulting or taking counsel of his father or the Earl
 of Blarickard who was his kinsman and friend.
 Here he entered into a confederacy with the sons
 of John Bourke, and in the course of three days
 afterwards requested them to accompany him on an
 excursion into some part of Thomond. This request
 was not refused, for he was accompanied by some
 of the chiefs from the camp with their kerns."

I

I

I

In O'Flaherty's *Ogygia* Part III. Chap. XI. transl. vol II
 p. 21. we read:

"Besides we are told, that the Belgians gave
 names to those places in the environs of Galway,
Lough Kine, Rinn tannin, in Medúgia; Loughcutra,
Rinnmheara, Molin and Carn comull in
Aidhne."

In the townland of Killeen there is a holy well called Toban móicille, erroneously called in the name-book Tobermahawleel, the last syllable being a clerical error for lue as can be inferred from the fact that at the V.L. Boolafandeen (Buailé páidín) it is stated that "Tobermahawleue Holy well is in this townland". Tobermahawleue is an attempt at representing the Irish sound. Those whom I have consulted say there is not a second Toban móicille in the P^h that in Killeen being the only one.

In Rathwilladoon, V.L. (Ráe Mhicíodúin) there is a holy well called Toban Rí ^{Sanctus in domo} an daingí ^{Sanctus in domo} & the well of the King of Sunday, at which stations ^{are} performed on ^{any} Sunday the pilgrim might choose.

Your obedient &
Servant

P. Keefe

END

14 C 21/19

O'Connor, Thomas

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from T[homas] O'Connor, written from Mountrath, Co. Laois, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Ballinakill (Ballynakill), with particular reference to its place name, churches, burial grounds, castles and Kinalehin Abbey.

17 November 1838

11p.

24 cm (i), (iii-xi); 25 cm (ii)

ill; ink sketches of the windows in the east gable of Kinalehin Abbey and pencil sketches of the doorway and windows of the Abbey's attached chapel.

Included are references, with related annotations by John O'Donovan, to Kinalehin monastery, transcriptions from the Abbey Chapel reflecting its association with the Burke family, notes relating to an Inquisition of 1608, concerning the property of Ulick Burke, second earl of Clanrickard, and extracts from Dutton's 'Survey' concerning cromlechs in Ballynakill.

Ballinakill Parish - in Leitrim Barony in Co. Galway.
notable objects therein described. -
Mountrath November 17th 1838.

(503)

Sir, The Irish name of Ballinakill parish in the barony of Leitrim in the County of Galway, is Bale na cille, which signifies the town of the Church - 'villucelle'

The old Church of the parish stands in ruins in the townland of Ballinakill about three miles N.W. of "Woodford Village". Its length inside is 45 feet and its breadth is 23 feet - the East gable is reduced to the same height with that of the side-walls, and has a breach on the middle of it, where there was probably a window. It comes within 3 feet of the ground and is 8 feet broad.

There is a breach on the North side wall within 12 feet of East gable, 3½ feet from the ground, 6 feet broad and reaching to top. And on the same wall, within 12 feet of the West gable is another breach, nearly 4 feet from the ground, 8 feet broad and reaching to top.

14/c/21/19(5)

On the middle of the West gable, is a doorway, of a quadrangular form, 5 feet broad at the ground and 7 feet high; having two stone flags placed over it, which meet nearly in the middle. It is built with stone and Cement of lime and Sand mortar. Both its sides are somewhat battered. Sustained by the two flags over the door, is a small pointed arch of mason work, which is ^{now} stopped up, and is about 2 feet high.

The South side wall at the distance of 10 feet from the West gable exhibits a breach 7 feet from the ground, 6 feet broad, and running to the top, where there was, as appears from some traces on the wall, undoubtedly a window.

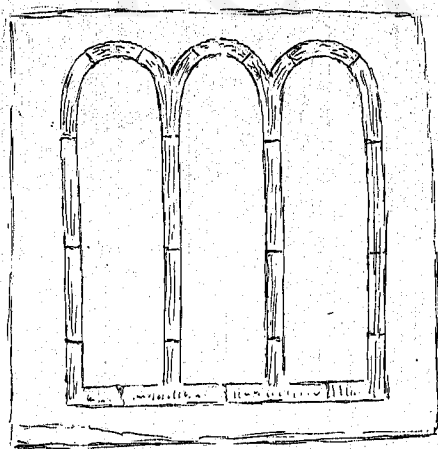
In this parish about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the North East of Woodford, are seen the ruins of an abbey⁺, which,

+ This is the abbey called Kinalakin by Ware and
Kichdall, and Cinel Techin by the Four Masters
at the year 1601. Lrd.

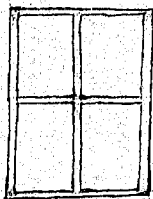
14/12/18(10)

as appears from the space occupied
by the ^{port- by them.} remains of it, was considerably
extensive. The length inside the
principle Church from one gable
to the other, is 124 feet. The breadth
can hardly be ascertained with
accuracy, as one of the side walls
^{became} ~~was~~ entirely ^{effaced} removed, so that there
is not a vestige of it visible.

On the gable to the East, there
is a large window of Chiseled Stones,
divided into three ^{lights} ~~openings~~ which
are semicircular at top.



To the left, as one looks inside towards this window, on a wall continuous with the gable, a quadrangular window of Chiseled stones, is placed, which is 4 feet high and 3 feet broad.



At this gable and on the South side of the Abbey, a pointed arch of Chiseled stones, springs from the ground, where it measures about 14 feet; being no less than 15 feet high. It is closed up with mason work, on which is placed a door, by which one enters to a small ruinous Chapel attached here to the Abbey.

Inside the Abbey, at the East gable, and immediately, to the left as one enters this Chapel, is a tomb, which exhibits this inscription. —

Erected to the memory of Dowager Lady Burke of
Marble Hill, who died the 24th of June 1833
Aged 74 years universally respected
Loved and mourned by her afflicted Children
And all who knew her maternal affection
Her exemplary piety, her unostentatious
Charity, and benevolence.

To the left, when one enters
the little Chapel, he sees placed
in the wall, a stone exhibiting the
armorial bearings of the Burkes.

Under which are these words. —

une Foy une Roye une Loye

Then there is inscribed under this. —

This Chapel and Monu-
-ment were rebuilt by
Edmond Burke of Mee-
-lick, Esq^r for him &
his posterity in
the year 1741.

Immediately to one's right, as he reads
this inscription, is a neat (altar) monument
over which, is inscribed

F. D. T.

A. D.

M. D. G.

D. Tho. De Burgo. Apalis. Armig. hoc monument. ibi.
parentibus. pie. mem. Ioan. M. Seonac. et Uni. ne. Hogan
Sibi. suisque. Convgib. D. Isabella. Donnellan. defunctae
et D. Agneti. French. nunc viventi. filiisq. ex utraq. su
sceptis. Ioan. VL. Acisani. ex prima. et Fran. ex secun
nda. eorumq. posteris. erigi curavit. Ano. 1649.

To the right as one enters the Chapel, are seen on a stone placed in the wall armorial bearings.

Under which is inscribed

Here unde
is ent erred

Captain ◻ **LUKE** ◻ Bour
ke Don ◻ to ◻ the ◻ R^t ◻ Hon
orable ◻ Theobald ◻ Lord
Viscount ◻ of ◻ Mayo ◻ An
d ◻ Elynor ◻ Fitz Gerald ◻
Daughter ◻ to ◻ Sir ◻ Luke
Fitzgerald ◻ of Tice
nahan ◻ who ◻ died ◻ the
10th ◻ of March 1684

14/c/21/19(v)

This Chapel retains a ruinous slated roof, which was, it is said, put on it about 15 or 16 years ago.

In another Chapel attached to the same side, a little farther to the Western end, there is directly opposite, as one enters it, an (altar) monument with armorial bearings shown over it

Under which is inscribed

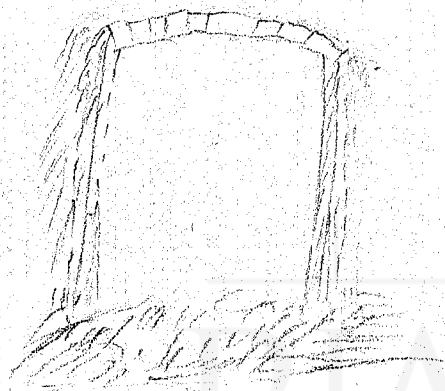
2une Roy c 2une Roy c 2une Loy?

(and)

This monument has been erected
By John Burke ^{he} of Reaghan
Esqr for him and his posterity
the year of our Lord 1745.

9

On this Chapel is a doorway
of mason work of this form in the
upper part

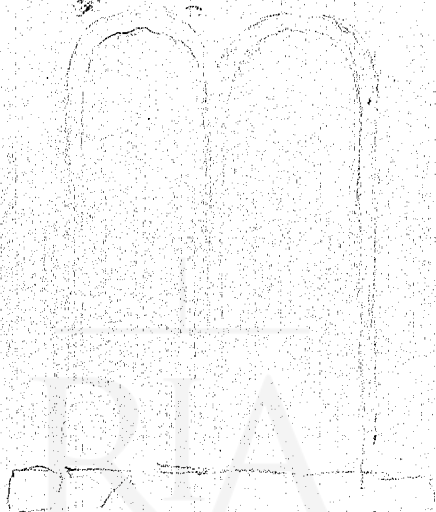


There is on the same side, another
similar edifice with a door of this
same form; but it exhibits nothing
worthy of notice.

Between these and the West end,
stand on the same side, two pointed
arches, the sides of which, are constructed
with chiseled stones, whilst the
upper part consists of mason work
of rude stones and mortar.

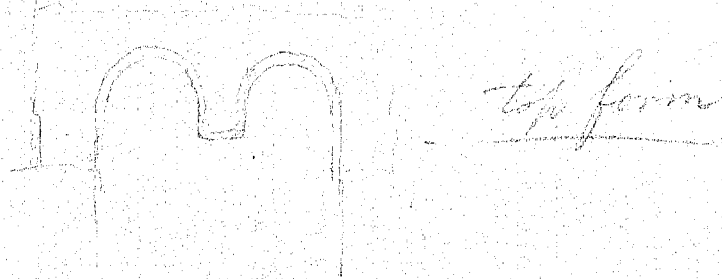
14/c/21/18(vi)

Farther on, between these arches and the Western part, is a window of Chiseled Stones, which is thus formed, being Semicircular at top. -



On the West gable, is a circular door of Chiseled Stones, which is 4 feet 2 inches broad and nearly 7 feet high. Over it, a small stone representing the figure of a human head, is to be seen; and to the right of it, as one enters the church, is placed on the outside, in the wall, a water font.

Over this door, is a large window of chiseled stones, exhibiting this form. —



In the North part of the remnants of the ruinous walls of this abbey, stands a gable with two stone Chimneys on it, conjoined together.

There are visible on the walls, in several places, small quadrangular openings of chiseled stones: as well as openings of similar construction and form with the doorway of the small Chapel, as above given.

Some of these large openings are stopped up with stone work, on the E. by North side of the ruins.

Lady's well lies in the townland of Abbey, at the N. E. end of Abbey village. I find no notice taken of this Abbey in any of our ecclesiastical documents.

The following burying places are found within this parish —

Rilcrimple (burying place) in the N. E. end of the townland of Marble Hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile E. N. E. of Marble Hill House.

Rilcurragh (old burying place) in the S. West end of the townland of Curragh $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. N. E. of Marble Hill House.

Knockhaun (old burying place) in the South end of Derrygoe townland, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile N. E. of Coolnabinne Rock.

and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. W. of
Woodford.

Any and burying place for strangers
a short distance to the West of
Woodford village

In Doorn's townland (Dub. pop.) there
is a burying ground, in which none
of those, whom I consulted, remembers
to have at any period, seen any
part of the walls of a Church,
standing. There is a tree at it,
called ^{oile?} Bell Tree - a name
that originated in a tradition among
the people, who say that a bell
used to be heard every seven
years ringing in it. Local in-
formation says. there was a friary
near this grave yard, ^{situated} at a mound
of earth, which has partly effaced
in an adjacent field.

and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. W. of
Woodford.

Dan yard (burying place) for strangers
a short distance to the West of
Woodford village

In Doorn townland (Dub-pop) there
is a burying ground, in which none
of those, whom I consulted, remembers
to have at any period, seen any
part of the walls of a Church,
standing. There is a tree at it,
called ^{hile?} Bell Tree - a name
that originated in a tradition among
the people, who say that a bell
used to be heard every seven
years ringing in it. Local in-
formation says. there was a friary
near this grave yard, ^{situated} at a mound
of earth, which has partly effaced
in an adjacent field.

At this place is also Church well; - and a well called James' Well, which, I could not learn, were at any time regarded as holy wells.

Rossaganny (pop a gannin - locally gort a gannin) - grave yard - in the N. E. end of the townland of Rossmore.

Feighan's grave yard on the boundaries of Mell Park and Lackan J. L. G. - close to which is Feighan's well.

Gortnaskilla (gortnacilla) grave yard in Cloonsweelaun townland

Lishiglass (or Lisherglass) burying ground - in Drim - townland. -

This name, I could not find in the local form, known by any one consulted by me about it.

Shanaw grave yard (Si an eayd)
in Boolanunollogue townland —
(Bráile na nolloz).

^{gn. (recte)}
^{Knockhaun}
Knockhaunagall is set down in the
Name books, as the name of a
burying place for children, in the
townland of Moyglass. This
I could not find locally known.

Hermitage is the name of a small
house (cell), ^{near} at which are Lady's
well, a monument and burying
place, in the South end of the
townland of Cullen daveagh
(Collin da pách). — Tobernasteeagh.
(Toban mac duach) — is the name of a well lying S.E. of
Marble Hill House.

Castles.

Ballinacill Old Castle, stands in a
tattering state, at Ballinacill, village, and
not far from the old Church above described.

Bloon dagaun Castle, stands in ruins on a rock
in the townland of Bloon dagaun, close by the

See margin —
p. 16 infra.

14/c/21/19(12)

1 2/3 Blain-da-damh (Blondagame) occurs in the Annals 578
 of the Popes & Masters at the year 1580. - See the Letter which
 Treatise of Boughdara. - wherein the whole passage is given -

(Shore of Boughdara on the Shannon).
 At some times goes by the name
 of Bregg Castle from its being situated
 on the rock. - The walls remain
 nearly entire.

In the Centre of the townland
 of Coolfin - cut fm. - stands
 in ruins a Castle, which bears
 the same name with the town-
 land.

