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November 2006

14 D 22

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, Longford.

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861; O'Connor, Thomas; O'Keefe, Patrick; Farrelly, M., Rev.

Assorted letters, extracts and maps, relating to the history, topography and antiquities of Co. Longford, with particular reference to its early churches, holy wells, burial grounds, castles and the origins of their place names.

ill. 1837; 116p.

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24 cm (approx).

Donated by the Ordnance Survey Office, 1861.

14 D 22/1

[Unknown]

Title page and index to the Ordnance Survey letters and extracts concerning Co.
Longford.

[1837]

10p.

24 cm (ii, ix, x); 25 cm (i, iii-viii)

RIA

County Longford
Letters
and
Extracts

Indices farther on

19/12/22/1 (1)

H R. R.
E 14
13 D. 22

Letters & Extracts
containing information relative
to the
Antiquities
of the
County of Longford
collected during the
progress of the
Ordnance Survey
in
1837.

14/D/22/1(ii)

Extracts in this Volume, relating to
places from

	<u>Pages</u>
The Annals of the Four Masters	93 to 166 206. 207
O'Flahertys Ogygia	107. 161. 197
Mac Firbis Pedigrees	167
Irish Calendar of Saints	168 to 171
Colgan's Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae	172 to 195
" Trias Phaenaturgae	175 to 195
Sanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland	} 208

Index to Extracts

<u>Place to which</u> <u>the Extract relates</u>	<u>Document from</u> <u>which Extracted</u>	<u>Page</u>
Abbeyderg	Annals of the Four Masters	137
Abbey Shrule	Acta Sanctorum	172
Ancient districts in Co.	" "	195
Ardach	" "	173
Ardachadh	Irish Calendar of Saints	168
Ardachaidh	Annals & Masters	117
Ardagh	O'Flaherty's Ogygia	161
Baile nui (New town)	Annals & Masters	121 165
Beolatha na pailise	" "	164
Caimline	" "	104
Cairpre Gabhra	" "	157
" Teabtha	" "	156
" Ua Ciardha	" "	136
Caladh na Hangaile	" "	206
Callows	" "	206
Carbriá Gaure	Ogygia	162
Cilles	Irish Calendar	170

Place to which the Extract relates	Document from which extracted	Page
Cusain Cronach	Triad Phaul	145
" Cronaigh	Irish Calendar	168
" "	Annals	122
Coillín Crubach	"	158
Conmaicenia of Moylein	Ogygia	147
Drumches	Ac. & S. S.	178
Drum Ruise	Annals	159
Eithne in Ribh Níll	"	135
Forgnaigh	Irish Calendar	170
Fagney	Lanigan's Eccl. History	208
Granard	Annals	105
"	Ogygia	107
"	Irish Calendar	168
Inchmory	Tr. Ph.	179
Inchymory	Irish Calendar	170
Inis Ainglin	Annals	155
" Ainglin	Irish Calendar	169
Inisboffin	Tr. Ph.	180

14/12/22/1(V)

<u>Place to which the</u> <u>Extract relates</u>	<u>Document from</u> <u>which Extracted</u>	<u>Page</u>
Inis Clothran	Irish Calendar	169
" Clothran	Annals	148
" "	A. A. S. S.	187
Inispart an ghurtin	Annals	158
Innis Bo Finne	"	153
Island of All Saints	A. A. S. S.	170
Kilglass	Irish Calendar	170
Kilglass	Tr. Shaw	170
Leath Rath (now Lerrha)	Annals	112
Lerrha	Tr. Shaw	191
Lios. Aird. abhla	Annals	159
Loch Gamhna	"	114
" Ribh (Lough Ree)	"	138 to 147
Magh	"	157
" (Dunha) (Moydoe)	"	166
Magh Breacraighe	"	154

14/12/22/1

<u>Place to which the</u> <u>Extract relates</u>	<u>Document from</u> <u>which Extracted</u>	<u>Page</u>
Magh Treaghe	Annals	159
" "	Irish Calendar	169
Manistier derg	" "	169
Manistier Derg hodie Abbey derg	} Annals	137
Moy doe	Irish Calendar	170
"	A. A. S. S.	192
Moyrein (Conmaicria of)	Ogygia	197
Muintir Ghillcain	Annals	157
Muintir Dingaile	" "	93
had. Co. Longford		104
New town (see Baile nui)	"	121
Nua Chongbhaib	"	124
" "	Irish Calendar	171
Rath Riabhach	Annals	164
Rimduin (now St. Johns)	"	107

14/10/22/11)

Place to which the Extract related	Document from which Extracted	Page
Saint Johns See Rinnduin		
Shabh Cairpre	Annals	115
" Callan bri leith	"	158
" Golny	Mac Firlis Pedigrees	167
Slighe an t Srotha	Annals	155
Srothair	"	125 135
Teffia	A. A. S. S.	195
Tirlicin	Annals of the Four Masters	207

14/D/22/1Cvii

Alphabetical list of Parishes in the Letters

Parish	Page of Index	Page of Volume
Abbeylara	1	6
Ardagh	1	38
Ballycormick	2	67
Cashel	2	47
Clonbroney	1	11
Clonfert	2	63
Clongesh	2	59
Columbkille	1	2
Edgworthstown	1	34
Fogney	2	47
Granard	1	23
Kildacorney	2	74
Kilglass	2	43
Killashoe	2	67
Moydon	2	74
Rathcline	2	67
Sunhill	2	47
Street	1	31
Taghshinny	2	59 & 74
Templemichael	{ 2	34 67

Index to Letters

<u>Date</u> 1837	<u>Page</u>	<u>Parish</u>	<u>Subject</u>
9 May	2	Columbkille	Legend of Lough Gauna Tober Gauna Ancient Church - Impression of St Columbkilles feet and fingers in a stone.
10 "	6	Abbeylara	Toberreendoney. St Kieran Patron of the Parish. Tobernambanneeve holy Well
13 "	11	Clonbroney	Old Church. Meaning of the name Granard Moat. Meaning of the name Granard
15 "	23	Granard	St Patrick's Church & Well. Toberfelim. Shiabh Cairbre Ballinamuck Valley of the Black pig
17 "	31	Street	Shere Cairbre cursed by St Patrick Carnecallio. St Fontans Well
18 "	34	Edgworthstown Templemichael	Mastrim Abbey. Seanlongphort - Caill Salach. Templemichael killed - Abbeylara Monastery
" "	38	Ardaagh	St Brigit, Toberbride, Pedestal of Cross St Michaels Church, Ardaagh, Shiabh Callam. Killenlastragh.

1837				
19 May	43	Kilglass	St Echea. Coillín Cúlach.	
			Rath Riabhach. Shanaghan	
22 "	47	Sukill Fogney Cathel	Rathair Castle. Noughaval	
			St Munis. Islands in Lough Ree	
			Quakers Island.	
23 "	59	Tashinny & Clongesh	St Eilith. Castleforbes	
			Grania Wael's Monument	
24 "	63	Clonfertaw	Bri Leith, legend of. now	
			Slieve Calry &c.	
25 "	67	Killashoe. Rathcline	Monastery in Longford	
		Templemichael	Lios. Ard Abkha. List of	
		Ballycormick	O'Farrell's Castles.	
29 "	74	Taghs hinny	Quimicheo. Giants grave in	
		Moydow	Clonker. Baile Nui Castle.	
		Kildacomoge	Moy Breacraighe. Castle.	
			Holy Well. Abbeydorney. &c	
			Ancient names of Longford	
			Tellia &c	
31 "	82		Pedigree of O'Farrell.	
			Sub territories in Annally	
			Magh Dumba	
			this County	

Map of County Longford
from Down Survey
at end of Volume

*Index to names of
places in Longford.
Extracts follow.*

	Page
Andaigh	25
Beol- latha na Dalais	72
Cairpre Gabhra	65
Cairpre Teabhtha	64
Cairpre Ma Giarrtha	64
Camlín	12
Clonsborg	30
Coillín Crubach	66
Druim Ruise	67
Extracts from Colgan	76
Extracts from Ogygia	69
Eithne in Uille ^{id} had the Army	43
Granard	13
Inis Dinghen	63
Inis Bo-finne	61
Inis Clothrán	56
Inis-puirt-an-ghuntín	66
Irish Calendar	72
Lerna	20
Lios and Abhla	60
Loch Gamhna	22

	Page
Loch Ribh	✓ 46
Longford	✓ 1
Magh	✓ 64
Magh Breachraighe	✓ 62
Magh Dymha	✓ 72
Magh Treaghe	✓ 67
Mainistir Derg	✓ 45
Muintir Ghillicain	✓ 65
Mia-chonubhail	32
Peirinduen	✓ 17
Rogh Riabhach	✓ 72
Sliabh Gallan trí leath	✓ 66
Sliabh Cairpre	✓ 23
Slighe an-t-Siotá	✓ 68
Struthaia	✓ 33

END

14 D 22/2

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Granard, Co. Longford, concerning his arrival, with Tomas O'Connor, in the county.

8 May 1857

1p.

23 cm

Referring briefly to the hill of Tara, O'Donovan writes 'There are few hills in the world with which so many ancient traditions are connected.'

1
Granard May 5th 1837.

Dear Sir,

We have just arrived here (O'Connor) and I find that the Books have not yet arrived. I hope that no mistake has been committed in the direction of them?

Please to send us as soon as possible, the Map of Longford which I forgot at Mr. Petrie's by a kind of stupidity which hurry generally creates; and also the Extracts for Longford, some Vouchers, some square paper, quills and sealing wax: also the Index made to the name books for comparing the Inquisitions.

Now for a summer's work! Last winter was the dreariest season I ever suffered from. I find myself awakened from it as from a nightmare.

I am

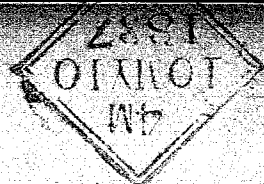
I hope the Royal Tara will be received with interest. There are few hills in the world with which so many ancient traditions are connected.

The books, will, of course, arrive here at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning; if not, I must await your directions; you shall hear from me as often as possible, but I fear that the Amalie will not turn out an interesting territory.

Your obedient humble servant

John O'Donovan

14/5/22/2



PAID

In His Majesty's service

The Superintendent of the
Ordnance Survey

Phoenix Park

Dublin

Granard
May 8th 1837

END

14 D 22/3

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Granard, Co. Longford, concerning the traditions associated with an ancient holy well located in the townland of Rathbrackan, Co. Longford.

9-12 May 1837

2p.

23 cm

RIA

Legend of Lough Gauna and Lober Gauna,
 Ancient traditions, uncertainty of
 Parish of Columbkille, ancient church of, where situated
 Columbkille, st. impression of his feet ^{and fingers} in a stone
 Lough Gauna - name apt to be changed
 to Erne head lake.

Granard, May 9th 1837.

Dear Sir, All is right. The name Books arrived this morning
 at 8 o'clock. We traversed the parish of Columbkille to-day
 and corrected the names which were most incorrect in many
 instances. I send the books herewith, and you may get the
 names engraved as soon as you like. I find that one
 remarkable well has been omitted, but which certainly ought

to
 14/10/22/3(i)

appear on the Ordnance Map as being a well of great interest, and retaining a name of the most remote antiquity namely - Tobar Taimna, or the well of the calf. Perhaps though not in the name Brook it may be on the plan? It lies ^{spring} in the townland of Rathbrackan, Parish of Abbeylara and near a quarry close to the road leading from Lough Gauna to Granard. If you do not find it please to send me a trace of the plan and I warrant you I'll go very near placing it in the right place by stepping the ground.

This well is said to be the head of Lough Gauna into which it pours a stream of its beautiful waters. The legend connected with this well and the lough to which it gave origin is, like all the others respecting the exsistence (coinm) of loughs in Ireland, faint, and scarcely capable of being put into an intelligible form unless one would add a little out of his own head as Ovid did in writing his Metamorphoses. Indeed I often regret that I have not been in existence since before the deluge like Fintan, the great author of Bardic Irish history, or at least inspired like Moses, ~~that I might be enabled~~ that I might be enabled, by the force of a clear memory, or the vivid flashes of inspiration, to impress my stigma of authenticity upon all the stories connected with the sacred fountains and lakes of Hibernia. But as I have pretensions neither to longevity nor inspiration, I must grovel in the dark, and use my diagnostic powers, as rigorously as I can, in putting into as tangible a form as now possible, the legends by which a people of unknown antiquity, account for names of places. These legends are in themselves no value, but they illustrate, in a striking manner, the credulous simplicity of the people among whom they originated, and cause a sincere enquirer after truth to lay down this historical axiom: "Nothing should be received as truth from the ancients, but what

agree with the ^{common} order of occurrences in this age." 4
~~This~~ of course has nothing to say to ^{the} inspired traditions which Moses wrote
nearly 3,000 years after they had occurred.
Tradition, as preserved by Farrell Lynchy, now near one
hundred years old - says that Tobar Gammna was in the
aulde times a well of great sanctity; that a woman
profaned it by washing dirty clothes in its pure waters -
the greatest insult ^{which} according to the Jews and Irish
~~that~~ could be offered to so important a thing - that
a calf, which was under ground pallied forth at the
insult, and ^{N.M.} ran in a serpentine direction, and that ~~he~~ was
~~since~~ followed ^{by a river} which, when it arrived at a deep valley
formed itself into a lake now called Loe Gammna or the
^{lapis viti} Lake of the calf. It is not remembered whether this calf was
drowned by that accumulation of waters, but the probability is
that he was not but that he enjoys a watery existence at
the bottom of it, as he had before at the bottom of
the well to which he gave and gives his name, but it is
probable that his name will soon be forgotten, and swallowed up in Erne, head lake
of the original parish church of the parish of Columbkille
was situated on Inys Mór - Inchmore - an island in Lough
Gammna; it is called Teampull Coluim Cille and its grave yard
Ros Coluim Cille - The holy well was ^{stopped} dried up some years
ago by the ^{progress} hand of cultivation, and no memorial of
the Saint now remains ^{there} but a rude stone in which
he left the impression of his two holy hard knees
and of his four fingers and one thumb. It is possible
that such marks were ^{often} cut in ~~such~~ stones to give stability
to a current legend. The impression of George the IV's
two feet are now shown ^{in a rock at the back of} his little memorial at
Kingstown. These impressions were cut by the chisel

14/10/22/13

5 of a stone-cutter not sunk by the feet of George ^{who}
~~was~~ much heavier than St. Columbkille, ~~the~~ not half
so proud and never cut off so many men - I don't
say women. (quote Byron and Adamnan)

Please to look over my decisions of these names.
and object, if you observe anything unanalagical.
Granard and Abbey Lerna shall follow im-
mediately.

Your obedient humble servant
John P'Donovan

If Mr. Curry looks over Fain Bo Cuailgne in Leabhar
na h-Uidhche, he will find the original name of
Granard, which is here interpreted in a very odd manner.
I want to have a search made in ~~the~~ ^{the} Irish Shann
List of Churches, either built by or dedicated to Columbkille
in Eblgan's Ir. Shann, to see if Columbkille's Church
on Eirig ebor in Lough Lanna can be found.

I am most anxious to get Norden's or some ancient
Geographer's Map of Longford. Could not Mr
Meale get up more ^{important} ~~placets~~ than we have at this side of the ~~river~~
I want some pencils and sealing wax

Granard, May, 12th 1837.

Dear Sir,

I send back the trace of Rathbrackan with Lobergowna marked upon it. I find that several wells have been omitted in other parishes but if you require us to lay them down it will take ^{up} double the time to get over the County, for we should walk to the same spot a second time.

I find that the expence of hiring cars would be great indeed, and that our progress would be more expedited by employing guides ^{some} into obscure parishes. You will hear from me at some length to-morrow

Your obedient, &c. Servant

John O'Donovan

14/6/22/3(11)

see outside

10 I want the account given in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, of that saint's cursing of Carbery. Was Carbery, the brother of King Lagaire?

I find that ⁺Brachan Bri Leith must be in this County. I want to know where Bolgan places it and what Lanigan says of its modern name and situation.

Does the Dinnpheadhach give any account of Granard or Bri Leith? or the River Eizne

+ This is a mistake see King's Co letters

Thos. A. Larcom Esq
R. Engineers
Pro Survey Office

END

14 D 22/4

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Grandard, Co. Longford, concerning his examination of the antiquities in the parish of Abbeylara, with particular reference to holy well located in the townland of Ballyboy.

10 May 1837

2p.

23 cm

RIA

6.
Granard, May, 10th 1837

Tober-Reendoney, a well of great sanctity, probably
of pagan origin,
Abbeylara, St. Kieraum said to be the patron of
Tober Nambanneeve, a holy well, not called after
modern Mung.

Dear Sir, I send you the Name book of Abbeylara, the
names of which have given me some trouble. I find
that a very holy well in this parish has been omitted in
the book, but perhaps not on the plan. It springs in the
townland of ^{Ballinacorney} Abbeylara very close to the boundary of the Pa-
-rish of Granard. It is called Tobair Rí's An Domhnaigh, i.e. the
well of the King of Sunday, a name which I met before in
the parish of Kiltoghert in the County of Leitrim. Two very
aged trees grow over this well, the one an ash and the other
a white thorn. This is a very sacred fountain, and one which
cannot brook the slightest insult offered to its dignity. It
will generously give its waters to the thirsty traveller and the
pious pilgrim (though I could not get a drink out of it to day
in consequence of the brambles which span it like an arch) but
no animal lower in the Catagorical scale than man, can

14/10/22/4(1)

7 taste its waters with impunity. Not many years ^{since} ~~ago~~ a dry summer caused all the neighbouring wells to disappear, and the natives thought that this kind of the waters would be so propitious as to allow its waters ^{to be drunk by cattle and} ~~to be~~ used in making butter and in washing and boiling potatoes, but they were mistaken; (for it is contrary to the nature of sanctity to allow itself to be turned to any profane use) their cattle died, and a plague was observed to proceed from the use of its waters!

It is also told that a poor man, who stood in need of fire cut down some branches off the trees growing over this well and brought them home to his wife telling her that he would not want fire while there was a single branch over Lober-Reendoney; but when the wife had learned where the bundle of branches was found she would not burn them, and told her husband that he had been guilty of a very sacrilegious act. The poor man took this to heart and fell into a ~~depression~~ decline which carried him off in a few months.

Notwithstanding the awful sanctity of this well, it does not appear that it was ever blessed by any saint, nor is it known from what source it derives its sanctity. Stations may be performed at it with great benefit on any Sunday in the year because it is dedicated to the king of that day - i.e. I suppose to God, the king and Lord of every ^{and night} day ^{as well} as Sunday.

There is no church near this well and
If I were to hazard an opinion upon the sanctity of ^{it} ~~this well~~
I would state that it was one of those vindictive divinities adored by the Pagan Irish before Christianity gave them a more comprehensive view of the nature of the first cause and that the teachers of Christianity allowed the people to continue their veneration for it by naming it after the king of the Sabbath. If you do not find this well ^{the most} ~~will~~ lay it down, if you send me a trace of the place of
Abbeysara.

It is said that the parish of Abbeylara is dedicated to St. Kierau, who claims half the island of Inchmore in Lough Lanna from Columbkille. I have no document here from which I could infer who the patron is or even when the Abbey was erected. A considerable part of the abbey is still standing. What does Archdall say? Not a word. (Abbeylara)

I find no well of St. Kierau in this parish; the well near the abbey is called Tobap na mbán naom, i.e. the well of the Paintepes - fons sanctarum. From this I would infer that there was a nunnery here at a ^{very} early period, for if this well had been named after modern nuns it would have been called Tobap na g-cailloic. Mr. Petrie will please to make further inquiry on this point, but he must not confound the Leathrath of Teffia with the Leath-rath of Hermanagh.

On looking over the Extracts I find that I have not the notice of Granard, which is given in the Tripartite life of St. Patrick, but which I am most anxious to see.

The name Granary in this parish is a gross mistake for Granally; ^{and} I deem myself justified in altering it without hesitation.

Your obedient humble servant

John O'Donovan

Thos. A. Larcom Esq

R.E

H

END

14 D 22/5

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Granard, Co. Longford, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Clonbroney and Granard.

13 May 1837

6p.

23 cm

Included are references to the destruction, by a local landlord, of the old church at Clonbroney, a description of the moat at Grandard and related extracts concerning the history of the locality.

RIA

11

Clonbrony, old church of destroyed - cleaning of Clonbrony
Clonbrony, historical notices of,

Granard, moat of, a very remarkable one, said to
contain within it a round castle of lime & stone.

Granard, a place of great antiquity
Granard, meaning of the name, ^{local interpretation of} note Grian. ard

as Dr. O'Flaherty positively asserts; unforced
derivation of, called a beautiful place in the
Tripartite life of St. Patrick.

Moat of Granard, a fortification, note a
temple of the sun.

Granard May 13th 1837.

Dear Sir I send you the name books of Clonbrony, a
parish lying to the west of Granard. I visited the old
church, but was very much disappointed at finding ~~that~~
not a single stone of it remaining, the landlord having
knocked it down to obtain stones for erecting a ^{neighbouring} bridge.
&c. for which, it is said, ^{both} he and the mason employed in
pulling it down lost their senses. Its church yard remains
but contains no grave stone worthy of notice. These

14/12/22/5 (1)

13
"with the sacred veil, left the tracks of their
"feet impressed in the stone on which they
"stood, which (^{tracks}impressions) are seen in it to
"this day. And because these virgins were sub-
"jects to the prelate of the neighbouring church
"of Granard, who was their own frater Germanus
"(i.e. brother by father and mother) it became a
"custom that from thenceforward, the abbeys
"of the nunnery of bluain Brandaish, receives
"the sacred veil from the hands of the rec-
"tor of the Church of Granard."

Colgan speaking of St. Samtham, who became
the patron of this place, has the following words

"See the life of St. Athrasta at 9th February
"and of Samtham at 19th of December (a
"life which ^{by the bye} he never published) But since St.
"Athrasta who received the veil from St. Pa-
"trick flourished before the end of the 5th
"century, and St. Samtham about the end
"of the 7th it is certain that they could not
"have been together at the same ^{period} ~~convent~~. Hence
"in my opinion neither the one nor the other
"of them was at this meeting, but only the
"successor of the one and the predecessor of the other.
" ~~Clearly or predecessor~~, say the successor of

14/0/22/5 (11) Athrasta

14. "Attracta in the government of the monastery of
 " Kill-Attracta (now Killaragh) and the predeces-
 " sor of Samthann in the Government of the monas-
 " tery of Cluain Bronaige. For the monastery
 " of Cluain Bronaige, ~~near~~ in Teffia, near
 " which this synod was held, flourished con-
 " tinually from the time of St. Patrick, by
 " whom it was founded, as is evident from
 " the author of the Tripartite life. Lib. II. c. 16.

Colgan. Acta, pp. p. 347. col. 1.
 note. 26.

The Four Masters have preserved the following
 notices of Clonbroney:

"A.D. 734. St. Samthann, Virgin from Clonbroney in ^{brondis}
 " Teffia, died on the 19th of December"

760. Cellbil of Cluain Bronaigh, ^{br. ee} died

775. Forbflaith, daughter of Connla, abbess of Cluain bronaiigh
 died,

778 On Saturday, the 4th of the month of August
 this year, Armagh and Moy were burned by
 lightning. That night was rendered terrible by thunder,
 lightning and wind storm which totally destroyed the
 monastery of Clonbroney

780. Cellbrig, Abbot of Clonbroney, died,

804, Finbill, Abbess of Clonbroney, and Dunahoe, ¹⁵
abbess of Telach Leis, were slain.

810. Gormlaith, daughter of Flaithnia, the Abbess
of Clonbroney, died.

931. Fedelin, daughter of Donnall, the abbess
of Clonbroney, died.

933. Aulait, abbess of Clonbroney, and Cloon-
burren, was plundered.

1095. Durrow, Kells, Glanard, Glendalough,
Foure, Lismore, Clonbroney and Clones
were all burned.

1108. Coerich (Coerey) daughter of Noenenny, the
Coarb (abbess) of Clonbroney, died.

1163 Gailleach Domhnaich, the daughter of O'
Noenenny, abbess of Clonbroney and Coarb
of Damthann, died. "

By comparing the names here given, it will be
found that these abbesses were all daughters of
the chiefs of Teffia. ^{with the Irish pedigrees & annals}

I searched the church yard carefully for
the stone with the impressions of the feet of
the virgin Emerice, but no such is now to
be

14/10/22/5 (m) he

seen, but it ^{will} yet turn up when the hill formed by human bones and flesh is spread out to manure the potatoes.

