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annala rioghachta eireann.

ANNALS

OF

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

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

BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,

BARRISTER AT LAW.

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

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ANNALA RIOGHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CHRIOSD 1172.

Aoir Chriord mile ced reachtmogat adó.

Brighdéin ua cathain comarba Maedóig do écc.

Giollu aeda ua muidin (do muintir airid locha con) eprcop corcaighe do écc fear lan do nath dé eirride, tuir óige agur sgna a aimrire.

[a] *O'Kane*, O'Cathain.—This name is anglicised O'Cahan in old law documents, inquisitions, &c., but it is at present made O'Kane, or Kane, in the north of Ireland, and the form O'Kane is adopted throughout this translation. There were several families of the name in Ireland, of whom the most powerful and celebrated were seated in the baronies of Keenaght, Tirkeeran, and Coleraine, in the present county of Londonderry; but it would not appear that the ecclesiastic, whose death is here recorded, was of this sept.

[b] *Successor of Maidoc*, Maodhog, or Aedhan, now anglicised Mogue and Aidan, was the first Bishop of Ferns, and successor of Maodhog is used in these Annals to denote Bishop of Ferns. The word comarba signifies successor, either ecclesiastical or lay, but generally the former in these Annals. There were two other ecclesiastical establishments, the abbots of which were called Comharbas of Mogue, or Maidoc, viz. Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, and Drumlane, in the county of Cavan; but whenever the abbots of these places are referred to, the names of the monasteries are mentioned, as O'Farrelly, Comharba of St. Mogue, at Drumlane; O'Fergus, Comharba of St. Mogue, at Rossinver; but when the Bishop of Ferns is meant, he is simply called Comharba of St. Mogue, without the addition of the name of the place.

[c] *Giolla-Aedha*, i. e. servant of St. Aodh, or Aidus. The word Giolla occurs so frequently, as the first part of the names of men, that I shall explain it here, once for all, on the authority of Colgan. Giolla, especially among the ancients, signified a youth, but now generally a servant; and hence it happened that families who were devoted to certain saints, took care to call their sons after them, prefixing the word *Giolla*, intimating that they were to be the servants or devotees of those saints. Shortly after the introduction of Christianity, we meet many names of men formed by prefixing the word *Giolla* to the names of the celebrated saints of the first age of the Irish Church, as Giolla-Ailbhe, Giolla-Phatraig, Giolla-Chiarain, which mean servant of St. Ailbhe, servant of St. Patrick, servant of

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1172.

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

BRIGIDIAN O'KANE[a], successor of Maidoc[b], died.

Giolla Aedha[c] O'Muidhin (of the family of Errew of Lough Con[d]), Bishop of Cork, died. He was a man full of the grace[e] of God, the tower of the virginity and wisdom of his time.

St. Kieran. And it will be found that there were very few saints of celebrity, from whose names those of men were not formed by the prefixing of Giolla, as Giolla-Ailbhe, Giolla-Aodha, Giolla-Aodhain, Giolla-Breanainn, Giolla-Bhrighde, Giolla-Chaomain, Giolla-Chainnigh, Giolla-Dachaisse, Giolla-Chaoimhgin, Giolla-Chiarainn, Giolla-Dacholmain, Giolla-Choluim, Giolla-Chomain, Giolla-Chomghaill, Giolla-Domhangairt, Giolla-Finnein, Giolla-Fionnain, Giolla-Mochua, Giolla-Molaisse, Giolla-Moninne, Giolla-Phatruig, &c. &c.

This word was not only prefixed to the names of saints, but also to the name of God, Christ, the Trinity, the Virgin Mary; and some were named from saints in general, as well as from the angels in general, as Giolla-na-naomh, i. e. the servant of the saints; Giolla-na-naingeal, i. e. the servant of the angels; Giolla-De, the servant of God; and Giolla-an-Choimhdhe, i. e. the servant of the Lord; Giolla-na-Trionoide, the servant of the Trinity; Giolla-Chriost, the servant of Christ; Giolla-Iosa, the servant of Jesus; Giolla-Muire, the servant of Mary. These names were latinized by some writers in modern times, Marianus, Christianus, Patricianus, Brigidianus, &c. &c. But when an adjective, signifying a colour, or quality of the mind or body, is postfixed to Giolla, then it has its ancient signification, namely, a youth, a boy, or a man in his bloom, as Giolla-dubh, i. e. the black, or black-haired youth; Giolla-ruadh, i. e. the red-haired youth; Giolla-riabhach, the swarthy youth; Giolla-buidhe, the yellow youth; Giolla-odhar, Giolla-Maol, &c. &c.

The family name O'Muidhin is unknown to the Editor.

[d] *Of Errew of Lough Con*, Airiú Loca Con, now Errew on Lough Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. There was an ancient church here, dedicated to St. Tighernan.—See the year 1413. See also Genealogy, &c., of the Hy-Fiachrach, p. 239, note [i].

[e] *Grace of God*, ṗaṫh dé.—The word ṗaṫh, which is now used to denote prosperity or luck,

Tiocchſnaċ ua maoileóin comorba ciaráin cluana mic nóir do écc.

Tiocchſnan ua Ruairc tiocchſna brſifne agur Conmaicne agur fſr cumachta móir fri re fota do marbaḋ (.i. i tlachtga) la hugó de laci i fiull agur la domnall mac Annaḋa uí Ruairc dia ċenél fein boi imaille friu. Ro díċſnaḋ é leó. Ruccrat a cſnn agur a ċorp go doċraiḋ co hath cliaṫ. Ro toccbaḋ an cſnn uar doiur an dúine ina fcaṫ ḋeargcṫruaġ do ġaoiḋealaiḃ. Ro crochaḋ ḃéor an corp fria haṫ cliaṫ aṫuáiṫ agur a corra fuar.

maeliohain eps.

i. e. Mael-Johannis, Bishop.

The word maol, mael, or moel, like giolla, has two significations, namely, a chief, and a tonsured monk. It was anciently prefixed, like Giolla, to the names of saints, to form proper names of men, as Maol Colaim, Maol Seachnaill, which mean the servant or devotee of the saints Columb and Secundinus; but when an adjective is post-fixed to MAOL, it has its ancient signification, as Maoldubh, i. e. the black chief.

[g] *Kieran*, Ciarán.—This celebrated Irish saint died in the year 549. *Cluain mac nois*, or, as it is now anglicised, Clonmacnoise, was a famous monastery near the Shannon, in the barony of Garry Castle, and King's County. The name is sometimes written *Cluain muc Nois*, as if it meant the insulated meadow, or pasturage of Nos. The place was more anciently called Druim Tiprad.—See Annals of Inisfallen, at the year 547, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 956, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. pp. 52–59.

[h] *Tiernan O'Rourke, &c.*, Tiocchſnan ua Ruairc.—The name Tigſnan, or Tigearnan, is a diminutive of Tigearnach, and may be interpreted "Little Dominic." It has been anglicised Tiernan throughout this translation, as this is the form it has assumed in the surname Mac Tiernan, which is still common in the county of Roscommon. Dervorgilla, in Irish Deargbforgaill, the wife of this Tiernan, who is generally supposed to have been the immediate cause of the invasion of Ireland by the English, died in the monastery of Drogheda, in the year 1193, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. She was, therefore, born in the year 1108, and was in her sixty-fourth year at the death of Tiernan, and in her forty-fourth year when she eloped with Dermot, King of Leinster, in 1152, who was then in the sixty-second year of his age. Dermot was expelled in the seventieth year of his age.—See Dr. O'Conor's Prolegomena ad Annales, p. 146; and also O'Reilly's Essay on the Brehon Laws, where he vainly attempts to clear the character of Dervorgilla from the charge of having wilfully eloped from her husband. The family of O'Ruairc, now usually called in English O'Rourke, were anciently Kings of Connaught, but they were put down by the more

Tiernagh O'Malone[f], successor of Kieran[g] of Clonmacnoise, died.

Tiernan O'Rourke[h], Lord of Breifny and Conmaicne, a man of great power for a long time, was treacherously slain at Tlachtgha[i] by Hugo de Lacy and Donnell[k], the son of Annadh O'Rourke, one of his own tribe, who was along with them. He was beheaded by them, *and* they conveyed his head and body ignominiously to Dublin. The head was placed over the gate[l] of the fortress, as a spectacle of intense pity to the Irish, *and* the body was gibbeted, with the feet upwards, at the northern side of Dublin[m].

powerful family of the O'Conors, and then became chiefs of Breifny. It is stated in the Book of Fenagh, that this Tiernan acquired dominion over the entire region extending from sea to sea, that is, from the sea, at the borders of Ulster and Connaught, to Drogheda. The territories of Breifny and Conmaicne, which comprised Tiernan's principality, would embrace, according to this passage, the counties of Leitrim, Longford, and Cavan, but no part of the county of Meath or Louth.

[i] *Tlachtgha.*—Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland (vol. iv. p. 223), says, that Tiernan O'Ruairc was slain on a hill not far from Dublin, by Griffin, a nephew of Maurice Fitz Gerald. Tlachtgha, however, is not near Dublin, but was the name of a hill much celebrated in ancient Irish history for the druidic fires lighted there annually on the 1st of November, in times of paganism, and described as situated in that portion of Meath which originally belonged to Munster. It is the place now called the Hill of Ward, which lies in the immediate vicinity of Athboy in the county of Meath, as is evident from the fact, that in these annals and other authorities Athboy is often called Ath Buidhe Tlachtgha, or Athboy of Tlachtgha, to distinguish it from other places of the name Athboy in Ireland. This Hill of Ward is crowned with a magnificent ancient rath, consisting of three circumvallations, which, connected with the historical references to the locality, and the present local traditions, establishes its identity with the ancient Tlachtgha. The identity of Tlachtgha with the Hill of Ward was first proved by the Editor in a letter now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park. The situation of Tlachtgha has been already given by Mr. Hardiman in a note to the Statute of Kilkenny, p. 84, on the authority of a communication from the Editor.

[k] *Donnell*, in the original Domhnall, is still common among the Irish, as the proper name of a man, but always anglicised Daniel. The Editor, however, has used the form Donnell throughout this translation, because it is closer to the original Irish form, and is found in the older law documents, inquisitions, &c., and in the anglicised forms of names of places throughout Ireland, as well as in the family names, O'Donnell and Mac Donnell.

[l] *Over the gate*, uar dorar an duine.—This was the Danish fortress of Dublin, which occupied the greater part of the hill on which the present castle of Dublin stands.

[m] *The northern side of Dublin.*—The northern side of Dublin, at this time, was near the present Lower Castle-yard. At the arrival of Henry II. the whole extent of Dublin was, in length, from Corn Market to the Lower Castle-yard; and, in breadth, from the Liffey, then covering Essex-street, to Little Sheep-street, now Ship-street, where a part of the town wall is yet standing.

Domnall o Fearghail toiseach Conmaicne do marbadh la muinntir Sirr an.

Maol maire mac Murchadha toiseach muinntire birn do marbadh la hAedh mac Aenghusa agus la clainn Aedha do ui Eachach Uladh.

Diarmaid ua Caedhlaighi do ecc.

Maidm for cenél neogain ria fflaithbhertach ua maoldoraid agus ria ccenel cconaill. Do bertrad ár adbal forra tria naem miorbal de agus naem Patraicc agus naem Colaim cille ira cealla ro oircsed indrin.

Lán cuairt coicciD Connacht an chrannad feacht do tabairt la giollu macliacc comorba Patraicc agus Príomaid Erenn, co haromacha.

Mac Gillepscoir taoiseach clainne aeilabra Fiachra Monaigh do marbadh la donnchadh ua neochada ri Ulad i fiull. Na slána batar sorra .i. maithe Ulad do marbad Duindrelebe ind.

[a] *Chief of Conmaicne.*—That is, of South Conmaicne, or Anghaile, which in latter ages comprised the entire of the county of Longford.

[o] *Mulmurry Mac Murrough, Lord of Muintir Birn.*—The name Maolmaire or Maolmuire, signifies the servant of the Virgin Mary. The name is correctly latinized *Marianus*, by Colgan; but the Editor thinks Mulmurry a more approprlate anglicised form, as it is found in ancient law documents, inquisitions, &c. Mac Murrough has also been adopted throughout, as an anglicised form of Mac Murchadha. Muintir Birn, Muintir birn, was the ancient name of a territory in Tyrone, bordering upon the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan.

[p] *The Clann Aodha of Ui Eathach Uladh.*—Clann Aodha, i. e. the clan or race of Hugh, was the tribe name of the Magennises; and it also became the name of their territory; but they afterwards extended their power over all Ui Ethach Cobha, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down, and, as O'Dugan informs us, over all Ulidia. Ro gabsat Uladh uile, "They took all Ulidia."—*Topographical Poem.* This territory was called Ui Eathach Uladh, or Ui Eathach Cobha, i. e. descendants of Eochaidh Cobha, to distinguish it from Ui Eathach Mumhan, Ui Eathach Muaidhe, and other tribes and districts called Ui Eathach, in different parts of Ireland.

[q] *Dermot O'Kaelly.*—The Irish name Diarmaid is anglicised *Dermot* in the older law documents, inquisitions, &c., relating to Ireland, and in the family name Mac Dermot. It is now almost invariably rendered Jeremiah, but the Editor prefers the form Dermot, as it comes nearer the original Irish. This family, who now anglicise their name Kelly, were located in the south of ancient Ossory, and were chiefs of the territory of Ui Berchon, now Ibercon, lying along the River Barrow, in the county of Kilkenny. O'Heerin thus speaks of O'Caelluidhe, or O'Kaelly, in his topographical poem:

Ui Bearchon an bruit buide;
Ri na cruiche O' Caollaighe,
Clár na feadna ar trom do thil,
An fonn or Bearba braoin-ghil.

"Ui Bearchon of the yellow surface;
King of the district is O'Kaelly,
Plain of the tribe, who heavily return,
The land over the bright-watered Barrow."

Donnell O'Farrell, chief of Conmaicne[n], was slain by the people of the King of England.

Mulmurry Mac Murrough[o], Lord of Muintir Birn, was slain by Hugh Magennis and the Clann-Aodha of Ui Eathach Uladh[p].

Dermot O'Kaelly[q] died.

The Kinel Owen[r] were defeated by Flaherty O'Muldorry[s] and the Kinel Connell[t]. They [the Kinel Connell] made prodigious havoc of them, through the holy miracles of God, of St. Patrick, and St. Columbkille, whose churches they [the Kinel Owen] had plundered.

The complete visitation[u] of the province of Connaught was performed the fourth time by Giolla Mac Liag [Gelasius], successor of St. Patrick and Primate of Ireland, to Armagh.

Mac Giolla Epscoip[v], chief of Clann-Aeilabhra, legislator of Cath Monaigh[w], was treacherously slain by Donslevy O'Haughy, king of Ulidia[x]. The chiefs of Ulidia, who were as guarantees between them, put Donslevy to death for it [i. e. *for his crime*].

[r] *Kinel Owen*, Cenel n-eoɣain, i. e. the race of Eoghan, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. This Eoghan died in the year 465, and was buried at *Uisce Chaoin*, now Eskaheen, an old church in the barony of Inishowen, in the north-east of the county of Donegal. This tribe possessed the present counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, and originally the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, but these were, in later ages, ceded to the Kinel Conneil.

[s] *O'Muldorry*, O'Maolɗoraiɗ.—This name no longer exists in Tirconnell, but there are a few of the name in Dublin and in Westmeath, who anglicise it Muldarry.

[t] *Kinel Connell*, Cenel cconaill, i. e. the race of Conall or Connell, who died in the year 464, and who was the brother of Eoghan, or Owen, ancestor of the Kinel Owen. This tribe possessed, in later ages, the entire of the county of Tirconnell, now Donegal.

[u] *A visitation*, Cuairt.—A journey performed into particular districts by the bishop or abbot, to collect dues, or obtain donations for the erection or repairing of churches or monasteries.

[v] *Mac Giolla Epscoip*.—This name would be anglicised Mac Gillespick, and is the same which in Scotland is now Mac Gillespie.

[w] *Cath Monaigh*.—The territory of Cath Monaigh is somewhere in the present county of Down, but its extent or exact situation has not been discovered.

[x] *Ulidia*, Ulaɗ.—Uladh was the original name of the entire province of Ulster, until the fifth century, when it was dismembered by the Hy-Niall, and the name confined solely to the present counties of Down and Antrim, which, after the establishment of surnames, became the principality of O'h-Eochadha (now anglicised O'Haughy), and his correlatives. The founders of the principality of Oirghialla, or Oriel, in the fourth century, deprived the ancient Ultonians of that part of their kingdom which extended from Lough Neagh to the Boyne; and the sons of Niall of the Nine Hostages, in the

Creach fill la mac Andaid ui Ruairc, agus la Saxanachaib ar muintir na hAnnghaile, agus ar muintir megiollgan co rugrat bú, agus broid iomda. Sloighead leó doridiri co hArdachad Epscoip Mél gur ro aingsit an tír ar medón, agus do rocair leo domnall ua fearghail, taoiseach muintire hanghaile don chur sin.

Seanadh cléirech nErenn la coigeadh connacht laechaib cleirchib occ tuaim da ghuálann im Ruaidri ua concobair agus im Chadla uá ndubtaig Airdescop Tuáma agus tri teampaill do choisecradh leo.

AOIS CHRIOSD 1173.

Aoir chiorad mile, clxx, seachtmoghat, a trí.

Muirchadach ua cobthaigh escop doire, agus Ratha bot, mac oige, leacc loghmoir, gsm gloinide, Regla sholuirta, cirde tairrchtha na hsgna, craobh chuaraigh na canóine, iar ttiodnacal bid agus eadaigh do bochtaib agus do aidilgneachaib, iar noirdneadh Saccairt agus deochon agus aesa gacha graidh, iar natnuadhughadh eacclus niomda, iar ccoisrseaccadh tempall agus relgeadh, iar ndsnam iolar mainistreach agus secclér, agus gacha lubra ecclustacda iar mbuaid cradhaid, oilithri agus aithricche. Ro faoid a srsiorad do cum nimi i ndoirecclsi colaim cille i ndoire an 10. lá do febra.

fifth century, seized upon the northern and western parts of Ulster; so that the ancient inhabitants, viz. the Clanna-Rury and Dal-Fiatachs, were shut up within the bounds of the present counties of Down and Antrim; but their country, though circumscribed, still retained its ancient appellation. The writers of Irish history have therefore used the form Ulidia, to denote the circumscribed territory of the Clanna Rury, and Ultonia, to denote all Ulster.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part III. c. 78, p. 372; also Ussher's Primordia, pp. 816, 1048; O'Conor's Dissertations on the History of Ireland, 2nd edit. p. 176; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 28.

[y] *Annaly, or Anghaile*, was the tribe name of the O'Farrells, and it also became the name of their country, which comprised the entire of the present county of Longford. According to the genealogical Irish MSS., the O'Farrells derived this tribe name from Anghaile, the great grandfather of Fearghal; from whom they derived their surname in the tenth century.

[z] *Muintir Magilligan*, which is usually called Muintir Giollgain throughout these Annals, was the tribe name of the O'Quins of Annaly, who were seated in the barony of Ardagh, in the present county of Longford, as will be more distinctly shewn in a note under the year 1234.

[a] *Bishop Mel.*—Bishop Mel, who was one of the disciples of St. Patrick, is still the patron saint of the diocese of Ardagh, and the ruins of his original church are still to be seen in the village of Ardagh, in the county of Longford.

The son of Annadh O'Rourke and the English treacherously plundered the inhabitants of Annaly[y] and Muintir Magilligan[z], carrying off many cows and prisoners. They afterwards made another incursion into Ardagh of Bishop Mel[a], and ravaged the country generally, and slew Donnell O'Farrell, chief of Annaly, on that occasion.

A synod of the clergy and laity of Ireland was convened at Tuam, in the province of Connaught, by Roderic O'Conor and Kyley [Catholicus] O'Duffy, Archbishop of Tuam, and three churches were consecrated by them.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1173.

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

Murray O'Coffey[b], Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, a son of chastity, a precious stone, a transparent gem, a brilliant star, a treasury of wisdom, and a fruitful branch of the canon,—after having bestowed food and raiment upon the poor and the destitute, after having ordained priests and deacons, and men of every *ecclesiastical* rank, re-built many churches, consecrated many churches and burial-places, founded many monasteries and Regles's [i. e. abbey churches], and fulfilled every ecclesiastical duty; and after having gained the palm for piety, pilgrimage, and repentance, resigned his spirit to heaven in the Duibhregles[c] of Columbkille, in Derry, on the 10th day of February. A great miracle[d]

[b] *Murray O'Coffey*, Muirchadh ua Cobthaigh. The name Muireadhach, which is explained tighearna, a lord, by Michael O'Clery, though it would appear to be derived from muir, the sea, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man, but it is preserved in the surname Murray, and has been anglicised Murray throughout this translation. The family name O'Cobthaigh is anglicised Coffey in the northern half of Ireland, but sometimes barbarously, *Cowhig*, in the south. The Editor has adopted O'Coffey throughout this work.

[c] *Duibhregles*. — The Dubh-Regles was the name of the ancient abbey church founded by St. Columbkille at Derry; it was probably called *Dubh*, or black, in contradistinction from the new Templemore, or cathedral church, erected in 1164, by Flaherty O'Brollaghan. Concerning the situation of this old church, see *Trias Thaum.*, p. 398.

[d] *A great miracle, &c.*—This passage is thus rather loosely, but elegantly, translated by Colgan, in his Annals of Derry: "S. Muredachus O Dubhthaich" [*recte* O'Cobhthaigh], "Episcopus Dorensis et Robothensis, vir virginitatis, seu castitatis intactæ, lapis pretiosus, gemma vitrea, sydus præfulgidum, arca et custos Ecclesiæ sedulus, et conservator canonum Ecclesiæ; postquam multos pauperes, et egenos enutrierit; Præsbyteros, Diaconos, aliosque diuersorum ordinum, Deo consecrauerit; postquam diuersa monasteria et Ecclesias extruxerit, et consecrauerit; post palmam pœnitentiæ, peregrinationis, abstinentiæ

Do ponad miorbail mór ir in oidche atbat .i. an oidce dorcha do foillriugad o thá iarmeirge co muichdoil agus an dar leo an bá forrél do na comfocraibe do'n domun baoi ride for comlarad agus ionnamail caoire moire tened do eirgi ór an mbaile agus a tocht roirdsi. Ro eirigsed cach uile, uáir andar leó ro ba lá boí ann agus ro boi amlaid rin le muir anoir.

Conaing ua haéngusa clnn canánach rora cré do écc.

Ettriú ua miadachán, Epscop cluana do écc ina Seandataid iar ndeccbeathaid.

Cionaed ua Ronáin Epscop glinne da locha do écc.

Maoilioru mac an baird Epscop cluana fearta brénainn do écc.

Maolmochta ua maoilfeacnaill abb cluana mic nóir do écc.

Creac mór la haed mac aengusa agus la cloinn aeda. Ro airccsed

& reliqua religiosissimæ vitæ exercitia; ad Dominum migrauit in Ecclesia Dorensi, *Dubhrigles* nuncupata, die 10 Febr. Miraculum solemne patratum est ea nocte quâ decessit: nam à mediâ nocte vsque mane tota non solum ciuitas, sed et vicinia ingenti splendore, ad instar iubaris diurni, circumfusa resplenduit: et columna insuper ignea visa est ex ciuitate ascendere, et versus orientalem Austrum tendere. Quo prodigio excitati ciues tanti spectaculi testes vsque ad ortum solis, et venerabundi posteà præcones extitere.—*Quat. Mag.*"—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

The phrase craob cnuasaigh na canoine, which is translated "conservator canonum ecclesiæ" by Colgan, is more correctly rendered "the fruitful tree of the Canon" in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster.

The account of this miracle is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows: A. D. 1173. Do ponad dono mirbuil mor ir in aidce adbat .i. in adaig do foluscugad ota iarmeirgi co gairm in coiliġ 7 in doman uile for lasad 7 coer mor teined deirgi or in baile 7 a tocht roirder 7 eirgi do cach uile in dar leo fob é in laa, 7 ro boi amlaid fein re muir anoir. It is thus rendered in the old English translation: "A. D. 1173. There was a great miracle shewed in the night he died, viz. the night to brighten from the middest to Cockcrow, and all the world burning, and a great flame of fire rising out of the town, and went East and by South; and every body got upp thinking it was day, and was so untill the ayre was cleare."

Here it is to be remarked that neither this translator nor Colgan has rendered the phrase re muir anoir, which literally means *east of the sea*. In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is 7 ro boi amlaid rin co himeal in aeoir, "and it was thus to the borders of the sky." The meaning of re muir anoir is, that the inhabitants of the east coast of Ulster saw the sky illumined over the visible portions of Scotland on the east side of the sea. For the meaning of the preposition le, re, or fri, in such phrases as re muir anoir, see the Editor's Irish Grammar, p. 314, line 1, and p. 439, note [e], and Cormac's Glossary, *voce* Mog Eime, where fri muir anair is used to express "on the east side of the sea."

[e] *Conaing O'Hennessy*, Conaing ua haéngusa. —The name Conaing, which is explained ing,

was performed on the night of his death—namely, the dark night was illumined from midnight to day-break; and the people thought that the neighbouring parts of the world which were visible, were in one blaze of light; and the likeness of a large globe of fire arose over the town, and moved in a south-easterly direction; and all persons arose *from their beds*, imagining that it was daylight; and it was also thus on the east side of the sea.

Conaing O'Hennessy[e], head of the canons of Roscrea, died.

Ettru O'Meehan[f], Bishop of Cluain [Clonard], died at an advanced age, after *having spent* a good life.

Kenny O'Ronan[g], Bishop of Glendalough, died.

Maelisa Mac Ward[h], Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan[i], died.

Maelmochta O'Melaghlin[k], Abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

A great plunder was made by Hugh Magennis and the Clann-Aedha. They plundered the large third[l] of Armagh; but this man was killed in three months after this plundering of Armagh.

a king, in Cormac's Glossary, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man, but is preserved in the family name O'Conaing, under the anglicised form of *Gunning*. The family name Ua h-Œngusa, is now invariably anglicised Hennesy. This family was anciently seated in the territory of Clann Colgan, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, in the King's County, and adjoining the conspicuous hill of Croghan.

[f] *O'Meehan*, Ua Miadachan.—This name is still common in most parts of Ireland.

[g] *Kenny O'Ronan*, Cionaed Ua Ronáin.—The name Cionaed is anglicised Kineth by the Scotch; but Kenny by the Irish, in the family name Kenny. It is obsolete among the latter as the proper name of a man. O'Ronan is still common as a family name in many parts of Ireland, but the O' is never prefixed in the anglicised form, which is Ronayne, in the south of Ireland.

[h] *Maelisa Mac Ward*, Maoilisu Mac an Baird.—This family, who were hereditary poets to O'Kelly, were seated at Muine Chasain and Ballymacward, in the cantred of Sodhan, in Hy-Many.—See *O'Flaherty's Ogygia*, p. 327.

[i] *Clonfert*, a bishop's see in the south-east of the county of Galway.

[k] *Maelmochta O'Melaghlin*, Maelmochta ua maoilseachnaill.—The name Maolmochta signifies the servant or devoted of St. Mochta, or Mocteus, first abbot and patron saint of Louth. This family is generally called O'Maoilseachlainn, or O'Maoileachlainn, which was first correctly anglicised O'Melaghlin, but now incorrectly Mac Loughlin. They are named after their great progenitor, Maelseachlainn or Malachy the Second, Monarch of Ireland, who was dethroned by Brian Borumha, and who died in 1022. The name Mael-Seachnaill signifies servant of St. Seachnall, or Secundinus, the patron of Dunshaughlin in Meath, and the tutelary saint of this family.

[l] *Large third*, trian mór.—Colgan, in the Annals of Armagh (Trias. Thaum. p. 300), thus speaks of the ancient divisions of that city:

"1112. *Arx Ardmachana cum templis, duæ*

trian mór arda maca. Ro marbad dan an fear ísin i cionn trí mís iarr an orccain sin arda macha.

Domnall brisgach ua maoileclainn Rí Mide do marbad la mac a athar féin la hart ua maoileclainn agus la muintir Laegacáin i nourmaigh colaim cille.

Giollu macliacc mac Ruaidri comarba Patraicc Príomaid Arda maca agus Erenn uile mac oige lán do gloine croide fri dia agus fri daoinib do ecc go fechtnach iar sluaghadh toccaide, 27, marta dia cedaoin iar ccairce ir in fectmad bliadain ochtmogat a aoisi. agus baoi side re bliadna déce i nabbaine coluim cille i nDoire ria ccomarbus Patraicc.

AOIS CRIOSD 1174.

Aoir chiord mile, ced, seachtmogatt, ceathair.

Maoilíora ua connachtáin escop sil Muireadaig do écc.

Maolpatraicc ua banáin, Escop Condere 7 dal araide fri airmidneach lán do naimhe, do chrinna 7 do gloine croide do écc co seachtnach ind hí colaim cille iar Seandataid toghaide.

Giollu mochaidbeo abb mainistreach Sitaig 7 Póil i narthmaca, Mod threabar tairisi don coimdead do écc an 31. do Mháirta Sechtmogat bliadain a aeis.

Flann (.i. Florent) ua Gormáin airdfhir lecchinn arda maca, 7 Erenn uile, Saoi, eargna eolach ir in eaccna diadha 7 domanda, iar mbeit bliadain

plateæ in Trian Massain, et tertiani Trian-mor incendio deuastantur."

" Ex hoc loco & aliis dictis suprà ad annum 1092, colligimus ciuitatem Ardmachanam in quatuor olim partes fuisse diuisam. Prima *Rath-Ardmacha*, i. Arx Ardmachana, dicebatur: Secunda *Trian-mor*, id est tertia portio maior: Tertia *Trian Massan*, id est tertia portio Massan. Quarta, *Trian saxon*, id est, tertia portio Saxonum, appellata: quod nomen videtur, adepta ex eo, quod vel mercatores vel (quod verosimiliùs est) studiosi Anglosaxones illi inhabitauerint. Nam Monachi et studiosi Anglisaxones abstractioris vitæ, disciplinæ et bonarum litterarum gratia in magno numero olim Hiberniam frequentare solebant."—See also *Stuart's History of Armagh.*

[m] *Sil-Murray*, Siol Muireadhaigh, i. e. the progeny, race, or descendants of Muireadhach Muilleathan, king of Connaught, who died in the year 701. The principal families among them were O'Conor Don, O'Conor Roe, O'Finaghty of Clanconway, O'Flanagan of Clancahill, and Mageraghty. The *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, places the following fourteen parishes in the deanery of Silmury, which was coexten-

Donnell Breaghach [the Bregian] O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, was slain by the son of his own father [step-brother], Art O'Melaghlin, and by Muintir Laeghachain, at Durrow of Columbkille.

Gilla Mac Liag [Gelasius], the son of Rory, the successor of St. Patrick, and Primate of Armagh, and of all Ireland, a son of chastity, filled with purity of heart towards God and man, died in righteousness, at a venerable old age, on the 27th of March, being the Wednesday after Easter, and in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He had been sixteen years in the abbacy of St. Columbkille, at Derry, before he became successor of St. Patrick.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1174.

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

Maelisa O'Connaghtan, Bishop of Sil-Murray[m] [Elphin], died.

Maelpatrick O'Banan[n], Bishop of Connor and Dalaradia[o], a venerable man, full of sanctity, meekness, and purity of heart, died in righteousness, in Hy-Columbkille, at a venerable old age.

Gilla Mochaibeo, Abbot of the monastery of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh, a diligent and faithful servant of the Lord, died on the 31st day of March, in the seventieth year of his age.

Flann [i. e. Florentius] O'Gorman, chief Lecturer of Armagh, and of all Ireland, a learned sage, and versed in sacred and profane philosophy, after

sive with the territory: Elphin, Kilmacumshy, Shankill, Ballinakill, Kilcorkey, Baslick, Kilkivgan (Kilkeevin), Ballintober, Kilcooley, Killukin (now Killuckin), Ogulla, Roscommon, Fuerty, Drumtemple.

This, however, is not a complete list of all the parishes in Silmurry, for the parishes belonging to monasteries, and those of which the tithes belonged to laymen, are omitted. The list, however, as far as it goes, is very useful to the topographer, as it proves where Moylurg and Silmurry meet. The parishes of Shankill, Killmacumshy, and Kilcorkey, were in Sil-Murry, while Kilcolagh, and all the parishes lying to the north between it and the River Boyle were in Moylurg.—See *Moylurg*.

[n] *O'Banan*, O ḃanain.—There were several distinct families of this name in Ireland. It is now anglicised Bannan and Banon, but incorrectly Banim by the late celebrated novel writer in Kilkenny.

[o] *Bishop of Connor and Dalaradia*, i. e. Bishop of Connor and Down. Dalaradia, according to the Book of Lecan, extended from Newry to Slieve Mis (now Slemmish, in the present county of Antrim), and from the sea to Linn Duachaill, now Magheralin, in the west of the present county of Down.

ar fichit i ffrancaib 7 i Saxaib acc focchlaim, 7 fiche bliadan ele ag friochnam 7 ag follamnacchad Scol Erenn, atbat co foinmeac ir in cstaóin ria ccairg iarr an Seactmogad bliadan a aoiri.

Muirgis ua dubtaig abb mainistrech átha dá laarcc for búill do écc.

Ruaidri ua cearbaill tigearna Ele do marbad ar lár innri clothann.

Congalach ua Coinfiacla tigearna tsteba do ecc.

Maolruanaid ua ciarda tigearna cairpri do marbad i mebail la Gallaib átha cliat, .i. la mac turnin, 7 la mac Aeda ui feargail, 7 la ceallach ua fiondalláin tigearna delbna moire.

Fairce iartair mide do cur le catair cluana mic nóis do réir cleirech Erenn.

Sluaiccead lar in iarla dindrad Muman. Sluaiccead ele la Ruaidri dia himdergail forro. Ot cualattar na goill Ruaidri do tocht ir in mumain in airsi catha friu, ro tocuirriot goill átha cliat dia raigid 7 ni

[p] *Died happily*, atbat co foinmeac.—Colgan renders this phrase "pie in Domino obdormivit," in his Annals of Armagh. In the Annals of Ulster the phrase is atbat co sitamail, i. e. "died peaceably." The whole passage is thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1174. Flan O'Gorman, Archlector of Ardmagh and Ireland all, a skillfull notorious man in divine knowledge, and also Mundane, after being 21 yeares in France and England learning, and 20 yeares keeping scoole in Ireland, he died peaceably the 13 Kal. of April, on Wednesday before Easter, in the 70th yeare of his age."

[q] *Maurice O'Duffy*, Muirgear ua Dubtaig.—The name Muirgear, which seems different from Muirir, is anglicised Maurice throughout this translation.

[r] *Ath da laarg* (i. e. ath da gabul, *vadum duarum furcarum*, vide *Trias Thaum.*, p. 173, n. 23), now the abbey of Boyle. There was an ancient Irish monastery or church here before the erection of the great Cistercian one by Maurice O'Duffy; as we learn from the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, that the holy bishop Mac Cainne was venerated here on the 1st day of December: "Decembr 1. The holy bishop Mac Cainne of *Ath-da-larg*."

We learn from the Annals of Boyle and Ware, that in the middle of the 12th century, the abbey of Mellifont, in Louth, sent out a swarm of monks who had settled in several localities before they procured a permanent establishment on the banks of the River Boyle. In August, 1148, they settled at Grellechdinach, where Peter O'Mordha became their first abbot. He was afterwards promoted to the see of Clonfert, and was succeeded in the abbacy by Hugh O'Maccain, who removed the convent to Drumconaind. He was succeeded by Maurice O'Duffy, who remained there nearly three years, when he removed to Bunfinny, now Buninna, near Tonrego, in the county of Sligo, and after having resided there for two years and six months, at length fixed his family at Boyle (opposite the ford of Ath da laarcc), in the year 1161, where this abbey was founded as a daughter of Mellifont, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.—See Annals of Boyle, at this year.

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ro hairiread leo go rangattar go dúrlar. Tanaic domnall ua briain, 7 dál ccair, 7 cat iartain connacht, 7 morcat ṡíl Muireadaig cenmota dirim dṡḡṙluaig ro fhaccbad lar an riġ Ruaidri. Ro riġead cat croda eter gallaib, 7 gaoidelaib an du rin, go ro rraoinead fo deoid tre nsrt iommbualta for na gallaib, 7 ro marbad recht ccéd déce do gallaib ir in cat rin, co nach tearna acht tioruairri bscc beo ar in cat rin do

[x] *Thurles*, in Irish Dúrlar, a name signifying "strong fort," now a small but well-known town in the county of Tipperary. In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, it is called Durlus Ui Fogarta, i. e. O'Fogarty's Durlus, from its situation in the territory of Elyogarty.

[y] *Dint of fighting*, neart iommbualta.—From this phrase it would appear that both parties fought with stubbornness and bravery. This entry has been abstracted by the Four Masters from the continuation of the Annals of Tighernach. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, the detachment sent from Dublin were slaughtered in Ossory by the Irish, who attacked them early in the morning, while sleeping in their camp. Giraldus also informs us that this party consisted of Ostmen, or Dano-Irish soldiers, and that the number cut off was four hundred, besides four knights by whom they were commanded. Giraldus devotes the third chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata* to the description of this event; and as he is so directly opposed to the Irish annalists, and has been followed by Cox, Leland, and others, it is but fair to lay his words before the reader:

"*Interfectio Dublinensium apud Ossyriam.* His ita completis, familiaque tam maris quam terræ successibus egregie refecta: dum Reymundus ob patris, quem audierat, obitum, nobilis videl. viri Guilielmi Giraldidæ, remenso pelago, in Cambriam recessisset: Herueius iterum se constabularium gerens: vt absente Reymundo aliquid agere videretur: Comitem cum familia Cassiliam duxit. Dublinensium autem exercitus in eorum interim auxilium ex edicto veniens, cum apud Ossyriam forte pernoctaret: ecce Limiricensium Princeps Duuenaldus vir sua in gente non improuidus, ipsorum aduentus exploratione certissima præscius, summo diluculo cum manu armata irruens in incautos, 4. milites qui aliis præerant & 400. Ostmannorum viros simul interemit. His autem auditis, Comite Guaterfordiam cum confusione reuerso, casus istius occasione, totus Hiberniæ populus in Anglos vnanimiter insurgunt: ita vt Comes tanquam obsessus, Guaterfordiensi nusquam ab urbe discederet. Rothericus vero Connactiensis Synnenensis fluuii fluenta transcurrens in manu valida Mediam inuasit. Cunctaque eiusdem castra vacua vsque ad ipsos Dubliniæ fines igne combusta, soloque confracta redegit."

Hanmer states, upon what authority the Editor has never been able to discover, that one of the four knights who commanded these Ostmen soldiers was an Irishman, by name O'Grame. As the English and Irish accounts of this event in Irish history differ so much, the Editor thinks it necessary to give here, for the use of the future Irish historian, the various notices of it in the older Irish annals. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is noticed in the following brief manner:

A. D. 1174. Cath Durlus la Domnall hua mbriain 7 la conćobur maenmaige for muintir mic naperiri .i. rig raxan.

"A. D. 1174. The battle of Thurles by Donnell O'Brien, and by Conor Moinmoy, against

solicited to their assistance the Galls [Ostmen] of Dublin; and these made no delay till they came to Thurles[x]. Thither came Donnell O'Brien and the Dalcassians, the battalion of West Connaught, the great battalion of the Sil-Murray, besides numerous other good troops left there by the King, Roderic. A brave battle was fought between the English and Irish at this place, in which the English were finally defeated by dint of fighting[y]. Seventeen hundred of the

[x] the people of Fitz-Empress, i. e. the king of England."

In the Annals of Boyle, a compilation of the thirteenth century, it is entered thus:

"A. D. 1174. *Bellum Durlas comissum est cum Anglicis et Dubliniensibus a Domnallo Rege Mumunie et Concobaro Maenmaigi cum suis, in quo Anglici defecerunt ad mortem, et Dublinienses perierunt.*"

In the older Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson, 503), the number slain is said to be about seven hundred, not seventeen hundred, as the Continuator of Tighernach, and from him the Four Masters have it. The entry is as follows:

A. D. 1174. Sluaġeo la Ġallaib ġlara ġo tancatar in h-Eli, co ro tinolratar Domnall ua Briain 7 Tuadmumain ġo Durlar ui Focarta, co ro cuired cath etarru, co romaid ar Ġallaib ġlara in cath, in quo dcc. uel paulo plur ceciderunt. Conrtarla Puipt laiġi cum ducentis aliis cecidepunt la ġallaib i nduni fein.

"A. D. 1174. An army was marched by the green Galls till they came into Ely; and Donnell O'Brien and the men of Thomond flocked to Thurles, and a battle was fought between them, and the green Galls were defeated in the battle, *in quo dcc. vel paulo plus ceciderunt.* The Constable of Waterford, with two hundred others, were slain by the Galls of their own fortress."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen also, the number slain is stated to be seven hundred. The literal translation of the passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1174. A great army was led by the Earl of Strigule to plunder Munster; and he sent messengers to Dublin, desiring all the Galls left there to join him; and a battalion of knights, officers, and soldiers well armed came to him, and they all marched to Durlus-O'Fogarty. But Donell More O'Brien there defeated the Earl and the knights, and slew four of the knights, and seven hundred of their men. When that news came to the hearing of the people of Waterford, they killed the two hundred who were guarding the town. Then the Earl went on an island near the town [the Little Island], and remained there for a month, and then went back again to Dublin."

The reader is also referred to Ware's Annals, cap. 6, regnant. Hen. II., to *Cambrensis Eversus*, p. 89, Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. b. 1, p. 99, and the Abbé Mac-Geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. ii. p. 9, where the Abbé writes: "L'armée étant restée sans chef par la retraite de Reymond, Strongbow en donna le commandement à Hervey. Ce Capitaine voulant tenter fortune, & faire des incursions du côté de Limerick, assembla les troupes de Waterford & de Dublin, & marcha du côté de Cashil; mais ayant été rencontré à Durlas Hy-Ogarta, aujourd'hui Thurles, dans le pays d'Ormond, par Roderick O'Connor le Monarque, son armée fut entiérement défaite, & dix-sept cens Anglois resterent sur le champ de bataille. Wareus donne la gloire de cette action à Donald O'Brien

gallaib imon iarla. Taeo riḋe fo méla dia`tig go portlairge. Soair ua briain dia tig iar ccorccur.

Maelsechlainn ó donnagán tigearna arad do marḃaḋ la hua ccona[ing].

AOIS CRIOSD 1175.

Aoir Criord mile, cett, seachtmogatt, a cúig.

An tespoc ua briain, espoc cille dara do écc.

Maoliosa mac an cleirig cuirr espcop ulaḋ, do écc.

Giolla domnaill mac carmuic espcop ulaḋ do écc.

Flaithbertach ua brolcain comorba colaim cille tuir eccna 7 enig, fear dia ttuccatar cleirig Eirenn caṫaoir espcoir ar a ṡeaḃur 7 ar a eaccna 7 dia ttarrcur comorbur iae, do ecc co seachtnach iar ttreablaiḋ togaiḋe i ndoiḃrecclér colaim cille, 7 giollu macliacc ua branáin do oirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ ir in abboame.

Maidm for cenel nEnda ria neachmarcach ua ccathain, 7 ria niall ua ngairmleaḋaig 7 ár mór do cor forra.

Magnus ua maoilseachlainn ticcherna airtir midi do crochaḋ la gallaib iar bfeallaḋ fair in áṫ truim.

Roi de Limerick, & diminue beaucoup la perte des Anglois. Cet échec causa tant de chagrin au Comte Strongbow, qu'il s'enferma pour quelque tems à Waterford sans voir personne."

Mr. Moore, however, without making any allusion to the Irish accounts of this event, gives full credence to Giraldus's story, and thus manufactures it for the use of posterity: "A reinforcement from the garrison of Dublin, which the Earl had ordered to join him at Cashel, having rested for a night at Ossory on their march, were surprised sleeping in their quarters by a strong party under Donald O'Brian, and the greater number of them put almost unresistingly to the sword."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 273. He does not even inform us that the soldiers thus massacred were Ostmen, though Giraldus, and even Sir Richard Cox, distinctly state that they were. Cox says (*Hibernia Anglicana*), p. 27, without, however, quoting any authority, that this massacre was perpetrated by Donald [Fitzpatrick], prince of Ossory, but he observes, that the soldiers cut off were of that sort of the citizens of Dublin called *Easterlings*.

[z] *Waterford*, in Irish, Port láirge, which is the name of the city of Waterford at the present day in Irish. Both names seem to be of Danish origin, and the latter is most probably derived from a Danish chieftain, Lairge, who is mentioned in these Annals at the year 951.

[a] *Ara.*—The territory of O'Donnagan, and afterwards of a powerful branch of the O'Briens, the chief of whom was styled Mac-I-Brien-Ara, is now called Ara, and sometimes Duharra, and is a half barony in the county of Tipperary bor-

English were slain in this battle, and only a few of them survived with the Earl, who proceeded in sorrow to his house at Waterford[z]. O'Brien returned home in triumph.

Melaghlin O'Donnagan, Lord of Ara[a], was slain by O'Cona[ing[b]].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1175.

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

O'Brien, Bishop of Kildare, died.

Maelisa Mac an Chlerigh Cuirr, Bishop of Ulidia (Down), died.

Giolla Donnell Mac Cormac, Bishop of Ulidia, died.

Flaherty O'Brollaghan, successor of St. Columbkille, a tower of wisdom and hospitality, a man to whom, on account of his goodness and wisdom, the clergy of Ireland had presented a bishop's chair, and to whom the presidency of Hy [Iona] had been offered, died in righteousness, after exemplary sickness, in the Duibhregles of Columbkille; and Gilla Mac Liag O'Branan was appointed in his place in the abbacy[c].

The Kinel-Enda[d] were defeated, and a great slaughter made of them by Eachmarcach O'Kane[e], and Niall O'Gormly.

Manus O' Melaghlin, Lord of East Meath, was hanged by the English, after they had acted treacherously towards him at Trim.

dering on the River Shannon.

[b] *O'Conaing.*—The last syllable of this name is effaced in the original, but it is here restored from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen. O'Conaing resided at Caislean Ui Chonaing, now corruptly called Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick. See note i, under the year 1175.

[c] Feaċtnach is used in the *Leabhar Breac* to translate the Latin *pius*, and nemfechtnaċ, *impius*. O'Clery explains it by the modern word firéntа, i. e. just, upright.

[d] *Kinel-Enda*, Cinel Enda, otherwise called Tir-Enda, was a territory comprising thirty quarters of land in the present county of Donegal, lying south of Inishowen, between the arms of Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, that is, between Lifford and Letterkenny. The Kinel-Enda were descended from Enda, the youngest son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland.

[e] *Eachmarcach O'Kane*, Eaċmarcaċ Ua Cáin.—The name Eaċmarcaċ, which signifies horse-rider, *eques*, is anglicised Eghmarkagh in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. The surname Ua Caċain, is anglicised O'Cahan throughout the same work, and in most Anglo-Irish records previous to the year 1700; but the form O'Kane is now so well established in the north of Ireland, that the Editor has thought it the best to adopt in this translation. —See p. 2, note [a].

Domhnall caemhánach mac Diarmada Ri Laighin do marbad la hua Foirtcern 7 la hua nualláin i Fhfioll.

Mac Domhnaill mic donnchadha ticchfhna orfraighi do mharbadh i meabail la domhnall ua mbriáin.

Taohg mac fhfighail uí Rúairc do mharbadh.

Diarmaid mac taidhg ui briain 7 Maelgamain mac toirdhealbaigh ui briain do dallad (.i. ina tigh budéin i ccairlén uí conaing) la domhnall ua mbriain 7 diarmaid do écc iartain. Agus mac an leitheirrcc ui choncobhair .i. Mac ui Concobair corcmodhruadh do marbadh beor la domhnall ir in ló cedna.

[f] *Donnell Kavanagh*, Domhnall Caomhanach.—He was the illegitimate son of Dermot, King of Leinster, and the ancestor of the most distinguished branches of the family of Mac Murrough, now Kavanagh. He was called Caomhanach from having been fostered at Cill Chaomhain, now Kilcavan, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford. Dermot Mac Murrough's only legitimate son, Conor, was put to death by Roderic O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, to whom he had been given as a hostage by Dermot.—*Hib. Expug.*, lib. i. cc. 10, 17. This Donnell, though illegitimate, became the most powerful of the Mac Murroughs, and attempted to become king of Leinster, but his sister Eva, the wife of the Earl Strongbow, having proved his illegitimacy, he never was able to attain to that dignity.—See *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 3, where Giraldus writes: "Murchardides autem audito eorum aduentu cum viris quasi quingentis (præmisso tamen Duuenaldo naturali eiusdem filio, et quanquam non legitimo, in sua tamen gente præualido) ad eos statim ouanter accessit." See also Pedigree of the Kavanaghs in the Carew Collection of MSS. in the Lambeth Library, No. 635, in which it is stated that Eva, the wife of the Earl Strongbow, to whom Dermot had bequeathed the kingdom of Leinster, proved in England and Ireland that this Donnell, and his brother Eochy, or Enna Kinsellagh, were both illegitimate.

[g] *O'Foirthcern.*—This name is probably that now made O'Fuarcáin; anglicised Forehan, or Foran.

[h] *O'Nolan*, O'Nuallain.—He was chief of the barony of Fotharta Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow. O'Flaherty informs us (Ogygia, Part iii. c. 65), that the last O'Nuallan who had hereditary possessions here, died not long before his own time. The family are, however, still respectable in the territory.

[i] *The son of Donnell, son of Donough.*—He was Gillapatrick, son of Donnell, son of Donough, who was son of the Gillapatrick, from whom the family of Mac Gillapatrick, now Fitzpatrick, derived their name and origin.

[j] *Ossory.*—The ancient Ossory was a very large territory, extending, in the time of Aengus Oisreithe, in the third century, from the River Barrow to the River Suir, and from the Slieve Bloom mountains to the meeting of the Three Waters; but at the period of the introduction of Christianity it comprised no part of Munster, for it is referred to in all the lives of the primitive Irish saints as forming the south-western portion of Leinster, in fact, what the present diocese of Ossory is. See Life of St. Patrick, quoted

Donnell Kavanagh[f], the son of Dermot, King of Leinster, was treacherously slain by O'Foirtchern[g] and O'Nolan[h].

The son of Donnell, son of Donough[i], Lord of Ossory[j], was treacherously slain by Donnell O'Brien.

Teige[k], the son of Farrell O'Rourke, was killed.

Dermot, the son of Teige O'Brien, and Mahon[l], the son of Turlough[m] O'Brien, were deprived of sight in their own house at Castleconning[n], by Donnell O'Brien; and Dermot died *soon* after; and Mac an Leithdheirg O'Conor, (*i. e.* the son of O'Conor Corcomroe[o]), was also slain by Donnell on the same day.

by Ussher in his Primordia, p. 855, where Ossargy is described as "occidentalis Laginensium plaga." Also the life of St. Cronan, published by Fleming, where we read: "Mater vero ejus Sochla, id est, Larga, vocabatur quæ erat de occidentali Laginiensium plaga, id est Osraigi oriunda." O'Dugan, in his topographical poem, and Keating, in his History of Ireland, reign of Aodh Mac Ainmire, describe Ossory as extending from Slieve Bloom to the sea. In the latter centuries Ossory has been understood as comprising the country of the Fitzpatricks, or the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's county; but its ancient extent is preserved in the diocese.

[k] *Teige*, Tadhg.—This name, which signifies *a poet*, and which was used in the last century as an opprobrious name for a vulgar Irishman, like Paddy in the present century, is now anglicised Timothy and Thady, and sometimes latinised *Thaddæus* and even *Theophilus*.

[l] *Mahon*, Mathghamhain, said by Spenser to signify *a bear*, is now anglicised Matthew, as the proper name of a man; but the Editor prefers the form Mahon, as it is used in the Irish Inquisitions and law documents, and also in names of places, and in the family name Mac Mahon.

[m] *Turlough*, Toirdhealbhach, now generally anglicised Terence; but the Editor has used the form Turlough throughout this translation, it being that most commonly found in old law documents, inquisitions, and most Anglo-Irish records.

[n] *Castleconning*, Caislen ui Chonaing, i. e. O'Conaing's, or Gunning's Castle, now corruptly anglicised Castleconnell. O'Conaing was Lord of Aos Greine, the situation of which is thus described in O'Brien's Dictionary:

"Aos-Greine, the small county of Limerick, from the hill called Knockgreine to Limerick, the ancient patrimony of the O'Conuings, whose principal castle, near Limerick, was called *Caislean O'Conaing*, or Castle Connell; Aos-trimaighe from Owny to Limerick." Castleconnell is now a village situated about six miles to the east of Limerick.

[o] *Corcomroe*, Corcmodhruadh.—The barony of Corcumroe, in the west of the county of Clare, preserves the name of this territory, but the territory was unquestionably more extensive than the barony, and comprised not only this barony but also the entire of the barony of Burrin, in the east of which the abbey of Corcumroe is situated. According to the Irish genealogical books, this territory derived its name from Corc Modhruadh, the great grandson of Rury Mor, monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3845, and the ancestor of the families of O'Loughlin Burrin, and O'Conor Corcumroe, the ancient proprietors of these two baronies.

Sluaicchſiḋ la Ruaiḋri ua cconcoḃair la Riġ Eṙeann i mumain, Ro ionnarb ḋomnall ua mbṙiain a tuaḋmumain ⁊ ṙo ṁill an tír go mor ḋon chur ṙin.

Conċoḃor mac Concoille abb Recléṙa Poil, ⁊ Pſoair, ⁊ comorba Patṙaicc iartṫain do écc hi Roimh iar ndol do accallaiṁ coṁorba Pſtṫair.

Giolla coluim ua maolmuaiḋ, ticcſina fſi cceall do marḃaḋ la Ruaiḋri mac concoḃair méġ cochláin tre meaḃail.

AOIS CRIOSD 1176.

Aoir Criord, mile, céd, ṙeaċtmoġad, aré.

Faḃar, ⁊ Ceanannur do ḟarugaḋ do ġallaiḃ ⁊ do uiḃ briuin.
Luġhmaġ do ḟarugaḋ do Saxaiḃ.
Niall mac ṁéc lochlainn do ṁarḃaḋ la muinntir ḃranáin (.i. dál mbuinne).

[p] *Mac Concoille.*—This name is now obsolete, or translated Cox, or Woods.

[q] *O'Molloy*, Ua Maolmuaiḋ.—This family descends from Maolmuaiḋ, a name signifying noble or venerable chieftain [muaḋ i. uaral no airmiḋin, *Cor. Glos.*], who was lord of the territory of Feara Ceall, and was slain in the year 1019. He was descended from Fiacha, the third son of King Niall of the Nine Hostages. The name of this territory is still preserved in that of the small barony of Fircal, in the south-west of the King's County; but we have the most satisfactory evidence to prove that it originally comprised the baronies of Fircal, Ballycowan, and Ballyboy, in the same county. The name Ua Maolmuaiḋ, was originally anglicised O'Mulmoy, but it is now invariably written without the second *m*.

[r] *Mac Coghlan.*—See note on Dealbhna Eathra, at the year 1178.

[s] *Fore*, ḟaḃar, or ḟoḃar.—Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 966) states that Fore is called by the Irish *Baille Leabhair*, the town of books; and he has been followed by Archdall, O'Conor, Lanigan, and all other writers on Irish topography; nor was this etymology questioned till the locality was examined, in 1837, for the Ordnance Survey, by the Editor, who found that this is one of those inadvertent errors into which Ussher has fallen from his want of intimate acquaintance with the Irish language. The Irish name, as now pronounced in Westmeath, is baile ḟoḃair, which means the town of *Fore*, and not the town of *Books;* and Ussher was led into this error by the similarity of the pronunciation of both combinations, for baile ḟoḃair and bail' leaḃair are not very dissimilar to the ear. According to the life of St. Fechin, who founded a monastery here in the seventh century, this place was originally called Gleann Fobhar; and it is probable that the term *Fobhar* was originally applied to the remarkable springs which flow from the hill into the mill-pond at the village of Fore, for the word ḟoḃar, or ḟoḟar, is explained in an old Irish glossary, called

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Inġin Ruaiḋri ui concoḃair (.i. ri Eḟeann), bean ḟlaiṫḃṙtaiġ ui maoiloḋoraiḋ do ṁarḃaḋ la macaiḃ ui ċairelláin.

Ḃeanmiḋe inġin donnchaḋa uí ċṙḃaill, bean Chonṁaiġe ui ḟlainn, baintiġchṙna ua tuirtre 7 ḟṙ lí do écc.

Cúmaiġe ua ḟlainn tigchṙna ua tuirtre, ḟṙ lí, 7 dal araiḋe do ṁarḃaḋ la coinmiḋe la a ḃṙaṫair féin 7 la ḟṙaiḃ lí.

Saxain do ionnarḃaḋ do doṁnall ua ḃriain a luimneaċ tria forḃairi do dṙaṁ ḋó forra.

Cairdiall gall gá ḋṙaṁ i ccṙannur.

An tiarla Saxanach (.i. Riocard) do écc in áṫ cliaṫ do bainne aillri ro gaḃ ar a ċoir do miorḃailiḃ briccheḋe ċolaim ċille 7 na naoṁ arḋṙa ira ceallu ro milleaḋ lairr. Aṫ connairc riuṁ féirin briġiṫ andarlair ag a ṁarḃaḋ.

Boyne.—This tribe was seated near Lough Neagh, in the present county of Antrim; and their territory was nearly coextensive with the district of Killultagh, which was a part of the county of Down in the year 1662, though now in the county of Antrim. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1176, this tribe of Dal-Buinne was seated in the territory of Moylinny, which extended from Lough Neagh to near Carrickfergus. For the descent of the Dal Buinne, the reader is referred to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46. For a list of the parish churches and chapels in this territory about the year 1291, see Pope Nicholas's Taxation of the Dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore, edited by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

[x] *Benmee*, ḃeanmiḋe, denotes *woman or lady of Meath.* It was very common as the proper name of a woman among the ancient Irish, as was also ḃeanmuṁan, meaning "woman, or lady of Munster."

[y] *Of Donough O'Carroll*, Donnchaḋa uí Ceaṙḃaill.—This was O'Carroll, chief of Oriel, not of Ely O'Carroll. There is a curious entry respecting the death of this Donough O'Carroll of Oriel, in an ancient Antiphonarium, formerly belonging to the cathedral church of Armagh, and now preserved in Ussher's collection of MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (Class B. Tab. 1. No. 1). It has been recently published, with a literal English translation, in Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 389.

[z] *Cooey O'Flynn*, cumaiġe ua ḟlainn.—The name of this family is now anglicised O'Lynn in the north of Ireland, and by some incorrectly made Lindsay. Their territory lay between the Lower Bann, Lough Neagh, and the sea, in the present county of Antrim; but there seems to have been another branch of them in the barony of Loughinsholyn, in the south of the county of Derry, where they gave name to Lough Inish O'Lynn, i. e. the lake of O'Lynn's island, near the village of Desartmartin, and also to Desert Lyn and Monaster Lynn, in the same neighbourhood.

The pedigree of this famous family, who were the senior branch of the Clanna Rury of Uladh, or Ulidia, is thus given in a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 1. 15. p. 266, line 28:

The daughter of Roderic O'Conor, King of Ireland, and wife of Flaherty O'Muldory, was killed by the sons of O'Carellan.

Benmee[x], the daughter of Donough O'Carroll[y], and wife of Cooey O'Flynn, lady of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, died.

Cooey O'Flynn[z], Lord of Hy-Tuirtre[a], Firlee, and Dalaradia, was slain by Cumee, his own brother, and the Pirlee.

The English were driven from Limerick by Donnell O'Brien, by laying siege to them.

An English castle was in progress of erection at Kells.

The English Earl (i. e. Richard[b]) died in Dublin, of an ulcer which had broken out in his foot through the miracles of SS. Bridget and Columbkille, and of all the other saints whose churches had been destroyed by him. He saw, as he thought, St. Bridget in the act of killing him.

1. Rory, the son of
2. Donnell, who was son of
3. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
4. Murtough, or Moriertagh.
5. Alexander.
6. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
7. Cooley, or Cu-Uladh.
8. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
9. Rory.
10. Foley.
11. Mac Kieran.
12. Hugh, or Aodh.
13. Donnagan.
14. Forgartagh.
15. Flann, the progenitor, *a quo* the O'Lynns [Ui Coinn], &c. &c. up to *Colla Uais*, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

The name Cu maighe, meaning *dog*, or *greyhound of the plain*, and Cumidhe, *dog*, or *greyhound of Meath*, were very common among this family. The former is anglicised Cooey, and the latter Cumee, throughout this translation.

[a] *Hy-Tuirtre*, Ui Tuirtre, was the ancient name of a territory in the county of Antrim, lying to the east of Lough Neagh. The parishes of Racavan, Ramoan, Donnagorr, and Killead, the church of Dun Chille Bice, now Downkilly-begs, in the parish of Drummaul, and the island of Inis Toide, now Church Island, in Lough Beg, were included in this territory, which was the name of a deanery in Colgan's time.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 183.

The tribe called the Firlee, and sometimes Fir Li of the Bann, were originally seated on the west side of that river, but at this period they were unquestionably on the east of it. They were probably driven from their original locality by the family of O'Kane, who, at this period, had possession of all the district lying between Lough Foyle and the Bann. For the descent of the Fir Li of the Bann, see *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76; *Ogygia Vindicated*, Dedication, p. lvi; and Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, Marquis of Drogheda's copy, pp. 95, 128.

[b] *The English Earl*, i. e. Richard de Clare, Earl of Strigul, commonly called Strongbow. Matthew Paris inserts the death of this earl at the same year; but Pembridge places it about the 1st of

Cairlín Sláine [c] i paibe Riocard flemeann co na sluag, ar po bár oc milleadh oirgiall 7 ua mbriúin 7 fri mide do oiccain la Maoileachlainn mac meclochlainn la ticcheasna cenel neogain 7 la cenel neogain buidén 7 la hairgiallaib. Ro marbrat cúicc cett no ní ar uille do na gallaib la taeb ban, leanamh 7 each co ná tsinna duine i mbsthaid ar in ccairdiall. Ro faraigte tri cairtteoill im mide ar nabarach ar uamhan cenél neogain .i. cairtiall chnanna, cairrlín calatroma 7 cairlen doire Fattraic. Riocard flemenn fein do marbad don chur sin.

Baile biatach do iodbairt la ruaidri ua concobair Ri Ereann don coimded 7 do naoimh bearach go brath .i. baile tuama achad. Itiad Slana na hogdilri go brath. Caedla ua dubtaig airdeprcop tuama, aireachtach ua Roduib, flann ua fionnachta, aod uá floinn, Ruarc ua Maoilbreanainn, Ignaidhe uá mannacain, Giollu an coimded mac an learthair, ua hainligi, 7 concebar mac diarmada, a ccoraigeacht an baile sin do bsit ag dia 7 ag bearach go brath ó ua cconcobair 7 o fior a ionaid.

Domnall mac toirdealbaig ui Concobair ticchsina tuaisceirt Connacht, ordan, Smacht 7 dsgcomairle na ngaoidheal do écc 7 a adnacal i maig eo na Saxan.

Domnall mac toirdealbaig ui briain riogdamna muman do écc.

May, 1177, and Giraldus Cambrensis about the 1st of June. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, Strongbow is called the greatest destroyer of the clergy and laity that came to Ireland since the time of Turgesius. His character is thus given by Giraldus, who was his cotemporary:

"Comiti vero modus hic erat. Vir subrufus, lentiginosus, oculis glaucis, facie fœminea, voce exili, collo contracto, per cetera fere cuncta, corpore precero, vir liberalis & lenis. Quod re non poterat, verborum suauitate componebat. Togatus & inermis parere paratior, quam imperare. Extra bellum plus militis, quam Ducis: in bello vero plus Ducis quam militis habens: omnia suorum audens consilio: Nihil vnquam ex se vel armis aggrediens, vel animositate præsumens. In prœlio positus fixum suis recuperationis & refugii signum manebat. In vtraque belli fortuna stabilis & constans, nec casibus aduersis desperatione fluctuans; nec secundis vlla leuitate discurrens."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. cap. 27, Camden. Francofurti, M.D.CIII. p. 774.

[c] *Slane*, Slaine, now generally called Baile Sláine in Irish. It is a small village near the Boyne, midway between Navan and Drogheda, in the county of Meath. The site of Fleming's Castle is now occupied by the seat of the Marquess of Conyngham.

[d] *Besides women, children, and horses*, le taeb ban leanamh 7 each.—This was evidently copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Ulster, in which the original reads as follows: du in po marbad cet no ni ir mo do gallaib re taeb ban 7 leanum 7 ec in cairteoil do marbad

The castle of Slane[c], in which was Richard Fleming with his forces, and from which he used to ravage Oriel, Hy-Briuin, and Meath, was plundered by Melaghlin, the son of Mac Loughlin, Lord of the Kinel-Owen, by the Kinel-Owen themselves and the men of Oriel. They killed five hundred or more of the English, besides women, children, and horses[d]; and not one individual escaped with his life from the castle. Three castles were left desolate in Meath on the following day, through fear of the Kinel-Owen, viz. the castle of Kells, the castle of Galtrim[e], and the castle of Derrypatrick[f]. Richard Fleming himself was slain on this occasion.

A ballybetagh was granted in perpetuity by Roderic O'Conor, King of Ireland, viz. the townland of Toomaghy[g] to God and St. Berach. The following were the sureties of that perpetual gift: Keyly [Catholicus] O'Duffy, Archbishop of Tuam; Aireaghtagh O'Rodiv; Flann O'Finnaghty; Hugh O'Flynn; Rourke O'Mulrenin; Ignatius O'Monahan; Gilla-an-choimhdhe Mac-an-leastair; O'Hanly; and Conor Mac Dermot; who were to guarantee that this townland was to remain for ever the property of God and St. Berach, from O'Conor and his representative.

Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Conor, Lord of the north of Connaught, the glory, the moderator, and the good adviser of the Irish people, died, and was interred at Mayo of the Saxons.

Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Brien, the heir apparent to the kingdom of Munster, died.

co ná τέρna ɔuine ı mbeɔhaiɔ ar in caiрtel. Thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals: "where one hundred and more were killed of the Galls, besides women and children, and the horses of the castle, soe as none living escaped out of the castle."

[e] *The castle of Caltruim.* — Caiрlen Cala Tроma, i. e. the castle of Galtrim. Galtrim is now the name of a townland, containing a moat, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath. The district belonging to this castle was an ancient palatinate, and gave the title of Baron to the family of Hussey, whose ancestor had been a butcher in the town of Athenry, but who was knighted for having killed O'Kelly and his esquire, in the battle of Athenry, in the year 1316. *q. v.*—See *Hibernia Anglicana*, by Sir Richard Cox, p. 96.