Inquisition taken before John Crofton
 Esq^r at Athenry 1st October 1584
 found that Richard (2nd) Earl (of
 Clanrickard) died 24th July 1582
 seized of several manors and Castles
 and together with them. - the Castle
of blondagame

See Inquisition taken
 at Galway 24th
 March 1608 before
 Geoffrey Oshaldstone Esq^r
 J^r

- In the Inquisition of 1608, just referred to, we find that Ulick (3^d Earl of Clanricard) was seized of several baronies &c. - among which
- 1 are set down - the Castle of Bloyne -
 - daagaw (with 2 q. of Bloyne daagaw
 - 2 and Rossmore) Chwarymoylcon (2 q.)
 - 3 Ballynroane (1 q.) Bloyne rush (1 q.)
 - 4 Kilbrathine & Ballashanvoich (1 q.)
 - 5 the Castle of Ballyne Killy (8 1 q.)
 - 6 Leacarrow Mac Dermott (1/2 q.) Keapagh
 - 7 (1/2 q.) The Castle of Beallaneneane
 - 8 (8 1/2 q.) The Castle of Boolfin (8
 - 9 1 q. in Kynalehen) Cullagh (1 q.)
 - 10 Uoy glasse (1/2 q.) Caherardarweg
 - (7 1 car), the third pte. of a q. neere
 - Boolfin being pcell of the lands
 - 11 of the Sept of Landavys, the Castle
 - of Killeowly (with 5 q.) -

14/c/21/19(x)

- 1 Cloondagaw — already identified.
in Ballinacorney Hill
- 2 Rossmore — a townland in the S. East
end of Ballinakill parish.
Leitrim Bay
- In aymogilcon — ?
- 3 Ballynroane — Ballinroan S. L.
in the parish of Clonrush.
Barony of Leix
- Clonrush — I find Clonrush —
as the name of a parish, and
as the name of a burying place,
containing the ruins of an abbey.
Leix is in the South end of the town.
Barony — land of Meelick; but not
as the name of a town —
land in the name books of
Clonrush parish. —
- 4 Kilbrathire alias, Ballashanvoich.
cillpatrick.
Kilrateera upper & Lower. S. L.
in Inishcattrah parish. —
Leitrim Barony
- 5 Ballynehill — already identified.
Parish of Leitrim
in Leitrim Barony

6 Leacarrow Mac Dermott ^{Leacarrow N of Tare Island}
 in Ballinacilla Kill. ^{is a Leacarrow in the same Barony}
 Keapagh — Cappagh townland
 in the N. East end
 of the Parish of
 Ballinacilla Kill. — ^{Barony of ?}

7 Beallaneneane — ?

8 Coolfin — already identified.
 Townland of Castle in Ballinacilla Kill

9 Kynalehen — of what is it the
 name of a territory. Cinel feroin. I.O.D.

Tullagh — Tulla townland
 in the centre
 of the parish of
 Ballinacilla Kill —

10 Moyglasse — Moyglasse (mag. Jay)
 J.L. — near the centre
 of Ballinacilla Kill P.R.

Caherardamsey — ?

Coolfinne — already identified

11 Killeowly — Kilcooly Castle in
 Kilcooly parish in
 Leixlin Barony. —

14/c/21/19(XI)

* 'Gross says the derivation of Cromlech is from the Armoric word
 'Crum crooked, and lech, a stone' - (Note at the end of p. 470.) -

Giants graves, which are 8 in number,
 lie in the townland of Marble
 hill; and Leaba diarmad (Leaba
 Diarmad i.e. Diarmad's bed), which
 is described in the Name book, - a
 cave with a stone over it, is situ-
 -ated in the townland of Knockroe,
 one mile N. East of Marble Hill
 House.

Dutton in his Statistical Survey page 470, says that,

'There are several Crombachs, or Druids' altars, as they are frequently
 called; some of very rude workmanship, which shews their high antiquity,
 and others on which, more pairs have been bestowed: Some are of one
 rude flag, supported by, equally rude pillars; in others the flag is
 upheld by side flags; they are uniformly destitute of any in-
 -scription, which plainly proves their creation at a very remote
 period. There is a fine one in the demesne of Marble Hill,
 of one Stone 30 feet long by eight feet broad; it was much
 injured by the hands of ignorance, before the late Sir Thomas
 Burke became possessed of the estate, as many of the stones
 were taken for the purpose of building a common wall.
 It is strange the little interest many gentlemen take in the
 records of antiquity, as to permit them to be mutilated, or
 perhaps entirely demolished. Sometimes, these Crombachs
 are called Leaba Diarmuid is Crane, or from some whimsical
 allusion, Darby, and Grany-bed. There can be little doubt they
 were used for some religious Ceremony, of the Druids, and in
 after times, might have been imitated or used for places of sepulture;
 but they are so different in their form and workmanship as not
 to be mistaken. I do not recollect to have seen any of those pillar
 stones that are reckoned of such high antiquity, but that
 on the Countess's hill near Dunsandle; tradition says it is
 of a very remote period &c.
 J. A. Larcom Esq. &c. &c. Your obedient Servant
 J. A. Larcom

END

14 C 21/20

O'Connor, Thomas

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from T[homas] O'Connor, written from Mountrath, Co. Laois, concerning the topography, history and antiquities of the parishes of Clonrush and Meelick, with particular reference to their churches, graveyards, castles and religious foundations.

18 November 1838

8p.

ill; pencil sketch of widow in the east gable of Meelick Church and ink and pencil sketches of the cut stone crosses from a ruined abbey on Inishmor.

24 cm

523

Clonrush parish in Barony of Leitrim in Co. Galway
Remarkable objects therein described.
Mounttrath November 18th 1838

Sir,
Inam porp is the Irish name
of Clonrush parish, which is situated
in the South end of the barony of
Leitrim in the County of Galway, on the
West side of Loughderg on the River Shannon.

In the Descriptive remarks relating
to Meelick townland in this parish, (Name-
book No. 1-p 33), it is noted that the townland
contains the ruins of an abbey (R) (a) grave
yard. In the 1st page of Name book No. 2.
Abbey is set down as a local name, and
described as situated in the South end of
the townland of Meelick. The words of
the descriptive remarks relating to it are—
'The ruins of an Abbey with a grave
'yard on the East side, no information
'can be obtained respecting it—
'the parish seems to have taken its
'name from this grave yard (Clonrush)?'

In page 9 of the same Name-
book;—Clonrush, which is there

14/c/21/20(i)

Described as a burying place containing two vaults, ^{& the ruins of} an abbey in the west end, is placed in the South end of the townland of Meelick, close by the East side of the abbey.

It is difficult to ascertain from these descriptions whether it was from the ruins in Meelick, the parish got its name or not. The same difficulty presents itself, when a person is consulting the inhabitants, who, when they are questioned about the old Church of Clonrush, or the abbey of Meelick, point out the ruins just mentioned for both, and say that the old Church in Meelick townland, ^{(or) bears} bore the name of Clonrush, after which the parish was called. They also say that there is a village called Clonrush in the parish, but that there was never an old Church in it.

Clonrush is set down in the Name-books, only as the name of the parish and as the name of the burying place just mentioned.

The Church, however, in Meelick townland, is on the inside 49 feet long and 18 feet broad. The East gable is covered with ivy, and has a window on it, of the pointed style, whose height from the ground on the inside cannot be well ascertained by reason of a heap of stones piled up against the gable. On the outside it is 2 feet 4 inches from the ground, and 2½ feet high. Its breadth is 20 inches.



On the South side wall within 5 feet of the East gable, there is a window 2½ feet from the ground, 2 feet 9 inches broad in the lower part, and 2 feet 10 inches high. It appears to have been originally 3 feet high, having at present ivy matted in the upper part, which conceals its real height. The form on the inside is quadrangular and a flag stone crosses the top. On the outside, it is 4 feet 4 inches from the ground and about 3 feet 8 inches high, as accurately as can now be ascertained; the upper part being covered with matted ivy, which conceals its form as well as its height. The door was it appears on the West gable where there is now a large breach. Two portions of the gable remain - one attached to the South side wall and the other to the North one.

Even the breadth of the door is not now ascertainable.

The western part of this Church is a construction of large stones for the most part Chiseled, some of which are very ^{roughly} ~~rudely~~ done.

The South side wall is in the exterior falling fast to destruction, the stones were taken out of it, near the East gable, it appears for some purpose, and the interior is left exposed to the storms.

The whole of the western part of this Church is in materials and construction very like the old Church in the parish of Letter (^{Doonagoe} ~~Leghna~~) in the King's County. There is a circular arch-way of chiseled stones, which is 5 feet 4 inches broad at the ground, and 7 feet high, attached to the

stone-work, in the usual form — and plastered (inside). On the East gable, is a square opening 1 foot high - 9 inches broad. The door on the West gable is 22 inches broad and 4 feet 3 inches high; - is made of Chiselled stones, and pointed.

Tradition says that St. Colman kneeling on a stone placed on the ground under the opening on the East end, and looking Eastward used to hear mass celebrated at Rome. The impression of his knees was ~~visible~~, it is said, ~~in~~ visible in the stone. From this circumstance the little edifice is called poll Colmáin (pronounced Colmáin) - i.e. the cell of St. Colman.

To the South of the Church and immediately on the margin of Lough Lery, the site of a castle is pointed out amidst ^{some} white thorn

14/c/21/20(14)

bushes on a spot which becomes insulated generally in rainy weather, and is always surrounded with water in winter. A small part of the foundation is traceable, which exhibits a construction of stones and mortar made of lime and the sand of the immediately adjoining shore.

We find in the Inquisition of 1608 taken at Galway, that Ballyn-roane (19.) Clounrueh (19.) were in the possession of Ulick ^{Bonville} (3^d Earl of Clanricard).

Ballynroane - is baile an puadri - Anglicised Ballinrooan, - a townland in the South end of the parish of Clounrueh.

There is a burying place for Children in Kilcooney townland - cill cuanna - in this parish. Cill cuanna signifies the Church of S. Cuanna. This is the same person, it is very probable, after whom, Cill cuanna, now ~~the name~~ of Kilcooney parish, which lies not far from Healdford in the barony of Clare, was called.

In Allston a subdivision of Loughil Teat cill - townland, is a burying place called cill - (Kill). A holy well called ^{Tober na neeve} tobair na ndeem - the well of the Saints, lies near $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Whitegate village, in Loughil townland, according to local information.

The ruins of Mannus' Castle (Casleán Naígnur) are visible in the South East end of the townland of Drum-máán West - (Drum meadon = middle drum)

14c/21/20(v)

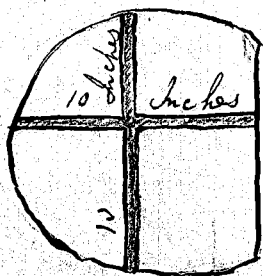
In the North East end of the townland of Allánmor (Oileánmór) in Loughderg, 2 miles North East of Williamstown Quay, there was, it is said, formerly an abbey, occupied by Friars of the Franciscan order.

The foundation of an edifice, which was probably a church, is still traceable here. The extent inside the vestiges, is 34 feet by 20 ft. -

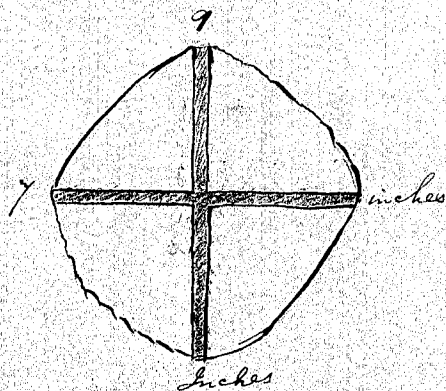
The door, was, it appears, on the South side wall near the West gable, but the breadth of it, is not now ascertainable. About 2½ feet in height, and 4 feet in length of the South side wall between the place of the door, and the West gable, still remain.

Three feet in height of the whole extent of the North side wall, which was 41 feet long, are still visible on the outside. This is a construction of large rude stones, the spaces between which, occasioned in some places, by the irregularity of their form, are filled up with small rude stones and cement which is composed of lime and sand taken from the adjacent shore.

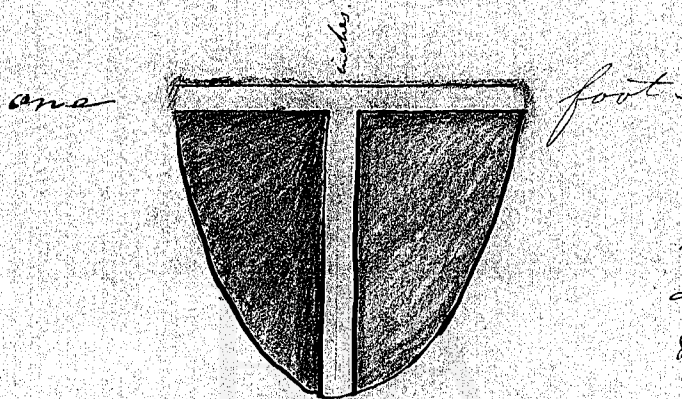
At the East end, inside the vestiges of the gable, are seen three small stones, on two of which, crosses are cut; and on the third, there is one raised.



The cross cut on this stone, is 10 inches both ways in length, extending over the whole stone.



This cross is 9 inches
by 7 inches, and
extends over the
whole stone.



This cross which
is raised, takes
up the whole stone,
and is 1 foot by
8 inches. —

There were several small stones of
nearly a round form, with crosses cut
on them found at various times on the
island. There was one found about 25
or 30 years ago by a man of the name
of Calnan, which had an illegible
(Irish?) inscription on it. He gave
it to a Priest — there is nothing known
about it since. The foundation of the walls
that enclosed the cemetery belonging to
the establishment, still marks it out

to the South of the Site of the
edifice just mentioned.

Between the houses of Patrick
Hickey and Patrick Meara, on the
island, close to the shore, where
boats set out for Williamstown
Quay, there is seen standing
a rude stone, 8 or 9 feet high,
which tradition says, was set
up by the Saints who founded
the Churches on Inishcatra,
to commemorate their departure
from Allammore to the last
mentioned island.

They were first beginning to build
the seven Churches on this big island,
but relinquished their design

by reason of a witch, who was called *Cailleana na pioḡbunís-Eáct* - i.e. the fairy hag - having at the very moment, they were commencing the work, directed her unlucky eyes towards them.

It is said that a road led through the lake from this island to Inishcattrá. Persons can walk out a considerable distance on it, into the lake in summer time without any danger. It appears to be a Causeway, constructed with stones of great size and weight, either by the hands of nature, or by art? —

In a Tract on Hymany, pre-
served in the Book of Leacan
Folio 92. a. — It is stated
that O'H-uaran of Clonrush
was butter to the prince
of that territory;

Rom an dydpiz canunearbaid
as ud uapam Chuana purr.