I send herewith also the name books of Granard, a parish of considerable extent. The most remarkable feature of antiquity in it is the moat, a very conspicuous object from the summit of which you can see the ^{greater part} ~~whole~~ extent of the county. It is the most remarkable moat I have yet seen; a considerable part of ^{its} three fosses or circumvallations are still in existence. The moat itself, like most others in Ireland, was formed by cutting down the hill and carrying the clay to the top. It is said that this moat was opened about 50 years ago, and that the arched fornices of a castle were found within it, built of beautiful square stones, which are well cemented with lime and sand mortar. This is almost incredible, but still many square stones dug out of the side of the moat are shown with very good lime cement attached to them. This ^{place} was the scene of a contest in the year 1798, and the Royalists erected a telegraphic tower on the summit of the moat, which (tower) is now partly destroyed and I guess that the ^{existing lime mortar} ~~stones~~ scattered about at the base of the moat belonged to it. This would sufficiently account for the quantity of lime mortar scattered about, but every one here will tell you that the round castle

17
within the moat is built with lime and sand mortar. Some forty or fifty years ago a man dreamed that a vast treasure of gold was deposited in the centre of this moat, and he prevailed upon some of his friends to dig into it, but when they came ^{for an entrance to} ~~as the~~ ~~entrance~~ the round castle, they saw some figures, terrible and appalling that made them desist from their undertaking.

This moat with its circumvallations looks a far more formidable fortification than Lara. It was of course the royal fortress of Carbré, the incredulous, ^{perhaps} the enemy of St. Patrick. It would be more curious to explore this than Miggann Meivé on Knocknarea, at least more profitable if the gold, ^{treasure} and battle dresses of Carbré could be found in it.

That Granard was a place of great importance from the earliest periods will appear from the Annals of the Four Masters, in which it is mentioned at the years. 236, 476, 765, 1069, 1262, 1272, 1275, 1475, 1562.

It appears from the passage at the year 1475 that the O'Farrell had a dwelling at it.

"1475. John O'Farrell, chief of Amalg, died at Granard 14/10/22/5 (IV)

10 "Granard after the feast of his inauguration had
been prepared but before he had partaken of
it and was interred in the Abbey of Leathrath,"
(now Abbeylara)

I request that Mr. Curry will send me the fol-
lowing pedigree, and answers to the following
questions

1. Pedigree of ^{or O'} Ua Ciardha, from whom the
present County of Longford was called Cairbre
Uí Chiardha, before it came into the possession
of Muintir-Englaile or the O'Farrells.

2. Pedigree of ^{4c} Mag Fionnbharr, who seems
to have been powerful about Granard

3. Pedigree of O'Quinn of ^{or Cairbre} Leathra, and
chief of the tribe called Muintir-Giolgain.

(Does it appear from the Inquisitions
or any other work on ancient Irish Topo-
graphy, in what part of the Co. of Long-
ford, ^{Cairbre} or North-Teffia this tribe was
located? What does Archdall say of

Muintir Yillaicain in his Nomenclat. Kil. ? '19

4. Pedigree of the two O'Farrells - O'Farrell
Ban, and O'Farrell Boy

What families have sprung from ^{the} Cairbre
whom St. Patrick cursed for his incredulity?
Was he the ancestor of O'Ciardha?

5. Pedigree of O'Batharnaigh, otherwise
the Siomach or Fox of Teffia

Where does Archdall (Nomenclat. Kil.)
place the Country of O'Batharnaigh or
Siomach or Fox?

Does the name ^{Carey} O'Quin or O'Keary appear in
the Longford Inquisitions?

Does the Dimpeanchus give any story about
Loch Ribh (now Lough Ree)? or Teaththa
Does Mac Firbis give any list of the families of
Teaththa?

14/12/22/5(V)

The local interpretation of Granard is the ugly height - a name supposed to have been ^{but quite different from ~~to say~~ ^{the} ~~apianus~~ of the Tripartite} originally given to the moat. When the builder of it had finished it, the chief or person for whom it was erected was passing by, and looking up at the moat and its three rough concentric fosses or ~~thurs~~ he exclaimed Ir ghrán ápd, é, it is an ugly height or rather it is ugly high, and hence the name grana-ard was imposed upon this ^{runder} colossal building - Mo ghrán an ápd!

Doctor O'Flaherty makes it ghrán ápd, which he wishes us to understand as hill of the sun, but we can never believe him, because he has not shown that the first syllable was ever written ghrán.

The simplest and least forced derivation would be ghrán-ápd, a compound in which not one single letter is changed even in quantity, and signifying ^{perhaps Barley hill!} grain hill, and in this derivation I must believe until I find proper authority.

for writing it Sun-an - i.e. Sun-hill -
 But no derivation will please nowadays so
 well as that, which is not true! Give any
 thing bearing upon Sun-worship, and it
 will be swallowed by the antiquarians of
 this century.

Col. Blacker produced Granard as a proof
 of Sun worship in Ireland. I produce it
 as a proof of early agriculture. He may
 insist that the moat ^{with} ~~and~~ its circumsallations
 is the temple of the sun; I insist that it
 is the remains of prince Cairbre's regal
 fortress - sub judice lis est. In Leabhar na
 h-Muine it is written Sun-an.

Does it appear from M^r. Fierbis why
 this territory was called Cairbre's Gabhra?

Your obedient &c servant

John O'Donovan

14/12/22/5(VI)

22. The well called Lober. Reendoney is not in the
townland of Abbeylara, but in the Townland
of Ballyboy, parish of Abbeylara, very close to
the parish of Granard. You will have
to send up a tracing from the plan of
Ballyboy. Direct all to Edgeworthstown

END

14 D 22/6

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Granard, Co. Longford, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Granard, with particular reference to its early churches, holy wells and place name.

15 May 1837

4p.

24 cm

Included are related extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters'.

Moat of Granard, built of lime and stone!
 Granard, village of, removed from its ancient site -
 - ruins of painted out - site of St. Patrick's church at -
 St. Patrick's well; Loharfelin - Bawnkedy -

Thiabh Cairbre situation of painted out - name exists
 to the present day; on the boundary of Breifny and
 Annaly - mentioned by the Four Masters - Extent of -
 most remarkable heights of. - cursed by St. Patrick -
 and why. -

Ballinamuck, meaning of the name - ^{not Swinton!} curious!
 valley of the Black pig there also; - here called Duncada;
~~its~~ extent, and direction of ⁱⁿ this County -

Local pronunciation of the name Granard - meaning
 of uncertain

Granard, 15th of May 1837,

Dear Sir,

I have not been able to send you the name-
 books of Granard, according to promise, having found
 it exceedingly difficult to settle the names, ^{but I} send them
 now and hope that they will prove satisfactory.

I have ascertained beyond any doubt that the moat
 of Granard with its circumvallations is built of lime
 and stone! How will this be accounted for? Some
 say that it was built by the Danes, others, by the
 Britons in the 11th Century, but I think it looks
 as ancient as any moat in Ireland.

The town of Granard was removed from its original

14/0/22/6 (1)

2/24 site shortly after the battle of Aughrim. It originally stood near the present R. C. Chapel in the townland of Granard Kille, where its ruins are yet traceable; these should be shown on the map. Are they?

The site of the original church built here by St Patrick ^{and its graveyard} are shown nearly in the centre of the ruins of the old town, and it would appear from several curious stones dug up that there was a round tower attached to it. Is there any record of ~~the~~ such a tower? The family vault of the Nugents is still pointed out here; the place is strewn with bleached bones. If you send me a trace from the map of Granard Kille, I can lay down the site of this church.

At some distance to the east of the site of this church is to be seen St. Patrick's Well over which three venerable ash trees stand, two living and one decayed. At this well, according to tradition, St. Patrick found the Druids of Carbury performing their superstitious rites. He blessed it, and allowed the natives to continue their veneration for its sacred waters by directing their worship to Jesus instead of the god of the fountains. The people still hold it in veneration, and would not cut a single branch of its aged trees. They use its waters as a drink only, and for the use of the pilgrims there is always left at it an ~~an~~ or ~~pedion~~, but not one of silver as anciently. I took a copious draught from it, and I can say that its water is truly cooling and delicious.

There is another ~~holy~~ well in this parish called Tober-
Felin, but it is not considered holy, though it is
possible that it was so anciently, as there is an
old burial ground, just effaced, lying near it. I
made every enquiry about this well and cemetery but
could find no information about either.

The eastern fort in the townland of Trumra is called
Bawnkedy (Beadach's Bawn) and should be so called
on the ord. map.

Herewith I now also send the name Book of Killae
a very extensive & wild parish. In this I have disco-
vered the name of a mountain of very great im-
portance to ancient Irish topography. ^{to wit Diabhl Gairpe} St. Brough-
ton ^{with great positiveness} told me last year that no such name existed
in the parish of Killae, which staggered me very
much, but now to prove the contrary!

I was told by a very clever old man of the name
Moran who lives at Drumphambo that Breifny-
O'Rourke extended from the river Droghavie (which
flows out of Lough Melvin) to Slieve Cairbre near
Ballinamuck. Next I find the following passages in
the Annals of the Four Masters which distinctly point
out the situation of this mountain.

"A. D. 1590. - In the month of March this year the
Governor ^(of Carrington) mustered a very great army which he led
against O'Rourke. This army was so numerous
that he was enabled to send a great number of his

* Sliabh Cairbre was the northern end of the town by the southern boundary of the territory of Annally

"Captains and battalions to Sliabh Cairbre to oppose
"the people of Muintir-Eolaig, and another party of cap-
"tains to the west of the Bridge of Sligo to invade Breif-
"ny. These two parties proceeded to burn and ravage, kill,
"and destroy all before them until both met together again
"1595, O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) marched an army into
"Connaught; and such parts of it as he had not plum-
"bered on his former expedition, he now plundered car-
"rying with him all his spoils and booty. Having proceeded
"to Leitrim in the territory of Muintir-Eolaig, his enemies
"thought that he would return into Ulster; this, however,
"he did not do, but privately despatched messengers
"to Maquire (Hugh) requesting that he would meet him
"in Annally, and he sent light troops before him
"through the country, and ordered them to meet him at
"the appointed place. Having marched on secretly
"and expeditiously he arrived with his troops in the
"Annalies, the Countries of the two O'Farrells. The brave
"troops of O'Donnell and Maquire marched from Sliabh
"Cairbre to the river Eithne*, and as they passed along
"set in a blaze the entire country which became inve-
"loped in a dark and dense cloud of smog. They
"took Longford and set fire to every side and corner
"of it."

Now according to the tradition in the country Sliabh Cairbre is the name of that ridge extending along the

27 (5)

Parish of Killue and terminating at Stragh in the
Co. Canam. The moat of Granard commands a very
good view of it. It contains the following heights:
Carn, (the highest) Edernmore, Gagne, Lettergonnell,
Carnafunshion, Aghadowry, Laggach, Moyne, Far-
mullach, Broth, Aghagaa, and some minor ones.

This unfortunate territory is under the curse
of St. Patrick, who pronounced an awful malediction
against it as he stood at the fort of Bawn from
which he had an extensive view of this mountainous
tract. The withering influence of this curse remains
to this day - the land is unproductive, and the peo-
ple are poor, and ^{what is worse} kept down by the police. They ^{made}
a desperate struggle in the year 1798 to shake off
the curse of St. Patrick and the English yoke, but
miserably failed! One of these spirited souls
when brought to the scaffold, was observed to
laugh loudly, and when asked, why he did so at
that awful period, when about to ^{be} launched into
eternity, replied, "I can't but laugh when I think
of what a fine ^{drawing} ~~traumcing~~ we gave the rascals
into the river, it was the happiest day of
my life." They are the civilist and most obliging
people ever met. *molao gaidon an t. Le may a gebean e*
The reason assigned for St. Patrick's curs-
-ing of this mountain of Cairbre is not the incre-

14/10/22 / 6 (iv) Sully

(8) 28
duty of prince Cairbre, but because when he came to the place now called Aghnagon he was presented with a hound dressed up for his dinner!! Inde nomen.

Now for Ballinamuck, the celebrated! The Irish name is ^{generally Englished} Bear-aith-na-muice, the mouth of the Ford of the Pig. And what pig? No other than the celebrated Black Pig which rooted up the Dane's cast in ^{the Co} Armagh! She cut the trench all along to this ford, where she was knocked on the head with a stone by a blind man who was ^{pre} destined to kill her! That famous boundary of ancient Ulath, ^{the valley of the Black Pig} as it is now proved to be without any question, appears here also under the name of Dun-chladh or Barrier. It begins in this County at Lough Kineel and ~~now~~ extends N.W. through the townlands of Springtown, Cartronbore, Loberfelin, Ballymully, and on to the island of St. Columbkille in Lough Lanna which it crosses: it is said to extend further, but the people who informed me have no further

acquaintance with it.

(7)
29

Have the sappers noticed this?

It would be curious to shew it on the map. Its greatest height is sixteen feet, but ^{it} is levelled in many places, and in other parts reduced to seven or eight feet.

Ancient Meath comprised all this Co, and it would be hard to deny that this was its boundary with Ulster. The belief here is that it was the boundary between Anmaly and Breifny.

Please to let me have all that part of O'Dugan's poem relating to Leffia and West Meath.

The Revd Mr. Sheridan P.P. of Granard has taken every pains to give me all the information ^{with} in his reach about his parish.

He is a splendid fellow, and I am very much obliged to him. I tremble for the Inquisitions of Roscommon
14/2/22/6 (W)
your obed^t & servant
J. O'Donovan

8/30 The local pronunciation of Granard is Gran-ard
not Gran-ard, and this perfectly agrees with the
orthography given in Leabhar na hUidhre, but
the meaning of it is uncertain. q? locus amoenus.
The present village is not in Granard
at all but in Rath-Cronan! The original
site is a lovely spot, and deserves the appella-
-tion of locus amoenus bestowed on it in the
Tripartite Life of Patrick. The moat is
not in Granard either, but in Rathcronan.
a fact which puzzles me much. The moat
would puzzle the Devil himself! Mr. Major
a fine intelligent Presbyterian, who headed the
Rebels here in '98, informs me, that there is
a tradition "purely oral" in existence that
the moat of Granard was built by the
Tuates for a fortification against the Quins
and O'Farrells. Can there be any truth
in this? Their castle is inside it! worse
again.

I wish my letters would be properly bound
They have been mislaid from the very
beginning

END

14 D 22/7

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Street, with particular reference to its traditional association with St. Patrick.

17 May 1837

2p.

24 cm

Included are references to the toll the survey work has taken on O'Donovan's health, resulting in what he describes as 'an attack on cholera'.

Glieve Cairbre, laid down on Sir William Petty's Map of Longford, as also Carnecallie, a name yet preserved.

Parish of Street, should be called Kilfintan, unless custom be too much opposed. St. Fintan's well still known in the parish.

St. Patrick condemned Glieve Cairbre to eternal barrenness on account of the crime of one person. Same tradition preserved in the p.^o of Kilkenny in connexion with another place.

Edgeworthstown, May 17th 1837.

Dear Sir, You will wonder when I tell you that I am completely knocked up; the change of habits, diet, and the rapid movement from one place to another have, what I never experienced before, reduced me to a skeleton. I can eat nothing, and my stomach throws off what I drink. This want do, and so much to be done. Honor is ^{however} working very hard, and no time has been lost since our arrival in this Co. except yesterday evening, when I got an attack of cholera, which unnerved and frightened me very much. I am up to-day but unable to walk out, but I hope to revive in the course of a few days.

I have received by this morning's post two tracings from ancient maps, the one from Speed, the other from Petty, which will be of some use to me. I find that Petty has laid down the mountainous district of ^{prob} Chapone nearly in the proper place, but the name is incorrectly engraved "Theacabragh mountains" for Micacabragh. ^{a part of the same range} The hill now called Carn, he calls Carnecallie, a name

14/D/22/721

32 which is still remembered, and connected with a tradi-
-tion about a ^{cauldrach} ~~bag~~, who took three jumps ~~from~~ on
the summit of this hill and dropped three cairns of
stones upon it. See ~~speech~~ ^{of hills} letters for a similar tradi-
-tion about a range near old Castle.

I now send the name book of Street, a very odd
name for an old Irish parish. It is dedicated to St.
Fintan, whose old church is situated in, and gives name
to the townland of Kilfintan. This ought surely to
be the name of the parish; for it appears very silly
to name an ancient parish from an ^{insignificant} ~~pathetic little~~
country street-town (Baile guirde) which is not remarkable
for its history or antiquity. ? But this must be carefully
considered.

Doeg Balgoun or the Irish Calendar mentions a
St. Fintan of North Leiffia or Cairber. Uí Chiar-
-óha? H.C., well called Tober-Fintan, at which
stations were performed on the first Sunday
of August, lies in the townland of Queensland
and should be shewn on the Ordnance Map
of Diabh Cairber.

The barrenness of the mountains, is attributed to the curse of
St. Patrick - a curse which he pronounced against the entire
district and people for an insult received from one
person at Aghnagum, viz a hound dressed up, was offered
him for a Lamb! The St. immediately recognized that the
flesh meat offered was that of an unclean animal, though
he could not tell what animal it was. His soul

33
was filled with holy wrath at the impiety of the
wretches who offered him such food, and kneeling down
he prayed that God would revive ~~it~~ and bring to
its original form whatever animal ~~was~~ it was, and
lo! a hound leaped out of the ditch, and fawned upon
St Patrick!! The saint ^{against the grain of the hair} stroked it down from the head to the
tail; and ever since ^{hair} the fur of ^{i.e. of half hounds} the hound, which before
that period had inclined from the tail towards the head,
slopes in a different direction. Patrick was so incensed
at this that he pronounced a most withering curse against
the territory. the influence of which, it is said, (but not now
believed,) exists to this day.

Accursed be Carbery's barren mountains
On which this hound was drest for me
Accursed its heaths, its streams & fountains
As long as man and time shall be.
Accursed its glens may no kind showers
Depend upon them from the skies
May neither herbs nor grass nor flowers
Be ever seen in them to rise.

Accursed its people - now I strike them
With my ^{*}red bolt, and seal their doom
May all good men for ever dislike them
May they sink in murkiest gloom.

^{connected with Connahidhe}
The same tradition is preserved in the townland in
which I was born, but somewhat varied.

Your obedient &c. servant

L. J. Donnan

4/10/22/7611

Thos. A. Larcom Esq

Ver

END

14 D 22/8

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Edziertstown, Co. Longford, concerning the history and antiquities of the parish of Edgeworthstown, with particular reference to its place name.

18 May 1837

1p.

24 cm

Included are related extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters'.

RIA

14/12/22/8

Edgeworthstown, not the name of a parish. ³⁴
 ruins of an abbey in the parish of Maptrim.
 St. Berach, is probably the patron St. of Maptrim;
 Miss Edgeworth, the patroness of Edgeworthstown
Seanlongphort and Caill Salach, where situated
 and what now called.

Templemichael Killoe, not now a distinct
 parish - but this to be decided by the boundary
 surveyor or the law. should not be left to the
 decision of the Rector.

Monastery of Abbeylara near Granard, patron St. of

Edgeworthstown
 May 18th 1837.
 what is called

Dear Sir,

I send the name Books of Edgeworthstown
 and Templemichael Killoe. I find no authority
 for calling this parish by the name of Edgeworthstown
 but one, and this has no weight with me. On Petty's
 Map there is neither town nor parish of the name Edge-
 worthstown, but the parish and church of Maptrim are
 shewn. The people know well that Maptrim is the name
 of the parish, and Edgeworthstown the name of the town. We
 must adopt Maptrim, unless we wish to be laughed at.

35
There are the ruins of an abbey in the townland of
Abbey land, or as the people call it fullyvare.
Daep Archdall mention this? no.

The people do not remember the name of the pa-
tron Saint of Maptrim, but it would appear ^{to me} from
the name of a ^{quondam} holy well called Barry's well, lying
about 20 perches to the west of the ruins of the
abbey that St. Berach was the patron. Is there any
document that would throw light on this? Where
was the celebrated St. Berach, of whom Colgan
gives a life, located? that is, where was his
principal church? The pattern day of Maptrim
is the 15th of August, but this may be no guide ^{latterly} as they
change those affairs to no end.

I find that a place mentioned by the Four Masters
at the year 1430, still retains its name, and lies
in this parish:

"A.D. 1430, Owen O'Neill accompanied by the chiefs
of his province, marched a great army into Anmaly:
he went first to Sean Longphort, and from thence
to Caill Palach, where he stopt for some time. He
went afterwards to Freamhain in Meath, and returned
home in triumph, bringing with him ^{as a hostage} to Dungannon
Farrell, the son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, to ensure
O'Farrell's submission to him, as his lord."

The Deamlangphort here mentioned is the present³⁶ town of Longford, and Caill palach can be no other than the present Kilpallagh, now called in Irish Caill palach, and lying about two miles S.E. of Edgeworthstown.

The people do not now recognize Templemichael Killac^{heretofore} as a parish, but they do not say that it was not ^{one}. Is it not Mr. Griffiths business to settle this point? My look out is to ascertain the correct spelling of each name. The subdivisions comprised under those names is a different matter, which I think should be settled according to law; if not the Ordnance map will be of no authority. Griffiths says that the Ordnance map is not to be considered an ecclesiastical map of Ireland: if not why have so much pains been taken to lay down in black and durable marks, the ~~the~~ boundaries of each parish?

I would have consulted the Rector ^{upon} ~~about~~ this point, but, that, even if he told me the truth, I would not believe him, unless the proper authorities had been previously consulted.

In giving the pedigrees of the ^{Nugents} Turles, Petites and Daltons, does Mac Firbis mention the

37 places inhabited by the different branches of these families? If so let me have them.

Does the Journal of the Rebellion of 1641 state that Owen Roe O'Neill fought a battle near Gramard? Tradition points distinctly to a spot in the parish of Gramard, where he obtained provisions for his army by setting fire to a bull, to whose lowing all the kine all the kine of the district assembled.

The Patron Saint of the ^{modern} Abbey of Lara to the East of Gramard is St. Bernard. The aboriginal patron of the spot, according to some is St. Kieraum, but this is doubted by others.

The Inquisitions of ~~Langford~~ ^{Prose} will never be ready in time

I expect to be able to walk to Ardsagh of Bishop Mel tomorrow

Your obedient &c. Servant

John P. Donohue

END

14 D 22/9

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Ardagh, Co. Longford.

18 May 1837

2p.

24 cm

RIA

Ardagh, diocese, St. Mel, patron of
 parish, St. Brigit patroness of, strange!
 Loughbride, holy well,
 Cross; ^{J.L.} pedestal of a cross in, yet held in veneration
 Glen, townland, anciently called Glen of the Bps.
 St. Mel's church, well worthy of attention, nearly Cyclopean
 Bri Leith, celebrated mountain ^{in Teffia}, situation of discovered
 for the first time since the decay of the Bards.
 - now called Sliabh g Calraighe - was also called
 Sliabh Callann Bri Leith, - a low sliabh.
 must be now called Sliabh Gobry - a name derived
 from an ancient territory of the name Calree.

Edgeworthstown, May 18th 1837,

Dear Sir, I now send the Name books of Ardagh, after
 which we have exactly half the county to go over.
 Our money is just out, and we shall be detained
 in Ballymahon for money. The hotel charges are
 very Aristocratical here, though the food and
 drink are calculated to picken one. We can not
 at all bring our Dublin pay to meet things here
 where we must move about so rapidly.

14/0/22/91

The patron Saint of Ardagh is Bishop Mel, the ruins of whose church are still to be seen at the S.E. angle of the New Church yard. The style is nearly Cyclopean the greater ~~for~~ number of the stones being 8 feet long! The door ^{way} is perfect, but remarkably low. The church itself was never large.

There is no well in the parish dedicated to St. Mel, and it is strange that St. Brigit is the patron. Her well lies in the townland of Banghill (damn that name) and should be shown on the map. Another well called Sunday well ^{apagh} springs in the townland of Terefad on the boundary of ~~this~~ and the parish of Ballycornick.