[f] Doiрe Paтraic, now Derrypatrick, a townland containing the ruins of an old castle, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath..—See *Ordnance Map of Meath*, sheet 43.

[g] *Toomaghy*, тuaim aċaɔ.—A ballybetagh was the thirtieth part of a *triocha cead*, or barony. It contained four quarters, or seisreaghs, each seisreagh containing 120 acres of the *large* Irish measure. The name of this ballybetagh is

Domhnall ua máilli tigearna uí Maill do écc.

Diarmait mac corbmaic még cartaig ri dfermuman do gabáil la a mac fein corbmac liathanach 7 corbmac do marbad hi ffriull la a muintir budein 7 diarmait do gabáil a tigearnair iarum.

Domhnall mac giollapatraicc tigearna orraige do écc.

Aod mac giollabroidi ui ruairc do écc.

Domhnall mac giolla patraic tigearna cairrge ua cciarda, do marbad i ffriull dua maoileclainn (.i. Art), 7 Art do aitrigad la fearaib mide, 7 rige (no ticcearnur) do tabairt do donnchad ua maoileclainn agus flann a mac do marbad la cairrge ua cciarda.

AOIS CRIOSD 1177.

Aoir Criord mile, cétt seachtmogat, a seacht.

Uiuianus cardinal do teacht i nErinn. Seanad clisheach Erenn do bsit ettir eprcopaib 7 abbaib iman ccardinal in ath cliath an cso domhnach don corgus 7 ro cinnrso deithide iomda ná comailtear.

Aed O Nell .i. an macaomh tóinlearcc ticchsnna cenel neogain re headh 7 Riogdamna Ereann do marbad la maoileaclainn ua loclainn 7 la hardgal ua laclainn 7 ardgal feirin do comtuitim la hua nell ar an latair rin.

Sluaicchsó la Iohn do cuirt 7 lar na ridirib i ndal araide 7 co dun

now forgotten. It must have been applied to a large townland, since subdivided into quarters, somewhere near Kilbarry, in the north-east side of the county of Roscommon, where St. Berach's principal church is situated. But the name does not appear in any form on the Down Survey for Connaught, or on the Ordnance Survey.

[h] *Cardinal Vivianus.*—He was sent to Ireland by Pope Alexander III., as apostolic Legate. According to Rogerus Hoveden, and the Chronicle of Man at this year, Vivianus was in the Isle of Man on Christmas-day with King Gothred. After Epiphany he landed at Downpatrick, and on his way to Dublin was taken prisoner by the soldiers of John de Courcy, by whom he was set at liberty. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 17, that this Legate held a synod at Dublin, in which he published the King of England's title to Ireland, and pronounced excommunication against all that should oppose it; that he also gave leave to the English, to take out of the churches and monasteries corn and other provisions as often as they should require them, always paying the true value for the same. To which Hanmer most impertinently adds: "He filled his bagges with the sinnes of the people; the English captaines understanding of it, gave him in charge, either to depart the land, or to goe to the warres, and serve for pay with them, and no longer to re-

Donnell O'Malley, Lord of Umallia [the Owles, in the county of Mayo], died.

Dermot, the son of Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, was taken prisoner by his own son, Cormac Liathanach; but Cormac was treacherously slain by his own people, and Dermot then re-assumed his lordship.

Donnell Mac Gillapatrick [now Fitzpatrick], Lord of Ossory, died.

Hugh, the son of Gilla-Broidi O'Rourke, died.

Donnell, son of Gillapatrick [O'Keary], Lord of Carbury O'Keary, was treacherously slain by O'Melaghlin (i. e. Art), upon which Art was deposed by the men of Meath, and his kingdom (or lordship) was given to Donough O'Melaghlin; and his son Flann was slain by *the inhabitants of* Carbury O'Keary.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1177.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy and seven.

Cardinal Vivianus[h] arrived in Ireland. A synod of the clergy of Ireland, both bishops and abbots, *was convened* by this cardinal on the first Sunday in Lent, and they enacted many ordinances not *now* observed.

Hugh O'Neill, *popularly called* an Macaemh Toinleasc, *who had been* for some time Lord of the Kinel-Owen, and heir presumptive to the throne of Ireland, was slain by Melaghlin O'Loughlin[i] and Ardgal O'Loughlin; but Ardgal himself fell on the spot by O'Neill.

An army was led by John De Courcy[j] and the knights into Dalaradia and

ceive money for nought."—*Hanmer's Chronicle*, edition of 1809, pp. 295, 296. See also the same fact given as true history by Sir Richard Cox in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, pp. 33, 34.

[i] *O'Loughlin.*—The name of this family, which was the senior branch of the northern Hy-Niall, is now generally written Mac Loughlin.

[j] *John De Courcy.*—He set out from Dublin, and in four days arrived at Downpatrick. The character and personal appearance of this extraordinary man are thus described by his cotemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis:

"Erat itaque Iohannes vir albus & procerus, membris neruosis & ossosis, staturæ grandis, & corpore perualido, viribus immensis, audaciæ singularis, vir fortis & bellator ab adolescentia. Semper in acie primus, semper grauioris periculi pondus arripiens. Adeo belli cupidus & ardens, vt militi dux præfectus, ducali plerunque deserta constantia Ducem exuens, et militem induens, inter primos impetuosus & præceps: turma vacillante suorum, nimia vincendi cupiditate victoriam amississe videretur. Et quanquam in armis immoderatus, & plus militis quam Ducis habens, inermis tamen modestus, ac sobrius, & Ecclesiæ Christi debitam reueren-

da lſtġlarr. Ro marbrat Domnall mac mic catarraiġ ticchſinna dál araide. Ro hoirccead ⁊ ro millead dun da lſtġlarr la Iohn ⁊ lar na

tiam præstans, diuino cultui per omnia deditus: Gratiæque supernæ, quoties ei successerat, cum gratiarum actione totum ascribens, Deoq; dans gloriam, quoties aliquod fecerat gloriosum. Sed quoniam, vt ait Tullius, Nihil simplici in genere, omni ex parte perfectum natura expoliuit: nimiæ parcitatis & inconstantiæ nœui, niueum tantæ laudis nitorem denigrauerant. Regis itaque Manniæ Gotredi filia sibi legitime copulata, post varia belli diuturni proelia: & graues vtrinque conflictus, tandem in arce victoriæ plane constitutus, Vltoniam vndique locis idoneis incastellauit. & nusquam (non absque labore plurimo) & inedia, multisque periculis, pace firmissima stabiliuit. Hoc autem mihi notabile videtur: quod grandes hi quatuor Hibernicæ expugnationis postes, Stephanides, Herueius, Reymundus, & Iohannes de Curcy (occulto quidem Dei iudicio, sed nunquam iniusto) legitimam ex sponsis prolem suscipere non meruerunt. Quintum autem his Meylerium adiunxerim, qui legitimam vsque hodie de sponsa prolem non suscepit. Sed hæc de Iohanne Curcy summatim, & quasi sub epilogo commemorantes, grandiaq; eiusdem gesta, suis explicanda scriptoribus reliquentes." — *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. cap. xvii.

[k] *Donnell, son of Cahasagh*, Domnall mac Catarraiġ.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and in the Annals of Kilronan, he is called Domnall mac mic Caturraiġ, i. e. Donnell, son of the son, i. e. grandson of Cahasagh. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, the chieftain who contended with De Courcy at Down, on this occasion, is called Rory Mac Donslevy; and it is certain that the family name was Mac Donslevy at this time, though it was originally *O'h-Eochadha* (O'Haughy). The name is latinized *Dunleuus* by Giraldus Cambrensis; but Dr. Hanmer, who knew but little of Irish families or history, supposing that by Dunleuus (which he reads incorrectly *Dunlenus*) Giraldus meant O'Donnell, he speaks throughout of the chief who contended with De Courcy, at Down, as O'Donell! Giraldus, who was contemporary with Sir John De Courcy, speaks in high terms of the valour of the King of Down, who contended with him on this occasion. It appears that the Pope's Legate, Cardinal Vivianus, happened to be at Downpatrick on De Courcy's arrival, and that he endeavoured to prevail on De Courcy to withdraw his forces from Down, on condition that Dunlevus should pay tribute to the King of England. De Courcy refusing to comply, Dunlevus, encouraged by the suggestions of the Legate, collected his forces, and attacked the English, we are told, with astonishing bravery; but if we believe Giraldus's statement, that he mustered ten thousand warriors, who, fighting manfully (*viriliter*) with spears and battle-axes, were defeated by three hundred English soldiers, commanded by twenty-two knights, we must conclude that his people were either very feeble or very unskilful warriors. Giraldus describes the conquest of Down by De Courcy in the sixteenth chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata*, where he writes as follows:

"Videns autem Dunleuus se verbis minime profecturum, corrogatis vndiq; viribus cum 10. bellatorum millibus infra 8. dies hostes in vrbe viriliter inuadit. In hac etenim insula sicut et in omni natione, gens borealis magis bellica semper et truculenta reperitur, &c., &c.

"Prospiciens itaq; Iohannes hostiles acies acriter ad vrbem accedere: quanquam manu modica, tamen perualida, potius obuiam exire, & viribus dimicando, belli fata tentare, quam

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riorib tainic i na focraide. Do ronad dona cairlen leó ann ar a ttugrad maidm fo dí ar ultaib 7 maidm for cenél eogain 7 for airgiallaib airm in ro marbad concobor o cairealláin toiseach cloinne diarmada 7 giollumacliacc ua donngaile toisech fri norома. Ro gonad ann beor domnall ua flaithbertaig do foigdib gur ba marb é iaram do na gonaib rin i necclér póil in árdmaca iar ccaithim cuirp criord 7 a fola, iar nongad 7 aithricche. Ro marbad dona maithe iomda aile leó cenmothaitride. Táinic Iohn do cúirt co na focraidi an feacht cedna i nuib tuirtre 7 i ffernaib lí. Ro loiscc Cúmide ua flainn airtear maige feme. Ro loiscerst dona cul fatain, 7 ceallu iomda oile.

Niall ua Gairmleadaig ticchferna fri maige hithe 7 cenél fnda do mar-

that De Courcy was opposed by Roderic [OConor] the Monarque and *O'Donnell*, king of *Duune!* See his Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 300; and Cox (*Hibernia Anglicana*), p. 32, gravely repeats this blunder as true history. By this expedition and battle were fulfilled, in the opinion of both parties, two prophecies, which would appear to have depressed the spirit of the Ultonians, and animated De Courcy and his superstitious followers for further conquests. The one was a prophecy among the Britons, said to have been delivered by Merlin of Caermarthen, in the latter part of the fifth century, and which had declared that "a white knight, sitting on a white horse, and bearing birds on his shield, would be the first that with force of arms would enter and invade Ulster." ("Miles albus, albo residens equo, aues in clypeo gerens, Vltoniam hostili inuasione primus intrabit.") The other was a prophecy ascribed to Saint Columbkille, who had foreseen this battle not long after the time of Merlin, and who had written in Irish that a certain pauper and beggar, and fugitive from another country ("quendam pauperem & mendicum & quasi de aliis terris fugacem") would come to Down with a small army and obtain possession of the town, and that such would be the slaughter of the citizens that the enemy would wade up to the knees in their blood. Stanihurst, enlarging on a slight hint thrown out by Giraldus in his account of these prophecies, writes that De Courcy, in his anxiety to adapt these prophecies to himself, took every care to adapt himself to the prophecies, and with that view provided for his equipment, on his expedition to Downpatrick, a white horse, a shield with birds painted upon it, and all the other predicted appendages of the predestined conqueror of Ulster; so that he sallied forth like an actor dressed to perform a part! This, however, is overdrawing the picture; for Giraldus says that De Courcy happened by mere chance (*forte*) to ride upon a white horse on this occasion, and had little birds (*aviculas*) painted on his shield, evidently the cognizance of his family; but he distinctly states, however, that De Courcy always carried about with him a book in the Irish language, containing the prophecies of St. Columbkille, as a mirror in which the achievements which he himself was predestined to perform were to be seen; to which Stanihurst, drawing on his imagination, impertinently adds, that he slept with this book under his pillow! "Ad dormiendum proficiscens, eundem sub cubicularis lecti pulvino collocaret." The charge brought by Dr. Hanmer against Cam-

knights who came in his army. A castle was erected by them there, out of which they defeated the Ulidians twice, and the Kinel-Owen and Oriels *once*, slew Conor O'Carellan, chief of Clandermot[l], and Gilla-Macliag O'Donnelly, chief of Feardroma[m]; and Donnell O'Flaherty [now Laverty] was so wounded by arrows on this occasion, that he died of his wounds in the church of St. Paul at Armagh, after having received the body and blood of Christ, and after extreme unction and penance. Many other chieftains were also slain by them besides these. During the same expedition, John [De Courcy] proceeded with his forces to Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee; before his arrival, however, Cumee O'Flynn had set Armoy[n] on fire; but they burned Coleraine and many other churches on this incursion.

Niall O'Gormly, Lord of the men of Magh-Ithe and Kinel-Enda[o], was

brensis, that having malevolent feelings towards De Courcy, he slightly passed over and misrepresented his actions, seems very unfounded, for Cambrensis speaks of the noble achievements of this knight in terms of the highest admiration, saying that he would leave his grand exploits to be blazoned by De Courcy's own writers, evidently alluding to the monk Jocelyn, who was at the time employed by De Courcy to write the Life of St. Patrick. "Sed hæc de Johanne Curcy summatim, & quasi sub epilogo commemorantes, grandiaq; eiusdem gesta suis explacanda scriptoribus reliquentes."—*Hiber. Expugnat.* lib. ii. c. 17.

[l] *Clandermot.*—The name is yet preserved in Clondermot, a parish in the barony of Tirkeeran, in the county of Derry, east of the Foyle. The O'Caireallans are still numerous in this parish, but the name is variously anglicised Carlan, Curland, Carellan, Carelton, &c.

[m] *Feardroma.*—This was an ancient territory in the county of Tyrone, containing Castle-Cauldfield, anciently Ballydonnelly, and the surrounding district.—See note on Ballydonnelly, at the year 1531. It is to be distinguished from the townland of Fardrome, or Fardrome, mentioned in the Donegal Inquisitions, which never at any period belonged to the O'Donnellys.

[n] *Armoy*, Ard Sratha.—The author of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, which was translated and published by Colgan, in his *Trias Thaum.*, calls this "*Arthermugia præcipua civitas Dalriedinorum.*" It was anciently a bishop's see, and an ecclesiastical town of consequence; but in Colgan's time it was only a small village in the territory of Reuta. It is still called by its ancient name in Irish, but is anglicised Armoy. It retains at present no monumental evidence of its ancient importance except a part of an ancient round tower, which, however, is no small proof of its ancient ecclesiastical importance. Colgan in his *Acta S. S.*, p. 377, col. 2, note 6, describes it as follows: "Est hodie vicus tantum exiguus in regione Reuta juxta Oceanum octo circiter millibus passuum a Dunliffsia" [Dunluce] "distans."

[o] *Magh-Ithe and Kinel-Enda.*—*Magh Ithe*, i. e. the plain of Ith, is said to have derived its name from Ith, the uncle of Milesius of Spain, who, according to some of the Irish Shanachies, was slain by the Tuatha De Dananns, at Drumline, near Lifford, and buried in this plain.—See Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's edition,

bad la donnchad ua ccairealláin 7 la cloinn diarmada ar lár doire ċolainn. ċille ar ro loiscead teaċ fair cstur 7 tsna niall amaċ arr 7 ro marbad i ndorus an tigh iartain. Da roine doná Donnchad ua cairelláin ogrít fri dia fri colaim cille 7 fri muinntir doire annsin tar a csnn fén 7 tar ċsnn a sleaċta .i. a maimchine fen, a mec, a ua, 7 a iarmua tria bithe do colaim ċille 7 do muinntri doire. Ro iodbair doná baile biataiġ i ffarrad domnaiġ móir dóib. Do rad dóib béor Mac riabaċ .i. coirn ar fsir boi i nErinn ir in aimsir sin i ngioll tri fichit bó. Do ronad imorra teaċ don clisiġeaċ i nionad an tiġe ro loiscead uada for ua ngairmleadaiġ. Ro hiocad uile fris gaċ ar loiscead imbe. Do radrat clann diarmada uile lórgniom tar a csnn fen uatha.

Murċad mac Ruaidri ui Concobair do breit Mile coca co na fidib lair go Ror commain do millead Connaċt ar ulca fri Ruaidri. Ro loiscsi doná Connaċtaiġ fo cdoir tuaim do gualann 7 ceallu an tire ar ċsna ar na hairirdír goill inntib. Ro chuirsit iartain maidm forr na gallaib 7 ró diochuirsit ar éccin ar an tír iatt. Ro dall Ruaidri a mac murchad i ccionad an turáir sin.

p. 266, and note on Druim lighean, in these Annals, at the year 1522. From the situation of the parish church called Domhnach more Muighe Ithe, or the great church of Magh Ithe, now Donaghmore, it is quite evident that Magh Ithe is the tract of level land in the barony of Raphoe, now called the Lagan. The territory of Kinel-Enda lay immediately south of Inishowen, and comprised the parishes of Raymoaghy and Taughboyne.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, Life of St. Baithenus. The Editor has a copy of the will of O'Gallagher, who was steward to the celebrated Red Hugh O'Donnell, in which it is stated that Kinel-Enda contained thirty quarters of land.

[p] *Near Donaghmore*, Domnaċ mór, i. e. the great church, generally called Domnaċ mor Muige Ithe, as in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, and in O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, apud Colgan. *Trias Thaum.*, p. 390. It is a parish church, near the village of Castlefin, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal. It was in the territory of Magh-Ithe, of which O'Gormly was lord. From this passage it appears that O'Carellan had seized upon some of O'Gormly's territory, after he had killed him.

[q] *The tan-coloured son.*—This is a fanciful name given to the goblet. The adjective riabaċ, pronounced in the south of Ireland as if written riaċ, and anglicised Reagh in names of men and places, signifies tan-coloured, or greyish, and is translated *fuscus*, by Philip O'Sullevan Beare, in his History of the Irish Catholics.—See pp. 123, 145, *et passim.*

[r] *This expedition.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, contains the following account of this excursion:

"A. D. 1177. A great army was led by the English of Dublin and Tullyard [near Trim] into Connaught. They proceeded first to Ros-

slain by Donough O'Carellan and the Clandermot in the middle of Derry Columbkille. The house in which he was was first set on fire, and afterwards, as he was endeavouring to effect his escape out of it, he was killed in the doorway of the house. Donough O'Carellan then made his perfect peace with God, St. Columbkille, and the family [i. e. clergy] of Derry, for himself and his descendants, and confirmed his own *mainchine* (gifts) and those of his sons, grandsons, and descendants, for ever, to St. Columbkille and the family of Derry. He also granted to them a ballybetagh near Donaghmore[p], and, moreover, delivered up to them the most valuable goblet at that time in Ireland, which goblet was called *Mac Riabhach* [i. e. the tan-coloured son[q]], as a pledge for sixty cows. There was also a house erected for the cleric, in lieu of that burned over the head of O'Gormly, and reparation was made by him for all damage caused by the burning. All the Clandermot gave likewise full satisfaction on their own behalf.

Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, brought Milo de Cogan and his knights with him to Roscommon, to ravage Connaught, to annoy Roderic *his father*. The Connacians immediately burned Tuam and other churches, to prevent the English from quartering in them. They afterwards defeated the English, and forcibly drove them out of the country [of Connaught]; *and* Roderic put out the eyes of his son, in revenge for this expedition[r].

common, where they remained for three nights. Here they were joined by Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, who guided them through the province. King Roderic at the time happened to be on his regal visitation, and was in Iar-Connaught when the news of this irruption into his territories reached his ear. The English proceeded through the Plain of Connaught, burning the country as they passed along, including the churches of Elphin, Fert-Geige, Imleagh Fordeorach, Imleagh an Bhroghadhia, and Dunamon, and making their way to Ath Mogha and Fiodh Monach, and passing over the Togher [causeway] of Moin Coinneadha, and through the great road of Lig Gnathaile, and the ford of Athfinn, near Dunmore, proceeded directly to Tuam; but they made no prey or battle during all this excursion, for the Connacians had fled, with their cattle and other moveable property, into the fastnesses of the country. On this occasion Tuam was evacuated, and the churches of Kilbannan, Kilmaine, Lackagh, Kilcahill, and Roskeen, and the castle of Galway, were burned. The English remained three nights at Tuam, without being able to obtain provisions, or gaining any advantage; here they were informed that the men of Connaught and Munster were on their march to give them battle, which indeed they soon perceived to be true, for they saw that Roderic gave them no time to consider, for he drew up his forces for an engagement. The English took to flight, and escaped to Tochar mona Coinneadha. They were, however, hotly pursued and attacked as

Maidm for ua maoildoraid 7 for cenel cconaill ria cconcobor ua ccairealláin áit in ro marbad ár cenél Snoa im mac ui Searraig 7 im maitib iomda archeana.

Domnall ua heagthra ticcsnna Luigne do écc.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1178.

Aoir Criord mile, céd, reactmogat a hoct.

Bachall coluim mic luigdeac do blit acc iomacallam re na cleircac fsin co fiadnac.

Domnall ua foccarta ercop orraige do écc.

Giollu criord ua heothaid ercop Conmaicne do écc.

Concobar mac conallaig ui luinig do gabáil toirisgeacta cenéil Moen 7 domnall mac domnaill ui gairmleadaig do ionnarbad a maig ithe i nimr eogain do cum donnchada uí duibdiorma. Cenél moién i ccionn páite iaram do cur concobair mic conallaig a toirisgeact, 7 a ccsnuis do tabairt do domnall mac domnaill ui gairmleadaig. Muinter domnaill .i. mac giollu caec uí eoerla 7 uí flannagáin do marbad concobair mic conallaig i ttoig domnaill fsirin i meabail ar comairce aircinnig na hsinaide boi ina farrad an tan sin. Ro ionnarbrat iaram cenél Moáin domnall ua gairm-

they were crossing the Togher, or causeway, where they would have been defeated had not the son of Roderic assisted and guided them. They next proceeded directly to Oran-O'Clabby, and passed the next night there, and on the day following went on their retreat to Ath-league, where they were overtaken at the ford by a party of Connacians, who made a vigorous attack upon them, and they did not know their losses until they were clear out of the province. For this, and other previous offences, Murrough O'Conor, the son of Roderic, had his eyes put out by the Sil-Murray, with the consent of his father." Giraldus Cambrensis, in his account of Milo de Cogan's excursion into Connaught (*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 17), asserts, that the churches were burned by the Connacians themselves, and that the English, who were five hundred and forty in number, lost only three of their men! "Rothericum vero Conactiæ principem cum 3. exercitibus magnis in sylua quadam prope Sinnenum obuium habens, inito graui utrinq; conflictu, demum tribus tantum satellitibus equestribus amissis, & interemptis hostium multis, Dubliniam indemnis euasit."

[s] *Colum Mac Luighdheach.*—This is the Colman, son of Lughaidh (of the race of Niall of the Nine Hostages), whose festival is marked in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 2nd of February. The Editor has not been able to discover this entry in any of the older annals.

[t] *O'Loony.*—The O'Loonys were afterwards

O'Muldory and the Kinel-Connell were defeated by Conor O'Carellan *in a battle*, in which O'Sherry and many other distinguished men of the Kinel-Enda were slain.

Donnell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny [in the now county of Sligo], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1178.

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

The crozier of Columb Mac Luighdheach[s] openly conversed with its cleric.

Donnell O'Fogarty, bishop of Ossory, died.

Gilchreest O'Hoey, bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], died.

Conor, the son of Conallagh O'Loony[t], assumed the chieftainship of Kinel-Moen[u]; and Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Gormly[v], was banished from Moy Ithe into Inishowen, to Donough O'Duibhdhiorma[w]. In three months afterwards, the Kinel-Moen deposed Conor, the son of Conallagh, and gave back the chieftainship to Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Gormly. The people of Donnell *O'Gormly*, namely, Gilla Caech O'Ederla, and the O'Flanagans, treacherously slew O'Loony in Donnell's own house, *even* while he was under the protection of the Erenagh of Urney[x], who was with him at the time. Upon this the Kinel-Moen drove Donnell O'Gormly from the chieftainship, and set

driven into the wild mountainous district of Muintir-Loony, in the north of the county of Tyrone.

[u] *Kinel-Moen.*—The Kinel-Moen, or race, or descendants of Moen, the principal family of whom were the O'Gormlys, inhabited that tract now called the barony of Raphoe, which was then a part of Tir Eoghain, or Tyrone. In after times this tribe was driven across the river Foyle by the O'Donnells, and their original country was added to Tirconnell.

[v] *O'Gormly.*—An old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, shews the country of O'Gormly, who was originally the chief of Kinel-Moen, as extending from near Derry to Strabane.

[w] *O'Duibhdhiorma.*—The country of O'Duibhdhiorma was called Bredach, and comprised the eastern half of Inishowen. This is to be distinguished from the half cantred of Bredach in Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, the patrimonial inheritance of O'Toghda, who was descended from Muireadhach, son of Fergus, son of Amhalgaidh, *a quo* Tirawley. O'Duibhdhiorma was of the Kinel-Owen, and his family had their tomb in the old church of Moville, near Lough Foyle. The name is still numerous in the barony of Inishowen, but corruptly anglicised to Diarmid, and sometimes, but rarely, to Mac Dermot, though always pronounced O'Duibdiarma by the natives when speaking Irish.

[x] *Urney*, Eprnaide, i. e. *Oratorium.*—A parish

leaḃaiġ a toiriġeaċt ⁊ tuġrat Ruaiḋri ua flaiṫbṡṫaiġ i ccṡnuṗ foṗaib. Meaḃal do ḋṡnaṁ la triḃ macaiḃ ui flaiṫbṡṫaiġ foṗ cenél Moáin. Domnall mac domnaill ui ġairmleaḃaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ leo, [⁊] Ticchṡṗnan mac Raġnaill mic domnaill ⁊ oċtar do ṁaiṫiḃ Cenél moáin immaille friu. Raġnall mac eaċmarcaiġ uí ċaṫáin do ṁarḃaḋ la cenél moáin a ttoraċ an traṁraiḋ rin cona ina ḋioġail riḋe do roċair ġalaċ ua luiniġ ⁊ Muirċeartaċ ua Featain, ⁊ ar na dioġail beór do ronaḋ in meabail remraite foṗ cenél Moáin.

Ġaeṫ mor ir in mbliaḋain ri. Ro lá fioḋáṗ, Ro traṗccair nailġe. Ro traṗccair doná ré fichit cṗann i ndoire colaim cille.

Iohn do cuirt co na allmurchaiḃ do ṫeaċt co maċaire Chonaille, do ronrat oirccne ann. ḃaḋar oiḋċe longpuirt i nglionn riġe iaraṁ. Do bṡṫ

partly in the county of Tyrone, and partly in the county of Donegal, extending to the south of Lifford.

[y] *O'Flaherty*, in Irish Ua Flàiṫḃṡṫaiġ.—This name is still common in the counties of Donegal, Derry, and Tyrone, but, by an aspiration of the initial f, is anglicised Laverty, and sometimes Lafferty.—See note on O'Flainn, where a similar suppression of the initial f takes place in the modern anglicised form O'Lynn.

[z] *Derry-Columbkille.*—This passage is given in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows: "A. D. 1178. Ġaoṫ aḋḃal do ṫoiġeċt ir in mbliaḋain ri, co ro traṗcair bloiḋ ṁoir do ċoillṫiḃ ⁊ d'fiḋḃaiḋiḃ, ⁊ do nailġiḃ na ṁóra fri lár, ⁊ co traṗcair ror re fiċit nalaċ, uel paulo plur, a ndoire colaim cille.

"A. D. 1178. A great wind occurred in this year, which prostrated a great portion of the woods, forests, and great oaks, and prostrated among the rest six score oaks, *vel paulo plus, in Roboreto Columbæ Cille.*"

The word nail, plur. nailġe, signifies an oak tree. The oak wood of Derry-Columbkille, now Londonderry, is specially mentioned in O'Donnell's Life of Columbkille, as an object for which the saint had a peculiar veneration.

[a] *Machaire Chonaille*, i. e. the plain of Conaille Muirtheimhne, a territory comprising the level part of the present county of Louth, as appears from the ancient Lives of St. Bridget and St. Monenna, and from the Festilogy of Aengus, and other calendars, which place in this territory the churches of Faughard, Iniskeen, Kill Uinche, and Druim Ineascluinn. This district retained the name of Machaire Chonaille in the seventeenth century, as we learn from Archbishop Ussher, who, in his notices of St. Bridget and St. Monenna, has the following notice of this territory: "Intra alterum autem à Dundalkiâ miliarium, in Louthiano Comitatu & territorio olim *Conayl-Murthemni & Campo Murthemene* (in quo Conaleorum gens maximè viget, *de quâ & ipsa sanctissima Monenna procreata est;* ut habet in libri secundi Vitæ illius initio Conchubranus) hodie *Maghery-Conall* dicto, posita est villa *Fochard:* quem *locum nativitatis Brigidæ virginis* habitum fuisse, & in Vitâ Malachiæ notavit olim Bernardus, & hodierna totius viciniæ traditio *Fochardam Brigidæ* eam appellantis etiam nunc confirmat."—*Primordia*, pp. 705, 706. The *Conaleorum gens* here mentioned

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Murċaḋ ua cſṁballl ticchſṁna Oiṁgiall ⁊ cu ulaḋ mac duinnſlebe .i. Rí ulaḋ ſuabaiṁt bioḋbaḋ ſoṁṁa gur ṁo maṁbaḋ ⁊ gur ṁo báḋaḋ ceiṫri céḋ co leiṫ díoḃ. Toṁċṁataṁ céḋ do na gaoiḋealaiḃ i ſṁiotġuin an ċaṫa im uá naiṁſſeṫ tiġeaṁna uá méiṫ maċa.

Taimic Iohn do cuiṁt iaṁ ttṁioll do oṁccain dál aṁaiḋe ⁊ uiḃ Tuiṁtṁe. Tucc doná cumiḋe ua ſlaiṁn ticchſṁna ua ttuiṁtṁe ⁊ ṁſṁ lí deaḃaiḋ doṁoṁ

guished him, metamorphoses this Rory Mac Donslevy into Roderic O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

The exact situation of the valley of Glenree had never been known to any Irish historical or topographical writer in modern times, till it was identified by the Editor of this work when employed on the Ordnance Survey in 1834. Keating, Duald Mac Firbis, O'Flaherty, and all the ancient Bardic writers of the history of Ireland, state that the three Collas, who formed the territory of Oriel, deprived the Ultonians of that portion of their kingdom extending from Gleann Righe, and Loch n-Eathach, westwards. The general opinion was, that the territory of Oirghiall, or Oriel, comprised the present counties of Louth, Armagh, and Monaghan, and that Uladh or Ulidia, the circumscribed territory of the ancient Clanna Rury, was, when formed into shire-ground, styled the county of Down, from Down, its principal town. This having been established, the Editor, during his examination of the ancient topography of Ulster, was led to look for Glenree somewhere on the boundary between the counties of Armagh and Down; and accordingly, on examining the documents, he found that, on an ancient map of the country lying between Lough Erne and Dundalk, preserved in the State Papers' Office, the vale of the Newry River is called "*Glenree*," and the river itself "*Owen Glenree fluvius.*" He also found that in the Ulster Inquisitions the remarkable place near Newry called Fathom, is denominated Glenree Magaffee. Oriel, or Oirghialla, anciently extended from this Glenree to Lough Erne, and comprised the counties of Louth, Armagh, Monaghan, and in later ages the whole of the county of Fermanagh, as we learn from O'Dugan, who, in his togographical poem, places Tooraah, the country of O'Flanagan, in the north-west of Fermanagh; Lurg, the country of O'Muldoon, in the north of the same county; and the entire of Maguire's country in it. That the county of Fermanagh was considered a part of Oriel, at least since the Maguires got possession of it, is further corroborated by the fact, that throughout these Annals Maguire is called the pillar and prop of the Oriels. It is stated in a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 18. p. 783), that the boundary between Oriel and Ulidia, or the Clann Colla and Clanna Rury, or ancient Ultonians, was made in the west side of Glenree from Newry upwards, and that the Clanna Rury never extended their territory beyond it. This boundary, which consists of a fosse and rampart of great extent, still remains in some places in tolerable preservation, and is called by the strange name of the Danes' Cast, in English, and Gleann na muice duibe, i. e. *Valley of the Black Pig*, in Irish. For a minute description of this ancient boundary the reader is referred to Stuart's *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, Appendix, No. III., pp. 585, 586.

[c] *Hy-Meith Macha.*—Now the barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan. This was otherwise called Hy-Meith Tire, to distinguish it from Hy-Meith Mara, now Omeath, a moun-

Murrough O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, and Cooley Mac Donslevy, King of Ulidia, made a hostile attack upon them, and drowned and otherwise killed four hundred and fifty of them. One hundred of the Irish, together with O'Hanvy, Lord of Hy-Meith-Macha[c], fell in the heat of the battle.

John De Courcy soon after proceeded to plunder Dalaradia and Hy-Tuirtre; *and* Cumee O'Flynn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee[d], gave battle to him and

tainous district lying between Carlingford and Newry, in the county of Louth. This is evident from the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, and from the Irish Calendars, which place in it the churches of Tehallan, Tullycorbet, and Kilmore, all situated in the present barony of Monaghan; and the former authority states that the place called *Omna Renne* was on the boundary between it and Crich Mughdhorn, now the barony of Cremourne, in the county of Monaghan. For the descent of the Hy-Meith, see O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76; and Duald Mac Firbis's Pedigrees. Harris is totally incorrect in his account of the situation of the districts called Hy-Meith.—See his edition of Ware, vol. ii. p. 51.

[d] *Firlee*, Fir li, a tribe and territory situated on the Bann, in the county of Antrim.—*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76. See note under the year 1176. Giraldus Cambrensis writes this name *Ferly*, and states that De Courcy fought his third battle here, where he lost all his men except eleven. His words are: "Tertium erat apud Ferly in Prædæ captione, vbi ob arctam viæ transitum post graues tandem congressus & anxios: sic pars Iohannis victa succubuit, aliis interemptis, aliis per nemora dispersis, vt vix Iohanni 11. milites superstites adhæsissent. Ipse vero virtutis inuictæ cum tantilla suorum paucitate per 30. milliaria se ab hostili multitudine continue defendendo, equis amissis omnibus vsq; ad Castrum suum duobus diebus & noctibus, ieiunii, armati pedites, miro conatu memoriaq; dignissimo euaserunt."—*Hiber. Expugnata*, l. ii. c. 16.

It may be curious to remark here, as an example of the manner in which Irish history has been manufactured by English writers, how Dr. Hanmer changes the Ferly of Cambrensis into Ferny; and attempts by the sheer force of impudence to break down his evidence in this instance. He says that Cambrensis lightly "overskipped the achievements of De Courcy, partly upon private grudge, for that Sir John De Courcy allowed him not for Vicar-generall in Ireland, and secretary to the state; yet that the certainty of his exploits hath been preserved, and in Latine, committed to paper by a Fryer in the North, the which booke Oneil brought to Armagh, and was translated into English by [George] Dowdall, Primate there Anno 1551." If, however, the account which Hanmer gives of this battle, in direct opposition to Giraldus and the Irish Annals, has been taken from this book, it would appear to be a work compiled at a comparatively modern period, and perhaps first written in Latin on *paper* as he states. Hanmer (or his author) not knowing the situation of *Ferly*, found no difficulty in changing the name to *Ferny*, a well-known territory in Oriel, in which the Mac Mahons were noted rebels in Hanmer's time; and takes occasion to introduce Sir John De Courcy in 1178, as fighting against the rebel Mac Mahon. Now it is worthy of remark here that Hanmer's cotemporary, Spenser, writes that Mac Mahon was of English descent, and that the first of them, an Englishman, named Fitz-Ursula, came to Ireland with his relative Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford [1385], and de-

co na gallaib iruide. Ro meabaid forra. Ro cuir a nár tria mhorbailib patraic, coluim cille 7 brenainn. Ocus tearna Iohn fein ar eccin ar co creactnaighte co naimic co hat [cliat].

Contarla rig Saxan i nat cliat (.i. hugo), 7 i nairtir mide co na jocraide do tocht go cluain mic nóis. Ro airgris an baile act na tempaill 7 tigh an easpuic. Do roine dia 7 ciarán mhorbaile foillri forra, uair ni ro cumaingris tatam no tionabrad do dhnam gur ro élaidris a cuirr cluana aradárac.

Abann na gaillme do trascharad fri re laithe aicsnta. Na huile aidme ro báidid innte ó cen co na hiarcc do tiondl la luct an dúin 7 an tir i ccoitcinne.

generating into a wild Irishman, changed his name to Mac Mahon, which is a translation of Fitz-Ursula, or son of the bear. Both stories were evidently invented to turn them to account against the Mac Mahons of Ferny and Oriel who were then very troublesome to the government. But it is well known that the Mac Mahons were not chiefs of Oriel, or Uriel, in De Courcy's time, for it appears, from the concurrent testimony of all the Irish annals, that O'Carroll was then king or chief lord of Oriel, and that the Mac Mahons, who are a collateral branch of the O'Carrolls, were not heard of as chiefs of Oriel for some time after De Courcy's disappearance from Irish history in 1205. Hanmer manufactures the story as follows, and his version of it is gravely quoted as true history by Cox, Leland, Ledwich, and Stuart, who were not able to detect the forgery, but each echoing the tale of his predecessor:

"The third battaile that Sir *John De Courcy* fought was in Ferny, against eleven thousand Irishmen: the occasion was thus, *Courcy* had builded many Castles throughout Vlster, and especially in Ferny [*recte* Ferly], where *Mac Mahon* [*recte* O'Lyn] dwelled; this *Mac Mahon* [*recte* O'Lyn] with solemn protestations vowed to become a true and faithful subject, gave *Courcy* many gifts, and made him his Goship, which is a league of amitie highly esteemed in Ireland. Whereupon *Courcy* gave him two Castles, with their demesnes, to hold of him. Within one month after, this *Mac Mahon* [*recte* O'Lyn], returning to his vomit, brake downe the Castles, and made them even with the ground. Sir *John De Courcy* sent unto him to know the cause that moved him to fall to this villanie: his answer was, that he promised not to hold stones of him, but the land, and that it was contrary to his nature to couche himself within cold stones, the woods being so nigh, where he might better warme himself, with other slender and scornefull answers." He then goes on to give a detailed account of a prey taken, and a battle fought, in which, of the eleven thousand Irishmen, only two hundred escaped with their lives. But the Doctor is obliged to confess that there was a totally different account of this battle (alluding to that already quoted from Cambrensis), which, however, he feels inclined not to believe: "There are," he says, "some out of the schoole of envy, with grace to disgrace Courcy, that report the story otherwise, which deliver not wherein he was to be honoured, but wherein he was foiled, *fortuna de la guerra;* that he was driven, with

his foreigners, and defeated them with great slaughter, through the miracles of Patrick, Columbkille, and Brendan; and John himself escaped with difficulty, being severely wounded, and fled to Dublin[e].

The Constable of the King of England in Dublin and East Meath (namely, Hugo) marched with his forces to Clonmacnoise, and plundered *all* the town, except the churches and the bishop's houses. God and Kieran wrought a manifest miracle against them, for they were unable to rest or sleep, until they had secretly absconded from Cuirr Cluana on the next day.

The River Galliv (Galway) was dried up for a period of a natural day[f]; all the articles that had been lost in it from remotest times, as well as its fish, were collected by the inhabitants of the fortress, and by the people of the country in general.

eleven persons in armes, to travaile a foote some 30. miles, for the space of two dayes, the enemy still pursuing (the which they lay not downe), all fasting without any relief, till he came to an OLD Castle of his owne, which savoureth not altogether of truth, but forwards with the history."—*Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dubl. edit. 1809, p. 309.

[e] *Dublin*, ag cliag.—The latter part of this name is destroyed in the autograph original; but is here restored from Maurice Gorman's copy, which had been made from the autograph before the edge of the paper was worn away. The place to which De Courcy fled on this occasion is not mentioned in the Annals of Ulster or those of Kilronan, or in the Dublin or Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen; and it is highly probable that he fled to Downpatrick, not to Dublin.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has a brief notice of an attack made upon John De Courcy in the territory of Cuailgne, which is not in any of the other Annals, under this or any other year, except the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, in which it is entered under the year 1180, as follows:

"A. D. 1180.—John De Courcy plundered Machaire Chonaille, and Cuailgne, and took a prey of a thousand cows; but Murrough O'Carroll, King of Oriel; Mulrony O'Boylan, Chief of Dartry; and Gillapatrick O'Hanvy, Chief of Mugdorna [Cremourne], pursued and overtook them: a battle ensued, in which the English were routed, and deprived of the prey; and John De Courcy betook himself for shelter to the castle of Skreen-Columbkille, which he himself had built."

Hanmer gives a strange version of this excursion, evidently from the Book of Howth, which is a collection of traditional stories, written by an Anglo-Irish Romancer in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

[f] *Natural day*, laithe aicenta.—The word aicneo is used in ancient Irish writings to denote nature, and aicenta, natural. O'Flaherty, in his Account of Iar-Connaught (printed for the Archæological Society), notices this occurrence as follows, from which it will be seen that he had other Annals besides those of the Four Masters: "There is an island, where the river issues from the lake, now called Olen na mbrahar, or the Fryars Isle, but anciently Olen na gclereagh, i. e. the Clergy's Isle; for the Irish Annals mention that, anno 1178, from midnight

Maidm pia nart ua maoilechlainn, 7 pia nuib Failge, 7 pia ngallaib for delbna eathra, 7 for Mhaoileachlainn mbicc, 7 for dreim do fhiaib tSithba dú in ro marbad Muireadhach mac an trionnaigh.

Aod ua flaithbhertaigh ticchfhina iartair Connacht do écc i neanach duin.

Amalgaid mág amalgaid do marbad la riol nanmchadha:

Maelrechlainn bicc ua maoilechlainn do gabáil tige for Art ua maoileachlainn, 7 Art do téarnud ar, 7 Flann mac még amalgaid taoiseach calraige do marbad ann la Maelrechlainn.

to noon Galway river became dry from Clergy Isle to the sea; and much fish, and goods long afore drowned therein, found by the people of the town."—pp. 28, 29. See note under the year 1191.

[g] *Offaly*, Ui Failge.—This was originally a very extensive territory in Leinster, and the principality of the O'Conors Faly. Before the English invasion it comprised the present baronies of eastern and western Ophaly, in the County of Kildare, those of upper and lower Philipstown, and those of Geshil, Warrenstown, and Coolestown, in the King's County, as well as those of Portnahinch and Tinnahinch, in the Queen's County. Shortly after the English invasion, however, the Fitzgeralds of Kildare wrested from O'Conor Faly and his correlatives that portion of his original territory of Ui Failghe comprised within the present county of Kildare, and now called the baronies of eastern and western Ophaly. There were then two Ophalys formed out of the ancient Ui Failghe, namely, the English Ophaly, in the county of Kildare, giving the title of baron to a branch of the Fitzgeralds; and the Irish Ui Failghe, extending into the present King's and Queen's Counties, as already specified, and giving the Irish title of King of Ui Failghe to O'Conor Faly, the supposed senior representative of Rosa Failghe, the eldest son of Cathaoir Mor, monarch of Ireland in the second century. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 59, and an old map of the territories of Leix and Ophaly, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, the original of which on vellum is now preserved in the British Museum, and copies in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park, Dublin. See note on Clann Maoilughra, or Clanmaliere, under the year 1193.

[h] *Dealbhna Eathra*, called Dealbhna Meg Cochlain in these Annals, at the years 1572 and 1601. This territory comprised the entire of the present barony of Garrycastle in the King's County, except the parish of Lusmagh, which belonged to Sil Anmchadha, or O'Madden's country, and which is still a part of the diocese of Clonfert. — See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 132, col. 2; Keating, in the reign of Niall Cailne; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82; and De Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana*, pp. 305, 306.

[i] *Annadown*, Eanach Duin, an ancient cathedral on the margin of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note [f], *infrà*, A. D. 1179.

[k] *Sil-Anmchadha*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Maddens, and was also applied to their country, which in latter ages comprised the barony of Longford in the county of Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh in the King's County, on the east side of the Shannon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, p. 69, note [x].

A victory was gained by Art O'Melaghlin, the people of Offaly[g], and the English, over the people of Delvin Eathra[h] and Melaghlin Beg, and a party of the men of Teffia; in the battle, Murray, the son of the Sinnagh (the Fox), was slain.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died at Annadown[i].

Awley Mac Awley was killed by the Sil-Anmchadha[k].

Melaghlin Beg O'Melaghlin took the house of Art O'Melaghlin, who made his escape out of it; but Flann, the son of Mac Awley[l], chief of Calry, was killed by Melaghlin[m].

[l] *Mac Awley.*—He was the chief of Calry an chala, which comprised the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath.

[m] The Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen has the following brief notice of the transactions of the English in Munster, which is omitted by the Four Masters: A. D. 1178. Corcach do inriud la mac mic Domnaill ua Carthaig 7 la gallaib glara. Forbair la Milid Cocain 7 la Mac Stemni i Corcaig. Tucus la budin dib go h-Achad da eo, go ro badar da la, 7 da edchi innti, 7 arrin go Corcaig arir doib. Iar sin doib ar ammus Fuirtlairge go ro thinolsatar na Gaedil cucu illanairde lis mor, go ro marbait ule pene.

"A. D. 1178. Cork was plundered by the grandson of Donnell, who was the grandson of Carthach and the green Galls. Cork was besieged by Milo Cogan and Fitz Stephen. A party of their people made an excursion to Aghadoe, where they remained two days and two nights, and then returned again to Cork. After this they went towards Waterford; but the Irish gathered against them at the hill of Lismore, and nearly killed them all."

Under this year also the same Annals record a desolating war between the Irish inhabitants of Thomond and Desmond, during which the whole country extending from Limerick to Cork, and from the plain of Derrymore, near Roscrea, to Brandon Hill, in Kerry, was desolated. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is stated, that during this war several of the Eugenian septs fled from their original territories. "A.D. 1178. There was a very great war between the O'Briens and Mac Carthys, so that they desolated the entire country from Limerick to Cork, and from the plain of Derrymore to Brandon Hill, and the greater part of the race of Eoghan fled to the woods of Ivahagh, south of the River Lee, and others to Kerry and Thomond. On this occasion the Hy-Conaill Gabhra and the Hy-Donovane fled southwards over the Mangartan mountain."

Dr. O'Brien, in his History of the House of O'Brien, published by Vallancey, in his own name, in the first volume of the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, thus very correctly paraphrases this passage. "A. D. 1178. Donal O'Brien, at the head of the entire Dal Cassian tribe, greatly distressed and reduced all the Eugenians, laid waste their country with fire and sword, and obliged the dispersed Eugenians to seek for shelter in the woods and fastnesses of Ive Eachach, on the south side of the Lee. In this expedition they routed the O'Donovans of Ive-Figeinte, or Cairbre Aodhbha, in the county of Limerick, and the O'Collins of Ive-Conaill Gabhra, or Lower Connallo in said county, beyond the mountain of Mangerton, to the western parts of the county of Cork: here these

AOIS CRIOSD 1179.

Aoir Criord mile, céd, seachtmogat, a naoi.

Tuathal ua Connachtaig espcop tíre briuin colmán ua scannláin airchinneach cluana, giollu domnaig ua forannáin airchinneach arda sratha, 7 Maelmaire mac giollu colmain Secnap arda sratha do ecc.

two exiled Eugenian families, being powerfully assisted by the O'Mahonys, made new settlements for themselves in the ancient properties of the O'Donoghues, O'Learies, and O'Driscolls, to which three families the O'Mahonys were always declared enemies, to the borders of Lough Leane, where Auliff Mor O'Donoghue, surnamed Cuimsinach, had made some settlements before this epoch." See note under the year 1200.

The territory of Hy-Figeinte, here referred to by Dr. O'Brien, derived its name from the descendants of Fiacha Figeinte, son of Daire Cearb, who was the son of Oilioll Flannbeg, King of Munster, in the latter part of the third century, and comprised the barony of Coshma, and all that portion of the present county of Limerick lying to the west of the River Maigue. Its situation is thus described in the Life of St. Molua, who was descended from Fiacha Fidhgeinte: "Et venit [Molua] ad Mumeniam, et lustravit patriam suam, .i. Nepotes Fidgenti, quæ gens est in medio Mumenie, a media planicie Mumenie usque ad medium Montis Luachra in occidente ad australem plagam fluminis Synna." —*Vitæ S. Molue, Abbatis et Confessoris*, as in the Codex Killkenniensis in Marshe's Library, v. 3. 14. F. 135. In a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 17. p. 748, it is described thus: hir i crich hua Fiogsinde o Cuachair Bruin co Bruirg, 7 o Bruirg co Buais. "The country of the Hy-Fidgeinnte is from Luachair Bruin to Bruree, and from Bruree to Buais." Keating describes this territory as the plain of the county of Limerick: Ui Fiogeinte re raiðtior clár Contae Luimnig anin.—*History of Ireland;* Reign of Diarmaid Mac Ceirbheoil and Conall Caol. O'Flaherty has the following notice of it in his *Ogygia*, pp. 380, 381: "*Anno* 366. Crimthannus filius Fidachi Heberio è semine Achaio Mogmedonio sororio suo Temoriæ extremum diem quietè claudenti substituitur Rex Hiberniæ annis tredecim. Transmarinis expeditionibus in Gallia, et Britannia memorabilis erat: uxorem habuit Fidengam è regio Connactiæ stemnate, sed nullam sobolem reliquit.

"Crimthanni regis abavus Fiachus latus vertex rex Momoniæ duos Olillos genuit Flannmor et Flannbeg cognominibus distinctos. Olillus Flannmor rex Momoniæ sobolis expers Olillum Flannbeg fratrem adoptavit. Olillo Flannbeg regi Momoniæ superant Achaius rex Momoniæ, Darius Kearb, ex quo O'Donnowan, Lugaduis et Eugenius.

"Darius Kearb præter Fidachum Crimthanni regis, et Mongfinnæ reginæ Hiberniæ patrem genuit Fiachum Figente, et Achaium Liathanach, ex quo Hy-Liathan in agro Corcagiensi. Fiacho Figente nomen et originem debet Hy-Figenta regio olim variis principibus celebris in media Momoniæ planicie usque ad medium montis Luachra in Kierrigia ad australem Sinanni fluminis ripam; licet hodie hoc nomine vix nota, sed Limericensis comitatus planities appellata."

Nothing has yet been discovered to prove whether the O'Donovans ever returned to their original territory of Cairbre Aobhdha, in the

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Apo maca do lorccad ettir templaib 7 necclisraib acht iecclis bricchde 7 teampall na frista nama.

Cealla tire heogain o slébh bud dis do folmugad tre coccad, 7 comfuachad, terce, 7 doćmataid.

Ua fuadacán ticchsnna ua neachdaċ do écc do galor tri noidċi iar na ionnarbad tré fárucċad canóine patraicc dó gar roime.

Sídh do dhsnam do donnchad ua cairrealláin 7 do cloinn ndiarmada uile la cenél Móen 7 la hua ngairmleadaigh, amlaib mac mshman dhsbratair ride mná an donnchaid remraite. Ba harm ro naidmrso a ríd re aroile i teampall arda fratha fo mionnaib na heaccailre sin, domnaigh móir 7 na hsnaide. Tainic doná ua gairmleadaigh .i. amlaoib ar na marac do cuingead tuillead slána. co teac donnċaid ui ċairrealláin Ro marbad rom fo cloóir ar lár an airreachta a ndoriur an tighe i friadnaibi a dhsbhreatar .i. bsn donnċada. Ro marbad beór triur dia muinntsi i maille frisi .i. cionaodh mac airt uí bracáin, 7 mac giollu crioro mec corbmaic mec reodáin .i. dhsh ċomalta donncaid ui ċairrealláin.

Arorrata Domnaċ mor an Earnaide * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * do folmugad la fshaib maighe hithe.

Annals of Clonmacnoise, always renders airċinnech by archdeacon. In this, however, it is more than probable that both Ussher and Mageoghegan are mistaken. The annalists have another term to express the office of archdeacon, and it is quite certain that the archdeacon was always in holy orders, whereas the *airchinnech* was always a layman, or at least one who had merely received *primam tonsuram*. The origin and duties of the office of Herenach are stated as follows by Sir John Davies, in his letter to the Earl of Salisbury: "For the Erenach: There are few parishes of any compass or extent where there is not an Erenach, which, being an office of the Church, took beginning in this manner: when any lord or gentleman had a direction to build a church, he did first dedicate some good portion of land to some saint or other, whoin he chose to be his patron; then he founded the church, and called it by the name of that saint, and then gave the land to some clerke, not being in orders, and to his heires for ever; with this intent, that he should keep the church clean and well repaired, keep hospitality, and give almes to the poore, for the soul's health of the founder. This man and his heires had the name of Erenach. The Erenach was also to make a weekly commemoration of the founder in the church; he had always *primam tonsuram*, but took no other orders. He had a voice in the chapter, when they consulted about their revenues, and paid a certaine yearly rent to the Bishop, besides a fine upon the marriage of every of his daughters, which they call a Loughinipy; he gave a subsidy to the Bishop at his first entrance into the bishoprick, the certainty of all which duties appears in the Bishop's Register; and these duties grew unto the Bishop, first be-

Armagh was burned, as well churches as regleses[q], excepting only Regles Brighde and Teampull na bh-Fearta.

The churches of Tyrone, from the mountain southwards, were left desolate, in consequence of war and intestine commotion, famine, and distress.

O'Rogan, Lord of Iveagh, died of three nights' sickness, shortly after he had been expelled for violating the Canoin-Phatruig[r].

A peace was concluded by Donough O'Carellan and all the Clandermot with the Kinel-Moen and O'Gormly (i. e. Auliffe, the son of Menman, brother-in-law of the aforesaid Donough). This peace was concluded between them in the church of Ardstraw, upon the relics of that church and those of Donaghmore and Urney. On the following day, O'Gormly (Auliffe) repaired to the house of Donough O'Carellan to demand further guarantees, but was killed in the middle of the meeting, in the doorway of the house, in the presence of his own sister, the wife of Donough. Three of his people were also killed along with him; namely, Kenny, son of Art O'Bracan; the son of Gilchreest, son of Cormac Mac Reodan, the foster-brother of Donough O'Carellan[s].

Ardstraw[t], Donaghmore, Urney, * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * were desolated by the men of Magh Ithe.

cause the Erenach could not be created, nor the church dedicated without the consent of the Bishop."

[p] *Seachnab.*—At the year 1089 of these Annals, *Seachnab* is explained by *Prior:* in Cormac's Glossary it is explained *secundus abbas*, i. e. *vice abbot.* The Irish word ꝑeach has the same signification in compound words as the English *vice*, in *vicepresident*, *viceroy*, *vicere-gent*, &c.

[q] *Regles* seems to have been abbreviated from the Latin *Regularis ecclesia*, and means a church belonging to the regular, not the secular clergy. O'Flaherty says it is an ecclesiastical word of no great antiquity in the Irish language.—*Ogygia*, p. 16.

[r] *Canoin-Phatruig* is the old name of the ancient manuscript book of the Gospels, commonly called the Book of Armagh.—See a description of this manuscript written by the famous Antiquary Lhuyd, and published by Dr. O'Conor in his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. i. *Epist. Nunc.* pp. lvii, lviii, and reprinted, with an English translation, by Sir William Betham, in his Antiquarian Researches, and in the original Latin in Petrie's Essay on the Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 329, 330.

[s] *O'Carellan.*—This passage shews that O'Carellan, Chief of the Clandermot, had seized upon that part of Moy-Ithe, O'Gormly's country, in which Donaghmore-Moy-Itha was situated.

[t] *Ardstraw*, áṙd ṙṫaṫa, an ancient church in Tyrone, formerly the head of a bishop's see, of which Bishop Eoghan, or Eugenius was patron, whose festival was annually celebrated there on the 23rd of August, as was that of Bishop Coibhdhenach on the 26th of November.—See the *Felire Aenguis*, and Irish Calendar of the

Cóicc tiġe ar céd do lorccad hi cCluain mic Noir hi Fforgail.

Cluain fshta brisnainn co na tsmplaib do lorccad.

Lothra, ardfearta brenainn, Cairiol, tuaim da ġualann, dírsrt ceallaiġ, ceallmsdóin 7 balla, iardrighe do lorccad uile.

Maelfeachlainn ua maoilmiadaiġ taoiseach muinntire heolair do ecc.

Iomar ua cathasaiġh tiġearna na saithne do ecc.

Maoileachlainn riabach o seachnasaiġ ticcearna leithe cenel Aoda do marbad la mac donnchaid í chathail.

AOIS CRIOSD 1180.

Aoir Crioso mile, céd, ochomoġatt.

Lorcan ua tuathail .i. labhar airdescop laiġsn, 7 legatt na hsheann do martriadh hi Saxain.

O'Clerys' at these days. It was afterwards annexed to the see of Clogher; but about the year 1266 it was separated from the see of Clogher, with other churches in the territory of Hy-Fiachrach Arda Sratha, in the gift of the Kinel-Owen, and incorporated with the see of Londonderry.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 857; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76; and Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore.

[u] *Clonfert-Brendan*, Cluain fertha brenainn. The church of Clonfert, the head of an ancient bishop's see, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway.

[w] *Lorha*, Lothra.—A small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, about six miles to the north of Burrisokeane. Here are the ruins of two abbeys of considerable extent, but none of an antiquity prior to the Anglo-Norman invasion, though St. Rodanus, the patron of the place, had erected a primitive Irish abbey here in the sixth century. For an account of Rodanus, the reader is referred to his Life, as published by the Bollandists, at 25th April.

[x] *Ardfert-Brendan*, now Ardfert, in the county of Kerry, about four miles to the north of Tralee, where the ruins of several ancient churches are still to be seen.

[y] *Disert-Kelly*, Disert Ceallaiġ.—The name is now corruptly anglicised Isertkelly, and is applied to an ancient church and parish in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, situated to the south-west of the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Galway, sheet 114.

[z] *Kilmaine*, Cill meadoin, i. e. the middle church, a small village in a barony to which it has given name in the south of the county of Mayo, and not far from the boundary of the county of Galway.

[a] *Balla*, or *Bal*, Balla, a village containing the ruins of an ancient church and round tower in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo, and about eight miles south-east of Castlebar.—See Life of St. Mochua, published by Colgan, in *Acta Sanctorum*, at 30th of March.

[b] *Muintir-Eolais*.—This territory, which afterwards became the principality of Mac-Rannall,

One hundred and five houses were burned in Clonmacnoise, during a predatory incursion.

Clonfert-Brendan[u], with its churches, were burned.

Lorha[w], Ardfert-Brendan[x], Cashel, Tuam, Disert-Kelly[y], Kilmaine[z], and Balla[a], were all burned.

Melaghlin O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died[b].

Ivor O'Casey, Lord of the Saithne[c], died.

Melaghlin Reagh O'Shaughnessy, Lord of half *the territory of* Kinelea, was killed by the son of Donough O'Cahill[d].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1180.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty.

Lorcan O'Toole, i. e. Lawrence, Archbishop of Leinster and Legate of Ireland, suffered martyrdom[e] in England.

comprised the southern half of the present county of Leitrim. It extended from Slieve-in-ierin and Lough Allen to Slieve Carbry, and to the west of Ballinamuck, in the county of Longford, and contained the castles of Rinn, Lough-skur, and Leitrim, and the monasteries of Fiodhnacha Muighe Rein, now Fenagh, Maothail, now Mohill, and Cluain Conmaicne, now Cloone. The mountains of Slieve-in-ierin are placed in this territory by the ancient writers.

[c] *Saithne*, an ancient territory in East Meath, the ancient inheritance of the O'Caseys. The Saithne, or O'Caseys, are descended from Glasradh, the second son of Cormac Gaileng, who was of the Munster race, and settled here under King Cormac Mac Art, in the third century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69; and Mac Firbis's Irish Pedigrees. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his *Hiber. Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 24, that Philippus Wigorniensis seized on the lands of O'Cathesie, to the king's use, though Hugh de Lacy had formerly sold them. "Inter ipsa igitur operum suorum initialia, terras, quas Hugo de Lacy alienuerat, terram videlic. Ocathesi & alias quam plures ad Regiam mensam cum omni sollicitudine reuocauit."

[d] *O'Cahill*, ua caṫail.—O'Shaughnessy shortly afterwards became lord of all the territory of Kinelea, and the O'Cahills sunk into comparative insignificance. This territory comprised the southern half of the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south-west of the county of Galway, and contained the churches of Kilmacduagh, Beagh, and Kilbecanty, and the castles of Gort, Fedane, and Ardmulduane.

[e] *Suffered martyrdom.*—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for it is stated under this year in the Bodleian and Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, as well as in the Annals of Boyle, and in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, that he died [a natural death?] in France. The fact is that St. Laurence O'Toole died in the monastery of Augum, now Eu, in Normandy, but an attempt had been made by a maniac to murder him at Canterbury in 1175, and this is the martyrdom alluded to by the Four

Macraith ua Daigre airchinneach Doire [do ecc].

Ragnall ua Cairealláin do marbad la cenél Moáin i neneach Colaim Cille for lár Doire Colaim Fadóin.

Masters. Ussher has the following curious notice of this distinguished prelate in his *Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge*, note to the Brief of Pope Alexander III., Epist. xlviii. Anno Christi 1179:

"Est hic Laurentius O'Tolus; cujus Vitam ab Augiensis Collegii monacho descriptam tomo 6. Vit. Sanctor. Novemb. 14. inseruit Laurentius Surius. Patrem habuit, ut author ille indicat, *Muriartach sive* Mauricium O'Tuohail, ad quem *non modica pars Hiberniæ, quæ Lagenia dicitur, iure hæreditario pertinebat:* matrem *Ingen Ybruin* (ita enim legunt duo hujus Vitæ, quæ ego habeo, Manuscripta exemplaria) id est, *filiam Principis*, ex Birnorum, ni fallor, familiâ. Annos natus decem, Dermitio regi (qui alius ab illo Murchardi filio fuit, à quo Angli in Hiberniam sunt introducti) à patre obses datus, durissimè ab eo habitus est: post biennium verò patri restitutus, et Ecclesiæ ministerio ab eo dicatus, sub magisterio Glindelacensis Episcopi vixit. Cùm annorum esset xxv. Ecclesiæ S. Comgeni sive Keivini de Glindelach Abbas, *Clero et populo id postulantibus*, constitutus est: ac demùm Gregorio Dubliniensi Archiepiscopo defuncto, ad Dubliniensem cathedram evectus, anno Domini 1162, *à Gelasio totius Hiberniæ Primate, in ipsâ Dubliniensi Ecclesiâ, multis Episcopis præsentibus, gratias agente populo, solemniter consecratus est.* Anno 1179. unà cum *Catholico* Tuamensi Archiepiscopo et quinque vel sex Hiberniæ Episcopis Romam ad Lateranense concilium profecturus, per Angliam transiit: ubi omnes *pro licentiâ transeundi iuraverunt, quòd neque Regi, neque regno eius damnum quærerent;* quemadmodum in anni illius historiâ refert Rogerus Hovedenus. Laurentium tamen, *ob privilegia in Lateranensi Concilio contra Regiæ dignitatis, zelo suæ gentis, ut ferebatur, impetrata, Anglorum Regi suspectum fuisse*, libro 2. Expugnat. Hibern. cap. 23. narrat Giraldus Cambrensis. Eo tempore, Dubliniensi suæ Metropoli præsens hoc impetratum est ab eo privilegium, ex antiquo Dubliniensis Archiepiscopi Regesto, *quod Crede mihi* appellant, a nobis exscriptum. Obiit apud Augiense Normanniæ castrum (cujus Comes Richardus Strongbous fuerat, qui Dubliniam & Lageniam, Laurentii sedem metropoliticam & provinciam, ipso vivente & vidente subjugavit:) quum patriæ ab Anglis vastatæ calamitatem deplorasset, miserabiliter lingua materna dicens: *Heu populo stulte & insipiens; quid jam facturus es? Quis sanabit aversiones tuas? Quis miserebitur tui?* Atque ita, XVIII. Calendas Decembris, *cùm sextæ feriæ terminus advenisset, in confinio Sabbati subsequentis spiritum sancti viri requies æterna suscepit;* inquit vita eius scriptor. Annum, quem ille tacet, Annales nostri assignant 1180. quo et 14. dies Novembris *in sextam feriam* incidit. Rogerus Hovedenus, & eum secutus Cæsar Baronius in Annalibus suis ad sequentem annum malè referunt. Nam ut ipse Rogerus postea confirmat, anno 1181. *Henricus Rex Angliæ, filius Imperatricis, dedit Ioanni Cumin clerico suo, Archiepiscopatum Diveliniæ in Hiberniâ*, VIII. *Idus Septembris apud Euesham.* (ideoque Novembris dies 14. qui electionem hanc antecesserat, ad annum 1180, necessariò retrahendus est.) et anno 1182. *Lucius Papa III. ordinavit Ioannem Cumin in sacerdotem III. Idus Martij apud Velletre: deinde consecravit eum in Archiepiscopum Diveliniæ* XII. *Calend. Aprilis, Dominicâ in ramis Palmarum, apud Velletre*, cui Calendarij quoque ratio suffragatur; quæ anno 1182. Dominicam Paschalem 28. die Martij celebratam fuisse docet. In sanctorum

Macraith O'Deery, Erenagh of Derry [*died*].

Randal O'Carellan was killed by the Kinel-Moen, in defence of St. Columbkille, in the middle of Derry-Columbkille.

verò numerum relatus est Laurentius ab Honorio III. anno 1225. cujus canonizationis Bulla, data Reate, III. Id. Decembr. anno Pontificatus 10. habetur in Laërtij Cherubini Bullario; tomo 1. pag. 49. edit. Rom. anno 1617." For more information about this distinguished prelate, the reader is referred to his Life, as published by Messingham in his *Florilegium*, and to De Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana*. Dr. Lanigan in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 174, and Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 308, state that Muirchertach, the father of St. Laurence, was prince of Imaile; but this is as great a mistake as that of the author of St. Laurence's Life, who makes him a son of the King of all Leinster, for O'Toole was at this period Lord of the tribe and territory of Hy-Muireadhaigh, called Omurethi by Giraldus, comprising about the southern half of the present county of Kildare, to wit, the baronies of Kilkea and Moone, Narragh and Rheban, and a part of the barony of Connell. It was bounded on the north by the celebrated hill of Allen, on the north-west by Offaly, which it met at the Curragh of Kildare, and on the west by Laoighis or Leix, from which it was divided by the River Barrow. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem, O'Teige was the ancient chief of Imaile (which was a very small district), but O'Toole was Lord of Hy-Muireadhaigh, which extended along the Barrow northwards as far as the hill of Almhuin, now Allen:

Tριall tar ðearðа an ðuiрo ealaiġ,
O'n tír iotlıṁaiр uiрṁealaiġ,
O Dinðriġ co Maiрðin miр,
Do ðiol m'uiрtiр o a n-uaiрle.
O'Tuaṫail an ṁuiр ṁeaðaiġ,
Ar Uiḃ mearðа Muiрeaðaiġ,
Co h-Alṁain an ċeoil coċlaiġ,
An рeoiр baррġloin bраontorṫaiġ.