(literally)

O'Huaran of Clonrush, had, ~~the~~
without limitation, the dis-
tribution (of the food) of
the prince. — (of Hymany)

Inishcattria will form
the Subject of the next
Letter - I expect to finish
my part of Galway
in a very short time.

I always describe parishes
in the order, in which I traverse
them, which is the reason why
Inishcattria did not come
in for description till now. -

Your obedient
Servant

T. O'Connor

T. O'Connor Esq. &c. &c.

END

14 C 21/21

O'Connor, Thomas

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from T[homas] O'Connor, written from Mountrath, Co. Laois, concerning the history, topography, religious traditions and antiquities of Inishcealtra (Inishcaltra), with particular reference to its place name, round tower, St. Caimin's Church, St. Mary's Church, the 'baptism house', St. Michael's church and St. Columbkille's church.

19 November 1838

27p.

26 cm (i), (xiii), (xiv); 23 cm (ii), (iii-xiii), (xv-xxvii)

ill; ink sketches of the doorway and window of the round tower, the windows of St. Caimin's Church, the window and west gable doorway of St. Mary's Church, cross pedestal and the window of the 'baptism house' at Inishcaltra by Thomas O'Connor. Ink sketch of Holy Island, Lough Derg, as seen from Mount Shannon, Co. Clare, by W[illiam] W[akeman].

Included are transcriptions of the inscriptions found in St. Mary's Church, Inishcaltra, a transcription of a discourse between Guaire Aidne, Cumin Fota and Camain of Inishcaltra, related extracts from Colgan's 'Acta Sanctorum' and annotations, initialled by John O'Donovan.

RIA

14/c/a1/a1(i)

⁺
[See vol. of Sketches]

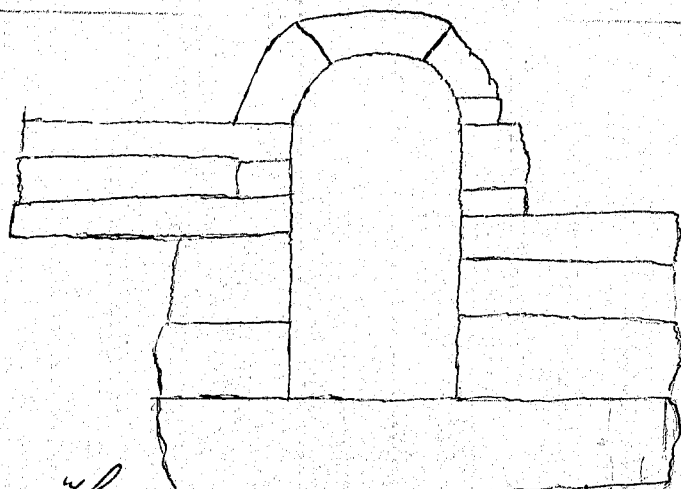
Innishcattrah Parish ————— A description of the
notable objects therein. (539)
Mountrath November 19th 1838

Sir, Innishcattrah parish lies in the
South end of the barony of Leitrim in
the County of Galway, on the South
West end of Loughderg about 9 miles
S.E. of Woodford and about 4 miles N.
E. of Searif — (Kenne book - p. I.)
It received this name from ^{the island of} Innishcattrah,
(the island of feltagh)
- *mycealtrah* - which goes commonly now
by the name of Holy island, and is
situated on Loughderg $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. West
of Mountshannon.

On this island, stands a Round tower, which
is locally called *clozar*, and is a splendid
Construction of large stones, bearing strong
resemblance ^{in this respect} to the Round tower of Roscrea.
It is 45 feet 8 inches in circumference
within 4 or 5 feet of the ground. The
door, which is on the East side, at the
height of 12 feet ^{10.7} from the ground, is 5 feet
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 2 feet $\frac{1}{3}$ inch (not 2 inches certainly)
broad in the lower part, ^{externally} and circular at top.

ft =
47.0 at
base,
20.8

14/10/21/21 (ii)



The diameter inside is 7 feet 11 inches,
and the wall is 3 feet 3 inches thick.

feet inches

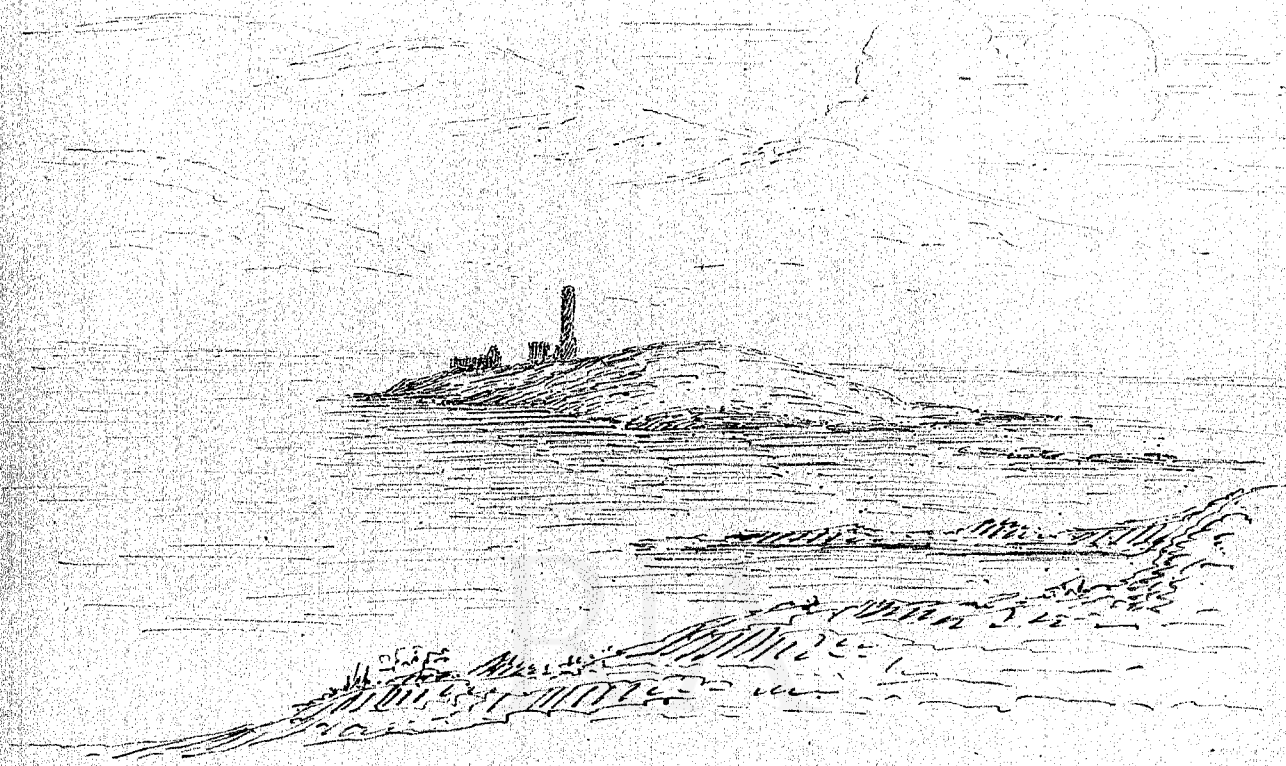
7 " 11 diameter

3 " 3 inches thickness of wall

3 " 3 Do -

feet 14 " 5 inches - diameter in -
- cluding thickness of the wall. -

The lower part of the tower inside, is filled up with clay as high as the door. At the depth of three feet below the surface of this clay, long stones cut out, it is said, from the wall of the tower, so as to form a floor (or a support for a floor?)



To face page 549. vol. II.

Holy Island Lough Derg
From Mount Shannon
C. Galway. July. 1838.
V.M.

PLA

14/c/21/21 (mr)

Henry Boucher, the grand father of Henry Allen, who lives at the lake opposite the island, and who went with me into it - Saw an iron door on this tower. The traces where it was ^{hung} fastened, are ^{still} visible to the left, as one enters, and the traces where it was bolted when closed, are visible on the right -

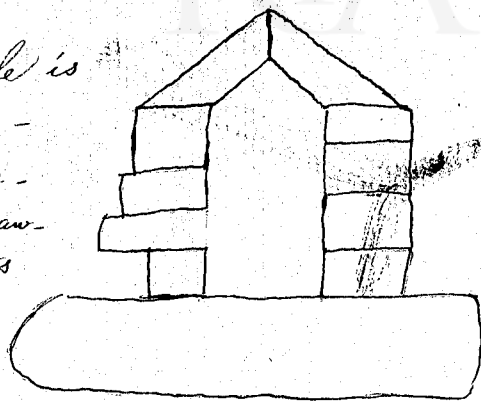
There is a bit of iron said to ~~have been~~ a part of a 'hold fast', inserted in a stone on the left as one enters. It is supposed to have been fixed in the stone at the ^{period} time of the building of the tower. Most of the stones of the door, all which are chiseled, extend the whole ^{this knight} breadth of the wall.

Henry Boucher, who lived to the age of ninety six, or nearer to one hundred years, and is dead only four or five years, saw 3 floors perfect in this tower.

Some of the stones that supported the ~~now~~ lower floor are still seen, jutting out of the wall, at the height of about 13 feet above the clay floor, which is on a level with the door.

Over these stones, and two or three feet above them, there is on the North-side, a quadrangular opening, apparently 3 feet high, and 2 feet broad, which admitted light to the floor that was placed over them. This opening is pointed on the outside.

This angle is too obtuse -
See Wake-
man's drawing of this tower.



The traces of the position of three other floors, are as yet observable inside the tower, opposite the second one of which, that was placed ^{next} above the first one just noticed, there is on ^{the} tower ^{exactly over the door,} a quadrangular opening apparently $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot high and 1 foot broad. On the South side, opposite the third floor, is also a quadrangular opening. And there is one of a similar form on the West side, opposite the fourth floor and near the top. The tower has no beann chobhar now on it, and is opened at the summit. It is ? feet high.

The local tradition is that this tower was never raised higher than it is at present, and assigns as the cause of this — the craft of a witch, who by her scoffing

14/c/21/21(v)

who was
 at the architect ~~that~~ busily engaged in
 working at the building, irritated
 him so much that he leaped
 off the top of it, on the ground and
 struck her on the head with his
 hammer, by which blow she
 was metamorphosed. The people
 now show her "done in stone",—
 lying ^{close} to the tower to the west side,
 and retaining ^{still} the track of the
 hammer.

The stone which is shown, is
 of a blackish colour, and appears
 to have been fitted out ^{for} or used
 in some building). There was
 an incision made in it, which
 is said to be the track of the ham-
 mer. The witch said to have
 been thus transformed, is the
 callec na ríogbun-deact = faery hag,
 who is spoken of in connection with
 Illaen more in the last letter.

This stone
 is evidently
 the pedestal
 of a
 cross.

Red
 of a
 cross

Saint Caimin's Church

What is here called St. Columb. Kille's Chapel is only the choir of St. Caimin's Church. * This measurement is not correct: the choir of St. Caimin's Church is 15.3 long and 12.7 broad when measured on the inside. ^{LoD}

Stands in ruins next the Round tower to the North East of it. Attached to the East end of it, are two portions of an edifice, locally called St. Columb. Kille's ^{Chapel} ^{the side wall} (still remaining), which were, it appears * 15' 2" ^{LoD} 8 feet in length originally. These walls were built with quadrangular stones, all chiseled. The East gable (of this little Chapel), was entirely destroyed. Within it, are shown the foundation stones of an altar.

On the East gable of Saint Caimin's Church, there is an arch way, ^(This is its choir arch) ^{LoD} common to itself and this little Chapel. It is 10 feet broad at the ground, about 12 feet high; ^{semi-} of circular form, and built with Chiseled stones supported on 'groups of round

The name of the church of St. Caimin is 34 ft long and 25 broad. See Make-man's ground plan of it. ^{LoD}

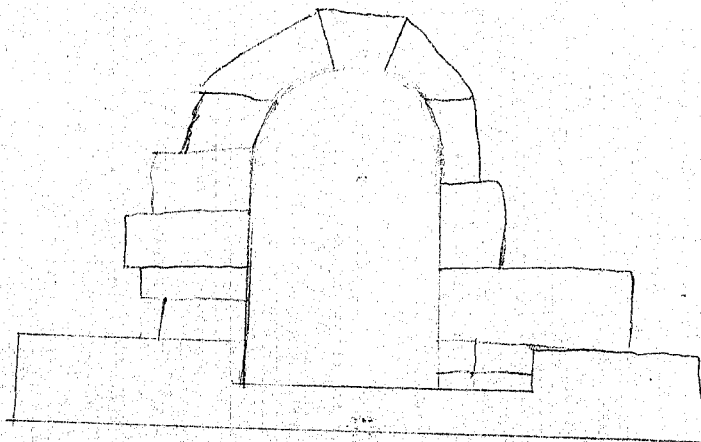
(round pillars of ~~cut~~ ^{stone} ~~stone~~ ^{LoD})

pillars of masonry $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, on the top of which, where the arch turns, are placed stones of quadrangular form, exhibiting ornamental Carvings. Each side consists of five combined pillars, two placed directly under the arch, — one on the side next Columbus Chapel, ^(ie the choir) and two on the side next ^{LoD} Coarini's Church. (ie the nave)

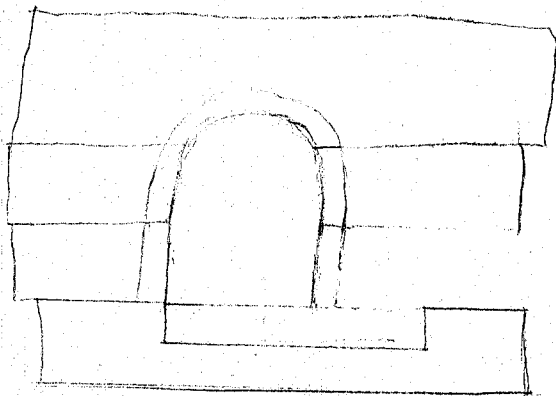
This Church is ^{34 LoD} 30 feet long and ^{25. LoD} 20 feet 10 inches (21 ft.?) broad. At the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the just mentioned arch way, there is a window on the South side wall; ^{which is on the inside} 4 feet 3 inches from the ground; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad in the lower part; $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; of circular form, and built with chiseled stones.