In the townland of Cross is to be seen the pedestal of a cross, at which the people perform stations. This must have been one of the crosses of the termon of Ardagh. Bohernacroisse is the name of a townland lying about 2½ miles from St. Mel's old church - a vast quantity of Church lands here! 500 acres belong to the Deane and God knows how much to the Primate. Incorrectly described in the name Book.

The townland of Glen or Ghinn was anciently called Gleann na n-earróg, i.e. the Glen of the bishops and containing a churchyard in which four Bishops are said to have been interred. This church yard should be shown on the map.

I have consulted the R.C. Dean of Ardagh, who took every trouble to point out all the ruins remaining, but he

know of no more than what I have mentioned. 40.
Bishop Mel's chief church is well worthy of the
attention of the Antiquarian, and should, if room
could at ^{all} be made, be named on the Ordnance map.

I have ascertained the situation of another mountain
of great importance to ancient Irish topography, viz
Bri Leith, which is celebrated in the Irish stories.
The following passage in Colgan guided me to the
spot, after I had previously searched all Irish topo-
graphy for it in vain. (No sign of their knowledge and research!)

"St. Patrick left Mel in Ard-achadh to the
east, and his sister ⁱⁿ Drumchea to the west of the
mountain called Bri Leith which lies between both
places." Acta, pp. p. 241, col. 2.

This mountain ^{(which} is certainly rather low to be called a shliabh
is now called Sheue Golree, from an ancient territory
of that name. as Mr. Firbis informs us.

^(is named) "There was a Calree in Teffia from which
"Shiabh Calraigh in the County of Longford."

Mac Firbis's pedigree, Marquis
of Drogheda's copy page 357.

This mountain was also called Shiabh Callanor Bri Leith
as we learn from the Four Masters at the year
1464. "John (son of Brian, son of Edmund) O'Farrell

41
" and eight others along with him were slain by John
" O'Farrell, and the sons of Donnell Ballach O'
" Farrell on the mountain which is called Ghiabh
" Callann Brig Leith."

Shewen Ghiave Gabry, however, is the only name now remembered
and should be ^{must} adopted on the Ordnance map.

Tomorrow we shall move south-Eastwards through the
County, and on Saturday proceed to Ballymahon
where we will come short of money. This is too bad
when I have not used 5⁰ worth of food since I
came to this county! one should have a large fortune
to travel for any length of time.

Your obedient &c. servant
John O'Donovan.

END

14 D 22/10

Farrelly, M., Rev.

Letter, to John O'Donovan, from the Rev. M. Farrelly, parish priest of Ardagh, Co. Longford, concerning the places and traditions associated with Saints Mel and Lupita, from the parish of Ardagh, Co. Longford.

27 July 1837

1p.

23 cm

RIA

J O Donovan Esq

Rev. W. F. Farrelly

END

14 D 22/11

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Ballymahon, Co. Longford, concerning the history and antiquities of the parish of Kilglass, Co. Longford, with particular reference to its association with St. Echea.

19 May 1837

2p.

24 cm

RIA

Kilglass, St. Echea, patroness of, historical
 notices of. from Colgan,
Coillín Crubach, where situated.

Rath Riabhach, modern name of,
Fox, present family of, wish to be considered
 of English origin. descended from a Sir
 Patrick Fox. local tradition respecting
 anciently called Shanaghan.

Bad luck to Kinnegad! &c. &c.

Ballymahon, May, 19th 1837.

Dear Sir, Arrived here this evening at 8 o'clock
 and will be ready for Lough Ree tomorrow.
 Experiences in this County have thrown me completely
 out of my latitude. The English traveller said
 "In Boyle I left my purse," and bad luck
 "to Kinnegad!" I add, To Exertstown I give my
curse, and Granard is as bad!
 This County will now be finished in a few days, and

14/10/22/11(i)

44 we will be ready for the more interesting country of
Roscommon, before the Inquisitions are half finished.
I now send you the Name books of Kilglass, Rath-
reagh, Augharra and Abbeyville.

The patron saint of Kilglass was the virgin St.
Echea, of whom, after a serious investigation I could
find nothing traditionally remembered. Edmond
Burke, the oldest man in the parish never heard
a word about her! and there is no holy well bearing
~~We have~~ her name. Her churchyard (the church
is long since levelled) lies in the townland of Kilglass
and should be marked on the map, but no notice
has been taken of it in the namebooks.

We have the most distinct evidence that St.
Echea, the sister of Bishop Mel of Ardagh was
the patroness of this parish: thus the Irish Calendar
has "Ech, Cille Glasp, Augusti, 5^a." And Colgan, Triad
Shan, p. 228, "St. Echea of Kill-glais in the country of
"Leiffia near the church of Ardagh to the south,
"and St. Laloca of Senling in Connought ~~to the~~ were
"sisters of these Bishops." And again p. 231, St. Achea
"virgin of Kill-glais is enumerated among the daughters of
"Damerca (the sister of St. Patrick) by Evinnus in the Trip:
"Life, part, 2, c. 17, by the Calendar of Caphel, and by Ma-
"quire at the 6th of February, and by St. Aengus and his
"scholiast at the same day, saying "The virtuous song of

45

"Saracca were seventeen transmarine bishops; and
"she had two daughters viz the devout Achea, who
"raised the dead, and cured lepers, and Laboca
"of Senliog behind Mount Badgna (Slieve Bawn)
" &c. &c.

"Nor do I find in what day this most holy virgin
"is venerated, unless she be, as I think she is,
"the virgin whom Marian German calls
"Achea at the 23rd of April, on which day
"he says her memory is celebrated."

celebrated, ^{however} as St. Achea was for ^{reviving} raising the dead
nothing remains to revive her ^{memoria} memory. but the
above very slight notices. Tradition has long
since forgotten her, and her resurrectional powers.

I have ^{to-day} discovered the name ^{and situation} of a seat of ~~and~~
~~house~~ of the O'Farrells, mentioned by the Four
Masters at the year 1398.

"Thomas (son of Cathal, son of Mhoragh) O'Farrell,
"lord of Annaly, bond of the hospitality and renown
"of the race of Ross, was slain in his own mansion
"seat of Collin Crobach by the English of Meath
"and the prior of Delvin!"

This place retains its name to this day: it is a town-
land in the parish of Rathreagh adjoining Fox-
hall demesne; but though the addition Crobach

is remembered, it is very seldom applied, and the place is now most generally known by the name Killeen.

Rath-Riabach, which was an ancient castle of the O'Farrells is now called Fox-hall, but there was no trace of the ancient castle there in the memory of Edmund Burke, who knew the great grandfather of the present Mr Fox. This family of Fox now wish to make it appear that they are of English origin, and descended from a Sir Patrick (Paddy) Fox, who lived in the reign of James I. The tradition in the country is, that their original name was Shanaghan and that they were located about Moyvare in the County Westmeath, and that they got the present estates, which originally belonged to the O'Farrells, for some services rendered the English, during the wars of ^{King} Ireland. I shall treat of the name Abbey Prile when writing about the parish of Prile.

Your obedient humble servant
John O'Donovan

END

14 D 22/12

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Longford, concerning the history and antiquities of the parishes of Shrile and Noughaval, Co. Longford.

22 May 1837

4p.

24 cm

RIA

47

Inuhill, parish of. Original name of, ^{may} Inuthair
Inuthair, various places in Ireland so called. where situated.
Inuthair, caplle of in Connaught.

Noughaval, anciently and still, called Nua-combairl or Nua-combairl
Several of the name in Ireland now identified. meaning of the
name, &c.

Forgney, parish of, under the tutelage of St. Munir. Ep.
meaning of the name uncertain.

Caphel, parish lying on Lough Ree, ^{locally} called Caladh.

Lough Ree islands in hard to be identified with their
ancient names.

Quaker's Island, called in Irish Oileán na seacht eompall
i.e. the island of the seven churches. conjectured to be
the Iris-Cluthann of Irish history. (found in Roscommon)

Petty's (Down Survey) to be consulted on the names
of these islands.
14/10/22 (1)

Longford, May, 22nd 1837.

Dear Sir,

I now send you the name books of Drule, (1)
Noughaval, (1), Forgney (1), and Caphel (3)

There is an old grave yard in Drule, which is the site of the
ancient parish church, but there is no holy well, nor tradition
about the patron saint or original founder of it. There is a
holy well in the townland of Turlokeen, bearing the name of St
Patrick, but there is no church near it, and its sanctity will soon
be forgotten. It should, however, be marked on the Ordnance
map under the name of Toborpatrick. The name Tur-
licin occurs in the Annals of the Four Masters, but
I have not it here. Please to let me have it as soon as

40 possible that all the references to ^{the} history and topography of the Co. may be kept together. Archdall confounds the Druthair of Teffia with Druthair Sleibhte near Carlow.

I have various ^{notices of} Druthair from Colgan and the annals, but now upon due consideration I find that they do not ^{all} refer to this Druthair of Teffia, but that ^{there are or were} three places of the name situated far asunder, which are yet ^{perhaps} identifiable. I shall now separate them lest the power may not exist to do so in the next century, and I hope that future drudges in this dry research will feel as much obliged to me, as I do now to Colgan, the Chief Herodotus of Hagiology and Topography.

It is curious that for nearly two hundred years the last p of Spúicair has been changed to i! In the Inquisition however and the Dawn Survey the last i is preserved, and the name is anglicised Shower, Souore and Shrewe. It is now pronounced Spúicair by the oldest of the natives who have no recollection that it was ever called Spúicair or no idea of the meaning of the word.

"A. D. 761, The battle of Druthair was fought between the Hy-Brinin, and Conmaicne tribes, in which many of the latter were slain together with (their chief) Hugh Duff, the son of Tahilly. The battle was gained by Dubhindrecht, the son of Cathal." Quat. Mag.

This is the Druthair of Teffia or Longford, as is evident from the tribes mentioned: The Conmaicne were the O'Farrells and Mag-Kannals &c, and the Hy-Brinin were those tribes who afterwards took the names of O'Rourke, O'Keilly &c.

"A.D. 864 Druthair Slechte, was plundered by the
"men of Ossory" Quat. Mag.

This Druthair is near Carlow, but whether the name exists or not I am ^{ignorant} ignorant.

A.D. 1570, A most furious battle was fought at the
Castle of Druthair, between the president of Connaught
and the Earl of Clanrickard on the one side, and
Mac-William Burke, the ^{kinsman} relative of the Earl, on the
other. This battle is described in a very verbose and
lurid style by the Four Masters.

The Castle of Druthair here mentioned is not in
Teffia but in Mac-William's country in ^{Co.} Mayo
as appears from the following passage in the
same Annals.

"1598 Redmond Burke with one hundred of his young
"kingmen went to O'Neill to complain to him of the
"answer he had received from his paternal uncle
"which Burke, Earl of Clanrickard, viz that if he
" (Redmond) would be satisfied with the extent of one
" mantle of his patrimonial lands from Druthair to

" Abhainn d'a Loilgeach, that he (the Earl) would not
" give him even so much." &c. &c.

I am not aware that this Druthair exists either.

(now Cahill, very numerous here)
"A.D. 1355, Mac Cathail, abbot of Druthair, died
1476, The English of Meath made an incursion into
"Magh ^{Brigoney} Breaghmadine, during which they demolished, Rath-riabhach
"took possession of Pailis, and burned the monastery of Druthair
"and the corn fields of the country."

14/2/22 (11)

50 This is the Druthair in Teffia now Abbey Druthill on the river Liny. The castle of Rath-rivash stood near the present house of Tob-hall, and the name is retained in the parish of Rathreagh. Pailis is a townland, not far from ~~the~~ the ruins of Abbey Druthill. (See Forquney, p. 11 and 12.)

Reference is also made to Druthair in Uladh, which must be the ^{well known} place now called Druille near Daulis, in the County of Dowry. Here it is to be remarked that in anglicising or rather Scotticizing the name not only was p final changed to f, but a t ~~was~~ was thrust in as in straths (gnat) & strone (gnat) to make it sound agreeable to a Lowland Scotch ear.

So far for the different Druthairs. The name evidently refers to the situation of the places upon a Druth or stream. The parish of Druthill and the parish of the abbey of Druthill are a considerable distance asunder, and seem to have been no way connected, but to clear up this requires more documents than we are at present possessed of.

of the parish of Koughaval

A great part of this parish lies in the County of Westmeath. The correct Irish name of it is preserved in the Irish ~~calendar~~ calendar at the 17th of January thus,

"Fachtua Epp. o nua congmast u n-tapimide"

"Fachtua (Fectus) Bishop of Nua-Chongval in Westmeath."

And by the Four Masters at the year 1462,

"O'Farrell was defeated by the son of Con O'Melaghlin

by the Dillons, and Laughseach the son of Ross at
Nua-Chongbail" &c.

This was also the ancient name of the town of Navan as
I have shown in a letter from Trim.

Michael O'Clery in his glossary of ancient Irish words,
says that congobail is a corruption of combail, q.d. con-bally
and Nua-chongbail is translated Nova habitatio by Colgan;
hence it appears that the Nua Chongbail of the ancient
Irish was much the same ^{as} Newtown among the moderns.
In this county it is exactly pronounced as it is explained
by O'Clery, viz nua-combail Nooä-chövääl, but as we cannot
use such a combination of English letters, it must be spelled
Noughaväl, to the great dequize of the component
parts of the name! What a pity we cannot call it
Naughanvöl!

I have now nearly fixed the localities of almost all the Congbail
& Nuachongbails of Irish history, viz Conwal in Glenguli;
Faughannal in Derry; Novane or Navan in East Meath;
& Voughaväl in Westmeath and Longford. Another is
still to be found in Thomond and perhaps ^{one or two} ~~another~~
in Connaught.

The ancient church of Nua chongbail of which St. Fachtna
or Feptus ^{Eps} was the patron, stands in the part of the parish
which lies in the Co. of Westmeath; but of St. Fachtna
himself tradition remembers nothing. He is buried,
(like most others of the minor Irish Saints, whose names
have not been preserved in connexion with holy wells)
into the gaping gulph of blank oblivion; and none, save
myself

14/12/22 (12 III)

5th ^{care} myself cares a straw about himself, his church or his intercession! Think you then that he ought to interest himself to prevent me from falling into heresy or infidelity.

From the dismemberment of ~~many~~ catholic parishes many of them have been left without a patron saint at all; when a union of two parishes takes place, the most distinguished of the two patrons is retained; and, in many instances the aboriginal Irish saint is wholly forgotten; and the parish ^{suffer} left without any patron, or else placed under the tutelage of the Virgin, St. Michael, the archangel or some other distinguished foreign saint. This is the real state of the case, and the purest guide the antiquarian pilgrim ^{who pursues} has is the holy well of the parish, in the name of which that of the original founder of the parish is most likely to enter.

Of the Parish of Forney

This parish lying to the S. E. of Ballymahon and bounded on the north by the river Slaney and on the south and east by the County of Wexford, was anciently under the tutelage of St. Munis Eps. who was yearly held in veneration there on the 18th of December; but he is no longer remembered. The ruins of the old church stand in the townland of Forney, which gave name to the whole parish, ^{but} it is curious that the holy well bears the name of St. Patrick not of St. Munis. Does Colgan tell who this St. Munis Eps was or when he lived?

The Irish orthography of the name of this parish is, according to the Calendar, FORSMUIS pronounced Fúrrágnery but the meaning of the word is very doubtful.

Of the parish of Caphel

53

This is a parish of considerable extent lying on Lough Ree and comprising several of its ^{smaller} islands. It derives the name of Caphel from a townland of that name in which the old church is situated. The islands in Lough Ree belonging to this parish are ^{however} of no historical importance with the exception of one, viz Saints' island, called now in Irish Oileán na nnaom.

I find that I have not any extracts referring to this from the annals nor any account of it whatever, but I expect that they will be sent me immediately. The name of this island may be engraved Saints' Island (not Saint's Island) without any hesitation, but ~~as~~ it will take time to consider the others which belong partly to Roxcommon and partly to Westmeath. It appears from an entry in the annals of the Four Masters at the year 1089 that the following islands were in Lough Ree.

"1089 The fleet of the men of Munster commanded by Murtagh O'Brien sailed up the Shannon to Lough Ribh and plundered the islands of that lake, viz Inis Clathrann, Inis Bofinne, Inis Singgin, and Bluain Emain." &c. &c.

At the year 960. the island of Inis Mor on Loch Ribh is mentioned.

14/10/22/12(IV)

Now the task is to identify these names with the present islands; ^{a difficult task no doubt, for} ~~but~~ no conclusion can be safely arrived at till all the evidences are consulted. The people on this side of the lake know more about Elections than hagiology, which ~~shows~~ argues the decay of superstition and the upspringing vigor of political intelligence!

54. This I lament from selfish motives, but perhaps a true philan-
thropist will never lament the decay of superstition. Be this as
it may, I am so selfish as to wish for the existence of every superstition
that would help to throw light upon ancient topography.

This parish of Caphel is generally called in the country Caladh,
but why no one knows at present; ~~but~~ there is ^{however} not the
slightest doubt that it is ^{the} Caladh na h-Ingheile
so frequently mentioned by the Four Masters; but on
looking over the ^{now by name} extracts, I find that I have not
a single reference to it. I ^{wish} ~~desire~~ to have them as
soon as possible.

It is necessary that the (Dawn Survey Map be compared
with the Ordnance Map to make certain of the
names of the islands in Lough Ree. Is not the
present Quakers Island (and that name which
gets the whole list astray) called Irish floghran?
The old Irish inhabitants of the parish of Caphel
call it Oileán na gceirte deorpuill - the Seven Church island
a name, which, though it blinds one, shows that it
was the most important island in the lake.

The Seven Churches has become the name of several places
in Ireland of ancient Ecclesiastical importance, and
wherever it prevails the correct name of the place,
is seldom, if ever remembered. Thus no one ^{here} knows
that the Seven churches in the King's Co. was ever
called Clannacnoise, and few know that Glendalough
is the real name of the seven churches in the Co. of
Wicklow. Some thought to place seven churches on Lory
island also, where there is only one. your obedient Servant
John O'Donovan

END

14 D 22/13

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Notes, made by John O'Donovan, concerning Lough Ree, Co. Longford.

[1837]

3p.

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

RIA

2. Here Lake in L'Ree bordering of bar of
Kilkenny west c. 1000

3. Iris Cloithroom } in L'Ree, on Petty man's
Cloithroom } Invaloren, seems to be
Cloithroom } at 7th Roscommon side
Cloithroom in Roscommon } of the Lough - Here place is
dup }
Invaloren - an island in Lough L'Ree
having upwards of 20 acres, where sheep
here are the ruins of seven churches on it
called also Quaker Island + ***

2/11 Enis - as you have it on
the trace from the map of Longford
on Edgeworth's map of Longford it
is called "Chickenaugh Invaloren
or Quaker Island" The ruins of
seven churches are shown on it
Have not yet been visited in Longford

then for Mr. Monahan

Archdall does not mention anything
of the abbey at Cullymore (or
abbey lands). —

1 What does Archdall
say about the islands
in Lough Ree? —

2 What name does Paddy
in Down Survey call the
now
Quaker's Islands in
Lough Ree?

- Inchenough; in Lough rec. c. Longf. 46 acres [Inchenough in
 Inchgarrboldermot in Lough rec. c. Longf. 9 acres [Inchgarrboldermot
 Inchemore; in L. rec. c. Rose.
 Iniscangin, or Oilean angin; Ware thinks it of same as the
 of isle of All saints in L. rec. c. Longf.
 Iniscoffin; i.e. of island of white cow, in L. right; c. Longf.
 Iniscu sassa; in L. right v. Island of All saints*
 _____ Jim L. right
 _____ c. Longf.
 Isoly Island, in L. right v.
 Kenary isle, in Lough rec. c. Longf. 24 acres
 Kewenass lacus, beds: Lough Rhee.

* Saints' isle in Lough Rhee in the Shannon, upwards of 126
 good for tillage, with plenty of bog & a good fishing
 4 miles up Ballinacorney, S of Lansboro.

(14/10/22/13 (1))

{ See "Roscommon Letters" for the final settle-
ment of the name and antiquities of
Liakers Island or Irish Clithrin, —

14/D/22/13(11)

END

14 D 22/14

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Longford, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Taghshinny and Clongesh, Co. Longford.

23 May 1837

2p.

24 cm

RIA

Parish of Taghphimny dedicated to St. Sinecha^{who is} ⁵⁹ ~~not~~
now remembered.

Clongeph parish of, dedicated to, or originally
founded by St. Eilither - who is now forgotten.

An inscription on a ^{small} stone pillar in Castle Forbes
demense, ^{which is} ~~now~~ called Grania Wells monument
by the country people - seems great folly.

A fowl house so called by the sappers.
County of Longford very uninteresting.

Longford, May, 23rd 1837.

Dear Sir,

I now send you the name books of Tagh^{ph}imny¹ and
Clongeph². Tagh^{ph}imny was anciently called Teag^h Spice
and was originally built by, or dedicated to the virgin
Sinech who was also the patroness of Kilphimny now
Kilphine in East Meath. The graveyard of the ori-
ginal church is still to be seen near the little
village of Taghphimny but nothing is remembered
about the holy virgin Sinecha. The parish is now
united to that of Taghsheenod.

The parish of Clongeph is called in the Calendar

14/D/22/14(1)

60 Cluyn geire, ^{and} ~~Irish~~ St. Elither was the patron of it.
His memory was held in veneration on the 25th of April. But
he is remembered no longer, and the parish remained with
-out any patron until a few years ago when O'Beirne, the
present ~~priest~~ priest placed the parish under the tutelage
of the B. V. Mary - ^(15 August) So much for the fidelity of tradition
in remembering the original founders of parishes!
I never was in a county less interesting than this; the people
have forgotten every thing about its ancient state.

The most remarkable object in this parish is
a little stone pillar, ^{erected over a well now dried up} in Castleforbes demesne on which
is placed a rudd stone found in the Shannon, and
which the erector of the pillar thought to be a Barbacel.
The pillar exhibits the following Latin inscription:

on the north side

Quid tuas artes, Polyclete, fama,
Impares auro pluviaeque jactat
Phidias, vel quid simulachra mira
Exculpta labore.

En ego formâ propriâque redivens
Excubo fontem, vigil ad salubrem
Longa nec noctes violabit etas
Frontis honores.

Tu tandem ventri, capiti, Amicis
Convulens, largas bibe gratus haustus
Et salutaris rudd Barbacelae
Numen adora.

burning
Lappha!!

Was he a fool?

Quod faustum felixque sit

Hanc Barbacela figuram

figure of Barbacela!!

A semetipso repertam posuit

Fontemque ejus tutelæ commendavit

Georgius Forbes, comes de Granard

Anno Domini M. D. C. C. C. C. V.

Anno M. D. C. C. C. C. V.

Inscriptionem

et carmina scripsit

Honorabilis Dominus

Henricus Bilson LLGE

Seaccari postea Anglicæ

Cancellarius.

14/2/22/14 (1)

by the strange name of

The country people now call this Barbacela, Grania Mac
but why, neither they themselves nor any body else knows.
Stranger still however is the fact that the Saffers
have called a fowl house in the Demesne by
the name Grania! This is running to the Devil
with matters! and still they give up as much
trouble as if they were of any importance.
There is nothing of interest in this county, and I shall
hasten to Roscommon with all imaginable speed, say
I shall be ready on the 26th. Send all to
Boyle or wherever you think better for us to begin

64 O'hanor is gone to Laneshorough to do the parishes
of Killashee, and Rathcline, and I shall attempt to
finish the parishes lying about this town while
he is away. Three days more will do. We
have worked as hard as tigers, but we shall be
deeply in ~~def~~ debt before the pay day arrives.
This is too bad but we could not have helped
it, as our motion through the country was so
rapid, and no fair play from the hotel and
Lauern keepers, who are the greatest robbers un-
hanged.

Your obedient servant

John O'Donovan

END

14 D 22/15

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Longford, concerning the legends associated with Slieve Calry, Co. Longford.

24-30 May 1837

2p.

24 cm

Included are references to the antiquarian remains of Bawn Castle and Castle Reagh, located near Slieve Calry, Co. Longford.