"Pass across the Barrow, of the cattle abounding border,
From the land rich in corn and honey,
From Dinnree to the pleasant Maişdin (Mullamast),
My journey is repaid by their nobility.
O'Toole of the festive fortress,
Is over the vigorous Hy-Muireadhaigh,
As far as Almhuin of melodious music,
Of the fair, grassy, irriguous surface."

The ancient Irish topographical work called *Dinnsenchus*, places in the territory of Ui Muiredhaigh, the old fort of Roeireann, which was situated on the top of the remarkable hill of Mullach Roeireann, now Mullagh-Reelion, about five miles to the south-east of Athy, in the county of Kildare. The name of this territory is preserved even to the present day in that of the deanery of Omurthie, which, according to the Regal Visitation Book of 1615, comprises the following parishes, in the county of Kildare, viz., Athy, Castlereban, Kilberry, Dollardstown, Nicholastown, Tankardstown, Kilkea, Grange-Rosnolvan, Belin, Castledermott, Grange, Moone, Timoling, Narraghmore, Kilcullen, Usk. And this authority adds: "Adjacent to the deanery of Omurthie is the parish church of Damenoge [now Dunamanoge], and the parish church of Fontstown."—See Ledwich's *Antiquities of Ireland*, second Edition, p. 294, where the author ignorantly assumes that Omurethi was O'Moore!

Soon after the death of St. Laurence the O'Tooles, or O'Tuathails, were driven from this beautiful and fertile district of Omurethi by the Baron Walter de Riddlesford, or Gualterus de Ridenesfordia, who, according to Giraldus

Donncaḋ ua cairealláin do ṁarḃaḋ la cenél cconaill i ndíogal a ṁeabla ar ua ngairmleaḋaiġ tre miorbailiḃ na naṡṁ ira heneaċ po ṡaraiġ.

Aindilṡ ua dochartaiġ do écc i ndoire ċolaim ċille.

Caṫ na cconċobor .i. Concobor maṡnṁaiġe mac Ruaiḋri ui Chonċobair ⁊ Concobar ua ceallaiġ (.i. tigearna ua maine) dú i ttorċáir Concobor ua ceallaiġ, taḋg a ṁac, a ḋṡrḃratair diarmaid, ⁊ Maoilṡeachlainn mac diarmada ui ċeallaiġ, ⁊ mac taiḋg ui Concobair (.i. taḋg).

Muirġhis ua heḋhin tigṡrna ua briaċrach aiḋne do ṁarḃaḋ la ṡraiḃ Muṁan.

Carrġaṁain ua giolla ultáin taoiseaċ Muinntire Maoil trionna do ṁarḃaḋ la haeḋ Mac carrġaṁna i ninis énḋaiṁ ṡor morloch.

Doṁnall mac taiḋg uí chinnéiḋiġ tigearna uiṁuṁan do éc.

(*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. xxi.), had his castle at Tristerdermot [Disert Diarmada, now Castledermot], in the territory of Omurethi. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is stated, under the year 1178, that the English of Wexford set out on a predatory excursion into Hy-Muireadhaigh, and slew Dowling O'Tuathail [O'Toole], king of that territory, and lost their own leader, Robert Poer. But though the O'Tuathails were driven from their original territory about this period, they were still regarded by the Irish as the second highest family in Leinster, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record under the year 1214, the death of Lorcan O'Twahall, "young Prince of Leinster, and next in superiority of that province." After their expulsion from the rich plains of Omurethi, the O'Tuohills, or O'Tooles, took shelter in the mountain fastnesses of Wicklow, where in course of time they dispossessed the O'Teiges of Imaile, and other minor families.

It has been the object of the Editor in this note to collect together such evidences as will prove that the father of St. Laurence O'Toole, though not King of all Leinster, was chief of a more important territory than Imaile, a fact which has hitherto escaped our modern historians and topographical writers, who have copied each other without consulting any but printed authorities.

[f] *Violated.*—It is worthy of remark here, that whenever a chief, who had offered insult to a church or sanctuary, happened to be killed, his death is invariably atributed to the miraculous interposition of the patron saint.

[g] *Hy-Many.* — The following parishes, or coarbships, were in Hy-Many, according to a tract in the Book of Lecan, treating of the manners and customs of the O'Kellys, viz.: Clonfert, Kilmeen, Kiltullagh, Kilcommon, Camma (where the Hy-Manians were baptized), Cloontuskert (where the O'Kelly was inaugurated), and Cloonkeen Cairill. The following families were located in Hy-Many, and tributary to O'Kelly, viz., Mac Egan, Chief of the tribe of Clandermot; Mac Gillenan, Chief of Clann Flaitheamhla and Muintir kenny; O'Donnellan, Chief of Clann Breasail; O'Doogan, Chief of Muintir-Doogan; O'Gowran, Chief of Dal-Druithne; O'Docomhlain, Chief of Rinn-na-hEignidi; O'Donoghoe, Chief of Hy-Cormaic, in Moinmoy; and O'Maoilbrighde, Chief of Bredach, which was the best territory in Hy-Many. For further particulars concerning the families and districts of Hy-

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Maolmuire mac cuinn na mbocht primhṡnóir Erenn do écc.

Aod ua caithniad, tigearna Iorrair do marbad la hua ceallachain hi Fiull hi cill Comáin.

Amhlaib ua togda taoiseach na bredaca, do marbad la hua ngaibtecáin taoiseach maige helg.

Murchad ua lachtna taoiseach an dá bac do bádaoh illoch con.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1181.

Aoir Criord mile, ced, ochtmogatt, a hasn.

Dungal ua caellaigi erpoc lisithglinne do écc.

Maolmuire ua dunain abb cnuic na Sngan hi lugmag do écc.

Maolciaran ua fiodabra comarba ciaran do écc.

Cathrasnsó ria Flaithbhertach ua maeldoraid tigchsrna cenel conaill for macaib rig Connacht Satharn cinctidiri dú in ro marbad re meic décc do clannuib tigchsrnad 7 toiseach Connacht la cenél conaill co rocaidir oile do rosrclannaib 7 dosrclannaib immaille frid cenmothaidríde. Ro chuirrstt Connachtaig fo daoine dóib fri ré imcén iarran cat rin. Cat criche coirrre ainm in cata rin.

[n] *Mac Con-na-mbocht*, i. e. the descendant of Conn of the poor, was the name of the Erenaghs of Clonmacnoise.

[o] *O'Caithniadh.*—This name is now obsolete in Erris, an extensive and remarkably wild barony in the north-west of the county of Mayo, unless it has been changed to O'Cahan, or O'Kane.

[p] *Of Bredagh*, na bredaca.—This is the name of a district in the barony of Tirawley, comprising the parish of Moygawnagh, and part of that of Kilfian. It is to be distinguished from Bredagh in Inishowen, in the north-east of the county of Donegal, which was the inheritance of O'Duibhdhiorma, of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

[q] *Moy-heleag*, mag helg.—This is also called mag heleog; it was the ancient name of the level part of the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The monastery of Errew, on Lough Conn, is in this district, and the family of O'Flynn, a branch of whom were hereditary Erenaghs of this monastery, are still numerous in the parish of Crossmolina. They were till lately in possession of the celebrated reliquary called Mias Tighernain, which is now at Rappa Castle. These O'Flynns are mentioned by Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis, the compiler of the Book of Lecan, as the Brughaidhs, or farmers, or Maghheleag.—See *Genealogies, Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 113, note [k], and p. 239, note [i].

[r] *Da-Bhac*, now generally called the Two Backs; a territory in the south of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, lying between Lough Conn and the River Moy.—See

Mulmurry Mac Con-na-mbocht[n], chief senior of Ireland, died.

Hugh O'Caithniadh[c], Lord of Erris, was treacherously slain by O'Callaghan at Kilcommon.

Auliffe O'Toghda, Chief of Bredagh[p], was killed by O'Gaughan, Chief of Moy-heleag[q].

Murrough O'Laghtna, Chief of Da Bhac[r], was drowned in Lough Conn.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1181.

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

Dungal O'Kaelly, Bishop of Leighlin, died.

Mulmurry[s] O'Dunan, Abbot of Cnoc-na-Seangan[t] (Louth), died.

Mulkieran O'Fiävra, successor of Kieran, died.

Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Tirconnell, defeated the sons of the King of Connaught on the Saturday before Whitsuntide. Sixteen of the sons of the lords and chieftains of Connaught were slain by the Kinel Connell, as well as many others, both of the nobles and the plebeians[u]. They held the Connacians under subjection for a long time after this battle, which was known by the name of Cath Criche Coirpre[v] [i. e. the Battle of the Territory of Carbury].

Tribes of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 11, 165, 228. The name O'Toghdha, which would be pronounced O'Toffey in this district, is now obsolete. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, record that John De Courcy fled from Downpatrick, and went to Ath Glaisne [Ardglass?] where he built a castle which he made his residence for some time. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise he returned to Down in 1181, and repaired his house there.

[s] *Mulmurry*, maelmuipe.—Colgan says, *Acta SS.*, p. 737, that this was the celebrated Marianus, the author of the Irish Martyrology, so often quoted by him and other ecclesiastical writers.

[t] *Cnoc-na-Seangan*, i. e. Hill of the ants. This place, which is situated about thirty perches to the east of the town of Louth, is now generally called in English, Pismire Hill. It contains the ruins of a church, but no part of the great abbey is now traceable on it. This abbey was founded and endowed for Augustinian Canons, by Donough O'Carroll, Prince of Oriel, and Edan O'Kaelly, or O'Caollaidhe, Bishop of Clogher.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305; Ware's Antiquities, cap. 26; and also his Bishops of Louth and Clogher, at the name Edan.

[u] *Both of the nobles and the plebeians.*—In the Annals of Kilronan this phrase is given in Latin: "*et alii nobiles et ignobiles cum eis.*"

[v] *Cath Criche Coirpre.*—According to the Annals of Kilronan the persons slain in this battle were the following, viz.: Brian Luighnech and Manus O'Conor; Melaghlin, Murray, and Murtough, three sons of Turlough O'Conor; also Hugh, son of Hugh, son of Rory (O'Flaherty),

Iar naraile liubar itiatt na mſic rioġ torcratur la flaitḃſrtaċ ir in cat̀ remráite, brian ⁊ Maġnur dá ṁac toirrdealḃaiġ moir, * * * * ⁊ Maolruanaiġ, dá mac ele Aodha í Conċobair. Do roċair beor Aod̀ mac conċobair ui cellaiġ, ⁊ giollacríst mac meġoireaċtaiġ uí Rodùiḃ, Eachmarcaċ ua muirſḋaiġ, donnchad̀ mac briain luiġniġ ui Concobair, cùcuallaċta mac Muirċſrtaiġ uí Concobair, tri huí maoilbrenainn, dá mac giollabuide, ⁊ aod̀ mac mic aoḋa mic Ruaiḋri, ⁊ roċaide ele do ſaſrclannaiḃ.

Sloicchſḋ la domnall mac aſḋa ṁéc lachlainn, ⁊ la cenel neoġain telċa óg i nultoiṙ. Ro ṁeaḃratt ſor ultoiṙ, ſor uiḃ ttuirtrie, ⁊ ſor ṙſraiḃ lí im Ruaiḋri mac duinnſleḃe ⁊ im ċoinṁiḋe ua flainn.

Sluacch la ſrſraiḃ maiġe hithe im ua ccat̀ain Eaċmarcaċ, ⁊ im cenel mbiniġ glinne co rangadar tar tuaim. Ro airccſḋ fir lí, ⁊ ua ttuirtre uile Ruccrat ilmile do buaiḃ.

Tomaltaċ ua Conċobair ḋo oirdneaḋ i ccomorbur patraicc. Cuairt ċenél eoġain do ṫabairt lairr, do bſrt a rſir uaiḋiḃ ⁊ ro ġaccaiḃ bſnnaċtain.

King of West Connaught; and Donough, son of Brian O'Fallon, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles cum eis.* The same annals also state that it was Donough, the son of Donnell Midheach O'Conor, that brought Flaherty O'Muldory to assist him in asserting the chieftainship of the territory of Carbury for himself. They also add, that this was called the Battle of Magh Diughbha, and that the bodies of the chieftains were carried to Clonmacnoise, and there interred in the tombs of their ancestors.

[w] *O'Connor.*—According to the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan, three of the sons of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Conor, were slain in this battle, namely, Melaghlin, Murray, and Murtough.

[x] *O'Murray*, O'Muireadaiġ.—In 1585 the head of this family was seated at Ballymurry, in the parish of Kilmaine, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

[y] *O'Mulrenins*, pronounced in Irish O'Maoil ḃrénainn, *O'Mul-vrénin.*

[z] *Kinel-Binny*, Cenel ḃinniġ.—It would appear from several authorities that this tribe was seated in the valley of Glenconkeine, in the south of the county of Derry.

[a] *Toome*, Tuaim.—This is called Fearrat Tuama, i. e. the *trajectus*, or ferry of Tuaim, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick. The place is now called Toome-Bridge, and is situated between Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, and on the boundary between the counties of Antrim and Derry. "Fearsait Tuama hodie vulgo vocatur Tuaim est vadum vel trajectus ubi Banna fluvius ex lacu Echach."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 183.

[b] *Firlee*, Fir lí.—The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as translated by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 127, 146, calls this territory "Leæorum fines," and states that it was on the east side of the River Bann. "Venit (Patricius) in Leæorum fines Bannæ flumini ad orientalem ejus ripam adjacentes." But though the *Firli* were unquestionably seated on the east side of the River Bann, since the twelfth century, it would appear, from the Annotations of Tirechan on the Life of St. Patrick, that they were on the west side of this river in the time of the Irish apos-

According to another book, the sons of kings who were slain by Flaherty in the last mentioned battle were the following, viz. Brian and Manus, two sons of Turlough More; and Mulrony; and * * * two sons of Hugh O'Connor[w]. In that battle also fell Hugh, the son of Conor O'Kelly, and Gilchreest, the son of Mageraghty O'Rodiv; Eachmarcach O'Murray[x]; Donough, the son of Brian Luighneach O'Conor; Cucuallachta, the son of Murtough O'Conor; three of the O'Mulrenins[y]; the two Mac Gillaboys; and Hugh, son of Hugh, who was son of Roderic, together with many others of the nobility.

Donnell, the son of Hugh Mac Loughlin, and the Kinel-Owen of Tullaghoge, made an incursion into Ulidia, and defeated the Ulidians, the Hy-Tuirtre, and the Firlee, together with Rory Mac Donslevy, and Cumee O'Flynn.

The men of Moy-Ithe, together with O'Kane (Eachmarcach), and the Kinel-Binny[z] of the Valley, mustered an army, and crossed Toome[a]. They plundered all *the territories of* Firlee[b] and Hy-Tuirtre, and carried off many thousands of cows.

Tomaltagh O'Conor was consecrated successor of St. Patrick. He performed the visitation of the Kinel-Owen, received his dues from them, and left them his blessing.

tle. The Bann (i. e. the Lower Bann), according to the oldest accounts of that river, flowed between the plains of Li and Eilne, and we learn from Tirechan that the plain of Eilne was on the east side of the river, and consequently the plain of Li, or Lee, was on the west side of it: "Et exiit [Patricius] in Ardd Eolergg et Ailgi, et Lee Bendrigi, et perrexit trans flumen Bandæ, et benedixit locum in quo est cellola *Cuile Raithin* [Coleraine], in *Eilniu*, in quo fuit Episcopus, et fecit alias cellas multas in Eilniu. Et per Buas flumen" [Bush River] "foramen pertulit, et in Dun Sebuirgi" [Dunseverick] "sedit super petram, &c. &c. Et reversus est in campum *Eilni* et fecit multas ecclesias quas Condiri [the clergy of Connor diocese] habent."

Adamnan, in his Life of Columba, says, lib. i. c. 50, that Conallus, Bishop of Cuil Raithin [Coleraine], having collected many presents among the inhabitants of the plain of Eilne, prepared an entertainment for St. Columba; and Colgan, in a note on this passage, conjectures that the plain of Eilne was west of the River Bann, and that which was then called "*an Mhachaire*," i. e. the plain. But that Magh Li was west of the Bann is put beyond dispute by the fact that the church of *Achadh Dubhthaigh*, now Aghadowey, on the west side of the river Bann, is described in ancient authorities, as in *Magh Li*, or Campus Li, on the margin of the Lower Bann.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 223; the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 9th and 22nd of January; and Sampson's Memoir of his Chart and Survey of Londonderry, p. 222. But on the increasing power of the O'Kanes, the Firli were unquestionably driven across the Bann.—See note under the year 1178.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1182.

Aoir Criord mile, ced, ochtmogatt, ado.

Aod ua caellaigi erpoc airgiall, 7 clnd canánach Eireann do écc.
Domnall ua huallachain airdeirpoc muman do écc.
Sluaicchlo la domnall mac alda ui lachlainn go dún bó i ndáil riada.
Do rad rom cat do gallaib ir in dú rin Ro meabaid for cenél neogain Ro marbad ann dna Ragnall ua brslrlén, Gilla criord ó catáin co rocaidib oile i maille frii, Ruccrat Soircela martain leó don cur rin.

Brian mac toirrdealbaig ui briain do marbad la Ragnall mac Commara bicc tre meabail.

Aod mac carrgamna taoiseac muinntire maoiltrionna do marbad la gilla ultáin mac carrgamna.

Murchad mac taichlig uí dubhda, do marbad la Maoilseachlainn ua Maolruanaid.

Amlaib ua fsrgail do gabail tairrgecta na hangaile 7 Aod do innarbad.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1183.

Aoir Criord mile, ced, ochtmogatt, atrí.

Ioseph ua haodha Epscop ua cceinnselaig [do écc].

Dec ua hsgira ticcsrna luigne Connacht do marbad la concobar ua diarmata mic Ruaidri, ar loc mic fsradaig ina tig fsin tre meabail.

[c] *Dunbo, in Dal Riada.*—This is a mistake of the annalists, but not of the Four Masters, as it is found in the older Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan. Dunbo was not in Dalriada at any period, for it is west of the River Bann, in a territory called an Mhachaire, the Plain, in Colgan's time. Dalriada never extended westwards beyond the Bann.

[d] *St. Martin.*—This passage is rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals in the British Museum, as follows: "An army by Donell O'Loghlin to Dunbo in Dalriada, and the Galls gave battle to them there, and vanquished Kindred-Owen, and Ranall O'Bryslan was killed there, and Gilli Christ O'Cahan, and many more; and the Galls carried Martin's Gospel with them." From a notice in a manuscript in the Bodleian Library, Laud. 615, p. 81, it would appear that this copy of the Gospels, which was believed to have belonged to St. Martin of Tours, was brought to Ireland by St. Patrick, and that it was preserved at Derry in the time of the writer. There was a cemetery and holy well at Derry dedicated to this St. Martin. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and in the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1182.

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

Hugh O'Kaelly, Bishop of Oriel, and head of the Canons of Ireland, died.
Donnell O'Huallaghan, Archbishop of Munster, died.
Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, marched with an army to Dunbo, in Dal Riada[c], and there gave battle to the English. The Kinel-Owen were defeated, and Randal O'Breslen, Gilchreest O'Kane, and many others, were killed. On this occasion they carried off with them the Gospel of St. Martin[d].

Brian, the son of Turlough O'Brien, was treacherously slain by Randal Macnamara Beg.

Hugh Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, was killed by Gilla-Ultain Mac Carroon.

Murrough, the son of Taichleach O'Dowda, was killed by Melaghlin O'Mulrony.

Auliffe O'Farrell assumed the lordship of Annaly, and Hugh was expelled[e].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1183.

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

Joseph O'Hea, Bishop of Hy-Kinsellagh (died).

Bec O'Hara, Lord of Leyny in Connaught, was treacherously slain by Conor, the grandson of Dermot, who was son of Roderic, in his own house, on Lough Mac Farry.

Annals of Kilronan, the portion of the passage relating to the Gospel reads: 7 ꝓóꝛcela maꝛtain ꝺo ḃꝛeṫ ꝺo gallaiḃ leo.

[e] Under this year the Annals of Kilronan, of Clonmacnoise, and of Ulster, record the death of Milo de Cogan, the destroyer of all Ireland, both Church and State; also of Reymond de la Gross, Cenn Cuillinn [Kantitunensis?], and the two sons of Fitz-Stephen. The Annals of Kilronan and of Clonmacnoise add, that Milo was killed by Mac Tire, Prince of Ui Mac Caille, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork. The Irish annalists do not furnish us with any further particulars; but Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 18, calls Mac Tyrus a betrayer: "à proditore Machtyro qui eos *ea nocte hospitari debuerat*, cum aliis quinque militibus improuisis à tergo securium ictibus sunt interempti." Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 37, magnifies this act of Mac Tyrus into an awful specimen of Irish treachery, and adds, that Milo had been invited by Mac Tyrus to lodge at his house that

Do rala deabaid etter ua flaithbertaig, an giollu riabach, 7 Mac ui gairmleadaig. Ro marbad ua flaithbertaig ir in iomairecc rin-7 drong mór do cenél Moain.

Fergal mac Amlaib ui ruairc, do marbad la loclainn mac domnaill ui ruairc.

Giollaultáin mac carrgamna taoiseach muintire maoiltrionna do marbad la macaib ui briain 7 la macaibh an trionnaigh ui catharnaigh go ccuicceap ele a`maille frir.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1184.

Aoir Criord mile, ced, ochtmogatt, a cethair.

Giolla iosa ua maoilin Escop eiride do écc.

Brian breifnech mac toirrdelbaig ui conchobair do écc.

Maoliosu ua cerbaill do oirdneb i ccomorbus Patraic ier na faccbáil do tomaltach ua conchobair.

Art ua maoileachlainn ticchetha iartair mide do marbad i meabail la diarmait ua mbriain .i. mac toirrdelbaig tria forcongra gall, 7 Maoilseachlainn beacc do gabáil a ionaid, 7 maidm do graoineab lair a ccionn trí lá forran diarmait céona du in ro marbait ile im mac matgamna í briain.

Cairlén do cumdach la gallaib i ccill áir.

Cairlén oile do orccain la Maoilseachlainn 7 la Conchobor maenmaige ua cconchobair. Ro marbad drong mór do gallaib ann.

Dec ttricche fichet do roignib cumdaigti arda macha do orgain la gallaib mide.

Mainirtir eara ruaidh do eohbairt la flaithbertach Ua Maoldoraid ticchetha cinél cconaill do dia 7 do naoim bernard do raith a anma.

night. The same is repeated by Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 311, without quoting any authority, which is very unfair, as it turns out that the prejudiced Giraldus is the only authority.

[f] *O'Flaherty.*—This was not O'Flaherty of Iar Connaught, but of Tyrone, where the name is now changed to Laverty, or Lafferty (O'Flaithbertaig). In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster preserved in the British Museum, the name of this Tyronian family, Ua Flaithbertaig, is anglicised O'Lathvertay, which is close enough to the form it has assumed in modern times. The above passage is thus Englished in this translation: "A. D. 1183. A skirmish between Gilla Revagh O'Lathvertay and O'Garm-

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Clnoɾaolaḋ ua gṙáḋa comoɾba cɾonáin tuama gṙéne do écc.

Niall mac an tɾiondaiġ ui ċaṫaɾnaiġ do écc.

Aṁlaiḃ mac ɾ́liġail ui ɲuaiɾc ticcluna bɾeiɾne do maɾḃaḋ a ɾɾiull la Maġ ɾaġnaill.

Domnall ua ɾlannaccáin taoiɾeaċ cloinne caṫail do écc hi cconga ɾéiċín.

ɾ́liġal ua ɾaġallaiġ do ṁaɾḃaḋ hi ɾɾiull la Maeileċlainn ua ɲuaiɾc.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1185.

Aoiɾ Cɾioɾd mile ceḋ ochtmoġaḋ a cúiġ.

Maoilioɾu ua muiɾeaḋaiġ ɾ́l 'lecċinn doiɾe ċolaim ċille do ecc iaɲ - Slnoaṫaiġ thoġaiḋe.

Pilib Unɾeɾɾa co ngallaiḃ uime do bĺiṫ in aɾomaċa co cĺnn ɾé laiṫe cona noiḋċiḃ i mlḋon coɲġaiɾ do ɟonnɾaḋ.

Ġiollu cɾioɾd mac caṫmaoil aɾd taoiɾeaċ cenél ɾeaɾaḋaiġ 7 na cclann

[1] *Philip Unserra.*—He is called Philip Worcester in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, in the British Museum, and by his cotemporary Giraldus Cambrensis, Philippus Wigorniensis.—See *Topographia Hiberniæ*, dist. 2, c. 50, where there is a strange story told about his conduct at Armagh. Hanmer repeats the same; and Sir Richard Cox, who was always anxious to hide the faults of the English and villify the Irish, has condescended to tell the story in the following strain: *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 38, ad ann. 1184: "*Philip of Worcester*, Lord Justice or Governour of *Ireland*, came over with a smart party of Horse and Foot; he also brought with him *Hugh Tirrel*, a Man of ill Report: He was not long in the Government, before he seized on the Lands of *O'Cathesie* to the King's Use, though *Lacy* had formerly sold them: He also went a Circuit, to visit the Garrisons, and in *March* came to *Armagh*, where he exacted from the Clergy a great Sum of Mony; thence he went to *Down*, and

[i] *Assaroe*, eaɾ ɲuaḋ.—The remains of this abbey now stand about one mile west of Ballyshannon; one of the side walls and a part of the western gable of the abbey are yet standing. The architecture is very good; but there are at present no windows or architectural features worthy of notice remaining.

[j] *Tomgraney*, Tuaim gṙeine.—An ancient monastery dedicated to St. Cronan, in the barony of Upper Tullagh, in the county of Clare. It is now a small village.

[k] Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the falling of the great church of Tuam, both its roof and stone work; also the burning by lightning of the fortress of the Clann Mulrony, called the Rock of Lough Key, in which six or seven score of persons of distinction, with fifteen persons of royal descent, were destroyed.

Kenfaela O'Grady, successor of Cronan of Tomgraney[j], died.

Niall, son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny, died.

Auliffe, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was treacherously slain by Mac Rannall.

Donnell O'Flanagan, Lord of Clann-Cahill, died at Conga-Feichin [Cong].

Farrell O'Reilly was treacherously slain by Melaghlin O'Rourke[k].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1185.

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

Maelisa O'Murray, Lector of Derry-Columbkille, died at a venerable old age.

Philip Unserra[l] (of Worcester) remained at Armagh with his Englishmen during six days and nights in the middle of Lent.

Gilchreest Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry[m] and of the Clans, viz. Clann-

so to *Dublin*, loaden both with Curses and Extorsions. *Tirrel* took a Brewing-Pan from the poor Priests at *Armagh*, and carried it to *Down*, but the House where he lay was burnt, and so were also the Horses in the Stable, so that he was fain to leave the Pan, *for want of Carriage;* and *Philip* had a severe fit of the Gripes, like to cost him his life; both which Punishments (they say) were miraculously inflicted upon them for their sacrilege." Cox, however, should have here stated, on the authority of Giraldus, that Tyrell restored the pan to the poor priests, for Giraldus writes: "Sed eadem nocte, igne, proprio eiusdem hospitio accenso, equi duo qui cacabum extraxerant, cum aliis rebus non paucis, statim combusti sunt. Pars etiam villæ maxima eadem occasione igne est consumpta. Quo viso, Hugo Tyrellus mane cacabum inueniens prorsus illæsum, pecunia ductus, Arthmaciam eum remisit." It looks very strange that the Irish annalists should have passed over this transaction in silence, it being just the sort of subject they generally comment upon.

[m] *Kinel-Farry*, cinel feapaðaiġ, and the *Clans*. The territory of Kinel-Farry, the patrimonial inheritance of the Mac Cawells (the descendants of Fergal, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages) was nearly coextensive with the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone; in which barony all the clans here mentioned were located, except the Hy-Kennoda and the Clann Colla, who were seated in Fermanagh. The Hy-Kennoda gave name to the barony of Tirkennedy, which is situated in the east of Fermanagh, adjoining the barony of Clogher in Tyrone.—See it mentioned at the years 1427, 1468, and 1518. The family of Mac Cathmhaoil, a name generally anglicised Mac Cawell and latinized Cavellus,—who supplied several bishops to the see of Clogher, are still numerous in this their ancient territory, and the name is also found in other counties, variously anglicised Camphill, Cambell, Caulfield, and even Howell; but the natives, when speaking the Irish language, always pronounce the name Mac Caṫmaoil.

.i. clantt aengusa, clann duibinnsneacht clann fogartaig, ui clnnsoda, 7 clann collu do fearaib manach clnn comaisle tuaiscirt Eireann do marbad la hua neccnig 7 la muinntir caomain, 7 a clnn do brisit leo go ffrit uata i cciond miora iarttain.

Maoilsleclainn mac muirceartaig ui lachlainn do marbad la gallaib.

Maoiliosa ua dalaig ollam eireann, 7 alban ard taoiseach corcaraide 7 corcadain, Saoi oirdeirc ar dan, ar eneach, 7 ar uaisle do ecc i ccluain iorair oca oilithre.

Mac rig Saxan .i. Seon mac an dara Henri do teacht i nEirinn lucht tri ficit long do gabail a rige. Ro gab atcliath, 7 laigin. Do roine cairdiall oc tiorrait faichna, 7 occ ard fionain. Ro airg mumha erdib. Ro bris tra

[n] *Corcaree*, now a barony in the county of Westmeath. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Loch Dairbhreach, *anglice* Lough Derryvara; on the west by Lough Iron; and on the south and south-east by an irregular line of hills, which divide it from the barony of Moyashel. This territory is mentioned by our genealogists and historians as the inheritance of the descendants of Fiacha Raoidhe, the grandson of the monarch Felimy Reachtmhar, or the Lawgiver.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. cap. 69; and Duald Mac Firbis's Pedigrees, p. 106. This was originally the lordship of O'Hionradhain, and not of O'Daly, as we learn from O'Dugan:

O'Donnchadha na nodaig-ar,
Ri Tealaig min modharain;
O'Hionradhain, raoire rin,
Ri Chorca Raoige rog loin."

"O'Donaghoe, of good tillage,
King of the smooth Tealach Modharain;
O'Hionradhain, nobler he,
King of fairest Corca Ree."

[o] *Corca-Adain*, sometimes called Corca-Adaim. This was the original lordship of the O'Dalys; but unfortunately its situation is not to a certainty known. The Editor has been long of opinion that it is identical with the barony of Magheradernon, in the county of Westmeath. At this year, 1185, we find that O'Daly had possession of Corca-Ree, in addition to his own original territory of Corca-Adain; and it is not unreasonable to conclude that the two territories adjoined. Here it is necessary to remark, that, according to O'Dugan's topographical poem, Corca-Adain was in Teffia, or Tir-Mainé, and that Corca-Ree was not; that O'Daly was descended from Mainé, and the original inhabitants of Corca-Ree were not. It may therefore be lawfully assumed, that about this period O'Daly got a grant of Corca-Ree, which adjoined his original territory of Corca-Adain, from the O'Melaghlins, for some great service which that noble poet had rendered them by his sword or pen. That Corca-Ree was not in Teffia may be clearly inferred from Tirechan's annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, in the Book of Armagh. Thus, in describing St. Patrick's travels through Meath, that writer says: "And he (Patrick) built another church (Lecain) in the *country* of *Roide*, at *Caput Art*, in which he erected a stone altar, and another at Cuil-Corre, and he came across the River Ethne (Inny) into the two Teffias." It is, therefore, highly probable that the portion of the country lying between the

Aengus, Clann-Duibhinreacht, Clann-Fogarty, Hy-Kennoda, and Clann-Colla in Fermanagh, and who was the chief adviser of all the north of Ireland, was slain by O'Hegny and Muintir-Keevan, who carried away his head, which, however, was recovered from them in a month afterwards.

Melaghlin, the son of Murtough O'Loughlin, was slain by the English.

Maelisa O'Daly, ollave (chief poet) of Ireland and Scotland, Lord of Corcaree[n] and Corca-Adain[o], a man illustrious for his poetry, hospitality, and nobility, died while on a pilgrimage at Clonard.

The son of the King of England, that is, John, the son of Henry II., came to Ireland with a fleet of sixty ships, to assume the government of the kingdom. He took possession of Dublin and Leinster, and erected castles at Tipraid Fachtna[p] and Ardfinan[q], out of which he plundered Munster; but his people were defeated with great slaughter by Donnell O'Brien. The son of

River Brosnagh (which connects Lough Owel and Lough Ennell) and the baronies of Delvin and Farbil, was anciently called *Feara asail*, or *Magh asail*, and that the tract lying between the same river and the barony of Rathconrath, was called Corca-Adain. Mr. Owen Daly of Moningtown, in the barony of Corcaree, is supposed to be the present head of the O'Dalys of Westmeath.

[p] *Tibraghny*, tiprait Fachna, i. e. St. Fachna's well, is a townland containing the ruins of an old castle, situated in a parish of the same name, on the north side of the River Suir, in the barony of Iverk, in the south-west of the county of Kilkenny.—See the *Feilire Aenguis*, at the 13th of February and 18th of May, and Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the same days, from which it will be seen that this place was in the west of the ancient Ossory. See also the Ordnance Map of the county of Kilkenny, sheets 38 and 39. Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 40, conjectures that this place is Tipperary; and Dr. Leland, and even Mr. Moore, have taken Cox's guess as true history.—See Leland's *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 146; and Moore's, vol. ii. p. 320.

[q] *Ardfinnan*, Ard Finnáin, i. e. St. Finnan's height, or hill. It is situated in the barony of Iffa and Offa, in the county of Tipperary. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen on a rock overlooking the River Suir. Giraldus states (*Hib. Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 34) that John erected three castles, the first at Tibractia, the second at Archphinan, and the third at Lismore. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen also state, that John Earl of Moreton, son of Henry, King of England, came to Ireland this year, accompanied by four hundred knights, and built the castles of Lismore, Ardfinan, and Tiobraid [Tiobraid Fachtna].

For the character of the English servants and counsellors who were in Ireland about the King's son at this period, the reader is referred to Giraldus Cambrensis' *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 35, where he describes the Normans as "Verbosi, iactatores, enormium iuramentorum authores, Aliorum ex superbia contemptores," &c.; and also to Hanmer's Chronicle, and Campion's *Historie of Irelande*, in which the Normans are described as "great quaffers, lourdens, proud, belly swaines, fed with extortion and bribery."—Dublin Edition of 1809, p. 97.

Domhnall ua briain Maidm ar Gallaib mic Rig Saxan Ro cuir a nár. Do deachaid dna mac rig Saxan tairir innunn iartain do coraoid hugo delatii re a atair uair aré hugo ba forlamaig a hucht rig Saxan ara cionn in Erinn, 7 nír léicc cíor na braigde cuigeriuim ó rigraid Eireann.

Comtoccbáil coccad do fár i cconnactaib eidir na riogdamnaib .i. Ettir Ruaidri ua concobair 7 concobar maenmaige, mac Ruaidri, 7 concobar ua diarmada, Catal carrach mac concobair maonmaige, 7 catal croibdearg mac toirrdealbaig, ro marbad rocaide ftorra. Do roine Ruaidri 7 a mac rid lar na huairlib ele iartain.

Iartar connacht do lorccad taigib, tSimplaib la domhnall ua mbriain, 7 la gallaib.

Catal carrach mac concobair maonmaige mic Ruaidri do lorccad cille dálua taigib, templaib tar a neiri, tucc a reótta 7 a maoine leir. Tuadmuma beór do millead, 7 dorccain lá concobar maonmaige mac Ruaidri, 7 la gallaib. Na goill feirne do teacht leir co rorr commain, 7 mac Ruaidri do tabairt tri míle do buaib dóib i ttuaratal.

Amlaoib ua muirdaig eprcop ardamaca, 7 cenél fhradaigh locrann foluirta nó roillricchead tuat 7 ecclar décc, 7 fogartach ua cearballáin do oirdnid ina ionad.

Diarmaid mag caritaig tigearna dfirmuman do marbad la gallaib corcaige.

Domhnall mac giolla pattraicc tigearna orraige do écc.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1186.

Aoir Criord, mile, céd, octmogad, aré.

Maolcallann mac adaim mic cleircein eprcop cluana fearta brenainn do écc.

Domhnall mac aoda uí lachlainn do cor a flaithfr, 7 Ruaidri ua flaithbeartaig doirdnead lá druing do cenél eogain tealcaócc.

[r] The death of this bishop is thus noticed in the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1185. Amlaim h-ua Muiredaig, epircopur Ardmacha 7 cenuil Eradaig, locrann foluirta no roillriged tuaith 7 eclair, in Chriro quieuit i nDun Cruthnai, 7 a tabairt co h-onorach co Dairi Coluim Cille, 7 a adnucal fo coraib a athar, .i. an erpuic h-ui Cobthaig, .i. i toeb in tem-

the King of England then returned to England, to complain to his father of Hugo de Lacy, who was the King of England's Deputy in Ireland on his (John's) arrival, and who had prevented the Irish kings from sending him (John) either tribute or hostages.

A general war broke out in Connaught among the Roydamnas [princes], viz. Roderic O'Conor, and Conor Moinmoy, the son of Roderic; Conor O'Diarmada; Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy; and Cathal Crovderg, the son of Turlough. In the contests between them many were slain. Roderic and his son afterwards made peace with the other chiefs.

The West of Connaught was burned, as well churches as houses, by Donnell O'Brien and the English.

Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, who was the son of Roderic, burned Killaloe, as well churches as houses, and carried off all the jewels and riches of the inhabitants. Thomond was also destroyed and pillaged by Conor Moinmoy, the son of Roderic, and by the English. The English came as far as Roscommon with the son of Roderic, who gave them three thousand cows as wages.

Auliffe O'Murray, Bishop of Armagh and Kinel-Farry, a brilliant lamp that had enlightened clergy and laity, died[r]; and Fogartagh O'Carellan was consecrated in his place.

Dermot Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond, was slain by the English of Cork.

Donnell Mac Gillapatrick, Lord of Ossory, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1186.

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

Maelcallann, son of Adam Mac Clerken, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, died.

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, died; and Rory O'Flaherty [O'Laverty] was elected by some of the Kinel-Owen of Tullaghoge.

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paill bic. Thus rendered in the old translation preserved in the British Museum: "A. D. 1185. Auliv O'Mureay, Bishop of Ardmach (Tirone) and Kindred-Feray, a bright taper that lightneth spiritually and temporally, *in Christo quievit* in Dun Cruthny, and [was] brought honourably to Dyry-Columkilly, and was buried at his father's feete, the Bishop O'Coffy, in the side of the church." It looks very odd that a Bishop O'Murray should be the son of a Bishop O'Coffey!

Conn ua brislén (.i. taoiseach fánat) caindeal einigh, 7 gairgeadh tuaiscirt Eireann do marbad la mac mic lachlainn, 7 lá dréim do chenél eogain, 7 imir eogain dorccain fó a bithin gion go raibe cion doib ann.

Giolla Patraicc mac an giolla chuirr toiseach ua mbranáin do marbad lá domnall ua lachlainn tré erail muintire branáin fó déin.

Ruaidri ua conchobair do ionnarbad i mumain la conchobar maonmaighe lá a mac búdéin. Connachtaigh do millead storra diblinib, 7 tuccad é dia tír do ridiri tre comairle fil muiredaigh, 7 do radatt trioca céd dessann dó.

Hugo delacii Malartach 7 dírcaoiltheach ceall niomda ticchisna gall Midhe, brisirne, 7 airgiall. Ar dó dna do bisiti síor Connacht. Ar se no gab shmor Eirenn do gallaib. Ró ba lán míde uile ó Shionainn go fairrgi do chairlenaib gall lerr. Iar tsaingcrin iarain cairlén dermaige dó táinic

[s] *Fanad* was a territory in the north of Tir-Connell, or the county of Donegal, extending from Lough Swilly to Mulroy Lough, and from the sea to Rathmeltan. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1186. Con O'Brislen, the caudle of liberality and courage of the North of Ireland, killed by some of Kindred-Owen, and all Inis Owen spoyled and preyed through that, though innocent of it" [i. e. of the crime, cin co raibe cin doib ann].

[t] *Mac Loughlin.*—There were some monarchs of Ireland of this family, but they were at this time only Lords of the Kinel-Owen.

[u] Trioca céd signifies a cantred, or barony, containing 120 quarters of land. It is thus explained by Giraldus Cambrensis: "Dicitur autem cantaredus tam Hibernica quam Britannica tanta terræ portio quanta 100. villas continere solet."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 18.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 24, 25; and O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, at the word Trioca. It is translated, "Cantaredus seu Centivillaria regio" by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 19, col. 2, n. 51.

[w] *Hugo de Lacy.*—The character and description of the personal form and appearance of Hugo de Lacy, is thus given by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis:

"Si viri colorem, si vultum quæris, niger, nigris ocellis & defossis: naribus simis, facie à dextris igne casuali, mento tenus turpiter adusta. Collo contracto, corpore piloso, pariter et neruoso. Si staturam quæris, exiguus. Si facturam, deformis. Si mores: firmus ac stabilis, & Gallica sobrietate temperatus. Negotiis familiaribus plurimum intentus. Commisso quoque regimini, rebusque gerendis in commune vigilantissimus. Et quanquam militaribus negotiis plurimum instructus, crebris tamen expeditionum iacturis, Ducis officio non fortunatus: post vxoris mortem vir vxorius, & non vnius tantum, sed plurimarum libidini datus: vir auri cupidus & auarus, propriique honoris & excellentiæ, trans modestiam ambitiosus."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. cap. 20.

[x] *Profaner*, malartach.—This word is used in the best Irish manuscripts, in the sense of profaner or defiler, and the verb malartuighim means, I defile, profane, curse. The following

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amac̀ go ttriar gall ina c̀oimdeac̀t do d̀échrain an cairlén. Tainic din aon ócclac̀ giolla gan ionat̀ar ó Miad̀aig do f̀sraid̀ teathb̀a dia f̀oigid̀ 7

Venerable Bede has the following notice of the erection of this monastery (Histor. lib. iii. c. 4):

"Fecerat, (Columba) priusquam Britanniam veniret monasterium nobile in Hiberniâ, quod a copia Roborum *Dearmach* linguâ Scotorum, hoc est, Campus Roborum, cognominatur."

Camden and Mercator thought that by *Dearmach* in this passage, Bede meant *Armagh*, and the former, in pp. 764, 765, of his *Hibernia*, states, that a celebrated monastery was founded at *Armagh* by Columba, about the year 610; but Ussher, who knew Irish topography far better than either of these writers, proves that *Dearmach* was the present *Durrow* in the King's County.

"Columbæ verò *Dearmach* eadem ipsa est quam Giraldus Cambrensis (*Hibern. Expugnat.* lib. ii. c. 34) non *Dernach*, ut habet liber editus, sed ut MSS. *Dervach* vel *Dermach:* (literam enim m aspiratam et v consonam eadem penè sono Hiberni efferunt:) ubi Midiæ illum debellatorem *Hugonem de Lacy, à securibus malè securum, dolo Hibernensium suorum* interemptum fuisse narrat. In regio comitatu ea est, Durrogh vulgo appellata: quæ monasterium habuit S. Columbæ nomine insigne; inter cujus Κειμήλια Euangeliorum Codex vetustissimus asservabatur, quem ipsius Columbæ fuisse monachi dictitabant. ex quo, et non minoris antiquitatis altero, eidem Columbæ assignato (quem in urbe Kells sive Kenlis dictâ Midenses sacrum habent) diligenti cum editione vulgatâ Latinâ collatione factâ; in nostros usus variantium lectionum binos libellos concinnavimus."—*Primordia*, pp. 690, 691; and *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*, London, 1687, p. 361.

The Rev. Denis Taaffe, who was well acquainted with the foregoing passage, asserts, nevertheless, that the Darmaig of Adamnan is Durrow, in the county of Kilkenny; but he offers no proof, and is manifestly in error. See his little work entitled the Life and Prophecies of St. Columbkille.

[a] *O'Meyey.* — There are several families of this name in the county of Westmeath, and in the parish of Magheross, in the county of Monaghan.

Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 321, states that De Lacy "met his death from a hand so obscure, that not even a name remains associated with the deed." And adds, in a note: "Several names have been assigned to the perpetrator of this act, but all differing so much from each other, as to shew that the real name was unknown. Geoffry Keating, with that love of dull invention which distinguished him, describes the assassin as a young gentlemen in disguise." Keating's account of this murder referred to by Mr. Moore, is thus given in Dr. Lynch's translation of Keating's History of Ireland:

"Hugo de Lacy Midiæ ab Henrico præpositus tanto illicò in indigenas seviendi libidine correptus est, ut nobilem imprimis in eo tractu Colmanorum gentem funditus penè deleverit, aliisque regionis illius proceribus insidias dolosè instruxerit, et laqueis quas tetenderat irretitos vitâ fortunis spoliaverit. *Quidem autem e nobilitatis flore animosus juvenis* indignissimam hanc suorum cædem, fortunarumque jacturam iniquissimo ferens animo, audax sanè facinus aggressus est. Cum enim Hugo condendo castello Durmagiæ in Midiâ teneretur implicitus, operarios quoscumque idonea mercede conducens, quibus ita familiariter usus est, ut consortio eorum operisque, quandoque se immiscuerit; *juvenis ille nobilis* operarii speciem cultu præ se ferens operam suam ad hoc opus locavit, confus fore, ut facul-

three Englishmen, to view it. One of the men of Teffia, a youth named Gilla-gan-inathar O'Meyey[a], approached him, and drawing out an axe, which he had

tatem aliquando nancisceretur animam illam tanti suorum sanguinis profusione cruentatam hauriendi; nec suâ spe frustratus est; quâdam enim vice Hugonem graviter in opus incumbentem conspicatus, bipennem altè sublatum in tergum ejus adegit, animamque domicilio suo exegit, ac extrusit."

That this story was not invented by the honest Keating, will appear from the following entry in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed long before he was born.

A. D. 1186. Uga de Lacy .i. malartach 7 oircailtech neimed 7 cell Erenn, a marbad i n-einech coluim cille ic denum cairtheoil .i. a nDermaig; do marbad d' O Miadaig do Tetha.

"A. D. 1186. Hugo de Lacy, i. e. the profaner and destroyer of the sanctuaries and churches of Ireland, was killed in revenge of Columbkille, while making a castle at Durrow; he was killed by O'Meyey of Teffia."

This entry is thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster in the British Museum: "A. D. 1186. Hugh de Lacy killed by a workman. Hugh de Lacy, spoyler of churches and privileges" [neimed] "of Ireland, killed by one of Brewny, by the Fox O'Catharny, in revenge of Colum Kill, building a castle in Dorow (his Abby, Anno 640 [540?] ex quo fundata est Daria Ecclesia)." It will be seen that in this passage the translator, who was well acquainted with the English accounts of the murder of De Lacy, renders O' miadaig, by "*a workman*"! thus: "Hugh de Lacy killed by a workman of Tathva" (do marbad d' O miadaig do Tetha). But this is so manifest a blunder that it is unnecessary to descend to particulars to refute it; for O' miadaig is decidedly a family name, not meaning descendant of the labouring man, but descendant of the honourable man, for miad means honour, respect, and miadach, an honourable or estimable man. In the record of the murder of Hugo De Lacy, preserved in the Annals of Kilronan, it is stated that this O'Meyey was the fosterson of the Fox, Chief of Teffia. The passage is very curious and runs as follows: "A. D. 1186. Uga de Lacy do Durmag Colaim cille, do denam cairlein indti, 7 fluaig diairmide do gallaib lair; uair ir fé fa fíg Mide 7 Breifni, 7 Airgiall, 7 ir dó do berta cir Connacht, 7 fo gab Erinn uile do gallaib. Ro fo lan dno Midi o Sinainn co fairci do [*recte* d'á] cairlenaib, 7 do gallaib. Iar tdaircin do in traochair fin .i. cairlen Durmaige do denaim, táinic amach do fechain an cairlein, 7 triar do gallaib lair. Tainic dno en occlach do feruib mide da indraige, 7 a tuagh fa na coim .i. gilla gan inathur o miadaig, dalta an tSinnaid feirrin, 7 tuc én puille do, gur ben a cenn de, 7 gur tuit eitir cend 7 colaind a clodh an cairlen." "A. D. 1186. Hugo de Lacy *went* to Durrow to make a castle there, having a countless number of the English with him; for he was King of Meath, Breifny, and Oriel, and it was to him the tribute of Connaught was paid, and he it was that won all Ireland for the English. Meath, from the Shannon to the sea, was full of his castles, and English [followers]. After the completion of this work by him, i. e. the erection of the castle of Durrow, he came out to look at the castle, having three Englishmen along with him. There came then one youth of the men of Meath up to him, having his battle-axe concealed, namely, Gilla-gan-inathur O'Meyey, the fosterson of the Fox himself, and he gave him one blow, so that he cut off his head, and he fell, both head and body, into the ditch of the castle."

tuag fo a coimm lairr. Do bsit builte do Hugo gur bsn a csnn de gur tuit ettir clnn 7 colainn i cclad an cairlén i neneac colaim cille. Agus do cuaid giolla gan ionatar do torad a peata arr, ó gallaib 7 o gaoidealaib

Now it is quite clear, from these authorities, that Mr. Moore is wrong in charging Keating with dull invention for having written that the murderer of De Lacy was a young *gentleman* in disguise. He should have remembered that Keating had many documents which he (Mr. Moore) could not understand, and which are probably now lost. As to calling O'Meyey a *gentleman*, we must acknowledge that the term could then be properly enough applied to a youth who had been fostered by an Irish chief of vast territorial possessions, till he had been deprived of them by De Lacy. The scheme of O'Meyey could have been known to the Irish only. The English might have taken it for granted that he was a labourer at the castle. But after all there seems to be no original English authority which calls the murderer of De Lacy a labouring man, nor any authority whatever for it older than Holingshed. Campion, who wrote in 1571, gives the following description of the occurrence, in his *Historie of Ireland*, which savours really of dull invention: "*Lacy* the rather for these whisperings, did erect and edifie a number of Castles, well and substantially, provided in convenient places, one at Derwath, vvhere diverse Irish prayed to be set on worke, for hire. Sundry times came *Lacy* to quicken his labourers, full glad to see them fall in ure with any such exercise, wherein, might they once be grounded & taste the svveetness of a true man's life, he thought it no small token of reformation to be hoped, for which cause he visited them often, and merrily would command his Gentlemen to give the labourers example in taking paines, to take their instruments in hand, and to worke a season, the poore soules looking on and resting. But this game ended Tragically, while each man was busie to try his cunning; some lading, some plaistering, some heaving, some carving; the Generall also himselfe digging with a pykeaxe, a desperate villain of them, he whose toole the Generall used, espying both his hands occupied and his body, with all force inclining to the blow, watched his stoope, and clove his head with an axe, little esteeming the torments that ensued" [no torments ensued, for the murderer, who was as thin as a greyhound, baffled all pursuit.—Ed.] "This Lacy was conquerour of Meth, his body the two Archbishops, *John* of Divelin and *Mathew* of Cashell, buryed in the monastery of Becktye, his head in S. *Thomas* abbey at Divelin."—*Historie of Ireland*, Dublin Edition, pp. 99, 100. See also Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, pp. 322, 323, where Hanmer observes of the tragical end of De Lacy: "Whose death (I read in *Holinshed*) the king was not sorry of, for he was always jealous of his greatnesse."

The only cotemporaneous English account of this event are the following brief words of Ciraldus Cambrensis, in the 34th chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata*, which is headed *Brevis gestorum recapitulatio:* "De Hugonis de Lacy à securibus male securi dolo Hiberniensium suorum apud Dernach [*recte* Deruach] decapitatione." Giraldus would call both the Fox and his fosterson O'Meyey the people of De Lacy, inasmuch as they were inhabitants of Meath, of which he was the chief lord, and of which, it would appear from William of Newburg, he intended to style himself king. The Abbè Mac Geoghegan, in his *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. ii. p. 36, calls the murderer of De Lacy a young Irish lord disguised as a labouring man, ("un jeune seigneur Irlandois déguisé en ouv-

kept concealed, he, with one blow of it, severed his head from his body; and both head and trunk fell into the ditch of the castle. This was in revenge of Columbkille. Gilla-gan-inathar fled, and, by his fleetness of foot, made his

rier"), in which he is borne out by Keating, and not contradicted by the Irish annals; but he had no authority for stating that Symmachus O'Cahargy (for so he ignorantly calls an Sinnach OC'aharny, or the Fox, Chief of Teffia), who had an armed force concealed in a neighbouring wood, rushed upon, and put to the sword the followers of De Lacy; or that the Irish obtained possession of his body. The fact would appear to be, that his own people buried De Lacy's body in the cemetery of Durrow, where it remained till the year 1195, when, as we learn from Grace's Annals and other authorities, the Archbishops of Cashel and Dublin removed it from the Irish territory ("ex Hybernica plaga"), and buried the body in the Abbey of Bective in Meath, and the head in St. Thomas's church in Dublin. It appears, moreover, that a controversy arose between the canons of St. Thomas's and the monks of Bective, concerning the right to his body, which controversy was decided, in the year 1205, in favour of the former, who obtained the body, and interred it, along with the head, in the tomb of his first wife, Rosa de Munemene.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 141, and the Abbé Mac Geoghegan (ubi suprà). De Lacy's second wife was Rose, daughter of King Roderic O'Conor, whom he married in the year 1180, contrary (says Holingshed) to the wishes of King Henry II.—See Dublin Copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, A. D. 1180, and Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, p. 318. It is stated in Grace's Annals of Ireland, that this Sir Hugh left two sons (but by what mother we are not informed), Walter and Hugh, of whom, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, the former became King of Meath, and the latter Earl of Ulster. It also appears from the Irish annals, that De Lacy had, by the daughter of King Roderic O'Conor, a son called William Gorm; from whom, according to Duald Mac Firbis, the celebrated rebel, Pierce Oge Lacy of Bruree and Bruff, in the county of Limerick, who flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was the eighteenth in descent; and from whom also the Lynches of Galway have descended. (See *Vita Kirovani*, p. 9, and O'Flaherty's Account of Iar-Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 36.) The race of Walter and Hugh, who were evidently the sons of Hugh I., by his first wife, became extinct in the male line. Walter left two daughters, namely, Margaret, who married the Lord Theobald Verdon, and Matilda, who married Geoffry Genevile. Hugh had one daughter, Maude, who married Walter De Burgo, who, in her right, became Earl of Ulster.—See Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, pp. 387, 388, 392. For the different accounts of the death of Hugh de Lacy the reader is referred to Gulielmus Neubrigensis, or William of Newburg, l. 3, c. 9; Holingshed's Chronicle; Camden's *Britannia*, p. 151; Ware's Annals, A. D. 1186; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 40; Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. pp. 147, 148; Littleton's Life of Henry II., book 5; and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. ii. pp. 321, 322.

It may not, perhaps, be out of place here to remark, that, in our own time, a somewhat similar disaster occurred at Durrow; for its proprietor, the Earl of Norbury, was assassinated by a hand still unknown, after he had completed a castle on the site of that erected by De Lacy, and, as some would think, after having insulted St. Columbkille by preventing the families under

fo coill an cláir. Ráinicc iaram i ccinn an trionnaig 7 ui briain, uair arriad fo furáil air an tiarla do marbad.

Murchad mac taidg ui ceallaigh tigherna ua máine do marbad la concobar maonmaige.

O brislein taoiseach fánat hi ccenél conaill do marbad la mac mic laclainn.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1187.

Aoir Criord mile, céd, ochtmogat, a seacht.

Muirchertach ua maoiluidir erpoc cluana fearta, 7 cluana mic noir decc.

Maoilíora ua cerbaill erpucc airgiall décc.

Ruaidri ua flaithbertaig ticherna cenél eogain do marbad ar cred i tir Conaill la hua maoldoraig .i. flaithbertach.

Carrac locha cé do lorccad do tene doait. Ro baidhed 7 ro loiscead ingen ui eidin (.i. duibeara) ben concobair mic diarmata (tigherna maige luirc) go seacht ccédaib (no cetrachat ar céd), nó ní ar ulle eittir fher 7 mnaib fri ré naon uaire inte.

Gilla iora mac ailella ui briain secnap ua maine herchaide ecclesiastes, 7 fear dana d'ecc.

his tutelage from burying their dead in the ancient cemetery of Durrow.

[b] *Kilclare*, Coill a' clair.—This place, which was originally covered with wood, retains its name to the present day. It is a townland in the parish of Kilbride, in the barony of Kilcoursy and King's County.—See Ordnance Map of the King's County, sheet 8.

[c] *Maelisa O'Carroll.*—He was elected Archbishop of Armagh, and died on his journey towards Rome.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 180.

[d] *Lough Key.*—The Rock of Lough Key, carraic loca ce, is the name of a castle on an island in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. It is still kept in good repair.

[e] *Magh Luirg*, i. e. *the plain of the track, or road*, generally anglicised Moylurg. The district is now locally called the "Plains of Boyle." This territory was bounded on the north by the River Boyle; on the east partly by the Shannon and partly by the territory of Tir Briuin na Sionna; on the south by Magh Naoi, or Machaire Chonnacht, which it met near Elphin; and on the west by the River Bridoge, which divided it from the district of Airteach. Moylurg extended from Lough O'Gara to Carrick-on-Shannon; from the Curlieu Mountains to near Elphin; and from Lough Key to the northern boundary of the parish of Kilmacumshy. Mac Dermot was Chief of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir Tuathail; and at the time of dividing the county of Roscommon into baronies, these three territories were joined into one, and called the barony of Boyle. Lat-

escape from the English and Irish to the wood of Kilclare[b]. He afterwards went to the *Sinnagh* (the Fox) and O'Breen, at whose instigation he had killed the Earl.

Murrough, the son of Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by Conor Moinmoy [O'Conor].

O'Breslen, Chief of Fanat in Tirconnell, was slain by the son of Mac Loughlin.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1187.

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

Murtough O'Maeluire, Bishop of Clonfert and Clonmacnoise, died.

Maelisa O'Carroll[c], Bishop of Oriel (Clogher), died.

Rory O'Flaherty [O'Laverty], Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain, while on a predatory excursion into Tirconnell, by O'Muldory (Flaherty).

The rock of Lough Key[d] was burned by lightning. Duvesa, daughter of O'Heyne, and wife of Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg[e], with seven hundred (or seven score[f]) others, or more, both men and women, were drowned or burned in it in the course of one hour.

Gilla-Isa [Gelasius], the son of Oilioll O'Breen, Sech-Abb [Prior] of Hy-Many, a historian, scribe, and poet, died.

terly, however, by a Grand Jury arrangement, the south-west part of the barony of Boyle has been called the barony of French-Park, from the little town of that name.—See other references to Moylurg at the years 1446 and 1595. The following parishes are placed in the deanery of Moylurg by the *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615; but it must be understood that by Moylurg is there meant all Mac Dermot's lordship, which comprised Moylurg (now the plains of Boyle), Tir Tuathail and Airteach; viz. Kilnamanagh; Ardcarne; Killumod; Assylin, now Boyle parish; Taghboin, now Tibohine; Killcoulagh; Killewekin, now Kulluckin, in Irish Cill Eibicín; Kilrudan, Clonard, and Killicknan, belonging then (as they now also do) to the parish of Taghboyne, or Tibohine."

[f] *Seven score* is interlined in the original: the compilers could not determine which was the true number, and so gave the two readings. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that the number destroyed on this occasion was "uii. cét, no ni ip moo," and in the old translation, the number 700 is written in Arabic figures. Thus: "A. D. 1187. The Carrick of Lough Ce burnt at noone, where the daughter of O'Heiyn was burnt and drowned. Coner Mac Dermot, King of Moyloyrg, and 700 or more, men and women, were burnt and drowned within an hower."

The burning of this fortress is recorded in the Annals of Kilronan, at the years 1185 and 1187;

Cairlen cille áir do loiccad 7 do múnad for gallaib la concobar maſnmaige 7 lá maelſechlainn mbecc cona tesna ſgeolanga uata gan marbad, 7 mudhucchadh. Tuccsat a broidb, a nairm, arceit, allúineacha, 7 a neocha leó, 7 no marbaitt dír do sidesibh leó.

Donnchadh ua ruairc do marbadh la muintir eolair hi ffiull.

Druimcliabh do orccain do mac Maelſeachlainn uí ruairc do tigearna ua mbriúin 7 conmaicne, 7 do mac catail hui ruairc, 7 goill mide amaille fris. Do roine dia, 7 coluim cille fiort amra innsin, uair ro marbad mac maelechlainn ui ruairc sia cconn coicdiri iar sin hi cconmaicnibh, 7 ro dallad mac catail huí ruairc la hua maoldoraid .i. flaithbertach in enech colaim cille. Ro marbad dna sé fichit dar gráda mic Maoilſechlainn ar fud conmaicne, 7 cairpsie dromma cliabh tré miorbail dé, 7 coluim cille.

Mac diarmatta, Muirgis mac taidcc, tigsina muige luirce décc ina tigh fein ar claonloch hi ccloinn cuain.

Raghnall mág cochlain ticcsina dealbna do écc.

Aod mac maoileachlainn ui ruairc tigearna breifne do marbad la macaib cuinn még raghnaill.

Aireactach mac amalgaid taoiseach calraige do écc.

at the former year the number stated to have been destroyed is six or seven score, but at the latter the number destroyed is not stated. In the Annals of Boyle the burning of Carraic Locha Ce is recorded under the year 1186, but the number destroyed is not mentioned.

[g] *Muintir-Eolais*, i. e. the Mac Rannals and their correlatives, who were seated in the southern or level part of the present county of Leitrim. Their country was otherwise called Magh Rein; and they were as often called Conmaicne Maighe Rein, as Muintir-Eolais.

[h] *Drumcliff*, Druim cliabh.—A small village in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, remarkable for the remains of an ancient round tower. O'Donnell, in his Life of St. Columbkille, states that a monastery was founded here by that saint. This is doubted by Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. pp. 132–137; but it must be acknowledged that St. Columbkille was held in peculiar veneration at this place, and was regarded as its patron.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 9th of June.

[i] *Son of Melaghlin*.—His name was Aedh, or Hugh, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

[j] *In revenge of Columbkille*, i neneach colaim cille.—This phrase, which occurs so frequently throughout the Irish annals, is rendered "in revenge of Columkill" in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum, in which the above passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1187. Drumcliew spoyled by mac Moyleghlin O'Royrck, King of O'Briuin and Conmacne, and by Cathal O'Royrck's son, and the Galls of Meath with them; but God shewed a miracle for Columkill there, for Moylaghlin's son was killed two weeks after, and

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AOIS CRIOSD, 1188.

Aoir Criord mile, céd, ochtmogat, a hocht.

Martain ua brolaigh airdeccnaid gaoideal 7 fer leigind Arda macha do écc.

Aedh ua bechan eprcop innri catdaig do écc.

Amlaoib ua daigre do tocht co hí dia oilitre, 7 a ecc ann iar naitrighe toccaide.

Ruaidri ua canannain tigerna cinél cconaill fri hed, 7 prioghdamna Ereann bfor do marbad la flaithbertach ua maoldoraid tre mebail acc drochet Sligigi iar na bréccad do lar dromacliabh amach, 7 bratair ele dó do marbad amaille frir, 7 drem dia muinntir. Magnar ua gairb toiseach fer nDromma (do imbir lám ar ua ccanannáin) do marbad la muinntir eachmarcaig uí dochartaig i ndiogail uí canannáin.

Domnall ua canannáin do lorad a coiri dia tuaig fein i ndoire acc bun arcclainge connaidh, 7 a écc de tria earccaine ramta colaim cille.

Goill cairteoil maige coba, 7 drong do uib eachdach ulad do tocht ar creich i ttir eogain go ttorachtatar go lim mic neill, Ro gabrat bú annrin. Do deachaid domnall ua lachlainn cona tfeclach ina ndeadhaid, rucc orra

[m] *O'Broly*, Obrolaig.—This name still exists in Derry, anglicised Brawly and Broly. This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as follows: A. D. 1188. Martain hua brolaig ardecnaid goeidel uile, 7 ard fer leigind aird macca do ec. And thus rendered in the old English translation in the British Museum: "A. D. 1188. Martan O'Brolay, archlearned of the Irish all, and archlector of Armagh, died."

[n] *Inis-Cathy*, Inis Cathaig.—Now called Scattery Island. It is situated in the Shannon, near the town of Kilrush, and is remarkable for the remains of several churches, and a round tower of great antiquity. A church was founded here by St. Senan, a bishop, about the year 540.—See Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. pp. 2–7. It continued to be the seat of a bishop till about this period (1188), when it seems to have been united to the see of Limerick. Ussher, however, who thought that it owed its origin to St. Patrick, informs us that its possessions were divided between the sees of Limerick, Killaloe, and Ardfert: "Atq; hîc notandum, Patricium in metropoli Armachanâ successore relicto ad alias Ecclesias constituendas animum adjecisse: in quibus sedes illa Episcopalis fuit in *Sinei* (Shanan) fluminis alveo, *Inis catti* & eodem sensu in Provinciali Romano *Insula Cathay* appellata. Is Episcopatus inter Limiricensem, Laonensem & Ardfertensem hodie divisus."—*Primordia*, p. 873.

[o] *Sincere penitence*, iar naitrighe toccaide, literally, *after choice penance*.—This phrase is

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1188.

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

Martin O'Broly[m], chief Sage of the Irish, and Lector at Armagh, died.
Hugh O'Beaghan, Bishop of Inis-Cathy[n], died.

Auliffe O'Deery performed a pilgrimage to Hy [Iona], where he died after sincere penitence[o].

Rory O'Canannan, sometime Lord of Tirconnell, and heir presumptive to the crown of Ireland, was treacherously slain by Flaherty O'Muldory on the bridge of Sligo, the latter having first artfully prevailed on him to come forth from the middle of Drumcliff. The brother and some of the people of O'Canannan were also killed by him. Manus O'Garve, Chief of Fir-Droma (who had laid violent hands on O'Canannan), was afterwards slain by the people of Eachmarcach O'Doherty, in revenge of O'Canannan's *death.*

Donnell O'Canannan wounded his foot with his own axe at Derry, as he was cutting a piece of wood, and died of the wound, in consequence of the curse of the family [clergy] of Columbkille[p].