9

inside

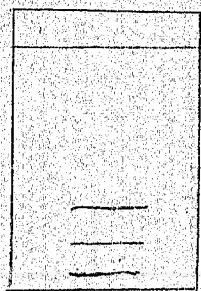


On the outside this window is about 6½ feet from the ground; 2 feet high and 1 foot broad. -

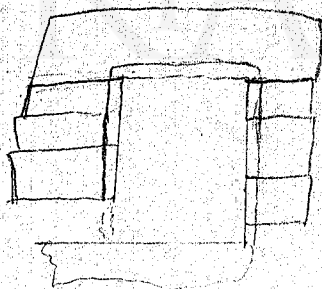


14/c/21/21(vii)

There is another window on the same wall, which is quadrangular; $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground - 2 feet broad and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.



inside



Outside

The door which was on the West gable of this Church, was built with ornamentally Chiseled stones, six feet of which in height remain still visible on the North side; which ^{part} alone can be regarded as in any degree ⁱⁿ of a state of preservation, for all the rest of it is battered. Its breadth and form are not well ascertainable. This doorway was certainly semicircular and exactly like that of Luis Teampull na naomh on Inchoy ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ Long Corrib. In the South side wall also, near the West gable, on the inside, there is a monument placed, which exhibits some figures of animals, with this inscription under them.

17

23

Vulneratus non vict^{us}

Id: Grady repaired this,

Churches and Monument

To the grace and glorie of God.

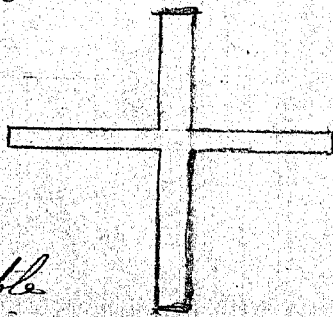
14/c/a1/a1(viii)

Henry Boucher above mentioned
saw a bell on the East gable of this
Church.

on Cairn
Day it where however they could make no use of
used to it, for it would not ring. It was short
toll afterwards removed in the ground
spontaneously

To the North East of this Church, stands
a small portion of a wall, 7 feet long and
6 feet high, which is said to have belonged
to a small chapel, whose vestiges are still
observable. It was originally 12 feet
long and 10½ feet broad. No ^{particular} name
exists, as far as I could learn, for
this little edifice. A flag stone lies
sunken in the ground, to the North East
of it, in a horizontal position, with
a cross thus marked on it. —

This is called *teampull na*
b-fear n-gorta, i.e. the
church of the wounded
men - i.e. in which men
slain in battles and
who would not be
admitted into respectable
burial places were interred.



God

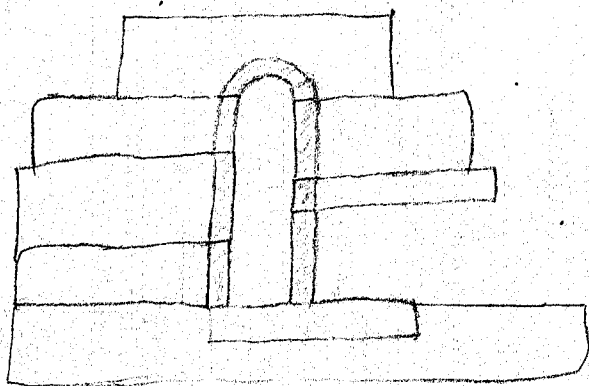
There was an attempt made, it is said, to carry away, this stone to Blomush; but no human power could take it up, to place it in the boat, which was in readiness to convey it across the lake.

To the N. East of this latter little chapel, was a Confession Church ^(or house), small portions of the walls of which, are still observable. And to the North East of this Confession Church, lie the vestiges of another edifice, which is supposed by some persons, to have been a dwelling house, - but is generally considered to have been a church. No particular name is now known for it.

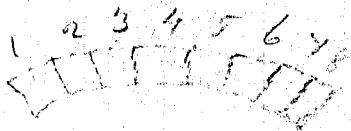
Near the shore, on the South West side of the tower, St. Mary's Church stands in ruins, which is ^{54.9} 55 feet ^{22.2} 23 feet long and 23 feet broad. The East gable is destroyed with the exception of a small portion of it, attached to the North side wall. On the South side wall within 2 feet of the East gable, there is a window, which is on the inside 5 feet from the ground; ^{5.1} $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet ^{7.11} broad in the lower part; no less than 8 feet high - and is ^{round heaped inside and outside} arched in the upper part with masonry of chiseled stones.

On the outside it is 9 feet from the ground, - ⁴ $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet ⁵ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and near 6 inches broad.

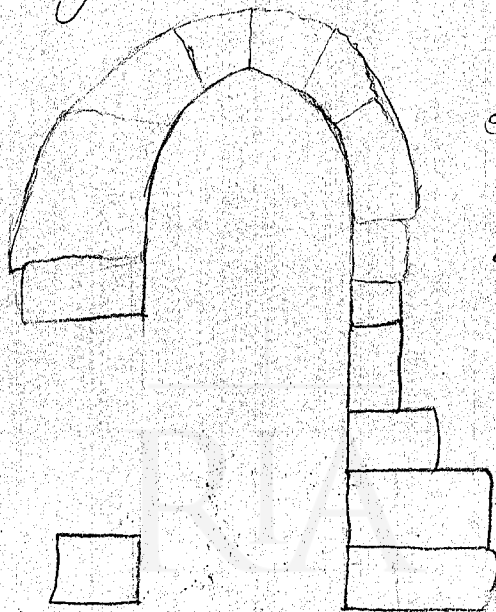
It is broader at the top than at the bottom. It is 7 inches broad near top and only $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches out the top. This window must have belonged to an older church, and seems to have been inserted into this wall about 3 centuries since. ^{God}



The side walls of this Church are at least 16 or 17 feet in height. There was a door on the South side wall towards West gable, 5 feet 2 inches broad and 8 feet high. It is now stopped up with mason work; and its form at top is still observable very clearly —



The door on the West gable is constructed with Chiseled stones. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad in the lower part; - 6 feet 8 inches high, and nearly pointed.



This doorway is scarcely 5 centuries old. L.O.D.

The walls of this church are ^{2.9} in thickness, and built of quarried and field stones mixed.

L.O.D.

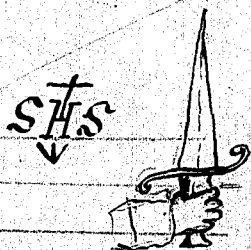
There was, it appears, another doorway on the North side wall near East gable, which is now filled up with masonry. It was ^{apparently} similar to the one on the South wall. -

On the South side wall inside the Church, there is placed a stone representing the form of a human head with a chaplet on it.



And under it on a stone monument, three lions rampant are shown

in front of which, is the form of a dagger with a hand holding it.



THIS MONUMENT
WAS E
BY THE LADY S I

MA

RIEM

MOT ERTO

TERLAGH

BO' C 16402

u/c/a1/a1(x1)

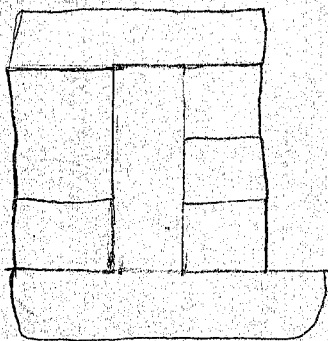
To the left of this monument, a stone is placed in the side of the wall, on which, a human face is rudely expressed.

At some distance from Saint Mary's Church to the North, stand the ruins of a small Chapel, which is called 'baptism house'. It was originally, 20 feet long — the East gable, 18 feet of the North side wall, and about 7 feet of the South side wall attached to East gable, remain.

On the East gable is a window, which on the inside commences within $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of the ground, is near 3 feet broad in the lower part, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. It is broken down at top on this side. On the outside it is 2 feet 2 inches high and 6 inches broad, and is of a quadrangular form.

This gable was pros-
trated by the
memorable storm
of the
16th of
January
1839.

LoD, How soon a piece of writing becomes an antiquity!
LoD



Close to the East gable, there is a window on the South side wall, which on the inside, is 2 feet from the ground; 3 feet broad in the lower part. The upper part was totally destroyed on both the inside and outside.

This was 6 inches broad, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high on this latter side. It was, as well as the East gable window, constructed with chiseled stones.

Directly to the West of the round tower, is the site of a very small Chapel, which is called St. Michael's - 6 feet long - $4\frac{1}{2}$ ^{ft} or $5\frac{1}{2}$ ^{ft} broad. The doorway on the West end is 22 inches broad. The vestiges of the foundation afford the means of ascertaining the extent as given here. "The precincts within which, this foundation is seen, is called *Gairidh Miceal* i.e. St. Michael's garden."

We return now to St. Columbkille's Chapel a few yards distant to the South East ^{corner} of which, the spot, where the twelve Saints are interred, who founded originally, the Church on the island, is pointed out. A stone without an inscription

RIA

14/c/21/21(XII)

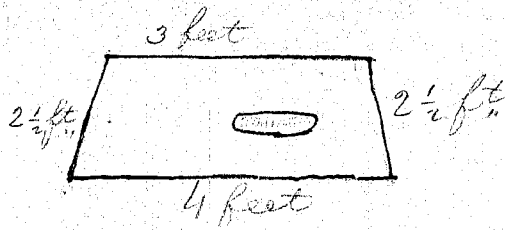
[See Sketches]

RIA

standing here marks the place, in which, is lying horizontally, also another, which covers the grave. The latter is nearly overgrown with ^{overgrowing} encroaching earth and grass.

There is a stone lying to the East of the tower and near the shore which measures 4 feet on the longest side, 3 feet on another side, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet at both ends. It lies in a horizontal position in this manner.

This is certainly the pedestal of a cross. L.D.



This stone is 8 or 9 inches high. In the surface, is cut a cavity, in the form here marked, which is 21 inches long, 4 inches broad and 7 inches deep. This cavity was filled up by a stone which was formed so as to adapt itself into it, and was called a 'tongue' which is now ~~lost~~ ^{not to be found}.

14/c/21/21 (XIV)

These letters are inscribed on the surface where it is 4 feet in length, and are preceded by a cross.

These letters
are most
beautifully
cut, I ad.

† ⁶Παοιδεχενβον

Madin Dechenboir

The 6 appears in this manner to the eye.
— 6 ; but these affixes, I think, are not to be considered as artificial and Coeval with the letter; though they appear as such, for the stone is of so unsolid a quality, that these marks are probably vacancies, caused by the removal of small particles accidentally out of the surface of it.

This is only the fragment of an inscription: the remaining part of it must have been on the shaft of the cross which stood in this pedestal, I ad.

[See Sketches.]

RIA

14/c/a1/a1(xv)

Lady well is situated near the shore to the N. East ^{corner} end of the large Church called St. Mary's.

A patron used to be held here annually, 4 days — Friday and Saturday before Whitsunday, on which day and on the following Monday, it was continued. No assemblage of persons, was allowed here those years past, on this occasion in consequence of the outrageous conduct of some ill behaved young rascals, who were wont to seize the opportunity of providing ^{for} themselves, fresh Consorts for the ensuing year, by carrying off 'by open force', from the island, young girls in spite of all their friends and relations.

Three brothers of a family of the O'Briens, who resided in the County of Clare, within view of the island, used to frequent the patron, at which they conducted themselves, it is said, in a most disgraceful manner. On one occasion, one of them carried off a young girl by force from it; whom he afterwards detained till, he had three children by her. The neighbours state that no law corrected such detestable conduct at the time.

The station was commenced at Lady well; and the performers went round the extremity of the island, 1 mile in the circuit, - 7 times, equal 7 miles. The short rounds were commenced at a station monument (a little mound of earth and stones) lying 35 yards to the West of the round tower.

They went round this monument 7 times and proceeded through the door on the west gable of Saint Caimin's Church, and as far as the altar in St. Columba's Chapel. They went this length seven times from the monument just mentioned, and at the commencement of every seven times of these, they went round the monument itself seven times. They went round St. Caimin's Church 14 times; the tower and all the churches around it, being included in the rounds. They went round a station monument at the end of St. Caimin's Church; either the one (a little mound of earth) immediately at the S.W. corner or the one (also a little mound of earth) within a few yards of the N.W. West Corner of it. They also went 7

times round *gáraid míceáil* - St. Michael's Garden; and 7 times round the bank of earth about St. Michael's Church, and 7 times round the Church itself, and 7 times round a large flag stone lying at it - on which stone, ^{ie. after having gone round it the 7 times} they finally impressed kisses. They went 7 times round Saint Mary's Church, and 7 times round the baptism Church. They finished at the well and drank of its water.

This is the most accurate description I could get of the mode in which the station on the island was performed. I could not get a minute description, which would detail the number of prayers repeated during the process of the rounds. Nor am I certain that the description

I have given here, affords a correct view of the order of the process. I introduced it here merely to show what station monuments were made use of.

The old walks which were formerly gravelled over, on this island, are now covered with grass, and still traceable. Henry Boucher the grandfather of Henry Allen, both of whom are mentioned above, saw rows of trees planted along the sides of them. The principle road is still observable leading from the lake to the Churches in a Southern direction. It is said there is a road (or Causeway) extending opposite or near the Western extremity of this road, a distance of some perches from the island into the lake

14/c/21/21 (XVII)

A person could safely walk on it in Summer time, when the weather is dry. It is supposed that this road, formerly, connected the island with the main land.

See hereafter. Annexed are the words of a ^{was held} discourse that took place between Guaire Aidne, Gumair Fota (the tall) and Camain of Iniscettra in the large Church of Iniscettra, which was founded by Saint Camain. This discourse is preserved in a M.S. T.C.D. H. 2. 16. page 795. It appears there is a translation either of this or of another version of it, given in Latin by Colgan, in the Life of Saint Caminius Abbot of Inis-Kettra at XXV of March, A.A. G.G. p. 746. Col. A. - I wish we could have the satisfaction of Collating the words of Colgan's translation with those of the M.S. as here given. -

1st church

3rd confession houses

2nd church

1st St. Columba's church, with St. Columba's Chapel containing the foundation of an altar -
 2nd - grave of the family, - founders of the place
 3rd - stone with inscription, give in this

Spain's Micon

St. Michael's garden - containing
 the site of the family's church

8th ☐ Baptism house

5th ☐ Ladywell
☐ St. Mary's church

On the inside page, the sites of the ~~series~~ churches on the Island are laid down in their positions with respect to the Round Tower. It is intended merely to show the sites with the names, of as many of them ~~churches~~, as are locally known. There is no attempt made to point out their respective distances; even the line of direction in which they are here placed cannot be said to be accurate; but it may serve as a guide for having all those requisites correctly made; and will show the churches and the other monuments to which names are to be attached. These names must also be understood as gotten from local information and not from any other source.