RIA

Legend about Bri Lith, worth little.

Inscription on Barbacela in Barbasic rhyme,

This letter was commenced on the 24th and finished on the 30th

Longford May 24th 1837.

Dear Sir. We have now just done here, so that ^{the} Rag common
name books must ^{be} prepared for us immediately. What state
are they in? (now Oliver Calry)

The legend in the Simneanchas about Bri leith is worth very little in connexion with the hill itself, but it throws some light upon the name and character of the Parthenion at Tara called Glasinferta. It is obscure and written in a very slovenly style.

50 Bri Leithe whence named? It is well known: Leithe, the
 55 son of Bealcar of Bualann, the most comely son of
 55 a chief, that lived in the ^{seniorum habitaciones} præcipis of Erin, was beloved

14/D/22/150 by

64 " by Bri, of the speckled barbers, the daughter of the
" great-deeded Midir, the son of Indair, who was the
" son of Eachtach. Brigh, and her ingenuee or waiting
" maids, set out to Fearta na ningen on the side
" of Temur; and Liath, with his attendant youths, pro-
" ceeded to the hill called Tully-na-hiarmaitheighi
" lying by the side of the Sidh of Midir. Word was
" sent to Midir, who refused to admit Liath into
" his house; a fight ensued in which Cochlan, the
" servant of Liath was killed. Midir sent his
" daughters away to his house on ^(the mountain afterwards called) Bri Leith, where she
" died broken hearted, and the hill was named Brigh
" Leith, from her and her lover." Under Brigh Leith
" et Diarmuid Cochlan dicuntur."

The same little story is then told in ^{a poem} ~~metre~~, but
the prose was not drawn from it as is generally
the case throughout that history of Diarmuid & Grania.

The legend about the breaking out or bursting forth of
Lough Ree is connected with the same Midir, who was
a famous ^{Irish D.D.} inchanter, but I shall reserve it for
Prose common with which it is ~~is~~ most connected.

I have translated the inscription on Grainia Mac
monument at the request of a farmer, who took
great trouble to assist ^{me}. It is very badly done but
it will do him as well as if it were Byronic.
Barbacela

O Polyclitus! tell why has old fame

65

Exalted thy arts and raised on high thy name.

When the fair figures fashioned by thy hand
Can pierce the wasting power of time withstand

Why boast of Pheidias nobly sculptured forms

As they have not defied the rage of storms?

~~But~~ look at me with artless ^{formis propria} statue face

Sit here, eternal vigil of the ^{spring} place

For snow and rains may fall and winds may rage

In vain to ^{strike} stamp me with the marks of age

I still retain the beauty of my prime

And bid defiance to the hand of time.

Good friend whenever thou travellest this way
Shouldst thou be thirsty from a sultry day

Consulting for thy ^{venter} stomach and thy head ^{captive}

Drink freely of this well, 'twill serve instead
Of wine and all such artificial drinks

Which cause the body and the mind to shrink

But when thou travellest here, some offering bring

To Barbacela - goddess of this spring

14/D/22/15(11)

I.O.O.
In one of the old maps in the college the
mountain ^{Bri Keith} is called Sliew Caullie and there
are two castles shewn ^{as lying immediately to} the west of it, viz
^{Castle reagh} Cashlan Rough and Bawn Castle, of both
which considerable ruins are yet extant.
Can the name Sliew Calry appear on the map?

66 if so, could we call it Shieve Galry, anciently
Brilea? A considerable part of it is
called Castlereagh mountain, but the whole
range which comprises a considerable part
of the parish of Kilgobbin, is now invaria-
bly called Shieve Galry, but we can't
adopt the G.

I am most anxious that the ^{Pth of Moydoo} two castles, lying
to the west of this mountain, ^(Castlereagh & Bawn Castle) and also the
ruins of the nunnery lying to the rear of Mr.
Auseley's house in ^{parish of Moydoo} Bawn, should be shewn
on the ordnance map, that they may guide
me, if ever I make an old map of North
Teffia, Carbury, or Annaly.

Your obedient humble servant
John O'Donovan

Tomorrow about O'Farrell and Brilith.

END

14 D 22/16

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Longford, concerning the history, traditions and antiquities of the parishes of Killashee and Rathcline, Co. Longford.

25 May 1837

2p.

24 cm

Included are references to the O'Farrell family's association with the area and a list of their seats in the county.

RIA

Rathcline, Templemichael & Ballycornick⁶⁷
present but little of interest
Site of O'Farrell's Longford or fortified
residence

Monastery said to have existed in the
town of Longford but no trace
of it.

Lios-ard-abhla, where situated and
what now called - proved from the
Annals and Inquisitions
List of O'Farrell's Castles.
Longford May 25th 1837.

Dear Sir.

I send you the name books of Killashee (2)
Rathcline (2) Templemichael (2) and Ballycornick (2)
I find nothing curious in ~~either~~ any of them. There is
a holy well in Killashee called Ardrueve's well
but I do not remember that I ever met any saint
of that name. Does such a name occur in Colgan
or the Calendar of the O'flerys? St. Patrick is
now the patron.

14/10/22/16⁽¹⁾

St. James is the patron of Rathcline, though tra-
dition says that St. Patrick is the original
founder of the parish. Tradition remembers
nothing of the other parishes. St. Michael, the
archangel is the carer of Templemichael, though

60 it appears to me that he takes very bad care of it, for Longford is the most immoral town in the County; this however, is not so much the fault of that great and warlike spirit, as of the barracks of Longford.

It is said that the Barracks, ^{of Longford} occupy the site of O'Farrell's Long-phort or fortified residence which gave name to the town. The site of an abbey is also pointed out but not a trace of it remains. The townland of Abbey Cartron is said to have belonged to it. What does Archdall say?

I have discovered the situation of Liop-ard-abhla. I have discovered the situation of Liop-ard-abhla, a most important seat of O'Farrell's, lying about 3 miles east of this town of Longford. It is now anglicised Lippard-bwlin, but in an Inquisition taken in the reign of James I. it is anglicised Lyserdowly and in one taken in the reign of Charles I. it is more correctly made Lipp-ard-owla, a name which perfectly agrees with the Liop-ard-abhla or fort of the heights of the orchard in the Annals, in which I find the following references to it.

"A.D. 1377. The Castle of Lisp-ard-abhla⁶⁹
" was erected by John O'Farrell, lord of
" Annaly."

"1383. John, the son of Darnell O'Farrell
" lord of Annaly, died at Lisp-ard-abhla
" and was interred in the monastery of
" Abbey-Lara."

"1461 Mac Cabe (Henry, the son of Gil-
" christ) went into Annaly with O'Farrell
" where he died of a short fit of
" sickness at Lisp-ard-awla. His body
" was conveyed to Cavan (to be interred
" there,) attended by two hun-
" dred and eighty Gallowglasses armed
" with battle-axes."

Mac Cabe, who was of Danish origin
was Constable of the Gallowglasses of
Breifny where the family is still re-
markably numerous.

There is nothing now to be seen at Lisp-ard ^{14/D/22/16 (ii)}
but a moat and rampart. The people

70 say that there was a castle there belonging
to O'Farrell.

Tradition says that O'Farrell had seven
Castles in Annaly, which bore the follow-
ing names.

1. Mornin. in Taghsheenod Parish
2. Ardandra in Agharra
3. Cammagh
4. Castlereagh in Moydoo
5. Moat Farrell in Clonbroney. It is
said that there is a hollow in this moat
into which the O'Farrells ^{used to} fly from their
enemies. This is hardly true.
6. Bawn in Killoe
7. Ballinclare in Ballymacommick.

There appears to be a good deal of truth
in this ^{list}, but still I would not be satis-
fied with it, as I find from written
authorities that they must have had more
Castles than seven.

We promised to breakfast with the prince
of Coolavin (near Boyle) (Chac Dermot) on next Sunday
your obedient. V. servant J. O'Donovan

END

14 D 22/17

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Athlone, Co. Westmeath, concerning the progress of his survey of Co. Longford.

27 May 1837

2p.

24 cm

Included are O'Donovan's thoughts on the physical character of Athlone, which he describes as 'the ugliest town in Europe'.

Athlone, May 27th 1837.

Dear Sir, We have arrived here at three o'clock ^{and obtained 3 hours rest.} this morning. Honor is knocked up, but I am getting more and more vigorous every day from which I infer that sedentary habits threw my constitution out of its natural element.

We made every effort to get over Longford, as I understood that the mares were required immediately. I was able to bring ^{into Athlone} only a few shillings of the £5. you sent me, think you then what a debt I shall have contracted before the pay arrives. If we could stop even for one fortnight in any one place, we could manage better, but as we are situated at present, we are very badly off indeed. We find it impossible to put up in public houses, nor do I see we should.

I shall now send you the remaining part of the name book of Longford. Yesterday I walked along the western side of the famous mountain anciently called Bri Leth and identified the sum-

Wm. A. Larcom Esq

14/10/22/17(1)

very built by St. Patrick ^{to} the west of it -
which is not laid down on the map. I shall
now be able to demonstrate that the Shieve Goley
is the Bri leith of antiquity, which affords me
much satisfaction.

I sent Mr. Sharkey's letter to Mr. Naulan, but I
am told that he is ill and can't be seen.
This is unfortunate, but cannot be helped. I have
procured letters of introduction to the cleverest fellows
in this county and hope that it will turn out
a fertile district in ancient topography - history
and legends, but let me not be too sanguine, as
Longford has more than disappointed me.

I do request that no delay be made in preparing
the books for us - as this is the season for work-
-ing. I have worked eleven hours every day
(Sunday as well as the rest) since I left Dublin
and this altogether for my own sake, viz to get
home before winter.

I am dozing asleep and can hardly concentrate my
thoughts -

your obed. humble servant

John O'Donovan

73

If any thing was sent for me to Langford
since the 26th please to write to the
Post Master to have it redirected.

I am glad that I got away from
that infernal county.

Athlone is the ugliest town in Europe!
its bridge is scandalous. I hope the sham-
-now will sweep ^{it} away to make them build
a decent one. Such a confusion of ^{chaps} women,
Cormaughtmen, horses, asses, potatoes, soldiers
peelers, would almost make one swear
that there is no order in nature. This is
market day.

END

14 D 22/18

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Athlone, Co. Westmeath, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Taghsheenod, Kilcommock and Moydoo (Moydow), with particular reference to their religious foundations, holy wells and castles.

29 May 1837

4p.

24 cm

Included is a genealogy of the O'Ciardha family, references to the ancient territory of North Teffia and related extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters'.

Taghphreenód, parish of.

Moydoo, parish of.

Quimcheo. nursery of identified. legend connected with identifies the place

Cloonker, giants grave in.

Moydoo, territory, and castle of mentioned by the
 Four Masters. two castles in the parish.
 Baile Nui castle of where.

May Breacraige, Castle of, where - doubtful.
 Kilcommock, parish of.

Abbey-Derg, ruins of. - holy well near. - historical
 reference to it. Ancient names of the present Co. of
 Longford, North Teffia, Carbury, ^{the} Athlone May 29th 1837.
 na Ciardha and Annaly

Dear Sir, you observe how rapidly the summer is gliding
 over us, and nothing done! I don't see the sign of a
 Popcommon name book coming to Athlone, and Honor
 is knocked idle! Whose fault?

I send the remaining part of the Longford name
 books, viz Taghphreenód, (1) Moydoo (1) and Kil-
 commock (2) the completion of which gives my mind
 great ease as now the only is removed off my shoul-
 -der, and Mr. Sharkey has no cause of complaint.

The parish of Taghphreenód has no patron saint, but
 from the resemblance of the name to Taghphimny, it
 would appear that it was originally under the
 tutelage of a virgin Sponso. Deep and such name occur
 in Colgan or in the calendar? I am told that there is
 14/10/22/18(1). a

arguably no well shown

75 a holy well in Killavally, 3 miles to the east of the village of Keenagh, but I have not visited it. The Surveyors can find it out and mark it on the plan.

The parish of Moydoo is now, according to the R.C. arrangement of parishes, united to the parish of Ardagh, and both, strange to say, under the titelage of St. Bridget. On looking over the extracts I find that I have not the legend about St. Mel, the first Bp of Ardagh and his sister, who was the first abbess of Drumchea. It is unfortunate that we can never know in Dublin how what portion of these stories is necessary to be taken down, for it often happens ^{that} it is the most fabulous part of them ~~that~~ ^{often} will identify places.

I now want the whole story about the ^{suspicious} accusation of Mel, and his sister, as given in Colgan's *Acta S.S.* p. 261, where he mentions *in corp. ignis - piscina picca & in marce - fatuus ignis*. I find the same story told in the country in connexion with the nunnery. It is curious that tradition remembers the fabulous parts of such narrations ^{better} than the dry truth!

The following is ^{of this nunnery,} the only notice I have at present about me.

"St. Patrick left Mel in Ardachadh to the east.
"and his (q? whose?) sister in Drumchea to the west

of the mountain called Bri leith, which lies between ⁷⁶
both places."

The ruins of this nunnery - said to be the oldest in
Ireland are now to be seen to the rear of Mr.
Ousely's house at Bawn in the parish of Moydoo,
and within about 3 miles ^{the town of} of Longford, ^{Now} and if you
draw a line from the ruins of this nunnery to that
of St. Mel's church at Ardagh, it will pass over
the summit of the mountain Slieve Gabry, or Bri leith.
Tradition says that the ^{bride} Bridget, who is the patron saint
of Ardagh was the sister of St. Patrick, but I think
she was the sister of Bp Mel. She certainly was
not the celebrated patroness of Kildare.

In the townland of Cloonker in this parish, there is
a giant's grave 15 feet long, which should be shown
on the map. The giant's name was Kerr, and it is
said that the townland was named after him. ^{g.}
Was he Kiartha, the ancestor of O'Kiary, the an-
cient lord of Carbury-O'Kiary.

I find the following references to Moydoo in the
annals of the Four Masters

"A. D 858, An army ^{composed of} of Lagenians, Connacians and
" of the southern Hy-Nialls marched to Fiacbla under
" the conduct of Maelsaghlain, the son of Maehoney
" and encamped at Moy-dremha ^{do} in the vicinity of
" Ardagh."

14/10/22/18 (11)

77 "952 ^{son of} ~~Mac~~ Geradain Mac Garney, lord of Moy-
" Dumha was killed (Newtown)

"1295. The castle of Baile Nui, and the castle of Moy-
" Breacraige were levelled to the earth by Jeffrey
" O'Farrell, and the castle of Moy- (Dumha was
" also demolished by him." Quat. Mag.

|| There are two ruins of castles in the parish, one
in Bawn, the other in Castlereagh, which is very
near Maydoo townland). If Castlereagh be the
one referred to as demolished in the year 1295. it
must have been rebuilt, as there is a ^{very} conside-
-rable portion of it still standing.

The Castle of Baile Nui ^(Newtown) must have been the one
belonging to the chief of Caladh na h-Ughaile
and probably stood at the place now called Newtown
in the Callowp or parish of Cashel.

I cannot find any place in the County called
Moy-Breacraige unless it be the place Barry
where the ruins of a castle are still visible.

Speed's map has been of no assistance whatever to me.
Is there no map of Longford by Tolson or Norden?

The parish of Kilcommock is called in Irish
 Cill dá Camóg, i.e. the church of St. Da-Camog, and
 still the patronage is transferred to St. Dominick.
 4. August; but perhaps St. Dominick is
 only an anglicising of Dacamog? It is very
 curious, (and it shows the value of that document)
 that in the Dawn Survey it is called, after
 the real old Irish manner, Kill-da-commoge.

What does Kalzan or the Calendar say about
 this St. Camog, Dachomog or Mochomog of
North Leffke? When ^(i.e. by what day) was he held in veneration?
 Does the name occur in the Annals?

The holy well of the parish is called Cloghree
 which is "the stone of the King" in English.

One gable and some of the side walls of Abbey Derg
 in Leffkeheen parish still remain. It was a long but very low building
 perhaps of the 14th century, but our Annals afford
 no evidence of its age or importance, for I
 find but ^{two} ~~single~~ references to it.

- "A.D. 1476 Leffrey, the son of Diarmid, prior of Abbey Derg, died
- "A.D. 1519, Mavilin, the son of Lorna O'Mulconry,
 ollave to the Sil-Murray, an exceedingly propper
 and learned man, who had been selected by

14/12/22/18 (iii) the

79 "the Geraldines and the English to be their allance
" in preference to all the chief parts of Ireland,
" and who had obtained jewels and riches from
" all of whom he had asked them, died in the
" monastery of Mainistir Dearg (Abbey Derg)
" in Leffia."

Shewn (Abbey Derg)
There is a holy well not far from this
ruin (but not in the same field) which should be
shewn on the map, but it has no name but
"Holy well."

I cannot find among the extracts now before
any evidences ~~of~~ to prove the territorial names
of the Baronies. The following is all I can
infer from them.

1. That the present County of Longford
(excepting that ^{small} part of it lying south of the river
Shun) was first called North Leffia, and
that it was divided from South Leffia by the
river Shun. This river rises in Lough Kinsel near
Finnae, and glides in a south western course keeping
very close to ^{or forming} the boundary between the counties of
Longford and Westmeath till it arrives at Abbeyssnihil
where it cuts off from Longford, the parishes of ^{Abbeyssnihil} ~~Boigney~~
Nangavall (a tract which never belonged to North
Leffia) and ~~joining the S.E. extremity of the River~~
^{falls into Lough Ree at its S.E. extremity}
about 2½ miles from Ballymahon.

That
The next name which this Co. received was Cairbre 81
from the descendants of Carbry, whom St. Patrick
curse^d. and ^{that} in process of time when the Irish
took family names or surnames, ~~the name~~
Ui Chiardha, the name of its chief was post-
fixed to distinguish this from the several
other territories of the name in Ireland.
To this I find the following reference in ^{details}
Mac Firbis's pedigree, p. 158, 14/10/22/18(14)

"It is understood from the historical book ^{perhaps copy}
of Saints Island in Lough Rees that O'Kiary is
of the race of Cairbre, the son of Maol of the
Nine hostages, and that his territory, which is
called Cairbre na gCiardha, ^{or Midia antiqua} lies in Meath.
From this we do not doubt that there were two
Ciardhas, one in Meath and the other
in Carbury of Drumcliff."

Ciardha, the ancestor of this family ^{of O'Kiary} (who sunk
very early under the O'Farrells) is thus traced
to the incredulous Carbry by Mac Firbis.

Their dwindling is easily accounted for, if we
suppose that the curse pronounced by the Saint

81 descended ^{on} to his progeny; but the curse should not have descended, because the believing song of Carbery appeased the anger of the saint by ^{bestowing} ~~for~~ ^{upon} sending him the beautiful place called granard.

This family is nearly extinct in their original territory but I met a few of them in slieve; and I am told that they are ^{superior} in Leathrin and Motmureath. They are very numerous about Rathaven.

1. Kiardha, a quo Kiardha, now anglicised Keary, Keary and Carey.

2. Maolbeanachta

3. Eigneach

4. Dunchadh

5. Ergal

6. Bongal

7. Loingseach

8. Labgaire

9. Eugamhna

10. Rasinsan

11. Fianagus

12. Bongal

13. Maolduin

14. Iganual

15. Boitheachda

16. Simireach

17. Cormac baech

18. Cairbre, the incredulous, a quo, Hy Cairbre

The next name was Annaly, which is the true name of the O'Harells, whose pedigree I shall send tomorrow
your obt^h V. Servant
J. O'Donovan

18 generations
39 years to a generation
540 years from Carbre
to Kiardha
432

97², when Kiardha lived
This will do very well as the Irish first took surnames in the tenth century.

END

14 D 22/19

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Athlone, Co. Westmeath, concerning the early history and genealogy of the ancient territories of Longford.

31 May 1837

4p.

24 cm

RIA

O'Farrell-pedigree of, given to show that Annaly was the true name of that family. Descended from Fergus, and Meave Queen of Connaught.

Annaly, subterritories in, attempted to be identified with the present baronies. O'Quinn where located.

Magh Binnha still retaining its name

English documents relating to the formation of shires in Ireland still wanting to prove the ancient territorial names of the Baronies.

O'Farrells - present acknowledged senior of.

Athlone May 31st 1837.

Dear Sir, Honor has started for Dublin this moment and will arrive there at 9 o'clock this evening; so that I am left alone in Athlone. So much perhaps the better that I may see all the localities myself; and I have often thought that it would be better that one person should examine all the localities of one county that he might be the better able to identify them with the ancient documents. Let, therefore every preparation be made to facilitate my inquiries here, and it will be found that the delay will not lie with me, who am now so well trained to such investigations.

I told you last year in a letter from the county of Leitrim, that ^{copies of} the Connaught Inquisitions were in the possession of Mr. Gardiman, who told me that he would not give them ^{up} *. It is pleasing to ^{up} to have

14/2/22/1901

23 and deposited in a public office
them out of his hands, though I assure you, that, were
it not for the present hurry, it ^{should be considered} but loss of time to
be ^{transcribing} copying from copies which are so full of errors,
while the originals are in existence. On my remarking
to Mr. Hardiman that the printed Inquisitions ^{of Ulster} were
full of errors, he said that ^{it was no wonder, because} the originals were copied
by Law Clerks who took no great pains in writing
them, and who had little skill in the law latin in
which they are ^{principally} written, much less in the ortho-
-graphy of the names of Irish townlands. That
this is the fact I also learn from Mr. O'Honor, who
says that they are full of errors, and that it re-
quires great skill to understand them at all.
Now let me be permitted to ask one ^{or two} questions:
Could not access be procured to the originals
as ^{easily as} to these copies? Would not O'Keefe copy ^{from} the
originals as rapidly as from the transcripts?
Should not O'Keefe ^{at least} compare his transcripts from the
copies in the tower with the originals in the
Four Courts? If this be not done, we may be often

misguided by wrong transcriptions. It is my duty to make these
remarks, as I find these Inquisitions of the greatest use to me.

The pedigree of O'Garrell is thus given by Mr. Firisig. It is
merely given here to show that the territory anciently called Carbury
O'Kieroy was ~~never~~ called Annaly from their tribe name.
It would appear from the Annals that they dispossessed
the O'Kieroy, the dependants of the curped Carbury, early
in the eleventh century if not sooner.

Donnell O'Farrell, the son of
 Shane, who was the son of
 Donnell —

Shane, the Anglicised
 Gillernewe

Hugh of Loch Guile (9? Lough Forbes?)
 Hawley

Donnell

Morogh

Gillernewe More

Brian

Shanley

Cochy

Farrell, a quo O'Farrell

Congalach

Braeman

Annaly, a quo Muinter-Annally, &c. up to
 Fergus Mac Roigh and Queen Mab
 that celebrated Queen of Connaught.

(Carry this pedigree up to Cromán to link it
 with O'Quinn)

14/10/22/19(n)

From the extracts before me it appears that Annally comprised the following ^{sub}territories, but I have no documents to prove their extent or situation, viz.

1. Muintir-Gilligan, the patrimonial inheritance of O'Quin. I have no document to prove its situation but tradition says that the O'Quins were located about Granard.

That there was such a tribe and territory in Annally appears manifest from the Annals of the Four Masters.

"A.D. 1148. Hugh, the grandson of Seige O'Quin chief of Muintir-Gilligan fell by a party of his own people and of the men of Teffia."

"A.D. 1234. Dermot O'Quin, chief of Muintir-Gilligan was slain."

O'Quin is of the same tribe with O'Farrell: his pedigree is thus traced by Mac Firbis:

"Pedigree of O'Quin of Muintir-Gilligan"

There was another family of the name "Cathal the son of Cúchannaught, who was the son of Quin in Tirone, who" Gormgal - had no connexion with those of Annally.

"Ditric
"Seige
"Donogh.

"Hugh

86

(5)

"Sherry

"Con, a quo O'Quinn now O'Quinn

"Gormgal

"Segannan, now anglicised Shannon

"Gilligan, a quo, the tribe called Muintir-G.

"Croman. "It is at this Croman that &

"O'Farrell, O'Quinn, and Mag-Rannall
"meet. See Pedigree of O'Farrell." p. 167.