The English of the castle of Moy-Cova[q], and a party from Iveagh, in Ulidia, set out upon a predatory excursion into Tyrone, and arrived at Leim-mhic-Neill[r], where they seized on some cows; Donnell O'Loughlin pursued them

very frequently given in Latin in the Annals of Ulster thus: "*in bona penitentia quievit,*" or "*in bona penitentia mortuus est.*"

[p] *Columbkille.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this passage reads as follows: A. D. 1188. Domnall hua canannan do letrad a coiri dia tuaig fein i ndairi i gait arclainne connaid, 7 a ec de tria mirbail coluim cille; and thus translated in the old work already referred to: "A. D. 1188. Donell O'Cananan cut his foote by his oune hatchet in Dyry" [when stealing] "a tree for fewell, and died thereof through Columkille's miracles." Here it is to be remarked that i gait is left untranslated; it means "stealing," or "while stealing." In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is ag buain, i. e. "cutting," or "while cutting," and this is, in the opinion of the Editor, the true reading.

[q] *Moy-Cova*, magh cobha, a plain in the barony of Upper Iveagh, in the county of Down. Its situation appears from the position of the church of Domhnach Mor Muighe Cobha, now Donaghmore, a parish lying nearly midway between Loughbrickland and Newry.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, at 16th November.

[r] *Leim-mhic-Neill*, i. e. the leap of the son of Niall.—This was the name of a place near Dungannon, in Tyrone, called after Donnagan, the son of Niall, who was son of Maelduin, the son of Aedh Oirdnighe, monarch of Ireland, who died in the year 819.—See Duald Mac Firbis's Pedigrees of the Kinel-Owen, p. 126.

hi ccabán na ccrann árd, do rattrat iomairecc dia roile, ro maidh for gallaib, ro cuirsi a nár. Do radaid eim radaidh do gallga for domnall a aenar, 7 torchair innrin hi frioṫguin tigsina Ailigh, domnall mac aoda hui laċlainn, riogdamna Eireann ar cruṫ, ar ċéill, 7 ar ṫrebairi. Ruccad an lá rin fsin go harddmaċa. Ro hadnaicsi co nonoir, 7 co' nairmidin mor iarnaṁ.

Eogan ingen ui ċuinn baintigerna mumhan bai aga hoilitre i ndoire decc iar mbrisith buada ó domhan 7 o dhiman.

Sluaicceadh la lohn do cuirt 7 la gallaib Eireann hi cconnaċtaib amaille le concobar ua ndiarmatta. Tionoilid rí connaċt .i. concobar maonmaige maiṫe connaċt uile. Tainic domnall ua briain co ndruing do fhiaib Mumhan i rochraitte righ connaċt. Loiscit na goill arailli do ċeallaib na tire hfmra. Ni ro lhiccit rceaoileadh doib co rangattar eardara. Ba do ṫeaċt i ttir conaill ón, uair na ro lhiccriott connaċtaiġ riar ria dia ttír iad. Iar briar rcél do ua maoldoraid do flaiṫbertaċ, teaglomaid fíbe cenel conaill na ccoinne co drum ċliabh. Do cualadar na goill rin ro loirccrsi eardara co lhir. Soaid tar a nairr. Tiaġaid ir in coirrfliab. Do beartrad connaċtaiġ 7 fir mumhan ammur forra. Marbaid rochaide mór dib. Fáccbaid na goill an tir ar eccin, 7 ní ró millrsi a beacc don chur rin.

[s] *Cavan na g-crann ard*, Caḃán na ccrann árd, i. e. the hollow of the high trees. This name does not now exist in Tyrone, nor does it occur in the Ulster Inquisitions, or Down Survey. There are two townlands called Cavan-O'Neill in the county of Tyrone, one in the parish of Kildress, near Cookstown, and another in the parish of Aghaloo, near Caledon. Dr. Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 163, thinks that this is the place now called Cavanacaw, situated within two miles of Armagh on the Newry road; but this is far from being certain.

[t] *Heat of the conflict*, hi frioṫguin.—The word frioṫgun, which occurs so frequently in these Annals, literally means, the retort, or return of the assault, or onset, or the exchange of blows; *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 52, *b*, and 104, *a*; but the Editor has translated it throughout by "the heat of the conflict," or "thick of the battle."

[u] *Spear*.—Gallgai is rendered *a pike* in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, thus: "A thrust of a Pike was given the King among all, and fell there unhappily, viz. Donell mac Hugh O'Loghlin, King of Ulster [Aileach] and heire of Ireland for personage, witt, liberality and housekeeping, and was caried the same day to Armagh and was honerably buried."

[v] *Of O'Quin*, Ui Chuinn.—This was O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Iffernan in Thomond, now represented by the Earl of Dunraven. The situation of the territory of O'Quin, from whom Inchiquin derives its name, is thus given in O'Heerin's topographical poem:

with his retainers, and overtook them at Cavan na g-crann ard[s], where an engagement took place between them; and the English were defeated with great slaughter. But Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, Lord of Aileach, and presumptive heir to the throne of Ireland, on account of his personal symmetry, intelligence, and wisdom, alone received a thrust from an English spear[t], and fell in the heat of the conflict[u]. His body was carried to Armagh on the same day, and there interred with great honour and solemnity.

Edwina, daughter of O'Quin[v], and Queen of Munster, died on her pilgrimage at Derry, victorious over the world and the devil.

John de Courcy and the English of Ireland made an incursion into Connaught, accompanied by Conor O'Dermot; upon which Conor Moinmoy, King of Connaught, assembled all the chieftains of Connaught, who were joined by Donnell O'Brien, at the head of some of the men of Munster. The English set fire to some of the churches of the country as they passed along, but made no delay until they reached Eas-dara (Ballysadare), with the intention of passing into Tirconnell, because the Connacians would not suffer them to tarry any longer in their country.

As soon as O'Muldory (Flaherty) had received intelligence of this, he assembled the Kinel-Conell, and marched to Drumcliff to oppose them. When the English heard of this *movement*, they burned the entire of Ballysadare, and returned back, passing by the Curlieu mountains, where they were attacked by the Connacians and Momonians. Many of the English were slain, and those who survived retreated with difficulty from the country, without effecting much destruction[w] on this incursion.

Ó' Ó'Chuinn an croíbe neamhnáir
Muintir fairrinG Ifernáin;
Tir toraiḋ an gille gloin
Fa cora finne fleaḋoiG.

"To O'Quin of the good heart belongs
The extensive Muintir-Ifernan;
The fertile district of this splendid man
Is at the festive Corafin."

[w] *Much destruction*, 7 ni ro millred a beacc. In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: 7 fagbuid na gaill in tir cen a bec do milled don cur sin. "And the English left the country without doing much damage on this occasion." In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it reads: facbait na gaill in tir ar eicin cen a becc do gleuḋ, which is rather incorrectly rendered, "And left the country by force without much fight," in the old translation in the British Museum.

It is added in the Annals of Kilronan, that Murrough, the son of Farrell O'Mulrony, and O'Madden, and many others [*alii multi cum eis*], were slain at the Curlieus on this occasion.

Creach la gallaib ulaḋ for cenél neogain co rugurtoir Domnall mac aoḋa uí lachloinn tigearna cenel neogain forru, 7 ro chuirfit ár for gallaib, 7 atrochair Domnall i friotġhuin an chatha sin.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1189.

Aoir Criord, mile, céd, octmogad, anaoi.

Maolcainnig ua fsircomair fer leccinn doire do ḃathaḋ ettir áird 7 inis eogain.

Aromaca do orccain la hiohn do cuirt 7 la gallaib Eireann ina fochair.

Aromaca do lorccaḋ o crorraib briġde co necclis bricceoi ettir nait,· 7 trian, 7 teampall.

Murcha ua csḃaill tigerna oirġiall do écc ir in mainroir móir iar naitriccci togaiḋi.

Domnall mac Muircheartaig méc lochlainn do marbaḋ la gallaib dal araiḋe aca fein.

Echmilid mac mec cana, ronar 7 roḃartan tíre heocchain uile do ecc.

Mac na hoiḋce ua Maolruanaiḋ tigearna fsi manach do cor ar a tigearnar, 7 é do ḋol do cum ui csḃaill. Tainicc fluag gall don tír iartain, 7 do rad ua csḃaill 7 ua maolruanaiḋ tacar doiḃ. Maiḋiḋ for ua ccsḃaill, 7 marḃtar ua maolruanaiḋ.

Concoḃar maonmaige (.i. mac Ruaidri) airḋ ri connacht eittir gallaiḃ 7 ġaoidealaiḃ do marḃaḋ la druing dia muintir fein 7 dia oirecht .i. la

[x] *Aird* is now called Ardmagilligan and Tamlaght-ard; it is a parish, situated in the north-west extremity of the county of Londonderry, and is separated from Inishowen by the straits of Loughfoyle. That part of this parish which verges on Lough Foyle is low and level; but the high mountain of Ḃeann Foiḃne, now Beneveny, is situated in the southern part of it, from whence it has got the name of Ard, or height.

[y] *The Great Monastery*, i. e. the Abbey of Mellifont, in the county of Louth which was erected by Donough O'Carroll, Chief of Oriel, in the year 1165. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1189. Murogh O'Carroll, Archking of Argiall, died in the greate Abbey of Melifont after good repentance."

[z] *Eghmily*, Eċmiliḋ.—This name, which is anglicised Eghmily in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, and Acholy, in the Ulster Inquisitions, is compounded of ech, Lat. *equus*, a horse, and miliḋ, Lat. *miles*, a soldier. The country of Mac Cann is shewn on an old map preserved in the State Papers' Office, London,

The English of Ulidia took a prey from the Kinel-Owen; but they were overtaken and slaughtered by Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, Lord of the Kinel-Owen; but Donnell himself fell fighting in the heat of the battle.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1189.

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

Mulkenny O'Fearcomais, Lector of Derry, was drowned between Aird[x] (Ardmagilligan) and Inishowen.

Armagh was plundered by John De Courcy and the English of Ireland.

Armagh was burned from St. Bridget's Crosses to St. Bridget's Church, including the Rath, the Trian, and the churches.

Murrough O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, died a sincere penitent in the Great Monastery[y].

Donnell, the son of Murtough Mac Loughlin, was slain by the English of Dalaradia while he was [*staying*] amongst them.

Eghmily[z], the son of Mac Cann, the happiness and prosperity of all Tyrone, died.

Mac-na-h-Oidhche [son of the night] O'Mulrony[a], Lord of Fermanagh, was driven from his lordship, and fled to O'Carroll. Shortly afterwards an English army arrived in that country, to whom O'Carroll and O'Mulrony gave battle; but O'Carroll was defeated, and O'Mulrony killed.

Conor Moinmoy (the son of Roderic), King of all Connaught, both English and Irish, was killed by a party of his own people and tribe[b]; i. e. by Manus,

as the north-eastern angle of the county of Armagh, which borders on Lough Neagh, and through which the River Bann flows on its way into that lake.

[a] *O'Mulrony*, O'Maolruanaid.—There were many distinct families of this name in Ireland. The O'Mulrony here mentioned, was of the same race as Maguire, by whom the former, as well as O'Hegny, who was by far more illustrious, was soon after subdued.

[b] *His own tribe.*—This passage reads as follows in the Annals of Ulster: Concobur Maenmaigi, mac Ruaidri, airdri Connacht, 7 rigdamna Erenn uile, do marbad da lucht grada fein tria erail a brathar; and is thus rendered in the old translation: "Coner Moynmoy mac Roary, archking of Connaught, and to be king of Ireland, was killed by his minions, by his brother's advice."

Magnus mac Flainn ui Finaċta (dia ngoirti an crorać donn), 7 la Haodh mac Briain breifnig mic toirrdelbaig ui conċobair, 7 la Muircertaċ mac caṫail mic diarmata mic taidg, 7 la giolla na naom̓ mac giollacomain, mic muirċadaig bán ui maoil Micil dona tuaṫaib. Mairg oirecht ro cogair adbar airo righ Eireann do m̓arbad, uair tuccrat urm̓or lisiṫe mogha a cclunnus dó ria rím ro marbad, Dóig taimicc Dom̓nall ua briain dia tig go dun leoda, 7 boi rsċtmain ina farrad, 7 tuc trí ficit bo gaċa trioca céd hi cconnaċtaib dó, 7 .x. reóid go nór, 7 ni rucc ua briain dib rin uile, acṫ corn diarmata ui briain a ṙsnaṫar fsin, 7 do baí Ruaidri mac duinnsleibe ri ulad ina ṫig, 7 do bai dom̓nall mag cáirṫaig tigearna dsrmum̓an ina ṫig 7 do rad rom̓ tuarustal mór dó .i. cuicc eich gaċa trioċait cet hi cconnaċtaib. Bai Maelseaċlainn bsg ri tsmra ina ṫigh, 7 rucc tuarustal mor lsir, 7 bai ua ruairc ina tig, 7 rucc tuarustal mor lsir.

Iar marbad Conċobair maonmaigi tangur ó ṙiol muireadaig ar cend Ruaidri ui Choncobair ri Eireann do ṫabairt rige dó iar nécc a mic, 7 ó ránaic

[c] *Crossach Donn*, Crorać Donn.—The word crorać means streaked, seamed, or marked with crosses, and was probably applied to O'Finaghty, from having had the *cicatrices*, or seams of wounds intersecting each other on his face. Shane O'Mullan, a celebrated highwayman, who flourished in the county of Londonderry about one hundred years since, was, according to tradition, called Shane Crosach, from having his face covered with scars of this description.

[d] *The Tuathas.*—Generally called Teora Tuatha, i. e. the three districts. These were Tir Briuin na Sinna, Kinel Dofa, and Corachlann. The tripartite territory called the Teora Tuatha formed a deanery in the diocese of Elphin, comprising the ten parishes following, viz., Aughrim, Kilmore, Clooncraff, Kiltrustan, Kilglass, Bumlin, Termonbarry, Cloonfinlough, Lissonuffy, Kilgefin, and Cloontuskert.—See *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 524, where, speaking of the church of Kilgefin, he points out its situation thus: "Killgeuian ecclesia parochialis Diœcesis Alfinensis in regione et decanatu de Tuatha." From these authorities it is clear that the territory called the Tuatha, or Three Tuathas, comprised that part of the county of Roscommon extending from the northern point of Lough Ree to Jamestown, on the Shannon, from Jamestown to near Elphin, and thence again to Lough Ree. It was bounded on the east by the River Shannon; on the north by the Shannon and the territory of Moylurg; on the west by Sil-Murray, or the Plain of Connaught; and on the south by the modern Hy-Many.—See Map prefixed to the *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, published in 1843, by the Irish Archæological Society. According to these annals, and to O'Dugan's topographical poem, the O'Monahans were originally the chiefs of Tir-Briuin na Sinna (but were subdued by the O'Beirnes); the Mac Branans and O'Mulvihils of Corcachlann or Corca Sheachlann; and the O'Hanlys of Kinel-Dofa.

[e] *To his house.*—This is the phrase used by the Irish annalists to denote "he submitted, or made his submission." On such occasions the

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Ruaidhri go mag naoi no gabh gialla fil muirsbaigh 7 Connacht, ar ar ann po bátar geill Concobair maonmuighe i nimr clothann for loch rib an tan sin.

Flaithbeartach ua maoldoraidh tighearna cenél cconaill cona toicheltal do bhith illongport ir in ccorann, 7 connachtaigh uile eitir gall 7 gaidheal ina naghaidh don leith aile.

Concobar ua diarmata do marbadh la cathal carrach mac concobair maonmhaighe a ndioghail a athar.

An ceo Rirosho do fiogadh or Saxaib .6. Iulij.

Sluaighead la hua Maoilduraidh (flaithbhrtach) do ghabail fri connachtaibh gur po gab longport ir in Corann. Tangatar connachtaigh uile eitir gallaib 7 gaidhealaibh ina aghaidh, ar a aoi ni ro chumaingrt ni dho, 7 po sarrsarrat fri aroile don chur sin.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1190.

Aoir Criord, mile, céd, nochat.

Diarmait ua rabartaigh abb dhmaighe do ecc.

Maelreachlainn ua neachtain 7 Giollabearaigh ua Sluaghadaigh do marbadh la toirrdhealbach mac Ruaidhri ui conchobair.

Mor ingean toirrdhealbaigh ui Concobair, 7 Duibhrra ingin diarmata mic taidhg do écc.

Coinne eitir Cathal croibdearcc 7 Cathal carrach hi ccluain fearta brenainn do denamh fiodha storra. Ticcait riol muireadhaigh uile ir in ccoinne ceona im chomarba Pátraicc, 7 im Concobair mac diarmata, 7 im aireachtach ua rodubh, 7 ni ro feadadh a rioducchadh re roile don chur sin.

of the Maghery, according to the general tradition of the people in the county of Roscommon. It extends northwards as far as Lismacooil, in the parish of Kilmacumshy; eastwards, to Falsk, in the parish of Killuckin; westwards, from the bridge of Cloonfree, near Strokestown, as far as the bridge of Castlereagh; and southwards, to a hill lying two miles and a half north of the town of Roscommon. The natives of the parish of Baslick call a hill in the townland of Drishaghan, in that parish, the navel or centre of the Machaire or plain of Connaught, which conveys a distinct idea of the position of this plain.

[i] *Mac Teige.*—It is added in the Annals of Kilronan, that she was the wife of Cosnamhach O'Dowda.

[k] *Cathal Crovderg*, Cathal croibhdearg, i. e. Cathal, or Cahill, the Red-handed. The name *Cathal*, which means warlike, and appears to be

the hostages that had been delivered up to Conor Moinmoy were on Inishcloghran, an island in Lough Ree, at that time.

Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Tirconnell, encamped with his forces in Corran; and all the Connacians, both English and Irish, were against him on the other side.

Conor, grandson of Dermot, was slain by Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, in revenge of the death of his father.

Richard I. was crowned King of England on the 6th of July.

O'Muldory (Flaherty) marched with his forces against the Connacians, and pitched his camp in Corran. All the Connacians, both English and Irish, came to oppose him; however, they were not able to injure him, and both departed *without coming to an engagement* on that occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1190.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety.

Dermot O'Rafferty, Abbot of Durrow, died.

Melaghlin O'Naghtan and Gilla-Barry O'Slowey were slain by Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor.

More, daughter of Turlough O'Conor, and Duvesa, daughter of Dermot Mac Teige[i], died.

A meeting was held at Clonfert-Brendan, to conclude a peace between Cathal Crovderg[k] and Cathal Carragh. All the Sil-Murray repaired to this meeting, together with the successor of St. Patrick[l], Conor Mac Dermot, and Aireaghtagh O'Rodiv; but they could not be reconciled to each other on this occasion.

synonymous with the Welsh *Cadell*, is now generally anglicised Charles, as the Christian name of a man, but Cahill as a surname, which is in Irish O'Cathail. Dr. O'Conor, in treating of this king in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, translates his name "Charles the Red-handed."—See p. 32 of that work. O'Flaherty translates it "Cathald Red-fist."—See his account of Hiar Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1845. See also note under the year 1224.

[l] *The successor of St. Patrick*, Comarba Patruic, i. e. the Archbishop of Armagh. He was Thomas, or Tomaltach, O'Conor, who was related to the rival princes, and "a noble and worthy man," who was anxious to restore his native province to tranquillity.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 62.

Tanaicc ua concobair 7 riol muiredaig go cluain mic noir in adaig rin, 7 ro eirig an coblach go moch ara barach, 7 tangatar rompa ar fud na Sionna go rangatar go loch rib. Ro eirig anfad anbail doib ar an loch go ro rccaoilriot a nartraige ó aroile 7 ro tuairicc an tanfad an tstar i mboí ó concobair conar lamad a luamairreacht la méd an anfaid, 7 ba ir in artriach i mboí ua Concobair .i. Catal croibdercc, bai Airneachtach ua roduib, 7 concobar mac catail. Do cóidh an tstar fo uirrce go ro baidsi i mboi innte cenmotá reirrear tearna im Chatal croibdearg. Ro baidead Airneactac ua roduib, 7 Concobar mac catail, Concobar 7 Amlaib da mac Aoda még oirechtaig, ua Maoilbrenainn, 7 mac ui mannacain co rocaide ele.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1191.

Aoir Criord, mile, céd, nochat a hasn.

Ruaidri ua Concobair do faccbail Connacht 7 a dol co tir Conaill do raighidh flaithbhertaig ui maoildoraid, 7 i ttír neogain iar rin diarraid rocraitte ar tuairceart nEreann do gabáil Ríge Connacht do ridiri, 7 ni ro fasmrat ullta fearonn dragail dó ó connactaib, 7 do coid roime do faigid gall na mide, 7 ní ro sirgsttur righe leir, 7 do tasd ar rin ir in mumain, comid eirti rin tuccrat riol muirsdaig frann dó, .i. tir fiachrach, 7 cenel aoda na hectge.

Aillsnn ingin Riaccáin ui maílruanaid, bsan aireactaig ui rodubh do écc.

[m] *It foundered*, do cóidh an tstar fo uirce, literally, "the vessel went under water."

[n] *Conor, son of Cathal*, i. e. Conor, Cathal Crovderg's own son. The translator has been obliged to transpose a part of this sentence, which is not properly arranged in the original, but the Irish text is printed exactly as in the autograph.

[o] *Tir Fiachrach*, i. e. *Tir Fiachrach Aidhne*.—The country of the O'Heynes in the south-west of the county of Galway.

[p] *Kinelea of Echtghe*, cenel aoda na hEchtge, i. e. the race of Aodh, or Hugh, of Slieve Echtghe, now Slieve Aughtee. This was the tribe name of the O'Shaughnessys and their correlatives, which became also that of their country, for the custom of ancient Ireland was, "not to take names and creations from places and countries, as it is with other nations, but to give the name of the family to the seigniory by them occupied."—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia Vindicated*, p. 170, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 354, note 8. O'Shaughnessy's country of Kinelea comprised the south-eastern half of the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in

O'Conor and the Sil-Murray went to Clonmacnoise on that night, and early next morning embarked in their fleet, and sailed up the Shannon until they came to Lough Ree. A violent storm arose on the lake, by which their vessels were separated from each other; and the storm so agitated the vessel in which O'Conor was, that it could not be piloted. Such was the fury of the storm, it foundered[m], and all the crew perished, except O'Conor himself and six others. In this vessel with O'Conor (Cathal Crovderg) were Areaghtagh O'Rodiv and Conor, son of Cathal[n], who were both drowned, as were also Conor and Auliffe, the two sons of Hugh Mageraghty; O'Mulrenin, and the son of O'Monahan, and many others.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1191.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-one.

Roderic O'Conor set out from Connaught, and went to Flaherty O'Muldory in Tirconnell, and afterwards *passed* into Tyrone, to request forces from the north of Ireland, *to enable him* to recover his kingdom of Connaught; but the Ultonians not consenting to aid in procuring lands for him from the Connacians, he repaired to the English of Meath, and these having also refused to go with him, he passed into Munster, whither the Sil-Murray sent for him, and gave him lands, viz. Tir Fiachrach[o] and Kinelea of Echtge[p].

Ailleann, daughter of Regan O'Mulrony, and wife of Aireachtagh O'Rodiv, died.

the county of Galway.—See map prefixed to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843. For a list of townlands in Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy's country in the year 1543, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the same Society in 1844, pp. 375, 376. Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the erection of the castle of Rath Cuanartaighe, but without giving the name of the builder, or the situation of the castle. They also contain the following entry under this year, respecting the drying up of the River Galway: A.D. 1191. In ġailliṁ do tragh-aḋ an Ḃliaḋain ṙi, 7 ṙṁiṫ tuaḋ innte, 7 laṁ ón ċuirr ġo ċele ḋi, 7 ṙṁiṫ ṙleġ innce 7 trí ḋuirn 7 tri meoir illeiṫeo ṙlenna na ṙleiġe ṙin, 7 láṁ o'n nġualuinn a ṙad."

"A. D. 1191. The *River* Galliv dried up this year, and there was a hatchet found in it, *measuring* a hand from one point to the other, and there was a spear found in it measuring three hands and three fingers in breadth, and a hand from the shoulder in length."

See O'Flaherty's Account of Iar-Connaught, published by the Irish Archæological Society, p. 29, and Ware's *Antiq. Hibernicæ*, c. xii., where we read: "In Annalibus Roscomanensibus, ad annum MCXC, fit mentio capitis Hastæ, ad

AOIS CRIOSD, 1192.

Aoir Criord, mile, céd, nochat, adó.

Dorur proinntice an duibhecclisa colaim cille i ndoire do dhsnamh la hua ccatain na craibe, 7 la hinghin ui Innsighe.

Taichleach ua dubda ticchsnna ua namhalgada 7 ua friachrach muaidi do mharbad la da mac a mec fén.

Aed ua flainn toiseach fil Maoilechuain do écc.

Maidm acc carait Eacharad ar gallaib la muinntir maoiltsionna.

Cairlén atha an urcair 7 cairlen cille birgi do dhsnamh ir in mbliadain si.

longitudinem uniuscubiti, reperti in fluvioGalivæ tum desiccato."—See note under the year 1178.

[q] *Of Creeve*, na craoibe.—The district near Coleraine, west of the River Bann. The cataract, now called the Cutt's Fishery, was anciently called Eas Craoibhe.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, *Domestica*, cap. 3, where, describing the course of the River Bann, he writes: "Banna inter Leam et Elliam præter Clanbresail regionem scaturiens per Neachum lacum transiens Ændromensem agrum et Fircriviam (Fir na Craoibe) Scriniamque in Londinodorensi agro intersecat, et tertio e Culrania, et Cataracta *Eascribe* lapide se in oceanum transfundit, salmonibus totius Europæ longè fœcundissimus."

[r] *O'Inneirghe*, now anglicised Henery.—This family descends from Brian, grandson of Niall of the Nine Hostages, Monarch of Ireland in 406. There are several of this name in the parish of Ballynascreen, in the county of Londonderry, of whom Dr. Henery, of Maghera, in the same county, is at present the most respectable. —See Duald Mac Firbis's Irish Pedigrees, Lord Roden's copy, p. 178, with which the copy in the Royal Irish Academy corresponds.

[s] *Hy-Awley and Hy-Fiachrach*, i. e. the inhabitants of the baronies of Tirawley and Tireragh.

[t] *Sil-Maelruain*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Flynns of Connaught, and it also became the name of their territory, which comprised the entire of the parish of Kiltullagh, and part of the parish of Kilkeevin, in the present county of Roscommon. The present head of this sept of the O'Flynns told the Editor in 1837, that it was the constant tradition in the family, that O'Flynn's country extended southwards as far as the bridge of Glinske, in the county of Galway, but the Editor has not found any authority for extending it beyond the limits of the present county of Roscommon. It comprised the entire of the mountainous district of *Sliabh Ui Fhloinn*, i. e. O'Flynn's mountain, which contains twenty townlands, and lies partly in the parish of Kiltullagh, and partly in that of Kilkeevin. The lake called *Lough Ui Fhloinn*, i. e. O'Flynn's lake (incorrectly anglicised Lough Glynn by Mr. Weld, in his Statistical Account of the county of Roscommon), also lies in this territory, as does the village of Ballinlough, called in Irish baile locha Ui Fhloinn, i. e. the town of O'Flynn's lake. O'Flynn's castle, of which the foundations only are now traceable, stood on the top of the hill between the village and the lake.

The present head of this sept of the O'Flynns is Edmond O'Flynn, Esq., of Newborough (the son of Kelly, son of Edmond, son of Colla), who possesses but a few townlands of the territory.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1192.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-two.

The doorway of the refectory of Duv-regles-Columbkille was made by O'Kane, of Creeve[q], and the daughter of O'Henery[r].

Taichleach O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Awley and Hy-Fiachrach[s] of the Moy, was slain by his own two grandsons.

Hugh O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, died[t].

The English were defeated at the weir of Aughera[u], by Muintir Maoil-t-Sinna.

The castle of Ath-an-Urchair[w] and the castle of Kilbixy[x] were erected in this year.

Dr. O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, printed at Paris in 1768, states that Edmond O'Flin, of Ballinlagh, Esq. (the grandfather of the present Edmond), was then the chief of this ancient family. He also states that "the Right Hon. Lady Ellen O'Flin, Countess de la Hues of Lahnes-Castle, in Normandy, was of the same direct branch of the O'Flins, her ladyship being daughter to Timothy O'Flin, of Clydagh, in the Co. of Roscommon, Esq." The Connaught O'Flynns are of a different race from O'Flynns of Arda, in Munster, and from the O'Flynns, now O'Lynns, of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, the warlike opponents of Sir John De Courcy.

[u] *The weir of Aughera*, carraiġ Eacarach.—This place is called Acharudh Lobran at the year 1163. The only place near the country of the Muintir Maoil-tsionna, or Mac Carroons, called Aughera, is the parish of Augher, in the barony of Deece, in the county of East Meath. The Mac Carroons were seated in Cuircne in Teffia, which was the western part of the county of Westmeath. According to the Annals of Kilronan the Mac Carroons were defeated this year at Rath Aodha (Rathhugh, near Kilbeggan), by the English, on which occasion the two sons of Mac Carroon, the two sons of Teige Mac Ualgairg [Magoalric], O'Hart, Branan Mac Branan, and many others, both Irish and English, were slain.

[w] *Ath-an-Urchair*, now called in Irish baile áṫa urchuir, and in English Horseleap: it lies in the barony of Moycashel, in the south of the county of Westmeath. Sir Henry Piers of Tristernagh, who wrote in 1682, says, that Sir Hugh De Lacy was murdered here by a mere villain or common labourer, and a native, as he was stooping down to give some directions to the workmen; but this cannot be true, as it appears, from the old Irish annals, that Sir Hugh was murdered in 1186 by O'Meyey, the foster-son of the Fox, prince of Teffia, i. e. six years before this castle was erected.—See note under the year 1186.

Piers says that this place was called *Horseleap*, from Sir Hugh de Lacy having leaped on horseback over the drawbridge of the castle.—See Vallancey's *Collectanea*, vol. i. pp. 84, 85. He describes this castle as a stately structure, and such no doubt it was, but there are no distinct ruins of it at present, except the two piers of the drawbridge; masses of the walls are seen scattered over the hill, but the ground-plan of the building could not now be determined.—See other references to this place at the years 1207 and 1470.

[x] *Kilbixy*, Cill Oirġi, *recte* Cill Oiġrige, i. e.

Creach mór do denam la Gallaib laigsin ar Domnall ua mBriain, go rangattar tré clár cille dalua riar go magh ua Toirrdealbaig, 7 ruccratt dál ccair orra go ro marbrat rochaide diobh. Do ronrat goill cairlen cille Fiacal, 7 cairlen cnuic Raffonn don chur rin.

Maidm mor ria nDomnall ua mBriain for Gallaib orrraige go ro cuiread a nár.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1193.

Aoir Criord mile, ced, nochat, atrí.

Eochaid ua Baoigill do marbad lá huib Fiachrac arda Frata.
Maolpatraicc ua cobtaig do écc.
Catal mac Gaithéne do écc.

the church of St. Bigseach.—This place is described in the Gloss to the *Feilire* or Festilogy of Aengus at 4th October, as in the territory of Ui Mac Uais (Moygoish), in Meath. It afterwards became an English town of some importance, according to Sir Henry Piers, who wrote in 1682: "Kilkixy, of old a town of great note, having, as tradition telleth us, twelve Burgesses in their scarlet gowns, a Mayor or Sovereign with other officers suitable to so great a port, &c." The Editor visited this place in 1837, and found but few traces of this ancient town. They were as follows: 1. The Leperhouse, a mere ruin; 2. The site of the castle, but no remains whatever of its walls; 3. A moat surrounded by one circular fosse; 4. Site of the gallows. There is a holy well near the church still bearing the name Tobar Digrige, i. e. the well of St. Bigseach, a virgin, whose memory was venerated here, according to the Irish Calendars, on the 28th of June and 4th of October.—See other references to Kilbixy at the years 1430 and 1450.

[y] *Magh-Ua-Toirdhealbhaigh*, a plain near the Shannon, in the parish of Killaloe, in the east of the county of Clare.

[z] Cill Fiacla, now Kilfeakle, an old church, giving name to a parish, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, and about four miles and a half to the east of the town of Tipperary. In the Book of Lismore, fol. 47, *b*, *b*, this church is described as in the territory of Muscraighe Breogain, which was the ancient name of the barony of Clanwilliam. See also Annals of Innisfallen, at the years 1192, 1196, and 1205; Colgan's edition of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. iii. c. 32; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 290.

[a] *Knockgraffon*, Cnoc Raffon, i. e. the hill of Raffon, who, according to Keating and the older writers, was the nurse of Fiacha Mulleathan, King of Munster, in the third century. It is a townland in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Middlethird, and county of Tipperary, and about two miles to the north of the town of Cahir. O'Brien has the following notice of this place in his Irish Dictionary, *voce* GRAFANN: "GRAFANN, Knockgraffan, or Raffan, in the county of Tipperary, one of the regal houses of the kings of Munster in ancient times, where Fiacha Muilleathan, and other Momonian kings, had their courts; it was to that seat Fiacha

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Dervorgill (.i. bean tigernain ui Ruairc) ingen muircada ui Maoileachlainn do ecc i mainistir broicit atha ir in cuicced bliadan ochtmogat a haoiri.

Diarmaid mac Conbrogda ui diomusaig taoiseach cloinne maoilugra, 7 ticchsinna ua failge fri re fada do écc.

Cathal odar mac még cartaig do marbadh la domnall mág cartaigh.

Muirchertach mac muircada Mec muircada ticchsinna ua ccennselaig dég.

Aodh ua maoilbrenainn taoiseach cloinne concobair do marbad la gallaibh atha cliath.

[c] *Dervorgilla*, Deargfhorgaill.—She was, therefore, born in the year 1108, was forty-four years of age when she eloped with Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, who was then in the sixty-second year of his age, a remarkable instance of a *green* old age. Dermot was expelled in eight years afterwards, but, as Dr. O'Conor observes, not for the seduction of this woman.—See O'Conor's *Prolegomena ad Annales*, part ii. p. 146. O'Reilly, in his Essay on the Brehon Laws, attempts to defend the character of this woman; but it cannot be defended, as we have the authority of these Annals, and of the older Annals of Clonmacnoise, to prove that she not only consented to go home with Dermot, but also carried with her, her dowry and cattle.—See Mageoghegan's Translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and note under the year 1172, p. 4.

[d] *Monastery of Drogheda*, Mainistir Broicit Atha.—Colgan observes that, by the Monastery of Drogheda, the Four Masters mean that of Mellifont, which is near that town.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 309, and *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 655, 776; see also Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 167, note 22.

[e] *Clanmalier*, clann maoilugra. — This, which was the territory of the O'Dempsys, extended on both sides of the River Barrow, in the King's and Queen's Counties. It appears from an old map of the countries of Leix and Ophaley, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, that the territory of Clanmaliere extended to the margin of the Great Heath of Maryborough, and comprised the barony of Portnahinch in the Queen's County, on the south side of the River Barrow, and the barony of Upper Philipstown, in the King's County, on the north side of that river. This Dermot O'Dempsy was the only man of his name that obtained the chieftainship of all Offaly. He founded, on the site of an ancient church dedicated to St. Evin, about the year 1178, the great Cistercian abbey of Rosglas, now Monasterevin (Mainistir Eimin), which he richly endowed.—See his Charter of Foundation published in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii. p. 1031. For the extent of Ui Failghe before the English invasion, see note under the year 1178.

[f] *Murtough, son of Murrough Mac Murrough.*—He was Murtough *na maor* (i. e. of the Stewards), son of Murrough *na nGaedhal* (of the Irish), who was the brother of Dermot *na nGall* (of the English), who first brought the English to Ireland). According to the Book of Leinster, a very important fragment of a MS. preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 2, 18), Murrough na nGaedhal was the ancestor of the celebrated family of Mac Davy More, or Mac Damore, said by Sir George Carew to be a branch of the Barrys, and also of Mac Vaddock, whose country was situated round Gorey, in the north-east of the county of Wexford, supposed also, but without any proof whatever, except

Dervorgilla[c] (i. e. the wife of Tiernan O'Rourke), daughter of Murrough O'Melaghlin, died in the monastery of Drogheda[d] [Mellifont], in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

Dermot, son of Cubroghda O'Dempsey, Chief of Clanmalier[e], and for a long time Lord of Offaly, died.

Cathal Odhar, the son of Mac Carthy, was slain by Donnell Mac Carthy.

Murtough, the son of Murrough Mac Murrough[f], Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh[g], died.

Hugh O'Mulrenin[h], Chief of Clann-Conor, was slain by the English of Dublin.

mere conjecture, to be of English descent. From Donnell Kavanagh, the illegitimate son of Dermot *na nGall* Mac Murrough, are descended all the Kavanaghs, including the Mac Dermots Láv-derg; and from Enna, another illegitimate son of the same Dermot, are descended the family of the Kinsellaghs, now so numerous in Leinster. The country of Mac Davy More, or Mac Damore, was in the barony of Ballyghkeen, comprising the lands of Glascarrick, &c. In the State Papers' Office, London, is preserved a petition, dated 1611, of Art Mac Dermott Kavanagh, Chief of the Kinsellaghs, and Redmond Mac Davimore, Richard Mac Vaddock, and Donnell Kavanagh Spaniagh, and other gentlemen and freeholders of the countries of Mac Dermott, Mac Davimore, and MacVaddock, through their agent, Henry Walsh; and another petition, dated May, 1616, of Redmond Mac Damore, gent., Chief of Mac Damore's country, in the county of Wexford, to the English Privy Council, regarding the new Plantation in Wexfordshire. In this petition Mac Damore states that he holds his lands by descent and not by tanistry. This, however, is not enough to prove his descent from the Barrys, in opposition to the Book of Leinster, a vellum manuscript, at least five centuries old, which traces his pedigree to Murrough *na nGaedhal*, the brother of Dermot *na nGall*. It is highly probable, however, that Murrough *na nGaedhal*, had married a lady of the Barrys, and thus brought the names David and Redmond into this branch of the Mac Murrough family, as the Kavanaghs have that of Gerald, Maurice, Walter, &c., from intermarriages with other English or Anglo-Irish families. The pedigrees of the above septs of the Mac Murroughs are also given in Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, p. 473, and in Peregrine O'Clery's, p. 82.

[g] *Hy-Kinsellagh.*—The people called Hy-Kinsellagh, were the descendants of Eochy Kinsellagh, King of Leinster, about the year of Christ 358. Their country originally comprised more than the present diocese of Ferns, for we learn from the oldest lives of St. Patrick, that Donaghmore, near Sletty, in the present county of Carlow, was in it. In an ancient Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, quoted by Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 863). it is called the larger and more powerful part of Leinster. "*Ordinavit S. Patricius de gente Laginensium alium episcopum nomine Fyacha virum religiosissimum: qui jussione beatissimi Patricii gentem Ceanselach ad fidem convertit et baptizavit; quæ gens major atque potentior pars Laginensium est.*" The country of Hy-Felmeadha, north, which was the ancient name of the district around Tullow-Ofelimy, in the present county of Carlow, was also in the territory of Hy-Kinsellagh.

[h] *O'Mulrenin*, OMuoilbpenainn.—The exact limits of the cantred of Clann-Conor, the terri-

Ua cſhḃaill ticcſhna aiṙġiall do ġabail la gallaibh, ⁊ a dallad leo o ṫúṙ, ⁊ a ċṙochadh iaṙttain.

Inṙ clothṙann do oṙgain la macaiḃ oiṙdealb, ⁊ la macaiḃ conċobaiṙ Maonmaiġe.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1194.

Aoiṙ Cṙiosd, mile, céd, nochat, acſthaiṙ.

Conṙtantin ua bṙain [ua bṙiain?] eṙṙoc ċille dalua do écc.

Domnall mac toiṙṙdealḃaiġ ui bṙiain Ri muman, lochṙann ṙoluṙda ṙiodha ⁊ coccad Redla adanta eniġ ⁊ ſhġnamha na muimneaċ, ⁊ lſiṫe modha aṙchſna do écc, ⁊ muiṙcſhitach a mac do ġabail a ionaidh.

Ġoill do thiachtain aṙ imṙṙ ua ṙṙionntain, ⁊ a ccoṙ aṙ eccin di.

Cúmide ua ṙlainn do mharbad la gallaiḃ.

Sloicchſó la gillebeṙt mac ġoiṙdealḃaiġ co heaṙṙ ruaid, ⁊ a iompud aṙṙiden gan nach taṙba dia Sloiġſó ittiṙ.

tory of O'Mulrenin, cannot now be determined, as this family sunk at an early period under O'Flanagan and O'Conor Roe; but its whereabouts may be ascertained from O'Dugan's topographical poem, which makes the Clann-Conor a subsection of the Clanncahill, whose territory comprised the parishes of Kilmacumshy, Kilcorkey, and Shankill, and parts of the parishes of Creeve and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. Mael Brenainn, the name of the progenitor of this family, signifies the servant, or devoted of St. Brendan.

[i] *Inishcloghran*, Inis Clothrann, i. e. the island of *Clothra*. This Clothra is said to have been the sister of the famous Meadhbh, or Meave, Queen of Connaught. The island lies in Lough Ree, near St. John's, and is now sometimes called, by the people of the counties of Longford and Roscommon, dwelling in its vicinity, the Seven Church Island, from the ruins of seven old churches still to be seen on it; and sometimes Quaker's Island, from Mr. Fairbrother, the present occupier. These churches, to one of which is attached a very old square belfry, called in Irish Clogár, are said to have been erected by St. Dermot in the sixth century; but some of them were re-edified. The famous Meave of Croghan, Queen of Connaught, was killed on this island by the champion Forby, her own nephew, and the spot on which she perished is still pointed out, and called ionad marbtha Meidhbhe, the place of the killing of Meave. There is also on the highest point of the island the remains of a fort called *Grianan Meidhbhe*.—See Ordnance Map of the Island; and Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 358.

[k] *The Sons of Osdealv*, i. e. the Mac Costelloes.—According to the Annals of Kilronan, the island of Inis Clothrann was plundered this year by Gilbert Mac Gosdealv, and his English followers, and the sons of Gilchreest Mac Carroon, viz., Gilla Croichefraich and Auliffe, who had the tribe of Muintir Maeltsinna with them. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of

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Maolpeachlainn mac domhnaill ui giollapatpaicc ticcshna orpaige do ecc.

Concobar mac Magnara mic duinnsleibe ui eochada do marbad la hUa nanmluain i meabail.

Aedh dall mac toirrdealbaig ui choncobair do écc.

Sitriucc mac flainn ui findachta taoiseach cloinne murchada do ég.

Donnchad mac Muirchertaig mic toirrdealbaig do marbad la Muirchertach mac domhnaill ui briain.

Murchad mac Amlaoib uí cindeidig do mharbad la lochlainn mac micrait uí chinneittig i fiongail.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1195.

Aoir Criord, mile, ced, nochatt, a cúicc.

Domhnall ua Conaing eprcop cille dalua do écc.

Flaithbertach mac Riaccáin ui maoilruanaid eprcop oile find do écc.

Domhnall ua find comarba cluana fshta brénaind decc.

Eachmarcach uá catháin do écc i necclér póil.

Conchobar mag fachtna do écc i necclér doire.

Sitriucc ua gairmledaig do mharbad do mac duirm Sleibe.

Slúaigead lá lohn do cuirti, 7 la mac Hugo de lati do gabáil nsirt ar gallaib laigsin, 7 mumhan.

Sluaiccheb la Cathal crobhdhearg ua cconcobair, la mac gofraidh go nderim do gallaib, 7 do gaoidhealaib na mide imaille frir ir in mumhain go rangattar imleach iubair, 7 cairiol go ro loiscead ceithre mordaighlein leo 7 araile do mhordaighlenaibh.

Cathal mac diarmada do tocht i cconnachtaib ar in mumhain, 7 ba corgrach in gach maigin thiar tuidhchaid go naimg co loch mesg, 7 co himat Roba, 7 ro gabait longa cathail chroibdeirg uile lair, 7 rug lair iat co

nals, but in the year 3603, according to O'Flaherty's corrected Irish Chronology.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 36. This name is now pronounced *Assaroe*, but the cataract is more generally known by the appellation of the Salmon Leap. It is on the River Samhaoir, now more usually called the Erne, in the town of Ballyshannon.

° *O'Finnaghty*.—There were two families of this name in Connaught, of whom one was Chief of Clann-Murrough, and the other was Chief of Clann-Conway, and had his residence at Dunamon, near the River Suck. These families were

Melaghlin, the son of Donnell, who was the grandson of Gillapatrick, Lord of Ossory, died.

Conor, son of Manus, who was son of Donslevy O'Haughey, was treacherously slain by O'Hanlon.

Hugh Dall (the Blind), the son of Turlough O'Conor, died.

Sitric, the son of Flann O'Finnaghty°, Chief of Clann-Murrough, died.

Donough, son of Murtough, who was son of Turlough, was slain by Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Brien.

Murrough, the son of Auliffe O'Kennedy, was slain in *fingail*ᵖ by Loughlin, the son of Magrath O'Kennedy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1195.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-five.

Donnell O'Conaing [Gunning], Bishop of Killaloe, died.

Florence, the son of Regan O'Mulrony, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Donnell O'Finn, Coarb of Clonfert-Brendan, died.

Eachmarcach O'Kane died in St. Paul's church.

Conor Mag Fachtna died in the abbey church of Derry.

Sitric O'Gormly was slain by Mac Donslevy.

John De Courcy and the son of Hugo De Lacy marched with an army to conquer the English of Leinster and Munster.

Cathal Crovderg O'Conor and Mac Costelloe, with some of the English and Irish of Meath, marched into Munster, and arrived at Imleach Iubhair (Emly) and Cashel. They burned four large castles and some small ones.

Cathal Mac Dermot marched from Munster into Connaught, and passed victoriously through the province. On arriving at Lough Mask and Inishrobeᵠ, he seized upon all the vessels [i. e. boats] of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, and

supplanted by that sept of the Burkes called Mac David, who had their chief castle at Glinsk, on the west side of the River Suck, in the county of Galway.—See note under the year 1225.

ᵖ *Fingail.*—The crime of finġail was counted worse than simple murder by the Irish. It included patricide, matricide, fratricide, and the murder of any relation.

ᵠ *Inishrobe*, inip ṙoḃa, i. e. the island of the River Robe. A small island in Lough Mask, opposite the mouth of the River Robe, not far from the town of Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.

cairlén na caillige co ndeapna ulca iomda ar ar gach leit de co ttainig cathal croibdeargg co ndreim do gallaib 7 do cloinn maoilruana, 7 do ronad rid fó déoid re mac diarmada ger uo mór na huilc do roine go rin.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1196.

Aoir Criord, mile, céd, nochat, aré.

Recclér Póil 7 Petair in Ardmacha cona tsmplaib, 7 go mbloid moír don Ráit do lorccad.

Muirchertach mac muirchertaig uí lachlainn tigearna cenél eógain Riogdamna Eireann tuir gairrced, 7 eangnama leithe cuinn, díorgaoiltid catrach, 7 cairlén gall, turgbalaid ceall, 7 caoimneimead, do marbad lá donnchad mac blorgaid uí catháin thé comairle cenel neogain iar ttabairt na tteora rcríne, 7 cánóine Patraig dóib im dilri dó. Rugad a corp iarom go doire colaim cille, 7 ro hadnacht hiruibe go nonóir, 7 cátaid.

Slóigead lá Ruáidri mac duinnsleibe co ngallaib, 7 go macaib toíreach connacht do roighid cenél neogain, 7 na nairtear, Tangattar ona cenél eógain telca ócc, 7 riaru airtir co macairne árdamacha ina nagaid, 7 do radrat cath dóib go raoimead for mac duinnsleibe 7 ro lád dsrgár a muin-

[r] *Caislen na-Caillighe.*—Now called the Hag's Castle in English: it is situated in Lough Mask, and is a round enclosure of great extent.

[s] *The rath*, or fort, that surrounded the cathedral of Armagh extended, according to tradition, as far south as the present market house.

[t] *Churches and fair nemeds.*—Turgbálaibe ceall 7 caoimneimead is translated by Colgan "Multarum Basilicarum et Sanctuariorum fundator."—*Vide Trias Thaum.*, p. 504, col. 2.

[u] *Blosky O'Kane.*—That this Blosky is the ancestor of the numerous clans of the Mac Closkeys, in the county of Londonderry, can scarcely be doubted. The Erenagh Mac Closkey signed his name Blosganus in the reign of James I., which at once affords a clue to the true original name of this family.

[w] *Honour and respect.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in his Annals of Derry, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 504: "A. D. 1196. Murchertachus Hua Lachlainn, filius Murchertachi, Hiberniæ regis, Princeps de Kinel-eoguin, & expectatione multorum Rex Hiberniæ futurus, turris fortitudinis & defensionis Aquilonaris Hiberniæ, victoriosus Anglicarum Ciuitatum & fortalitiorum expugnator, & multarum Basilicarum & Sanctuariorum fundator, de consilio quorundam procerum de Kinel-eoguin qui per tria Scrinia, & Canones S. Patricij iuramentum fidelitatis ante ipsi præstiterant; manu Dunchadi filij Bloscadii O Cathain dolosè interemptus occubuit: eiusque corpus Doriam delatum ibi cum funebri pompa & honore sepultum est." And thus, very carelessly in the

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tire. Torchratar ann dna adó déce do macaib flatha, 7 toíseach Connacht go rochaidib oile do dosfurflugh imaille fris. Ba dia maithib brian buide ua flaithbertaigh, mac maoiliosa ui concobair a connachtaib, mac ui concobair failge, 7 mac ui faolain na ndeise.

Mac blosccaid uí cuirin do argain tesmainn dábeócc, 7 ro marbad é fén go ndisgár a muintire ria ccind mbliadna tria fhiastaib dé, 7 dábeóg.

Domnall mac diarmada mécc carthaigh do bhreith catha ar gallaib luimnigh 7 muman, 7 ro cuir a ndeargh ár, 7 ro diocuir a luimneach, 7 ro bris dá maidm oile forra cén mothá an maidm sin.

Concubair mac diarmada tigearna maige luirg do dol hi nuso i mainistir na búille, 7 ro gab tomaltach tigearnus dia éri.

Aod uá fearghail tigearna muintire hanghaile do marbad i meabail lá macaib Sitriogha uí cuinn.

Maithe muintire heólair do marbad la mac cathail ui Ruairc hi meabail.

Muirchertach mácc Raghnaill .i. an giolla ruad taoiseach muintire heólair do marbad la mac maghnusa uí Conchobair tré furáil mic cathail ui Ruáirc lár ro marbad na maithe sémráite.

Mathghamhain mac Conchobair maonmaige riogdamna Connacht do mar-

[y] *Desies*, Déise.—At this period the territory of Desies extended from Lismore to Credan-head, in the county of Waterford. The last chief of the Desies, of the family of O'Faelan, was Melaghlin, or Malachy, who was deprived of his principality shortly after the English invasion, when it was granted to Robert Le Poer, whose descendants (now called Powers) for ages after possessed the territory.—See Cambrensis' *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 16; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, P. iii. c. 69.

[z] *Termon-Daveog*, Tearmann dabeog, i. e. the sanctuary of St. *Daveog*.—The church of this Termon was situated on an island in Lough Derg, in the county of Donegal, but not a trace of it now remains. For some account of this celebrated island in Lough Derg, commonly called the island of St. Patrick's Purgatory, see Dean Richardson's work entitled Folly of Pilgrimages, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 368. The stone chair of St. Daveog, or Daibheog, the patron of this Termon, is yet shewn in a townland of Seeavoc, which verges on Lough Derg on the south side. The church lands of Termon Daveog are now called Termon-Magrath.

[a] *Limerick*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state, under this year, that Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy destroyed the castle of Kilfeakle, and slew many of the English there, and took two of their chiefs prisoners; that he also plundered the territory of Imokilly, where he destroyed another castle and slew many of the English; that he and his Eugenian forces joined Cathal Crovderg O'Conor and O'Brien, and marched to Cork, then in the possession of the English, to destroy it; but that he did not suffer the town to be burned, on condition that the

defeated with dreadful slaughter; and twelve of the sons of the lords and chieftains of Connaught, with many of an inferior grade, were slain. Among the chieftains slain were Brian Boy O'Flaherty; the son of Maelisa O'Conor, of Connaught; the son of O'Conor Faly; and the son of O'Faelain (Phelan), of the Desies[y].

The son of Blosky O'Currin plundered Termon-Daveog[z]; but in a month afterwards he himself was slain, and his people were dreadfully slaughtered, through the miracles of God and St. Daveog.

Donnell, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, defeated the English of Limerick[a] and Munster in a battle, with dreadful slaughter, and drove them from Limerick. He also defeated them in two other battles *in this year.*

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, embraced Orders[b] in the monastery of Boyle; and Tomaltagh assumed the lordship in his stead[c].

Hugh O'Farrell, Lord of Muintir-Annaly, was treacherously slain by the sons of Sitric O'Quin.

The chiefs of Muintir-Eolais were treacherously slain by the son of Cathal O'Rourke.

Murray Mac Rannall, *surnamed* the Gillaroe[d], Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the son of Manus O'Conor, at the instigation of the son of Cathal O'Rourke, who had procured the deaths of the above-mentioned chiefs.

Mahon, the son of Conor Moinmoy, Roydamna[e] of Connaught, was slain by O'More (Donnell) and the men of Leix[f], who attempted to prevent him

English should quit it. The same chronicle records an excursion made by the English this year to Fordruim, where they slew O'Kedfy, and the two sons of Buadhach or Victor O'Sullivan, namely, Murtough and Gillycuddy (Giolla Mochuda). In the margin of this work is the following note, which was probably taken from Dr. O'Brien's copy of the Annals of Innisfallen: "Vide Waræum ad hunc annum, ubi actiones hic descriptas in sensum a reipsâ alienum et Anglis favorabilem, uti in suis passim annalibus, detorquet."

[b] *Embraced Orders*, do dol hi nurd, i. e. took the habit of a monk.—The Annals of Kilronan, under the year 1197, in recording the death of this chief, state, that he died i novici manaig, "in the noviceship of a monk."

[c] *In his stead*, dia éri: literally, "after him."

[d] *The Gillaroe*, an Giolla ruad, i. e. red or red-haired youth.

[e] *Roydamna*, rioghdamna, i. e. *materies* of a king, a term applied to the sons of a king, like prince, in the modern acceptation of the word.

[f] *Leix*, Laoighis.—This territory, which was the patrimonial inheritance of the family of O'More, comprised a considerable part of the Queen's County. If we take from that county the baronies of Portnahinch and Tinahinch, which belonged to the families of O'Dunn and O'Demp-

bad la hua mórda domnall, 7 la laigirr occ cornam na hedala do bert o gallaibh frirr, 7 cathal carrach do marbad uí mórda ina diogail.

Congalach mac fligail uí Ruairc do marbad la luignib ar fliab da én.

Iodnaide uá mannachain cigsina uá mbriúin na Sionna do écc.

Cathal mac aeda uí flaithbertaig do marbad la macaib muircertaig midig.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1197.

Aoir Criord, míle, céd, nocatt, a seacht.

Sluaigead lá Iohn do Cuirt co ngallaib uad co hirrcrainde, 7 do rón-ratt cairlén cille Sanctáin, Ró fáraigead 7 ro folmaiged trioca céd cianacta leó. Ro fágaib Roitrel pitún co rocraide moir immaille frir

sey, and were a portion of the territory of Ui Failghe, and the barony of Upper Ossory, which was a part of the ancient Osraighe, and belonged to the Mac Gillapatricks, or Fitzpatricks, the remainder will be Leix.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 818, 943, and Map of Leix and Ophaley, in the British Museum. The territory of Laoighis, or Leix, was originally divided into seven parts, the boundaries of which met at a stone, called Leac Riada, on the plain of Magh Riada, now Morett, which originally comprised all the Great Heath of Maryborough. These seven districts were under the government of seven petty chiefs, who were all under the jurisdiction of one arch chief, called Righ Riada, who generally resided at Dun Mask, now Dunamase.—See Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, under the head LAOIGHIS LAIGHEAN. For the bardic account of the original acquisition of this territory by Laoighseach Ceannmhor, the ancestor of the O'Mores, the reader is referred to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, reign of Felym Reaghtwar; and to Keating's History of Ireland, reign of Cormac Mac Art.

[g] *In revenge of him*, ina diogail.—The Annals of Kilronan state that Mahon was slain by an archer of Donnell O'More's people, and that Donnell O'More fell on the same day by the hand of Cathal Carragh, in revenge of his brother. The entry is thus given in the Annals of Kilronan at the year 1196: maccgamain mac concobair maonmaige do marbad le ferfenach .i. Congoban, do muintir Domnaill Ui morda. Domnall ua morda fein do tuitim ir in uair ceona do laim cacail carraigg. And thus in the Annals of Boyle, but under the year 1197: "A. D. 1197. Maccgamain mac Concubair maenmaigi *occisus ab aliquo sagittario de familia* Domnaill ui morda, *et in eadem hora* Domnall ua morda *cecidit de manu* cacail carraigg."

[h] *Congalach*, Congalac.—This name is now obsolete, as the Christian name of a man, but is preserved in the surname of Conolly, in Irish O'Congalaigg.

[i] *Slieve-dá-én*, fliab dá én, i. e. the mountain of the two birds.—This mountain, which retains this name to the present day, lies principally in the parish of Kilross, barony of Tirrerill, and county of Sligo, and extends from near Lough

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ırın ccaırtıall hírın, ⁊ ro ġabrat aġ indraḃ, ⁊ occ argain tuaṫ ⁊ ceall ar. Taimiġ iarom Roitrel Phitun ar cheiċ co port doirne, ⁊ ro airġ cluain í, eanaċ, ⁊ dſrġbruach, Ruġ dna flaiṫbeartaċ ua maoildoraiḃ tiġearna conaill ⁊ eóġain co nuaṫaḃ do ċlandaiḃ néill an tuaircirt forra, Ro figeḃ iomairſg eatarra for thaiġ na huaċongḃála, ⁊ ro cuireaḃ a nár im mac aidġail méc loċlainn tria míorḃail colaim ċille, caindiġ, ⁊ breacair. ira cealla ro aircreatt.

[p] *The territories and the churches*, tuaṫ ⁊ ceall.—By this phrase the annalists often mean lay and ecclesiastical property. Idir tuaṫ ⁊ cill generally means "both laity and clergy."

[q] *Cluain-I, Enagh, and Dergbruagh*, cluain i, eanaċ ⁊ dſrġbruach.—The Editor has been able after much study and attention, to identify these three churches; though Colgan, a native of this part of Ireland, had done much to confound them. Cluain í is the present townland of Clooney, containing the ruins of an old church, in the parish of Clondermot, not far from the city of Londonderry; Eanaċ is the old church of Enagh, situated between the two loughs of the same name, in the north of the parish of Clondermot; and Dſrġbruach, i. e. the *red brink*, is the townland of Gransha, in the same parish. Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 505, gives an incorrect translation of the following part of the this passage, viz.: Táimiġ iarom Roitrel Pitun ar cheiċ ġo port doirne ⁊ ro airġ cluain í, eanach ⁊ dſrġbruach. "Rotsellus Pitun venit ad portum Dorensem, Ciuitatem ipsam, Ecclesiis de *Cluain* an *Eanach*, & Dearg-bhruach spoliatis, invasurus."

Here he reads Cluain *i*, Eanach, "*Cluain an Eanach*," as if i were an abbreviation of the article in or an; but in this he is undoubtedly mistaken, for we learn from the older Irish Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan, that three churches are distinctly mentioned in the passage, viz., Cluain i, and Eanach, and Dearġbruaċ. The passage runs as follows in the Annals of Ulster: A. D. 1197. Taimic dno Roitrel Pitun co port Daire, co ro airc cluaini ⁊ enach ⁊ derc-bruaċ. And thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals, preserved in the British Museum, MSS. add. 4795. "This Rochel Pitun came to Port Dyry, and spoyled Cluain hie and Anagh and Dergbruagh."

Colgan, who thought that he understood the passage correctly, concluded that only two churches are mentioned, and took for granted that *Cluain i Eanagh* was the name of one church, and this he evidently took to be the one now in ruins between the two lakes Enagh already mentioned. Thus in the note on his wrongly made name of *Cluain an Eanach*, he writes: "Est Capella Diœcesis Dorensis, juxta Eanach arcem nobilissimæ familiæ O'Cathanorum; a qua et Cluain Enaich appellatur."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 450, n. 51. And again, in his notice of the church of *Eanach*, he writes: "Ecclesia vulgo Eanach dicta (juxta quem est arx nobilissimæ familiæ O'Cathanorum) tertio tantum milliari versus aquilonem distat ab ipsa civitate Dorensi."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 377, col. 2.

The Editor, who took for granted that Colgan's knowledge of the topography of this part of Ireland was next to perfect, as he was a native of Inishowen, was very much puzzled by these notes; but on examining the parish of Clondermot in 1834, he found that *Cluain i* and *Eanach* were two distinct townlands, containing each the ruins of an old church. O'Donnell, in his Life of Columbkille, distinctly points out

forces, in the castle, out of which they proceeded to plunder and ravage the territories and the churches[p]. Rotsel Piton afterwards came on a predatory excursion to the harbour of Derry, and plundered the churches of Cluain-I, Enagh, and Dergbruagh[q]. But Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Kinel-Owen and Kinel-Conell, with a small party[r] of the northern Hy-Niall, overtook him; and a battle was fought between them on the strand of Faughanvale[s], in which the English and the son of Ardgal Mac Loughlin were slaughtered, through the miracles of SS. Columbkille, Canice[t], and Brecan, whose churches they had plundered.

the situation of *Cluain i*, which he calls simply *Cluain*, in the following words:

"In loco quodam quem *Cluain* vocant, a Dorensi oppido ad adversam Feabhalii lacus marginem non procul distanti templum excitavit." (Columba). O'Donnell then goes on to state, that Nicholas Boston [Weston], an English Bishop, had, not long before his own time (1520), pulled down this church and commenced erecting a palace with the materials obtained from its ruins, at a place called *Bunseantuinne*, not far from Derry. "Paucis retro ab hinc annis, Episcopus Anglicus, Nicholaus Boston dictus, præfatum templum demolitus, ex ejus ruderibus palatium molitus est, sed consummare non potuit vindicante Deo." &c.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 399, col. 1.

The place called Deargbruagh by the annalists is called the "Grange of Dirgebroe," in an inquisition taken at Derry, in the year 1609, and is now, beyond dispute, the townland of Gransha, or Grange, in the parish of Clondermot, but its church has been totally destroyed.—See Ordnance Map of Londonderry, sheets 13 and 14.

[r] *A small party*, uaċaḃ.—This word is used throughout these annals to denote "a few, or a small party."—See O'Brien's Dictionary, *in voce*. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster the passage is rendered thus, under the year 1196 [*recte* 1197]: "An°. 1196. An army by John de Coursy with the Galls of Vlster to Eas-

Krivy, and made the castle of Killsandle, and wasted the Trichaced of Kyanaght" [out] "of that castle. In that castle was Rochel Pitun left with a number to him. This Rochel Pitun came to Port Dyry, and spoyled Cluain hie and Anagh and Dergbruagh. Flaithvertagh O'Moildory, King of Kindred Owen overtooke him with a few of Conels and Owens, and broke of them uppon the shore of Vochongvail, that most of them were killed through the miracles of Columkill, Cainegh, and Brekan, whom they spoyled [i. e. whose churches they had plundered]." There is no reference to Ardgal Mac Loughlin in this translation, but his name is inserted in a more modern hand in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The son of Ardgal Mac Loughlin seems to have joined the English on this occasion, as he is stated to have been slain through the miracles of the patron saints of the district.

[s] *Faughanvale.*—Colgan writes it *Nuachongbail.* There are several other places of this name in Ireland: one near the foot of Croaghpatrick, in the county of Mayo; a second in the county of Westmeath, on the borders of the county of Longford; a third on the River Boyne, to the west of Drogheda; and a fourth in the county of Clare. The name is translated *Nova habitatio* by Colgan.—See *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 141, note 8.

[t] *Canice*, cainnech.—He is the patron saint of the territory of Kienaghta, in which he was born in the year 516.—See Colgan, *Trias*

Mac Etigh[u] do Cianachtaib do flat altóra teampaill móir doire colaim cille, 7 clithe cuirn bad fearr ro baoi in Erinn do breith eirte, .i. mac Riabach, mac rolar, corn ui maoildoraid, 7 cammcoraind corn ui docartaigh, Ro bririt imorra 7 do all a nionmarra[w], 7 a lorra dib. Forit [frit] imorra na reóid ir in trir ló iar ná ngoid, 7 an tí ro goid, 7 ro crochad lá flaithbeartach ag croirr na riag i neneach coluim cille ira haltóir ro fárraig.

Flaithbertach ua maoildoraid tigearna cenél cconaill, eogain, 7 airgiall cornamach tíre[x], 7 riogdamna Erenn uile; Conall ar láochdacht erride, Cúculainn ar gairccead, Guaire ar eneach[z], Mac lugach ar ócclacur décc (an dara la februari) iar ttreablaid togaide, i ninis Saimer irin triocatmad bliadain a flaithiura, 7 irin nomad bliadain ar caogatt a aoire. Agus ro hadnacht i noruim thuama co nónoir amail ro bad díor.

Gabair eachmarcach ua docartaig (.i. an giolla fronmaol) cinnur cenél cconaill fó céddóir, 7 i ccionn coicthidri iarom taimig Iohn do cuirt co rocraite móir imaille frir tar tuaim hi ttír eógain, airride co hairdrrata iarrin timcheall go doire colaim cille. Airirit cóicc haidche ann. Tiagaid iaram co cnoc narcain dia niomarcar tairir. Teccait dna cenél conaill im echmarcach ua ndocartaig dia raigid, fertar cat storra, 7 torchraton rochaide mor adiú 7 anall. Gid iad cenél conaill ann ro díthigit isttride uair tor-

Thaum., p. 182; and *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 190; also Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 200, 202.

[u] *Mac Etigh.*—In the Annals of Ulster and Kilronan he is called Mac Gilla Edich.

[w] *Their jewels.*—A nionmara 7 a lorra.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is: 7 tall a ninnmara 7 a lara dib; which in the old translation is rendered, "broke their gilt and silver off them."

[x] *Defender of Tara*, cornamach tsmra.—This might also be translated *contender for* Tara, i. e. for the sovereignty of Ireland.

[y] *Connell... Cuchullin.*—These were two of the most distinguished of the Red Branch heroes, who flourished in Ulster under Concovar Mac Nessa in the first century.

[z] *Guaire in hospitality.*—He is here compared to Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, who was so distinguished for hospitality and bounty that he became the personification of generosity among the Irish bards. Guaire was King of Connaught for thirteen years, and died in the year 662.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 391.