XXV. of March. — Of S. Carrinus Abbot of
 [SS. N. p. 746
 col. 2] Inis-Keltra.

[start] Some of the ancient Hagiologists place the birth-day of Saint Carrinus, who is also called by some ⁽¹⁾ Carrinus, on this day, but others on the preceding day. * * * *

The holy man flourished in virtues and miracles about the year of salvation 640. He was the son of Dinda of the race of Conda Kenselach, and the most noble stock of the Kings of Leinster; and he had for his ^{german} ^{brother} ⁽²⁾ step-brother that Guaire, the son of Colman, King of Connaught, whom our Historians extol with wonderful encomiums on account of the excellent endowments of his mind, but especially his distinguished liberality. For they say that the mother of both was ⁽³⁾ Murrana, otherwise Murrana, the daughter of Dalbronius, a woman of very celebrated name on account of ^{her} numerous and holy offspring, of whom elsewhere. But this Carrinus through a desire of a more abstracted life, betook himself to a certain island lying in Lake Derg — where on the confines of Thomond and the barony of Galway, commonly called Inis-Keltra; ⁽⁴⁾ ^{is in corrected} and there when sequestered for some years from the intercourse of men, he, in continual

u/c/21/21(xx)

castigations of his own flesh, in fasts, watchings, and the diligent contemplation of heavenly subjects, had undergone a severe conflict with the world and the devils, at length the fame of his virtues and most austere institute betraying him, he so attracted almost innumerable disciples to the admiration and imitation of him, that in the end the number of his sons increasing daily, he erected there a noble and spacious Monastery: in which he eminently ^{established} trained up a numerous fraternity of Monks as if in a sort of Angelical life, and most holily governed them. This Monastery became afterwards so great [an object] of veneration on account of the reverence [paid to its] most holy founder and the (innumerable) (almost) multitude of Saints resting ^{in it} there, that it was deservedly reckoned among the principal Monasteries of this island, and is thence considered an inviolable asylum and City of refuge.

Illustrations is the testimony which S. Angus, or his old Scholastic in the glosses or addition to the Festilogium Angustianum at the 25th of March, gives of this holy man's severity of life, and admirable more than imitable study of

mortification, in these words: Whilst on a certain day S. Caminus, and S. Cumineus surnamed the Tall ⁽¹⁾ were in the church which S. Caminus founded in the Island called Inis-Keltra, situated in Lough O'beg - there, spiritually discoursing of matters concerning the soul, with Guaire Adne King of Connaught;

[x-746.2.]

These from the cited Scholia, to which there do not occur other things which I can ^{add.} subjoin, unless that this distinguished despiser of the world, and inexorable chastiser of his flesh, is said to have published ⁽²⁾ Commentaries on the Psalms: of which, we have behold with our eyes, what he has commented on the 119th Psalm, written as tradition says, with his own hand. He departed in the year of the Incarnation of the Lord ⁽³⁾ 653. and he was buried in his own Monastery of Inis-Keltra: in which also that his birthday is celebrated with festivity ⁽⁴⁾ on the 25th of March, S. Angus and S. Maelruana hand down in the Martyrology of Gallagh: but others on the 24th ⁽⁵⁾ of the same.

Notes;

1. Quibusdam Savinus. Thus the Cartusian Martyrol. Ferrarius, Canisius, & the Calendar of Cashel below.
3. Patre natus Edima. Thus Selvacius hands down in his little work on the genealogy of the Saints of Ireland chap. 18. and the Sanctilogium genealogicum chap. 25. S. Savinus, it says, the son of Edima, the son of Tergus, son of Abell, son of Dethias, son of Crimthann, son of Enda Henselach, son of Lauradius, son of Brepsal Belach.
4. 5. Frater habit germanum germanum Ke. Thus the Four Masters in the Annals at the year 662 saying: Guire Niallus the son of Colman, King of Connacht dies. Germania the daughter of Dalbriach was the mother of him and of S. Canisius of Inis-Clittra: of whom an old author writes, Germania the daughter of Dalbriach, the mother of Canisius and Guire: and from her seed we said to have proceeded seventy seven, surely Saints, as is collected from the life of S. Darannan given at the 15. Febr.
6. S. Savinus cognomento Longus. He was Bishop of Clonfert, and died in the year 662 on the 12th day of December, according to the Four Masters, but the 14th of November Marian & others place his birthday.
7. Commencarius in Palmis. Thus Ware lib. 1. c. 3. Saint Canisius, he says, is supposed to have written on the Palm. For among the books of the Franciscans of the Convent of Dougal are his most ancient sermons on the 119th Palm, which Brocton says, were written with his own hand.
8. Anno 653. Thus Ware at the same place. he died, says he, at Inis-Clittra, alias Iniscaltara in the year of salvation 653. Thus also the Annals of Innisfallen cited by the same.
9. Ep. die 25 Martii. At the 24th of March he is mentioned by Marian Gorman. Savinus, he says, of Inis-Clittra: by Maquire in the same words. The Calendar of Cashel S. Savinus or Canisius of Inis-Clittra. Also the Martyrologium Cartusianum, Petrus Canisius, and Philipp Ferrarius in their Martyrologies at the same day call him Saint Canisius Confessor. But that his birthday is celebrated on the 25th of March, S. Moctiana, and S. Agnes hand down in their Martyrology of Tallaght written about eight hundred and sixty years since, where they also add that his mother was called Germania; and the Scholias of the Testimony of Agnes, in the words above cited, and the Martyrology of Dougal.

[vide huc-ius infra]

[N.S. 1. 16.]
VI. of January. of S. Winham Bishop of Connor.

This S. Ninian lived at the time that the Irish differed from the Romans with regard to the time of celebrating Easter. Wherefore for the sake of settling some disputes which arose on the subject and gaining over the Irish to the Roman custom Pope John the Fourth wrote to him and other (") Bishops, Abbots and Doctors of Ireland, an epistle the beginning of which, according to the testimony of Bede l. 2. histor. Ecclesiast. c. 19, is this, ^{Latin}
Dilectissimis & sanctissimis Thomians, Columbanus, Chronanus (not Chromanus, as is erroneously read in the printed copy) Adimans & Baithanus Episcopis; Chronanus, Kernanus, Lasrianus, Stellanus & Legianus presbyteris, ceterisque Doctoribus, seu Abbatibus Scotis &c.

Note -

[p. 17. col. 6.]

/// * * * * *

These things concerning the Bishops; all faithfully extracted from the Annals of Colvair, of the Island of Jerrat, except those which I have related concerning the last or Raitnam.

As to the Abbots receive the following from the same, except those for which other authorities are adduced.

S. Lasrianus the son of Nasch, abbot near Lough Leodh
in Wester; flourished about the year 650 and died on the
25th of October. Also S. Stellan Abbot of Brin-Healtia
in Connaught flourished about the same time,
and died on the 25th of May.

14/c/21/21(XII)

5174

[MS. A. 208. vol. 2]

XXX

January Of B. Annichadus Confessor

I.

Concerning B. Annichadus, or more correctly "Annichadus, whose acts, if [they seem] to have existed, so also seem to have perished, a few things, but which are ^{equivalent} equal to a great deal, are handed down by many. First, he was born in the greater Scotia or Ireland⁽¹⁾ before the close of the tenth century. Second, under the discipline of B. Corcan, a man both rare on account of the wonderful austerity of his life, and the rigour of his monastic discipline, and very conspicuous for the fame of his distinguished learning and sanctity, he was professed a Monk in the Monastery of the island Kealtra⁽²⁾ in Lough Bergderck, which separates the southern boundary of the County of Galway from Thomond. I

* * * * *

He died in 1040 according to the Hagiologists in general. He is spoken of by Marianus Scotus (quoted by Florence of Worcester) who says "Ipse, cum in Hibernia esset insula, que Kealtra dicitur", &c. [He mentions nothing of importance to our purposes]

2. In magno Scotia per Hibernia ante seculi exstima
natus. C. 1. That he was born in Ireland appears as well from
what is said in number 1. as because Marianus and
Wigorniensis [of Winchester] so testify in the words ad-
duced above; as also because the island Healtia, in
which he was educated, is situated between Connaught and
Meenster, two well known provinces in Ireland; and Corcran
his master lived, and died in Ireland according to what is
to be said below. * * * * *
3. Corcran virum eximia doctrina & sanctimonie laude
re. C. 1. Corcran is erroneously read in [the work]
published by Wigorniensis; where Corcran should
have been read, since this name is in use among
the Irish, that, never. I have a very old, and clearly
divine little work of this Corcran's [addressed] to the
brothers of the Monastery of Ardoilen in Connaught,
on the relics and virtues of S. Gormgal Abbot
of the same Monastery, who died in the year 1017.
according to the cited Annals. [P. 1017]. And hence
on account of the agreement of [his] time, learning,
austerity and sanctity, I do not doubt that he is the
person of whom the same Annals speak thus. Anno
1040. Corcran the distinguished Ecclesiastic, anchorite
and Archmaster of the west of Europe in Religion
and science, died at Lismore. Now does it matter
that he is here called anchorite; because the Abbots
of Ireland everywhere were in the custom of leading
a solitary life during a great part of their life, not
only before, but even after having ^{being} undertaken the office
of Abbot, as is known concerning S. Caemgin,
Macereius, Rechin, and others every where. Also
that he is the S. Corcran whose birth-day Marian

and the Martyrology of Donegal says is celebrated on the 8th of October, seems to be collected from the circumstance that S. Brigit and the author of the Martyrology of Talley, who died before his death, make mention of no Carcan in that day.

H. In Monasterio insula Keattra. C. 1. That this island is situated in the place which we define, is a matter evident to the eye, as is had in the life of S. Columba, the founder of that very famous Monastery; of whom at the 24th of March.

Muc - inis

A. A. G. G. p 337

col: a.]

In the Life of Saint Farannan 15 Feb.
Ch VII (See All - Farannan) among the Saints of the seed of Crumne, who come to meet St. Columba at Cas Dara, as mentioned

(23)
"Criminus de Insula Keattra: Regulus
"de Muc-inis in regione de Dalgeis 2^o p.

p 339

note col: a.]

23 - Criminus de Inis - celtra. c. 7. See his Life
at the ^{25th 26th} 24th of March. —

RIA

14/c/21/21 (xiv)

Annexed are the words of a
 discourse that took place, ^{was held} between
 Guaire Aidne, bannan Fota (the
 Tall) and bannan of Inis celtra
 in the large ^{great} church of Inis-celtra
 which was founded by Saint
 bannan. This discourse is preserved
 in a M.S. V. B. D. H. 2. 16. page 795.
 It appears there is a translation either
 of this or of another version of it,
 given in Latin by Colgan, in
 the Life of Saint Bannanus Abbot
 of Inis-celtra at XXV of March
 A. A. S. S. p 746. col: a. - I ^{wish} we
 could have the satisfaction of
 collating the words of Colgan's
 translation with those of the
 M.S. as here given.

I have this
 opportunity
 today
 22nd of
 November
 1839.

RIA

14/c/21/21(XXV)

*This is to be attached to the
of page 17 following.* 8/29

HERELYETH THE BODIES OF THE NOBLE KNIG. SIR THOMAS MIBRIENVARABAR
RONET WHO DIED THE 28 OF MARCH ANNO DNI 1626 AND HIS LADY ELISBTLE
DAUGHTER TO THE RIGHT HONN. ABLE WALTER EARLE OF ORMOND WHO DIED
X OF FEB: 1625. PRAY FOR THEIR SOVLES. IN MEMENTO MORI

Fesotz do gnam adone 7 do chumame pota 7 do chumame
 moireel tpa imo neclan more celt na eacdap mion do pondad
 lacamime. badap mion de tabaht amammod de ara pon guame
 quat tpa on guame cio bio mat lat do lmad na heacalra m
 tam no bad mat lmaland on 7 ar gat 7 mi badap pame
 mdoimam act dia tid lucad an manmame doneobur 7 cal
 rabo boet ho do padad dia puit act dno d guame do beap
 tam m talam do d nair an tam m m 7 bio nime is bio
 lem on guame. agur tura a chumame an guame cio bio mat lat
 dia lmad. Ro bio mat lmaland ot pae 7 gat 7 cechnam
 7 cep bad m me apo do dume combad porm choip do badap m le. E
 a chumame on guame. cio bio mat lat moi no bad mat lmal
 allan dileabur 1 dia turo de act do oer leigmo 7 do p l ad bne t m
 de 7 cnapab cac dume. dia tabaht do long do ad al do chu
 m m choim deo. Ro pnta tpa am m pae do padad eacm do chumam
 do padad m talam do guame. do padap pae t agur gal na do
 camime cona de cad emm de p m palle 7 gat 7 no legar 7 no labar
 hancer cac galan cona de cad ap m am m le ham pae t dnt
 lapp. pmit

(literal translation) (See outside, page 42)

Guaire, Aidne, and Cummin Pota (the tall) and Cummin of Inis Caltra were
 one time in the Church of Inis Caltra; a large ^{great} Church built by Cummin. They
 were then talking about things relating to the soul, with Guaire. Guaire
 indeed said Guaire - With what would you wish to have this church filled,
 in which we are, (said Cummin) - I would wish to have it filled with
 gold and silver, and it is not with any worldly countenance, but to
 bestow it upon saints and churches and the poor. (said Guaire) - God will
 give you comfort, Guaire. (said Cummin) - I am thankful, said Guaire.
 And you, Cummin, said Guaire, with what would you wish it should be
 filled. I wish it should be filled with diseases and disorders and distempers
 of the severest kind that could affect a person, so that they might all
 afflict my body. (said Cummin) - And you, Cummin, said Guaire, what
 would you wish to have with it. I wish to have it full of books for the instruction
 of students and for instilling the word of God into the ears of every one, in
 order to withdraw them from the way of the devil to God. These sayings
 were verified - wisdom was given to Cummin - The land (possessions)
 was given to Guaire. - Diseases and disorders were given to Cummin, so
 that one of his bones changed to another in disease - he dissolved and rotted
 with the affliction of many persons - so that each obtained the wish

I wish to have it full of books for the instruction of students and for instilling the word of God into the ears of every one, in order to withdraw them from the way of the devil to God.

Guaire Aidne and Cummin Pota (the Tall) and
 Cairmin of Inis-Celtra were one time in the
 Church of Inis-Celtra — a large ^{great} Church
 built by Cairmin. They were then talking
 about things relating to the soul, with
 Guaire. Good indeed said Guaire. With
 what would you wish to have this Church
 filled, in which we are, (said Cairmin) —
 I would wish to have it filled with gold
 and silver, and it is not ^{out of} with any worldly
 covetousness, but to bestow it upon Saints
 and Churches and the poor, (said Guaire). God
 will give you comfort, Guaire (said Cairmin)
 the earth (i.e. earthly possessions) will be
 given you to bestow for your soul and
 heavenly food. I am thankful said
 Guaire. And you Cairmin, said Guaire,
 with what would you wish it should
 be filled. I wish it should be filled
 with diseases and disorders and distempers
 of the severest kind that could affect
 a person; so that they might all afflict
 my body. And you Cummin said Guaire,
 what would you wish to have in it. I
 would wish to have it full of books for
 the instruction of Students, and for instilling
 the word of God into the ears of everyone
 in order to withdraw them from the way of
 the Devil to God.