2. Magh Treagha. I have not a single
reference to shew the situation of this either, or in
what modern barony the name has been swallowed
up. It belonged to a minor branch of the
O'Farrells as appears from the following passages
in the annals:

"1255, Dermot O'Quinn, Awley, his son, and the
"chiefs of Muintir-Gilligan were slain at Faradhain^{*}
"Moigne Treagha by Gillername O'Farrell, who afterwards
"plundered their territory."

"1384, ~~Matthew the son of~~ ^{the son of Hugh} Cuconnaught, O'Farrell
Lord of Magh-Treagha, and Jeffrey O'Farrell, died.
"1417, Matthew, the son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell
"Lord of Magh-Treagha, died."

* This name does not now exist.

14/D/22/19 (11)

6) 87
3. Clanawley. This was a name of a tribe of the O'Farrells, as well as of the Maguires of Fermanagh, where the name is retained to this day in that of a barony; but in this county of Longford, all the territorial names were altered and the baronies named from Castles or monasteries, with the single exception of Moydoo. The pedigree of this Sept of the O'Farrells is given by Mac Firbis thus:

William, the son of ~~Anley~~
Anley, who was the son of
Murtagh oge
Murtagh
Gillername
Hugh
Anley
Donnell, &c. ut supra

" A.D. 1497, O'Farrell (Bedach, the son of Thomas, who
" was the son of Cathal, son of Thomas) and his
" Kingmen were defeated by Shane Roe, the son
" of Carbery, who was son of Laoighseach; and Bedach
" himself and his son Laoighseach together with
" Donnell (the son of Shane, who was son of Brian
" oge) lord of Magh Treagha, with many others
" were slain in the battle.

88

4. Magh Dumba: now retained in the name of the barony of Maydoo. That this was the name of an ancient Irish lordship appears from the Annals at the year 952.

"Con Mac Ceradain Mac Garvey, lord of Maydoo was slain."

This was some time before the tribe of Annaly got possession of North Teffia.

5. Caladh na h-Inghaile. This territory still retains its name, and the inhabitants of the parish of Drinile and that neighbourhood ^{now} make it co-extensive with the parish of Caphel; but it is probable that it was, like Doe and Tanaid originally double that extent.

6. It is certain also that there existed here anciently a territory called Calree of which the mountain still retains. But I should suppose, though I have nothing directly to prove it, that this territory merged into another, or at least received another name after the O'Farrells - or tribe of Annaly had extinguished the O'Kierys - or tribe of Carbury.

"Calpaige Tera go maó di rliab Calpaige. 15-contae
"an longford."

"Calree in Teffia of which is Glieve Calree in the County of Longford."

M^r. Firth's Pedigrees, p. 350
Marquis of Drogheda's copy.

14/10/22/19(14)

3) The present baronies may be thus identified with the ancient territories:

1. Granard, most probably Muinter Gilligan
2. Longford ————— Clanawley
3. Ardagh ————— Calree
4. Moydoo. most certainly Magh Dumba
5. Rathcline ————— Caladh na h-Anglaile
6. Drule ————— Magh Treagha.

But this identification must remain hypothetical until we find some English document clearly stating, which territories were turned into baronies when the two Annals were made. This ground and called the county of Longford from the head town.

There were two O'Farrells in Annaly, the one called O'Farrell Baun and the other O'Farrell Boy, but no document before me shews where they were located. Speed, indeed places O'Farlbaune immediately to the north of the river Camlin, and if he be right, which I have no reason to doubt, O'Farrell Baun must have possessed the northern and O'Farrell Boy, the southern ^{part} of the county. But before this can be decided with certainty, the ancient English documents anterior to the reign of Eliz. and Jac. I. must be collected and carefully examined, and it affords me great satisfaction that they are now in the progress of publication in England.

Cornell O'Farrell of Camlish near Edgeworthstown is the recognised senior of the O'Farrells: he retains 50 acres (free of rent) of the original territory. I sent O'Conor to him, but he would not shew him any of his family papers.
your obedient &c. servant
John O'Donovan

END

14 D 22/20

[Unknown]

Extracts, relating to the history and topography of County Longford, with particular reference to its ancient territories.

[1837]

58p.

24 cm

Included are extracts from O'Flaherty's 'Indexes of Ogygia', the 'Tripartite Life of St. Patrick', Lanigan's 'Ecclesiastical History of Ireland' and Colgan's 'Trias Thaumaturga' and 'Acta Sanctorum'.

RIA

Account of the History of
Meunthringail Mac, Longford.

A.D. 1172. The Sons of Annadh O'Rourke and the English made an incursion into Arda-achaidh of Bishop Mel (Ardaagh in the County of Longford) and during this expedition ravaged the County, and slew Donall O'Farrell, Chief of Annally.

1183 Auliffe O'Farrell assumed the Lordship of Annally, and Hugh was expelled.

1196 Hugh O'Farrell, Lord of Annally (C. Longford) was treacherously slain by the Sons of Sitric O'Quinn.

1207 Auliffe O'Farrell, Chief of Annally died.

1209 Donough O'Farrell, Lord of Annally died.

1210 The sons of Roderic O'Connor and Teig the son of Connor Moynmoy accompanied by some of the people of Annally, crossed the Shannon and making an incursion into the Country east thereof carried a spoil with them into the wilderness of Kemel-Dobhtha. Hugh the son of Charles the Red-handed pursued them, and a battle was fought between them, in which the sons of Roderic were

was defeated and driven again eastwards across the Shannon, leaving some of their men and horses behinds.

1232 Hugh, the Son of Auliffe, Son of Donall O'Ferrall, Chief of Annally, was burned on the Island of Mislocka-cuile, by the sons of Hugh Bialash, the Son of Morogh O'Ferrall, having been nine years Chief of Annally from the death of his predecessor Morogh Carrack O'Ferrall.

1262 A great pillage was committed by the English of Meath on Giolla-na-naomh O'Ferrall, Lord of Annally. His own tribe also forsook him and placed themselves under the protection of the English; afterwards they deposed him, and bestowed the Lordship on the Son of Morogh Carrack O'Ferrall. In consequence of this Giolla-na-naomh committed great devastations, depredations, spoliations and pillages upon the English, and fought several fierce battles with them, in which he slew vast numbers: he also vigorously defended the Lordship of Annally (b. Longford) and expelled the Son of Morogh Carrack O'Ferrall from the Country. —

c49

1274 Giolla-na-naomh, the Son of Hugh, who was son of Aduliffe O'Ferrall, Lord of Annally, supporter of the hospitality and valour of the Clanna-Rory, a man perfect in nobleness and ingenuity, formidable to his Enemies. Kind to his friends, died, after having achieved the victory of Benamie.

1282 Cathal, the Son of Giolla-na-naomh O'Ferrall Lord of Annally, died in Inis-Cuan, an Island in the River of Cluain-lis-Bere-mic-Conla, and Jeffrey, the Son of Giolla-na-naomh O'Ferrall assumed the Lordship of Annally after him.

1310. Jeffrey, the Son of Giolla-na-naomh O'Ferrall, Lord of Annally, died.

1322 Morogh, the Son of Giolla-na-naomh O'Ferrall, Lord of Annally, was treacherously slain by his Brother's son, Levinin (little John) O'Ferrall, at Cluain-lis-beig.

1328. Gormac Mac-Brenain, heir apparent of Corc-achlann, was slain by the inhabitants of Annally.

1345 Brian O'Ferrall worthy heir to the Lordship of Annally, died.

1347 Giolla-na-naomh, The Son of Jeffry, who was the son of Giolla-na-naomh O'Herrall, Lord of Annally, and chief protector of Conmaicne, died, at Cluain-lis-ley, after having held for a long time the Chieftainship of Annally.

1348 Cathal O'Herrall, Lord of Annally, died.

1353 Mahon, the Son of Giolla-na-naomh O'Herrall, Lord of Annally died.

1355 Donall, the Son of John O'Herrall, Lord of Annally, died.

1362 Dermott, Son of John O'Herrall, Lord of Annally died.

1364 Melaghlin, The Son of Morogh, who was son of Giolla-na-naomh, who was son of Hugh, who was son of Auliffe (O'Herrall) Lord of Annally, died.

1373 The English of Meath made an incursion into Annally in the course of which they slew Roderic, the Son of Cathal O'Herrall, his Son, and members of his people. Donogh O'Herrall pursued them with all his forces and slew great

48 great numbers of them; but while following the route of the English, he was killed by the shot of an arrow, whereupon his people were defeated.

1374 Melaghlin, the son of Dermott O'Herrall, went from Annally to Muinter Maolmordha to wage war with the English: a fierce and determined conflict ensued between them and the English, in which O'Herrall and many others were slain.

1375 Jeffry, the son of Giolla-na-naomh O'Herrall, worthy heir to the Lordship of Annally for hospitality and dexterity at arms, as well as for his person and accomplished manners, died.

1377 The Castle of Leas-and-abhla was erected by John O'Herrall, Lord of Annally.

1383 John, the son of Donall O'Herrall, Lord of Annally, died at Leas-and-abhla and was interred in the Monastery of Leath-ratha.

1385 Cathal O'Herrall, worthy heir to the Lordship of Annally, died, having reached the pinnacle of affluence & celebrity.

598
AD

1398 Morogh Ban, (cho-fair) the son of John, who was the son of Donall O'Ferrall, worthy heir to the Lordship of Annally, pillar of the hospitality, renown, bravery and valorous achievements of the sons of Fergus in his time, died, a month before Christmas, and was interred in the Monastery of Leath-ratha (Leha) in the Tomb of his father. Thomas, the son of Cathal, who was the son of Morogh O'Ferrall, Lord of Annally, bond of the hospitality and renown of the descendants of Ros, was slain in his own town (Residence) of Coillín brúach by the English of Meath and the Baron of Delvin. This Thomas had been elected Lord of Annally in preference to John O'Ferrall, his elder brother. John was then inaugurated his successor in the Lordship of Annally.

1399 John O'Ferrall, Lord of Annally, a worthy, intelligent, ingenious, and learned man, illustrious for hospitality and feats of arms, died.

242

1411 Morteogh Midheash, the son of Brian O'Ferrall, Lord of Salach in Annally, a man whom no one had censured, died.

1430 Owen (O'neils) accompanied by the chiefs of the province, marched with a great army into Annally: he went first to Sean-longphort (now Longford) and from thence to Caille Salach where he resided for some time. he went afterwards to Freamhain in Meath. He returned home in triumph, bringing the son of Ferrall (viz the son of Donall Boy) with him to Dungannon, as a hostage to ensure O'Ferrall's submission to him as his Lord. —

1445 William, the son of John, who was son of Donall O'Ferrall, Lord of Annally, died after a long and victorious life; and two chieftains were then set up in Annally; Roga, the son of Morteogh Midheash (i.e. the Meathian) who was son of Brian O'Ferrall, was called the O'Ferrall by all the descendants of Morteogh O'Ferrall, and the ~~two~~ sons of the two Hughes, the sons of John O'Ferrall, and all his other friends proclaimed

Donall

14/10/22/20 (N)

Donall Boy, (The Son of Donall, who was son of John O'Ferrall,) chief of his tribe. The territory was then destroyed between the contests of both, until they made peace and divided Annally equally between them. — — —

1452 The Earl of Armond and the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland marched into the territory of Annally where O'Ferrall made submission to the Earl and promised him Bees as the price of obtaining peace from him. The Earl and Lord Chief Justice then proceeded to Westmeath.

1462 Thomas, the Son of Cathal, who was son of Cathal O'Ferrall, Tarrist of Annally, was slain at Beol-atha-na-pailise at night while in pursuit of plunder, which a party of the Dillons, the blann-bhronchubhair, and the Sons of Morteogh were carrying off. They carried away his head and his spoils having found him with merely a few troops, a circumstance which had seldom happened to him.

c49
1467 Donnell Boy O'Ferrall, chief of Annally, and Lairghnach (Lewis) the son of Roe, who was son of Cathal O'Ferrall, died. Mial O'Ferrall was elected to his place and John assumed Mial's place (i.e. as subchief of Annally).

1474 John O'Ferrall was appointed to the chieftainship of Annally, in preference to his brother who was blind.

1475 John O'Ferrall, chief of Annally, died at Granard, after the feast of his inauguration had been prepared, but before he had partaken thereof, and was interred in the Monastery of Leath-latha (Letha).

O'Donnell (viz) Hugh Roe (the son of Mial Garbh) at the head of his forces, accompanied by the chiefs of lower Connaught, marched first to Beal-atha-Chonaill with intent not only to liberate his particular friend and confederate, Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, but also to conclude peace between O'Rourke and O'Reilly (Ballyconnell). O'Reilly repaired immediately to O'Donnell to Beal-atha-Chonaill where a peace was satisfied between him & O'Rourke. After this O'Donnell marched to Fiodhnach of May

A.D. Moy Rein (Ferragh), and from thence he directed his course to Annally in order to assist his friends, the sons of Triab & Ferrall. He burned and destroyed Annally, excepting that part of it which belonged to the sons of Triab, whom he established in full sway and authority over all the Country of Annally.

1486 Feige Mac Egan, allave of Annally, was slain by the descendants of Triab & Ferrall, an abominable deed.

1489 A great intestine commotion arose among the inhabitants of Annally, during which they committed great injuries against each other, and continued to do so, until the Lord chief Justice made peace among them, and divided the chieftainship of Annally between the sons of John and the sons of Cathal. -

1490 Edmond Duff, the son of Peop, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaite died, and Felim, the son of Giolla-na-namh, who was son of Kennell assumed his place.

1494 Cormac & Ferrall, the son of John, who was son of Donall, the second chieftain of Annally at that time, died.

1516 William the son of Donogh & Ferrall, Bishop of Annally, died.

AD 1576 Brian O'Meara committed great predatory
outrages this year in Annally.

1595 O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) marched an Army into
Connacht, punishing the parts of the Country that
he passed thro'. on his arrival in Lectrum in the
territory of Muintir-Colais, his Enemies thought
that he would return from thence into Ulster, but
this however he did not do, but privately dispatched
Messengers to Maguire (Hugh) requesting that he
would meet him in Annally, he sent scouts
before him through the Country, and ordered them
to meet him at an appointed place. He then
marched onwards secretly and expeditiously,
and arrived with his troops at the dawn of day
in the Annalies, then the territories of the two
O'Ferrals, though the English had some time
before obtained some power there. The brave troops
of O'Donnell and Maguire marched from
Sliabh Carby to the River Inny, and as they passed
along set in a blaze the entire Country which became
shrouded under a black and dense cloud of smoke.

they
14/10/22/20(VI)

A. 9. They took Longford, and set fire to every side and corner of it, so that it was only by a rope that Christopher Brown, his brother in law, and their wives were conveyed in safety.

Camlane (the River Camlin).

1375 O'Neill gained a great victory over the English of Downpatrick. In the conflict Sir James of Baile-athathia the King of England's deputy, Bourke of Camlane, and many others not enumerated, were slain. — — —

Granard

c49.

236. This year, Cormac the Grandson of Conor defeated the Ultonians in a battle at Granard

476 A Battle was fought at Granard, in which Eschaidh, the Son of Coirpre, the Son of Dillioth, the Son of Dúlaing, the Son of Enda Niash. defeated the King of Leinster, i.e. Fraoch the Son of Fionnchadha the Son of Garadon, the Son of Fothradh, the Son of Eschaidh Lamdóich, the Son of Meisín-Cuibh. Fraoch fell in the engagement. —

480 The battle of Granard in Leinster, was fought between the Lagenians themselves. In this battle Fionnchad, Lord of Hy Cunnsealagh was slain by the inhabitants of Coirpre. —

765 Fiachra of Granard died. —

1069 Murchadh the Son of Diarmaid, marched with an Army into Menth, and burned lay and Ecclesiastical property viz. Granard and Fabhar Feichin, and Ardrackon. Feichin himself met him face to face and slew him

1262 O'Donnell (Donall ogg) marched an army, first into Fermanagh, and afterwards into the rough district of Connaught, and to Granard in Taffia (Co Longford). Every County through which he passed granted him his demands and hostages, and he returned home in triumph. —

1272 Meath was burned as far as Granard by Hugh O'Connor.

1275. Art, the Son of Cathal Riabhach O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by Mag. Tiernan and the English at Granard, and his people were slaughtered.

1475 John O'Ferrall, chief of Annally, died at Granard, after the feast of his inauguration had been prepared, but before he had partaken of it, and was interred in the Monastery of Leath-ratha (Lesho).

1562 O'Rourke (Brian Ballach, the son of Owen, who was Son of Seige, who was son of Tiernan more) the senior of Sivl-Teargna, and of the Tribe of Hugh Feim, a Man whose rapals, merchants and other tributaries had extended from the Ferry in the Territory

territory of Hy-Many to the fertile and in Salmon ~~fell~~¹⁰⁷
 abounding Droghada (Dunroose) on the boundary
 of the far famed province of Ulster, and from Glennard
 in Laffia ~~in Laffia~~ to the shore of Cothuite, the
 artificer, in Thieragh of the Moy; the possessor of
 the best collection of poems, and one who of all of his
 tribe had bestowed the greatest number of presents
 for poetical eulogies, died in consequence of a
 fall, ~~from~~ and his son Hugh Gallea was ordained
 in his place. (Annals of 4 Masters.)

King Cormac is known by the name of Cormac
 Ulfada, because he banished the Ultonians from
 from their native country, once or twice, to
 the Isle of Man and the Hebrides. He overthrew
 them in battle at Granard, in the County of
 Longford; and in another battle at Snuthair,
 in the same County; and killed their King, Aengus
Finn, the son of King Fergus the Black-tooth'd, in
 the decisive battle of Crinna-Fegabhail, where great
 numbers of the Ultonians were slain.

Ogygia vol II. part III. p. 237.

Teppia, which fell to Mann, the Son of King Neill and his posterity, was formerly a very extensive Country in Meath, comprehending five Baronies ~~in~~ Westmeath, viz, the Country of the Foxes, Calugies, Bregmania, and Quincias, beside the lands assigned the Tuils, Petils, and Daltons: and in the County of Longford, and in the County of Longford divided into North and South Teppia. North Teppia is Carbia Quara, the possessions of Carby, the Son of King Neill, and his posterity; when the Sons of that incredulous Carby, apprehensive of the consequences of the curse denounced against them, were converted, and entertained St. Patrick in a princely manner, to whom they granted a beautiful place called Granau.

Ogygia Vol. II. part III. P. 332.

47
109

Rinn-duin, (now St Johns). Bp of Connor
A.D. 1156. The Frost was so great that Roderic O'Connor
drew his Ships and Boats on the ice from
Blein n' Gaile to Rinn-duin. Most part of the
Birds of Ireland perished in that frost &
snow.

1199 John De Courcy at the head of the English of
Ulidia, and the Son of Hugh de Lacy at the
head of the English of Meath, marched to
Kilmacduach to aid Charles the Red handed
O'Connor. Charles Carrach at the head of the
Connacians gave them battle. The English of Ulidia
and Meath were defeated with such slaughter
that of their five battalions only two survived,
and these were pursued from the field of battle to
Rinn-duin on Lough Ree, in which place John
was completely hemmed in, and many of his English
were killed and others drowned, for they had no
mode of effecting their escape but by crossing
the Lake in Boats.

1227 Geoffrey Mares (de Maribus) and Torlagh, the son of Roderick O'Conno, marched with an army into Magh-aoi (Co. Roscommon) and erected a castle at Rinn-deuin, and took the hostages of Liol. Muriadhagh.

1236 Felim, the son of Charles the redhanded returned to Connaught being invited thither by some of the Connaccians, i.e., by O'Reilly, O'Lynn, the son of Hugh who was son of Charles the red handed O'Conno, and the son of Art O'Melaghlin, all forming four equally strong Battalions. They marched to Rinn-deuin where Brian the son of Torlagh, Owen O'Heysse, Connor Boy, the son of Torlagh, and the son of Costelloe had all the cows of the Country, and Felim's people got over the enclosures of the island, and the leaders and sub leaders of the Army drove off each a proportionate number of the Cows as they found them on the way before them, and they dispersed carrying off their booty in different directions, leaving of the four battalions only four horsemen with Felim.

c40

1256. A Chief Justice arrived in Ireland from the King of England. He and Hugh O'Connor held a conference at Rinn-duin (in Lough Ree) where a peace was established between them, on condition that while the Lord Chief Justice retained his office no part of the provinces of Connaught should be taken from O'Connor.
1270. The Castle of Atth-Aingait, the Castle of Shath-Lugha, and the Castle of Cill-Calman were demolished by O'Connor. Roscommon, Rinn-duin, & Ullin-Manach were also burned by him.
- 1372 John Mow O'Dugan, a learned historian and Ollave of Hy. Maime, died at Rinn-duin, among the monks of John the Baptist, having first received the Sacraments of Extreme Unction and Penance.

14/0/22/20 (.)

AD Leath-Ratha, now Lerha, B.^y of Glenard.

1383. John, the Son of Donall O'Herrall, Lord of Annally, died at Lios-ard-abhla and was interred in the Monastery of Leath-ratha.

1398 Moragh Ban (the Fair) the Son of John who was the Son of Donall O'Herrall, worthy heir to the Lordship of Annally, pillar of the hospitality, renown, bravery, and valorous achievements of the Sons of Fergus in his time, died after having received the Sacrament of penance, a month before Christmas, and was interred in the Monastery of Leath-ratha (Lerha) in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

1405 Giolla-na-naomh, Son of Roderick O'Keenan, Chief historian of Fermanagh, died suddenly in the house of Neidhe O'Ulacory in Cabria-Gabra, and was interred in the Monastery of Leath-ratha (Lerha).

- AD 1467. James O'Ferrall, abbot of Leath-ratha.
a charitable and truly hospitable ^{man} worthy (died?)
1475. John O'Ferrall, chief of Annally, died,
at Granara, after the feast of his inauguration
had been prepared, but before he had partaken
of it, and was interred in the Monastery
of Leath-ratha (Lerha).
1478. McLaghlin, the Son of Hugh Boy Ma-Geoghegan,
Lord of Kinel-Fiachraich, was slain while
a sleep in the Castle of Lethratha (Lerha)
by two of his own people, who were afterwards
burned for that crime.
1490. Mathew Mac Coirring vicar of Leath-ratha
(Lerha) Lergus, the Son of John, who was Son
of Mathew, and Anchorite of Imiscain died.

Loch-Gambna.

A.D. 938. The Danes made a descent upon Lough Erne, and plundered and laid waste the various territories and Churches as far as Loch Gambna.

1384. ~~Reginald~~ ^{O'Deigenan}, Chief Historian of Malgany O'Rourke, worthy heir to the Lordship of Breifny was drowned in Lough Gambna.

1415. Edmund Mag Simbain Prior of Inis-mor Loch-Gambna, died on the 27.th of April.

1500. O'Ferrall, (Rory, son of Shiala) was slain by James, son of Rory, who was son of Cathal who was son of William O'Ferrall, on the Island of Inis-mor on Loch Gambna.

Sliabh Cairne.

A.D. 1590. In the Month of March the Governor mustered a very great army which he led against O'Rourke. This Army was so numerous that he was enabled to send a great number of his Captains and battalions to Sliabh Cairne to oppose the inhabitants of Meintir Colais, and another party of Captains to the west of the Bridge of Slige to invade Breifny. These two parties of Troops proceeded to burn and ravage, Kill and destroy all before them until both met together again.

On this occasion O'Rourke was banished from his territory, and he received neither shelter nor protection until he arrived in the territory of M'Sweeney na Diathla (Owen age, the son of Owen, who was son of Owen age, who was son of Owen, who was son of Donall, with whom he remained until the

14/10/22/20(x1)

end of this year.

1595 O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) marched an army into Connaught, and such parts of ~~which~~^{it} as he had not plundered on his former expedition he now plundered, carrying with him all his spoils and booty. Having proceeded to Leitrim, to the territory of Muintir-Eolais, his enemies thought that he would return into Ulster: this however he did not do, but privately despatched messengers to Maguire (Hugh) requesting that he would meet him in Annally, and he sent scouts before him through the Country, and ordered them to meet him at an appointed place: having marched on secretly and expeditiously he arrived with his troops at the dawn of day in the Annallyes, then the territory of the two O'Donnells. The brave troops of O'Donnell and Maguire marched from Shiagh Carney to the River Inny and as they passed along set on a blaze the entire Country, which became shrouded under a dark and dense cloud of smoke. They took Longford and set fire to every side and corner of it.