[a] *Mac Lughach in feats of arms.*—He was the best spearsman among the Fiana Eireann, or Irish Militia, in the third century. He was the son of Daire Derg, and grandson of Finn Mac Cumhaill, the Fingal of Mac Pherson's Ossian, and was called Mac Lughach, from his mother Lugha.—See Book of Lismore, fol. 204, *b*, where St. Patrick is introduced as asking the senior

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cpataр dá céd diob im eaċmarcaċ feрrin, im donnchaḋ ua tairceirt toiseaċ cloinne Sneḋgile conj einiġ, ⁊ eanjnama, ceille, ⁊ comairle cenél cconaill uile im ġiolla mbriġde ua ndoċartaiġ, im maj ndubain, im Mhág fhrġail, ⁊ im macaiḃ ua mbaoiġill, ⁊ im ġaoiḋlandaiḃ oile, ⁊ ro aircerd imr eoġain, ⁊ do beartratt bóraime mór leó erte, ⁊ iomroiḋitt iair rin.

Conċobar ua caṫáin do écc.

Concobar mac taiḋg tiġearna maiġe luirg ⁊ maiġe aoí, tuir ordain, aireċair, einiġ, ⁊ comairce connaċt uile décc iar nairṫiġe ṫoġaiḋe i mainir-tir ata dalaarg.

Macraiṫ ua laiṫbertaiġ tanair tíre heoġain ⁊ Maolruanaiḋ ua cairelláin toíseċ cloinne diarmada do marbaḋ.

Domnall mac Raġnaill méc Raġnaill do marbaḋ do macaiḃ méc duibdara i fiull.

Ruaiḋri ua flaiṫbertaiġ tiġearna iarṫair connaċt do ġabail lá caṫal croibdearg lá riġ connaċt.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1198.

Aoir Criord, mile, céd, noċatt, a hoċt.

Ġiolla macliacc ua branáin do aṫċur a ċomarbair uaḋa, ⁊ ġiollacrist ua crnaiġ do oirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ in abbḋaine colaim cille do rir toġa laoċ ⁊ cléirseaċ tuaiscirt Eirenn i ccoiṫċinne.

Ruaiḋri ua conċobair Rí Connaċt ⁊ Eirenn uile eittir ġallaiḃ ⁊ ġaoiḋe-

[e] *Tower*, tuir.—The word tuir properly means a prop, pillar, support, or fulcrum, and tor means a tower. But as Colgan has translated tuir throughout his works by the Latin *turris*, the translator has adopted the word *tower*, but it should be understood in the sense of support, or prop, throughout.

[f] *Roderic O'Conor*, Ruaiḋri ua Conċobair.—The name Ruaiḋri, which is to be distinguished from Ruḋraiġe, seems to be of Danish origin in Ireland. It first occurs in the Irish Annals at the year 780.—See O'Conor's edition of the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters, p. 295; but Ruḋraiġe is found among the Irish as the proper name of a man at the earliest period of their history.—*Id.*, pp. 26, 59, 293. Throughout this translation the name Ruaiḋri is anglicised Rory, except in the name of this last monarch of Ireland, which is made Roderic for the sake of distinction. During ten years of his life this unfortunate prince reigned over Connaught only, for the eighteen following he was acknowledged by the greater part of the Irish chieftains as monarch of all Ireland; but finally, upon the unnatural revolt of his sons, he retired, according to the Annals of Kilronan,

slaughtered, for two hundred of them were slain, besides Eachmarcach himself and Donough O'Tairchirt, Chief of Clann-Snedhgile [Clann-Snelly], the prop of the hospitality, valour, wisdom, and counsel of all the Kinel-Conell; and also Gilla-Brighde O'Doherty, Mag-Duane, Mag-Fergail, the sons of O'Boyle, and many other nobles. The English then plundered Inishowen, and carried off a great number of cows from thence, and then returned.

Conor O'Kane died.

Conor, the son of Teige, Lord of Moylurg and Moynai, tower[e] of the grandeur, splendour, hospitality, and protection of all Connaught, died after exemplary penance in the monastery of Ath-da-laarg (Boyle).

Magrath O Laverty, Tanist of Tyrone, and Mulrony O'Carellan, Chief of Clann-Dermot, were slain.

Donnell, son of Randal Mac Ranall, was treacherously slain by the sons of Mac Duvdara.

Rory O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, was taken prisoner by Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1198.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-eight.

Gillamacliag O'Branan resigned his abbacy; and Gilchreest O'Kearney was elected coarb of St. Columbkille by the universal suffrages of the clergy and laity of the north of Ireland.

Roderic O'Conor[f], King of Connaught and of all Ireland, both the Irish and

in 1183, into the abbey of Cong, which had been founded and endowed by himself, where he spent the last thirteen years of his life. The late Dr. O'Conor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, has endeavoured to invest the life and character of this weak monarch with heroic dignity and interest, asserting that "in his adversity his fortitude was not of that ignoble species, which flows from resentment;" but that "his constancy shone forth in all its lustre, without any alloy from temerity, revenge, and despair," p. 28. But Mr. Moore, who has weighed his character without any bias from family pride, has come to the conclusion, that "the only feeling his name awakens is that of pity for the doomed country which at such a crisis of its fortunes, when honour, safety, independence, national existence, were all at stake, was cursed, for the crowning of its evil destiny, with a ruler and leader so utterly unworthy of his high calling."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii.

laiḃ ḋécc hi ccanáṅcaiḃ i ccungа iar naiṫriġe toġaiḋe, 7 iar mbṙiṡiṫ buaḋa ó ḋoṁan, 7 o ḋeaṁan, 7 ṙuccaḋ a ċorp co cluain mic nóir, 7 ro haḋnaiceaḋ don taoḃ tuaiḋ ḋaltoir ṫimpaill móir cluana mic nóir.

Mac briain briéifniġ mic toirrḋealḃaiġ uí concoḃair do ṁarḃaḋ la caṫal carrac mac concoḃair maonṁaiġe.

Caṫalan ua maolfaḃaill tiġearna cairrge braċaiġe do·ṁarḃaḋ dua déṙáin, 7 uá déṙáin feirin do ṁarḃaḋ ina ḋioġail fó céḋóir.

Sluáicceaḋ la Iohn de cuirt hi ttír eóġain ar fud na cceall, 7 ro hairccеaḋ, 7 ro milleaḋ Arḋrraṫa, 7 raṫboṫ lair, Rainic iarom doire colaim ċille, 7 baoi ainṙiḋe di oiḋċe for ḟeaċtmain aġ milleaḋ iri heoġain 7 an tíre arċina, 7 ní raġaḋ arr itir ineallṁa muna toirreaḋ aoḋ ó néll luiṫ cóicc long co till * * * i laṫarnaiḃ, 7 ro loirc ní don ḃaile, 7 ró ṁarḃ oċt fir ḋécc do ġallaiḃ, Ro ṫionóilrṫ goill maiġi line, 7 dail araiḋe tri ċéḋ do roċtain aoḋa, 7 ní ro raṫhaiġ aoḋ naċ ní co ro doirtrṫ ina ċinn aġ

p. 340. The only remark which the Editor deems necessary to add here on the history of this unfortunate monarch is, that it is stated in the *Historia Familiæ De Burgo*, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that Rickard More, the son of William Fitz Adelm De Burgo, in the battle of Leithridh, near Dublin, deprived him of his arm and kingdom with one stroke of his sword! a fact which, if true, has been concealed by all other writers on Irish history. The descendants of Roderic have been long extinct in Ireland, in the male line; but, if we believe the author of *Vita Kirovani*, and O'Flaherty, the Lynches of Galway descend from him in the female line.—See Account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 36. According to Duald Mac Firbis, the Lacys of the county of Limerick have sprung from William, the son of Sir Hugh De Lacy, by the daughter of Roderic O'Conor.

g *Carrick-Braghy*, carraic braċaiḋe, a territory comprising the north-western part of Inishowen, where the family of O'Maelfabhaill is still in existence; but the name is anglicised Mulfaal, and sometimes, incorrectly, Mac Paul.

h *John De Courcy.*—This passage is also given in the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan, nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, except that they add that some of the English of Moylinny and Dalaradia were dressed in iron mail. It is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. The Irish phrases in brackets are from the Dublin copy of the Ulster Annals. "A. D. 1198 [*recte* 1199]. An army, by John de Courcy, into Tirowen among the churches [ar fud na ceall], viz., Ardsraha and Rathboth spoyled by him, untill he came to Dyry, and was there nine nights, spoyling of Inis Owen and the country about, and [*would not have*] went [gone] from thence for a long tyme [7 ní raġaḋ ar fri re fota], untill [unless] with five ships Hugh O'Neale went [had gone] to Killaharna and burnt part of the town, and killed forty wanting two. There were the Galls of Moyline and Dalnaray, three hundred before them in iron plate and without iron, and wist nothing untill they rushed upon

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lorccaḋ an baile. Ro ṡḟaḋ iomairṫeacc eatorra iarom, 7 ro ṁuiḋ for Gallaiḃ, 7 tuccaḋ cóicc maḋmanna forra ó ṫá sin co ndeaċrat ina longaiḃ, 7 ní ro marbaḋ do muintir aoḋa acṫ coigear namá. Iar cclor na sccél sin do lohn ro ṫagaiḃ an baile i raiḃe .i. doire colaim cille.

Coccaḋ eitir cenél conaill 7 eogain, 7 cenél conaill do coimċlingal la hua neccnig in acchaiḋ cenél eogain, 7 ro boi coinne storra ḋo naiḋm a ccarraḋrad hi ttemair dábeócc. Tainic trá aoḋ ua néill go ccenél eogain imme do ṫoirmearcc na coinne, 7 ro ionnsaig ua héiccnig, 7 ro ṁeaḃaiḋ fair co brarccaiḃ braiccde lá hua neill.

Do deachaiḋ aoḋ go ccenél eogain ir in ló ċlona, co ndernsat creiċ for cenél conaill hi macairi Maige híoṫa, 7 tucsat bóraime dírime iar marbaḋ leó uí ḋuiḃḋiorma for sceimleaḋ marcsluaig.

Sluaiġeaḋ lá haoḋ ua néll 7 lá cenél neogain doriḋisi go macairi Maige híoṫa do taḃairt ċaṫa do cenél cconaill, 7 ro ḟágaibsiṫ cenél cconaill a longport leó, 7 do rónaḋ bloḋaḋ siṫe 7 cadaċ storra don ċur sin.

Caṫal croibdearg ua concoḃair do denaṁ síḋa fri caṫal carrach mac concoḃair maonmaige, 7 a ṫaḃairt don tír, 7 fearann do ṫaḃairt dó.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1199.

Aoir Criosd, mile, ced, nochatt, anaoi.

Maolíosa mac giolla espáin, airċindeaċ ċille moire ua mallláin, 7 aḋḃar comarba Patraic décc.

Sanctur Mauritius ua baottáin décc in hí colaimm ċille.

Do rónsat goill ulaḋ trí slóiġ móra hi tír neogain, 7 an tres slóiġ do rónsat, ro ġabsat longport ag domnaċ mór maige iomcláir, 7 do ċuirsiṫ

[1] *O'Hegny.*—He was at this period the Chief of all Fermanagh, the Maguires not having as yet acquired any power over that territory.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76.

[m] *A skirmish*, sceimleaḋ marcsluaiġ, a skirmish of cavalry. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, it is rendered "Nell O'Duivdirma was killed uppon a skirmish."

[n] *The plain of Moy Itha.*—This, as already observed, was the level part of the barony of Raphoe, now called the Lagan.

[o] *Kilmore-Oneilland*, cill mór ua mallláin.—Now the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Oneilland, and county of Armagh, about three miles east of the city of Armagh.

[p] *Donaghmore-Moy-Imclare*, Domnaċ mor muige imcláir.—Now Donaghmore, a church and parish in the barony of Dungannon, and

poured round him, while he was burning the town. A battle was then fought between them, in which the English were defeated. The English were routed five successive times before they retreated to their ships; and there were only five of Hugh's people slain. As soon as John [De Courcy] had heard of this, he left the place where he was [*determined upon making conquests*], that is, Derry-Columbkille.

A war broke out between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The Kinel-Connell joined O'Hegny[l] against the Kinel-Owen; and they had a meeting at Termon Daveog, for the purpose of forming a league of amity with him. Hugh O'Neill, however, repaired thither to prevent the meeting, and attacked and defeated O'Hegny, who delivered him hostages.

On the same day Hugh and the Kinel-Owen went to the plain of Magh Ithe, and plundered the Kinel-Connell. From this place they drove off a vast number of cows, after killing O'Duvdirma in a skirmish[m] between the cavalry.

Hugh O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen made a second incursion into the plain of Moy Itha[n], to give battle to the Kinel-Connell; but the Kinel-Connell left their camp to them, upon which terms of peace and friendship were agreed on between the parties.

Cathal Crovderg O'Conor made peace with Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, brought him into his territory, and gave him lands.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1199.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-nine.

Maelisa, son of Gilla-Ernain, Erenagh of Kilmore-Oneilland[o], and intended successor of St. Patrick, died.

Sanctus Mauritius O'Baedain died in Hy-Columbkille.

The English of Ulidia made three great incursions into Tyrone, and on the third incursion they pitched their camp at Donaghmore-Moy-Imclare[p], and sent

three miles west of the town of Dungannon. This church was founded by St. Patrick, who placed there a St. Columba, called in Irish Colum Ruis Glanda. The place where this church stands was called Ros Glanda, from a well named Glan, before St. Patrick's time, as we learn from the Festilogy of Aengus, at the 6th September: Ropp Glanda ainm in baile pritir .i. Glan ainm na tibrad fil ann, 7 domnach mor ainm indiu; "Ross Glanda *was* the name of the place

drong mór dia muintir do milleadh 7 do creachadh an tíre. Tainic dna aodh ó néill ind oirsi an trlóigh comá comhraimic dó, 7 do na gallaibh, 7 ro la a nár, 7 an do sna uadha ro élaidhrsi fan aidhche gan nach tainsreamh co ndeacatar tar tuaim.

Sluaicceadh la Ruaidhri ua ndunnsleibe co ní do gallaibh midhe, 7 ro airccret mainistir Phóil, 7 Peatair co nár fháccaibhsi innte acht aon bó.

Domhnall ua docartaigh tigearna cenél nénda 7 árda miodhair décc.

Donnchadh uaithneach mac Ruaidhri ui Conchobair do marbadh la Saxaibh luimnigh.

Robhub mac roéduigh toiseach cenél aongusa do marbadh lá gallaibh ar crech in ua nearca céin.

Cathal croibhdearg ua conchobair do ionnarbadh a rige Connacht, 7 cathal carrach do gabáil a ionaidh.

Sluaicceadh lá haodh ua néill i fóirithin cathail croibhdeirg go brsraibh maige híotha, 7 co nairgiallaibh gu rangattar tsi baoithin airtigh. Soirsi iarom go

(*baile*) first, i. e. from Glan, the name of the well which is there; and Domnach mor is its name at this day." See also the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the same day, where it is added that Domhnach mor Moighe Iomchlair is in Tir Eoghain, now Tyrone. Magh Imchlair was the ancient name of the plain in which the church of Donaghmore stands. It is explained by Colgan as follows: "*Imchlair*, quæ et aliquando *Maghclair*, .i. campus planus, sive planities legitur vocata; est ager regionis Tironiæ, non procul a *Dungenainn*, et in ecclesia eiusdem regionis *Domnach mor* dicta colitur S. Columba Præbyter 6. Septemb."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 184, c. 1.

[q] *Toome.*—This passage is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster: A. D. 1200. Do ronrat gaill ulaidh tri crecha i tir neogain, 7 in tres crech do ronrat do gabrat longport ic domnach mor muigi imclair, do cuirret crech mor imach. Tainig aedh ua neill in airicir na creice co ro comrac do 7 na gaill 7 co ro maidh ar gallaibh, 7 co tarait ar diarmide forro, 7 ro elaidh fan aidhe co ndechadar tar Tuaim. It is rendered as follows in the old translation: "A. D. 1199" [*recte* 1200]. "The Galls of Vlster this yeare prayed" [preyed] "thrice in Tyrowen, and the third tyme they camped at Donnaghmore, and sent forth a great army. Hugh O Neale came to prevent them, and fought with the Galls and broke of them, and slaughtered a great number of them, and they stole away by night, untill they went beyond Toame."

[r] *O'Donslevy*, ua duinnsleibe; more correctly mac Duinnsleibe, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1199. An army by Rory Mac Dunleve to" [with] "some of the Galls of Meath, and spoyled the Abbey of Paul and Peter, so as they left but one cowe."

[s] *Kinel-Enda and Ard-Mire.*—Kinel-Enda was the ancient name of the district situated between the Rivers Foyle and Swilly, in the county of Donegal.—See p. 19, note [d]. Ard-mire, or Ard Miodhair, was the name of a ter-

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ṗangadar eardara, ⁊ ṗucc orra catal caṁrac co maiṫiḃ connacṫ, ⁊ uilliam burc go ngallaiḃ luimniġ maille friṙ. Feacar iomairecc eatorra, ⁊ ro rraoineaḋ for ṫuairceṙt Eireann, ⁊ ro fágḃaḋ ann ua heccniġ tiġearna oirġiall, ⁊ rochaiḋe cenmoṫá roṁ.

Sluaiġheaḋ lá Iohn do Cuirt co ngallaiḃ ulaḋ, ⁊ lá mac huġo de lati co ngallaiḃ miḋe hi foirṫin ċaṫail croiḃdeirġ go ṗangadar cill mic duaċ. Tainicc iarom caṫal carrac co cconnaċtaiḃ imaille friṙ, ⁊ ro caṫaiġṙt fri aroile. Sraoinṫear for gallaiḃ ulaḋ ⁊ miḋe airm hi rabattar cúicc caṫa, ni ṫérna acṫ dá ċaṫ díḃ, ⁊ ro leanaḋ iad allátair an ċaṫa go rinn dúin for loċ rib, ⁊ ro gabaḋ iomċumang for Iohn ainnriḋe, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ drong mór do gallaiḃ, ⁊ ro báiḋiḋ araill díoḃ ar ní fuarattar conair ṫeichiḋ acṫ a ndeaċaiḋ i neaṫraiḃ tar loċ roir uaṫa.

Ruarc ua Maoilbrénainn toiseach cloinne conċobair do écc.

Ri Saxan Iohn do rioghaḋh or Saxain .6. April.

Murchaḋ mac cochláin tigearna dealḃna sheṙa do écc.

of Airteach was more extensive than the present parish of Tibohine.—See note under the year 1197. There is another parish church called Teagh Baoithin, in the barony of Raphoe, but the name is now anglicised *Taughboyne*, though always pronounced Tiboyne by the Scotch settlers, and Tibweeheen by those who speak the Irish language. This is called after St. Baoithin, or Baithenus, son of Brendan, son of Fergus, the relative and companion of St. Columbkille, and his immediate successor in the abbacy of Iona.

[w] *Kilmacduagh*, Cill mic Duaċ, i. e. the church of Mac Duach, an ancient cathedral church in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway. This church was erected by Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, about the year 610, for his kinsman, Colman Mac Duach, who is the patron saint of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, a tribe who possessed the entire of the present diocese of Kilmacduagh before the English invasion.—See Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 245; and *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 71, note [b], and map to the same work.

[x] *Rindoun*, Rinn dúin, i. e. the point or peninsula of the *dun*, or earthen fort. This peninsula extends into Lough Ree, in the parish of St. John's, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, and is about eight miles to the north of the town of Athlone.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 46. This peninsula contains the ruins of a castle of great size and strength, and of a military wall, with gates and towers, of considerable extent and magnificence, measuring five hundred and sixty-four yards in length, and dividing the *Rinn*, or point, from the main land by extending from water to water. It is stated in the Irish Annals that the Danish tyrant, Turgesius, built a fortress on Lough Ree, and it has been conjectured that by him was erected the *dun*, or fort, from which this point of land was denominated Rinn dúin.—See a very curious description of this place, by Mr. Petrie, in the Irish

however, and on coming to Easdara (Ballysadare), were overtaken by Cathal Carragh, with the chiefs of Connaught, and William Burke, with the English of Limerick: a battle was fought between them, in which the *forces of* the north of Ireland were defeated; and O'Hegny, Lord of Oriel, and many others beside him, were slain.

John de Courcy, with the English of Ulidia, and the son of Hugo De Lacy, with the English of Meath, marched to Kilmacduagh[w] to assist Cathal Crovderg O'Conor. Cathal Carragh, accompanied by the Connacians, came, and gave them battle: and 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 Rindown[x] on Lough Ree, in which place John was completely hemmed in. Many of his English were killed, and others were drowned; for they found no passage by which to escape, except by crossing the lake in boats.

Rourke O'Mulrenin, Chief of Clann-Conor[y], died.

John was crowned King of England on the sixth of April.

Murrough Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin Eathra, died[z].

Penny Journal, No. 10, pp. 73, 74, 75.

[y] *Clann-Conor.* — See note under year the 1193.

[z] The Annals of Kilronan and of Clonmacnoise enter these transactions under the year 1200; and the former contain a much fuller and more detailed account of the battles between the two rivals of the house of O'Conor in this and the two succeeding years. The Annals of Clonmacnoise add, that soon after this slaughter of the English at Lough Ree, Cathal Carragh was treacherously taken prisoner by Hugh De Lacy, who confined him in the Castle of Nobber (an Obair), there to be kept until he should give them their pay. The whole passage is thus translated by Connell Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1200. Cahall Crovedearg O'Connor, accompanied with the forces of John De Coursey and Hugh Delacie, passed through Connought, untill they came to Tyrefiaghragh Aynie, where they were mett by Cahall Carragh O'Connor, with all his Irish and English forces, and were overthrown and pursued to Royndown (now called Teagh Eoyn, or John's house, neer Loghrie). John Coursey was driven to take boate when he came to that place, and his people knew not where to betake themselves for their safety, but only by sailing into the islands of Loghrie, where an infinite number of them were slain and drowned. Soone after Cahall Carragh was taken deceiptfully by the English of Meath, and by Hugh Delacy the younger, and was conveighed to the Castle of the Obber, there to be safely kept, untill he had given them their pay, which he was content to give in part, and for the rest to give security, by which means he was sett at Liberty, and immediately went to Munster to Macarthie and William Burke. And for John Coursey, after slaying of his people, [he] returned to Ulster again."

AOIS CRIOSD, 1200.

Aoir Criord, mile, dá céd.

Caohla ua duibtaig airdeprcop tuama decc iar rindataib.

Uairéirge mac maoilmórda mic uairéirge uí neactain uaral fruit do fruitib cluana mic nóir, fír lán do defeirc, 7 dá gac róalcid arcína, 7 ceann cele dé cluana décc an deacmad lá do martа.

Maoleóin ua carmacáin comarba commáin décc.

Aod ua néill do aitrigad lá cenél neógain, 7 concobar ua loclainn do rigad ina ionad, 7 do rónad creac lair hi ttir nenda, Ro marb daoine, 7 rucc buar iomda.

Do deachaid tra Eccneacán ua domnaill tigerna cenél conaill co loingsi cenél conaill ar muir lair, 7 cona slóg ar tír, 7 ro gabrat longport ag gaot an cairrgín, tangattar clann diarmada don leit oile go Port Roir do

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan state that Gormgal O'Quin, *Dux*, or Captain of Muintir Gillagan, was taken prisoner by the English, who plundered his people, and reduced them to great distress for want of food and raiment. They also record the erection of the Castle of Granard under this year, but without giving the name of the builder. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state that it was built by Richard Tuite, as a stronghold against O'Reilly in south Breifny; and this appears to be correct: for Granard is very close to the ancient *dunchladh*, boundary wall, or ditch, between Breifny and Annally, extending from Lough Gawna to Lough Kinclare.

Under this year also the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record the death of Rowland Mac Uchtry, King of the Gall-Gaels in Scotland.

land, together with Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, and Concors, Abbot of St. Brendan's, by King Roderic O'Conor, to negotiate with King Henry II.; and they waited on the King at Windsor, where a grand council was held, and a convention ratified, by which Henry granted to his liegeman Roderic, that as long as he continued to serve him faithfully he should be a king under him ready to do him service as his vassal, and that he should hold his hereditary territories as firmly and peaceably as he had held them before the coming of Henry into Ireland. Roderic was likewise to have under his dominion and jurisdiction all the rest of the island, and the inhabitants, kings and princes included, and was bound to oblige them to pay tribute through his hands to the King of England, &c.—See this treaty in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. i.; and also as given in the original Latin in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 29; and an abstract of it in Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 104; and in Moore's History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 287.

[a] *Kyley O'Duffy*, caohla ua duibtaig.—This is the prelate called *Catholicus Tuomenensis* by Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 34. He succeeded Edan O'Hoisin in the year 1161. In the year 1175 he was sent to Eng-

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gabail frir an loingfr. Do connacadar foilne na trí long ndécc baoi an coblach indrin, Ro léccrt fothaib iatt gor naoimead for cloinn ndiarmada. Ticc macc lachloinn (.i. conchobar becc mac muircfritaig), ina bhróinitin, 7 ro gonad a eac foo, 7 ro tharccrad romh di, torcair iarom lá cenél cconaill in eneach colaim cille, a comarba, 7 a rcrini ro dimignead fecht niam. Ar triaran dímiad céona ro marbadh Murchad ua cricháin tigearna ua friachrach. Leanait muintir éccneachain an maidm iartain gur ro churreat ár ar eoganchaib 7 ar cloinn ndiarmada.

Sluaiccead lá Melfr 7 lá gallaib laigfn go cluain mic nóir i ccoinne catail chairpaig. Ro batar dí oidche i ccluain, 7 airccetfr leó an baile eitir chrod 7 biad, 7 do choidread fo a tfmplaib.

Catal croibdearg do dol ir in mumain do fraigid mic mec cairtaig 7 uilliam burc.

Gerrmaide ua baoigellain do marbad la hua ndomnaill .i. la héccneachán.

Iomairecc eidir ua ndomnaill 7 ua ruairc, ualgarcc, 7 conchobar na glairréne ua Ruairc. Ro maid for uib briúin, 7 ro cuired dfrgán a muintire eidir báidad, 7 marbadh, 7 ro báithead concobar fern don chur rin, acc leic uí maoildoraid do fonnradh ro fighfoh an iomargoil rin.

[e] *Murrough O'Creaghan*, Murchad na criochán.—This name would be now anglicised Morgan Creighan, or Cregan.

[f] *Hy-Fiachrach*, i. e. Hy-Fiachrach of Ardstraw.—See note under the year 1193.

[g] *The Clann-Dermot*, Clann diarmada.—These were a tribe of the Kinel-Owen, who inhabited and gave name to the present parish of Clondermot (anciently Clandermot), on the east side of the River Foyle, in the barony of Tirkeerin, and county of Londonderry.

[h] *Meyler*, i. e. Meyler Fitz-Henry, natural son of King Henry I., by Nesta, the mother of Maurice Fitzgerald. He was made Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1199.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 102; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 46. His personal form and character are described as follows by his cotemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis: "Meylerivs vero vir fuscus, oculis nigris, & toruis, vultuque acerrimo. Staturæ paulo mediocri plus pusillæ. Corpore tamen pro quantitatis captu perualido. Pectore quadrato, ventreq; substricto, brachiis ceterisq; membris ossosis, plus neruositatis habentibus, quam carnositatis. Miles animosus & æmulus. Nihil vnquam abhorrens, quod aggredi quis vel solus debeat vel comitatus. Primus in prælium ire: vltimus conserto prælio redire consuetus: in omni conflictu omnis strenuitatis opera seu perire paratus, seu præire: adeo impatiens & præceps: vt vel vota statim, vel fata complere dignum ducat. Inter mortis & Martis triumphos, nil medium ponens: adeo laudis cupidus & gloriæ, quod si viuendo forte non valeat: vincere velit vel moriendo. Vir itaq; fuisset cumulata laude dignus vterque, si ambitione posthabita,

other side, to attack the fleet: when the crews of the thirteen vessels perceived their intentions, they attacked and defeated the Clann-Dermot. Mac Loughlin (Conor Beg, son of Murtough) came to their assistance; but his horse was wounded under him, and he himself was dismounted. He was afterwards slain by the Kinel-Connell, in revenge of Columbkille, his coarb and shrine, that he had violated some time before. And it was for the same violation that Murrough O'Creaghan[e], Lord of Hy-Fiachrach[f], was killed. Egneghan's troops followed up the route, and slaughtered the Kinel-Owen and the Clann-Dermot[g].

Meyler[h], and the English of Leinster, marched to Clonmacnoise against Cathal Carragh (O'Conor), where they remained two nights: they plundered the town of its cattle and provisions, and attacked its churches.

Cathal Crovderg O'Conor went into Munster, to the son of Mac Carthy and William Burke [to solicit their aid].

Gerrmaide O'Boylan[i] was slain by O'Donnell (Egneghan).

A battle was fought between O'Donnell [on the one side], and O'Rourke (Ualgarg) and Conor na-Glaisfene O'Rourke [on the other]. The Hy-Briuin (O'Rourkes) were defeated, and their men dreadfully cut off, both by drowning and killing. Conor himself was drowned on this occasion. This battle was fought at Leckymuldory[k].

Christi Ecclesiam debita deuotione venerantes, antiqua & autentica eiusdem iura non tantum illibata conseruassent: Quinimo tam nouæ, tamque cruentæ conquisitionis (plurima quippe sanguinis effusione, Christianæq; gentis interemptione fœdatæ) partem placabilem Deoq; placentem, laudabili largitione contulissent. Verumtamen quod mage stupendum est, amplioriq; dolore dolendum: postremum hoc vitium toti fere militiæ nostræ à primo adventu, vsque in hodiernum constat commune fuisse."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. x. This Meyler was the founder of the abbey of Great Connell, in the county of Kildare, in which he was buried in the year 1220.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*, at Great Connell, county of Kildare, where there are some curious notices of this "Tameless tamer of the Irish all."

[i] *O'Boylan*, ua baoigeallám.—The O'Boylans were chiefs of the territory of Dartry-Coininsi, now the barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan. O'Dugan calls them the blue-eyed, white-handed, red-lipped host, the griffins of splendid horses, and the bold kings of Dartry.

[k] *Leckymuldory*, leac ui maoilbopaiḋ, i. e. O'Muldory's flag-stone, or flat surfaced rock. The Editor, after a minute examination of the topographical names in O'Muldory's country, has come to the conclusion that this is the remarkable flat surfaced rock called the leac, under the cataract at Bellice, now Belleek, on the River Erne, about two miles to the east of Ballyshannon.—See it described in the notes under the years 1409, 1522. Hy-Briuin, or Hy-Briuin Breifne, was the tribe name of the O'Rourkes and their correlatives.

Donnchadh uaitneach mac Ruaidhri ui Conchobair do marbadh la gallaibh luimnigh.

Mathghamain mac giollapatraicc ui chiarrda do marbadh la gallaibh cluana iorairdd.

Cluain iorairdd do lorccadh dua ciardha do fhogail for na gallaibh batar innte.

Creach la cathal croibdearg i Mumain gur ro loirg cairlén ui conaing, 7 marggadh luimnigh, 7 cairlen uilcín, 7 tuc uilcín cona mhaoi illaim lair iar marbadh di mderi décc, 7 iolar daoine cenmótháth.

Fiachra ua flainn taoiseach fhil Mhaoilruain do écc.

Cathal carrach do ghabáil Rige connacht, 7 cathal croibdearg do ionnarbadh do i nultaibh go rainig co teagh ui Eignigh tighearna fearmanach, 7 airidhe do fhaighidh lohn do cuirt gur ro naidhm a cura frir.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1201.

Aoir Criord, mile, da chéd, a haon.

Tomaltach ua concobair comorba Patraicc, 7 Príomaidh na hEireann décc.

Conn ua meallaigh eprcop eanaigh dúin, gfm gloiniche ecclartacha décc.

Iohannes de monte celion cardinál comorba peatair do thocht ó Roimh co hérind. Sínadh mór do theaglamadh ina dháil co hát cliath eidir eprcopaibh,

[1] *To injure the English*, orogail for na gallaibh, i. e., not for the sake of destroying the monastery, but to take revenge of the English; or rather, he ran the risk of committing sacrilege to wreak his vengeance on the English.

[m] *Besides them*, cenmótháth.—This phrase is very generally used throughout these Annals, though it has little or no meaning, and might be left untranslated throughout.

[n] *Banished into Ulster*.—This is a repetition, for it is mentioned under the last year.

[o] Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain the following notice of the affairs of Munster, of which the Four Masters have collected no account: "A. D. 1200. A great army was mustered by William De Burgo, and all the English of Munster, joined by Murtough Finn, Conor Roe, and Donough Cairbreach, the three sons of Donnell More O'Brien; and they marched through Munster to Cork. They encamped for a week at Kinneigh, where Auliffe More O'Donovan, King of Cairbre Aodha, and Mac Costello were slain. Then came Mahon O'Heney, the Pope's Legate, and the bishops of Munster, and made peace between the O'Briens [on the one side] and the

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7 abbadaib, 7 gac grad eccailri, 7 rochaide do raoiclandaib Eireann imaille friu. Ro ordaigfed iarom a ccaingne uile iar na ccóir eittir ecclair 7 tuait.

Senad condacht (immon cairdinal cédna) laochaib, cléirchib occ at luain hi cind coicthóiri iarom, 7 ro cindfet a ccaingne fed foba tecta.

Niall ua floinn do marbad lá gallaib ulad i meabail.

Magnus mac diarmada uí laclainn do marbad lá muircertach ua néill, 7 muircertach do marbad ina cionaid.

Concobar mac muirgesa uí edin décc.

Tadg ua braoin tigearna luigne mide décc.

Muireadach mac neill mic an trionnaig ui catharnaig décc.

Murchad ua Madadáin let toiseach fil nanmcada do guin ina clin do foigit 7 a écc triamit.

Sluaigead lá cathal croibdeirg, 7 la huilliam búrc cona rocraide gall 7 gaoideal hi cconnachtaib o ta luimneach go tuaim dá ualann, airgide go

[p] *Lune*, luigne.—This was a territory of considerable extent in ancient Meath; and its name is still preserved as that of a barony, anglicised Lune, and now corruptly pronounced in Irish luibne; but the ancient territory of Luighne was much more extensive than the modern barony, for we learn, from the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, that Domhnach mor Muighe Echnach, now Donaghmore, near Navan, was situated in it.

[q] *Forces.*—The account of the death of Cathal Carragh, and of the actions of William Fitz-Adelm De Burgo, is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Macgeoghegan: "A. D. 1201. Cahall Crovedearg and William Burk, with all their forces of English and Irishmen, came to Connaught, pass'd from Limbrick to Twayme, from thence to Owran, from thence to Alfyn, from thence to the Carrick of Loghke, from thence to the Abbey of Athdalaragh, where the chambers and roomes of that abbey were the lodgings of the armie. Cahall mac Connor O'Dermott went to prey the lands of Mac Dermott" [*recte* Hy-Diarmada], "and was slain by Teige mac Connor Moenmoye there; also Cahall Carragh O'Connor, King of Connaught, came in view of the said forces to a place called Gurthin Cowle Lwachra, and from thence he went to the skirmish between his forces and them, who finding his people discomfited, and put to flight, was killed himself, by the miracles of St. Quæran, together with Kollye mac Dermott O'Moylerwayne, and many others.

"Cathal Crovdearge and William Burk, after committing these great slaughters, went with their forces to Moynoye and Moylorge, over Donleoy into Moynemoye, from thence to West Connought, until they came to Cowynge of St. Ffehine, where they kept their Easter. At that time William Burke, and the sonne of O'Flathvertye, privily consulted and conspired together to kill Cahall Crovederge O'Connor, which God prevented, for they were by great oaths sworn to each other before, which whosoever wou'd breake was to be excommunicated with booke, bell, and candle.

"William Burk sent his forces to distrain for

at Dublin, at which also many of the nobles of Ireland were present. By this synod many proper ordinances, for the regulation of the Church and the State, were enacted.

A fortnight afterwards the same Legate called a meeting of the clergy and laity of Connaught at Athlone, at which meeting many excellent ordinances were established.

Niall O'Flynn [O'Lynn] was treacherously slain by the English of Ulidia.

Manus, the son of Dermot O'Loughlin, was slain by Murtough O'Neill; and Murtough was killed in revenge of him.

Conor, the son of Maurice O'Heyne, died.

Teige O'Breen, Lord of Lune[p], in Meath, died.

Murray, son of Niall, who was son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny, died.

Murrough O'Madden, Chief of half Sil-Anmchadh, was wounded in the head by an arrow, and died of the wound.

Cathal Crovderg and William Burke, at the head of their English and Irish forces[q], marched from Limerick, through Connaught, to Tuam, and proceeded

[p] Lune.—Now Lloyd's country, in the barony of Lune, and county of Meath.

[q] Forces.—The Annals of Kilronan, which may be considered the chronicle of the district, contain a much fuller account of the battles between these two rivals of the house of O'Conor. The account of the profanation of the abbey of Boyle, and of the death of Cathal Carragh, is given as follows, under the year 1202: "A great army was led into Connaught by Cathal Crovderg, joined by William Burke, the sons of Donnell O'Brien, viz., Murtough and Conor Roe, and by Fineen Mac Carthy. They marched to the monastery of Ath-dalarac, on the *River* Boyle, and took up their quarters in it; and they remained there for three days, during which time they profaned and defiled the whole monastery; and such was the extent of the profanation that the archers of the army had women in the hospital of the monks, in the houses of the cloister, and in every apartment throughout the whole monastery; and they left nothing in the monastery without breaking or burning, except the roofs of the houses only, and even of these they broke and burned many. They left no part of the monastery to the monks excepting only the dormitory and the house of the novices. On this occasion William Burke commenced the erection of a cashel [or circular wall] around the great house of the guests, on which he bestowed two days' work. On the third day after the commencement of this wall, Cathal Carragh, King of Connaught, was killed by the English, as were also Dermot, son of Gilchreest, son of Dermot, who was son of Teige O'Mulrony, and Tomaltagh, son of Taichleach O'Dowda, and many others. They then departed from the monastery, after which William Burk dismissed his pays and wages throughout Connought, who were soone cut off, for six or seven hundred of them were soone after slain. William Burk afterwards repaired to Limbrick, and Cahall Crovederge tooke upon him the name of King of Connought again."

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huaráin go hoilfinn go carraic loca cé, go mainirtir ata da loarg, 7 ariad tige na mainirtre robtar bota longpuirt dóib. Do cóid din catal mac diarmada for creć in uib diarmada.

Rucc tadg mac concobair maonmaige fair. Ro figead eargal eatorra, 7 torcair catal.

Dala catail carraig rig connacht tionolaid ride a rocraide, 7 tainic do foigid an trlóig go riacht guirtin cúil luacra hi ccomfocraib don mainirtir. Batar famlaid uct ré huct co clnn rectmaine, 7 deabaid gac laoi storra. Hi forclnn na nee hirin do deachaid catal carrac do déccrin na deabta. Sraintear rrutmaidm dia muintir ina clnn, 7 tairtear ersin ina ttrecommarcc, 7 ro.marbad é, ba tria fiortaib dé 7 ciarain inorin. Ro marbad beór an collaid mac diarmada uí maoilruanaid don deabaid rin i maille re rochaidib ele. Luid catal croibdearg 7 uilliam búrc cona slogaib ar a haitle i muig luircc, i muig naoi, airride co hiartar connacht. Rangattar conga feicin, 7 ar innte do rónrat an cairrc. Cid tra, act ro cograd lá huilliam burc, 7 lá cloinn Ruaidri uí flaitbertaig feall do dénam for catal croibdearg, 7 ro faor dia é don cur rin tria slánad na

the sons of O'Brien and Mac Carthy and their forces. The resolution to which Cathal Crovderg and William Burke then came, was to despatch their archers throughout Connaught to distrain for their wages, and William Burke and his attendants, and Cathal Crovderg, repaired to Cong. Then a miraculous report was bruited abroad, and it is not known whether it proceeded from a man, or from the spirit of God in the shape of a man, namely, that William Burke was killed! There was not a way or road in Connaught through which this report had not passed. On hearing this news a resolution was adopted by the tribes of Connaught, as unanimously as if they had all met in council for the purpose, and this was, that each person should kill his guest [i. e. the soldier billeted on him]. This was done: each tribe killed the number billeted among them, and their loss, according to the report of their own people, was nine hundred, *vel amplius*. When William Burke had heard of the killing of his people he sent for O'Conor. A forewarning of his intention reaching O'Conor, he shunned the place where William was. William then set out for Munster, having lost the greater part of his people."

[r] *Oran*, uaran, now Oran.—A well-known place, containing the ruins of a church and round tower, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Roscommon.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 136, where the name is thus explained: "*Huaran* enim sive *fuaran* idem Hibernis sonat quod fons vivus, sive viva vel frigida aqua è terra scaturiens." See also the year 1556, at which mention is made of Gillacolumb O'Clabby, Coarb of St. Patrick, at this place. The place is still called Uaran Ui Chlabaig, and "Patrons" are yet held there annually on St. Patrick's day (17th March), and on the last Sunday in July, called Garland Sunday. Not many years ago the senior of the

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heaccailre baoi eatorra im dílri fri aroile. Tangadar muintir uilliam búrc iartain do tobac a tuaparcail for connactaib, lingit connactaig forrarom, 7 marbait 700. dib. Soair uilliam co luimneach iar rin 7 gabait catal croibdearg rige cóigid connact.

Slóighead la hualgarcc ua Ruairc do dul i ccenél cconaill, 7 ar rochtain dóib irin ccrích Rugrat bú 7 gabála. Rug ua domnaill éccneachán forra occ leic uí maoildoraid. Feachar fcaindear fcorra go raeimed for uib briúin cona rocraide, 7 ro laad a ndeargár eitir marbad 7 badad. Ba don cur rin ro baidead concobar na glairfene.

Cenél neogain do tocht for creich naile i ccenél conuill irin ló cétna. Do rala fcarra 7 ua domnaill gur ró fraoinead for cenél neógain 7 ro marbad gearrmaidi ua baoigealláin co rochaidib aile do chenél neógain i mailli frir.

Tigfrnán mac domnaill mic catail ui Ruairc do marbad la mag fiacrac 7 lá cloinn chathail, 7 an teogánac mag fiacrac do marbad ar an látair rin.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1202.

Aoir Criord, mile, da céd, adó.

Muircfrtac ua carmacain eprcop cluana ffrtu brenainn do écc.

Maolcolaimm ua bronain airchindeac torraige décc.

Domnall ua broldáin prióir 7 uaral feanóir, Saoí dearfcaigte ar céill, ar cruit, ar delb, ar míne, ar mordact, ar craband, 7 ar eagna dég iar ndeigbfthaib an feactmad lá fichet April.

solete, for the oldest men in the parish of Boyle never heard of it.

[u] *O'Carmacan*, O Carmacáin, now anglicised Gormican. The family of this name were seated in the parish of Abbey-Gormican, in the north-west of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, which parish derived its name from a monastery founded by a chief of this tribe. The name is written O'Gormagan in the Galway Inquisitions.

[w] *Maelcolum*, Maolcolaimm, i. e. the servant of, or devoted to, St. Columba. This name is made Malcolm in Scotland.

[x] *Of Tory*, Torraige, and sometimes called Toir-inir, i. e. the island of the tower.—It is an island off the north coast of the county of Donegal, where St. Columbkille is said to have erected a monastery and *cloigtheach*, or round tower belfry, in the sixth century.—See O'Donnell's Life of Columba, lib. i. c. 73, lib. ii. c. 20, and Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 9th June. For the early history of this island the reader is referred

The people of William Burke afterwards went to demand their wages from the Connacians; but the Connacians rushed upon them, and killed seven hundred of them. William then returned to Limerick, and Cathal Crovderg assumed the regal sway of Connaught.

Ualgarg O'Rourke mustered an army, and marched into Tirconnell. On their arrival in the country, they seized upon a number of cows and other property. O'Donnell (Egneghan) overtook them at Leck-I-Muldory, where a battle was fought between them, in which the Hy-Briuin (O'Rourkes) and their army were defeated and cut off with terrible havoc, both by killing and drowning. It was on this occasion that Conor na-Glais-fene (O'Rourke) was drowned.

On the same day the Kinel-Owen made another predatory incursion into Tirconnell; and a conflict took place between them and O'Donnell, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and Gearrmaidi O'Boylan and many others of the Kinel-Owen were slain along with him.

Tiernan, the son of Donnell, who was the son of Cathal O'Rourke, was slain by Mag-Fiachrach and the Clann-Cahill; but Mag-Fiachrach, *surnamed* Eoganach [i. e. the Tyronian] was killed on the same spot.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1202.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred two.

Murtough O'Carmacan[u], Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, died.

Maelcolum[w] O'Bronan, Erenagh of Tory[x] (island), died.

Donnell O'Brollaghan, a prior, a noble senior, a sage illustrious for his intelligence, personal form, and comeliness, and for his mildness, magnanimity, piety, and wisdom, after having spent a good life[y], died on the twenty-seventh of April.

to Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's Edition, pp. 122, 180, 182; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 7. See also *Battle of Magh Rath*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 106, note [x]. A St. Ernan, son of Colman, son of Maen, son of Muireadhach, who was son of Eoghan, ancestor of the Kinel-Owen, was the most distinguished saint of this island next after St. Columbkille.

[y] *A good life.*—Thus expressed in Latin, in the Annals of Ulster: "*Domnall h Ua Brolchain, Prior, &c. &c., post magnam tribulationem et optimam penitenciam in quinta Kalendas Maij uitam finiuit.*"

Maolfinnein mac colmáin feanóir togaide 7 conn craibdeċ ua flannagáin dég.

Domnall carrac ua docartaig (.i. riog taoiseaċ árda miodair) do marbad lá muintir baoigill[z] iar nargain ceall 7 tuat niomda.

Concobar ruad mac domnaill uí briain do marbad lá a dearbratair fein 7 lá muirċertac mac domnaill mic toirrdealbaig uí briain.

Toirrdealbac mac Ruaidri uí concobair do éludh a geimeal, 7 catal croibdearg do denam rioda frir, 7 ferann do tabairt dó. Toirrdealbac iarom do ionnarbad lá catal 7 rí do denom rir fo ċédóir tria impide na ngall.

Domnall mac muirċertaig uí maoileachlainn do écc.

Diarmait mac airt uí maoileachloinn do marbad la mac lochlainn uí concobair.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1203.

Aoir Criord, mile, da ċed, atrí.

An tesgop mac giolla ċeallaig í ruaidin esgop cille mic duach do ecc.

Doire colaim ċille do lorccad o ta pelecc Martain co tiorrait adamnain.

Mainirtir do denam lá ceallac ar lár croi la gan nach dligeth tar gárucċad muintiri la fodéin, 7 ro mill an baile co mór. Cleirig an tuaircirt do tionol co haoín ionad do dul go hí .i. Flortent ua cerbaillán esgop tire heogain, Maoliosa ua dorig esgop tíre conaill, 7 abb pecclésa póil 7 peadair in aromaċa, amalgaid ua fergail abb pecclesa doire, 7 ainmire ua cobtaig, 7 drong mór do muintir doire, 7 rochaide do cléircib an tuaircirt genmotaitríde. Tiagaid iarom co hí, 7 rcaoiltear leó an mainir-

[z] *O'Boyles*, muintir baoigill.—According to O'Dugan's topographical poem, the O'Boyles were chiefs of Cloch Chinnfhaolaidh, now Cloghineely, in the north-west of the barony of Kilmacrennan, and of Tir Ainmire, now the barony of Boylagh, and Tir Boghaine, now Bannagh barony, in the west of Tirconnell, now the county of Donegal.—See notes under the years 1284 and 1343.

[a] *At once*, fo ċédóir .i. fo ċéd uair.—This adverbial expression, which occurs so frequently throughout these Annals, signifies *at once, without delay, sine mora.*

[b] *Awley*, Amalgaid.—This name, which has been anglicised Awley throughout this translation, existed among the Irish from a remote pe-

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tir femeperthar do réir dligedh na heccailsi, 7 ro hóirdnedh an tamhalgaidh remhráite in abdaine ia tria dtogha gall 7 gaoidheal.

Diarmaitt mac muirchertaigh ui lochlainn co ndruing do gallaibh do dul ar cred hi ttír neogain, 7 ro airgsit Scrin colaim cille, 7 rugrat dream do cenél eogain orra, 7 rhaoinder leó for diarmaitt co na gallaib, 7 ro marbad diarmaid fhirin tria mhordailibh na Scrine.

Slóigeadh la mac hugo de lati co ndruing do gallaib midhe i nultaibh co ro díochuirsedh lohn do cuirt a hultoibh iar ccor cata cruinne i ndun da lisglar, in ro marbhadh rochaidhe.

Muircertach tedhbach mac conchobair mhaonmhaighe mic Ruaidhri ui conchobair do marbadh la diarmaid mac Ruaidhri 7 la haodh mac Ruaidhri .i. dá dearbhrátair a athar fén ar faithche cille mic duach.

Maidm ria ndomhnall mac meg carataigh 7 ria nosrmhumhain for gallaibh dú hi ttorchratar fearrcatt ar céd nó ní ar uille.

Faolan mac faolain tighfhna ua ffaolain do ecc i mainistir Congalaigh.

[c] *Galls*, i. e. the northmen or inhabitants of Scotland who were not of the Gaelic or Scotic race.

[d] This passage is translated by Colgan as follows: "A. D. 1203. Kellachus extruxit Monasterium in Insulâ Hiensi, contra ius & æquitatem renitentibus loci senioribus. Quo facto audito Clerus Aquilonaris Hiberniæ indicit publicum conuentum; ad quem Florentius O'Kervallan-Episcopus Tironiæ, Moelia O'Dorigh Episcopus Tirconalliæ, & Abbas Monasterij SS. Petri & Pauli Ardmachæ; Amalgadius Hua Fergail, Abbas Dorensis, Anmirius O Cobhthaich, & multi alij de Clero convenerunt. Et posteà omnes profecti sunt ad Insulam Hiensem, & Monasterium jam memoratum à Kellacho ibi extructum, destruxerunt: & prædictum Amalgadium, communibus suffragiis electum, Hiensi Monasterio præficiunt."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 501.

[e] *Screen-Columbkille*, Scrin Colaim cille.—This is not the shrine of Columbkille in Ardmagilligan, as assumed by Archdall and Sampson, but the present old church of Ballynascreen, in the barony of Loughinsholin. This Colgan clearly shews in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 494, col. 2: "Hic locus est Diœcesis Dorensis jacens in valle de *Gleann Conncadhain*, unde diversus ab alio cognomine loco ejusdem Diocesis." The valley of Gleann Concadhain here mentioned by Colgan still retains its name, which is correctly anglicised Glenconkeyne in the Ulster Inquisitions, and other Anglo-Irish official documents. It is a wide and beautiful valley in the west of the barony of Loughinsholin, and county of Londonderry, bounded on the south by the remarkable mountain of Sliabh Callain, Anglicè Slieve Gallion, and on the north by the Dungiven and Banagher mountains. According to the tradition of the country, which is corroborated by written documents, this district, which was the patrimonial inheritance of O'Henery, comprised the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kilcronaghan, and Desertmartin.

There is a remarkable esker, or long hill, to the south of the old church of Ballynascreen, in the west of this district, called Eisgir Mhic Lochlainn, which tradition points out as the site of a

tery; and the aforesaid Awley was elected Abbot of Iona by the suffrages of the Galls[c] and Gaels[d].

Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Loughlin, went on a predatory excursion into Tyrone, and plundered the Screen-Columbkille[e]. He was encountered, however, by a party of the Kinel-Owen, who defeated Dermot and his English; and Dermot himself was killed through the miracles of the Shrine.

An army was led by the son of Hugo de Lacy and a party of the English of Meath into Ulidia; and they banished John de Courcy from thence, after they had defeated him in a battle fought at Dundaleathglas (Downpatrick), in which many had been slain.

Murtough the Teffian, son of Conor Moinmoy, who was the son of Roderic O'Conor, was slain by Dermot, the son of Roderic, and Hugh, the son of Roderic, namely, by his own two paternal uncles, on the green of Kilmacduagh.

A victory was gained by Donnell, the son of Mac Carthy, and the people of Desmond, over the English; in the conflict one hundred and sixty persons, or more, were slain.

Faelan Mac Faelan[f], Lord of Hy-Faelain[g], died in the monastery of Connell[h].

great battle fought between the two rival chiefs. O'Neill and Mac Loughlin, in which the latter was defeated and slain, and there can be little, if any, doubt that this tradition alludes to this Dermot O'Loughlin.—See note at 1526.

[f] *Mac Faelan.*—He is called Mackelan in the work attributed to Maurice Regan.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. pp. 192, 193.

[g] *Hy-Faelain.*—This was the name of the tribe and territory of the O'Byrnes. Before the English invasion, their country comprised the present baronies of Clane and Salt, and the greater portion, if not the entire, of those of Ikeathy and Oughteranny, in the present county of Kildare, as appears from the Irish calendars, and other documents, which place in this territory the town of Naas, and the churches of Claenadh, now Clane; Laithreach Briuin, now Laraghbrine, near Maynooth; Domhnach Mor Moighe Luadhat, now Donaghmore parish; Cluain Conaire, now Cloncurry; and Fiodhchuillinn, now Feighcullen. Shortly after the English invasion, however, the Hy-Faelain, or O'Byrnes, were driven from their original level territory, and forced to take refuge in the mountain fastnesses of Wicklow, where they dispossessed other minor families, and became very powerful.—See the Feilire or Festilogy of Aengus, and Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 18th May, 8th June, 8th August, 2nd and 16th September, and 27th October. See also note on Hy-Muireadhaigh, under the year 1180. It is quite clear, from the authorities here referred to, that, previous to the English invasion, the families of O'Toole and O'Byrne, with their correlatives and followers, were in possession of the entire of the present county of Kildare, with the exception, perhaps, of a very small portion adjoining the present county of Carlow.

[h] *Connell*, Conġalaiġ.—Now the abbey of

Cſhandur Ath truim 7 an droichſtt nua do lorccad.
Sitric teabthach ua ceallaig Maine do écc.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1204.

Aoir Criord, mile, dá chéd, a ceathair.

Sitriucc ua Sruithén airchindeach na congbala, .i. cſnn ua Murtele 7 toiseach cloinne Snédgile ar tothacht décc iar ndéig pſndainn, 7 a adnácal ir in tſmpall do ronad leir féin.

Iohn de Cuirt indrſdach ceall, 7 tuath do ionnarbad lá mac hugo de lati

Great Connell, in the county of Kildare. According to Ware this abbey was founded, under the invocation of the B. V. Mary and St. David, by Myler Fitz-Henry, Lord Justice of Ireland, in the year 1202.—See Harris, Ware, vol. ii. p. 262. It looks strange that the chief of Hy-Faelain should die in this monastery the year after its erection. It is probable that, after being subdued, he consented to become a monk in the great abbey erected in his territory by the English conqueror.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*. The ruins of this abbey, which was one of great extent and magnificence, are now almost totally destroyed, and nothing remains to attract the notice of the antiquary, but the figure of a bishop and an old Latin inscription in the Gothic character, which has been often published.

[i] Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following curious passage, which is altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1203. William Burke marched with the English of Munster and Meath into Connaught, and erected a castle at Meelick in Sil-Anmchadha, and where he erected it was around the great church of the town, which was filled all round with stones and clay to the tops of the gables; and they destroyed West Connaught, both churches and territories." The erection of this castle is also given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but entered under the year 1202, and it is added, that it was broken down the same year by the King of Connaught.

[k] *Sitric O'Sruithen.*—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster as follows, under the year 1205.

"A. D. 1205. Sitriuc hua fruithen oirdinnec na congbala .i. cenn hua murtele, 7 toiseć clainne fneidgile ar tocuct, *post optimam penitentiam feliciter finiuit vitam, et sepultus est in templo quod factum est apud ipsum.*"

[l] *Conwal*, Congbail.—This is generally called Congbail Glinne Suilige, i. e. Conwall of the vale of the River Swilly; it is an ancient parish church, now in ruins, near the River Suileach (Swilly), in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See the *Feilire Aengus*, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 8th of February, and Colgan's *Acta Sanct.*, p. 406; also Erck's Ecclesiastical Register, p. 44. The ruins of this church are to be seen on the right of the road as you go from Letterkenny to Dunglow, about two miles from the former.

[m] *Clann-Snedhgile*, Clann Sneógile, were a tribe of the Kinel-Connell, seated in Glenswilly, to the west of Letterkenny. They descend from Snedhgil, son of Airnealach, son of Maelduin, son of Kinfaela, son of Garbh, son of Ronan, son of Lughaidh, son of Sedna, son of Fergus Kin-

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hi tír eogain ar comairce cenél neogain go rainicc go carraicc Fhrgura, 7 ro marbrat goill ulad rochaide dia muintir.

we find that the Earl Richard (Strongbow) had granted Rathenny to Vivian de Cursun and his heirs, as fully as Gilcolm before held them: and it is most likely that the Sir John de Courcy, Lord of Rathenny, was the son of this Vivian. The great Sir John de Courcy had a brother, Jordanus de Courcy, who was killed by his own people in the year 1197, as appears from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and who was possibly the ancestor of the Mac Patricks of Kingsale and Ringrone.

The truth seems to be that the conqueror of Ulster went to England in 1205. The archives of the Tower of London furnish us with the mandate of King John to the Ulster knights, who had become sureties for their chief, directing them to cause him to appear and perform his service by a term to be assigned by his Lord Justice of Ireland; together with the King's safe conduct to De Courcy, and the names of the hostages delivered on his part.—See *Rotuli Literarum Patentium in Turri Londinensi asservati*, an. 1201 ad. 1216, vol. i., part i., London, 1835.

Here we lose sight of Sir John de Courcy, conqueror of Ulster, as he is called, for we have no trustworthy records to prove what was his ultimate fate. The Book of Howth, now preserved among the manuscripts in the Lambeth Library, P. 628, contains a detailed account, professing to be authentic, of his subsequent history, of which the Editor is tempted to give here a brief outline.

Immediately after his defeat at Down, De Courcy offered the combat to Hugh de Lacy, which this cowardly lord refused, alleging that as he was the representative of the king in Ireland, it would be beneath his dignity to enter the lists with a rebellious subject. De Lacy next proclaimed De Courcy as a rebel, and offered a large reward to any who should seize him and deliver him into his hands. This having proved ineffectual, he next bribed the servants and followers of De Courcy, and held out great rewards to them for betraying him. To this they agreed, and gave De Lacy the following information: that De Courcy was a man of such gigantic strength, and always so well armed in public and private, that no one man durst lay hands upon him. However, that upon Good Friday yearly he wears no arms, but remains alone, doing penance, in the church-yard of Down; that if De Lacy would have a troop of horse in readiness near Down, he could, by their (the betrayers') directions, apprehend their master. These directions were followed. De Courcy was attacked unarmed: seeing no other weapon at hand he ran to a wooden cross that stood in the churchyard, and, tearing its shaft from the socket, he dealt such powerful blows of it upon his enemies, that he killed thirteen of them upon the spot. He was, however, finally overpowered, fettered, and delivered a prisoner into the hands of De Lacy, who conveyed him to London, where he was confined in the tower and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. For this service King John conferred the Earldom of Ulster upon De Lacy, who, instead of rewarding the betrayers of De Courcy, caused them to be hanged.

In this condition would De Courcy have passed the remainder of his life, had it not been for some difference that arose between John, King of England, and Philip, King of France, about the right to some fort in Normandy, who, to avoid the shedding of Christian blood, agreed to put it to single combat. King Philip had in readiness a French knight of so great prowess and renown, that King John found no subject

the son of Hugo de Lacy into Tyrone, to seek the protection of the Kinel-Owen. He arrived at Carrickfergus, and the English of Ulidia slew great numbers of his people.

of his realm willing to encounter him. At length he was informed by one of his officers, that there was a mighty champion confined in the Tower of London, who would prove more than a match for the French knight. King John, right glad to hear this, sent to De Courcy, calling upon him to support the honour of England; and who, after repeated denials, is at last prevailed upon to accept the challenge. He sends for his own sword to Ireland, which was a ponderous weapon, of exceeding good temper, and which he had often imbrued in the blood of the men of Ulster. The rigours of his imprisonment were softened, and his strength restored by proper nourishment and exercise. The day came, the place is appointed, the list provided, the scaffolds set up, the princes with their nobility on each side, with thousands in expectation. Forth comes the French champion; gave a turn and rests him in his tent. De Courcy is sent for, who all this while was trussing of himself with strong points, and answered the messengers, that if any of them were invited to such a banquet they would make no great haste. Forth, at length, he comes, gave a turn, and went into his tent. When the trumpets sounded to battle the combatants came forth and viewed each other. De Courcy looked his antagonist in the face with a wonderful stern countenance, and passed by. The Frenchman, not liking his grim look, gigantic size, and symmetric proportions, stalked still along, and when the trumpets sounded the last charge, De Courcy drew out his ponderous sword, and the French knight, being seized with a sudden panic, ran away, and fled into Spain; whereupon the English sounded victory, clapped their hands, and cast up their caps.

The two kings, disappointed in their anticipated pleasure of seeing a combat between mighty champions, intreated De Courcy to give them some proof of his bodily strength. Complying with their request, he ordered a strong stake to be driven firmly into the ground, on which were placed a coat of mail and a helmet. He then drew his sword, and looking with a frowning and threatening aspect upon the kings, he cleft the helmet and coat of mail, and sent the weapon so deeply into the wood, that no one but himself could draw it out. Then the kings asked him what he meant by looking so sternly at them, and he answered in a sullen tone, that had he missed his blow, he would have cut off both their heads. His words were taken in good part, on account of the services he had performed. King John gave him his liberty, as well as great gifts, and restored him to his possessions in Ulster. He then sailed to England, and coming to Westchester, committed himself to the mercy of the sea, but was put back again by contrary winds, which rose upon a sudden at his embarkation. This he did for fifteen days successively, and upon every repulse he was admonished at night in a vision, that all his attempts to cross the sea to Ireland were vain, for that it was preordained that he should never set foot upon Irish ground, because he had grievously offended there by pulling down the master and setting up the servant. De Courcy recollected that he had formerly translated the cathedral church of Down, which had been dedicated to the Holy Trinity, into an abbey of black monks brought thither from Chester, and that he had consecrated the same in honour of St. Patrick. On being driven back the fifteenth time his visions had so powerfully wrought upon

Uilliam búirc do indiaḃ connaċt eitir chill ⁊ tuaiṫ ⁊ ro ḋíogḃail dia ⁊ na naoiṁ indiu fair uair ro ég do ġalur iongnáṫ do baḃ aḋnár dairnéir.

Muircheartach ua flaiṫbheartaiġ tigearna iarthair connaċt do écc.

his imagination, that he submitted to the decrees of heaven, passed sentence upon himself, returned to France, and there died about the year 1210.

Dr. Leland observes (History of Ireland, v. i. b. i. c. 6, p. 180), that those who reject the superstitious addition, have yet adopted the romantic part of the narrative without scruple, though both evidently stand upon the same original authority. It is quite certain, however, that it stands upon no *original* authority, but is a mere story invented in the fifteenth or sixteenth century to flatter the vanity of the Howth family, whose ancestor, Sir Armoric Tristeram, or St. Laurence, married De Courcy's sister, and followed his fortunes into Ireland. Leland adds, that this romantic part of the history of Sir John De Courcy was invented by Irish bards and romancers, and writes as follows: "But it would not be worth while to detain the reader by this romantic tale, merely for the sake of refuting it, if we did not conceive it to be a specimen not unworthy of regard of the narrative of Irish bards and romancers, and the liberties they assumed of enlarging and embellishing the real incidents of their times. They who lived in earlier times are not so easily detected. But we see with what caution we are to receive their narratives, when, in times less obscure, and when confronted by other evidence, this order of men have hazarded such bold fictions, and with such ease and such success have obtruded the marvellous and the affecting upon their unrefined hearers for real history. But as we find in these instances that the tales of the Irish bards were founded upon facts, we may reasonably conclude that their predecessors took the same course: that they sophisticated the truth by their additions, but were not entirely inventors."

There can be little doubt, however, that this story about Sir John de Courcy was not invented by any Irish bard, for it has not been found in any Irish manuscript in prose or verse. It is evidently a story got up in the fifteenth or sixteenth century, on the slender basis of an Anglo-Irish tradition, and was first committed to writing, with other stories of a similar character, in that repertory of Anglo-Irish traditions and legends, the Book of Howth.

A similar story is told in the mountainous districts of Kerry and Beare, and Bantry, about Donnell O'Sullivan Beare, who fought with as much valour and desperation in the reign of Elizabeth, as Sir John de Courcy did in the reign of Henry II., and who was, perhaps, as great a hero as Ireland ever produced. But stories of this description are poetical inventions of later ages, when tradition, through the want of written records, had fallen into that degree of obscurity which left romantic writers at full liberty to raise as bright a fabric of fable as they pleased, on the slender basis of true history. They often, no doubt, owe their origin to vivid traditional reminiscences of the valour of noble warriors, whose real characters, if described by writers who could keep within the bounds of nature and of truth, would afford abundance of shining virtues to be held up for the admiration of posterity.

We have already seen that Giraldus Cambrensis states that Sir John de Courcy had no legitimate son. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he was married in the year 1180 to [Affrica] the daughter of Godfred, King of the Isle of Man; and she died in the year

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AOIS CRIOSD, 1205.

Aoir Criord, mile, dá céd, a cúicc.

An tairdearpoc ua leienni [heinni] do dol i maincini, 7 a écc po cedóir.
Donait ua bscda epscop ua namalgada do écc.

in your Majesty's presence is, to assert the ancient privilege of my family, granted to Sir John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, and his heirs, by JOHN, King of England." Burke adds: "The King acknowledged the privilege, and giving the Baron his hand to kiss, his Lordship paid his obeisance, and continued covered." The oldest authority the Editor has been able to find for this privilege is Smith's Natural and Civil History of Cork, first published in 1750, in which it is added, by Smith himself, but without citing any authority whatever, to Hanmer's account of Sir John de Courcy's enlargement from prison to fight the French champion. He also adds: "The privilege of being covered in the royal presence is enjoyed to this day by his lordship, being granted to his great ancestor, the Earl of Ulster, by King John. On the 13th of June, 1720, the late Lord Gerald de Courcy was by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, presented to His Majesty King George I., when he had the honour to kiss his hand, and to assert his ancient privilege. And that on the 22nd of June, 1727, he was presented by the Lord Carteret to His Majesty George II., by whom he was graciously received, had the honour of kissing his hand, and of being also covered in his presence." He then adds: "In May, 1627, Sir Dominick Sarsfield was created Lord Viscount Kinsale, to the great prejudice of this ancient and noble family, and set up his arms in the town. But, upon a fair hearing before the Earl Marshal of England, he was obliged to renounce the title of Kinsale, and take that of Kilmallock. The lords of Kinsale were formerly the first barons of Ireland, but are said to have lost their precedency *anno* 1489. James lord Kinsale, having missed being at a solemn procession at Greenwich, King Henry VII. gave the title of Premier Baron of Ireland to the lords of Athenry, who have ever since enjoyed the same; but this fact is disputed." It may be here remarked, that as the Barony of Athenry is now extinct, the title of Premier Baron of Ireland reverts to the De Courcys, and that the late John de Courcy, twenty-sixth Baron of Kinsale, exercised the ancient privilege of his ancestors on George the Fourth's visit to Ireland in 1821.