These sayings were verified. Wisdom
 was given to Cummin. The land
 (that is - earthly possessions) was
 given to Guair. Diseases and
 disorders were given to Cainin
 so that one of his bones clung
 not to another in disease. He
 dissolved and rotted with the
 affliction of every disorder. —
 So that each obtained the
 wish he expressed in the
 Church. —

This translation has been brought out here
 because it was too compressed, as written under
 the original (inside page), and admitting there
 of no margin, and approaching in general
 too closely on the extremity of the paper, it
 was liable to become injured much sooner
 than in its state on this page.

There are some notices in the
 Annals of the Four Masters, re-
 lating to Inis. Cealtra, which we
 have not. The reason why these
 passages were not extracted, is,
 I am persuaded, because this
 island ~~on which these ruins are,~~
 belongs to the County of Clare.

It is however set down with its
 ruins remarked in the same book
 of Inis Cealtra Innishcalttra Parish
 in Co. Galway, under the name
 of Holy Island, by which it is known
 among the English speaking people.

It would be well to have what
 is said in the Annals, relative to
 this island, copied and affixed
 to this letter.

A burying place called All-Kill-
 lies in Kilrathra - All partrye - Lower
 townland in this Parish.

Tobernaneve Tobarnadem - The
 well of the Saints, lies in Cloontyconnaught.

J.L. In the Inquisition of 1608 - taken at Galway
 we find that Allick Bourke 3^d Earl of Clanricarde
 was in possession of Kilrathra, also Ballashanvoich
 (1498). Finding this mentioned together with several places
 in the neighbourhood of Kilrathra, I think them identifiable
 with the County of Clare letters. J.L. 8th Dec 1839.

Mr. Gifford's observations on Innishcalttra
 in a letter dated Dublin 6th Dec 1839. bound up
 with the County of Clare letters. J.L. 8th Dec 1839.

END

14 C 21/22

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Mountrath, Co. Laois, in which he refers to the progress of his work for the Ordnance Survey in Co. Galway, with particular reference to the Name Books.

21-23 November 1838

5p.

24 cm

Referring to his work O'Donovan writes 'Too much time is surely lost in writing letters, and describing churches which should not be our province at all.'

Thos. A. Larcom Esq.

Mountath Nov: 21st 1838,

Dear Sir, I now return the County name Book with the names of the parishes and Baronies settled. I have not added any explanation of the names because that would be only repeating what we have already written in the letters. We have written ourselves out of paper again! and will have two quires bought in this town soon scribbled on. We also want quills, sealing wax and pencils.

I shall soon be able to send you all the Galway extracts, which have nearly knocked me stupid.

Yours obedient servant,

John O'Donovan

see outside

MS. A. 1. 1. 22 (i)

I send you a map of the ancient territories of Galway the making of which cost me and O'Keefe more time than it is worth. Its scale is too small to shew some of the minor territories. It will however serve as a mathematical figure to my dissertation on those territories which has also cost me more time than it is worth. I am endeavouring to grasp at as much as possible now lest the memoir should be knocked in the head when the linear survey is finished but if by doing too much I knock myself stupid or run mad or get a dance in my eyes I shall spoil all my own ^{affairs} ~~and~~

Thos. A. Larcum Esq
Per Esq

Providence Survey Co
W

now all the name books of
 the County of Galway ex-
 cept Kildacanty, ^{Kilmaduge & Killinny Begony,} Ashdrachan,
 Kiltartan & Kiltomas, which
 of course has not finished
 yet. Too much time is
 sure to be lost in writing letters, and
 describing churches which should
 not be our province at all;
 for in the first place we have
 not sufficient skill as
 draftsmen to draw them
 in such a manner as would
 be of any use here after

and moreover we have not
sufficient skill as antiqua-
rians to pronounce a correct
opinion on their age -
Should we not therefore
give up describing churches
altogether, and confine our-
selves to ^{ascertaining the townland} names and
identification of historical
names?

your obedient servant
John O'Donovan

Thos. A. Larcom Esq.

R. Eng^{rs}

Ord. Survey Office,

Mountbath

Nov. 23rd 1838.

Dear Sir, I send the name Books
of Killinny, (1) Kinnarra (1) Kilmac-
duagh, (1) Killoegilleen (1) and
Doorn (1) which I thought I
had sent before.

If Mr. Barry could do that part of
the County of Wicklow near Dublin
we would soon meet him from the
south. He will think it a great
hardship no doubt to go to the
Country at all, but one month's
work cannot distress him much,
and it will relieve us a good deal.

14/c/21/22(IV)

We should manage as much as possible to collect the historical extracts every winter, and to examine the ^{country} ~~ground~~ while the ground is dry and the days long. In this season the days are so short, and the roads and fields so wet that it is impracticable to do much in any one day, and the days will be getting shorter and wetter till after Christmas.

I did not meet a single Irish Scholar in Connaught except Mr. Hardiman, and two or three priests, and I am persuaded that there are none in that province at least any that we could expect to join us! Besides I would not trust any one but a man of sense and experience in our investigations.

* I mean, curse of the
 of Germanagh and another at
 Lower of Park
 in Donegal.

This misanthrope is calculated to make
 one cut his throat especially when
 in Ossory in which men were yearly
 turned into wolves in the time of G.
 raldus and Morryson; the former
 believed it gospel truth and the latter
 thought it might be only a figurative
 mode of mentioning men full of choleric
 and melancholy humours who yearly
 turned out robbers and wood-kern!

Cambrensis states that St. ^{natural} Patrick left
 this curse on the men of Ossory, but
 I have no reference to a Patrick of
 that name in Upper Ossory.

Your obedient Servant

John Adonouan

Thos A. Larcom Esq,

Bay 1 Engⁿ

Queen Park

END

14 C 21/23

O'Connor, Thomas

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from T[homas] O'Connor, written from Mountrath, Co. Laois, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Ardahan, Kiltartan, Kilbeakanty (Kilbeacanty) and Kilthomas, with particular reference to their place names, burial grounds, old churches, castles, round tower and Ardahan fort.

23 November 1838

21p.

24 cm

ill; pencil sketches of the east gable and north wall windows at Kiltartan church, the east gable and north wall windows of Kilthomas old church and the east gable window of Kilbeacanty old church.

Included are related extracts from the Annals of the Four Masters and Fraser's travelogue, concerning the town of Gort, and references to 16th and 17th century Inquisitions relating to the Burke's ownership of property in Co. Galway.

14/c/20/23(i)

Mountatth. November 23rd 1838

Sir,

The Irish name of Ardraham Parish which lies in the barony of Dun-
-Kellin, about 4 1/2 miles N. by East
from the town of Gort in the County
of Galway, is ard p^oti^om, which may
signify the height of the fort (or Rath).

The Rath in which the name originated
is not pointed out by the inhabitants
of the place; Nor is there such a
feature in existence, as far as I
could learn, at present about the
village of Ardraham, that might
be considered as the one which be-
came the designative. The village
is certainly at the original locality
which bore the name; for it is on
the declivity of a rising ground,
the highest part of which, is oc-
cupied by an old church, in
ruins, by the parish church close
by it, a small remnant of a round

the original name of the place is the Druidic
name of Druid.

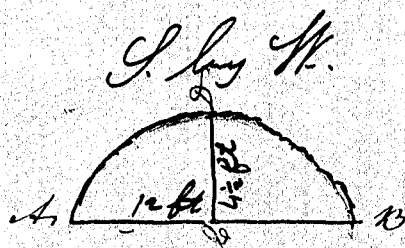
As the word rath is a locally pronounced, the vowels are
short in the syllable, which seems to show that it may not
be p^oti^om the primitive diminutive of p^oti a fort which has the
long in the syllable. Perhaps the p^oti may be from the old Druid
name p^oti^om as well as Druid p^oti^om now Co. Donegal, which is

tower

and an old Castle, which stands in ruins, a short distance to the North East of the Church Yard, within a square fortification. There are some, who conjecture it was from this fort the place took the name; but this conjecture does not deserve notice.

There is but a very small portion of the round tower (locally *Chriedic*) of Andrahan now to be seen. It is situated in the S. West Corner of the Church Yard, where it is included in the enclosing wall, and is $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height on the outside and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet on the inside.

It was a construction of large stones and cement of lime and sand mortar. The wall is 4 feet 2 inches thick, and the portion remaining appears thus, in position and extent—



Dutton in his Statistical Survey under the heading 'Round Towers', p. 467, - having stated that he discovered one at Merrrough (this is the Rasscam round tower), about two miles southward of Galway, on the Sea Coast, which he believed escaped the research of Dr. Ledwich and Dr. Beaufort, says that he also discovered the remains of another very small one near the Church of Ardara-ham, which he believed, also escaped their notice. He remarks that it is the smallest one, he ever saw. -

14/c/21/23(ii)

The Church in ruins, appears, ^avery modern one. It was seemingly used as the parish Church previously to the building of the present one.

The fort within which the Castle stands in ruins, was made of earth, and was entrenched around. The ditch on the East and partly on the South side, is still visible. The inner mound (digger) is seen on the North, & East, and partly on the South and S. West sides. The only part remaining of the mound on the outside of the ditch, is that which enclosed it to the East. —

Inquisition taken before John Crofton Esq^r at Athenry,

1st October 1584, found that
Richard 2nd Earl of Blannickard
died 24th July 1582 seized in
fee and fee tail of several
lands &c. ^{with} along which, he
was in possession of the
Castle of Ardrahan and
3 1/2 q^{rs}.

See Inquisition
taken at Galway
20th March 1608th
before Geoffrey Asheldstone
Esq^r - &c.

This Inquisition of 1608, found that
Wick Bourke 3rd Earl of Blannickard
was seized in fee
and fee tail of several
lands, - and also of Ardrahan
(19^{q^{rs}}) - the Castle of Ardrahan
(419).

The following notices of
Abraham, are to be found
in the Annals of the
Four Masters.

1225 Upon the departure of the great
 armies of the English from Hugh,
 the son of Charles the Red-handed,
 O'Flaherty; the son of Mortogh
 (O'Conor) and all the other nobles
 rose up against him and
 joined the sons of Roderick;
 whereupon Hugh despatched
 messengers and letters to the
 Lord Chief Justice to make
 this Circumstance known
 to him and to request ad-
 ditional forces. This request
 was by no means an ineffectu-
 al one, for the English
 answered him cheerfully
 and expeditiously, and well
 were they rewarded for

the expedition they had made,
for their spoils were great and
their struggle was small. The
English of Leinster were sent
to Hugh under the Conduct
of William Bruce and the
Sons of Griffin. Upon the
arrival of these forces, Hugh
marched westwards across
the Causeway, against the
Sons of Roderick, and pro-
ceeded to Ky-Diarmada,
where he had heard they
were stationed without troops,
for their friends had not
as yet reached them, and
he sent Felim his brother and

others of the chiefs of his people and
a great body of the English soldiers
into Hy - Fiachra ^{the} Siolne to plunder
O'Keyne. They were a night
encamped at Ard - Rathain for
the purpose of plundering the
Country, early the next morning.
O'Flaherty and the son of Mortogh
O'Connor, who were on their march
to aid the sons of Roderick, having
obtained intelligence that the
English were proceeding to
plunder their partizan Coghlan
O'Keyne and were stationed
at Ard Rathain, did not
neglect their friends, for with
one mind and accord they
marched until they had arrived
at a place very near the English
where they delayed, and having

held a council, came to the
resolution of first sending
Tuathal, the son of Morthogh
and Laichleach O'Dowd with
numerous forces into the Town
while O'Flaherty and the
sons of Morthogh (O'Connor)
were to remain with their
forces outside. Tuathal and
Laichleach, with their soldiers
marched courageously
and boldly into the Town
and made a vigorous
and desperate attack upon
the English there. The English
were put to flight East
and West, and were pur-
sued Eastwards. The Constable
of the English received two wounds
one from the arrow of Tuathal

and another from Fairhead
 which left him lifeless. As
 to the English who fled westwards
 from the Town; they were met
 by O'Flaherty, and the sons
 of Mortogh, but it happened
 to their misfortune, that the
 English routed them immedi-
 ately. On this occasion, Mahon
 the Son of Hugh, who was
 Son of Connor Moimoy,
 Gilchreest the son of Dermott,
 Kiell the son of Ferrall
 O'Feige were slain; but the
 man who had slain Kiell
 i.e. the brother of bolen O'Dempsey
 was slain himself also. As to
 the sons of Roderick they parted
 the next morning from

'C' Flaherty and their other friends
'and proceeded Southwards to
'Drum - Cennanain whither
'they were pursued by Hugh, the
'Son of Charles the Red-handed.

A.D.

1258. 'A great war broke out be-
'-tween the English and Conn
'O'Brien in which Ardraethin
'and Kilcolgan were burned
'as were also much Corn
'and many villages.

1260 'Mac Maurice (Fitz Maurice)
'marched with an army into
'Thomond against Connor O'Brien.
'O'Brien attended by the Chiefs
'of his people, met him at Coill-
'Berain; the English were speed-
'-ily defeated with the loss

of David Prendergast, a most
able bodied Knight, Failgeach
Parson of Ardrahin, Thomas
Barrett and others not mentioned.

Ad. 1265. The Castles of Lough Mask
and Ardrahin were taken by
Mac William (De Burgo).-

1599. See Clarrickard at this year
in the account of the territories
of the County of Galway.
I have not the words of
the passage—

An old Castle stands in Castle-
 - Taylor townland in this parish.
 Castle Taylor built in 1802 is at-
 - tached to it.

In Drumharsna South town-
 - land (Drum éapna), there is ^{also} an
 old Castle in ruins. And there
 is one in ruins in Ballymaguiff
 townland.

There is an old burying place
 in Lisheeneynaun T. L. (Lipin Eidneam)
 where, I was informed, there is
 some portion of an old
 Church, still visible.

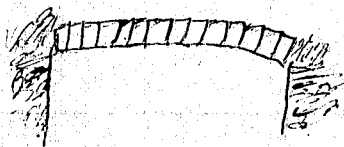
It is remarked in the Name-
 - book that the Ruins of an old
 Castle and the Ruins of an Abbey
 and grave yard, lie in the
 townland of Mannin (manan).

I could not when at Gort
make time to go see these
ruins — I cannot tell what
state they are in.