Ardachaidh

hodie Ardagh

A. M. 3790. After having reigned 18 years as Monarch of Ireland, ~~Rengus~~ Olmuchaith fell in the battle of Carman (Wexford) by Conna airgtech. ~~Rengus~~ Rengus gained several battles, among which the battle of Ardagh, in which fell Smiorgoll the son of Smeathra King of the Gomorians.

A. D. 487. S. Mel Bishop of Ardagh in Teffia Disciple of S. Patrick, died.

741. Beochail of Ardagh died.

872. Gaelgus Bishop of Ardagh died.

1048. Cele Bishop of Ardagh of Bishop Mel, died.

1087. Maolseachlainn the son of Connor King of Tara was ~~so~~ treacherously and deceitfully slain by Cathal the son of Muiricén, ^{men of Teffia} and by the ^{men of} Ardagh of Bishop Mell.

1095. The Dalriadans gave the Ultonians a great overthrow in a battle at Ardagh in which fell Lochlainn O'Cairill heir apparent to the Kingdom of Ulster, and Giolla Comghaill O'Cairill, and many others.

1104. Giolla Crist O'Eachtigern Bishop of Clonmacnoise and Erenagh of Ardagh of Bishop Mel died.

1137. Cluainnamha and Ardagh of Bishop Mel were burned, both their houses and churches.

1168. Macraith O'Morain i.e. the Bishop of the men of Breifny, foster-son of O'Dunain, died in Ardagh of Bishop Mel, in the 83rd year of his age.

yr: is 1172 entered

27
119

AD 1172 - The sons of Annadh O'Rourke and the English treacherously plundered the inhabitants of Surreally (i. e. the O'Ferralls and the Magilligans: they drove off many Cows and took many Captives. They afterwards made another incursion into Adel. a chaidh of Bishop Mel⁽³⁾ (Adagh in the County of Longford) and during this expedition ravaged the County, and slew Donall O'Ferrall, Chief of Surreally.

1322. Matthew O'Beothaigh, Bishop of Cummaicne (Adagh) and Andreas Mag Maolain, Chief Professor of the Law of New witnesses, of the ancient Law, and of the common Law died.

1367. Maelseaghalin O'Ferrall, Bishop of Adagh, a sage not wanting in piety, Charity, humanity, or wisdom, died.

William

(3) Bishop Mel is the patron of this Diocese.

1373. William Mac Cormac, Bishop of Ardayh, a sage gifted with piety and wisdom, died.

1378. Garby O'Ferrall, Bishop of Ardayh, guardian of piety, fosterer of wisdom, vessel of the divine love, and of humanity died at Rome, having subdued the world and the Devil. ~~~~~

1416 Adam Leaid, Bishop of Ardayh, an English friar, was burned at Raith caspuig, and Connor, the son of Fergal, who was son of Cuconnaght O'Ferrall was elected his successor by the Chapter of Ardayh.

A.D. 1444. Richard, the Son of Deaganach More,
 who was Son of Donall, who was Son of John
Gallada O'Ferrall, Bishop of Adagh, died.

1508 The Monastery of Ballyrouke, which is
 called Carickpatrick in the Diocese
 of Adagh in Connaught was com-
 menced by O'Kauke (Owen) and his
 wife Margaret, the Daughter of Connor
 O'Brien.

1540 Rory O'Malone, Bishop of Adagh
 and representative of the Bishop of Clon-
 macnoise, a prosperous and affluent man,
 died.

Baile nuí (Newtown).

Cluain Bronaigh now Clonbrone in the Bp of Granard
A.D. 734. S. Samthann Virgin from Cluain Bronaigh
in Teffias died on the 19th of Dec^r

It was of her that Hugh Allan gave a
testimonial.

760. Cellbil of Cluain Bronaigh died

775. Forbflaith the Daughter of Connlar
Abbot of Cluain Bronaigh died ..

778. Arragh and ^{mayo}Magher were burned
by lightning, precisely on Saturday the 4th
of the Nones of August (2^d of August)
That night was rendered terrible by the
thunder, lightning and storm which
took place; and it was on the night
that the ^{monastery and town} Monastery of Cluain Bronaigh
was totally destroyed.

- AD 780. Ellbrig Abbot of Cluain Bronaigh died.
804. Limbill Abbot of Cluain Bronaigh, and
Dunshan Abbot of Tulach leis (Talscha Les)
were slain.
810. Gormlaidh the Daughter of Flaithríadh
Abbot of Cluain Bronaigh, died.
931. Fedhelim, i.e. the Daughter of Domhnull,
Abbot of Cluain Bronaigh, died.
933. Sulist Abbot of Cluain Bronaigh and
Cluainboicenn the distinguished Bendaireach
was plundered.
1095. Durrow, Kells, Clonard, Glendalough,
Lore, Lismore, Cluainbronaigh and Clones
were all burned.
1108. Leocrich the daughter of Moensrennigh
Abbot of Cluainbronaigh, died.

AD 1163. Cilleach Domhnaigh, the daughter
of Maonrach, Abbot of Cluain Brounigh
and tower of Samhthainn, died

Nua-chongthail †

1462. O Ferrall was defeated by the Son of Eoin
O'Melaghlin, by the Dillons and by Loughseach
the Son of Robt, at Nua-chongthail, where Edmond
the Son of O'Ferrall, and Eleven Men of the
descendants of Morthogh oge O'Ferrall were taken
prisoners. The then vanquished lost Seventy in all
both ^{by} Capture and Slughter.

† ^{Maghauval} ~~Now Maghauval~~, a parish on the borders of the Counties of
Longford and Westmeath. St. Fachtna is the Patron of
this Parish according to the Irish Calendar compiled by
The Clergy " faczna Carrac o nuacongthail in 1462mpe "

Truthair, by the river.

A.D. 236. The battle of Granard was fought this year by Cormac the grandson of Conn against the Ultonians. The battle of Ere in Magh n Aei against

Hugh the son of Eochaidh who was son of Conall, King of Connaught

* * * The battle of ^{Cath. Trutha} Trutha against the Ultonians. V

y 61. The battle of Truthair was fought between the My-Breiuin and Cormacians, in which were

slain many of the Cormacians, together with Hugh Dub (the black) the son of Toichleach. ^{The victory in} This battle was gained by Duibindrecht the son of Cathal.

806. Teathgal Abbot of Truith Gluana (died)

864. Truthar Leble (Sletty) and
Ach-Anglais, were plundered by
the Osorians.

996. The Hy-Meith were defeated
by the son of Donnchadh Liann, and
by the Seara Rois, in a battle at
Truthair in which fell the Lord
of Hy-Meith and many others.

1154 Matigh Boughlin led an army of
the (men) of the north of Ireland into Connaught,
until ^{he} they reached Duniomghain (Dunamon)
in Magh Aoi, and he plundered the
Dun, and destroyed the corn of Moy-
leog and of Magh Aoi. However, he
carried neither prey nor captives away
on that occasion. After that he went over
the ford of Ansir Truthra into Breifny.

35
14/D/22/20(xvi) 127

and compelled the Foreigners to submit to Ferman
O'Rourke, and he, & Loughlin, banished God-
frey the grandson of O'Reilly into Connacht.

1271 Donall O'Hlynn ^{was slain} by the Son of Robin
Lawless at the upper end of Suthair.

1355 Mac. Cathail, Abbot of Suthair, died.

an early period, but he confounds this with a notre Suthair
near Stetty in the County of Carlow. But he had no
authority for placing a Monastery here before the creation
by O'Ferrall in the 14th Century for monks of the Cistercian
Monks.

1476 The English of Meath made an incursion
into Magh Breagh maine, during which
they demolished Rath iathach, ^{THEY} took possession
of Pailis, and burned the Monastery of
Suthair ⁽²⁾, and the fields and Corn of
the Country.

(2) Now incorrectly Anglicised Shride, but in an Inquisition taken in the reign
of James I it is correctly Anglicised Shrother and Seure in the Down Survey
It would appear from Shrother that there was a Monastery founded here at

1570 The president and the Earl of Blameread.
(Richard, the Son of Mlick nagcaun,
who was son of Richard, who was Son of
Mlick of buac Tuagh) laid siege to
Scuttham in the summer of this year.

In the president's army on this occasion
were the most distinguished chiefs, heroes
and champions of upper Connaught,
from Shagh-Aoi to Echtge, and from
Galway to Athlone. In his Camp
there were great numbers of Captains
with their Soldiers, and two or three
battalions of Irish Geomannachs, as
also Calbhach, the Son of Torlogh, who
was Son of John Carragh, who was the
Son of Macdonnell, his two Sons and
their forces; a party of the descendants of
O'Donnell, who was son of John, who
was

was Son of Owen na Cathaigh McSweeney,
 viz, Hugh, the Son of Owen, who was Son of
 Donnell age, and O'Donnell, the Son of
 Mough, who was Son of Rory Moore attended
 by choice battalions of Gallowglasses, and
 likewise a battalion of Gallowglasses
 of the Clan-Donnell: he had ordnance
 and forcs which had been brought from
 Galway. He had also a body of vigorous
 Cavalry, to the number of three hundred,
 accoutred in armour and coats 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} as-
 sembled this great army around Shutrain
 his heart became sorrowful and his mind
 confused. He immediately however, sum-
 -moned to his assistance the lower Burkes
 and the descendants of Meger Burke,
 as also the Clan-Donnell Gallowglasses

and Moragh of the little ones, who was son of Teige, who was son of Moragh, who was son of Rory O'Haherty. These crowded to his standard, attended by as many as they had been able to procure of hired Soldiers and youth, both Scotch and Irish, and never halted until they had arrived on a hill which was convenient to the president's Camp and the Earl's. Here they held a consultation, to consider in what way they could best dispose 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

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 by him at once as though he were a stranger. In such state they advanced towards the other Army.

As to the President and the Earl, they placed their Ordnance, their Archers, their Halberdiers, and their mailclad Horsemen on foot in the narrow defiles through which they supposed the Enemy would pass, placing by their side the Clan-Sweeney, the Clan-Donnell 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

occasion should require. It was wrestling with
peril and facing destruction for the youths
of the West and lower Connaught 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 Guns, and of arrows from
elastic bows. It was not however, fear or
terror, cowardice, 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} sambothack, the hardness
of their swords, and the heaviness of their
battle axes on the heads of their Enemies.

Their Enemies did not long withstand ^{there}

these vigorous onslaughts, for a numerous body of them took to wild and precipitate flight, upon which the others advanced and took their stations and places.

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. As the people of Mac William Burke while thus following up the pursuit were passing by the Cavalry of their Enemies which stood a park, they were attacked in rear by that numerous body by whom numbers of their troops fell, and a still greater number would have been cut off but for the closeness and compactness of the
battle

AD. battle array which they had agreed that morning to preserve. They afterwards returned home victoriously & triumphantly.

1598. Redmond Burke, the Son of John, who was son of James, who was Son of Richard Loxanagh, who was Son of Mlick Ma-gueann, with one hundred of his young kinsmen, went to O'Neill to complain to him of the answer he had received from his paternal Uncle, Mlick Burke, Earl of Clanrickard, viz that "if Redmond would be satisfied with the extent of one mantle of his patrimony from Druckair to Abhainn-da-Lailghneach, that he (the Earl) would not give him even so much whether he was at war or peace".

O'Neill listened to this complaint of
Redmond

Redmond, and promised to aid him if in his power; and gave him the command of several hundred of Soldiers, with permission to lay waste and plunder any part of Ireland the inhabitants of which had any connection with the English. When Redmond left O'Neill he and his Kinsmen joined the Irish of Leinster, with whom they remained during the Summer.

With Neill

Cithne in ~~the~~ hodie the Army
 AM 3570 The Cithne sprang forth in With-
Neill, (By-Neill).

1461. Ma. Goughigan committed great depredations upon the Baron of Delvin.
 He also committed other great depredations.
 upon

136

AD upon the Tufts, and plundered the country
as far as the River Liffey (Liffey).

1595 O'Donnell marched an army into Connaght
and plundered such parts of the Country as
he passed through. From the Annals, then the
territories of the two O'Garraels, he marched
to Slieve Garvey, and from thence to the
River Liffey, and as they passed along
set in a blaze the entire country
which became shrouded under a dark
and dense cloud of smoke. They took
Longford, and set fire to every side and
corner of it. Fifteen of the hostages that were
in the Custody of Christopher Brown, were burned
to death on this occasion, for the conflagration
raged with such fury and violence that they
could not be saved by any means.

45
137

Mainistir Derg. hodie Abbey derg; 13th Mayoce.
A.D. 1476. Jeffry, the Son of Seánuis, Prior of
Mainistir-Derg, died.

1579 Maivilin, the Son of Torna Ómulconry,
Allamh of Síol-Muineadhraighe, an exceedingly
prosperous and learned man, who had been
selected by the Geraldines and English to
be their allame in preference to all the
chief Poets of Ireland; and who had
obtained jewels and Riches from all of whom
he had asked them, died in Mainistir Derg,
in Leffias.

Loch Ribh *hodie Lough Ree,*

A.D. 742. Fiachra the son of Garbhraan of Meath was drowned in Loch Ribh.

750. Fiangal the son of Annchadh who was son of Maol-Curaich, Abbot of Inis-bo-finne on Loch Ribh, (died.)

751. The Fleet of Odealbua Nuadat was wrecked on Lough Ribh, together with their Lord Dimusach — of which was said —

Three times nine vessels and three
of the Gamanrians of Loch Ribh

There escaped not of them alive
except the crew of one vessel alone.

842. Golorg the son of Allailedh chief of Mealla, was slain by the Danes of Loch Ribh,
& Findacan the son of Allailedh escaped from them.

A Hosting by

843. Furgesius Lord of the Danes on Lough Ribh; and they plundered Connaught and Meath, and burned Clounmacnoise with its penitentiaries, and Cloufert of Brenaim, Tirdaghlas, Lothra [Lorrah], and other many other churches besides.

902. Cormac Mc Guilemain and Flaithbertach marched with an army against the Wj-Nials of the South, and against the Connacians; and they took the hostages of Connaught in their great fleets on the Shannon, and plundered the Islands of Lough Ribh.

913. An attack was made upon Flann-Sionna by his sons, i.e. Donogh and Conor; and they plundered Meath as far as Loch Ribh.

920. Clounmacnoise was plundered by the Danes of Limerick; and they went on Loch Ribh, and plundered all the islands.

922. The Danes were on Loch Ribh,
i.e. Colles the son of Bairit, Lord of Limerick;
and they slew Eachtighern the son of
Glannchadh Lord of Breghmaine.

927. A naval engagement took place
on Loch Ribh between Cormacne and Tuath
n Ellá [Dubhallon] in which were slain
Cathal the grandson of Mael, and Mahertagh
the son of Tuathghaile, and others besides.

929. The Danes of Limerick took up on Loch Ribh.

936. Amhláibh Cendcairech [the scabby-headed]
with his Danes came from Lough Erne across
Breifny, and as far as Loch Ribh on
Christmas-eve; they arrived at the Shannon,
where they remained 7 months; and ^{they} plundered
and laid waste ^{Magh n Aí} Maighe Aí.

935. Auliffe the son of Gofradh Lord of the Danes came from Dublin about the 1st of August, and brought with him to Loch Ribh Amhlaoibh Cend-cairech [the scabby-headed], and the Danes who were along with him, i.e. with Cairech, after having destroyed their ships.

960. Innis mor on Loch Ribh was taken by Murchadh ~~the~~ O'Kelly [the grandson of Beallach] ^{son} from Beallach the son of Ruarc Lord of Fearcul, i.e. Lord of Tiol Ronain, whom ^A he brought together with his fleet ^B, in captivity to Tia Maine ^C.

987. The men of Munster, and the Danes of Waterford came in vessels on Loch Ribh. The Connacians assembled against them, and a battle was fought between them. Great numbers of the Mononians and of the Danes were cut off with slaughter, and among the ^{others} rest, Dunlaing the son of Dubhdabhoiren heir apparent to the crown of Munster, with many others along with him. Muirghios the son of Conon heir apparent to the crown of Connaught fell by them in the heat of the engagement.

992. A new fleet was brought by Brian the son of Kennedy on Lough Ribh; and he plundered the territory of the men of Breifny.

1030. The Kingdom of Meath was obtained by Bri Melaghlin after he had been banished on Loch Ribh by the Gott (stammerer) O'Melaghlin.

1082. A great number of the inhabitants of West Meath, of the Dealbhu [Delvin] & Guircne, was slain on Loch Ribh by Domhnall the son of Flaann, who was son of Maoleachlainn; and the overthrow given to them was called Gaidmna nethap [the defeat of the ships.]

1133. The two sons of Cuconnaught O'Conor were drowned in Lough Ribh —

1135. ^{the fleet of} Morogh O'Melaghlin King of Tara was brought on the Phannon and ^{on} Loch Ribh. The Loel-Muireadhaigh with their King, Conor the son of Torlough, and the Hy-Mary with their Lord, Seige O'Kelly, came; and each party left hostages with Morogh.

1137. Torlough O'Connor brought a fleet on the Shannon and on Loch Ríbh.

That was a valiant expedition for him indeed, against the fleet of the men of Breifny under Tigernán O'Rourke, and against the fleet of the Men of Meath and Teffia under Moragh O'Melaghlin, King of Tara, in which the consisted of 200 vessels, although Torlough had only 20 ships.

1189 After Connor Moinmoy had been slain by a party of his own people and tribe, the Liob-Muireadhaigh (i.e. the O'Connor's of Connaught) came to Roderick O'Connor (once) King of Ireland to restore to him his Kingdom. Roderick repaired to Magh-morai and received the hostages of the Liob-Muireadhaigh and of (all) Connaught, for the hostages that

and that had been delivered up to Connor Moynagh were at that time on Inis-Cluthraun, an island on Lough Ribb (Lough Ree).

1190. A meeting took place between Charles the Red Hand and Charles Canagh O'Connor at Cluain-Fearta Bhreanainn (Clonfert) to conclude a mutual peace. All the Síol-Muireadhaigh attended at this meeting, as did also the successors of S. Patrick (i.e. the Archbishops of Armagh) Connor M. Dermott, and Aireachtach O'Roduibh. They could not however come to any agreement on the occasion. O'Connor and the Síol-Muireadhaigh came to Clonmacnoise that night and early next morning set out in their fleet and sailed up the Shannon until they arrived.

arrived at Lough Ribb (Lough Ree) when a great storm arose which tossed and dispersed their ships. The storm so agitated the vessel in which O'Connor was, that he durst not attempt to direct it. In the same ship with O'Connor (Charles the Red Handed) were his own son Connor, and Aircachtach O'Rodriach. The ship foundered and all its crew perished, excepting O'Connor and six others.

42. 1199. John De Courcy at the head of the English of Ulster, and the son of Hugh de Lacy at the head of the English of Meath marched to Kilmacduach to aid Charles the Red-Handed O'Connor. Charles barrack at the head of the Connachians gave them battle. The English of Ulster and Meath were defeated with such slaughter that of their five

4. & five battalions only two survived, and these were pursued from the field of battle to Rinn-duin on Lough Ree in which place John was completely hemmed in. many of his English were killed, and others drowned, for they had no mode of escaping but by crossing the Lake in Boats.

1220 MacLoughlin, the son of MacLoughlin Beg. was drowned in Lough Ribb.

1354. Pierce Ristabarb, Lord of Sick-Maolmhuain was slain on Lough Ribb by Mough O'Melaghlin.

140

Innis Clottrann, in Lough Ribb.

719 St. Sionach of Innis Clottrann died, on the 20th day of April.

780 Eocaidh the son of Eocartach, Abbot of Fochladha and of Innis Clottrann, died.

769 Luroi the son of Aleniadh Abbot and Sage of Innis Clottrann, and of Caille Fochladha in Meath died.

1015 The men of Munster plundered Innis Clottrann, and Innis Bo-finne.

1050 Innis Clottrann was plundered. —

1089 The fleet of the men of Munster, with Mottagh O'Brien, sailed on the Shannon to Lough Ribb, and plundered the islands of the Lake, viz. Innis Clottrann, Innis Bo-finne, Innis Singgin, and bluain Ermain, which Roy Honor King of Connaught seeing, he

1129 he caused to be stopped the fords on the Shannon
called Sidircheach and Rechnaith, to the end
that they might not be at liberty to pass the
said passages on their return, and were
driven to turn to Athlone, where they were
overtaken by Donnell Mac Flynn O'Melaglin
King of Meath, to whose protection they
wholly committed themselves, and yielded
all their Cots, Ships, and Boats to be disposed
of at his pleasure, which he received and sent
safe conduct with them until they were left
at their native place of Manster.

1136 Hugh O'Hinn the Bishop of Breifney
died in Innis Clottrann.

1141 Gilla-na-naomb O'Hergal, chief of the
people of Armaly, the most prosperous ^{Feil apopatic} man, in
Ireland, died at a great age, and was buried
in Innis Clottrann.

48

- 1150 Mough, the son of Gilla-na-narrach
 of Fergal, the tower of the splendor and
 nobility of the east of Connaught died, in
Innis Cleithrum.
- 1160 Giolla-na-narrach O'Duinn Lecturer
 of Innis Cleithrum, professor of History and
 Poetry, and a well ^{eloquent} spoken man, ~~died~~
 sent his spirit to his supreme Father, amidst
 a Quire of angels, on the 14th day of
 December in the 58th year of his age.
- 1167 Kinneth O'Ketternaigh Priest of Innis-
Cleithrum, died.
- 1168 Dubhchobhlach, the daughter of O'Duin,
 wife of ~~the son of~~ ^{Mac} Gargarra, died,
 after obtainingunction and Contrition,
 and was interred in Innis Cleithrum.
- 1170 Dermot O'Bravin, Earl of Connaught,

1180

chief Senor of the east of Connaught, died
in Innis Clathram, in the ninety fifth
year of his age.

1174 Rory O'Connell, Lord of Oly, was slain in
the middle of Innis Clathram.

1189 See Lough Ree at this year. —

1193 Innis Clathram was plundered by the sons
of Cartallac, and by the sons of Conor Moirrey.

1232 Tripraid O'Keen Abbot of Saint Coman,
an ecclesiastic learned in History and Law
died on his pilgrimage on the Island of
Innis Clathram.

1244 Douagh the son of Hughlin, who was son of
Maelseachlain, who was son of Hugh, who
was son of Foragh O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin,
died on the 23^d of April, on Innis Clathram,
and was interred in the Monastery of Boyle.

152

~~152~~ Lios-aird-abhla.

1377. The castle of Lios-and-Abhla was erected
by John O'Ferrale Lord of Annally.

1383. John, the Son of Donale O'Ferrale
Lord of Annally, dies at Lios-and-abhla,
and was interred in the monastery of
Leathraha.

146. Mac Cabe, (Henry, the son of Gilchreest) went
into Annally with O'Ferrale, when he
died of a short fit of illness at Lios-
aird-abhla. He was carried to Cavan
to be interred there, attended by two hundred
and eighty Galloglas armed with battle axes.

429 Inis-Bo-Finne in Long L. Ree.

667 Colman Bishop, accompanied by other Saints went to Inis-Bo-Finne, and founded a church which took its name from that Island.

674 Saint Colman Bishop of Inis-Bo-Finne died, on the 8th day of August.

711 Bartan Bishop of Inis-Bo-fin - died.

750 Fianga the son of Annchadha, who was the son of Maol-Guraich, Abbot of Inis-Bo-finne, died.

809 Blathmac the forlason of Colgan, Abbot of Inis-Bo-finne, died.

898 Caoncomrag of the Caves, of Inis-Bo-fin died.

916 Fradhach, Abbot of Inis-Bo-finne died.

154

A.D

1015 The men of Munster plundered Iris Clothrann
and Iris-Bo-finn —

1089 See Iris Clothrann at this year.

Magh Breacraighe.

1295. The Castle of Gaile-muic (Muotown)
and the Castle of Moy Breacraighe were
levelled to the Earth by Jeffrey O'Ferrall
and the Castle of Moy Dunha was also
demolished by him

1410. The Castle of Moy Breacraighe was
taken in an assault by the English
of Meath and the Lord chief Justice
from O'Ferrall.

Ad. Inis Ainghin in Lough Ree.