° *William Burke.*—The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell, the son of Niall Mageoghegan, in the year 1627, record the death of William Burke at an. 1204, in the following words: "William Burke took the spoyles of all the churches of Connaught, viz.: of Clonvicknose, Clonfert, Milick, Killbyan, the churches of O'Fiaghragh, Twayne, Kill-Beneoine, Killmeoyne, Mayo of the English, Cownga of St. Fechin, the abbey of Athedalaragh, Ailfynn, Uaran, Roscommon, with many other churches. God and the Patrons of these churches shewed their miracles upon him, that his entrails and fundament fell from his privie place, and it trailed after him even to the very earth, whereof he died impenitently without Shrive or Extream Unction, or good buryall in any church in the kingdom, but in a waste town." Mageoghegan then adds the following remarks by way of annotation, though he incorporates them with the text:

"These and many other reproachable words

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1205.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred five.

The Archbishop O'Heney[p] retired into a monastery, where he died soon after.

Donat O'Beacdha, Bishop of Tyrawley, died.

my author layeth down in the old book, which I was loath to translate, because they were utter'd by him for the disgrace of so worthy and noble a man as William Burke was, and left out other his reproachfull words, which he (as I conceive) rather declear'd of an Evill will he did bear towards the said William then" [i. e. than] "any other just cause."

This is the famous William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, who is generally called the *Conqueror* of Connaught. Mageoghegan's defence of him, in opposition to all the Irish authorities, is to no effect; and should any one be inclined to reject the testimony of the Irish writers altogether, the following character given of him by his own countryman and contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, must have some weight in corroborating their veracity: "Erat autem Aldelmi filius vir corpulentus, tam staturæ quam facturæ, inter parum mediocribus maiores satis idoneæ: vir dapsilis & curialis. Sed quicquid honoris cuiquam impendit, semper in insidiis, semper in dolo, semper propinans sub melle venenum, semper latens anguis in herba. Vir in facie liberalis & lenis, intus vero plus aloes quam mellis habens. Semper

"*Pelliculam veterem retinens, vir fronte politus,*
Astutam vapido portans sub pectore vulpem.
Semper
Impia sub dulci melle venena ferens.

"Molliti sermones eius super oleum: sed ipsi sunt iacula. Cuius hodie venerator, cras eiusdem spoliator existens, vel delator. Imbellium debellator, rebellium blanditor: Indomitis domitus, domitis indomitus, hosti suauissimus, subdito grauissimus: nec illi formidabilis, nec isti fidelis. Vir dolosus, blandus, meticulosus, vir vino Veneriq; datus. Et quanquam auri cupidus, & curialiter ambitiosus: non minus tamen curiam diligens quam curam."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. cap. xvi.

Duald Mac Firbis, in his account of the English families of Ireland, attempts, in the pedigree of the Earl of Clanrickard, to defend the character of Fitz Adelm, by stating that Giraldus was prejudiced against him; and it must be admitted, on comparing the character which Giraldus gives of William Fitz Adelm with that of Fitz Stephen, the uncle of Cambrensis, that there was more or less of prejudice in the way: but still, when it is considered that De Burgo's character, as drawn by Cambrensis, does not much differ from that given of him in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is clearly unfair to conclude that both are false, though it may be allowed that both are overdrawn, as Giraldus was undoubtedly prejudiced, and as the Irish ecclesiastic, who compiled the Annals of Clonmacnoise, could not be expected to give an impartial account of an invader and conqueror, who had plundered the church of Clonmacnoise and all the most sacred churches of Connaught.

[p] *The Archbishop O'Heney.*—In the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1192, he is called the Pope's Legate. According to the Annals of Mary's Abbey, Dublin, he died in the Abbey of Holycross, in the county of Tipperary—See

Saoirbhreathach ua doiréidh oircinneach domhnaigh móir, 7 patraicc ua mogróin, décc.

Maghnus ua catháin mac tighearna cianachta, 7 fer na craoibe, tuir gaircceadh, 7 beodhachta an tuaircirt do ghuin do foighit, 7 a ecc iarom.

Mac Gillbealaigh ui cerbaill tighearna éle do marbadh lá gallaibh.

Concobar ua briaoin breaghmaine do écc ina ailithre i cCluain mic nois.

Raghnall mac diarmata ticcfhna cloinne diarmata do écc.

Domhnall mac concoiccriche taoiseach muintire Sercachain do écc.

Domhnall ua faoláin tighearna na nDeisi muman do écc.

Taidhcc mac cathail croibhdearcc do écc do ghalar en oidhche i cCluain mic nois.

Maelis mac Maelis do dul ar éccin ar luimneach, 7 cogadh mór dirgi

Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 469, 470.

[q] *Donaghmore*, Domhnach mor, is a church near Castlefin, in the county of Donegal, of which the O'Deerys were Erenaghs, according to the Ulster Inquisitions.

[r] *Kianaghta*, Cianachta, is the present barony of Keenaght, in the north-west of the county of Londonderry. It derives its name from the tribe name of the family of the O'Conors of Glengevin, who descend from Cian (son of Olioll Olum, King of Munster), and who were chiefs of it, previous to the O'Kanes.

[s] *Firnacreeva*, Fir na craoibe, i. e. the men of the bush or branch; latinized *Fircrivia* by O'Flaherty. This was the name of a tribe of the O'Kanes seated on the west side of the Bann. "Bann, fluvius inter Leam et Elliam" [*recte* Elniam] "præter Clanbreasail regionem scaturiens per Neachum lacum Oendromensem agrum et FIRCRIVIAM Scriniamque in comitatu Derriensi, intersecat, et tertio a Culraniâ et cataracta Eascrive [eas craoibe] lapide in oceanum transfundit."—*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 3. This tribe of the O'Kanes had some time previously driven the Firlee eastwards across the Bann; and the latter settled in Magh Elne, where they certainly were seated in the time of Sir John de Courcy; for it appears from these Annals, at the year 1177, that Cumee O'Flynn was then in possession of the ecclesiastical town of Armoy, called Airther Maighe, i. e. the eastern part of the plain, because it was in the east of Magh Eilne, into which the Firlee had been driven by the O'Kanes.

[t] *Tower*, tuir.—The word tuir properly means prop or support. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1205. Manus O'Cahan, son to the King of Kienaght and men of Krive, the upholder of martiall feats, and stoutnes of the North of Ireland, was slayne with the shot of an arrow."

[u] *The son of Guill-bhealach.*—In the pedigree of O'Carroll, given by Duald Mac Firbis, he is called Finn mac Goill an bhealaigh, and is made the twenty-fourth in descent from Eile Rigdhearg, from whom O'Carroll's country, in the now King's County, was called Eile, or Ely.—See note under the year 1174, p. 15.

[w] *Brawney*, breaghmaine, an ancient territory, now a barony in the county of Westmeath, ad-

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eitir Gallaib na Mide 7 Goill Maoilir trid rin, 7 cuulad mac conmidha ui laeghachain taoiseach fil Ronain do marbad ar an ccoccad rin la cenel fiachach mic neill.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1206.

Aoir Criord, mile, dá chett, a ré.

Domnall ua muirchadaig airdfhlesinn doire do ecc.

Maolfhtain ua calmáin comarba caindig tuir crábaid 7 eccna tuaircirt Eireann do ecc.

Flaithbhertach ua flaithbhertaig prióir duine glinin, 7 giollapatraicc ua falachtaig airchindeach dúin cruithne do ecc.

Eicnechán ua domnaill do dénam creach 7 marbta i tír eogain.

Comarba patraicc do dol i cenn Righ Saxan do cuingid rochair ceall, 7 do coraid ar Gallaibh Eireann.

Mac Convey O'Leygaghan was killed by those of Kynaleaghe; he was Chief of Sileronan, with many other hurts done among the Englishmen themselves."

[2] *O'Laeghaghan.* — This family was otherwise called Mac Conmeadha, now Mac Namee. O'Dugan makes O'Ronain Chief of Cairbre Gabhra, which was in North Teffia; but whether O'Ronain and O'Laeghachain of Sil Ronain were the same, or of the same tribe, the Editor has not been able to determine, for the tribe name of one family may agree with the surname of another, and yet be very different. Nothing will determine those points but positive evidence of their localities, and of their exact pedigrees.

[a] *Race of Fiacha*, cinel fiacha mic neill, i. e. the race of Fiagha, son of Niall. This Fiagha was the third son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the fifth century. His descendants were the Mageoghegans and O'Molloys, whose country extended from Birr to Killare, as we learn from an entry in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1207. But in later ages the name Kinel Fhiacha, or Kineleaghe, was applied to Mageoghegan's country only, which comprised the present barony of Moycashel. It should be here remarked that the country of Kinel-Fhiacha was never accounted a portion of Teffia, as asserted by some of our modern writers. The men of Teffia were the descendants of Maine, the fourth son of King Niall of the Nine Hostages, and their country was sometimes called Tir Mainé. The families of Teffia were the Foxes, or O'Caharny, who were originally lords of all Teffia, but were in latter ages seated in the barony of Kilcoursy (in the north-west of the present King's County), which bore their tribe name of Muintir-Tagan; the Magawleys of Calry an chala, comprising the parish of Ballyloughloe in Westmeath; the O'Breens of Brawney; the Mac Carghamhnas (anglicised Caron by O'Flaherty, and Mac Carrhon by Connell Mageoghegan, but now always Mac Carroon) of Muintir Maoiltsinna, placed by O'Flaherty near the Shannon, in the territory of Cuircnia, now the barony of Kilkenny West;

count of which a great war broke out between the English of Meath and the English of Meyler, during which Cooley, the son of Cumee O'Laeghaghan[z], was slain by the race of Fiacha[a], the son of Niall [i. e. the Mageoghegans, &c.]

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1206.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred six.

Donnell O'Murray, Chief Lector at Derry, died[b].

Mulpeter O'Calman, Coarb of St. Canice[c], and tower of the piety and wisdom of the north of Ireland[d], died.

Flaherty O'Flaherty, Prior of Dungiven[e], and Gillapatrick O'Falaghty, Erenagh of Dun-crun[f], died.

Egneghan O'Donnell took a prey, and killed some persons in Tyrone.

The successor of St. Patrick went to the King of England on behalf of the churches of Ireland[g], and to complain of the English of Ireland.

the O'Dalys of Corca Adain; the O'Quins of Muintir Gilligan, in the present county of Longford; and a few others, who all sunk into insignificance and obscurity shortly after the English invasion.—See note under the year 1207.

[b] This passage is thus translated by Colgan: "Domnaldus O'Muireduich Archiscolasticus seu supremus professor S. Theologiæ Dorensis Ecclesiæ obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

[c] *St. Canice* is the patron saint of the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry, in which the chief church seems to be that of Drumachose.

[d] *North of Ireland.*—The coarb of St. Canice, in the north of Ireland, was the abbot of Termonkenny, in the territory of Kienaghta, now the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry, of which territory St. Canice was a native and the principal patron. The Annals of Ulster give a quotation from an ancient poem on the high character of this ecclesiastic, and the old translator anglicises his name Mael-Peter O'Calman.

[e] *Dungiven*, Dun Geimin, a village in the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry. Dun Geimin signifies the fortress of Geimhin, a man's name, but no historical account of his tribe or period has been discovered by the Editor.

[f] *Dun-crun*, Dun cruithne, translated *arx Cruthænorum* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 181, col. 2. The name is now sometimes anglicised Duncroon, and is a townland in the parish of Ardmagilligan, in the county of Londonderry. There was a church erected here by St. Patrick, and a shrine finished for St. Columbkille by the celebrated brazier, Conla.—See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 125; and O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. c. 99. See also Sampson's Memoir of a Map of Londonderry, p. 487, and the note given above under the year 1203.

[g] *On behalf of the churches of Ireland*, for cur ceall n-Eirean.—The Primate went to England to request that the King would compel the English chiefs in Ireland to restore their lands and other liberties to the Irish churches. It appears

Tomaltach, mac concobair, mic diarmata mic taidg tigearna maige luirce 7 airtigh, 7 na haicidecta en branan cloinne maolruanaid do écc.

Creach la heccnecán ua ndomnaill in uib farannain, 7 hi ccloinn diarmata. Ro gabhrat bú iomda, 7 ro marbhratt daoine. Ruccrat uí diarmatta, uí forannáin 7 uí gairmlcohaig orra. Ro marbad, 7 ro báidlo rocaide stoirra, 7 ruccrat cenél cconaill an ccreich fo dlóid iar morfaotar.

Ruaidri ua gadra ticcerna Slebe luga do ecc.

Aodh mac murchadha uí ceallaig ticcfhna ua maine, 7 caithniad ua caithniad tigearna iorrais do écc.

Aod ua goirmgiallaig ticcfhna partraige cfha do marbad lá fearaib cfha.

Ruaidri ua togda taoiseach na breocha la hua namhalgaid do ecc.

Gillibert ua flannaccáin, 7 lomar mac murchaid cách díob do marbad aroile ir for comáin.

from charters in the Book of Kells, now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that the word rocar means *advantage, benefit*, or *freedom*. It is in this sense the opposite of docar.

In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops (under *Eugene Mac Gillivider*, p. 64), he gives the following translation of this passage from what he calls anonymous Annals: "The comarb of Patrick (Eghdon Mac Gilluys), went to the King of England's house, for the good of the churches of Ireland, and to complain of the GALLS (i. e. the English) of Ireland." Harris took this extract from the old English translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum, which contains the above quotation, word for word.—See note under the year 1216.

[h] *Tomaltagh*, tomaltach.—In the Annals of Kilronan he is styled na cairrge, i. e. *of the rock*. Charles O'Conor of Belanagare states in one of his manuscripts, that he built the castle and chief seat of the family on one of the islands of Lough Key, and that this seat obtained the name of Mac Dermot's Rock, which it retains to this day.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 305.

[i] *Moylurg, Airtech, &c.*—Mac Dermot, or, as the family were more anciently called, O'Mulrony, was Chief of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tirtuathail, all included in the old barony of Boyle.

[k] *Clann-Dermot*, clann Diarmada, i. e. the O'Carellans. These, as well as the O'Forannans and O'Gormlys, were of the Kinel-Owen race, and were at this period seated on both sides of the River Mourne, and of the arm, or narrow part, of Lough Foyle. The O'Donnells afterwards drove them out of the plain of Magh Ithe, and established families of the Kinel-Connell in their place.

[l] *Sliabh Lugha.*—The name of this territory is still well known in the county of Mayo, and its limits pointed out. It comprises the parishes of Kilkelly, Kilmovee, Killeagh, Kilcolman, and Castlemore-Costello, in the south-east of the county of Mayo, that is, that part of the barony of Costello included in the diocese of Achonry.

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Muirchertach mac Carrthaigh tighearnach Muintire Maoiltrionna do écc.

Sloighedh la mac Hugo de Lacy co nGallaibh Midhe 7 Laighean i Telach nócc. Ro loiscedh cealla, 7 arbanna lair, 7 ni rucc geill náid sidhsa aodhae uí neill don chur sin.

Sloighedh lar an luicht cceadna i cciannachtaibh. Ro loiscchrestt cealla ciannachta uile, 7 ruccrat buar dirímhe.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1207.

Aoir Criosd, mile, da céd, a seacht.

Creach la heicneachan ua ndomnaill a brsraibh manach go ro gabhrat bú. Ruccrat sir manach foirlion forra, 7 ro marbrat Ua domnaill tigearna tíre Conaill, tuir sgnama, 7 einig an cuicciodh ina rsimsr, 7 torchrattar drong do saorclannaibh ele i mailli frirr. Itiat na huairle do riochrattar ann, an giolla riabach mac ceallaig uí baoigill, donnchadh conallach mac concobair maonmaigi, 7 Matgamain mac domnaill midig uí concobair 7 laochraidh iomda cenmotát.

Domnall mac fsigail uí ruairc tiocsna urmóir breifne do écc.

Murchadh mac Ruaidri uí Concobair, 7 Amlaib ua fergail taoiseach muintire hAngaile do écc.

Diarmait ua madagáin tighearna síl nanmchadha do écc.

Tairrdi Ruaidri ui concobair Rí Connacht do thabairt a talmain, 7 a ccur hi screin cloiche.

now the town of Roscommon, which gives name to the county. St. Coman's well, called Dabach Chomáin, is still in existence, and lies in a field to the east of the town, in the townland of Ballypheasant.

[q] These two passages are rendered, in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, as follows: "A. D. 1206. An army by Hugh de Lacy to Tule Og, and burned Churches and Corne, but caried neither pledg nor hostage with them for that tyme. An army by de Lacy in Kyanaght, burnt many churches, and tooke many cowes."

[r] Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the death of the abbot Cahal O'Malone, a man of great riches and learning. They also contain the following passage relative to the town of Ballyloughloe, near Athlone, in the county of Westmeath, of which town the Four Masters have collected no early notice. "A. D. 1206. The sons of Art O'Melaghlyn preyed the town of Balleloghloe, and burnt part thereof? were overtaken by Melaghlyn Begg O'Melaghlyn, Sile Crowherfrey Mac Carrhon, and certain English forces, where in pursuite that rowte of Meathmen were discomfitted and putt to flight, killed Mortagh, or Morrogh, son of

Murtough Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, died.

An army was led by the son of Hugo de Lacy, and the English of Meath and Leinster, into Tullaghoge (in Tyrone), and burned churches and corn, but obtained neither hostages nor pledges of submission from Hugh O'Neill on this occasion.

The same people led another army[q] into Kienaghta, and burned all the churches of that territory, besides driving off a countless number of cows[r].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1207.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seven.

Egneghan O'Donnell set out upon a predatory excursion into Fermanagh, and seized upon cows; but a considerable muster of the men of Fermanagh pursued him, and slew O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, tower of the warlike prowess and hospitality of the province in his time; and some others of his nobility were slain along with him. The following were the nobles who fell on this occasion: Gillareagh, the son of Kellagh O'Boyle; Donough Conallagh, the son of Conor Moinmoy; and Mahon, the son of Donnell Midheach (i. e. the Meathian) O'Conor. Many other heroes fell besides these[s].

Donnell, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, Lord of the greater part of Breifny, died.

Murray, the son of Roderic O'Conor, and Auliffe O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, died.

Dermot O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

The remains of Roderic O'Conor, King of Connaught, were disinterred, and deposited in a stone shrine.

Melaghlyn Begg, Mortagh mac Donnagh Koyle, and also Morrogh mac Morrogh O'Kelly was taken."

They also record the death of Robert, son of Hugh Delacie, under the same year.

[s] *Besides these.*—This passage is better given in the Annals of Kilronan. The literal translation is as follows:

"A. D. 1207. A prey was taken by Egneghan O'Donnell in Fermanagh; but the men of Fermanagh overtook him with a more numerous host than he had, and slew O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, till then the tower of valour, hospitality, and bravery of the north of Ireland. Some of his chieftains also fell, viz., Gillareagh, son of Kellagh O'Boyle; Mahon, son of Donnell, the Meathian O'Conor; Donough Conallagh, the son of Conor Moinmoy O'Conor, *et alii multi*

Catal croibdhearg Ó Concobair Rí Connacht do ionnarbadh Aodha uí Flaithbeartaigh 7 a crioch do thabairt dia mac fein dAodh mac catail.

Coccadh mor eittir Gallaibh laigean fein .i. eittir Maoilir 7 Seffraigh marer, 7 Uilliam marurccal gur milleadh laighin, 7 fir mumhan thorra.

Coccadh mór fór eittir hugo de lati 7 maoilir, go ro milleadh uile muintir Mhaoilir.

Crith mor la catal carrach mac diarmata mic taidhg, ar comhmac mac tomaltaigh mic diarmata, 7 ar ua ffloinn Earra, co ruccrat drem do Connachtaibh fair .i. diarmait mac Maghnusa mic Muirchertaigh uí concobair, 7 comhmac mac tomaltaigh, Concobar god o hIghra tighernа luighne, 7 donnchadh ua dubda tighearna ua namhalgadha, 7 ua ffriachrach go ro chuirriot cliathaidh go ro muidh for catal charrach, 7 go ro gabadh é fein, 7 go ro dallad, 7 ro marbadh muirghir a mhac, 7 Mac Chongranna uí Flannacáin co rocaibdib ele.

Creach mhór la Maoilir ócc, 7 la Muirchertach ua mbriain, 7 lá toirr-

nobiles, et ignobiles, cum eis occist.sunt. The son of Mac Mahon, the men of Fermanagh, and the Oriels *victores fuerunt.*"

[t] *Geoffrey, Mares, and William Mareschal.*—The former is generally called Geffry de Marisco, or De Mariscis, by English writers.—See Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edit. of 1809, pp. 382–385. He was made Custos or Governor of Ireland in 1216, and Lord Justice in 1226.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103. William Mareschal, or Marshal, was Earl of Pembroke, and Prince of Leinster in Ireland, in right of his wife, the granddaughter of Dermot Mac Murrough.—See Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edit. of 1809, p. 343, *et sequen.*

[u] These passages are thus given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1207. There arose great warrs in Lynster between the Englishmen there, viz[t]. between Meyler and Geffry March, and also William Mareschall, which soone brought all Lynster and Munster to utter destruction.

"There arose also the like contention and strife between Meyler and Hugh Delacie, that between the said partys the land of Foharties was wasted, preyed, and destroyed."

[v] *Cathal.*—This passage is given more fully in the Annals of Kilronan, but under the year 1208, as follows: "A. D. 1208. Cathal, son of Dermot, son of Teige O'Mulrony, King of Moylurg, was taken prisoner by Cathal Crovderg in violation of the guarantee of the bishops who were securities between them, namely, Ardgal O'Connor, Murray O'Duffy, Clement O'Sneyey. He was, however, set at liberty, through the guarantee of those bishops, without giving a hostage or pledge. After this he went out of the country and took a great prey, which he drove on as far as Lough Macnean. A week afterwards he set out on a predatory excursion into Tir-Oiliolla [Tirerrill], and drove off a prey into the Curlieus, and over the Curlieus into Moylurg. A great force overtook him here, namely, Dermot, son of Manus, son of Turlough O'Conor; Manus, son of Murtough, son of Turlough O'Conor; Cormac, son of Tomaltagh of the Rock; Murray,

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dealbac mac Ruaidri ui Concobair i tir fiachrach aidne co ro aitcriot cúicc baile décc.

Cathal mac Ruaidri mac an triondaig ui cathasnaig tigearna tlachta do écc.

Sluaiccheadh la macaib Hugo de lati, 7 la gallaib midhe go cairlén ata an urcair go rabattur reachtmain for mír acc forbairi fain go ro fáccbadh an cairlén leó, 7 trioca céd fhicceall, 7 go hionnarbadh Maoilir ar in tír.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1208.

Aoir Criord, mile, da céd a hocht.

David bristnac escop Puirt Lairge do marbadh la hUá braoláin dona deiribh.

[y] *Fifteen ballys*, cúicc baile décc.—A bally was at this period, the thirtieth part of a triocha ced, or barony.

[z] *Teffia*, teathba.—This was anciently a large territory, comprising, according to several ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish authorities, about the western half of the present county of Westmeath. It appears from various ancient authorities that it comprised the following baronies: 1. The barony of Rathconrath; 2. That part of the barony of Magheradernon, lying to the west of the River Brosnagh, and of the lakes of Lough Oul and Lough Ennell; 3. The barony of Cuircne, now Kilkenny West; 4. The barony of Brawney; 5. Clonlonan (into which the O'Melaghlins were afterwards driven), with that part of it which was added to the King's County, by the procurement of the celebrated Terence Coghlan; and 6. The barony of Kilcoursey in the King's County. —See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85, where it is stated that the lands assigned to the Tuites, Petits, and Daltons were in Teffia.

In the fourth century the southern half of this territory of Teffia was granted by the Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, to his son Maine, from whom it is sometimes, but not frequently, called Tir-Maine of Meath, and among whose descendants it was afterwards subdivided into petty territories, the lords of which were tributary to the archchief, who was looked upon as the representative of Maine, though not always of the senior branch of his descendants. North Teffia was divided from South Teffia by the River Eithne, now the Inny, and was granted in the fourth century to Carbry, the brother of Maine. This territory is frequently called Cairbre Gabhra in the old Irish authorities, but for many centuries before the English invasion, North Teffia was the principality of the O'Farrells, who gave it their tribe name of Anghaile, or South Conmaicne.

South Teffia was subdivided into the following lordships or chieftainries, viz.: 1. Breaghmhaine, now Brawney, the lordship of O'Breen; 2. Machaire Chuircne, which was originally the lordship of O'Tolairg, but was in the possession of the Dillons from the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion till the seventeenth century; 3. Calry-an-chala, and sometimes Calry-Teaffa, the lordship of Magawly, now the parish of Ballyloughloe; Muintir Tadhgain, the lordship of the Fox, or O'Caharny, now the barony of Kil-

made a predatory incursion into Tir-Fachrach Aidhne, and plundered fifteen ballys[y] (townlands).

Cathal, son of Rory, who was son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny, Lord of Teffia[z], died.

The sons of Hugo de Lacy and the English of Meath marched to the castle of Athnurcher [now Ardnurcher], and continued to besiege it for five weeks, when it was surrendered to them, as was also the territory of Fircal[a]; and Meyler was banished from the country[b].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1208.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eight.

David Breathnach (Walsh), Bishop of Waterford[c], was slain by O'Faelan of the Desies.

coursey, in the King's County; 5. Corca Adaim, or Corca Adain, now in all probability the barony of Magheradernon.

[a] *Fircal*, Fearna Ceall, was, as already shewn, a territory in the south of ancient Meath, comprising the present baronies of Ballycowen, Ballyboy, and Fircall, or Eglish, in the King's County.

[b] Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise have the following entries, altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1207. The English of Meath and Lynster, with their forces, went to Killaloe to build a castle, near the Borowe [Béal Boruma], and were frustrated of their purpose, did neither castle nor other thing worthy of memory, but lost some men and horses in their journey, and so returned to their houses back again.

"Moriertagh mac Bryen an Tleyve besieged the castle of Byrre, and at last burnt the whole town.

"The castle of Athroynny, in Lease [Ballyroane, in the Queen's County], was spoyled altogether by the said Mortagh and the sons of O'Connor of Connought" [who] "slewe many of the inhabitants, and after taking away all the cowes, sheep, harnesses, and other things therein, they burnt the town.

"The Castle of Kinnetty, the Castle of Byrre, and the Castle of Lothra, were broken downe and quite destroyed by the said Mortagh O'Bryen."

Under this year, also, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state, that the churches of Tigh Damhnad [Tedavnet], Kilmurrigan, and Clones" [in Ulster], "were burned by Hugo de Lacy.

[c] *Waterford*, Port Lairge.—Port Lairgé is the present Irish name of the city of Waterford. See note [z] under the year 1174, p. 18. Neither Ware nor Harris has any notice of this David as a bishop.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, under O'Heda, and Robert of Bedford, pp. 551, 552. His name does not occur in any of the Irish annals known to the Editor, except Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which his death is noticed as follows: "A. D. 1207. David Breathnagh, Bushopp

Creachgloiccheadh la hAodh Ua neill i nInis Eogain. Rucc ua Domnaill .i. Domnall mór cona focraitte fain, Ro cuirsiod caithiorgail sforra in fo marbad ár dírimhe ar gach leth. Torchair ir in maidm sin Domnall mac murchadha, 7 ár adbal do chenél Eogain imaille friss. Torcratar i fFrioth-guin an mhaidma Cathbarr o Domnaill, Fhlaithbertach ua Baoighill, Corbmac Ua Domnaill, David ua Dochartaigh, 7 drisim do maithibh cenel cConaill cenmothátt. Ro fhaoisneadh fo dhoidh thre nsith iommbualta for cenél neogain.

Sluaiccheadh la hUa nDomnaill (Domnall mór) for chenél neogain, 7 for Aodh ua neill go rucc for crichaibh 7 braighdibh an tire gur fhadhmadh fiadh eittir Ua nDomnaill 7 Ua neill, 7 fo naidmriot a ccarathrach fhiadhoile i nacchaidh gall 7 gaidheal no chuirfeadh ina naghaidh.

Duibinnsi[c] mág aithgusa ticcshna cloinne hAodha ua neachdach do mharbadh la mac duinnsleibhe uí Eochadha.

Finghin mac diarmata mic corbmaic mhég cárthaigh do mharbadh la a braithribh fein.

Ualgharcc ua ruairc do chor a tighshinar fhsi mbreifne, 7 Art mac Domnaill mic fergail do ghabail a ionaidh a huchtt gall.

Iohannes episcopus norbur do chor do Righ Saxan i nErinn dia bhith ina luirin innte, 7 Saxoin dhsiothchionnucchadh la comharba Pattraic fodaigh an eprscoip do chor cum coccadh i nerinn, go mbáttar Saxain gan aifrinn gan baisttedh gan ongadh, gan adhnacal inathécta fri ré trí mbliadhan.

of Waterford, was killed by O'Foylan of the Desies." *Breathnach*, as a family name, is now always anglicised Walsh. Waterford was made an episcopal see in 1096, and united to the see of Lismore in 1363.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 533; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. pp. 15, 16, 45.

[d] *David O'Doherty.*—He is the ancestor of the family of Mac Devitt, now so numerous in the barony of Inishowen.

[c] *Duvinnsi*, duibhinnsi.—This name signifies the black, or black-haired man, of the island.

[f] *Iveagh*, Uí Eachdach.—The name of two baronies in the county of Down. At this time O'Haughey was Chief of all Iveagh, and Magennis of only a portion of it called Clann Aedha.

[g] *Fineen*, finghin.—This name, which is very common in the family of Mac Carthy, signifies the fair offspring. It is Latinized *Florentius* by O'Sullevan Beare, throughout his History of the Irish Catholics, and now always anglicised *Florence*. The name Finnen is translated *Albinus* by Colgan.—See his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 353, note 3.

[h] *Ualgarg*, ualgharcc.—This name, which was very common among the family of O'Rourke, is now obsolete, as the Christian or baptismal name of a man; but is preserved in the family of Magoalric, a collateral branch of the

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Muirchertach mac Domnaill ui Briain tighearna tuadhumhan do ghabáil lá gallaibh luimnigh tor farúccadh trí nepscop tre fhorgáil donnchaidh cairbrigh a dhearbhathar fein.

Diarmait ua caomháin taoiseeé o tuaimi da bodhar go gleóir do écc.

Amlaib ua Rotláin taoiseach calraighe cúile chnatan do marbadh la hua Mórgáin.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1209.

Aois Criosd, míle, da céd, a naoi.

Cele ua dubhtaigh epscop Maighe eo na Saxan, gillachrist ua cearnaigh comhorba condere, 7 flaithbhertach ua flainn comharba daconna eara mic neirc do écc.

or three years, in so much that their churches did not use the Sacraments dureing the said space." Hanmer says that this excommunication extended to Ireland also; but he should have said, to the English in Ireland.—See his Chronicle, Dublin Edition of 1809, pp. 373, 377.

[k] This passage is rendered as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1207. Mortagh mac Donnell O'Bryen, prince of Thomond, was taken by the Englishmen of Lymbrick against the wills of three Bushopps, by the procurement of his own brother Donnagh Carbreagh mac Donnell O'Bryen."

[l] *O'Keevan*, ua caomhain, now sometimes anglicised Kavanagh, but totally different from the Kavanaghs of Leinster. The Connaught Kavanaghs are yet numerous in the district here mentioned, but they have all dwindled into peasants, or small farmers.—See *Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 109, 167, 248, 350.

[m] *From Toomore to Gleoir.*—Tuaim-da-bhodhar is now anglicised *Toomore*. It is the name of an old church and parish near the River Moy, in the barony of Gallen and county of Mayo.—See *Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Archæological Society in 1844, p. 242, note °, and map prefixed to the same work. According to a tradition in the county of Sligo, Gleoir was the ancient name of the river now called the Culleen or Leafony river, which takes its rise to the south of Tawnalaghta townland, in the parish of Kilglass, and barony of Tireragh, and running northwards, empties itself into the sea at Pollacheeny, in Cabrakeel townland. From the position of this river, and the old church of Toomore, or Toomour, it is quite clear that the O'Caomhains possessed, or at least were the head chiefs of all the territory of Coolcarney, and the western portion of the barony of Tireragh, verging on the River Moy, near its mouth, and that their territory comprised the parishes of Toomore, Attymass, and Kilgarvan, in the county of Mayo, and the parish of Kilglass, in the county of Sligo.—See Map prefixed to *Tribes, Genealogies, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844.

[n] *O'Rothlain*, now pronounced by the Irish in the county of Sligo as if written O'Roithleain, and incorrectly anglicised *Roxley*. It might be more analogically anglicised Rollin, which would sound better. For the extent of the territory of this tribe of the Calry, see note under Cool-

Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, was taken prisoner by the English of Limerick, in violation of the guarantee of three bishops, and by order of his own brother, Donough Cairbreach[k].

Dermot O'Keevan[l], Lord of *that tract of country* extending from Toomore to Gleoir[m], died.

Auliffe O'Rothlain[n], Chief of Calry of Coolcarney, was slain by O'Moran[o].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1209.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred nine.

Kele O'Duffy[p], Bishop of Mayo[q] of the Saxons; Gilchreest O'Kearney, Coarb (Bishop) of Connor[r]; and Flaherty O'Flynn, Coarb of Dachonna[s] of Eas-mic n-Eirc [Assylyn], died.

carney, at the year 1225.—See also *Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, pp. 167, 423.

[o] *O'Moran.*—He had his seat at Ardnarea, on the east side of the River Moy, at Ballina-Tirawley, and his territory extended thence to Toomore.—See *Tribes, Genealogies, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 167, 245.

[p] *Kele O'Duffy.*—He is called Celestin, or Cele O'Dubhai, in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602.

[q] *Mayo*, maȝ eo, translated by Colgan, *campus quercuum*, the plain of the oaks, though it more probably means plain of the *yews*. This place, which contained a monastery and a cathedral, was founded by St. Colman, an Irishman, who had been bishop of Lindisfarne, in the north of England, and who, returning to his native country in the year 664, purchased from a chieftain part of an estate on which he erected the monastery of Maigeo, in which he placed about thirty English monks, whom he had taken with him from Lindisfarne, and whom he had first established on Inis Bo Finne. Ussher states (*Primordia*, p. 964) that the see of Mayo was annexed to Tuam in 1559, and that Eugenius Mac Brehoan was the last Bishop of Mayo.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part i. c. 1; Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 79.

[r] *Connor*, conneıpe, now a small town in the barony and county of Antrim. Until the year 1442 it was the head of a bishop's see, founded by Mac Nise, who died in the year 507.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 190; and Harris's *Ware*, vol. i. p. 218. It was united to the see of Down in the year 1442. In the old Irish Annals, and other documents, the Bishop of Down is often called the Bishop of Uladh, or Dal Araidhe, while the Bishop of Connor, is always called after his cathedral church. Immediately before the English invasion, the territory of Dal Araidhe, comprising the diocese of Down, was possessed by Mac Donslevy, and Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, comprising the diocese of Connor, by O'Lynn.—See note [o], under the year 1174, p. 13.

[s] *Dachonna.*—In the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 8th of March, he is styled

Art mac Domnaill mic Fhlaithbertaigh ui Ruairc tighearna Breifne do marbadh la Corbmac mac airt ui Maoilsheachlainn, 7 la Corbmac mac airt ui Fuairc, 7 Ualgharg ua Ruairc do gabail tighearnais ina diaidh.

Donnchadh ua Flaithbertaigh tighearna na hanghaile do ecc.

Ri Saxan do tedhaidh i nerinn feadh cedh long. Ir ann sin do gabhadh in athchliath. Baoi athair ainmrem acc leghadh sgriptiri na marna de iar dtorrachtain

Mochonna Mac Eirc, Abbot of Eas-mic nEirc, in the county of Rescommon; and in the Feilire Aenguis, at the same day, the place is distinctly called Eas mic nEirc, i. e. the cataract of the son of Eirc, i. e. of Dachonna. Eas mic nEirc, now Eas ui Fhloinn, an old church about one mile to the west of the town of Boyle. Colgan, and after him Lanigan, confounds this with the great Abbey of Boyle. The Editor has adduced various evidences to shew that Eas mic n-Eirc is not the great Abbey of Boyle, in a letter, describing the localities in the neighbourhood of Lough Key, written at Boyle, July 23, 1837, and now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park. In this he has proved that Eas mic nEirc was the ancient name of the present Assylyn, and Ath na laarg that of the great Abbey of Boyle, and that Eas mic nEirc was also often called Eas Dachonna, from St. Dachonna, otherwise Mochonna mac nEirc, the patron saint of the place. See note under the year 1463.

[t] *Seven hundred ships*, feadh cedh long.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has the same number: "A. D. 1210. Ri Saxan do thaidheadh i n-Erinn co longaibh diarmidhe .i. dcc. long. The King of England came to Ireland with a great fleet, i. e. seven hundred ships.' The exact number of ships brought by King John to Ireland is not stated in any other of the Irish Annals. In the Annals of Kilronan his fleet is styled loingfeart aobhal, "a prodigious fleet," at the year 1209; and cobhlach mhór, "a great fleet," at 1210. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, the entry is given briefly as follows, without mentioning the number of ships: "A. D. 1209. The King of England came to Ireland with a great navy." In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the account of the acts of King John in Ireland is entered as follows under the year 1209.

"A. D. 1209. The King of England, with a great Company of men and ships, came into Ireland, and landed at Dublin, came from thence to Tibreydultan, called Ardbreackan, in Meath, where Cahall Crovederg O'Connor came to the King's house, banished Walter Delacie out of Meath into England, whereupon the King and O'Connor, with his Fleett, departed, and went to Carrickfergus, and banished Hugh Delacie from out of Ulster into England.

"O'Neal came then to the King of England's house and departed from him again, without hostages or securitie: O'Connor return'd to his own house from thence [and] the King of England lay siege to Carrickffergus, and compelled the Warde to leave the same, and did put a strong ward of his own in the same, and from thence the King came to Rathwry, or Rathgwayrie, [where] O'Connor came again to the King's house and yealded him four hostages, viz[t]. Connor God O'Hara, prince of Lawyne in Connought, Dermott mac Connor O'Moyleronie, Ffyn O'Carmackan, chieftaine of Klyn Kelly, and Torvean mac Gollgoyle. The King of England went soon after for England, and conveighed his [these] hostages with him."

It is given in the Annals of Kilronan as fol-

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do, ⁊ Tanaic o Athcliath go Tiopraitt Ulltain i Midhe. Do coidh Cathal Croibdhearg Ó Concobair ina thigh. Ro hionnarbadh uaithne de lathi ar in Midhe hi Saxain. Do ċoid iarum an Ri ⁊ na maithe bai ina farrad go carraic Brigdha co ro diochuir hugo de lathi a hullthaibh hi Saxain. Aodh Ó néill do dol fo thogairm an Rigdh ⁊ a theacht for ccúlaidh gan giallach. An Rigdh do bhi i bhrorbairi for an ccarraicc co ro faccbadh dó í, ⁊ tucc a muintir fein innte. Tanaicc Ó concobair iarom dia tigh buidh dhin.

Do coidh iarom Ri Saxan go raith nguaire, ⁊ Tanaicc ua concobair dorighiri dia roighidh, ⁊ ro bai an Ri acc iarraidh a meic ari ua cconcobair do giall fri comall dó. Ni tárdo ua concobair a mac uadha, acht do riadh cethrar dia muintir dia ċionn, .i. Concobar gor Ó hIghra tigearna Luighne, ⁊ diarmait mac concobair uí Maoilruanaidh tigearna Muighi Luircc, Fionn ua carmacáin, ⁊ toirbeand mac rigdh Gallgaoidhel do ash gradha uí concobair, ⁊ do ċóidh an Ri go Saxain, ⁊ rucc na braighde rin lair.

Ireland Walter de Lacy (who afterwards passed into France). The King marched from Dublin into Meath, and dispatched a large fleet northwards to a fortress of the English called Carlingford, to command the sons of Hugh de Lacy, viz., Walter, Lord of Meath, and Hugh, Earl of Ulster, and then Lord Deputy of Ireland, to appear before him to answer for the death of the valiant knight, John de Courcy" [Lord of Rathenny and Kilbarrock.—*Grace*], "who was treacherously slain by them, and to answer to such questions as should be asked of them, for their apparent ill conduct. When Hugh de Lacy had discovered that the King was going to the north, he burned his own castles in Machaire Conaille, and in Cuailgne, before the King's eyes, and also the castles which had been erected by the Earl of Ulster and the men of Oriel, and he himself fled to Carrickfergus, leaving the chiefs of his people burning, levelling, and destroying the castles of the country, and, dreading the fury of the King, he himself went over the sea.

"When the King saw this disrespect offered him, he marched from Drogheda to Carlingford, where he made a bridge of his ships, across the harbour, by which he landed some of his troops on the other side, and proceeded thence to Carrickfergus, partly by sea and partly by land, and laid siege to the castle, which he took."

According to the Itinerary of King John, by the accurate and trustworthy T. D. Hardy, Esq., the King was at Crook, near Waterford, on the 20th of June, 1210, and was on his return, at Fishguard, on the 26th of August, the same year. For an account of his movements in Ireland at this period, the reader is referred to the Rev. Mr. Butler's curious work on the History of the Castle of Trim.

Hanmer, Cox, and Leland, assert that O'Neill submitted to King John on this occasion; but, if we believe the Irish accounts, he refused to give him hostages.

[u] *Tiopraid Ulltain*, i. e. St. Ulltan's well.—There was a place so called in Westmeath in Colgan's time.—See his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 242, note 25; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 52. There is a holy well

of his voyage, and then set out for Tioprait Ulltain[u] in Meath, where Cathal Crovderg O'Conor came into his house [i. e. *made his submission to him*]. He banished Walter de Lacy to England, and then proceeded, with his nobles, to Carrickfergus, whence he also banished Hugo de Lacy to England. Hugh O'Neill repaired *hither* at the King's summons, but returned home without giving him hostages. The King besieged Carrick until it surrendered, and he placed his own people in it. O'Conor then returned home.

The King of England then went to Rathguaire[w], whither O'Conor repaired again to meet him; and the King requested O'Conor to deliver him up his son, to be kept as a hostage. O'Conor did not give him his son, but delivered up four of his people instead, namely, Conor God O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; Dermot, son of Conor O'Mulrony, Lord of Moylurg; Finn O'Carmacan; and Torvenn, son of the King of the Gall-Gaels[x], one of O'Conor's servants of trust. The King then returned to England, bringing these hostages with him.

called Tobar Ulltain in the townland of Ballynaskea, near the old church of Rathcore in Meath.—See Ordnance Map of Meath, sheet 48; and there is also a townland called Tobar Ulltain in the parish of Killinkere, in the barony of Castlerahen, and county of Cavan, and not far from the boundary of the county of Meath. This townland contains a holy well dedicated to St. Ulltan, which was formerly visited by pilgrims; but it is more than probable that Mageoghegan is right in making the Tobar Ulltain, visited by King John on this occasion, another name for Ardbraccan.,—See p. 162, *supra*.

[w] *Rathguaire* is so called by those who speak Irish at the present day, but anglicised *Rathwire*. It lies in the parish of Killucan, in the east of the county of Westmeath, and about three miles north north-west of Kinnegad.—See *Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1841, p. 49, note 151. The castle of Rathwire is thus described by Sir Henry Piers in 1682, in his Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath: "Rathwire is the first place of note that presents itself to our view, and that at a distance, if you come from the east, situate in the barony of Farbill, on a high rising ground, built as of design not to overlook, but to awe the whole country; founded (as tradition goes) by Sir Hugh de Lacy, who was one of the first English conquerors, and fixed in this country in or very near the reign of Henry the Second. It seems, by what to this day remains of the ruins, to have been a strong, well-built fort, for the manner of building at that time capacious and of good receipt; now only remain some portions of the outwalls and heaps of rubbish."—*Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, p. 61. See also a notice of this place at the year 1450, where it is mentioned that this town was plundered and burned by Mageoghegan. There is scarcely a vestige of it now remaining.

[x] *Gall-Gaels.* — Of this people O'Flaherty writes as follows: "Gallgaidelios vero existimo Gaideliós insulas Britanniæ adjacentes tum incolentes, Nam Donaldum filium Thadæi O Brian, quem Anno Christi 1075 Manniæ, ac Insularum

AOIS CRIOSD, 1210.

Aoip Cpiopo, mile, da céd, a deich.

Goill do teacht co caoluisce. Aod ó néill, 7 domnall ua domnaill do tionol cuca go po marbait leo na goill im Henri mbecc. Ro poinnsiot a nionnmusa, 7 a nédála fop na sloghaibh.

Toirrdelbach mac Ruaidpi ui concobair do denam creice i muig luirc, 7 rucc lisr ir in Segair í do ghaibhid diarmata a brathar. Luid Aod mac cathail ina deadhaid co ndeachaid toirrdelbac ir in tuairceart ar teicheid roimhe.

Ghraighde Connacht do toidecht i nerinn, concobar god o hEghra tighearna luighne, 7 diarmait mac concobair ui maoilruanaid, fiond ua carmacáin, 7 aireachtach mac donnchaid.

Muircertach muimhnech mac toirrdealbaigh moir do ecc.

Coccad mór do eirghe eitir Rig Saxan 7 Ri brstan, teachta do tocht o Righ Saxan ar cend an gaillearruicc, 7 maithe gall nereann imon ngaillerscop do dol fo thogairm Righ Saxan, 7 Riocard diúid do faccbail ina iurtir i nerinn, 7 an iurtir do tocht co hath luain ar dáigh go ccuirfead a

proceres regni sui protectorem acceperunt, Inse Gall, & Gallgædelu regem Hibernicè dictum reperio. Hebrides vero sunt, quas nostri Insegall dixerunt."—*Ogygia*, c. 75, p. 360.

[y] *Cael-uisge*, i. e. *narrow water*,—now called Caol-na-h-Eirne,—is that part of Lough Erne near Castle Caldwell, where the lake becomes narrow. No remains of the castle are now visible; nor does it appear that it was left standing for any considerable period.

[z] *Henry Beg.*—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1210. The Castle of Keyleuskie was made by Gilbert Mac Cosdealvie" [now Costello]. "O'Neale came with his forces to the place, caused them to desist from building thereof, killed the builders with the constable of the place, called Henry the younger."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen this castle is said to have been built by Henry, the King of England's son, upon an island [*recte* caol?] of Lough Erne, and that he was slain by O'Neill and Mac Mahon.

[a] *Mac Donough.*—This passage is copied incorrectly by the Four Masters, from mere carelessness: indeed they have left many entries imperfect throughout their compilation. It stands more correctly in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows:

"A. D. 1211. Ghraighde Connacht do toighecht i n Erinn .i. Diarmaid mac Concubair mic Diarmada rig muighe luirc, 7 Concubar O heghra ri luighni 7 fino O Carmacan, 7 toirbeard mac Gallgoedil. Aireachtach mac Duinncathaigh occisus est.

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bpaithpe co luimnech, go port láirge, 7 co loċ garman 7 co mbiaḋ fsin in Achliaṫ, 7 in Aṫ luain. Do rala dó gur ro ṫuitfiṫ cloċa cairlén aṫa luain ina ċinn gur bo marb gan anmain Riocaird diuid cona ṡacart, 7 co norsim dia muintir immaille fris tria mionbailiḃ dé, naoimh sdoair, 7 naoimh ċiaran.

Clann Ruaiḋri uí concobair, 7 taḋg mac concobair Maonmuige do ṫoċt tar Sionaind anair ir na tuaṫaiḃ, 7 disin do muintir angaile imaille fris 7 rucsat cheich leo i noitheibh ċineoil doḃta. Do ṫaso Aoḋ mac caṫail,

count of the transaction manufactured by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1210. The English Bushopp that was Deputie and Richard Tuite founded a stone castle in Athlone, wherein there was a Tower of stone built, which soon after fell and killed the said Richard Tuite, with eight Englishmen more. My author sayeth that this befell by the miracles of St. Quæran, of St. Peter, and St. Paule, upon whose Land the said Castle was built." After this it is stated that the English bishop went to England. The Annals of Kilronan also state that the bridge of Athlone was erected by the English bishop this year, and also its castle, on the site of O'Conor's castle, namely, on the site of one erected in 1129 by Turlough More O'Conor, then King of Connaught.

The fact is, that the Four Masters have disarranged this passage, as appears by the original Irish of it given in the margin of Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. It is as follows: Cairlén cloiċe do ḋénaṁ ag aṫ luain la gallaiḃ .i. lar an ngaillerrog, 7 la Riocard De Uide. Tor cloiċe do deanaṁ ir an ċairlén, 7 a ṫuitim co ro marb Riocard 7 ochtar gall maille fris .i. tria feartaiḃ ciaran, Poil 7 Peadair fa fearann ar a ndearnaḋ an cairlen sin. In the Annals of Kilronan, and in Grace's Annals, it is stated that Richard Tuite was killed by the fall of a stone at Athlone, in the year 1211. The Four Masters should have arranged the passage as follows, as is evident from the older annals: "Previous to his being called to England, this Lord Justice (John de Gray) went to Athlone to erect a castle there, that he might send his brothers [or relations] to Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford, and that he himself might make Dublin and Athlone his principal quarters. For this purpose he raised forces in Leinster and Meath (where Richard Tuite had been the most powerful Englishman since the flight of the De Lacys to France), and marched to Athlone, where he erected a bridge across the Shannon, and a castle on the site of the one which had been built by Turlough More O'Conor, in the year 1129. But it happened, through the effects of the anathema pronounced against this warlike bishop by the Coarb of St. Peter, and the miraculous interposition of St. Peter and St. Kieran, into whose sanctuaries he was extending the outworks of the castle, that he lost, on this occasion, Richard Tuite, the most distinguished of his barons, as also Tuite's chaplain, and seven other Englishmen, for one of the towers of the castle fell, and overwhelmed them in the ruins."

This Richard Tuite received large grants of land in Teffia in Westmeath, and was made baron of Moyashell. His pedigree is traced by Mac Firbis to Charlemagne, but upon what authority the Editor has not been able to discover. Thus, the pedigree of Andrew Boy Tuite, of the castle of Moneylea, near Mullingar, runs as follows: "Andrew Boy, son of Walter, son of An-

The Justice went to Athlone, with the intention of sending his brothers to Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford, that he himself might reside in Dublin and Athlone (alternately); but it happened, through the miracles of God, St. Peter, and St. Kieran, that some of the stones of the castle of Athlone fell upon his head, and killed on the spot Richard Tuite, with his priest and some of his people, along with him.

The sons of Roderic O'Conor and Teige, the son of Conor Moinmoy, accompanied by some of the people of Annaly, came across the Shannon, from the east side, into the Tuathas[d], and carried a prey with them into the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa[e]. Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, pursued them; and a battle

drew, son of Edmond, son of Andrew, son of Geoffry, commonly called *an Gilla Gorm*, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Richard, son of Rickard, surnamed *of the Castles*, son of Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Rickard More, son of John Tuite, son of the King of Denmark, son of Drobard, son of Richard, son of Luibincus, or Lamard, son of Arcobal, son of Rolandus, son of Oliver, son of Carolus Magnus, King of France.

In the Annals of Kilronan is the following curious account of the affairs of Connaught at this period: "A. D. 1210. Donough Cairbreach O'Brien with his forces, and Geoffry Mares with his forces, composed of the English of Munster, and Hugh, son of Roderic O'Conor, joined by the son of O'Flaherty, marched into Connaught as far as Tuam, and proceeding thence to Loch na n-Airneadh in Ciarraighe, they seized upon great preys, and remained a fortnight, or nearly twenty nights, in Ciarraighe, the Connacians opposing them. After this O'Conor and his people came on terms of peace with Donough Cairbreach and Geoffry Mares, and the conditions were these, that they should be permitted to pass to Athlone to the English bishop, and that O'Brien and Geoffry Mares should make peace between O'Conor and the English bishop. This was accordingly done, and Turlough, the son of Cathal Crovderg, and the sons of other distinguished men of Connaught, were given into the hands of the English bishop."

[d] *Into the Tuathas*, ıṙ na ꞇuaṫaiḃ.—There were three territories of this name on the west side of the Shannon. The sentence would be more correct thus, "oo ṫoċꞇ ꞇaṙ Sionainn anıaṙ ıṙ na ꞇuaṫaiḃ," i. e. came across the Shannon westwards into the Tuathas. For the situation and exact extent of the territory called the Tuathas, in the county of Roscommon, the reader is referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, p. 90, note [b], and the map prefixed to the same. The celebrated mountain anciently called Sliaḃ ḃáġna na ḃ-Tuaṫ, now Slieve Baune, extends through the Tuathas from north to south, nearly parallel with the Shannon. The word ꞇuaṫa is the plural of ꞇuaṫ, a territory or district, and the districts or Tuathas here referred to were three in number, namely, Tir Briuin na Sinna, Corca Eachlann, and Kinel-Dofa. See the next note.

[e] *Kinel-Dofa*, cenel ḋoḃṫa.—This was in latter ages called Doohy-Hanly, from its chief, O'Hanly, the senior of the Kinel-Dofa. It was the ancient name of a territory in the present county of Roscommon, extending along the Shannon from Caradh na-dtuath (now

cpoibdeipcc ina ndiaid, 7 do beapcpat deabaid dia poile 7 po meabaid ap macaibh Ruaidpi gup po cuipead dap Sionainn pair dopidiri iatt iap ffaccbail daoine 7 each.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1211.

Aoip Cpiopd, mile, dá ched, a haon ndécc.

Sitpiocc ua laigenáin comarba comgaill do ecc.

Caipleri cluana heoaip do dénam lá gallaib 7 lár an ngailleppoc, 7 cpichpluaiccead do denam leó i ttír eogain. Aod ó néill do breit orra, 7 po praoinead peme pop gallaib, 7 po cuip a nár im Maoilip mac Robapd.

Tomar mac uctraigh go macaib Ragnaill mic Somairlich do techt co doipe coluim cille poiptinn pé long reactmogat, 7 an baile do orgain 7 do milleab leo. Lodap arride co himir eogain, 7 po millpt in inri uile.

called Caranadoe Bridge) to Drumdaff, in the southern extremity of the parish of Kilgefin. It was divided from Carcachlann, or Corca Sheachlann, the country of Mac Brannan, by the ridge of the mountain called Slieve Baune, the western face of which belonged to Mac Brannan, and the eastern to O'Hanly; and tradition says that there were standing stones and crosses on the ridge of the mountain which marked the boundary between them. According to the most intelligent of the natives, the following are the townlands of this mountain, which were in Corcachlann, viz.: Aghadangan, Corrowhawnagh (in Bumlin parish); Cloonycarron, Carryward, Ballymore, Ballybeg (in Lissonuffy parish); Leckan, Aghalahard, Reagh, Killultagh, Aghaclogher (in Cloonfinlough parish). All the other townlands of the mountain lying east of these belonged to Kinel-Dofa. Treanacreeva at Scramoge Bridge was also on the boundary between both territories.

Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, comprised the following parishes, viz., the entire of the parishes of Kilglass and Termonbarry, Cloontuskert and Kilgefin; one townland of the parish of Bumlin, now called North Yard; the east half of the parish of Lissonuffy (as divided by the ridge of Slieve Baune, as aforesaid). The desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa (in which St. Berach, or Barry, founded his church of Cluain Coirpthe), is thus described by the Rev. John Keogh, of Strokestown, author of the Irish Herbal, who wrote in 1682:

"The woods, the chiefest in the county of Roscommon, are lodged about the saide mountaine (Slieve Bawn), situate most upon the northeast side of it, and beyond the north part thereof, Montaugh (móintéac), is an aggregate of many and great bogs several miles long, and in some parts thereof two miles in breadth, intercepted betwixt the said mountain and the River Shannon, interspersed here and there with some little islands of profitable land, interrupted one from another by interpositions of the said bogs."

O'Dugan speaks of O'Hanly's country as follows:

Duthaid do'n fedaidain airmgér,
Cenel dobtha nolúth aimred;
Dí cóimfearc um chíde
Ar oirecht ó n-ainligi.

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Sloicceadh la connachtaibh tria toghairm an ghaillearpuic 7 gillibeirt mic gorpdelbhaigh co hSrrruaidh, 7 do ronrat cairlen occ caol uircce.

Ruaidhri, mac ruaidhri, mic toirrdealbhaigh ui concobhair, do marbadh la luighnibh Connacht.

Corbmac mac Airt ui maoileachloinn do buain delbhna do na gallaibh, 7 Maoileachlainn mac airt do thabairt madhma ar na gallaib do bai ag coimhett dealbhna, 7 a cconrtabla Robeard dúncomair do marbadh.

Cughaela ua heidhin do ecc.

Raghnailt 7 Caillech dé dí ingin Ruaidhri ui Concobhair do écc.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1212.

Aoir Crioṙd, mile, da céd, a dodecc.

Druimchaoin cona tsmpall do lorccadh la cenél neogain gan cso dua néill.

Fsrgal ua catháin tighearna ciannachta 7 fsh na craoibhe do mharbadh la gallaib.

Gillibert mac gorpdelbhaigh do marbadh i ccairlen chaoiluirce, 7 an cairlen fsirrin do lorccadh la hua neiccnigh.

Cairlen cluana heoair do lorccadh la hAodh ua neill, 7 la tuairceart erenn.

Donnchadh ua hsidhin do dallad la hAodh mac catail croibhdeirg gan cso dua concobair.

Maidhm caille na ccrann do thabairt la corbmac mac Airt ui maoilsechlainn

Sawairle in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. Samhairle, anglicised Sorley, was a name very common among the Mac Donnells of Scotland. Thomas Mac Uchtry was Earl of Athol in Scotland, and the son of Alan de Gallaway.

[h] *Cael-uisge*, caol uisge, i. e. *narrow water*, is now called Caol na h-Eirne, and is that narrow part of Lough Erne near Castle Caldwell. No remains of the castle are now visible.

[i] *Duncomar.*—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1211. Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlin expelled the Englishmen out of Delvyn, and gave a great overthrow to a company of Englishmen that were left to defend that contrey, in which discomfiture Robertt Dongomer, their constable and chief head, was slain, together with Gillernew Mac Coghlan, the Prince of Delvyn's son."

[k] *Raghnailt.*—A woman's name, corresponding with the man's name Raghnall, or Randall.

[l] *Caillech De*, i. e. *the Nun of God.*—It would

An army was led by the Connacians, at the summons of the English bishop and Gilbert Mac Costello, to Assaroe; and they erected a castle at Cael-uisge[h].

Roderic, the son of Roderic, who was son of Turlough O'Conor, was slain by the inhabitants of Leyny, in Connaught.

Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, wrested Delvin from the English; and Melaghlin, the son of Art, defeated the English, who were maintaining possession of that territory, and killed their constable, Robert of Duncomar[i].

Cugaela O'Heyne died.

Raghnailt[k] and Caillech De[l], two daughters of Roderic O'Conor, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1212.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twelve.

Drumquin[m], with its churches, was burned by the Kinel-Owen, without the consent[n] of O'Neill.

Farrell O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Firnacreeva, was slain by the English.

Gilbert Mac Costello was slain in the castle of Cael-uisge; and the castle itself was burned by O'Hegny.

The castle of Clones[o] was burned by Hugh O'Neill and the [men of the] north of Ireland.

Donough O'Heyne was deprived of sight by the son of Cathal Crovderg, without the consent of the O'Conor.

The victory of Caill-na-gcrann[p] was gained by Cormac, the son of Art

appear to be the feminine form of Cele De, which is Latinized Deicola by Giraldus Cambrensis, and Anglicised Culdee.

[m] *Drumquin*, ᴅʀᴜɪᴍ ᴄᴀᴏɪɴ—This is the name of a townland and village in the barony of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, and about six miles to the west of the town of Omagh.—See Ordnance Map of Tyrone, sheet 33.

[n] *Without the consent*, ɢᴀɴ ᴄᴇᴀᴅ ᴅᴜᴀ ɴᴇɪʟʟ, "*O'Nello invito.*" ɢᴀɴ ᴄᴇᴀᴅ ᴅᴏ is an idiomatic expression, generally denoting "*in despite of*," or "*in defiance of.*" This passage is thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1212. Drumkyn with its churche burnt by Kindred Owen, without O'Neil's licence."

[o] *Clones.*—A well-known town in the county of Monaghan. A round tower and large stone cross, with antique ornaments, and now or lately used as the market cross, point out the antiquity of this town.

[p] *Caill-na-gcran*, ᴄᴀɪʟʟ ɴᴀ ᴄᴄʀᴀɴɴ, written ᴄᴏɪʟʟ ɴᴀ ᴄᴄʀᴀɴɴ, in the Annals of Kilronan, i. e. *the wood of the* [*great*] *trees.*—This place is now called

lainn ⁊ la hAodh mac Concobair maonmaighe ar gallaibh dú in ro ládh a nár im riarus Maran ⁊ im macaibh Sleimhne.

Donnchadh mac cana toiseach cenél Aongusa do ecc.

Domhnall ó daimhín do mharbadh la macaibh még laclainn i ndorus fecles a doire.

Crích lar in ngiolla fiaclach ua mbaoighill co nduing do cenél cconaill a maille frir for araill do cenel eogain baoi for comaince uí tairchirt, .i. an giolla riabach toiseach cloinne Snighile ⁊ cloinne fingin. Rucc imorro ó tairchirt forra, ⁊ fsiadh deabaidh frih ⁊ marbtar é bud dsirin ag cornamh a einigh.

Teach do gabáil la diarmait mac Ruaidri uí Concobair for Aodh mac Magnusa uí Concobair hi ccill colmain finn hi ccorann gur ro loiscit cuicc fir décc ar fichit ann.

Maidm do tabairt do domhnall mac domhnaill brisgaigh í maoilschlainn for corbmac Ua maoileachlainn dú in ro marbad giolla criord mac colgan co rocaide ele amaille frir.

Domhnall mac domhnaill uí maoileaclainn do mharbad ar crich la muintir Maoilir.

Sluaiccead la gallaibh Mumhan go Roscré go ndeachrat cairlén ann.

Kilmore, or Great Wood, and is situated in the parish of Killoughy, barony of Ballyboy, and King's County.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 24. The name Coill na g-crann has been long obsolete, but we have the clearest evidence to prove its situation and modern name. Thus, the writer of the old Irish story called the Battle of Moylena (*Cath Maighe Lena*), in describing the rout of the Munster forces coming to the battle field of Moylena, which is about two miles to the north of Tullamore, states that they marched by Coill na g-crann, which was then, he says, called *Coill Mhor* (or Great Wood). But, if we had no other evidence, the following passage in the Annals of Clonmacnoise would be sufficient to shew the situation and modern name of this place. In these annals the above passages are given more fully than by the Four Masters, and were thus translated, in the year 1627, by Connell Mageoghegan of Lismoyny, who knew this place well:

"A. D. 1211. The English Bushop came over into this land again, and was Deputie thereof, and went, with all the English forces, of Ireland to Cloneis, in the north, where he built a castle. The English Bushop sent certain of the army to Magmahon's Land to take the preys of the Land; they were overtaken and mett by Magmahon, [who] slew divers of them about Myler mac Robert, and Myler himself, and divers of the Englishmen of Lynster, took and caused them to leave the prey and horses, and gave them many fierce onsetts as well by night as by day from thence forward.

"The said Deputie came from thence to Lynster, and sent for the forces of Munster, who

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Arraide go cill achaid go rucc Muirchertach mac briain orra cona sloig go tard deabaid doib. Ro loiteadh Maoileachlainn mac catail carraig gur bó marb dia gonaib.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1213.

Aoir Criord, mile, dá chétt, a trí decc.

Gilla na naem ua Ruadan escop luigne, 7 Muiriccen ua muireccein escop cluana mic noir do écc.

Ainmire ua cobtaigh abb Reclesa doire colum cille uasail clérech togaide ar chrabad, ar chinnsa, ar dligc, ar eccna, 7 ar gach maith airchinna [do ecc].

Tomár mac uchtraigh 7 Ruaidri mac Ragnaill do orccain doire choluim cilli 7 do breith seód muintire doire, 7 tuaiscirt Ereann archinna a lár tsmpaill an Recclesa, 7 a mbrisit leo go cúil raithin.

of St. Colman Finn, or Colman the Fair, is marked in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the 4th of April.

[r] *Killeigh*, cill aeaid, anciently called cill aeaid droma rosa, and referred to in the *Feilire Aenguis*, at 25th of June, as in Ui Failghe.—It is a fair-town in the barony of Geshil, in the King's County, about four miles to the south of Tullamore. Here are still some remains of a great abbey, and also a holy well dedicated to the two St. Sinchells. This place is to be distinguished from Killoughy in the barony of Ballyboy, in the same neighbourhood. The Murtough, son of Brian, who opposed the English here, was son of Brian Breifneach O'Connor, who died in 1184.

It is to be suspected that this entry refers to the same event as that already given under the year 1211, namely, the victory of Coill na gcrann, for we find the different compilers of the annals of Ireland, whose works have been amalgamated (frequently without much skill) by the Four Masters, often repeat the same events, as having found them entered in different forms and under different years in the compilations of more ancient writers. The present entry is given somewhat differently in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1212. The Englishmen of Ireland made a voyadge" [an expedition] "to Roscre, where they built a castle.

"The Englishmen of Meath with their greatest forces took their journey to Killnegrann in Ffercall, where they were mett by Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn, and were quite overthrown by Cormack, with a slaughter of the chiefest and principallest Englishmen in Meath, as Ferrus Mersey, the two sons of Leyvnie Wanie, and William Howard, and many others of them; that they left all their cattle, both horses and cowes, gold and silver, and shirts of mail; and pursued them to the abbey of Kilbeggan, and the place called Bealagh-monie-ne-Sirrhyde. Melaghlyn mac Cahall Carragh O'Connor was killed by Geffray March of that journey."

According to the Annals of Kilronan the per-

a castle. From thence they proceeded to Killeigh[t], where they were overtaken by Murtough, the son of Brian [O'Conor], and his army, who gave them battle; in which Melaghlin, the son of Cathal Carragh [O'Conor] received wounds of which he died[u].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1213.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirteen.