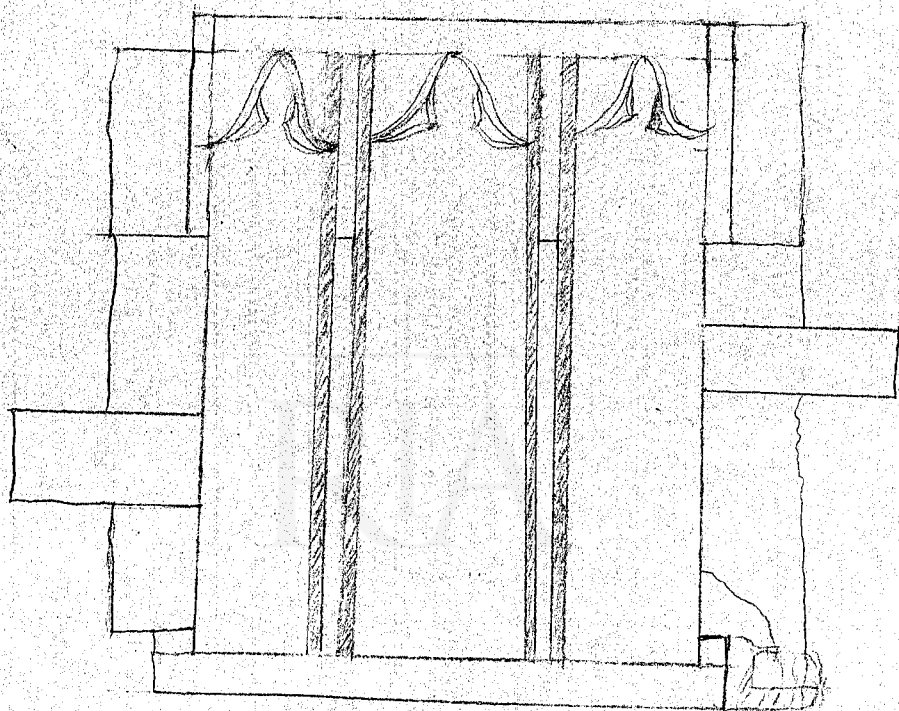
Kiltartan Parish.

The name of this parish, is pronounced
Cill taptan, which signifies
the Church of Tartan (or Torton). Is
this name given as the name of a Saint in our Eccl.
hist: ?

Kiltartan old Church, is 65
feet long and 25 feet broad. There
is a window on the East gable,
which on the inside is very little
more than 4 feet broad in the lower
part; is no less than 6 feet
high, and exhibits mason-work
of this form in the upper part.



The window on the outside is 9 feet 2 inches from the ground, is 4 feet broad, and is no less than 6 feet high.

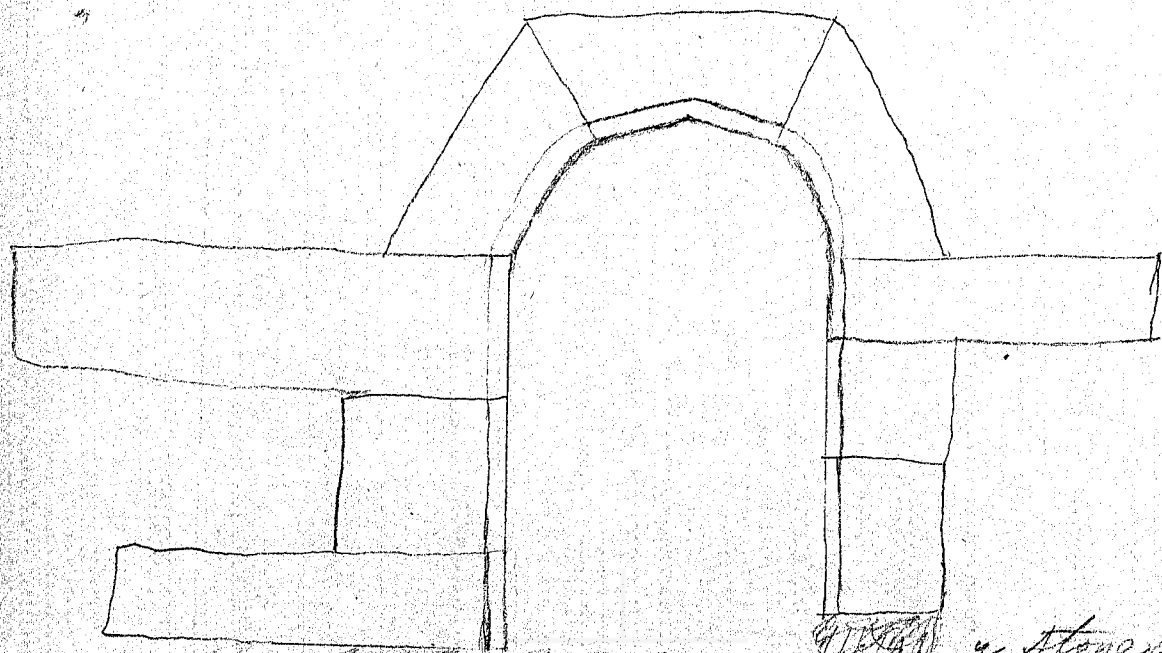


This window is ~~is~~ closed on the outside with mason work

At the distance of 5 feet 7 inches from the East gable, there is a window on the South side wall, which on the inside is 6 feet from the ground, 3 feet broad in the lower part - 4½ feet high, quadrangular, and narrowing gradually outwards to a breadth of 10 inches. It is 8 feet from the ground on the outside, and may be said to be 4 feet high. It is partly covered with ivy, which being matted at the top, prevents a clear view of its form.

At the height of 5 feet 7 inches from the ground, ^{on the inside} is on the same wall, between this and the East gable, a window, 3 feet 10 inches broad in the lower part, and no less than 8 feet high. Ivy has encroached into the upper part, where it appears, the window was arched with mason work. It is so thickly covered with ivy on the outside that it is ^{original} impossible to ascertain its height or form.

On the North side wall at the distance of 9 feet 7 inches from the West gable, is a door, of chiseled stones 3 feet, 7 inches broad at the ground and about 7 feet, 5 inches high; and pointed at top.



a stonecut.

On the same wall is a window, 14 feet from the door towards East gable - 6 feet 4 inches from the ground inside - 3 feet 6 inches broad in the lower part - The top is demolished. On the outside it is 6 feet 6 inches from the ground, is 8 inches broad where it retains its original breadth. and is no less than 5 feet high.

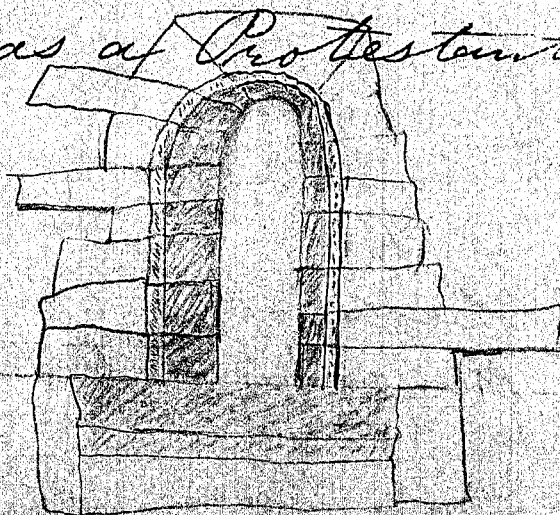
14/c/21/25(x)

In the inside of the Church within 5 feet 7 inches of the East gable is placed in the thickness of the North wall, a stone altar, with a pointed arch of ornamentally cut stones, rising over it.

The upper part of the West gable is covered with ivy: a breach on it is obvious. The part towards the South side wall is falling to destruction, being much lower now than the side to the North.

This Church it is said, was used as a Protestant Church.

Outside
from
of Minster
on North
Side wall,
the dimensions
of which have
been first
given.



Kiltartan gave name to the
barony in which this church is
situated; ^{and which, ~~was~~ ^{is} as one of the six baronies composing the terri-}
<sup>tory of Blaw-
rickhard
according to</sup>

Inquisition
taken at Galway, 20th March
1608. before Geoffrey Oshaldstone
Esq^r (and others) by the oaths
of lawful men who say that
Ulick Bourke first Earl of
Blawrickhard before his creation
by Henry 8th, was seized in
fee by descent from his ancestors,
of the territory of Blawrickhard
— Consisting of Six baronies
viz- Loughreegh, Dunkellyn,
Kiltartan or Kiltaraght,
Clare, Athenny, and
Leitrim.

In this same Inquisition it is afterwards stated that Richard 4th Earl of Blain-rickard, was seized of a yearly rent of 20 Shillings out of Kiltaraght in the same County, (i.e. Galway)

The town of Gort, which partly stands in this parish, is called locally - Gort na Gnaire in Irish: a name signifying the field of the island of Guaire.

Gort-inse-Guaire occurs in the Annals of the Four Masters at the following Years.

- 1571 'John the son of Gilduff, who
 'was son of Dermott, who had been
 'styled the O'Shaughnessy from
 'the time of the death of his father
 'until this year, was deprived of
 'that title and also of Gortinsie-
 'guaire by his fraternal uncle,
 'Dermott Reagh, the son of Dermott,
 'for he was virtually the senior.
- 1573 'Morogh the son of Dermott, who
 'was son of Morogh O'Brien,
 'was slain by Ulick Burke, the
 'son of Richard, who was son
 'of Ulick na g-ceann and by
 'O'Shaughnessy, viz Dermott
 'the son of Dermott, who was
 'son of William, who was son
 'of John Boy. O'Shaughnessy
 'was the man, who gave him

'his death below. John Burke after-
wards deprived O'Shaughnessy
'of Gort-inis, Guaire in revenge
'of the homicide of his Kinsman.

1597 O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the
Son of Hugh, who was son of
'Magnus) encamped in Breifny
'in Connacht to the West of
'Glicabh da en, after having
'plundered the friends of
'O'Connor. Here he stopped until
'he should be joined by all his
'forces in every direction. When
'all had assembled, which
'was in the end of the month
'of January, they marched
'into the territory of Hy-Neill-
'calla (Sir-eirill) thence into Corran,

Through Maichaire Chomhaigh
into Blán Conmhuigha and
(Hy-many). Having arrived at
the very entrance of Hy-many,
O'Donnell sent forth several
strong marauding parties to
Inith an Chalaich and the
upper part of the territory, who
brought many herds of Cattle
and other spoils to him to Atherry.
The warblers of this town attempt-
ed to defend it, but their efforts
were useless. O'Donnell's people
applied fires and torches to the
strong gates of the town and
carried with them large ladders
by means of which they ascended
to the parapets of the walls.

From the tops of the walls, some
leaped into the streets of the town
and opened the gates for those
who were outside. They all
then proceeded to demolish the
stone houses and the houses of de-
fence, which they stripped of all
their goods and valuables. They
remained that night in the town.
It would be difficult to enumerate
the quantity of Copper, iron, clothes
and vesture they carried from
the town, on the following day.
From the town also O'Donnell
sent forth marauding parties
to plunder Claurie Hard on both
sides of the River: these pillaged
and ravaged the entire tract of

lying between Leathraith and
Leanchomhladh. The remaining
 part of his army burned and
 ravaged the territory from Athenry
 to Rath-Goirgin westwards
 to Rinnmil and Meathruighe
 and to the very gates of Galway
 and also burned Teagh-Brighde
 at the gate called Spairri.

O'Donnell pitched his camp
 for that night between Uaran
-more and Galway precisely
 at loch an lingisigh and
 on the following morning went
 to the monastery of Enoc near
 the gate of Galway, and
 trafficked with the inhabitants

of the Town exchanging a
portion of his Spoils for some
of their various wares and
rich apparel. He then re-
solved upon returning back,
though had he not been im-
peded by the heavy burden
and great incumbrance of
his many Spoils, he would
have advanced onwards di-
rectly to Fort - insi - Guaire
in Kenel Adha na h - Echte.
He marched back the same
road with his forces and
Spoils, through the very middle
of Bonmaght, and made no
delay until he had pitched

his camp in Calry to the
East of Sligo.

A.D.
1600

When Dermott the son of
Dudley, who was son of
Inathal O'Bonor, left the
Country of the Geraldines.
after the Earl of Desmond
(James the son of Thomas)
whom he had captured, was
forcibly wrested from him,
he proceeded to Cluainite
in the Country of the O'Bonor
Boe, and obtained protection
from the Lord Chief Justice,
who was doing, - his duty,
in the Queen's Service in Leinster
and Ulster in the autumn of

of this year. When this young
Earl of Desmond, James the
son of Garrett of whom we
have spoken arrived in Ireland,
he sent for Dermott, for
Dermott had married the
Earl's sister while on his
military sojourn in the Country
of the Geraldines the year
before, and some say that
she was the cause of the
capture of James, the
son of Thomas, in order
that her own brother might
the more easily attain to
the title. As soon as Dermott
had received the Earl's letter
he set out on his way to

meet him by the permission
and protection of the Lord
Chief Justice and the pre-
sident of the two provinces
of Munster, but as he was
passing in a Southern di-
rection through the province
of Connaught with the in-
tention of crossing the Shannon
and proceeding to Limerick,
he was pursued by Theobald
na long, the son of Richard
an Laraine and by David,
the son of Ulick an tinnchill
who bore enmity towards
him. They overtook him

in the vicinity of Gort -
- insidi-guaire, and finding
him attended only by
a few troops, they beheaded
him.

James Porter in his Guide
Through Ireland, gives the following
description of Gort. -

'The thriving and prettily small
'town of Gort stands on the borders
'of the County of Galway, in the
'plain lying between the hills of
'Burren on the west, and those
'in the barony of Loughrea on the
'East. It is watered by a stream
'which bears the surplus of
'several small loughs above
'the town into the bay of Galway,
'at Kinvara harbour, environed
'by some extent of good, though
'bleak and craggy lands, and
'considerably beautified by the
'plantations and other improvements
'connected with the residence of
'the noble proprietor, Viscount Gort.

It is pleasing to observe that in the
 alignment of the streets, and
 building of the houses, con-
 siderable attention has been
 paid to order and Convenience.
 The Shops look smart, and
 supply the country around with
 every necessary. For this kind
 of trade, Port is well circum-
 stanced, being twelve miles
 distant from any other town;

An old Castle stands
 in ruins in the townland
 of Castle town in this parish.

It appears from the ruins
 on the ground - to have had
 a very extensive bawn. Two
 towers remain as yet at one ex-
 tremity of the ruin.

Some place
 this burying
 place is
 in
 Knockdagh

In Cnac ille dá - (Knockilla dáah -) the
 Irish name of the place now called
 Keve town - there is a burying place for children.