894 Inis Ainghin was violated, and persons ^{were} wounded
in the middle of it, at the Saint Ciaran's
Shrine, and many religious persons together
with Cairbre Crom, Bishop of Clonmacnois
were in at the time.

895 Gáetúck of Inis Ainghin died.

1089 - See Lough Ree at this year.

Slighe-an-t-Irotha.

1231. Maelgar O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny,
died, on his pilgrimage at Slighe-an-t-Irotha.

156

AD Cairpre Seabtha - Carby of Teffia -

747 Conaing the grandson of Dubhaduin
Lord of Carby of Teffia, died

766 Artgal the son of Conell, Lord of
Carby of Teffia died

Cairpre na Giarracha.

1162 Carby na Giarracha was plundered by
Maelsechlain O'Rourke; he was however defe-
ated by the Carbrians, and many of his people
were killed.

Mugh.

AM 4306. Duach Lionn the son of Lerna
after reigning ten years over Ireland, was
killed in the Battle of Maigh by
Meiredach Balgach.

AD Cairpre Gabhra.

1103. Cathalan the Son of Seanan was slain
by the people of Cairpre Gabhra.
1108. Donnell, the Son of Donogh O'Rourke,
Lord of Hy-Breiuin Breifny fell by the people
of Carby Gabhra.
1161. Matedan the Grandson of Cronan, Lord of
Carby Gabhra, fell by the Son of Mac Congheimhle.

Muintir Ghilleain.

1145. Hugh, the Grandson of Seige & Luinn, Chief of
Muintir-Ghilleain, fell by a party of Muintir-Ghilleain
and of the Teffians.
1234. Dermott O'Luinn, Chief of Muintir =
Ghilleain, was slain.

Inis puirt an ghuirtein.

1443. Brian, the Son of Ever, who was Son of Thomas, who was Son of Cathal O'Herrall was slain as he was endeavouring to make his escape by force from the Island of Inis puirt an ghuirtein, where he had been detained in confinement two years by Donnell Boy O'Herrall.

Slabh Callan bri-leith.

1444. John the Son of Brian, who was the Son of Edmond O'Herrall, and eight others along with him were slain by John O'Herrall and the Sons of Donnell Ballach O'Herrall on the Mountain called Slabh-callan-bri-leith.

Coillin-brubach.

1398. Thomas, the Son of Cathal, who was the Son of Morogh O'Herrall, Lord of

Annally, Lord of the Hospitality and reason
of the descendants of Ros, was slain in his
own residence of Coillín Crubach by the
English of Meath and the Prior of Delvin.

Drum Ruisc.

153. O'Donnell led an Army into the
Province of Connaught; he first passed through Coillín
Chon Shubhain, and from thence he went through
the Tanais's portion of Moylung by the fishing
weir of Drum Ruisc, a cross the Shannon,
and burned and totally destroyed the territory
of Muintir Eolais, and slew many of
the inhabitants around the Castle of Leitrim.

Magh Breaghe.

155. Dermott O'Quinn, Auliffe, his son, and the
chief of Muintir Giollagáin were slain at
Fa

Faradhan-Moighe-Teaghe by Giolla na nArmh
o'Ferrale who afterwards pillaged their territory.

1384. Buconnacht, the son of Hugh o'Ferrale,
Lord of Magh-Teagha, and Jeffry o'Ferrale,
died.

1417. Mathew, the son of buconnacht o'Ferrale
Lord of Mag-Teaghe, died.

1497. O'Ferrale (Cedach, the son of Thomas, who
was son of Cathal, who was son of Thomas)
and his kinsmen were defeated by John
Rae, the son of Barby, who was son of Loughseach,
and Cedach himself, and his son Loughseach,
Donnell, the son of John, who was son of Brian,
Lord of Blann-Buliffe, Gerald, the son of Hugh
Oge, Lord of Magh-Teagha with many others
were slain in the battle.

Adagh.

South Teffia, in the County of Longford,
as the other part in Westmeath being divided
from it by the River Esne, belonging to
Mann and his posterity. St Patrick
regenerated this Mann in the laver of Baptism,
and built a church in a place called
Adachadh, which to this very day
is the See of Adagh, and consecrated
his Sister's Son, Melus, Bishop of it:
with whom he left Milchus, Co-bishop,
brother to Melus. Mann is the progenitor
of the people of Teffia, that is, of the Foxes of
Munter-tadgan, Lords of Teffia, the Mogawkes,
Lords of Calrigia, the O'Brien, of Bugmania,
the Mag-cargamniains of Cuircinis, the O'Dalis,
of Corcaidun, and the O'Quins of Munter-
Gilgair in the County of Longford.

Ogygia, Vol II. part III. page 331 & 333.

In the reign of Lugad the Lakes Meach and Ree began to make their appearance, the one emptied itself into the River Bann, the other into the River Shannon.

In Lough Ree, the Island Clotnam is so called from Clotna the mother of Lugad. *ibid* vol. II. part III. pages 173 & 174

Carbia Gaura

The ancient boundaries or limits are changed in some places by the Moderns.

Meath is considered as a mutilated part of Leinster; a part of ancient Teffia, and Carbia Gaura, now in the County of Longford, being taken away; and Foracalla being joined to the King's County, and other divisions.

ibid vol I. part I. p. 39.

The third Son of ^{King} Neill, was Carby, whose
 offspring, the Kenel-cainbea, formerly inhab-
 ited Carby Gaura, in the County of Longford.
 He was the grandfather of Tuathak, the
 second King of Ireland, and progenitor
 of the O'Ronnans, in Carby Gaura.

Oggis Vol. II. part III. p. 331.

14/10/22/20 (xxxiv)

164

Beol-atha-na-pailise. *

A.D. 1462. Thomas, the Son of Cathal, who was Son of Cathal O'Fennell, Tanist of Annally, was slain at Beol-atha-na-pailise at night while in pursuit of plunder, which a party of the Dillons, the Clann-Chonchubhair, and the Sons of Matorgh were carrying off. They carried away his head and his spoils having found him with merely a few troops, a circumstance which had seldom happened to him.

Rath Riathack.

Now Rathreagh, a Parish in the Barony of Ardagh and Co. of Longford adjoining the Co. of Westmeath. The Castle of Rathreagh and the Old Church from which the Parish derived its name ^{stood?} stand in the Demerence of Foxhall.

* Beol-atha-na-pailise, i.e. The Mouth of the Ford of Pailis, now Pallas, a townland in the Parish of Forganney Co. of Longford.

Baile-nui (Newtown).

1295. The Castle of Baile-nui and the Castle of Moy-bracraighes were levelled to the earth by Jeffrey O'Herrald, and the Castle of Moy-Dunka was also demolished by him.

1474. Ma-Geoghagan (Cuncogry, the Son of Niall) Lord of Thine-Flachach, was slain by Hugh, the Son of Fergal Ma-Geoghagan. The country was ravaged by O'Connor Faly who also demolished the Castle of Baile-nui.
The descendants of Fergal Roe were banished.

Magh Dumba (Moydoe).

AD 858. An Army of Legenians, Connancians,
^{the Southern} and, Hy-Nials marched to Finckla under
 the conduct of Macseachlainn the son of Mac Bruin
 and encamped at Magh Dumba in the vicinity
 of Ardcha.

952. Ron Mac Ceradain Mac Garbith
 Lord of Maighe Dumba was killed.

1295. The Castle of Baile-muir and the
 Castle of Moy-Breacanighe were levelled
 to the Earth by Jeffrey O'Ferrall and the
 Castle of Moy-Dumba was also demolished
 by him.

Sliabh Galy

167

Calpaige Tapa gamas di rhab Calpaige | gcontae an longpaupe
Dualet etae Firdis. Pedigrees
Marginis of Drogheda's copy
p 357.

14/D/20/22(XXXVI.)

Longford

72
160

Arclachadh.

Mel earrp ardaclh geceabza deirsgoball padprz

año domny 487.

Feb. 6th

Headb fduclh

November. 22nd

Glucain Brionaigh.

M. puyneac o cluain brona. Dec^r. 11th

M. panizán. óis ó cluana brona geonze longford.
f do diannian m perdoman do jhoj dal p. m4 po zora-
d4 le n bfa. an óis appmndac panizana da zany on
choj m4p leze en; are am a m4z4 columba. do

euz a^o. 739.

December. 19th

Granard.

Zuapacz earrp me mpleon mGranard.

Jan. 24

14/10/22 (20xxvii)

169

*Inis ainglin.*Domáin Sugaire ó mór agháin for loc mór. Jan. 7th*Inis clothrán.*

Gonáic mór clothrán áno. dom. 719.

April 20th*Magh Treaghe.*Cumáin ós odáe mór állen ánao uláio no andalmbre —
brrunpáe cáol i Gmizáin ós ó mois tpea May. 29*Mainistir-derg.*M. Gocorog ar deirgne; do peir d'ing oile an mainistir —
deirgne ázcoite longford. December. 22.

Inchymory. in Lough Gawn.

Beodán mór mē lūgac ērpe nīre morre Jan. 14

Kilglass.

Eychi cille glapp

August 5th

Moydole. mag Duind.

Simplex ērp 7. qodnē o cill mōnē feb. 12th
~~not ellaydae~~

Forignaigh.

M. qumr. ērp forignais

December. 18th

Cill eo

M. cedan no callan: n. fāilbe o cill eo a geantee in
 longford de clana nūgpe.

June 30th

14/10/22/2d)

171

Nua chonghail. now Ronghaval

faic na carr o nua congmáil

January 19th

Eilein chuana geipe. April 25th now Clonguish

Maccaille Eppc 7 a ceannán bríge at a ceall, A.D. 489
this is in the Kings County

Náomh Síneach. ó tús Síne, do rloic Neill na gíallag 4 Dec.

76
172

Extracts from Thriad: Thuan:
and A. S. I. P. relating to the places
in the County of Longford.

Abbey Shrule.

A. S. I. P. p. 313. Col. 2. Note 11.

The Church of Gruthair, whether it be
(different from the church of Dergne, or
(not, is in the territory of Leinster, not far
(from the church of Elepte. (ecclesia
(Eleptensi), formerly an Episcopal See,
(and the church of Kill-caspuic Sanctain,
(as is evident from the same Annals,
(at the year 864, and 952. in which
(also its different Abbots are recorded
(in these words: 'In the year 901, Moel-
(polius, or Paulinus, Abbot of Gruthair
(Guair, died'. 'In the year 952,
(Boencomrac Abbot of Kill-caspuic
(Sanctain, and of Gruthair died:-
(In the year 1395 Maccatalius Abbot
(of Gruthair, died.

27
173
Ardach

A. B. G. G. p. 261. Col. 2. C. 9.

10-

C-9.

For he (Saint Patrick) left Mael
in Ardachadh to the east, and his sister
in Duminechus to the West of the mountain
called Bri-leith, both lying be-
tween both places.

C-10.

Saint Mael wrote the acts of Saint
Patrick his maternal uncle, as yet
living, and famous by his merits and
virtues emigrated from this life before
him (i.e. before S.P.) in the year 488.
or 487, as Ware de Scriptor. Hiber. *
relates in these words; 'Saint Mael alias
Mael Britann, the Nephew of Saint
Patrick by his sister Saracca, first
Bishop of the Church of Ardachad,
wrote a book on the virtues and miracles
of Saint Patrick then living.

* Lib.
2. C. I

78
174

He died at Ardagha, in the year
488, or according to the Annals of
Ulster, 487, where we find at the same
year, thus annotated. ~~There is~~ The holy
Bishop Mel rests in Ardagh Ardach.
But his birth day is by Hagiologists
in common placed on the 8th of the
Ides of February.

Triad: Shaw: p. 227.

S. Mel the son of Darerca sister
of Saint Patrick, who was the mother
of seventeen Bishops; one of whom was
Saint Mel Bishop of Ardachad in
Teffia.

Again p. 228.

~~But there~~ But Saint Echea of Kill-
glais in the Country of Teffia, near the Church
of Ardachad to the South; and Saint Lal-
loca of Senlis in Connaught, were sisters
of these Bishops.

14/10/22/20(XXXIX)

Again p - 133 - C - 29 -
(G. Patrick)

*** : For he left Moel in Ard-
-achadh to the east, his (Patrick's) sister
(in Drumcheo to the west of the mountain
'Called Brith-leith, lying between both
'places'.

Cluain-bronach - New Clonbroney

Iniad : Than : p - 133 - Col : 2
C - 30 -

The holy man (Saint Patrick) ~~after~~ journey-
-ing to Northern Taffia, the Country of
the irfidel (incredulous lit.) Garbre,
whom he had, before, stricken with
the dart of his malediction, on account
of his perversity, and obstinacy in evil;
where the sons of the same Garbre received
him honorably (with due honor), granting
to him the delightful place, called Gran-
-ard, to erect a church therein.

Over which place he appointed as
 bishop, Guasact, the son of Milchno,
 who was formerly his own Master or
 rather his torturer (tyrant), and in
 another neighbouring house of nuns,
 he left two sisters of the same bishop,
 called Comeride, who when he had
 espoused ^(them) to the Celestial spouse in
 the church, and consecrated with ^(them)
 the sacred veil; left the tracks
 of their feet impressed on the stone,
 on which they stood, which are
 seen ^{in it} to this day. And because
 these virgins were subject ^{to} the
 * prelate of the neighbouring Church
 of Gramard, who was their own
 brother german; hence the custom
 grew ~~into~~ up, that from that time
 the Abbess of the nunnery of
Caluain bronach, receives the
 sacred veil from the hands
 of the Ruler of the Church of Gramard.

* ~~Abbess~~
Bishop

A. A. G. G. p. 347. Col. 7.
Note - 26.

Samthannam & Attractam c. 17.

See the life of Saint Attracta above at ^{19th} of February, and of Saint Samthanna at 19th of December.

But since Saint Attracta, who received the veil from Saint Patrick, flourished before the end of the fifth Century, and Saint Samthanna about the end of the seventh Century, it is certain that they in their own persons were not together in the same Synod, or Convent. Whence one or the other of them, or in my Opinion, neither was not (in the convent), but only some others of ~~the~~ monasteries, which those abbesses ruled, say (she) who succeeded Attracta in the rule of the monastery of Kill Attracta, and (she) who preceded Samthanna in

the rule of the monastery of
Cluain Bronage (Cluain Bronagiensis)

For the monastery of Cluain-
 bronage - near which in Teffia
 this Congregation was held, flourished
 continually from the time of Saint
 Patrick, by whom it was founded,
 as is evident from the Author of
 the Tripartite Life - Lib. 2. c. 16. -

Druimcheo

L. L. - G. G. p. 251-

Vide Ardach Supra.

Qu? . Anchora thirum . piscina sicca .
 — Annail tene . fatuus ignis . —
 Are these places ^{of these names} near Druimcheo
 or Ardach. ?

Ir: Shan. p. 269. Col. 2

Lupita Virgin, sister of Saint Patrick
in the Monastery of Drumchea.

Vita Secunda S. Patricii c. 7. 11. 12. Is
~~was~~ venerated. 27. September. Notae ibidem
No. 2. Tertia c. 8. 11. & 12. Quarta c. 15. 20.
Local. c. 4. 6. 50. 102. Trip. p. 1. cap. 16. 21. par.
2. cap. 2. par. cap. 98.

Inchmory ^{New Inchmore in the}
^{parish of Columbkille, C. Longford.}
Ir: Shan. p. 406,

After this, the blessed man journeying
into Breffny, blessed an island, situate on
a lake there, called Lough gamhna (Lochganna)

Again p. 494. Col. 1

Inis-locha-gamma, a Monastery in Con-
naught. O'Donellus. Lib. 1. c. 104.

Inisboffin.

Triad: Thom: P. 181 Col: 1.

Notes -

166-167. I. Rioch de Inisbofinide c. 116.

There is one island Inisbofinide, ^{called} viz. the island of the white Cow (*insula vacca alba*) - in the Diocese of Inism in the western tract of Connacht in the very Ocean: in which (island) Saint Colman, Bishop of Lindisfarne, who built a monastery there in the year 667, according to the Four Masters in the Annals, and died in the year 674. on the 8th day of August according to the same. And there is another (island) of the same name on Lough Rie between Connacht and Meath: in which Saint Rioch, the disciple and Nephew of Saint Patrick is venerated on the 6th of February, on which (day) we give his life in the following tome.

14/10/22 (20 x 11)

25
101
A. A. G. G. p. 267. Col: 2

But when he had, ^{now} for many years, laboured in the work of the Gospel, with Saint Patrick, he is at length ordained Bishop by him, his merits demanding it. His mind could not, however, acquiesce in the cares and solitudes of that office, being more prone to the contemplation of heavenly things, and to the ^{study} pursuits of a more abstract life.

Therefore, ^{as} he was possessed with a great desire of solitude, Saint Patrick, conscious of his mind and propensity (inclination), gave him a certain island, by name Inis-bofinde, which was most adapted for the pursuits of a speculative life. But this island is not that of the same name, in which, after the elapse of many years, Saint Colman Bishop of Lindisfarne, having returned from Britain, founded a church, as Bede testifies in his Ecclesiastical history. For although they agree in name and both are in Ireland, they are, however, far different ~~from~~ ⁱⁿ themselves, and ~~for~~ situate at a far distance from each other.

This, which Saint Riach inhabited, is in the lake called loch. Rie, situate between Meath and Connaught, belonging to the rights of the County of Longford, and subject to the Diocese of Arda chad: but that other ^(is) in the very Ocean of Western Connaught, belonging to the temporal jurisdiction of the County of Mayo - (comitatus Magionensis), and to the spiritual jurisdiction of the ~~Diocese~~ Diocese of Tuam.

Saint Riach, collecting together many disciples, erected a celebrated monastery on that island, in which he himself discharged the office of Abbot, and lived many years, viz. at the time of Aedus Bishop who paid him a visit there as the author of his life testifies. saying these words
 ' Saint Aedus Bishop came to the Island
 ' Bofinde, i. e. vacca alba (of the white cow),
 ' which is on Lough Rie, and Saint Riach
 ' the Abbot of that place received him with honor,

for there is a famous monastery on that island, which is named from the name of the island. And he laid a great supper of flesh before the holy Bishop. But the blessed Bishop Sedus was not willing to eat fleshmeat, and he blessed this flesh, and from it were made bread and fish and honey. And seeing this miracle they eat ~~these~~ ^{things} together with the Bishop, giving thanks to Christ.

And although the year of his death is uncertain, it is evident from the acts of Saint Sedus that he lived after the year 530. But his birth day ~~is the~~ according to ~~the~~ ^{the Martyrology of Salisbury} cited above (10) ~~March~~ is celebrated on the same day on which the memory of his three preceding brothers is venerated, sixth of February, but according to other Hagiologists, on the Calends of August.

Notes -

6 In *lacu Rivensi* c. 4. To the life of Saint Aedus Chapter 35. in the words adduced above, and the Annals of Donegal at the Year 750, where they thus speak of ^{a certain} some Abbot of that place; 'Fieingallach Abbot, the son of ~~Don-~~chadius, who was the son of Moelcuragius, Abbot of *Inis-hofinde* on Lough *Rine*. died'

7 *Diocesi Ardachadensi subdita*, &c. cap. 4. In *Ulster de primord. Eccl. Britan* in these words to be added in p. 1045.

'moreover a lake of the river Shannon, called *Lough-rine*, exhibits to us another island of the same name (viz. *Inis-hofinde*) situated between Connaught and the County of Longford, and subject to the rule of the Diocese of Ardagh. (to the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Ardagh lit.)?

But that he subjoins there, that Riachus the Abbot of that Place, is different from the Nephew of Saint Patrick, and

14/2/22/20(x/IV)

posterior to him in point of time, I do not
 approve, for he himself ^{meeting} is led, nor ~~can~~
 could he be led by any other argument of
 their diversity, than that the Nephews of
 Saint Patrick cannot seem to have possibly
 lived to the time of Saint Adus, to which
 Riochus the Abbot of the aforesaid place,
 continued (to live). But this seems ^{weak} to me;
 for Saint Adus, who died in the year
 588, and then an old man in days. as his own
 life shows, could flourish near the begin-
 ning of the sixth Century; and he flourished
 at least about the year 530, or 540, as
 is collected from his life; but Saint
 Rioch, who was a youth many years
 after the birth of Saint Brigid in the
 year 454, could have with all possibility
 survived to the time of Saint Adus.

8 In quo annis vivit multus. cap. 5. For in the
 time of Saint Patrick, he was ~~Perfect~~ ruler
 of that place and Monastery; but many years
 passed between the time of Saint Patrick to
 the time, in ^{which} Saint Adus paid Riochus
 a visit therein.

A. A. G. G. p. 423 - Col: 2.

Note - 24.

Ad insulam Bofinde; id est Vaced. albae,
quæ est in stagno Rige c. 34. There
are three islands of this name in Ireland.
one in the Western ^{country} ~~region~~ of Connaught,
which was called by the Ancients Commaicne
maræ; on which, as Bede has ~~#~~ 1. hystor:
Eccel. c. III Saint Colman. of Lindisfarne
Bishop founded the celebrated Monastery
and according to our Annals, died in the
year 674. ~~After that~~ ^{After that} he founded that
monastery in the year 667. Another, of
which the discourse is here, is on Loch-
Righ (Lacū Rige^{nsi} seu Rirrensi) dividing
Meath from Connaught. and the
third in Tirconnell.

26 - Monasterium enim clarum, in illa insula
est, quod ex nomine ^{insule} nominatur. c. 35

Here the author shows that himself flourished
when that Monastery was in a flourishing state
but the whole of it was destroyed and devastated
by the Danes in the year 1089.

14/10/22/20 (X/V)

Misclothram

A. A. G. G. p. 51. Col. 2. c. 5

But the holy man (Saint Diormitius) wearied of the too numerous & frequency of the people, and loving a more abstract life, and solitude, leaving the place in which he first dwelt, ~~he~~ he took himself to another, most adapted for the pursuits of a speculative life and of divine contemplations; viz. to ~~the~~ an island ^{on} of the River Shannon, orough River, called Inis-clothram, and erected a monastery there, formerly celebrated, in which several men conspicuous for piety, and learning lived.

Notes - p. 52. Col. 2.

14 Ad insulam enim Sinnemii fluminis, seu lucus Riviensis Inis-Clothram muncupatum. c. 4. So ample and so extensive is the River Shannon between Connought and Menth, that it is, and may be called rather a lake, on which there are many islands consecrated with cells and hermitages of Saints.

note

16 - Quod floruit circa Ann. 540. c. ult.

He was cotemporary with S. G. Kyran, Senan, & S. Dagens, who flourished at that time: for Saint Kyran died in the year 548. S. Senan an. 544, as the Annals already cited.

17 Quarto Idus Januarii quo die epus natalis consuevit celebrari c. ult. So at the same day or - 10th of January S. Menguss, Marian Gorman, Martyrology of Cashel, in which the names of his father and mother, and his genealogy are. There were several other Saints, who were of the same name, ^{with} and fellow-countrymen of this Saint, of whom the last Cited authors treat at 6. 8. 16.

of January, at the 24 of April, - 21. of June, 8. of July, 28. of September, 12. of October & 12. and 20. of December.

Also Fitzimon, Martyrologium Anglicanum, and others treat of Saint Diernitius the disciple of Saint Columba, ^{of whom} at 3. of August and in the life of the same Columba by Columban an. L. 1. c. 7. & 28. L. 2. c. 34. 32 Lib. 3. c. 11 & 23.

14/10/22/20 (x/vi)

Note-14 In quo plures viri pietate Conspicui floruerunt c. 4. For therein flourished, and rest after Saint Demetrius, Saint Senach, Abbot of the place in the year 719. 20. April.

Saint Cochodius Abbot of the place, in the year 780. Saint Gervais Abbot, and most wise Doctor, in the year 869. Aichus O' Finin Bishop in the year 1136. Nohemus O' Duinn Scholar, poet, and excellent historian in the year 1160. 17th December and others, as the Annals of Cluanmaicnois, and Iris. (Annals Insulenses)

L. A. L. L. p. 200 - Col 2

An. 1160. Saint Gilda who (is also called) Nohemus, ^{Scholar. or} wa Duinn - principal of the schools of Iris Clothram, an excellent antiquarian, very famous in poetry and eloquence, emigrating to his paternal right country. Sent forth his spirit among choirs of Angels, on the 17th of December in the year of his age - 130.