Gilla-na-naev O'Rowan, Bishop of Leyny, and Muirigen O'Muirigen, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

Ainmire O'Coffey, Abbot of the Church of Derry-Columbkille, a noble ecclesiastic, distinguished for his piety, meekness, charity, wisdom, and every other good quality [died][w].

Thomas Mac Uchtry and Rory Mac Randal plundered Derry-Columbkille, and carried off, from the middle of the church of Derry, all the precious articles of the people of Derry, and of the north of Ireland, which they brought to Coleraine[x].

sons slain were Perris Messat and Walter Dunel.

[u] Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the death of William Petitt, and contain the two entries following, which the Four Masters have very much shortened:

"A. D. 1212. Mortagh O'Bryen, Donnell mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn, Cowlen O'Dempsie, and Donnell Clannagh Mac Gillepatrick, gave an overthrow to Cormack mac Art O'Melaughlyn, where were killed Gillechrist mac Murrough Macoghlan, and Donslevey mac Connor O'Melaghlyn, with many others.

"Donnell mac Donnell Bregagh O'Melaghlyn, next in succession of Meath and Irish of Ireland, made a journey to take a prey from Meyler, was overtaken by Meyler himself, and great forces of both English and Irishmen, who killed the said Donnell with many others with him, at the River of Rahan in Ffercall."

[w] *Died.*—This passage is thus translated by Colgan: "Anmirus O'Cobhthaich, Abbas Dorensis, vir sapientia, religione, mansuetudine, et eleemosynis selectissimus, obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the character of this Ainmire O'Coffey is thus given: "A noble ecclesiastic, distinguished for his piety, descent, meekness, majesty, mildness, charity, and every other goodness, *post optimam penitentiam ingressus est viam universe carnis in Dubrecles Coluim Cille.*"

[x] *Coleraine*, cúil raithin, now locally but corruptly called in Irish cúp-raċain, but more correctly anglicised *Coleraine*. This name is translated "*Secessus filicis*," in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 136, published by Colgan in his *Trias Thaum.*, where its situation is distinctly pointed out as "*in aquilonari Bannæi fluminis margine*," i. e. on the north (eastern) side of the River Bann. Colgan, who was well acquainted with the situation of places in the north of Ireland, shews that Cuilraithin is the place now called Coleraine: "civitas *Dalriedæ* seu Reuta,

Ua catain, 7 fir na craoibe do teacht go doire do gabail tighe ar macaibh meg lachlainn. Ro marbad cellóir mór Recclera doire forra occa nittargoire. Do roine dia 7 coluim cille miorbail innrin uair ro marbad an fer tionoil 7 toichsrail bai leo, .i. Matgamain mág aitne i neneach choluim chille i ndorus in duibrecléra.

Cairlen cuile Ratain do denam la tomar mac uctraig 7 la gallaib ulad, 7 ro rccaoilead relcce, 7 cumdaigte an baile uile do cum an cairlein rin cenmotá an tsmpall.

Aod ua neill do tabairt madma ar gallaib 7 ro la a ndsiccár, 7 ro loiscead beór lair an carrlongport irin ló cettna eittir daoinibh, 7 indilibh.

Donn ó brisirléin taoiseach fánatt do marbad da muintir fsin i meabail.

Fiond ua brolcáin maor í domnaill (.i. domnall mor) do dol i cconnactaib do cuingid cíora í domnaill. Arread do coid cettur co cairrpe droma cliab. Ro tabaill ride cona caoimtectoibh do tigh an filid Muirchaig lsra an doill ua [uí] dálaig, 7 ro gab for miocortad mór fuirr an bfilid ar ba haitreach rom a bucht trsóin (gion gur bo hé a ticcsina ro comaidleicc do). Ro lonnaigead an fsi dána fuir, 7 ron gab biail mbitgéir ina laim co ttaratt bsim nod go ffarccaib marb gan anmain. Tsitt fsirin iarrin ar iomgabail uí domnaill hi ccloinn Riocaird. Iar na fiur rin dUa domnaill do ronad léimtionol slóig lair ina deaghaid, 7 ní ro airir co painicc

Culraine vulgo dicta."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 183, col. 2, note 127.

[y] *O'Kane.*—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered thus:

"O'Kathan and the men of Kriv came to Dyry to take house vppon the Maglaghlans, and killed between them the great *Caller* of the Church of Dyry. God and Columkille shewed a great miracle, viz., the gatherer and bringer, Mahon Magaithne, [was] killed at Columkill his prayer justly in the church doore."

[z] *Prior*, cellorr in the original. It is thus explained in O'Brien's Dictionary. "Cealloir, the superior of a cell or monastery; ex., ni ceallóir na fub-cealloir tu; you are neither superior nor vicar."

[a] *Castle.*—This passage is thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals:

"A. D. 1213. The castle of Cailrathan, built by Thomas Mac Ughtry and Galls of Vlster, and" [they] "broke down all the stones, pavements, and fences, of all the town for that work, the church only excepted."

The Irish text is thus given in the Dublin copy of the same annals:

Caisrel cula ratain do denum le Tomar mac uctraig 7 le gallaib Ulad 7 ro scailed reilce 7 cladana 7 cumdaidi in baile uile cenmota in tempall amain cuice fein.

[b] *Carlongphort*, now Carlingford, a decayed

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doipe í Domnaill i cCloinn Riocaipd, conad uad po gab ainmniuccad, ap a beit adhaid longpoipt ann. Ro gab por creaclorccad an tíre gup bo piapac Mac uilliam dó pó dsoid, 7 co po diocuip Muipsdhac dia comaipge i ttuaidmuman. Do taed ua Domnaill ina diúid, 7 geibid por indpaid, 7 opccain na criche ípin copor atcuip donnchad cairpbrec ua briain Muipsohac uaba i nuct muintipe luimnig. Ro lsn ua Domnaill é co dopup luimnig, 7 bai i ffopbairri 7 hi bforlongpoipt ag móin uí Domnaill conad uad ainmnigh-tsp. Ro diocuipriot luct luimnig Muipsohac uaidib por forcongra ui Domnaill co nach ffuair a imdidsn act a tairbirt ó láim do láim go piact ath cliath duiblinne.

Soair ó Domnaill don chur rin iar risoh, 7 iar ccor cuarta connacht uile go hiomlan. Do ronad Sloiccead ele lair doridire gan iompuipeac gan forucead ir in mbliadain céttna bfor co hAthcliat gur ba hicc-sn do luct Atha cliat Muipsohac do cor uaidib go halbain, 7 bai annraide co ndsnna tsóna dpecta admolta do cuingioh riodha, 7 maithme nanacail ar Ua ndomnaill, 7 ba hé an tpear dán dibh riohe, A domhnaill deadlam fo rith, &c. Do radaoh rith dóromh ar a admoltaibh, 7 gabaid O Domnaill ina muintsiar é iarom, 7 do rad forba, 7 fsiann do feib ro ba data lair.

Creach la Corbmac ua maoileachlainn for cairlen chinn clair go ro

rickard comprised six baronies in the county of Galway, namely, Leitrim, Loughreagh, Dunkellin, Killartan, Clare, and Athenry.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, pp. 17, 18; and Map to the same, on which doipe ui Domnaill is shewn due east of the town of Galway, and on the boundary between the territories of Clann Fergaile and Hy-Many; see also Ordnance Survey of the county of Galway, sheet 95.

[e] *Mac William.*—This was Richard de Burgo, the son of William Fitz-Adelm, and the great Lord to whom King Henry III. granted the province of Connaught in the year 1225. On this occasion O'Daly addressed a poem to De Burgo, stating the cause of his flight, and imploring his protection. It begins, cread agaib aoidig a gcéin? i. e. "What brings a guest to you from afar?" In this poem (of which there is a good copy on paper in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy), the poet calls himself O'Daly of Meath (see note [n], under the year 1185, pp. 66, 67), and states that he was wont to frequent the courts of the English, and to drink wine from the hands of kings and knights, of bishops and abbots; that, not wishing to remain to be trampled under the feet of the Race of Conn, he fled to one who, with his mail-clad warriors, was able to protect him against the fury of the King of Derry and Assaroe, who had threatened him with his vengeance, though indeed the cause of his enmity was but trifling,

Clanrickard,—a place which was named from him, because he encamped there for a night;—and he proceeded to plunder and burn the country, until at last Mac William[e] submitted to him, having previously sent Murray to seek for refuge in Thomond. O'Donnell pursued him, and proceeded to plunder and ravage that country also, until Donough Cairbreach O'Brien sent Murray away to the people of Limerick. O'Donnell followed him to the gate of Limerick, and, pitching his camp at Monydonnell (which is named from him), laid siege to that town; upon which the people of Limerick, at O'Donnell's command, expelled Murray, who found no asylum anywhere, but was sent from hand to hand, until he arrived in Dublin.

O'Donnell returned home on this occasion, having first traversed and completed the visitation of all Connaught. He mustered another army without much delay in the same year, and, marching to Dublin, compelled the people of Dublin to banish Murray into Scotland; and here he remained until he composed three poems in praise of O'Donnell, imploring peace and forgiveness from him. The third of these poems is the one beginning, "Oh! Donnell, kind hand for [granting] peace," &c. He obtained peace for his panegyrics, and O'Donnell afterwards received him into his friendship, and gave him lands and possessions, as was pleasing to him.

Cormac O'Melaghlin plundered the castle of Kinclare[f], burned the bawn,

[e] for that the fugitive had only killed a plebeian of his people who had the audacity to affront him!

beag ar bhfuala fir an bhfear,
baclach do bheir dom cháinead,
mé do mharbad an mogad;
a dé! an ádhbar anfolad?

"Small is our difference with the man,
A shepherd was abusing me,
And I killed that clown;
O God! is this a cause for enmity?"

He calls upon the puissant knight Rickard, the son of William, to respect the order of the poets, who are never treated with harshness by chieftains, and to protect the weak against the strong. He next bestows some verses of panegyric upon him,—describes the splendour of his house and its inmates,—calls him the chief of the English, the lord of Leinster, the King of Connaught, the proprietor of the forts of Croghan, of Tara, of Mac Coisi's wall of stone, and of Mur mic an Duinn, then called Caislen Ui Chonaing,—and hints that he might yet invite the poets of the five provinces to his house. He then tells Rickard that whatever deeds of valour any one may have achieved, he cannot be truly renowned without protecting the venerable or the feeble; and that he now has an opportunity of making himself illustrious by protecting O'Daly of Meath, a poet, whose verses demand attention, and who throws himself on his generosity. He concludes by reminding him of his duties as King of the famous province of Connaught.

[f] *Of Kinclare*, chinn cláir.—This name is now

loiṙcc an baḋḃoun, ⁊ go ṗaoiṁiḋ ṙoṙ na gallaiḃ co ttuccaḋ eiċ ⁊ eitte iomḋa uatha.

Moṙṙluaiġeaḋ la gallaiḃ Eṙeann dionnṙaicchiḋ Coṙbmaic mic Aiṙt gur compaicṙiot acc dṙoichſt tine. Ṙeachaṙ iomaiṙſcc ſtoṙṙa, ⁊ ṙo ṁeaḃaiḋ ṙoṙ ṁac aiṙt, ⁊ do ṙoċaiṙ Ruaiḋṙi ua ciaṙḋa iṙ in deáḃaiḋ ṙin, ⁊ ṙo díoċuiṙeaḋ mac Aiṙt a dealḃna, ⁊ ṙo haiṙccſoh a ṁuintiṙ. Do ċóiḋṙiot na goill go haṫ luain, ⁊ do ṙonaḋ cairlen leó ann. Do ṙonṙat bſóṙ cairlen ċinneitiġ, cairlen bioṙṙae, ⁊ cairlen duṙmaiġe.

Cṙeach la coṙbmac mac Aiṙt i ndealbna co ṙo aiṙcc Maoilṙeachlainn bſcc ⁊ go ṙo ionnaṙb aṙ an tíṙ. Ro maṙḃ dná uilliam Muilinn, ⁊ ṙo ġaḃ ṙſin tigſṙnaṙ dealbhna.

obsolete, but the situation of the place is distinctly pointed out in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which it is stated that it was originally called Claire Athmoynie, and situated to the west of Lismoyny (which was the name of Mageoghegan's own house), and is still that of a townland in the parish of Ardnurcher, or Horseleap, in the barony of Moycashel, county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 37. The transactions of the O'Melaghlins in this year are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"A. D. 1213. Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn took a great prey from the town of Ardinurcher, and the next morrow after took the spoyles of the Castle of Ardinurcher, and markett of the same; he tooke many other small preys and booties.

"The said Cormack mac Art tooke a prey from the Castle of Kynnclare, together with the spoiles of the Bawne and Markett of the said town, and also killed many of the Englishmen, that they left him twenty-eight horses, with eight other harnished horses, and shirts of Mail, and burnt many men in the said town, [and] returned to his own house without loss. All the forces of the English of Ulster, Munster, Lynster, and Meath, together with all the Irish forces that owed service to the King of England throughout all the provinces and parts of Ireland, assembled, and mett together at the bridge of Tynnie to assault the said Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn, whom they did also meet at a place then called Clare Athmoynie, now called Killclare [*sic*], adjoining to Lissmoyne and weast, fought couragiously withall, where four principall men of the said Cormack's army were slain, as Rowrie O'Kiergy, and others. The English army came from thence to Delvyn Mac Coghlan, and so to Clonvicknose, where they built a Castle; also they finished and aided the Castles of Dorrowe, Byrre, and Kynnety of that voyage [expedition]."

"Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn went to Athboye" [Ballyboy] "and there devised a stratagem to make the Ward come out of the Castle, and killed ten of them immediately, and took all theirs and spoyles of the towne with him. Soone after he departed the contrey, and came after a long space into the contrey again, tooke all the spoyles of Melaughlyn Begg O'Melaghlyn, and killed some of his people, and among the rest, killed the knight called William Moylyn, and took the possession of the country again against them.

"Cormack mac Art tooke the spoyles of the

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AOIS CRIOSD, 1214.

Aoir Criosd, mile, dá céd, a ceathair decc.

An tesgcop ó ceallaig .i. easgcop ó Fgiaċrach do ecc.
Aedgar ua concobair escop ḟíl Muirċadaig do ecc.
Brighmide ingen ecchtigh bṡn aoda uí neill baintigearna oiligh décc iar ndoligḃṡthaid.
Creach do denamh la hAod mac Maoilseachlainn ui laċlainn for comorba Coluim Cille, 7 Aod buḋsirin do marbad la gallaib ria cend bliadhna tria ṙiortaibh dé 7 Coluim cille.
Cathal mac diarmatta mic taidg ticcsna Muige luirc, tuir ordain Connacht do écc.
Brian mac Ruaidri í flaithbertaig mac ticcsna iartair Connacht do ecc.
Creach chiche cairrge do denam la hualgarcc ua ruairc ar ṙilir mac goiredelbaig co rucc bú iomda lair.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1215.

Aoir Criosd, mile, dá céd, a cuicc decc.

Dionisius ua longargáin airdescop cairil decc hi Roim.
Concobar ua henne escop Cille dálua do écc ar fligiuh occ tionnsnad do iarsan cesdamad comairle genedailte bai in ecclais latheranensis.

[m] *Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach*, easgog ua fiachrach.—He was Bishop of the Hy-Fiachrach of Aidhne, whose country was co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh. He could not have been bishop of the northern Hy-Fiachrach, or Killala, as Cormac O'Tarpaidh was bishop of that see from 1207 to 1226.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 649, 650.

[n] *Of* [*O*] *Hegny*, egnig.—The Four Masters have omitted the uí by mere oversight. In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, brighide ingen hui Eignig, &c., and in those of Kilronan: "Brighide ingen hí Eicnic .i. bṡn Oeda hí néill, .i. ri Oiligh, *in bona penitentia quieuit.*"

[o] *Elagh*, oileach.—This was one of the four royal palaces of Ireland, and its ruins are situated on a hill about six miles north of Derry. Colgan thus speaks of it in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 181, col. 1, note 169: "A priscis scriptoribus *Ailech Neid*, hodie vulgo Ailech appellatur. Fuit perantiqua Regum Hiberniæ sedes, et post tempora fidei per easdem derelicta, Temoria denuo repetita et restaurata. Jacet in Peninsula Borealis Ultoniæ *Inis Eoghuin* dicta

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1214.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fourteen.

O'Kelly, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach[m], died.
Ardgar O'Conor, Bishop of Sil-Murray [Elphin], died.
Benmee, daughter of [O'] Hegny[n], and wife of Hugh O'Neill, Queen of Aileach[c], died, after having spent a virtuous life.

A depredation was committed by Hugh, the son of Melaghlin O'Loughlin, on the coarb of Columbkille; but Hugh himself was killed before the expiration of a year afterwards, through the miracles of God and Columbkille.

Cathal Mac Dermot, the son of Teige, Lord of Moylurg, and tower of the glory[p] of Connaught, died.

Brian, the son of Rory O'Flaherty, the son of the Lord of West Connaught, died.

The territory of Carbury [Co. Sligo], the possession of Philip Mac Costello, was preyed by Ualgarg O'Rourke, who carried off a number of cows[q].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1215.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifteen.

Dionysius O'Lonargan, Archbishop of Cashel, died at Rome.
Conar (Cornelius) O'Heney, Bishop of Killaloe, died on his return from the fourth General Council of Lateran.

tertio lapide a civitate Dorensi."

[p] *Glory*, oṗoan.—The word oṗoan, which occurs so frequently in these Annals, is explained ɡlóiṙ, no aiṙechaṙ, glory, nobility, in the Gloss to Fiach's Hymn, in the *Liber Hymnorum;* uaṙaṫ ɡṙaḋ, i. e. noble grade or dignity, in a MS. in Trin. Col. Dublin, H. 3, 18, p. 550; it is glossed aṙo ainm, i. e. high name or fame, in the *Amhra Shenain*, preserved in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 121, *a*; ɡṙáḋ no uaiṙle, dignity or nobility, by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words; and aṙo uaiṙle, no aiṙeaċaṙ, high nobleness, or dignity, in a paper MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1, 15, p. 946. Colgan translates ṫuiṙ oṗoain 7 oiṙeachaiṙ iaṙṫaiṙ domain, supremum caput *ordinum* & procerum occidentis."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

[q] Under this year (1214) the Annals of Kilronan record the erection, by the English, of the castles of Clonmacnoise and Durrow; and they add that, shortly after the completion of the castle of Clonmacnoise, Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, who had been expelled from Delvin, returned into that territory, and plundered

Annuḋ ua muirċoḋaiġ eprcop Conmaicne, ⁊ Maolpóil ua muirċoḋaiġ prioir ḋúine ġlinn do ecc.

Trad ua maoilḟáḃaill toiseċ ċenél ḟerġusa cona ḃraiṫriḃ, ⁊ co ndruing móir ele immaille friú do marḃaḋ la Muireaḋaċ mac mormair linna.

Donnchaḋ ua duibḋiorma toiseaċ na mḃrénḋa do écc, i ndoiḃeccles doire.

Aongus ua caiselláin toiseaċ cloinne diarmata do marḃaḋ la a ḃraiṫriḃ féin.

Murchaḋ mac caṫmaoil toiseċ ceneoil ḟinaḋhaiġ do écc.

Mag cana toiseċ ċenél aingusa do marḃaḋ la a ḃraiṫriḃh.

Ruaiḋri uá floinn tiocfuna dhlais do ecc.

Gilla cuiṫrigh mac carrgamna taoiseċ muintire maoiltrionna decc.

Giolla caoimġin ua ceallaiġ brig do ġaḃáil la gallaiḃ i mainistir fṫaṫain acc athluain, ⁊ a crochaḋ leo in athtruim.

Taḋg mac eitigein taoiseaċ cloinne diarmata do ecc.

the castle of Clonmacnoise of its cattle, and defeated the English who were defending it.

Under this year, also, the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan mention the appearance of a certain character, called *Aedh Breige*, or the false, or pretended, Hugh, who was styled the Cobhartach, the Aider, Liberator, or Deliverer. He was evidently some person who wished to make it appear that he came to fulfil some Irish prophecy, but failed to make the intended impression.

[r] *Bishop of Conmaicne.*—That is, bishop of the see of Ardagh, which comprises the country of the eastern Conmaicne; that is, Annaly, the territory of O'Farrell, in the county of Longford; and Muintir Eolais, that of Mac Rannall, in the county of Leitrim. These two families descend from Cormac, the illegitimate son of Fergus, the dethroned King of Ulster, by Meave, Queen of Connaught, in the first century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, where, by a mere oversight in the construction of a Latin sentence, the situation of these territories is reversed. The diocese of Ardagh, however, was extended beyond the country of these tribes at the synod of Rath Breasail, about the year 1118, when it was defined thus: "the diocese of Ardagh, from Ardcana to Slieve-an-ierin, and from Ceis Coran to Urchoilten."

[s] *O'Mulfavill*, Ua maolfabaill.—This name, which is Anglicised Moylfavill in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, is still common in Inishowen, but Anglicised Mulfaal, and sometimes Mac Paul. The same name is Anglicised Lavelle in Connaught, though pronounced in Irish O'Mullaville. The territory of the Kinel-Fergus, of whom O'Mulfaal was chief, was called Carraic Bhrachaidhe, and comprised the north-west part of Inishowen.

[t] *The Great Steward of Lennox*, mormaor leamna.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81. Leamain, now the Leven, is a river flowing out of Loch Lomond, and uniting with the Clyde at the town of Dumbarton. It gave name to a district coextensive with the present Dumbartonshire in Scotland. O'Flaherty thinks that the great

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AOIS CRIOSD, 1216.

Aoir Criord, mile, da cett, a ré decc.

Matgamain ua laitbsratg tigearna cloinne domnaill do écc.
Giolla arnáin ua martain ollam Erenn i mbreitsmnur do écc.
Tomaltac mac aoda mic airneactaig uí rodubd do marbad la domhnall mac aeda mic diarmatta.

Eachdonn mac gilliudhir comarba patraicc, 7 priomhaid na hEreann do écc hi Roimh iar ndesigbsrchaid.

Maoilreaclainn mac diarmata do marbad drearaib ceall, 7 do muintir Mhaoilir.

Murchad mac Ruaidri uí Concobair do écc.

parish, erected by Mac Cuddihy.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheet 129.

The castles of Dun na mbarc [Dunnamarc] and Ard Tuilighthe, by Carew.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Cork, sheet 118.

The castles of Dun Ciarain [Dunkerron] and Ceapa na Coise [Cappanacusha], near the Kenmare River, in Kerry, by Carew.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheet 92.

The castle of Dunloe, in Kerry, by Maurice, son of Thomas Fitzgerald.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheet 65.

The castle of Killforgla [Killorglin], and the castle of the Mang [Castlemaine], in Kerry, by the same Maurice.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheets 47, 56.

The castles of Moylahiff, of Cala na feirse [Callanafersy], of Cluain Maolain [Cloonmealane], and of Curreens [now Currans], by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheets 46, 47, 48, 56.

The castle of Arlioch, by Roche.

The castles of Dunnagall and Dun na sead [Baltimore], by Sleviny. The ruins of the former are marked on the Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheet 150, on Ringarogy Island, in the parish of Creagh, in the east division of the barony of West Carbery; and the ruins of the castle of Baltimore, which was anciently called dún na séad, are shewn on the same sheet, at Baltimore village.

The castle of Traigh-bhaile, near the harbour of Cuan Dor [Glandore], was erected by Barrett. This castle was afterwards called Cloghatradbally, and belonged to Donell na Carton O'Donovan, Chief of Clann-Loughlin, who died on the 10th of May, 1580, and to his son and grandson. It was situated in the townland of Aghatubridmore, in the parish of Kilfaughnabeg, and is now generally called Glandore Castle. See Ordnance Map of Cork, sheet 142.

The castles of Timoleague and Dundeady were erected by Nicholas Boy de Barry.—For their situation see Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheets 123, 144.

[z] *Clann-Donnell*, clann domnaill. — These were a distinguished sept of the Kinel-Moen, originally seated in the present barony of Raphoe, but afterwards driven across the Foyle by the O'Donnells.—See the year 1178, where it is stated that Rory O'Laverty was elected chief of all Kinel-Moen, in place of Donnell

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1216.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixteen.

Mahon O'Laverty, Chief of the Clann-Donnell[z], died.

Giolla Arnain O'Martan, Chief Ollave (professor) of law in Ireland, died.

Tomaltagh, the son of Hugh, who was the son of Oireaghtagh O'Rodiv, was slain by Donnell, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot.

Eachdonn Mac Gilluire[a], Coarb of St. Patrick and Primate of Ireland, died at Rome, after a well-spent life.

Melaghlin, the son of Dermot[b], was slain by the men of Fircall[c] and the people of Meyler.

Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, died.

O'Gormly, who was deposed. This is sufficient evidence to shew that O'Laverty was of the race of the Kinel-Moen.

[a] *Eghdonn Mac Gilla-Uidhir.*—He is called Eugene Mac Gillivider in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 62. His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, as follows: "A. D. 1216. Echdonn mac Gille uidir, comarba patraic, 7 primáit Erenn port generale conailium Lateranenre Rome felicitер obdormiuit." Thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1216. Eghdon Mac Gilluir, Coarb of Patrick and Primate of Ireland, *post generale Consilium Lateranense Romæ feliciter obdormiuit.*"—See note under the year 1206.

[b] *Melaghlinn, the son of Dermot.*—His surname was O'Dempsey, according to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

[c] *Fircall.*—The territory of Feara-Ceall, as already observed, comprised the baronies of Ballycowan, Ballyboy, and Fircal, *alias* Eglish, in the King's County. It was the most southern territory of ancient Meath, and the hereditary principality of the O'Molloys, descended from Fiacha, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. It was bounded on the north by Muintir-Thadhgain, or Fox's country, and Kinel-Fiacha, or Mageoghegan's country, both which it joined near Kilbeggan; on the west by Delvin Eathra, or Mac Coghlan's country; on the east by Offaly, O'Conor Faly's country; on the south-east by Hy-Regan, or Duthaidh Riagain, O'Dunne's country; and on the south by Ely O'Carroll, from which it was separated by the Abhainn Chara, which falls into the Little Brosna, near the town of Birr.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, preserved in the *Leabhar Breac* of the Mac Egans, fol. 9, in which Kinnity (church) is placed on the frontiers of Ely and Feara Ceall: "Finán cam Cinn eitg i ccoicrich heli 7 fer cell." "Finan Cam of Kinnity, on the frontiers of Ely and Feara Ceall." The following places are mentioned by the old Irish writers as in this territory, viz.: Rathain (now Rahen); Durrow; Magh-leana, now the parish of Moylena, *alias* Kilbride, containing the town of Tullamore; Lann Elo (now Lynally); Coill-na-gcrann (now called Kilmore and Greatwood, and situated in the parish of Killoughy); Pallis; Ath-buidhe (now Ballyboy); Eglish; Baile-an-duna; Drumcullen. O'Dugan honours the Feara ceall with the following quatrain:

Cairlén cille dalua do dénamh la Seafraig marer, 7 an gaillearroc fór do dénamh tighe innte ar eiccin.

An tríar Henry do riogh[a]dh or Saxain 19. October.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1217.

Aoir Criord, mile, da céd, a recht déce.

Giolla tigearnaigh mac giolla Ronain epscop Airgiall, 7 cinn canánaic Eireann do écc iar brisnainn, 7 iar naithricche.

Diarmait mac concobair mic diarmata tigearna muigi luirce do écc.

Mor ingin ui briain, .i. domnaill bin catail croibdoirce do écc.

Domnall ua gadra do ecc.

Niall mac mic lochlainn ui Concobair do écc.

Donnchad ua maoilbrenainn taoiseach cloinne concobair do écc.

Tadg ua fingail do marbad la Murchad carrach ua ffingail.

GiollaPatraicc mac acadain taoiseach cloinne fhmaige do écc.

Ri bfear ceall na g-cloideam fean
O'Maoilmuaid,—faor an floinnead,—
Ro faomad gach lann leisean;
Rann na aonar aigefean.

"King of Feara Ceall of ancient swords
Is O'Molloy,—noble the surname,—
Every sword was vanquished by him;
He has a division to himself alone."

[d] *The castle of Killaloe.*—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, as follows: "A. D. 1216. Geffrey Marche" [De Marisco] "founded a Castle at Killaloe, and forced the inhabitants to receive an English Bushop." The name of this bishop was Robert Travers. He was afterwards deprived (in 1221), and the see continued to be filled almost exclusively by Irishmen till the Reformation, there having been but one Englishman, namely, Robert de Mulfield, who succeeded in 1409.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Works, vol. i. pp. 521–593.

[e] Under the year 1216 the Annals of Kilronan contain the following entries, which the Four Masters have omitted:

"A. D. 1216. A synod of the clergy of the world at Rome at Lateran, with the Pope Innocentius, and soon after this synod (council), Pope Innocentius *quieuit in Christo.*

"John, King of England, was deposed by the English this year, and died of a fit. (In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is stated that he died in the Abbey of Swynshead, being "poyson'd by drinking of a cup of ale wherein there was a toad pricked with a broach.") "The son of the King of France assumed the government of England, and obtained her hostages."

"Gilla Croichefraich Mac Carroon and the priest O'Celli died, both having been crossed and ordered to go to the River [Jordan].

"The abbot O'Lotan, a learned and pious

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Domnall mac Murchaḋ még coċláin tigearna uṁóir dealḃna do maṁḃaḋ do macaiḃ Maoileaċlainn méag coċlin i meaḃail i liaṫdruim.

Caṫal fionn ó laċtna taoiseaċ an dá ḃac do maṁḃaḋ la hua fflainn maighe heleocc i ffiull ina tigh fein.

Corbmac mac Tomaltaig doirdneḋh.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1218.

Aoir Criord, mile, da chétt, a hocht décc.

Clemenr eprcop luighne do écc.

Giolla na naoṁ ua gormgaile Saccart ráṫa lúraig do écc ina oilithre.

cluded in the present barony of Rossclogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

[h] *Liathdruim.*—There is no place in the territory of Delvin Mac Coghlan, now called Liathdruim, unless we may suppose Leitra, in the parish of Clonmacnoise, to be a corruption of it. See Ordnance Map of the King's County, sheet 13. There is a place called Liathdruim, Anglice Leitrim, in the parish of Monasteroris, in the same county.—See Ordnance Map, sheet 11.

[i] *Moy-h Eleog*, maġ heleoġ.—A level district in the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.—See note under the year 1180. The territory of the Two Backs lies principally between Lough Conn and the River Moy.

[k] This entry should be made a part of the second paragraph under this year, relating to Dermot mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, for so it is given in the more ancient and more correct Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan. It stands thus in the Annals of Ulster:

A. D. 1218. Diarmaid mac Conchubair mic Diarmada rig Muige luirg morcuur erc. Cormac do gabail rigi da éir.

In the Annals of Kilronan, which is the Chronicle of the district, this Cormac is called the son of Tomaltagh of the Rock, the son of Conor.

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following entries, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters;

"A. D. 1217. Oisin, Abbot of Abbeyderg [in the county of Longford], died.

"The fishermen of all Ireland, from Waterford and Wexford in the south, to Derry-Columbkille in the north, went to the Isle of Mann to fish, where they committed aggressions, but were all killed in Mann in retaliation for their violence.

"The Abbots of all Ireland went to England, to the general chapter held there this year; but their attendants were dispersed, and the most of them were slain in England; and the Abbot of Drogheda was deprived of his abbacy at this chapter."

"Every fruit tree produced abundance of fruit this year."

"The English of Ulidia mustered a plundering army, with which they proceeded to Armagh, and totally plundered it. O'Fotuelan was the person who guided them, for he had promised the people of Armagh that the English would not plunder them so long as he should be with them (the English). In a week after, O'Neill

Donnell, the son of Murrough Mac Coghlan, Lord of the greater part of Delvin, was treacherously slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Coghlan, at Liathdruim[h].

Cathal Finn O'Laghtna, Chief of the Two Bacs, was treacherously slain in his own house by O'Flynn of Moy-h-Eleog[i].

Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], was inaugurated[k].[1]

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1218.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighteen.

Clemens, Bishop of Leyny [Achonry], died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Gormally, priest of Rathloury[l], died on his pilgrimage.

Roe and Mac Mahon came and took a great prey from the English, namely, one thousand two hundred cows. The English and O'Fotuelan pursued them, but the Kinel-Owen turned upon them, and killed fourteen men who were clad in coats of mail, besides the Constable of Dundalk; and O'Fotuelan was killed in revenge of St. Patrick."

[l] *Rathloury*, Rath Lurraigh, i. e. St. Lurach's fort.—This church, about the situation of which our topographical writers have committed so many strange blunders, is still well known; it is the head of a deanery in the county of Londonderry, and is situated in the town of Maghera, anciently called Machaire Ratha Luraigh, where the church, grave, and holy well of St. Lurach are still to be seen, and where his festival was celebrated on the 17th of February.—See Calendar of the O'Clerys at this day. The situation of this church, which some have supposed to be the same as Ardstraw, was well known to Ussher.—See his *Primordia*, pp. 856, 857, where he says that the bishopric of Ardstraw, together with that of Rathlurig, then a deanery called *Rathloury*, was annexed to the see of Derry. Its situation was also well known to Ware and even to Harris.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 286, under *Flathberty O'Brolcain*, where it is stated that "the episcopal see was translated from *Ardsrath* to *Maghere*, which was dedicated to St. *Luroch*, whose festival is celebrated on the 17th of February." In a Latin epitaph on a tombstone in the cemetery of the Roman Catholic chapel of Maghera, the late Dr. Makeever, P. P. of Maghera, is called *Parochus Rathlurensis*. The patron saint is now locally called St. Loury. The cathedral church of the Kinel-Owen was originally at Ardstraw, in the north-west of Tyrone, whence it was afterwards translated to Rath Luraigh, in the present town of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry. In course of time the ancient bishopric of Ardstraw became a part of the see of Clogher; but on the elevation of Derry into a bishop's see in the year 1158, the bishopric of Rath Luraigh was made a part of its diocese; and finally, by the power of German O'Cervallan, and his tribe of the Kinel Owen, the bishopric of Ardstraw was separated from the diocese of Clogher, and annexed to that of Derry, about the year 1266.—See note under the year 1179.

Maoliosa ua Daigre airchinneach Doire Coluim Cille do écc an tochtmad la do Decembir iar mbliadain a hairchindeach, 7 iar ndenamh gacha maithsi for caomnaccair do gniomh hi Cill 7 i Tuaith.

Timpall mainistrie na buille do choirreaccad.

Muirchertach ua Flainn tigcherna ua Tuirtre do marbad la Gallaib, 7 Congalach ua Cuinn taoiseach Maige Lugad, 7 fil catharaigh uile, cuir gairrgedh, einigh, 7 oirdearcair tuairgirt Erenn do marbad la Gallaib beor ir in lo cédna.

Ruaidri, 7 Maoilseachlainn da mac még cochlain do écc i mainistir Cille bicain.

Lochlainn ua Concobair do écc 7 mainistir cnuic muaidhe.

[m] *Maelisa O'Deery.*—This passage is thus translated by Colgan: "Moelisa Hua Doighre Archidnechus Dorensis in hospitalitatiis, aliisque bonis operibus prædicabilis, postquam munus Archidnechi quadraginta annis exercuerat; obiit Doria 8 Decembris." The airchinneach was not the archdeacon, as many respectable antiquaries have supposed.

[n] *Moy-Lughad*, magh Lugad.—This is called Magh Lughach in the Annals of Kilronan. There were several districts in Ireland of this name, but the one here mentioned is a level district in Hy-Tuirtre, in the present county of Antrim, which is mentioned in these Annals at A. M. 2859, and in Keating's History of Ireland (Haliday's edition, p. 178), as cleared of wood in the time of Neimhidh, the leader of the second colony into Ireland. This passage is rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster as follows: "A. D. 1218. Murtagh O'Flyn, King of Turtry, was killed by the Galls, Congalach O'Cuin, the Candle of feats and courage of the North of Ireland, Prince [mig toirech] of Moye Luga and Kindred Cathasay, all" [both] "killed the same day."

[o] *Kilbeggan*, cill beccain.—Now a town in the south of the county of Westmeath. There is not a vestige of the monastery now remaining, but its site is pointed out about one hundred perches to the south of the town. Its burial ground still remains, but the site of the monastery is now a green field.

[p] *Loughlin O'Conor.*—He was the tenth son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *b*, col. 4.

[q] *Knockmoy*, Cnoc muaidhe, i. e. *Collis Muadiæ.*—Now the Abbey of Knockmoy, in the barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway, and about six miles to the south-east of Tuam. This is the first mention made of this monastery by the Four Masters. According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, the Abbey of Knockmoy, which was otherwise called *de Colle Victoriæ*, was founded by Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, in the year 1189; but the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and Ware's Antiquities at Galway, and also his annals, place its foundation in the year 1190. It is the general opinion of Irish historians that Cathal Crovderg founded this abbey for Cistercian monks, in commemoration of a victory, which he had gained at the hill of Knockmoy, and hence called it *de Colle Victoriæ.* In a compilation of the sixteenth century, now at the Convent of Esker, near Athenry, it is stated that the Abbey of cnoc buaidh, i. e. monasterium *de Colle Victoriæ*, was

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Creach do dénamh la Gallaib mide, 7 la muircertach carrach ua ffergail ar uib briúin na Sionna, 7 diarmait mac toirrdealbaig mic maoileachlainn, 7 dream do connachtaibh do breit forra go raimid forr na Gallaib go torchratar tuilleadh ar céd eittir marbad, 7 bádad díob. Do rochair mac uí Concobair i ffriothgain na rgainnre go noruing dia muintir a maille frir.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1219.

Aoir Criord, mile, dá céd, a naoi déce.

Aod ua maoileóin eprcop cluana mic noir do batad.

Fonachtán ua bronáin comorba coluim cille do ecc, 7 flann ua brolcháin do oirdnead ina ionad ir in comorbur.

Maelrechlainn mac Concobair maonmaige do marbad la Magnus mac toirrdealbaig í Concobair iar ngabáil cige fair i cCluain tuaircirt.

Sluaiccheadh la hUa nDomnaill .i. domnall mor i ngairbéirian connacht da

upon the field of action called *de Colle Victoriæ;* and by this weak and inconsiderate mark of triumph, raised a trophy to the romantic valour of his enemies."

Mr. Moore says, in opposition to all writers, that this battle was fought on the site of the abbey, between two rivals of the house of O'Conor, but he quotes no authority, and we must therefore conclude that he drew his account of the event by inference from other collateral facts. The truth would seem to be that there is no evidence to prove that such a battle was ever fought, and it is, therefore, but fair to assume that the name *de Colle Victoriæ* is but a fanciful Latinized translation of cnoc Mucaide, or Knockmoy.

[r] *Hy-Briuin of the Shannon*, otherwise called *Tir Briuin na Sionna*, now *Tir ui Bhriuin*.—A beautiful district in the county of Roscommon, lying between Elphin and Jamestown, of which O'Manachain, now Monahan, was chief up to the year 1249, but after that period it became the lordship of O'Beirne. To this circumstance O'Dugan refers in the following lines:

Muintir Beirn, croda an catfal,
Ar macaib O'Mannachán;
Tre gleó, tre brig, tre bagar,
Ar leó tír a d-tangadar.

"The O'Beirnes, a brave battalion,
Are over the race of O'Monahan;
By fighting, by vigour, by threatning,
The district into which they came is their's."

[s] Under this year the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record the death of Gilla-Ernan O'Martan, chief Brehon of Ireland, who had retired into a monastery; and the latter annals record the death of the poet O'Maelrioc, the most distinguished of the poets of Ireland, next after the O'Dalys; also the death of O'Nioc, Abbot of Kilbeggan; and they also record the burning of that part of the town of Athlone belonging to Meath.

[t] *In his place.*—This passage is thus rendered,

A depredation was committed by the English of Meath, and by Murtough Carragh O'Farrell on the Hy-Briuin of the Shannon[r]. Dermot, the son of Turlough, who was the son of Melaghlin, and some of the Connacians, overtook them, and defeated the English, of whom upwards of one hundred persons were either slain or drowned. The son of O'Conor and some of his people fell fighting, in the heat of the conflict[s].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1219.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred nineteen.

Hugh O'Malone, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, was drowned.

Fonaghtan O'Bronan, Coarb of St. Columbkille, died; and Flann O'Brollaghan was appointed in his place[t].

Melaghlin, the son of Conor Moinmoy, was slain by Manus[u], the son of Turlough O'Conor, who had taken his house (by force) at Cloontuskert[w].

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) into the Rough Third of

word for word, in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1219. Fonaghtan O'Bronan, Coarb of Colum-kill, died. Flan O'Brolcan was put in his place in the coarbship;" and thus by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 506: "Fanactanus O'Broin, Abbas Dorensis, obiit; et in ejus locum Flannius O'Brolchain suffactus est."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated, that on the death of O'Bronan, a dispute arose between the people of Derry and the Kinel-Owen, about the election of a successor; that the people of Derry elected Mac Cawell, and that Hugh O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen elected Flann O'Brollaghan, and established him in the coarbship; that soon after a dispute arose between the people of Derry and O'Brollaghan, when the latter was expelled; that after this the people of Derry and the Kinel-Owen elected Murtough O'Milligan, the Lector of Derry, who enjoyed his professorship and the abbacy for a year, *vel paulo plus*, when a dispute arose between him and Godfrey O'Deery, the Erenagh, about the professorship, when the matter was referred to the Coarb of St. Patrick, who settled their differences, and decided, by consent of all the parties, that John Mac Infhir leighinn should be appointed to the professorship.

[u] *Manus*, maġnuſ.—He was the tenth son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *b*, col. 4.

[w] *Cloontuskert*, cluain tuaiſcirt.—There are two places of this name in Connaught, but the one here referred to is unquestionably that situated near the River Suck, about five miles south of Ballinasloe, in the county of Galway, where are the ruins of an extensive monastery erected by O'Kelly. Conor Moinmoy O'Conor, the father of Melaghlin O'Conor, who had his house here, made great efforts to wrest the territory of Moinmoy from the O'Kellys of Hy-Many, and erected a castle at Ballinasloe, in the very heart of their country.

bruair braighde, 7 úmla uí ruairc, 7 ui Raighilligh, 7 cata aoda finn uile 7 gabail dó iar sin tre fshaib manach go ro milleadh lair gach conair trer a ttuathcaib etir cill, 7 tuait doneoch bai i ffrisrabhra fuirr.

Ualtra de lacy, 7 mac uilliam buirc do teacht a Saxoibh.

Dubdara mac Muirsdaigh ui maille do marbadh i ngsimeal la catal croibhdhearg ina longphort fsin tre na mighníomaibh.

Enda mac danair uí maoilchiaráin do écc.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1220.

Aoir Criord, mile, da céd, a fiche.

Iacobus do tocht i nEirinn ina légaidech on bPapa do fhidiuccad, 7 dorudhucchadh dal ecclartacda na hEireann, 7 a dol for cculaibh dorighiri.

Diarmait mac Ruaidri (.i. mac toirrdhealbhaigh moir) Concobair do marbadh la tomár mac uchtraigh ag techt a hinnsibh gall, ar tthionól coblaigh do diarmait ag techt do gabáil rige connacht. Maolruanaidh ua dubda do batadh ar an ccoblach ceadna.

Maolseachlainn, mac maoilsechlainn bicc do bathadh ar loch rib.

Diarmait mac briain daill do marbadh do mac mathgamna ui briain tre meabail.

Sluaighead la ualtra de lacy, 7 la gallaibh midhe go hath liacc go nosrn-

[x] *Rough Third of Connaught*, gairbhthrian Connacht.—Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, states that the rough third of Connaught comprised the counties of Leitrim, Longford, and Cavan. "A. D. 765. The Rules of St. Quæran and St. Aidan were preached in the three thirds of Counaught, whereof the two Brenyes and Annally, counties of Leytrym, Longford, and Cavan were one third part called the Rough Third Part of Connaught."

[y] *Race of Aedh Finn*, cáirt aedha finn, i. e. the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives, descended from Aedh Finn, son of Feargna, the son of Fergus, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan Sriabh, son of Duach Galach, who was son of Brian, the brother of the Monarch Niall, of the Nine Hostages, and ancestor of the most distinguished families of Connaught.

[z] *O'Malley*, ua mailie.—The O'Malleys were chiefs of Umhall, a territory comprising the baronies of Murrisk and Burrishoole, in the west of the county of Mayo. It was divided into two parts, called Upper and Lower Umhall, the former comprising the barony of Murrisk, and the latter that of Burrishoole. These divisions are called the Owles by English writers.—See map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844.

[a] Under this year the Annals of Kilronan

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ꝑat uꝑṅóꝛ caiꝛléin ann. Sluaiġeaḋ ele la caṫal cꝛoiḃḋoꝛcc ꝺaꝛ Sionainn ꝛoiꝛ iꝛ in ccalaḋ, ġuꝛ ġaḃ eccla na ġoill ġo nḋeaꝛnꝛaṫ ꝛiṫ le hua cconcobhaiꝛ, ⁊ co ꝛo ꝛccaoilꝛioṫ connaċṫaiġh an caiꝛlén.

An caiꝛneach ꝛiaḃach ṁaġ ꝼlannchaḋa, ⁊ ꝼlaiġal maġ ꝛaṁꝛaḋain ḋo maꝛḃaḋ la hAoḋh ua ꝛuaiꝛc .i. mac ḋoṁnaill mic ꝼeaꝛġail, ⁊ la cloinn ꝼlaiṁaiġhe.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1221.

Aoiꝛ Cꝛioꝛḋ, míle, ḋa ċéḋ, ꝼiċe a h-áoin.

Sanct ḋominic [ḋo ecc].

Coꝛḃmac ab comaiꝛ ḋo ṁaꝛḃaḋ.

Mac huġo ḋe laci ḋo ṫechṫ ⁊ nEꝛinn ḋo nꝛṁṫoil Ríġ Saxan, ⁊ ṫáinig i mbáiḋ aoḋa uí nell. Do ċóiḋꝛioḋ aꝛ aon ꝛ naġaiḋ ġall Eꝛeann, ⁊ ḋo

[c] Aṫ liaġ, now called baile aṫa liaġ and Anglicised Ballyleague. The name aṫ liaġ was originally applied to the ford on the Shannon at Lanesborough. Ballyleague is now the name of that part of the village of Lanesborough, on the west side of the Shannon, in the province of Connaught.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, in 1843, and the map prefixed to the same work. The Athliag on the Shannon is called *Athliag Finn* in the work called Dinnsenchus, where it is explained *the ford of Finn's* [Mac Cumhaill's] *stones*. There is another place on the River Suck, called anciently Athliag Maenacain, i. e. St. Maenacan's Stony-ford, now Anglicised Athleague.

[d] *Caladh*.—This territory is still well known in the country, and contains the parish of Rathcline, in the west of the county of Longford. This passage is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"A. D. 1220. Walter Delacie and the English of Meath, with their forces, went to Athliag, where they founded a castle, which they finished almost; whereupon, Cahall Crovederg, King of Connought, with his forces, went to the west" [*recte* east] "of the river of Synen, and the Englishmen, seeing them encamped at Calace, were strocken with fear, and came to an attonement of Truce; the Englishmen returned to their own houses, and Cahall Crovederg broke down the said Castle." The passage is better given in the Annals of Kilronan, but under the year 1221, as follows:

A. D. 1221. Caiꝛlen Aṫa liaġ ḋo ꝼuabaiꝛṫ ḋo ḋenuṁ ḋo Ualꝺꝛa Ꝺelaci, ⁊ ḋo ꝼluaġ na miḋe ule. Oḋ ċualaḋaꝛ inoꝛꝛu Connaċṫa ꝛin ṫancoḋaꝛ ṫaiꝛiꝛ iniaꝛ co ꝛancoḋaꝛ ṫꝛi laꝛ Muintiꝛe h Anġoile, ⁊ a maġ mbꝛeaġmuiḋe ġuꝛ loiꝛceḋoꝛ Ꝺaingꝛin hí Chuinn, ⁊ co nḋeaṫaꝛ ṫꝛemiṫ ꝛiaꝛ iꝛ in Calaḋ, cuꝛ ꝼaċbaḋ ḋóiḃ in caiꝛlen aꝛ éiciu, ⁊ ṫꝛe cóiꝛ ꝛiṫa.

"A. D. 1221. The Castle of Ath liag was attempted to be made by Walter De Lacy and the forces of all Meath. But when the Connacians heard of this, they came across [the Shannon] from the West, and proceeded through the middle of Muintir-Annaly, and Magh Breagh-

Athliag[c], where they erected the greater part of a castle. Another army was led by Cathal Crovderg, eastwards across the Shannon, into the territory of Caladh[d], and the English, being stricken with fear, made peace with him; and the Connacians destroyed the castle.

The Cairneach Riabhach[e] Mac Clancy[f], and Farrell Magauran[g], were killed by Hugh, the son of Donnell, who was son of Farrell O'Rourke, and by the Clann-Fermaighe[h].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1221.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-one.

St. Dominic [died].

Cormac, Abbot of Comar[i], was killed.

The son of Hugo de Lacy came to Ireland, without the consent of[k] the King of England, and joined Hugh O'Neill. Both set out to oppose the English of

mhuidhe, and burned O'Quin's fortress, and passing through it westwards into the territory of Caladh [i. e. Caladh na h-Anghaile], they compelled the castle to be left to them, on conditions of peace."

[e] *The Cairneach Riabhach*, i. e. *sacerdos fuscus*, the swarthy or tan-coloured priest. O'Clery explains the word cáirneać by ꝑagart, a priest. It was the name of a celebrated saint, who flourished in the sixth century, and had his principal church at Dulane, near Kells in Meath.—See Battle of Magh Rath. pp. 20, 146.

[f] *Mac Clancy*, mag ꝑlannchaḋa, was chief of Dartry, now the barony of Rossclogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

[g] *Magauran*, mac ꝑamṁaḋain. This name is sometimes Anglicised Magovern and Magowran. The head of the family was chief of the territory of Tealach Eachdhach, now the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan.

[h] *Clann-Fermaighe.*—See note under the year 1217. Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the death of Gilchreest Magorman, the great priest of Taghshinny" [in the county of Longford],—"a senior distinguished by his piety, charity, wisdom, learning, and writings,—on his pilgrimage in the sanctuary of Inisclothran" [in Lough Ree].

They also record the coming of Lucas de Letreuille [Netterville] into Ireland, as Primate of all Ireland, and remark that he was the first Englishman that became Primate of Ireland. For more of this Primate's history, see Harris's Ware, vol. i. pp. 64, 65.

[i] *Comar.*—This place is called *Domhnach Combuir*, in the sixth life of St. Patrick, upon which Colgan writes the following note in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 114, col. 2, note 142: "*Domnach commuir* hodie sine addito vocatur *Comar*, estque nobile cœnobium Diocesis Dunensis et Connerensis." It is now a village on the north-west branch of Lough Cuan, or the Lake of Strangford, in the barony of Castlereagh, and county Down.

[k] *Without the consent of*, do ṅsṁeoil.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the phrase is da innsein, which would mean "*in despite*

dеaċattar cétur go cúlraṫain, ⁊ ro rcaoilriot a cairlén. Lottur iarain i míde, ⁊ i laiġnib gur ro millriot ile don cur roin. Tionólaid trá goill Eireann cṫre caṫa riċt go dealccain. Táinicc aod ó neill ⁊ mac hugo ceṫre caṫa comṁóra ina naġaid co ttuccrat goill annrinn a brit fin dua nell.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1222.

Aoir Criord, míle, dá ċéd, ricе adó.

An teprcop maġ Ġelain eprcop ċille dara decc.

Ailbin ua maolṁuaid eprcop fshna décc.

Maoilira ua floinn prioir eara mic nerc décc.

Taḋg ua baoiġill ronur ⁊ taccaḋ tuairciṙt Eireann, tiodnaicṫeaċ réd, ⁊ maoine daor gaċa dána décc.

Niall ó néll do ġárucchaḋ doire im inġin uí caṫáin. Ro díoġail dia ⁊ colum cille innrin uair níp bó cian a raoġal rom dia ér.

of." The whole passage is thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals:

"A. D. 1221. Hugo de Lacy his son, came into Ireland against the King of England's will, and came to Hugh O'Neale, and they on both sides went against the Galls of Ireland, and spoyled much in Meath, Leinster, and Vlster, and broke down the castle of Culrathan. And the Galls of Ireland gathered 24 Battles" [battalions] "to Delgain, and Hugh O'Neale and Hugh de Lacye's son came against them 4 Battles" [battalions] "where the Galls gave O'Neale his own will" [co tucrat gaill bret a beoil fein d' O Neill].

[1] Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the death of Dermot O'Culeachain, "a learned historian and scribe; a man who had more books and knowledge than any one of his time,—he who had transcribed the Mass Book of Knock, and a befitting Office Book for Dermot Mageraghty, his tutor, and for Gillapatrick, his own foster-brother, who were successively coarbs of Achadh Fabhair" [Aghagower, in the county of Mayo].

[m] *Albin O'Mulloy.*—He was raised to this dignity in the year 1186. He was the great rival of Giraldus Cambrensis, to whom the bishopric of Ferns had been offered by John Earl of Moreton, afterwards King John; but Giraldus refusing to accept of it, Albin O'Molloy, then Abbot of Baltinglass, was elected bishop. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, that this "righteous philosopher preached an excellent sermon at a synod in Dublin, in the year 1185, on the chastity of the clergy, and proved satisfactorily before the archbishop, John Cumin, and the whole convocation, that the Welsh and English clergy, by their vicious lives and bad examples, had corrupted the chaste and unspotted clergy of Ireland, a thing which gave great offence to Giraldus, who was called Cambrensis."

For more particulars of the history of this remarkable prelate, the reader is referred to Harris's Ware, vol. i. pp. 439, 440; and Lanigan's

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Giolla mochoinni ua catail tigearna ceneoil aoda toir 7 tiar do marbad la Sgnarac mac giolla na naomh ui Sgnaraigh iar na briat da muintir fén.

Mor ingean ui baoigill bean Amlaib ui beollain décc.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1223.

Aoir Criord, míle, da céd, fiche, a trí.

Mailiora mac toirrdealbaig ui Choncobair prioir innri mSdoin decc.
Dubtach ua dubtaigh abb conga decc.
Sloiccheadh la hua ndomnaill (domnall mór) co cruachain connacht,

sentence what Niall O'Neill did to the daughter of O'Kane; it merely states that he profaned Derry by some misconduct towards the daughter of O'Kane. The rapugad would be committed by taking her a prisoner from the sanctuary, in order to detain her as a hostage; by violating her person, without carrying her away; or by forcing her away in abduction, with a view of marrying her.—See note under 1223, on bacall mor colmain cille mic Duac.

[p] *Maelisa, the son of Turlough O'Conor.*—According to the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *b*, col. 4, this Maelisa was the eldest of the three sons of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, by his married wife. It appears that he embraced a religious life in his youth, and left his younger brothers to contend with each other for the sovereignty of Connaught, and crown of Ireland.

[q] *Inishmaine*, Inis mSdoin, i. e. the middle island.—It is situated in the east side of Lough Mask, in the county of Mayo, between the islands called Inis Cumhang and Inis Eoghain. It contains the ruins of a small but beautiful abbey.

[r] *Croghan*, Cruacain, now generally called Rathcroghan.—It is situated in the parish of Kilcorkey, nearly midway between Belanagare and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. This was the ancient palace of the Kings of Connaught, so celebrated in the Bardic histories of Ireland as having been erected in the first century by Eochaidh Feidhleach, monarch of Ireland, the father of the celebrated Meave, Queen of Connaught. As the remains at Rathcroghan have never been minutely described by any of our topographical writers, the Editor is tempted here to give a list of the forts and other ancient remains still visible at the place. It may be described as the ruins of a town of raths, having the large rath called Rathcroghan, placed in the centre. This great rath is at present much effaced by cultivation; all its circumvallations (for such it originally had) are destroyed, and nothing remains of it but a flat, green moat, said to be hollow in the centre, and to contain a large, round chamber with a conical roof. The natives of the district believe that there were apertures all round the moat which admitted light and air to this internal chamber, which is now inhabited only by Queen Mab and her attendant fairies. The following are the present names of the raths and other artificial features which stand around it. Many of them are clearly modern, though the features to which they are applied are ancient.

Gilla Mochoinni O'Cahill, Lord of Kinelea East and West, was slain by Shaughnessy, the son of Gilla-na-naev O'Shaughnessy, after having been betrayed by his own people.

More, daughter of O'Boyle, and wife of Auliffe O'Beollain [Boland], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1223.

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

Maelisa, the son of Turlough O'Conor[p], Prior of Inishmaine[q], died.

Duffagh O'Duffy, Abbot of Cong, died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) to Croghan[r], in Connaught,

1. Rath Screig, to the north, in the townland of Toberrory; 2. Cuirt mhaol, near Rath Screig, in the same townland; 3. Rath Carrain, a fort containing a cave, in the same townland; 4. Rathbeg, in the townland of Rathcroghan, lying to the north-west of the great central rath; 5. Rathmore, lying about five hundred paces to the north-west of Rathbeg; 6. Knockaun-Stanly, i. e. Stanly's Hillock, a fort lying a quarter of a mile to the north-west of Rathcroghan; 7. Rath-na-dtarbh, i. e. Fort of the Bulls, due west of Rathcroghan; 8. Rath-na-ndealg, i. e. Fort of the Thorns, which gives name to a townland, lies a short distance to the west of Rath-na-dtarbh; 9. Rath fuadach, lies to the south-west of Rathcroghan, in the parish of Baslick, and gives name to the townland in which it is situated; 10. Caisiol Mhanannain, i. e. Manannan's stone fort, lies to the south-west, about a quarter of a mile from Rathcroghan, in the townland of Glenballythomas. This caisiol or circular cyclopean fort of stone, is now level with the ground, but its outline can yet be traced; 11. Roilig na Riogh, i. e. the Cemetery of the Kings, lies a quarter of a mile to the south of Rathcroghan. This was the royal cemetery of Connaught in pagan times, and has been much celebrated by the bards. It is of a circular form, is surrounded with a stone wall now greatly defaced, and it measures one hundred and sixteen paces in diameter. It exhibits several small tumuli, now much effaced by time. One of these was opened by the uncle of the late Mr. O'Conor, of Mount Druid, who found that it contained a small square chamber of stone-work, without cement, in which were some decayed bones.

Close to the north of Roilig-na-Riogh is a small hillock, called Cnocan na gcorp, i. e. the Hillock of the Corpses, whereon, it is said, the bodies of the kings were wont to be laid while the graves were being dug or opened. About two hundred paces to the north of the circular enclosure called Roilig-na-Riogh is to be seen a small circular enclosure, with a tumulus in the centre, on the top of which is a very remarkable red pillar-stone which marks the grave of Dathi, the last pagan monarch of Ireland, and the ancestor of the O'Dowdas of Tir Fiachrach. This stone stood perpendicularly when seen by the Editor in the year 1837, and measured seven feet in height, and four feet six inches in width at its base, and three feet near the top. It gradually tapered, and was nearly round at the top. It is called the cairṫe ḋearg, or red pillar-stone, by

arraibe hi Tuataib connacht, 7 tar Suca riar gur mill 7 gur erschloirce gach tir gur a rainicc co ffuair a mbraigde 7 a numla.

Seachnurach mac giolla na naom ui feachnuraig do marbad do cloinn cuiléin, 7 rápucchad na bachla moire Cholmáin cille mic duach uime.

Murchad carrac ua fshgail do marbad daon urcor raigde, ag dénam greirri ar Aod mac Amlaoibh ui fshgail.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1224.

Aoir Criord, míle, da céd, a cethair.

Mainirtir. S. froinriair i natluain do tionnscnad lá catal croibdeairg ua cconcobair la rig connacht in errpuccóideacht cluana mic nóir ar brú na rionna allanoir.

Duald Mac Firbis, in his account of the monarch Dathi, in the pedigree of the O'Dowdas. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, pp. 24, 25, note [m].

12. Cathair na Babhaloide, the caher or stone Fort of the feasting Party, lies about three quarters of a mile to the east of Rathcroghan; 13. Carn Ceit, lies one mile to the south-west of Rathcroghan; it is a tumulus raised over the celebrated Ceat Mac Magach, a Connacian champion who flourished in the first century, and was contemporary with the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster.

There are two large stones lying flat on the ground, about one hundred paces to the north-west of Rathcroghan, the one a large square rock called Milleen Meva, the other, measuring nine feet in length, two feet in breadth, and about two feet in thickness, is called Misgan Meva.

There are also some curious natural caves near this fort of Rathcroghan, in connexion with which there are some wild legends told in the neighbourhood, and there are also some written ones in ancient Irish manuscripts. The reader will find all the above forts accurately shewn on the Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 21 and 22.

[s] *Clann-Cuilen.*—Until the year 1318 the territory of the Clann Cuileain, which belonged to the Mac Namaras of Thomond, was a small district lying eastwards of the River Fergus in the county of Clare, and containing the following parishes, viz., Quin, Tulla, Cloney, Dowry, Kilraghtis, Kiltalagh, now included in the parish of Inchacronan, Templemaley, Inchacronan, and Kilmurry-na-Gall. But after the year 1318, in which the Hy-Bloid were defeated by the descendants of Turlough O'Brien, aided by the Mac Namaras, the latter got possession of nearly the entire country lying between the River Fergus and the Shannon.

[t] *Bachal mor*, i. e. the great crozier.—This relic is yet extant, but in very bad preservation. It is in the cabinet of George Petrie, Esq., Author of the Essay on the Round Towers, and ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland.

[u] *Colman Mac Duach*, i. e. Colman the son of *Duach*, who founded the church called Kilmacduagh, situated in the barony of Kiltartan, in the county of Galway, about the year 620. He was of the illustrious tribe of Hy-Fiachrach

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Maolmuire ó connmaic erpoc ua briaċrać ⁊ cenél aoda do écc. •

Erpoc Connaicne, .i. an gaillerpoc decc.

Muirgius canánaċ mac Ruaidri uí ċoncobair aon bá dearcnaigti do gaoidelaib illegionn, i ccannтairreaċt, ⁊ a ndénam uérra décc, ⁊ á adnacal i ccungа.

Maolcaoimgin ua Scingin airchinneaċ arda carna décc.

Maoilisu mac an erpuic uí maoilfaghmain fearfún ua briaċrać ⁊ ua namalgada, ⁊ adbar erpuic ar eccna, do marbad do mac donnchada uí dubda mar nar dú dó uair nocar marb neaċ duib dubda riam cleirċeaċ gó rin.

Ciot adbal aduatmar dfearrtain i ccuid do connaċtaib, .i. i ttir maine i Sodain, ⁊ in uib diarmata ⁊c. diar fár tedm, ⁊ galar aidbred do cfrraib

Longford], by the priest of the town, namely, Mael-Magorman.

"William de Lacy came to Ireland and made the Crannog [wooden house] of Inis Laeghachain; but the Connacians came upon the island by force, and let out the people who were on it, on parole." This latter entry is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1222, as follows: "A. D. 1222. William Delacie and the English of Meath, with their forces, founded a castle at Loghloygeaghan; the Connoghtmen of the other side came with their forces to Loghloygeachan" [and] "the ward of the said castle came forth to the principalls of Connoght, and as soone as they were out of the Castle the Connoughtmen broke the same, and so departed."

[x] *The Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach and Kinelea*, earpoc ua rriaċrać 7 ċinel aoda.—By this the Annalists mean the Bishop of Kilmacduagh; but they have expressed it incorrectly, for the Kinel-Aodha were Hy-Fiachrach, as much as the inhabitants of the rest of the diocese of Kilmacduagh. They should have called O'Conmaic Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, which would express the diocese of Kilmacduach without adding another word; or have called him Bishop of Coill Ua bh-Fiachrach and Kinel Aodha na h-Echtghe, which would express and distinguish the two districts of which the diocese consisted, namely, the countries of O'Heyne and O'Shaughnessy: but the fact is, that the Four Masters who compiled this work from various sources, have left many entries imperfectly arranged.

[y] *Conmaicne*, i. e. of the people and district so called, on the east side of the Shannon. The principal families among the eastern Conmaicne were the O'Farrells and Mac Rannalls, whose territories are comprised in the diocese of Ardagh. The name of this bishop was Robert, but his surname no where appears. He was an Englishman, and had been the eleventh abbot of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, before he was elevated to the see of Ardagh.—See Ware's Bishops by Harris, p. 250.

[z] *Maurice.*—The natives of Cong still point out his tomb in the Abbey, but some suppose it is the tomb of his father Roderic.

[a] *Poetical compositions*, a noenam uerra, literally "in making of verses." In the Annals of Kilronan, the term employed is uerrofnmuideacт, i. e. in verse-making. In the Lowland Scotch a *maker* signifies, "a poet."

[b] *Ardcarne*, Ard cárna.—A vicarage in the

Mulmurry O'Conmaic, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach and Kinelea[x] [Kilmacduagh] died.

The Bishop of Conmaicne[y] [Ardagh], i. e. the English bishop, died.

Maurice[z], the Canon, son of Roderic O'Conor, the most illustrious of the Irish for learning, psalm-singing, and poetical compositions[a], died, and was interred at Cong.

Mulkevin O'Scingin, Erenagh of Ardcarne[b], died.

Maelisa, son of the Bishop O'Mulfover, parson of Hy-Fiachrach and Hy-Awley, and *materies* of a bishop for his wisdom, was killed by the son of Donough O'Dowda, a deed strange in him, for none of the O'Dowda's had ever before killed an ecclesiastic.

A heavy and awful shower[c] fell on a part of Connaught, namely, on Hy-Many[d], Sodan[e], in Hy-Diarmada[f], and other districts, from which arose a mur-

diocese of Elphin, situated in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon, and about four miles to the east of the town of Boyle. This church was founded by St. Beo-Aedh, a bishop who died on the 8th of March, 524; and it continued for some time to be the head of a bishop's see. For some account of the patron saint of this church, the reader is referred to Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at 8th of March; the *Feilire Aenguis*, and Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the same day; and also to Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 462. Archdall places Ardcharn in the county of Westmeath, which is a very strange blunder, as Colgan, his authority, had described it as in Maghluirg, in Connaught.

Considerable ruins of the church of Ardcarne are still to be seen; and in the field lying between the church and the high road are shewn slight remains of the walls of an abbey, and the foundations of some of the houses which constituted the ancient village of Ardcarne.

[c] *A heavy and awful shower*, cioċ aṁbal aṁuaċmar.—This shower is also mentioned in the Annals of Kilronan, but not in any way connected with the death of Cathal Crovderg, of which the Four Masters represent it as an ominous presage. The literal translation is as follows: "A. D. 1224. A shower fell in parts of Connaught, namely, in Tirmany, in Soghan, in Hy-Diarmada, and in Clann-Teige, of which there grew a great murrain among the cows, after having eaten of the grass and herbage; and the people, after having taken of their milk and flesh, contracted many diseases."