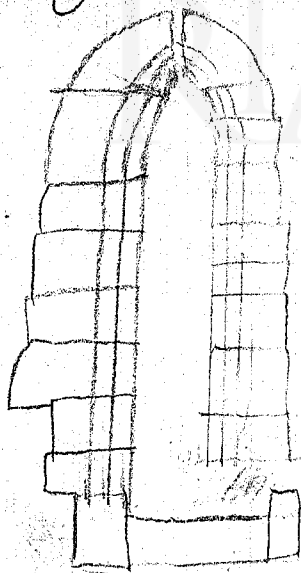
Kilthomas Parish.

This parish is bounded on the N.W. and N.E. by the parish of Ardahan, in the baronies of Loughrea ~~and~~ Kiltartan, and Dunkellin, on the E. & S.E. by those of Ardahan and Killeenadeema B.^{ny} of Loughrea, on the South by that of Fee Kile, B.^{ny} Tulla, Co. Clare, & on the W. by those of Kilbeakanty & Kiltartan in the Barony of Kiltartan - (Name book No. 1. p. 1.)

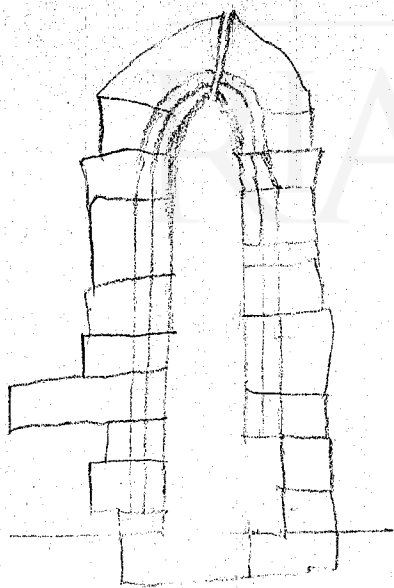
The Irish name of this parish is **All Tomás**. - i.e. Church of S. Thomas

The East and West gables of Kilthomas old Church, were entirely demolished - of the South side wall 34 feet in length remain.

On this wall, there is a window ^{which, on the inside, is 4 feet from the ground &} near East gable, 4 feet broad in the lower part, and 12 feet high. It was circularly arched at top with mason work of rudely cut stones. The arch was broken down at top. The window on the outside is 6 feet from the ground, 7 inches broad, and 6 feet high.



On the North side wall near ^{on inside} East gable there is a window, 2 feet from the ground, 5 feet broad in the lower part, and having a circular arch of rudely cut stones, 12 or 13 feet high. It is 7 feet from the ground on the outside and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad.



Of the North side wall, 58 feet in length remain. At the distance of 15 feet from the West gable, there is on it, a pointed arch way of mason work, the sides of which are battered. It is now more than 6 feet broad, and about 12 feet high.

The breadth of the church is 25 feet. It was apparently 75 feet in length. On the part of the South side wall, ^{that stood} near West gable, there were observable marks of fire, supposed to have been effected by Conflagration, which is said to have taken place ⁱⁿ the time of Cromwell. This part of the wall totally fell to destruction.

St Peter's well, is lying in
Kilmore (Cúil Mór) Townland.
There was a Chapel here which
was converted about 5 years ago
to a barn.

In Drummore ^{J.L.} (Opum Mór) there
is a burying place, where a
Chapel of ease, stood some
time ago.

There was a castle called
^{Cashanna gillach} Carrleán na g-Cilleáid Duba,
in Doonally - Dún Míle - townland,
which was totally destroyed.

In Ballylee - Baile n'Uí Rí -
townland - there was a castle.

An old Castle lies in ruins
in Rahaly townland - ^{pat h'ul} -
of which the Donnellans were
proprietors.

Kilbeakanty Parish.

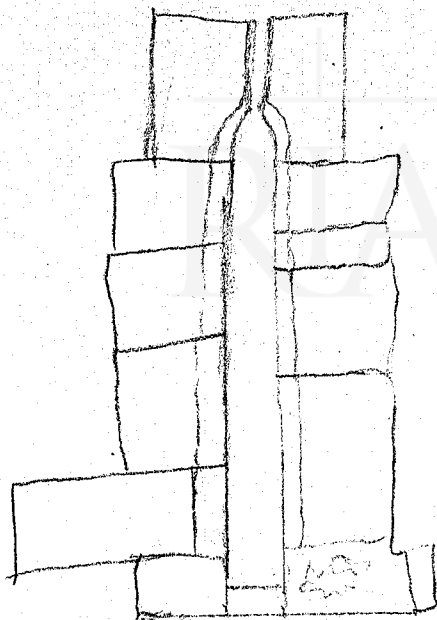
This parish lies in the Barony of Kiltartan, 2nd miles East by North from the Town of Gort.

Its Irish name is *all Beucanta*

_____ which signifies
the Church of S. Beucanta. Does
this name occur in any of the Ecclesiastical documents?

The old church of this parish, is
53 feet long and 21 feet broad.
The East gable, was destroyed, ex-
-cept two small portions of it, - the
one attached to the South side
- wall, and the other to the North
wall. On the South side wall
within 6 feet of the East gable,
is a window ^{on the high side} 2 feet 10 inches
from the ground - 3 feet 8 inches
broad in the lower part, and 4 feet

9 inches high. It is quadrangular
on this side and a flag stone
crosses it at top. On the out-
side, it is 5 feet from the
ground, 6 inches broad, 3 feet
8 inches high, and pointed.



The door way, was on the South side wall at the distance originally of 14 feet from the West gable. The original breadth cannot be ascertained, as there is a breach in the place now, - a flag stone $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground (original height of the door), and 3 feet 2 inches long - crosses the upper part. The form was quadrangular. The west gable and North side wall are covered with ivy.

There is a burying ground for children in Killafeen - cill a Fion - townland. Tobermacduagh - Tobair ^{mc} duac - lies in Rakerin townland - mac Cerpim. -

In this letter, the parishes of Ardaraun, Kiltartan, Kiltomas, and Kiltaraunty, are noticed and the several remarkable old monuments in them, are adverted to. - This is the finishing of my part of the County of Galway. Your obedient servant
J. A. Larcom Esq. &c. &c. J. A. Larcom

END

END OF

14/C/21

START

OUTSIZE MAPS

Outsize maps

part of

14 C 21

Galway (Vol. 2)

REDUCTION

10 ×

RIA

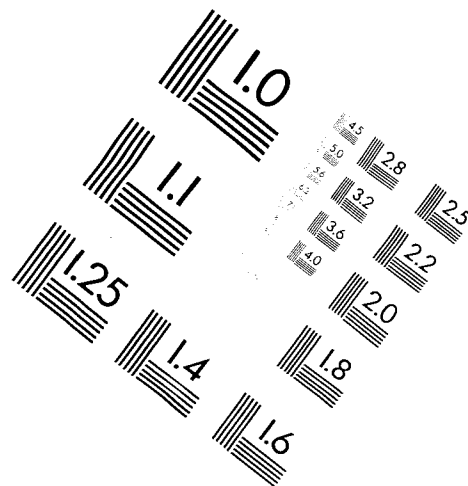
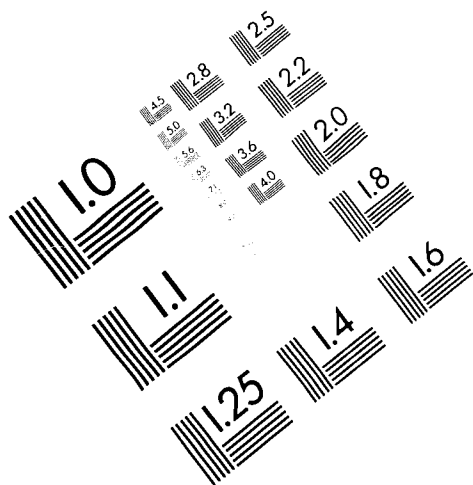
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Operator: Ms C. Waterloo
Original: black & white



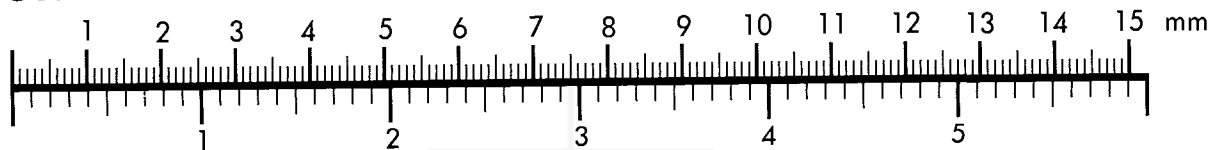
AIM

Association for Information and Image Management

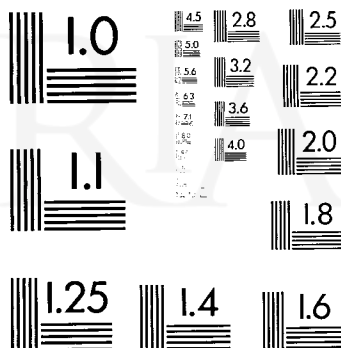
1100 Wayne Avenue, Suite 1100
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
301/587-8202



Centimeter

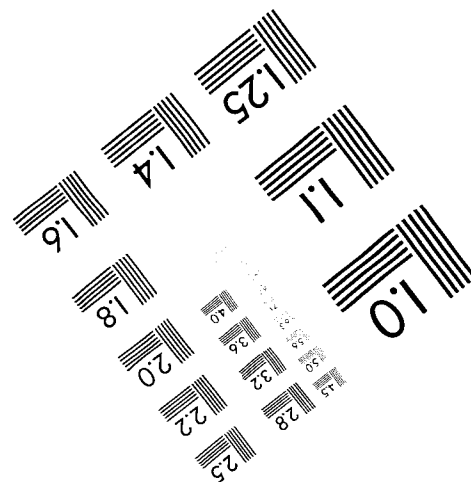
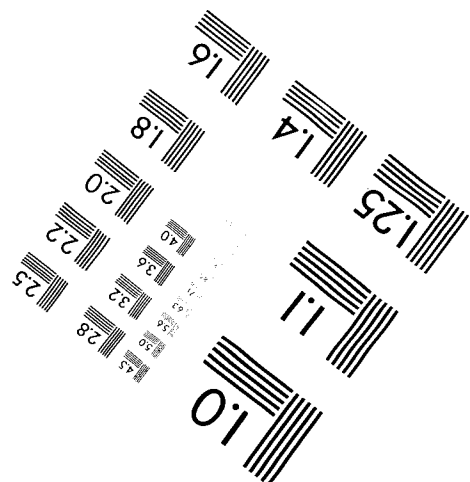


Inches



**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (QA-3)**

MANUFACTURED TO AIM STANDARDS
BY APPLIED IMAGE, INC.

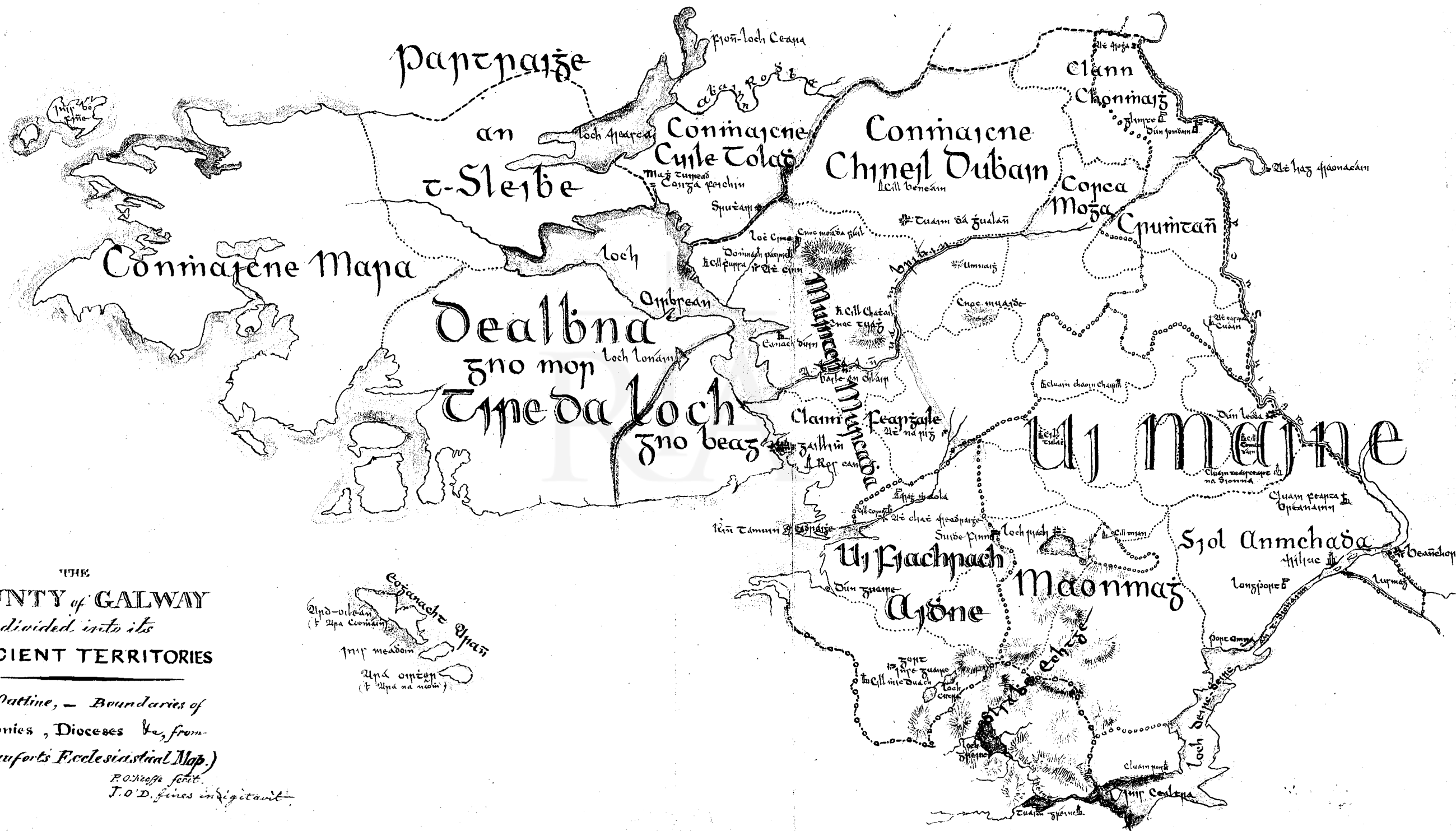


Outsize map

14/C/21/16

24 x 38 cm

RIA



THE
COUNTY of GALWAY
divided into its
ANCIENT TERRITORIES

(The Outline, - Boundaries of
Baronies, Dioceses &c. from
Beauforts Ecclesiastical Map.)

R.O. Keefe sculpt.
J.O.D. fines incipit aut.