Island of all Saints

A. A. S. S. p. 191. col. 2.

Anno - 548 - 'Saint Kieran the son of the artificer, leaving Saint Donnau (more correctly Donnau) a Mononian, as his successor in Angina, erected the Monastery of Clon or Cluain-mac-nois in Meath.

Killglass

Triad. Shan. p. 228

I. Ach. Vide Ar. Ach. supra

Again - p. 231.

'Saint Achea^{virgin} of Killglass is enumerated among the daughters of Eberca by Aodinus in the Tripartite Life - p. 2. c. 17. by the Calendar of Cashel, and by Maguire at the 6th of February, and by Saint Aengusius, (and his Scholast at the same day saying,

'The Virtuous sons of Garerca are found
' 17 foreign (transmarini) bishops; and two
' daughters, viz. ^{devote} Achea, who raised the dead,
' and Cured Lepers; and Lulloca of Genlis
' behind Mount Badgna' &c.

'Nor do I find on what day this
' most holy virgin is venerated, unless she
' be, as I think she is, (the person) whom
' Marrian Gorman calls Acheach at
' the 23^d of April, on which day he
' says her memory is celebrated.'

Lerrha

Triad: Shan: p. 133.

- Archdall refers for Lerrha
to this page - (133) of the Triad - where Lerrha
is not found mentioned. - See what is said
under Chuan-bronach supra. -

Moydoe
A. A. J. J. p. 253.

There are mentioned in our Festilogies two of this name, men of excellent Sanctity; one Abbot (1) of Vill-Modain, and Bishop (2) of Carnfurbhuioche; another Bishop (3) of Adregal-Muadain in Ulster. The former Modan (4) flourished in the year 561, and according to the same ~~of~~ Festilogies, his birth-day is celebrated⁽¹⁾ on the sixth day of March; that of the latter on the⁽²⁾ 30th of August.

And although the time of the year 522, shown by Camerarius, and the dignity² of the Abbot J. Modan of Vill-muadain seem to agree, when I see, however, that their birth-days are different, I have no grounds for asserting that either himself or Saint Muadain of Adregal is to be confounded with the present ~~person~~. See what will be said of both at the ~~aff~~ ^{above} said birth-days.

Notes -

- 1- Abbas de Kill-mhodain. So it is had in the Irish life of Saint Columba cap. 115, whose cotemporary he was.
- 2- Let Episcopius de Carn-furbuidhe. So the following Festilogies following the 6 of March. But Kill-mhodain is near Carnfurbuidhe ^{which is} in the County of Longford and formerly belonged to the rights of Cormanagh.
- 3- ~~Episcopius~~ Pboruit anno 651. So it is collected from the life of S. Columba in the cited place, where he is said to have been in his own ^{apostolate} Monastery, whilst that celebrated battle of Culadrenhne was engaged, which happened in the year 561. as Usher testifies in his Chronological index to the same year.
- 4- Die sexto Martii. So Marian Gorman in his Festilogy at the same day saying: 'Modan Bishop of Carnfurbuidhe'

The same is said of him at the same day in the Martyrology of Donegal, by Cathald Maguire, and in the Martyrology of Thirlact, but this Martyrology does not call him Bishop.

A. J. Triad: Thaw,
p. 267. col. 2.

Erclaceus Presbyter of Kill-m²indain
is venerated there on the 3². of March.
Notes Nov. 197.

Ancient districts in the County of Longford.

Teffia

A. A. L. L. p. 135 - Col. 1 - Chapter - 16.

When the holy man (Saint Pechin) was travelling on a certain day, in the Country of Teffia, he met with fishermen from whom, his Companions, the monks, asked some alms of the fishes, for the love of God. The fishermen said that they wished to open out their nets to fishing for this purpose: they open them out and draw them back, laden with fishes, but forgetting their promise, and all manner of piety, refuse to give the man of God and his Companions, any thing for the relief of the oppressing hunger: - the man of God striking them with the dart of male-diction, foretells that, they should perish, in a short time with an evil death, and that, that place abounding at that time in fish, would never afterwards yield any, which also came to pass. For that lake was turned into a blackish marsh, and bituminous land, which, for a ^{long} ~~trace~~ of this fact, having gotten (name) from the man of God, is commonly denominated Keachuir - Pechin.

Note - 7.

Keachuir - Pechin appellatur C. 16 - This is a marshy place between the Country of Teffia, or County of Longford and County of Leitrim, and is, at this day, Called Keachuir.

14/10/22/20

Triad: Shan: p. 133. Col: 2. C. 31.

'Saint Patrick having journeyed from these Northern parts of Teffia, went beyond the waters to the Country of Mag-slecht i. Campum adorationis - the plain of adoration &c.'

'When Patrick being near the River called Gath and saw the idol, at a short distance &c. -

Teffia. Bregmania, Calrigia, Cuirne,

Ogygia - part 3 - p. 330. Chapter 85 -

'*** the fourth son was Mann, the progenitor of the people of Teffia, that is of the Poxes*, of Munir Ladgion, lords of Teffia, the Mogawlies, lords of Calrigia, the O'Brads, of Bregmania, the Mag. Carhammians of Cuirchia, the O'Dalies of Corca-duin, O'Quin of Munir-gilgion, in the County of Longford?

Page - 332

'Teffia, which fell to Mann, son of King Niell, and his posterity, was formerly a very extensive Country in Meath, comprehending five baronies in Westmeath, viz. the Country of the Poxes, Calrigia, Bregmania, Cuirchia, besides the lands assigned to the Enits, Petits, and Duttons: and in the County of Longford, divided into North and South Teffia. North Teffia is Carbric Gaura, the possessions of Carbric son of King Niell, and his posterity; where the sons of that incredulous Carbric, apprehensive of the consequences of the curse denounced against them were converted and entertained Saint Patrick in a friendly manner, to whom, they granted a beautiful place called Guranard. He appointed Guanasact, bishop of this place, the son of his grand-son

* O'Molloy	O'Brain Canon
Poxes	O'Bal O'Quin
Mogawley	

master Milcho, whose herd he was, and he erected a nunnery in another place adjacent to Glanabronia, for the two Emurias, sisters of Quasact, where to this very day, as the author of the seventh life of Saint Patrick, wrote, the vestiges of their feet are to be seen indented on the stone where they walked after receiving the Veil from Saint Patrick, and devoting their virginity to God.

South Jeffia in the County of Longford, as the other part in Westmeath, being divided from it by the river Athne, belonged to Mann and his posterity. Saint Patrick regenerated this Mann in the laver of baptism, and built a church in a place called Ardachadh, which to this ^{very} day, is the See of Ardagh, and Consecrated his sister's son, Melus bishop of it, with whom, he left Milcho, Co-bishop, brother to Melus?

Conmaicneia
of
Moy-rein.

Aegyia. Vol. 2. part. 3.
p. 154 & 5. Chapter 46.

About this time, Fergus had in adultery, by Manda, three sons, the progenitors of many families of distinction; as Conmae Magadoid, whose offspring founded these districts called Conmaicneia or Conmaicneia of Moyrein, who was in Brefny, in the County of Longford, and a niny. the Colasians in the County of Leitrim, in the latter of which the O'Parrells yet reside, and in the former the Magranelles.

Lo. D.

4/10/22/20(1)

This story is still told in the country, but with this difference that while St. Mel was praying at night before the altar, he did warm for him, and he for her insicem.

S.O.D.

No such name as Sionoid occurs in Colgan or the
Calendar, the nearest name to it in the Calendar is —
Sionaid. I have no doubt that they are the same.

" M. Seznaz oiz — 18th December.

No corresponding name to be found in Colgan —
The Calendar also gives at the

11th Dec. M. pnce o iz pnce do phof. n. n. g.
This iz pnce Mr. O'D. has already identified with
Milshine Co. Meath

From the Life of S. Mel Bishop of Ardagh. 14 Feb.
A.A.S.P. 261.

L. 9. Rem totam reserpt author Operis Tripartiti his
verbis, Agente Patricio in Australi Ieffia, exiit primo
in vulgus aliquorum impiorum malevolis commentis,
& susurris disseminatus, & tandem ad aures S. Presulis
Patricii perlatus, malus & vere malignus rumor
de S. Male Episcopo tanquam suspecta haberet
cum feminis consortia. Rumoris coram malignis
turpitudinem & coram Deo & bonis malignitatem
censit, quod feminae de qua rumor ille sparge-
batur, connubium, si secluso susceptorum ordinum
& Episcopalis dignitatis sacro honore, viro Dei nuptias
ambire liceret, fuerit ipsi alio duplici humani,
& divini juris impedimento preclusum, & execrandum
14/10/22/20(11)

149. Mulier enim erat S. Lupita, femina Deo sacri veli
susceptione dicata, & devota, ipsiusque sancti viri mater-
tera, & Patricii soror. Habebant ambo in una domo,
quod fuit sinister suspicionis fundamentum præcipuum,
vel unicum. Hæc audiens licet minime credens
sanctus Abistes Patricius, direxit gressum ad S. Moellum
oborto scandalo occurrens, & opportunis remediis
succurrens. Cum autem S. Moellus homo verebellus
sancti Pontificis adventum, ejusque causam intelligeret,
Deo innocentie tutore, & puritatis præmiatore, ita
mirabiliter disponente, in Domini confisus patrocinio
& virtute, accedit ad quandam collem per quem S. Pontifex
debebat transire; ibique in terra paulo antea aratro
fissa, & imbre humectata, inter sulcos cepit piscari,
& pisces eosque salmones capere. Ejus etiam cognata
in immaculati pudoris irrefragabile testimonium
in sua collecta peste vivos carbones adportat,
& e sinu vestibus illasis coram S. Patricio aliisque ad-
stantibus, & ad hæc prodigia obstupentibus, excutit.
Et in perennem utriusque miraculi memoriam, locus
in quo primum S. Male patratum est miraculum,
vulgo an chora thirim .i. piscina sicca, &
secundum, an moil-tere .i. fatuus ignis nuncupatur.

Sanctus autem Patricius licet viderit, & approbaverit immo-²⁰⁰
certiam signis tam evidentibus probatam, Malum Episcopum
admonuit in agris araret, in fluvio vero piscaretur,
ne tentare Dominum Deum suum videretur. Et
insuper ad aliorum exemplum & instructionem,
salubri sancit decreto, ut viri Deo dicati, &
a mundo segregati, a mulieribus etiam Deo dicatis
sequestrarentur, & uterque sexus domicilia inhabitet
distincta, dicens; Scorsim viri, & scorsim feminae,
ne occasionem dare infirmis inveniantur, & ne
nomen Domini per nos blasphemetur, quod absit
a nobis. Et sic reliquit eos in diversis domiciliis,
locisque montis interiectu separatos. Malum enim
reliquit in Ard-achadh ad orientem, sororem in
Druimeheo ad occidentem montis Bri-leith nuncupati,
inter utrumque locum jacentis.

We cannot find Camog. Pachomog or Mochomog
in Colgan — — — but in the Calendar —
26. Dec: M. Mochomog o Oluan Daim — &
17 Jun. Mochomog mo Dobgcon —
The former of these Colgan calls Mochaemog Abb. de Chuan Daimh.
Cill-Mochomog is not to be found in the Annals.
14/2/22/20 (Lii)

207

Tripartite Life of Saint Patrick, ch: IV. (part 2) Tr. H. p. 129.

But on the 10th day of the week (13) Patrick came to Galten: where the royal fair & the public games ^{festamina} & exercises of the Kingdom used to be held yearly. And there he met Carbreus the son of Niall, and brother of King Laogarius, and like his brother in ferocity of mind and in cruelty. When S. Patrick preached the word of life to him, and pointed out the way of salvation, the man of adamant heart, not only refused to believe the preached truth, but laid projects for the death of him who was propounding the way of life: and caused the companions of the holy man to be scourged in a neighbouring river named Sele (14), because Patrick called him the enemy of God. Then the man of God seeing that the man was of inveterate malice, & reprov'd by God, says to him. Because you have resisted the doctrine of the heavenly King, and refused to carry his sweet yoke, neither shall Kings ⁽¹⁵⁾ nor the pledges of the Kingdom ^{rise up from your back}; but your seed shall obey the seed of your brethren for ever: nor shall the neighbouring river in which you have whipped my companions, although now it abounds in fishes, ever produce any fishes.

14/10/20/22 (LIII)

13. Prima autem Feria venit Patricius ad Galteriam. Cap. 4
 By the first feria he understands that, which now we call
 the Second Feria: as Patrick according to him ^{the writer} above
 was at Tara on the very Sunday of the Resurrection,
 and could not have transacted those things, which are
 there related, in a shorter space than that of one
 entire day: and below Cap. 6. he says that he, the
term (that is octave) of Easter being completed, on the
First Feria (that is Monday) went forth to the ford
of the two ^{meeting of streams} forks.

14. Fluvio nomine Sele. Cap. 4. This river is now called
Alba-dhubh that is black river.

15. De stirpe tua nec Reges nec Regni Principes. Cap. 4
 he does not say nec Rex but nec Reges:
 for there was one only King of Ireland of his
 seed, according to what is to be said below.

203

Crnachan Bri Leith cannot be found in any of the
Indexes, but of Crnachan-brigh-eile Lanigan says -
[vol. I. p. 340]

"Crnachan-brigh-eile in Hy-falgia is expressly
mentioned in the Calendar of Cashel and other documents.
(Ir. H. p. 525.) as the place where his [Maccaille's] church
was. Bolgan says (in p. 231.) that it was on the confines
of Leinster and Munster, by which he meant, I suppose,
Munster according to its former extent before a
part of it was added to the Kings County. The
Eile, with which the name of that place terminates
was perhaps the district commonly called Ely O'Carroll.
He de

Neither O'Quin nor O'^{Carey}Heary occurs in the Longford
Inquisitions.

14/10/22/20 (LIV)

* * * Filius autem hic Milchonis est Episcopus Guasactus,
qui est hodie ⁽⁹⁾ Granardie in regione Carbrice: dua uero
filie sunt dua Emerice quae jacent in Chambrouaigh.

Trip. v. S. p. p. 120.

* * * Profectus inde, venit vir sanctus ad septentriona-
lem Teffiam regionem increduli Carbrei, quem ante
propter suam peruersitatem, & in malo obstinaciam, sua
maledictionis jaculo feruit: ubi eum filii ejusdem Carbrei
honorifice exceperunt; amoenum locum Granard appella-
tum, pro excitanda illi Ecclesia, ei donantes. Illi loco
Episcopum (65) Guasactum, sui quondam domini vel uen-
rius tutoris, Milchonis filium profecit: Vis alio vicino
monasterium cenobio reliquit duas ejusdem Episcopi sorores
(66) Emerias dictas: quas cum sponso caelesti in Ecclesia

* S. Guasactus filius Milchonis & dua filiae Emerice
dictae sanctitate clarent.

* S. Guasactus Episcopus profectus Granardo

desponsasset, sacroq; velamine consecrasset, eorum pedes in
 subiecto lapide sua impressa reliquerunt vestigia; quae
 illi in hunc usq; diē conspicuntur. Et quia haec virgines
 fuerunt Antistiti vicinae Ecclesiae Granardensis,* fratru
 suo germano subiecta; hinc invaluit consuetudo, ut
 alinde Abbatissa coenobii de Cluain-brouach ē
 manibus Rectoris Ecclesiae Granardensis sacram sus-
 cipiat velum.

Trip. V. S. P. p. 183

*S. Emerici in coenobio juxta Granardū

Now popularly the Calfwows.

I. O. D. ²⁰⁶ Athlone

A.D. Caladh na hAngaile

1411 Mórugh Midheach, the Son of Brian
F. H. errall, Lord of Caladh na hAngaile,
a man who was never censured, died.

1486 Giolla na Naomh, son of Donnell,
Son of Mórugh Midheach, Lord of Caladh
na hAngaile, died of old age.

1572 * * The Sons of the Earl next plun-
dered the district lying between the
River Lue and the Shannon, and also
the Headha, and pillaged every
person who was upon friendly terms with
the English, as far as the Gates of Athlone.
Afterwards keeping the Shannon on the
right hand they marched directly east-
wards to Miabh-Baghna-na-d-tuath,
crossed the Ferry of Angaile and
burned Athlone.

See Delvin at this year

14/5/22 (202vi)

207
42 Firlicin

1489 The plunder of Glucan Luaiscent
na Sioma, ^{way} made by the posterity
of Laoisach, the son of Rofs; and
a full retributive plunder was made
in revenge of that, in Firlicin, by
Muintir Ainle, on the posterity of
Laoisach. —

14/10/22/20()

60 Munis abishop, who is said to have been a Briton and a brother of Mel⁽¹⁾, is supposed to have founded the Church at Morgney in the County of Longford about the year 486.⁽²⁾ If had been brother to Mel, that date would answer well enough; but the kinship between them is quite too doubtful to serve as a clue in this matter, being merely founded on the stories concerning their relationship to Saint Patrick. There is, however, an argument, which notwithstanding its being blended with fables, merits some consideration, and helps to fix the time, at which Munis erected his Church.

It is this, that said Church existed before the birth of Kieran of Clonmacnoise, and is stated to have been erected 30 years prior to it. Now, Kieran was born as is usually supposed in the year 516. this computation brings us back directly to 486. of Munis

I find nothing else that can be depended upon, except that his festival was fixed to the 18th of December. Another Saint is usually joined with Munis, viz, Riach, and, were we to believe the fables about Saint Patrick's nephews, also a brother of his, and a son of Damerca, But Saint Riach belongs to the 6th Century, having ~~been~~ been contemporary with the holy bishop Sedus who died A.D. 589, and who had visited Riach in his monastery of Inis-bo-finde in Lough Ree.

- (1) Munis is reckoned among the pretended nephews of Saint Patrick by his sister Damerca.
- (2) We read in the Tripartite (L. 2. c. 2.) "S. Munis episcopus de Fergnuidhe in regione leuicene in boreali parte Midiae, ad ripam australem Fluminis Eithne (Inny)". Archdall has Fergney in westmeath, on the supposition

14/0/22/20(LVIII)

that the territory of Cinere did not extend beyond the western boundary of that County. But from Forgreney having been in that territory it appears that Cinere comprised some part of the adjoining County of Longford, in which is Forgreney, as it is called to this day, and in the County of Shrovet, thro which flows the River Inny: —

END

14 D 22/21

Broughton, Lieut.

Extract from a letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Lieut. Broughton, of the Royal Engineers, concerning a monument to Sir Nathaniel Fox, located near the 16th century church at Foxhall, Co. Longford.

[1837]

1p.

24 cm

RIA

Extract of a letter from Lt Broughton
Royal Engineers to Lieut Larcom R. Eng^s

"I was at Fox Hall yesterday & saw
the old Church of the Elizabethan age.
The monument to Sir Nath: Fox K^t, is a
recumbent figure full length in beautiful
preservation having only lost the tip of the
nose - one spur & the sword. (Knocked off in
the Cornwellian disturbances) One foot rests
on the globe the other against a skull - He is
represented resting his head on one arm
whilst the left is stretched down the side of the body
the hand coming where the sword was, in armour
date of his death 1634 & his father the founder of the
church. - Thinking you would like to hear of this I
bore you - some day when the Frost is over I will
send you a sketch". -

14/10/22/21

END

14 D 22/22

[Unknown]

Copy map of County Longford, as traced from an original compiled by the Down Survey.

[1837]

1p.

34 x 35 cm

Indicated are the baronial boundaries, parishes, towns, and churches within the county. Also identified are the rivers, mountains and islands of Longford.

RIA

14 D 22/22

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

END OF

14/D/22

START

OUTSIZE MAPS

Outsize maps

part of

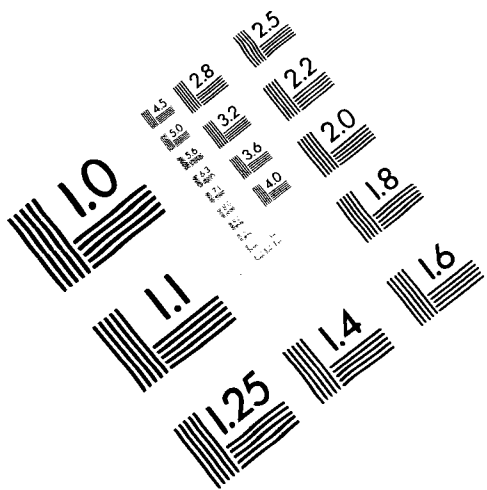
14 D 22

Longford

REDUCTION

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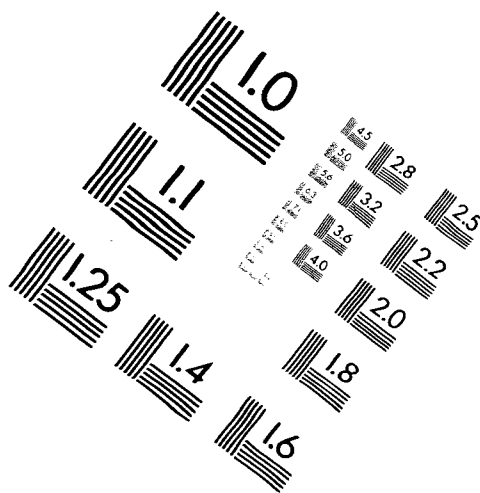
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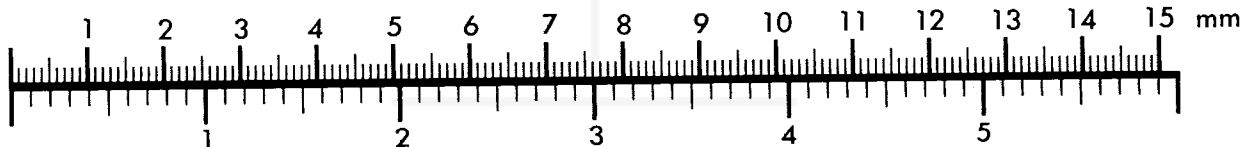
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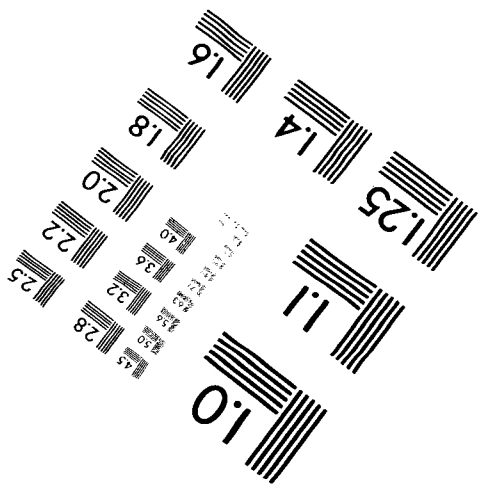
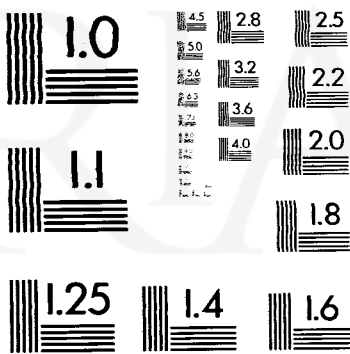
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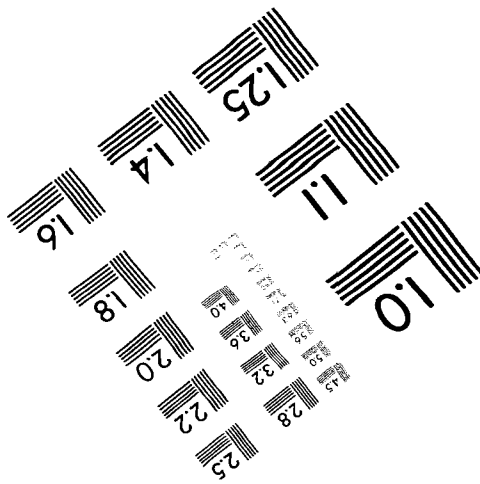


Inches



**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (QA-3)**

MANUFACTURED TO AIM STANDARDS
BY APPLIED IMAGE, INC.



Outsize map

14/D/22/22

34 x 35 cm

RIA



14/12/22/22

END