[d] *Hy-Many*, ui maine.—O'Kelly's country, originally extending from Athenry to the Shannon, and from the borders of Thomond to Lanesborough, on the Shannon.

[e] *Sodan*.—This was the country of the O'Mannins, and, as appears from various authorities, was included in the present barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway. For a list of the townlands in the occupation of different persons of the name of O'Mannin in this territory, in the year 1617, the reader is referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, p. 164.

[f] *Hy-Diarmada*, uí Diarmada.—This was the tribe name of the O'Concannons, which also be-

na ccríoċ remraiti iar ccaitsiṁ an ṫeóir do ṫliuch an ciot ra dóib. Do gnioḋ beor laċt na nnnileḋ rin galraiġti inneodonca go héxamail do na daoinib do ṫoimleḋ é. Ba deṫbir na deanbairḋi ri do teċt i cconnaċtaib ir in mbliaḋain ri uair ba mór an tolc, 7 an timneḋ do rala dóib inte, .i. caṫal croibdeargg mac toirrdealbaiġ moir uí conċobair, Rí Connaċt, aon ar

came that of their country. The head of the O'Concannons was seated at a place called Kiltullagh, in the county of Galway, in 1585, and his country was then considered a part of Hy-Many.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note [i].

[g] *Cathal Crovderg*, Caṫal croibḋearg, i. e. Cathal, or Charles of the Red Hand.—The obituary of Cathal Crovderg is thus given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, with which those of Kilronan agree.

"A.D. 1224. Caṫal croibdeirg hua concobuir, ri connaċt, 7 ri gaiḋel Ereann ar toċuċt adbaṫ i mainistir cnuic muaide u°. Kal. Iunii, in taen gaiḋel ir ferr tainig o brian boroma anuas ar uairli, 7 ar onoir; togbalach treraġmur toċuċtaċ na tuaṫ; robartanaċ raiḋbir ruaiṫnig roinemail na riġḟana, dóig ir ré reimer do gabaḋ deċmaiḋ co dligtech ar cúr i n-iaṫ Erenn; columain connail craiḋbeċ certbriaṫrać creidmi 7 crirtaiḋeċta; certaigṫeoir na cintaċ, 7 na coibdenach; múgaigṫeoir na méirleċ 7 na malartaċ; coimetaigcoitcenn caṫbuaḋaċ in reċta roo dlertaig, d'á tuc Dia degonóir i talmain, 7 in flaiṫius nemda ṫall ar neg in aibit manaiċ dó, iar mbreiṫ buaḋa ó doman 7 o deman."

Thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is incorrectly placed under the year 1223.

"A. D. 1223. Cathal Crovderg O'Coner, King of Connaught, and King of the Irish of Ireland, died at the Abbey of Knock-moy, 5 *Kal. Junij.* The best Irishman that was from the time of Brien Boroma, for gentility and honor; the upholder, mighty and puissant, of the country; keeper of peace, rich and excellent. For in his time was tieth payd and established in Ireland first legally. Threshold, meek and honest, of belief and Christianity; corrector of transgressors and thieves; the banisher of" [the] "wicked and robbers" [múgaigṫeoir na méirleċ 7 na malartaċ]; "the defender of the right Law, conning and couragious; to whom God gave great honour in this life, and everlasting" [life] "in heaven, dying in a Munck's habit, overcoming the world and the Devill."

Cathal Crovderg was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland, and the brother of Roderic O'Conor, the last of the Irish monarchs. According to the traditional story told about him in the neighbourhood of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo, he was the illegitimate son of King Turlough by Gearrog Ny-Moran of the territory of Umhall. The traditional story, which is very vivid, and believed to be true, runs as follows:

"Shortly before the English invasion of Ireland, the King of Connaught, who was of the family of O'Conor, having no issue by his lawful queen, took to his bed a beautiful girl, out of the territory of Umhall, by name Gearrog Ny-Moran, who soon exhibited symptoms of fertility. When the Queen of Connaught heard of this demonstration of her own barrenness, she became, like Sarah of old, jealous in the highest degree, and used every means in her power to persecute the King's concubine. She even had recourse to witches, who were then numerous in the province, but without success, until at last, shortly

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mó do mudaig do meilechaib, 7 dearccairoib Erenn né baimrir imcisin, aon ar mó ro fár do cleircib, bocdaib, 7 aidelgneachaib, aon ar uille inar doirtearoair dia gac maid, 7 gac móir ruailce dá ddáinic duairlib Ereann a ccoinfoccur dia remsr, óir ar é ro congaib é fén ar aon mnaoi fórda-gan druailled a gnímnaideacda dar a héir có a bár. Ar né a linn beor ar mó ro gabad deacmad go dligdeac cétur i nErinn. An Rí fírén foircclidi ri, 7 an caitmiled condail cnaibtec ceirtbrstac d'écc an tocdmad lá ficst do famrad (dia luain do fainnriud) i naibío manaig léd i mainirtir cnuic

labouring work for subsistence; and it was observed by the clowns of Leinster, that he exhibited no appearance of industry, or taste for agricultural pursuits, but was constantly telling stories about Kings, wars, and predatory excursions.

"Time rolled on, and the poor boy with the red hand was necessitated to pass his time in misery, in the society of Leinster clowns and buddaghs, whom he held in the highest contempt. At length a Connaught Bollscaire, or bearer of public news, passing through Leinster, happened to come into the very field in which Crovderg was employed, with several others, reaping rye. They immediately recognized by his dress that he was a Bollscaire, and, therefore, inquired what proclamation he was publishing. He replied in the set words of his commission, that the King of Connaught was dead, and that the people, assembled in council, had declared that they would have no king but Cathal Crovderg his son; and, he added, I, and many others, have been for several weeks in search of him in different parts of Ireland, but without success; some, who wish to support the claim of rivals to the throne of Connaught, have reported that the Queen, his step-mother, had him secretly assassinated, but others are of opinion, that he lurks in some obscure place, disguised in humble garb, and that he will return home as soon as he will hear of this proclamation. He will be at once known by his right hand, which is as red as blood from the wrist out.

"The heart of Cathal bounded with joy at the news, and he stood on the ridge for some minutes in a reverie. His comrades told him to get on with his work, that he was always last, and that there never was a good workman from his province. Hereupon, Cathal pulled off the mitten, with which he constantly kept the *red hand* concealed, and exhibited it to the Bollscaire; and his eye beamed, and his countenance glowed with all the majesty of his father's, when he first mounted the throne of Connaught. The Bollscaire recognizing him at once by his resemblance to his father, fell prostrate at his feet. Cathal cast the sickle on the ridge, saying: 'Slán leat, a corráin, anoir do'n cloideam,' i. e. 'Farewell, sickle, now for the sword.' And to this day, Slán chatail faoi an treagal, i. e. Cathal's farewell to the rye, meaning a farewell never to return, has been a common proverb among the Sil-Murray and their followers.

"He returned home without delay, and was solemnly inaugurated King of Connaught on Carnfree, near Tulsk, in the presence of the twelve chieftains and twelve coarbs of Sil-Murray; and though he found many rivals in the province before him, he put them all down by his superior wisdom and valour. When he had restored his native province to tranquillity he did not forget his old friends the friars, who had made

who, of all others, had destroyed most of the rebels and enemies of Ireland, he who had most relieved the wants of the clergy, the poor, and the destitute, he who, of all the Irish nobility that existed in or near his time, had received from God most goodness, and greatest virtues, for he kept himself content with one married wife, and did not defile his chastity after her death until his own death, in whose time most tithes were lawfully received in Ireland; this just and upright king, this discreet, pious, and justly-judging hero, died on the 28th day of the summer (on Monday), in the habit of a Grey Friar, in the monastery of Knockmoy[h], (which monastery, together with its site and lands, he himself had

such efforts to save him from the fury of the Queen. He erected several monasteries for them on an extensive scale, and in magnificent style, namely, the monastery of Ballintober in Mayo, which was three years in building, and which was roofed and shingled with oak timber; the monastery of Athlone, on the Shannon; and also that of Knockmoy, in the county of Galway."

Notwithstanding the evidence of this vivid tradition, we must conclude from the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4, that Turlough More O'Conor, King of Ireland, had three sons by his married wife, namely, Maelisa, Coarb of St. Coman, who was his eldest son and heir, Aedh Dall, and Tadhg Aluinn.

Dr. O'Conor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, who was his own grandfather, alludes to the traditions preserved in the country about the valour of "Charles the Red-handed," but makes no allusion whatever to the story above given, which, though in great part fabulous, is generally believed to be true by the story-tellers and farmers in the counties of Mayo and Galway. But to enter upon the proofs of the legitimacy or illegitimacy of Cathal Crovderg would swell this note to a length which would interfere with the elucidation of other entries in those Annals, and the Editor must, therefore, reserve the discussion of the question for another work.

Ledwich, in his Antiquities of Ireland, second edition, p. 520, says, that there is a monument to Cathal Crovderg in the Abbey of Knockmoy; but the monument in that abbey to which he alludes, but which he evidently never saw, is that of Malachy O'Kelly, who died in 1401, and of his wife Finola, the daughter of O'Conor, who died in 1402. Ledwich was of opinion that the fresco paintings on the north wall of the choir of this abbey, were executed in the seventeenth century, "when," he says, "the confederate Catholics possessed themselves of the abbeys of Ireland, which they everywhere repaired, and, in many instances, adorned with elegant sculptures;"[z] but it is quite clear, from the style of these paintings, and from the legible portion of the inscriptions, among which may be clearly read, in the black letter, orate pro anima Malachiæ, that they belong to the period of the aforesaid Malachy O'Kelly, by whom the abbey of Knockmoy seems to have been repaired if not in great part re-edified; for it is quite obvious, from the style of the abbey of Ballintober, which unquestionably exhibits the architecture of the latter part of the twelfth century, that there is no part of that of Knockmoy as old as the period of Cathal Crovderg.

[h] *Knockmoy.*—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan,

muaiḋe iaṙ na heḋbaiṙt dó buḋén do dia, ⁊ do na manchaiḃ ṙoiṁe ṙin gu na ṙonn ⁊ ṙeaṙonn, ⁊ a aḋnacal innte co huaṙal onóṙaċ. A bṙuṙt loċa meṙca do geneaḋ caṫal cṙoiḃḋeaṙcc, ⁊ a oilṡmain in uiḃ diaṙmata aġ taḋcc ua ċoincheanainn. Aoḋ ó concoḃaiṙ a mac do gaḃáil riġi Connaċt taṙ a éṙ gan cáiṙde uaiṙ báḋaṙ bṙaiġde Connaċt aṙ a láiṁ ṗé nécc a aṫaṙ. Aṙ ṗé huċt gabala riġe don aoḋ ṙa tucc ṗó deaṙa mac ui mannaċáin do ḋallaḋ tṙé éccln mná do tabaiṙt, ⁊ a láṁa ⁊ a ċoṙa do ḃén do neoċ oile iaṙ ndénaṁ méṙle dó. Do ċoiṁéd ṙmaċta ṙlaṫa innṙin.

Aoḋ mac Conċoḃaiṙ maonṁoiġi déce aġ toiḋeċt ó Ieṙuṙalém, ⁊ ó ṙṙuṫ Ioṙdanén dó.

Donḋcaṫaiġ mac aiṙṡċtaiġ uí Raḋuiḃ toíṙeċ cloinne tomalṫaiġ déce ina oiliṫṙi acc topuṙ Paṫṫṙaicc.

Maoilṙeaċlainn mac taiḋg uí ċeallaiġ tiġeaṙna ó maine do écc.

Giolla na naomh cṙom ó Seaċnuṙaiġ tiġeaṙna leṫe iaṙṫaṙaiġe cenél aoḋa na heċtġi déce.

Doṁnall ó ceallaiġ tiġeaṙna ó maine déce.

Cúcṡnann ua coincṡnainn déce.

Maṫgaṁain mac ceṫṡṁaiġ uí céṙin tiġeaṙna ciaṙṙaiġe loċa na naiṙneaḋ déce.

Cathal Crovderg died at Broyeoll in Connoght. Bruigheol, or Briola, is in Clann-Uadagh, near the River Suck, in the county of Roscommon. The entry is as follows:

"A. D. 1223. Cahall Crovederge O'Connor, King of Connoght, and King of the Irish of Ireland, one that used reverence and bounty towards the Church, and both ritch, fortunate, and happy, died in Broyeoll in Connought, and Hugh mac Cahall, his son, was constituted King of Connoght in his place."

[i] *Harbour of Lough Mask*, ṙoṙt locha meaṙca.—This place is now called Caladh Locha Measca, and Ballincalla, and is a parish in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, verging on Lough Mask. Calaḋ, in this part of Ireland, signifies a landing place for boats, and is synonymous with ṙoṙt; though in the county of Roscommon it means a wet meadow, or a strath or holm on the margin of a lake or river.

[k] *A robbery*, iaṙ ndenaṁ méṙle.—This passage is given more satisfactorily in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows: "Hugh O'Conor, his own son, assumed the government of Connaught after him, and right worthy of the dignity he was, for he had been a king for his efficiency, might, and puissance, in his father's life-time, and he had the hostages of Connaught in his hands. And God permitted his succession, for such was the strictness of his law, that no evils were committed in Connaught at his accession, but one act of plunder on the road to Croagh-patrick, for which the perpetrator had his hands and feet cut off; and one woman was violated by the son of O'Monahan, for which he was deprived of sight."

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An tarbhar gan buain go feil brighde, 7 an tres-abhadh aga denamh do brigh an choccaidh, 7 na doimnde.

Mainistir do thógbáil la Muirir mac Gshailt (ó ttáth Gshaltaigh cille dara, 7 Gearaltaigh Oshrmuman) in eóchaill in earrcoboitteacht cluana ir in Mumain do bhraithribh S. Froinsias.

and was O'Gara's original country; and the part of the barony lying to the south of the said boundary is Kerry of Lough-na-narney. The lake of loch na n-áirneadh, i. e. *Lake of the Sloes*, from which this territory took its name, is situated on the boundary between the parishes of Bekan and Aghamore, in the barony of Costello, and is now more generally called Mannin Lough. Downing, who wrote about the year 1682, when the name of this lake was well remembered, puts the situation of this lake beyond dispute by stating that the castle of Mannin is in Lough Arny. "There is likewise," he says, "a small lough in the barony, called Lough Arny in former times. In the west end thereof stands an antient ruin of a castle called Mannin." See Map to the *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, on which this lake and its castle are shewn, as well as the true boundary line between Kerry of Lough-na-narney and Sliabh Lugha, or O'Gara's country.

° *Maurice Fitzgerald.*—He was the grandson of the Maurice Fitzgerald who came to Ireland with the Earl Strongbow, and who died on the 1st of September, 1177. For the origin of the family of Fitzgerald the reader is referred to the History of the Earls of Desmond, by the celebrated Daniel O'Daly, published at Lisbon in 1655, under the title of "*Initium Incrementum et Exitus Familiæ Giraldinorum, Desmoniæ Comitum Palatinorum Kyerria in Hibernia, ac persecutionis Hæreticorum Descriptio, ex nonnullis fragmentis collecta, ac Latinitate donata.*" In this work O'Daly deduces the pedigree of the Fitzgeralds from Troy, and places their ancestors among the followers of Æneas into Italy, where they settled in Tuscany, or Etruria, from whence some of the family passed into Normandy, thence into England, and, in process of time, into Ireland. But the Editor is of opinion that there is no authentic monument of the history of this family earlier than the time of William the Conqueror, with whom they seem to have come into England, though Mr. Burke, in his pedigree of the Duke of Leinster, asserts that his ancestor Otho was a Baron of England in the 16th year of Edward the Confessor.

The character of Maurice Fitzgerald, the first of this family that came to Ireland, and who was one of the principal heroes of the English Conquest, is given as follows by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis:

"Erat autem Mauritius vir venerabilis & verecundus: vultu colorato, decentique: mediocri quodam modicitate, tam mediocribus minor quam modicis maior. Vir tam animo quam corpore modificato: nec illo elato, nec hoc dilatato: Innata vir bonitate bonus & tamen longe cura propensiore bonus fieri, quam videri malens. Mauriclo modus, in omnibus seruare modum: vt credi possit suarum partium, suique temporis tam censura morum, quam facetiarum exemplum. Vir breuiloquus et sermone perpauco sed ornato: puta, plus pectoris habens quam oris, plus rationis quam orationis: plus sapientia [sapientiæ ?] quam eloquentia. Et tamen cum sermonem res exigebat: ad sententiam dicendam, sicut serus, sic scientissimus. Rebus quoque in Martiis, vir animosus: et nulli fere strenuitate secundus. Ad capessenda tamen pericula, nec impetuosus nec præceps: sed sicut prouidus in aggrediendis:

The corn remained unreaped until the Festival of St. Bridget [1st February], when the ploughing was going on, in consequence of the war and inclement weather.

A monastery was erected by Maurice Fitzgerald°, from whom the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and Desmond are descended, at Youghal[p], in the diocese of Cloyne, in Munster[q], for Franciscan friars[r].

sic pertinax erat in aggressis. Vir sobrius, modestus, et castus: stabilis, firmus, atque fidelis. Vir quidem non expers criminis: crimine tamen omni notabili carens et enormi."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 42.

It is stated by some popular Irish writers that this first Maurice Fitzgerald was appointed Chief Governor of Ireland by Henry II. in 1173; but this seems to be an error, as no original authority has yet been found for it, and his name does not appear in the list of Chief Governors of Ireland given in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. c. 15, p. 102, nor in any other trustworthy authority that the Editor has ever seen; but his grandson, the Maurice mentioned in the text, was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1229, and again in 1232. This Maurice is said to have been the first who brought the orders of Friars Minors and Preachers into Ireland. By a mandatory letter of Henry III., dated 26th November, 1216, he was put into possession of Maynooth, and all the other lands of which his father died seised in Ireland; and was put also into possession of the castle of Crome in the county of Limerick. According to the tradition among the O'Donovans, as stated in the Pedigree of the late General O'Donovan, by John Collins, he was the first that drove the head of that family from the castle of Crome, or Croom, in the county of Limerick; but the Editor has not been able to find any cotemporaneous authority for this statement, nor any authority whatever older than a manuscript, entitled *Carbriæ Notitia*, written in 1686, which formed No. 591 of the Sale Catalogue of the books and MSS. of the late Lord Kingsborough, in which it is stated as follows: "But let us pass from the rough seas to the smooth plains, whereof we shall find few till we pass Clancahill, a territory belonging to the Donovans, a family of Royall Extraction amongst the Irish. They came hither from Coshma, in the county of Limerick, and" "built there the famous Castle of Crome, which afterwards falling to the Earle of Kildare, gave him his motto of CROME-A-BOO, still used in his scutcheon." Dr. Smith, who has used the information in this MS. throughout his Natural and Civil History of Cork, repeats the same passage, vol. i. p. 25, but quotes no authority whatever.

This Maurice died on the 20th of May, 1257, in the habit of St. Francis, and was succeeded by his son Maurice Fitz-Maurice Fitzgerald, who was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland on the 23rd of June, 1272.—See Lodge's Peerage, and a curious pedigree of the Fitzgeralds, in the handwriting of Peregrine O'Clery, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and another in the copy from the Autograph of Duald Mac Firbis, in the same Library.

[p] *Youghal*, Eochaill, a well-known town in the county of Cork, situated on the River Blackwater, about twenty miles east of Cork.

[q] *In Munster*, ıṙ ın mumaın, i. e. ıṙ *in*, ın *the*, and mumaın *Munster*; the article an or ın being sometimes prefixed to names of territories and countries in the Irish language.

[r] Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following entry relative to the son of

AOIS CRIOSD, 1225.

Aoiġ Criosd, míle, dá céd, fiche a cúig.

Amlaoib ua beólláin airchinneach dromma cliab, Saoi eccna, ⁊ biattach[s] coitchinn décc.

Ua Maoilbrénainn ab mainistre na buille décc do bitin cuirlinne do leiccead dó.

Maolbrígde ua maiccin ab torair fadraicc, mac oige ⁊ eccnaide décc. Ar ler ro tionnscnad teampal tobair patraic, ⁊ ro forbaid gona Shanctair, ⁊ croraib iar mor ṡaoṫar a nónóir patraic, ⁊ Muire, eóin, ⁊ na nappstal.

Giolla an choimdeb mac giolla chaṙṙaiġ uaṙal ṡaccaṙt ⁊ peaṙṙún tige baoiṫin deg.

Dionir ó maoilchiarain airchinneach ardda carna décc.

Giollacoirpte ua muġroin decc, ⁊ a adnacal i cconga fechín.

Coimérge mór ṡluaiġ do dénam lá hua nell i cconnacṫaib do congnam le cloinn Ruaidri uí concobair, .i. toirrdealbach ⁊ aod tré forcongra duinn óig mécc oireachtaiġ síoġtaoíreach Sil Muiredhaiġ a ndioġail a fearainn do bén de duu concobair (.i. aod). Act ċína ó ro iompaid macc oireċtaiġ English were challenged to approach them in those places. However, when the English of Ireland perceived that they occupied such strong positions, they came to the resolution of making peace with the sons of Hugo, and to leave the conditions to the award of the King of England. The English of Ireland then dispersed without obtaining tribute or reward from Hugh O'Neill."

Hugh de Lacy: "A. D. 1224. The son of Hugo came to Ireland, despite of the King of England, and a great war and contention arose between him and the English of Ireland, all of whom rose up against him and banished him to O'Neill, King of Aileach. Thither the English and Irish of Ireland pursued them, with their forces, namely, Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught; Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, King of Munster; Dermot Cluasach Mac Carthy, King of Desmond; and all the other chiefs of Ireland, except the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen. They marched to Muirtheimhne and Dundalk, where they demanded hostages of the sons of Hugo and of O'Neill. Then came O'Neill with his English and Irish forces, and distributed them on the passes of Sliabh Fuaid and the Gates of Emania, and the woods of Conaille; and the

[s] *Biatagh*, biataċh, a public victualler.—Sir Richard Cox thought that this term was the same as Buddagh, a clown or villain; but the two words are essentially different in their application and derivation, biataċh being derived from biaḋ, food, and boṫaċ, which is a name of contempt, from a different radix. The Biatagh was endowed with a quantity of land called a baile biataiġ, or ballybetagh, which was the thirtieth part of a *triochà ced*, or barony, and contained

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in aġaiḋ aoḋa do ṗónṙat Síol muiṙṡohaiġ ⁊ iaṙtaṙ ċonnacht im aoḋ ua ṗlaiṫḃṡṫaiġ tiġeaṙna iaṙtaiṙ Connaċt, ⁊ ġaoiḋil an ċuiccio doṙṁóṙ coiṁéṙġi ina aġaiḋ aċt mac diaṙmata, .i. coṙbmac mac tomaltaiġ. Dála uí néll níṙ haiṙiṙṙeaḋ leṙ ġo ṙainiġ láṙ ṙíl muiṙeaḋhaiġ. Aiṙiḋe ġo ṗeaḋha aṫa luain, ġo mbaoí dá oíḋċe aġ Muilleann ġuaṅaċ ġuṙ lomaiṙcċṡṫuṙ loċ nén ġo ṙucc ṙeóid uí concoḃaiṙ aṙ. Teccaid aiṙíḋe ġo caṙn ṗṙaich. Rioġṫaṙ toiṙṙḋealḃaċ mac Ruaiḋṙi annṙin, ⁊ téd aoḋ ua nell cona muintiṙ dia

[x] *Faes of Athlone*, ṗeaḋa aṫa luain, i. e. *the woods of Athlone*.—This was the name of O'Naghtan's country, containing thirty quarters of land in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See Inquisition taken at Athlone, on the 26th of October, 1587, and another taken at Roscommon, on the 23rd of October, 1604; also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, pp. 175, 176, and the map prefixed to the same.

[y] *Muilleann Guanach*.—In the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan this name is written muillib uanaċ, and muillib uainiḋe, in the Annals of Connaught. The Editor has not been able to find this name in any form in the Faes, or in any part of the county of Roscommon. The whole passage is given somewhat more intelligibly in the Annals of Ulster, and thus Englished in the old translation:

"A. D. 1224. A great army by Hugh O'Neale into Connought with the sons of Rory O'Coner, and consent of all Sylmurea, only Mac Dermot, viz., Cormac mac Tumultach, that he went along Conought southerly into the woods of Athlone, that they were two nights at the Mills of Vonagh, and prayed Loghnen, and brought O'Coner's Juells and goods out of it. He came after to Carnefrich and prayed" [*recte* inaugurated] "Tirlagh mac Roary there, and went in haste home, hearing" [that] "a great army of Galls and Mounstermen about Donogh Kerbregh O'Brian and Geffry Mares, with Hugh O'Coner and Mac Dermot coming uppon him; and" [these] "having not overtaken O'Neile, they followed Roary's son until they dog'd him to O'Neile againe. Mounster in that journey killed Eghmarkagh O'Branan, Chief of Corkaghlyn at Kill-Kelly, after banishing Roary's son out of Connaght, Hugh mac Cathall Crovderg reigned in Connaght after him." The account of the coming of O'Neill into Connaught on this occasion is also given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but incorrectly entered under the year 1224, as follows: "A. D. 1224. Hugh O'Neale and Tyreowen" [*recte* the Kinel-Owen], "with their forces, accompanied with Terlagh O'Conor and his brothers, the sonns of Rowrie O'Connor, with their forces also, wasted and destroyed all Moyntyrr Arteagh, and the most part of the countrey of Moynoye. Donn Mac Oyreaghty made a retraite upon Hugh O'Connor, and afterwards went to O'Neale. O'Connor returned to the Deputie, Geffrey March his house in Athlone; whereupon the said Geffrey March sent his letters to all parts of Ireland, and assembled together his forces of the five Provinces, which being so assembled and gathered together, the Deputie and O'Connor, with their great forces, sought to banish O'Neal and the sons of Rowrie O'Connor, from out of Connought," [and] "pursued them. O'Neale returned to his own house, and left the sons of Rowrie O'Connor in Connought, between whom and the forces of the Deputie and O'Connor all Connought was wasted. Upon the Deputies and O'Connor's going to

when Mageraghty turned against Hugh, the Sil-Murray also, and the inhabitants of West Connaught, with Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, as well as all the Irish of the province, with the exception of Mac Dermot (Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh), conjointly rose out against him. As to O'Neill he made no delay until he arrived in the very centre of Sil-Murray, whence he marched to the Faes of Athlone[x]; and he remained two nights at Muilleann Guanach[y], and totally plundered Lough Nen[z], from whence he carried off O'Conor's jewels. Thence he proceeded to Carnfree[a], where Turlough, the son of Roderic, was inaugurated; and then O'Neill, with his people, returned home; for all their own people were faithful to the sons of Roderic,

Twayme, from Esroe to Clonvicknose, in so much that there was not in all those Contreys, the door of a church unburnt, with great slaughters of both partys. Eachmarkagh Mac Brannan, Chieftaine of Corckaghlan, was killed. Mories Mac Murrogh, with his brothers, Mahon Mac Connor Menmoye, Neal O'Teig, Teig mac Gilleroe O'Connor, Flann O'Ffallawyn, and others, were all killed. The sons of Rowrie O'Connor left Connought. Hugh O'Connor took hostages of all the Provence, and Geffrey March the Deputie, with the most part of the English, returned to their houses."

[z] *Lough Nen*, loċ nén.—This is the place now called *Loch-na-n-éan*, or lake of the birds. It lies to the west of the castle of Roscommon, and is said to have been originally a deep lake; but at present it is generally dried up in summer, in consequence of drains which were sunk to carry off the water; but in winter the drains are not sufficient for this purpose, and the land becomes inundated.

[a] *Carnfree.*—This carn, which was called after Fraech, the son of Fiodhach of the Red Hair, was the one on which the O'Conor was inaugurated. It is situated in the townland of Carns, in the parish of Ogulla, in the barony and county of Roscommon. The situation of this carn, so often mentioned in Irish history, was never before pointed out by any of our topographical writers. One of the legends given in the *Dinnseanchus* points out its situation very distinctly in the following words: "They conveyed the body of *Fraech* to *Cnoc na Dala* (Hill of the Meeting) to the SOUTH-EAST of *Cruachain*, and interred him there; so that it is from him the *carn* is named: unde dicitur *Carn Fraeich*, i. e. the *carn* of Fraech."—*Book of Lecan*, fol. 243, p. *a*, col. *a*.

It is a small carn of stones and earth, situated to the south of the village of Tulsk, and about three miles to the south-east of Rathcroghan, in the townland of Carns, to which this carn and a small green mound, or tumulus, situated to the east of the carn, give name. This carn, though small, is a very conspicuous object in the plain of Croghan; and a good view of it, as well as of Rathcroghan, may be had from the street of Elphin. Not far from this carn, in the same field, is a long standing stone, called cloċ fada na gcarn, which was probably erected here as a boundary. The Editor visited this place on the 10th of August, 1837, and made every search for the inauguration stone of the O'Conors, but could find no such stone, nor tradition respecting it. It is probable that it was either destroyed or carried away several centuries since. The green moat to the east of Carnfree is the *Dumha Seulga*, so

ttigh[i]b. (o roba taipiri lá cloinn Ruaidri a naipeċta buḋén) acht maḋ aor gnaḋa aoḋa namá, .i. mac diarmada, ⁊ ḋáuiṫ ua floinn, &c.

Arí comairle ar an cinneaḋ annrin le mac caṫail croiḃḋeirg, dul i cceann gall co cúirt aṫa luain, óir do rala go roḋánaċ dóram maiṫe gall Eireann do beiṫ comċruinn ainnride an ionbaiḋ rin, ⁊ báttar carait a nurmór dóram alor a aṫar, ⁊ ar aṡon ferin uair bá tuarustlaċ tiḋ-laicṫeċ iad araon dóiḃ. Fiadhaiḋid goill roime rim go lúṫgáireċ ⁊ congbaid stoppa é go lán gnaḋaċ athaiḋ iar rin. Tuccram an iurtír ⁊ inar lór lair do maiṫiḃ gall ar ċéna ina conimbaiḋ annrin, donnchaḋ cairbreċ ua briain, ⁊ ua maoilreclainn gona roċraiḋiḃ.

Iar cclor an comcruinnigṫi rin do luċt moigi haí, ⁊ do ṫuaṫaiḃ Connaċt, ro teċriod rompa i ccric luigne, ⁊ i ttír namalgaiḋ gona mbuar ⁊ innileaḋa, ⁊ ro faccaibriod meic Ruaiḋri in uaṫaḋ rocraidi. Teccaid clann Ruaiḋri uí concobair rompa iarom an líon báttur co cill ċeallaiġ ar cúl a mbó ⁊ a mbuair. Imtura aoḋa go ngallaiḃ uime cuirid riorṫa riublaċa uaṫa darccain aora gnáiḋ cloinne Ruaiḋri, ⁊ congbaid trom a slóig ina ttimċel re hionnraigiḋ do tabairt orra buḋén. Téḋ aoḋ mac Ruaiḋri mic Muirceartaiġ, domnall ua flaiṫbertaiġ, tigearnán mac caṫail miccárain, ⁊ mac toirrḋealḃaiġ mic Ruaiḋri danacul coda. dá naor gnaiḋ. Teccaid goill im aoḋ mac caṫail croiḃḋeirg iarrin i ttimċeal toirr-

celebrated in the Dinnseanchus and Lives of St. Patrick.

[b] *Had paid them wages, &c.*, uair ba tuarustlaċ, tiḋlaicṫeaċ iad araon dóiḃ.—The tuarastal was the stipend or wages paid by the superior to his assistant. It never means tribute, or even rent, but a stipend or salary for work or service done. The Annalists here look upon the English as hireling soldiers, who were employed in the service of the King of Connaught. They do not appear to have been aware of the mandate, dated 12th June, 1225, issued by King Henry III., directing William Earl Marshall, the Lord Justice, to seize on the whole country of Connaught, stated to have been forfeited by O'Conor, and to deliver it to Richard de Burgo; or, if they were aware of it, they may not have been willing to acknowledge the King's right to make such a grant.

[c] *Troops.*—All this is much better told in the Annals of Kilronan, in which it is stated that the sons of Roderic were left with a few Roydamnas, chieftains, horse-boys, and servants: 7 ro fagbuit meic Ruaiḋri gan tinol airecta, 7 ni raiḃe na bfarrad acht uaṫaḋ riḋamnaḋ 7 taoiseċ, 7 gille ech, 7 gille friṫeolma.

[d] *Kilkelly*, cill ceallaiġ, i. e. the church of St. Ceallach.—An old church in a village and parish of the same name, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo. See it marked on the map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, and noted in the explanatory Index to the same Map, p. 484.

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dealbaig. Iar na airiuccad rin dóram cuirir a glarláit i rémtúr roime, Donnócc mág oirecáitg gona anradaib, flaitbeartac ua flannagáin, 7 uatad damraib eoganac baoi ina focair, ordaigir iad dia nimdíbin ina ndeóid go ttéarnadar ramlaid ona mbiodbadaib gan aon do tuitim díob. Do rala an lá rin drong do riortaib aoda ui concobair i cclnn eacmarcaig mic branáin go ndeachaid do cornam a bóicneće orra go ttorcair eacmarcac don anbforlann galccad baoí na agaid. Leanair aod ó concobair go ngallaib uime mac ruaidri an oidće rin go míleco go mbaoí teóra hoidće iarrin ag argain luigne do gac let. Bá hiondoconaig do rala dó eagra annrin. Sit do denam iar ná argain tar cenn an tioruairri do fáccbad da hinnilib illuigniu.

Ar ann bátar meic Ruaidri mun amra a ccomgar do loc mic fearadaig i nglind na mocairt. Comairligir aod né na gallaib annrin na tuatha dionnraigid dia nargain, Síol Muireadhaig, 7 clann tomaltaig dinnrad mar an cedna ó do bátar ar ttecld roime. Iar ccinnead na comairle ri lottar rompa i rligid nac rmuainfead gall co brát dul tremper .i. hi briod ngatlaig go riacrrat át tíge in merraig gur airccriod cúil cernada iar noilgind a daoine dóib. Gac ar gab go dubconga do lucht

O'Flanagan, and some of the Tyronian route of soldiers, who covered their retreat.

[g] *Tyronian soldiers.*—These were some of the soldiers left by O'Neill to assist Turlough, the son of Roderic, whom he had set up as King of Connaught. In the Annals of Kilronan these are called beagán don Rút Eoganac, i. e. some of the Eugenian, or Kinel-Owenian, *route*, *turma*, or company of soldiers.

[h] *Him.*—In the Annals of Kilronan it is stated that Mac Brannan displayed great valour in defending himself, but that he was overwhelmed by too many men of might.

[i] *Meelick*, Milluc.—A church, near which are the ruins of one of the ancient Round Towers, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.

[k] *Then left*, do faccbad.—That is, the number not seized upon by the plunderers previously to the ratification of the peace.

[l] *Lough Macfarry*, loc mic Fergaig, called loc mic Erdaig, in the Annals of Connaught, and loc mic Airgedaig, in those of Kilronan. This name is now forgotten; but the Editor thinks that it was the old name of the Lake of Templehouse, in the county of Sligo.

[m] *Inhabitants of the Tuathas.*—This is better told in the Annals of Kilronan, thus: "The resolution which the son of Cathal Crovderg then adopted, was to go with the English in pursuit of the cows of the Tuathas, of the Sil-Murray, and of the Clann-Tomalty, by a way which no Englishman had ever passed before, that is, by Fidh Gadlaigh, until they arrived at Attymas, and they received neither javelin nor arrow on that rout. They plundered Coolcarney, where they seized upon the cows and destroyed the people. Some attempted to escape from them into the Backs;

The English, with Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, then set out to surround Turlough; but the latter, on perceiving this, ordered his recruits in the van, and Donn Oge Mageraghty, with his Calones, Flaherty O'Flanagan, and a few Tyronian soldiers[g], who were with him in the rear, to cover the retreat, by which means they escaped from the enemy without the loss of a man. On the same day some of Hugh O'Conor's marauding parties encountered Eachmarcach Mac Branan, who had gone to protect his cows against them; and Eachmarcach fell by the overwhelming force of the warriors who fought against him[h]. Hugh O'Conor, and the English, pursued the sons of Roderic that night to Meelick[i], and for three nights afterwards continued plundering Leyny in all directions. This was unfortunate to O'Hara, who had to make peace with them, in consideration of the inconsiderable number of its cattle then left[k] in Leyny.

The sons of Roderic were at this time stationed near Lough Macfarry[l], in Gleann-na-Mochart. Hugh then proposed to the English that they should pursue and plunder the inhabitants of the Tuathas[m], the Sil-Murray, and Clann-Tomalty, as they had fled before him [with their cattle]; and this being agreed upon, they set out, taking a road which the English *alone* would never have thought of taking[n], viz. they passed through Fiodh Gatlaigh, and marched until they reached Attymas[o]; and they plundered Coolcarney[p], after

but such of these as were not drowned in the attempt were killed or plundered. It was pitiful! Such of them as proceeded to Dubhchonga were drowned, and the fishing weirs with their baskets, were found full of drowned children. Such of the flitting Clann-Tomalty as escaped the English and the drowning, fled to Tirawley, where they were attacked by O'Dowda, and left without a single cow."

[h] *Would never have thought of taking*, nac fuaimfeadh gall co brath dul treimpe, that is, Hugh, who was intimately acquainted with the passes and population of the country, conducted the English by a rout which they themselves would never have thought of. The Annals of Connaught and of Kilronan describe these transactions more fully than those of the Four Masters.

[o] *Attymas*, ait tighe an mheraigh.—A parish forming about the southern half of the territory of Coolcarney, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See Map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed in the year 1844, and Explanatory Index to the same, p. 477.

[p] *Coolcarney*, Cúil Cearnadha.—This territory retains its name to the present day. It is situated in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, and comprises the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas, which are divided from the county of Sligo by a stream called Sruthan geal. According to the Book of Hy-Fiachrach, Cuil Cearnadha extended from Beul atha na nidheadh, six miles from Ballina, to the road or pass of Breachmhuighe (Breaghwy), which is the name

an tecḋe po báidit a noṁóp. Ar amlaid do gebti na cṡrcanna uar a ccairpiḃ lomlán do leanbaiḃ iar na mbáthaḋ. Gaċ a ttearna don toirc rin díoḃ ó gallaiḃ, 7 on iombáṫaḋ siempháite lodar i ttír namalgaiḋ go ndeaċaiḋ ó dúḃda fúṫa gonár gáccaiḃ aon bó aca.

Maḋ iad clann Ruaidri tra arí comairle do pónrat ag loċ mic Feapaḋaig rgaoileaḋ ó aroile dóiḃ go rgeridír rocraide gall né haoḋ. Donn mag oireċtaig, 7 aroile dia maiṫiḃ do ċor do raigiḋ uí flaiṫbaertaig a fir comluigi 7 comċodaig. Meic muirceartaig uí concobair, 7 tigearnan mac caṫail do dul ar cúl a mbó 7 a muintear, 7 Síṫ do ḋénaṁ dóiḃ tar a ccṡnn go bráġbaidír goill mac caṫail croiḃḋeirg. Ar ann baoi aoḋ mun am roin i moig neó, 7 tiagaid meic muirceartaig muimnig ina ċṡnn ar Shlanaiḃ 7 ċomairciḃ.

Maḋ an taob ṫear do connaċtaiḃ dana nír bó ciúin dóiḃ don dul roin, uair tangadar goill laigṡn 7 muṁan im muirceartaċ ua briain, goill osr muṁan beór, 7 Sirriam corcaige ina ttréċomurc gur marḃrat a ndaoine doneoċ ar a rucrat diob, 7 gur ionnradar a mbruig 7 a mbailte. Bá holc tra lá haoḋ mac caṫail croiḃḋeirg a ttoċtroṁ don turur rin uair ní hé po ṫóċuir iad, acht tnuṫ, 7 formaṫ dá ngaḃáil fén né gaċ maiṫir dá ccualadar dráġail don iurdír gona gallaiḃ i cconnaċtaiḃ an tan roin. Ar don ruaṫar ro do marḃaid ceṫre meic méc murchaiḋ ar én láṫair.

Bá truacch tra an neṁṙén do ḋeonaig día don ċuicceḋ do brṡr baoi i nEirinn an ionḃaiḋ ri, uair ní ċoiccleaḋ an mac occlaoiċ aroile aċt gá creachaḋ 7 arccain rona cuṁang. Do cuiriḋ beór mná, 7 leniṁ, rainn, 7 roḋaoine druaċt 7 gorta don ċoccaḋ rin.

of a townland in the parish of Castleconor, lying to the east of Ardnarea.

[q] *After having destroyed its people*, iar ndilgenn a daoine doib.—The word dilgenn or dilgeann signifies destruction, or depopulation. O'Clery writes it dilgionn, according to the modern Irish orthography, and explains it rgrior, no diolaiṫriugaḋ. The compound uile-dilgenn means total destruction, extirpation, or annihilation. —See Annals of Tighernach at the year 995.

[r] *Duvconga.*—This place is now called béal áṫa conga in Irish, and Anglicised Bellacong and Ballycong. It is situated near Ballymore Lough, in the parish of Attymas, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 40; and also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 242, 243, and map to the same.

[s] *The baskets of the fishing weirs*, na cerccanna uar a ccairpiḃ.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is, na carpanna co na cearcandaiḃ; and in the Annals of Connaught, na cairr co na cerrachaiḃ, i. e. the weirs and baskets. The children that had been carried away by the floods were found entangled in the baskets, which were placed for nets in the *carrys* or fishing weirs.

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Iar ndul tra do macaib muirchtaig muimnig do latair aoda ui con-cobair do péin mair do páidsmar, do cuaid ar nábárach go cill mSdóin. Comraicit trí slóig na ngall ann sin re roile, 7 ar bsg nár bó lán an trioca céd ina mbattar lsd ar lsd eoir gallaib 7 gaoidealaib. Tainicc aod ó flaithbeartaicc ar conaib 7 ar slánaib maithe gall, 7 donnchada cairbrig uí briain a cairdsa crioch hi ccinn aoda uí concobair, 7 an iurdír co ndearna síd tar cinn a buairi, 7 a daoine sir, ar macaib Ruaidri datcon uaid. Imtigir aod iar sin, 7 a goill imaille sir co tuaim dá gualann, 7 leiccir goill laigean, 7 dsrmumain uaid annsin. Iompaídir fén ar ccúla do com uí flaithbsrtaig óir níor bó taisire lair eride, uair battar meic Ruaidri roime sin allaniar do loch aicce, 7 donnócc mág oirdearcaig araon riú.

Annsin rio scar mac magnusa dé cloinn Ruaidri gur innraig hi ttír namalgaid ar cinn a bó, 7 a muintire go bfuair iatt go rodánac gan chreachad gan arccain. Rucc leis iad iarain fó dídean uí Ruairc, 7 é iar ccreachad Pilip meic goisdelbaig.

Donnchad cairppreac ua briain danád do cuir side drong dia muintir roime go nédalaib aidblib. Iar ná fior sin daod mac Ruaidri 7 deogan ó eidin loduir rompa uatad dsgdaoine gur muidead for muimnecaib, gor beanad a nedalá díob, 7 gur congbad braigde dá maithib uata. Iar na clor sin do donnchad cairbreac ticc do látair aoda mic Ruaidri go ndearna síd báitte coindel sir, 7 gur gab do laim gan toidecht na aghaid doridiri dia léccead

7 leinb 7 óigtigeirn 7 threoin 7 ettreoin re fuacht 7 re gortu don cogad sin.

[x] *Of his gossip*, a cairdeara Críoro.—This term is used in the modern language to denote a gossip, or one who is a sponsor for a child at baptism.—See O'Brien's Dictionary *in voce*.—See also Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 72, for *Gossipred*. Hanmer says, that it was a league of amity highly esteemed in Ireland.—See note [d] under the year 1178, p. 42, *supra*.

[y] *Donn Oge*.—It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan that Donn Oge Mageraghty was O'Flaherty's son-in-law: Do roime sim comairli aili ann sin .i. impod do cum I flaithbertaig ar cula, uair nír tairiri leis mair do fágaib e, uair do badar meic Ruaidri alla aniar do loch aige, 7 a chiamain fein .i. Donn Og maille friu. "He then came to another resolution, namely, to return back to O'Flaherty, for he did not like how he left him; for he had on the west side of the lake the sons of Roderic, and his own son-in-law, that is, Donn Oge along with them."

[z] *Manus*.—According to the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *b*, col. 4, he was the ninth son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland. His descendants took the surname of Mac Manus, and were seated in Tir Tuathail, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

[a] *After having first plundered*, iar ccreachad. That is, on his passage through the present

The sons of Murtough Muimhneach [O'Conor] having come before Hugh O'Conor, as we have stated, he went on the next day to Kilmaine, where the three English armies met; and nearly the whole of the triocha ched (cantred) was filled with people, both English and Irish. Hugh O'Flaherty, under the protection and guarantee of the chiefs of the English, and of his gossip[x], Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, came to Hugh O'Conor and the Lord Justice, and made peace with O'Conor, on behalf of his people and cows, on condition that he should expel the sons of Roderic. After this, Hugh and his English went to Tuam, where he dismissed the English of Leinster and Desmond; after which he returned back to (watch) O'Flaherty, for he did not confide in him, as O'Flaherty had, some time before, the sons of Roderic at the west side of the lake, together with Donn Oge[y] Mageraghty.

The son of Manus[z] then parted from the sons of Roderic, and set out for Tirawley, in quest of his cows and people, and fortunately found them there, without having been plundered or molested. He then took them with him, under the protection of O'Rourke, after having first plundered[a] Philip Mac Costello.

Donough Cairbreach O'Brien sent a detachment of his people before him, with immense spoils; but Hugh, the son of Roderic, and Owen O'Heyne, having heard of this movement, went before them with a few select men, defeated the Momonians, deprived them of their spoils, and detained some of their nobles as hostages. When Donough Cairbreach heard of this, he came to Hugh, the son of Roderic, and made a solemn peace[b] with him, and bound himself never

barony of Costello, which lay on his way to O'Rourke, he plundered Mac Costello. In the Annals of Kilronan, the language of this passage is much better than that written by the Four Masters. It runs thus: Ir ann sin do deilig meic Magnusa se macaib Ruaidri, 7 do cuatar a tsir namalgaid ar cenn a mbo 7 a muinteap, 7 suaradar iad go sodánac can inad can argain, 7 sugrat leo iat a nuct I Ruairc, 7 do ronsat creic moir ar Philip mac Goisdealbh. "Then the sons of Manus separated from the sons of Roderic, and they went to Tirawley in quest of their cows and people, and found them in good condition, without having been plundered or molested, and they took them with them to O'Rourke, and *on their way* they took a great prey from Philip Mac Costello."

[b] *A solemn peace*, sít báitte coindel, i. e. a peace of the extinguishing of candles, i. e. a peace so solemn, that he who should violate it would incur excommunication, of which ceremony the extinguishing of the candles formed the last and most terror-striking part. Mageoghegan expresses it, "a peace so solemn that whoever would break it was to be excommuni-

a aor gnaiḃ cuige. Giḃeaḋ ní no ċomaill riomḣ a coingioll do mac Ruaiḋri (iar bragail a ṁuintire ḋó uaiḋ) uair taimicc ar an céd fluaigeaḋ ina agaiḋ la haoḋ mac caṫail croiḃḋeirg.

Téd aoḋ 7 an iurdíf gona gallaiḃ iarrin go calaḋ innri crſṁa gur béccin dó flaiṫbeartaicch imir crſṁa, 7 oilén na circe go nartraigiḃ an loca do tabairt ar laiṁ aoḋa. Tiallair an iurdíf iar rin dia tig. Ted aoḋ ó concoḃair dia ioḋlacaḋ uide cian dá fligiḋ gur fágaiḃ an iúrdíf uaṫaḋ do ṁaiṫiḃ a muintire aicce imaille re hiomad fénneḋ, 7 fearóglaoċ óir níor ḃó taiscri lair connaċtaig aċtmaḋ bfcc. Tuccrom annrin maiṫe a oireaċta illaiṁ gall a ngioll ré a ttuarartlaiḃ, .i. flaiṫbeartaċ ó flannaccain, fſgal ua taiḋg, 7 aroile do maitiḃ connaċt, 7 ar ḋóiḃ fén do béccin a bfuarlaccaḋ.

Ar a haiṫle rin iompáiḋir ua flaiṫbeartaig, meicc muirceartaig, 7 na huairle arċſna ar aoḋ mac caṫail croiḃḋeirg iar nimteċt troimṫionóil na ngall uaiḋ, 7 ro gabrat le macaiḃ Ruaiḋri. Cuirir aoḋ o concoḃair annrin teċta 7 rgribne do ṫaigiḋ an iurtír dia foillriugaḋ rin ḋó, 7 diarraiḋ fuilleaḋ rocraidi. Nir ḃó haiṫerc fó lár dórarh rin, uair do frecra-

cated with book, bell, and candle."—See note under the year 1200.

[c] *Lord Justice.*—He was Geoffry de Marisco, or De Mariscis, or Geffry March, as he is called by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the years 1225, 1226. He was succeeded by Richard de Burgo, the great Lord of Connaught, on the 10th of March, 1227. See list of the Chief Governors of Ireland given in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103, where it is incorrectly stated that Hubert de Burgh, afterwards Earl of Kent, was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland, on the 10th of March, 1227, and Richard de Burgo appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, on the same day and year.

[d] *Inis Creamha.*—This is a small island in Lough Corrib, near the Castle of Cargins, and belonging to the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway. The name is translated Wildgarlick Isle by Roderic O'Flaherty, in his Account of West Connaught, where he speaks of it as follows: "Iniscreawa, or Wildgarlick Isle, is near Cargin, in the barony of Clare; a small island, where the walls and high ditch of a well fortified place are still extant, and encompass almost the whole island. Of this isle, Macamh Insicreawa, a memorable ancient magician, as they say, had his denomination."—See *Territory of Hiar Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1845, p. 25. The walls here referred to by O'Flaherty still remain, and are of a cyclopean character. The natives assert that this was the castle of Orbsen, from whom Loch Orbsen, now Lough Corrib, took its name.—See Map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed in 1843, on which the position of this island is shewn.

The transaction narrated in the text is thus stated by O'Flaherty, in his Account of West Connaught: "Anno 1225. The Lord Justice of Ireland coming to the port of Inisćreawa, caused

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dar goill go roinnim rairéirccaid é. Acht cina ba tuillmeach dóibrom an tupur rin óir fá mór a nédala, 7 bá bicc a nimreargna. Cuirtear goill laigean cuigiriom annrin im uilliam ccrar, 7 im macaib griffín. Iar mbrert na rocraidi rin airrriom ionnraigid meic Ruaidri tar tócar riar, 7 gabair roime in uib diarmata mar a ccuala meic Ruaidri do beit gan lión rocraide, uair ní rangattar a lucht combáda iad mun am roin, 7 cuirir fedlimid a bratair, 7 aroile do maitib a muintire, 7 rocraide mór do glarlátaib gall dionnrad eogain uí edin in uib briacrach aidne co mbádar adaig longpuirt in ard tatain fa comair na tíre darccain a muca na maidne ar cciond.

Foillrigtear dua flaitbeartaig, 7 do macaib muirceartaig (badar ag ionnraigid mac Ruaidri) goill do dul do creachad a brir comluicce, Eogan ó heidin, 7 a mbet an ard tatain, nír faillicced rin riurom oir do lisrat iatt déntoil 7 dénaontaid go rangadar i ccomfoccur dóib. Do gnídad comarle fé roile annrin, .i. tuatal mac muirceartaig, 7 taiclec ua

Kilronan, the reading is, diarraid tuillead rocruide.

[1] *Struggle trifling*, ba becc a nimrsrgna.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: do geibtís étála 7 ni fagbair gát na himearcain, i. e. "They used to obtain the spoils, but did not expose themselves to the danger of the conflict." The word imrergna, which is used by the Four Masters, is thus explained in O'Clery's Glossary of ancient Irish Words: imreargna, .i. imeargargain, .i. bruigean. "*Imseargna*, i. e. striking on every side, i. e. conflict." Both forms of the word are correctly explained in the Irish Dictionaries of O'Brien and O'Reilly, both having taken them from O'Clery.

[m] *William Grace*, Uilliam Ccrár.—In the Annals of Kilronan he is called Uilliam Crár, i. e. *Gulielmus Crassus*. Cras, or Gras, was the soubriquet of Raymond le Gras, and afterwards became a family name, which is now always incorrectly written Grace. It is derived from the French *Gras*, or *Gros*.

[n] *The togher*, i. e. the causeway. This causeway, which was called tocar mona coineada, is still well known, and its situation pointed out by the natives, though the country is very much improved. It is situated in the parish of Templetogher, in the barony of Ballimoe, and county of Galway. Hugh O'Conor, who had his residence in the plain of Croghan, marched on this occasion across the ford at Ballimoe, and directing his course south-westwards crossed this causeway, and proceeded into Hy-Diarmada, or O'Concannon's country, where he had heard his rival was staying.—See note [r], under the year 1177, pp. 34, 35, 36. Also note under the year 1255.

[o] *Recruits*, glarlaátaib, i. e. raw recruits, or soldiers lately enlisted. The Annals of Kilronan call them gaillrerrréantaib, i. e. English archers.

[p] *Ardrahin*, ard tatain, a fair-town in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway, and a vicarage in the diocese of Kilmacduagh. Here is still to be seen a small portion of the

an ineffectual one, for the English responded to his call cheerfully and expeditiously; and well was their promptness rewarded, for their spoil was great, and their struggle trifling[l]. The English of Leinster, under the conduct of William Grace[m] and the sons of Griffin, were sent to aid him. On the arrival of these forces, Hugh proceeded westwards, across the Togher[n] [the Causeway], against the sons of Roderic, and advanced to Hy-Diarmada, where he had heard they were stationed, without any considerable forces, for their allies had not as yet joined them; and he sent his brother Felim, and others of the chiefs of his people, and a great number of the English recruits[o] into Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, to plunder Owen O'Heyne. These encamped for one night at Ardrahen[p], with a view to plunder the country early in the morning following.

O'Flaherty and the sons of Murtough [O'Conor], who were then on their way to join the sons of Roderic, having received intelligence that the English had gone to plunder their sworn partisan, Owen O'Heyne, and were stationed at Ardrahen, did not abandon their friend, but, with one mind and accord, followed the English until they came very close to them. They then held a council[q], and came to the resolution of sending Tuathal, the son of Murtough[r]

ruins of an ancient cloigtheach, or Round Tower.

[q] *They then held a council*, do ghniat comairle re roile ann sin.—This attack on the English at Ardrahen is much better described in the Annals of Kilronan, particularly in giving the names of persons, which are so confusedly given by the Four Masters. It runs as follows: "O'Flaherty and the sons of Murtough [O'Conor], as they were coming to join the sons of Roderic, heard of the English having set out to plunder their sworn ally O'Heine, and of their being at Ardrahen; and they adopted the resolution of going to Ardrahen, attacking the English early in the morning, and burning the town over their heads. They travelled all night, and early in the morning arrived on the green of the town. The resolution they then came to was, to sent first into the town Tuathal, the son of Murtough, and whomsoever of the Irish chieftains he would wish to accompany him, while O'Flaherty, and the other son of Murtough, was to remain outside the town. The Irishman selected to accompany Tuathal O'Conor, was Taichleach, the son of Hugh O'Dowda; and they entered the town with great courage and boldness, and the English fled out of the town, one party of them passing eastwards and another westwards. They were pursued eastwards. The party who fled to the west came in collision with the Irish who were at the back of the town, and routed them, though there were not living among the Irish any people more vigorous than they; but fortune did not favour them. The party who fled eastwards were pursued by Tuathal [O'Conor] and Taichleach O'Dowda. Tuathal first wounded the constable of the English, who fell by the hand of Taichleach. It was indeed fortunate for the sons of Roderic that they were not in this conflict," &c.

[r] *Tuathal, the son of Murtough.*—From the

dubda go noirim amaille riú do cur do foigid an baile cetur ua flaithbeartaig 7 mac muirceartaig iman mbaile fecetair guna focraidib. Luid tuathal, 7 taicleac gona brianlác go mfnmnac mearddána i ttrecommurc gall ir in mbaile go ttucrat tiug fuabairt biodbaid orro. Maidtear for gallaib roir 7 riar ar a haitle. Lhaitriomh aor na madma roir. Loitir tuathal conrtarla na ngall dá ced furgamh. Atgonair taicleac é gur fagbad an conroarla gan anmain de ríde. Dála na ngall ari ar muidead ar an mbaile don taoib arail ro eirig ua flaithbeartaig, 7 mac muirceartaig doib. Gidead tarla dainfén daibride gur bhreattar goill orra fó cedóir. Ar don toirc rin do marbad matgamain mac aoda mic concobair maonmaige, giolla criord mac diarmada, niall mac feargail ua taidg, &c. Act cfna ro marbad an fear ro marb niall ó taidg, .i. bratair colén uí díomuraig.

Dala mac Ruaidri comdrecaid ar abarac re hua fflaithbeartaig, 7 rir an ccuid oile dá naor comta go ttangatar rompa a ndear go druim cfnannáin. Luid aod mac catail croibdeirg gona gallaib ina ndiaid. Comairligtear ag aireactaib cloinne Ruaidri annrin gac aon diob do falgid a mfnnata ferin, 7 do gníat famlaid act donnócc mag oireachtaig namá. Cid tra act iar fragbáil na huireac, .i. cloinne Ruaidri uí concobair annrin in uatad rocraide lodar do faigid aoda uí nell, 7 donn mág oireachtaig imaille riú.

Ionnraigir aod mac catail croibdeirg ua flaithbeartaig annrin go ttuc gell, 7 eoireada uaid. Tainic roime iaram go cill meadóin, 7 go moig neó i ndiaid mic muirceartaig, 7 tigfnáin mic catail miccarain go ndearnrat rít tar cfnn a mbuair 7 a muintire, 7 go ndeacrat do latair

manner in which this name is given by the Four Masters, one would suppose that this Tuathal was one of the O'Dowda family; but the more ancient annals shew that he was Tuathal, the son of the celebrated Muircheartach Muimhneach O'Conor, and the brother of Manus O'Conor.

[s] *They joined*, coinderecaid.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is, ro comruicedar, i. e. they met. The word coinderecaid is often used to translate the Latin word *conveniunt*.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 75, *b*, *a*; Book of Ballymote, fol. 23, p. *b*, col. *a*, line 29; and Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, p. 575.

[t] *Druim Ceanannain*.—The Editor could not find any place of this name in the county of Galway. There is a Liscananaun in the parish of Lackagh, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

[u] *Residence*.—Mfnnad, is explained by O'Clery, in his Vocabulary, at the word muirdeabac, thus: "Muirdeabhac .i. tigearna. muirdeabac gac

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aoda uí Conċabair ar flánaideacht donnchada cairbrig, 7 maithe na ngall. Ba cumranad na ionain fin uair ní raibe cill na tuaith i cconnaċtaib an tan foin gan lot 7 láinmilled.

Teóm diofulaing do teccbáil i ccríċ connaċt an ionbaid fi, .i. treablaid trom tshraigti gur folmaigead mór mbailte di gan elaidtech bsta dragbáil ionnta.

Flann mac amlaoib uí fallamain toiseċ cloinne huadaċ do marbadh dredlimid mac cathail croibdeirg don coccad sin. Tadg ua finnaċta fear graid daod mac Ruaidri do marbad lá muintir méc aodagáin ir in coccad cedna.

Amlaoib mac fearcair uí fallamain toiseċ a dúthcura fén do breart don cenel da mboi do ecc.

Muireadaċ ua finnaċta toiseċ cloinni murchada déce in arthrach ar loċ oirbrion, 7 é flán ag dol inn.

Teaċ do gabáil for concobar mac taidg uí ċeallaig (tigfrna ua maine) 7 for arogal a brathair lá macaib taidg uí ċeallaig, 7 a lorccad ann ar aon.

Duarcán ó hfgra, tadg ó hfgra, 7 édaoin ingean diarmata mic domnaill uí egra décc.

[x] *A necessary tranquillity*, cumranad na ionaim.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: ir cumranad rangur a lear sin, uair ni raibe ceall na tuath gan millead in lá sin a Connaċtuib. Iar nairgnib 7 iar marbad bo in tire 7 a daoine, 7 ar cur caiċ re fuaċt 7 re gorta, do fár teidm mórgalair ir in tir uile .i. cenel terċa tréar a bfolmuigte na baileadha gan duine beo dfacbáil innsib.—"This rest was wanting, for there was not a church or territory in Connaught, which had not been destroyed by that day. After the plundering and killing of the cattle, people had been broken down by cold and hunger, and a violent distemper raged throughout the whole country, i. e. a kind of burning disease, by which the towns were desolated, and left without a single living being."

[y] *Clann-Uadach*, a territory in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, comprising the entire of the parish of Camma, and the greater part, if not the entire, of that of Dysart. Briola, in the parish of Dysart, is referred to in old manuscripts as in this territory.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, in 1843, p. 19; and map to the same. O'Fallon resided at Milltown, in the parish of Dysert, in the year 1585, as appears from a curious document among the *Inrolments tempore Elizabethæ*, in the Auditor General's Office, Dublin, dated 6th August, 1585, and entitled "Agreement between the Irish chieftains and inhabitants of Imany, called O'Kelly's country, on both sides of the River Suck in Connaught, and the Queen's Majesty."

[z] *Clann-Murrough*, Clann Murchada.—Ac-

and the chiefs of the English, and on condition that he should spare their people and cattle. This was a necessary tranquillity[x], for there was not a church or territory in Connaught at that time that had not been plundered and desolated.

An oppressive malady raged in the province of Connaught at this time: it was a heavy burning sickness, which left the large towns desolate, without a single survivor.

Flann, the son of Auliffe O'Fallon, Chief of Clann-Uadagh[y], was slain by Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, in this war; and Teige O'Finaghty, one of the officers [Aes graidh] of Hugh, the son of Roderic, was slain by the people of Mac Egan during the same war.

Auliffe, the son of Fearcair O'Fallon, chieftain of his own tribe, and the best of them, died.

Murray O'Finaghty, Chief of Clann-Murrough[z], died in a vessel on Lough Oirbsen (Lough Corrib), which he had gone into in good health.

A house was attacked upon the son of Teige O'Kelly (Lord of Hy-Many), and upon Ardgal his brother, by the sons of Teige O'Kelly, and both were burned within it.

Duarcan O'Hara, Teige O'Hara, and Edwina, daughter of Dermot, the son of Donnell O'Hara, died.

cording to O'Dugan's topographical Poem, there were two chiefs of the O'Finaghtys in Connought (ꝺıò enṁuıcne ní hıonnann), one called Chief of Clann Murchadha, and the other Chief of Clann Conmhaigh. The latter name is still remembered and now pronounced Clanconow, but the former is totally forgotten. According to Duald Mac Firbis, and the tradition in the country, the O'Finaghtys were seated on both sides of the River Suck, and their territory comprised, before the English invasion, forty-eight ballys, or large Irish townlands. Some think that the sept of them called Clann-Murrough were on the east side of the River Suck, in the present county of Roscommon, and that called Clannconow, or Clanconway, on the west of the same river, in the now county of Galway, and that each sept had twenty-four ballys, or ninety-six quarters of land. Both septs were dispossessed soon after the English invasion by that family of the Burkes called Mac Davids, who descended from a furious heroine, named Nuala na meadoige, the daughter of O'Finaghty, who was the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of Mac David, Lord of Clanconow, and by whose treachery the O'Finaghtys, her own tribe, were dispossessed. In the year 1628, Sir Ulick Burke, only son of Edmond Burke, of Glinske, Lord of Clanconow, was created a baronet of Ireland, and from him the present Sir John Burke, of Glinsk Castle, the present head of this family, is descended.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 108, note [b].

Muimnig 7 goill do dul fo tearmann caolainne, ár na ngall do cor don toirc sin tre feartaib dé 7 caolainne.

An tarbar gá buain a haitle na féli brígde.

[a] *The Momonians, &c.*—This entry relating to the plundering of Tearmann Caelainne, is entered in the Annals of Kilronan under the year 1224. These annals state that when O'Neill (after having inaugurated Turlough, the son of Roderic, as King of Connaught) had heard that Donough Cairbreach O'Brien and Geoffry Mares were coming into Connaught, he retreated with all possible expedition; and that the Momonians and English not finding O'Neill in Connaught before them, pursued the sons of Roderic, and banished them to O'Neill a second time, &c. &c. They then add: "The English and the Momonians then attacked Tearmann Caoilfinn, but the English were slaughtered through the miracles of Caoilfinn."

[b] *Tearmann Caelainne*, i. e. the Termon, or sanctuary of the virgin, St. Caelainn. The situation of this place has not been pointed out by any of our historical or topographical writers. Duald Mac Firbis, indeed, in his Genealogies of the Irish Saints, p. 733, states that it is in Connaught. Thus: "Caolfionn ó Tsrmonn Caolainne i cconachtaib," i. e. "Caolfionn of Termon Caolainne in Connaught." It appears from an Inquisition taken on the 27th of May, 1617, that Termon-Kealand belonged to the monastery of Roscommon. The Editor, when examining the localities of the county of Roscommon for the Ordnance Survey, found that this place is still well known, and that its ancient name is not yet forgotten, though Termonmore is that more generally used. It is situated in the parish of Kilkeevin, and about one mile to the east of the town of Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon, where the virgin, St. Caellain, is still vividly remembered, and curious legends told about her miracles. Her holy well, called Tobar Caelainne, is situated in the townland of Moor, in the same parish, and from it an old road led across the bog to the Termon, where her nunnery church stands in ruins.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 20 and 26, whereon the ruins of her church and nunnery, and also her holy well, called Tobercaelainne, are shewn.

This virgin was the patron saint of the tribes called Ciarraighe or Kierrigii, of the original settlement, of whom in this neigbourhood, as well as in the present barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo, the following account is preserved in a vellum MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3, 17, p. 875.

Cuin tancatar Ciarraigi a Conaċtaib? Nim. I n-aimsir Aeda mic Eaċach Tirmcarna. Cia dib táinic ar tús? Nim. .i. Coirbri mac Conaire tainic a Mumain a ndear iar na indarba eirti. Tainic tra co n-a muintir uile co hAeḋ mac Eachach Tirmcarna. Ḃai ingsin osrrcaiṫech la coirḃri; ro chuindiġ Aeḋ ar a hathair hí. Tainic rí feaċt aon do ṫiġ a haṫar. Ro ġaḃ a haṫair fein toirri móir i n-a fiaḋnairi. Ro fiarfaiḋ in ingsin de cid dia mbai. Mo ḃeiṫ gan fsrann for deoraiġsċt ar fé. Tangar on riġ ar csnn na hingine iar sin. Ro ċind imorru an ingin na fagaḋ tria bithu co tardta fsrann maiṫ dia haṫair. Do ḃéarra do ar Aeḋ, doneoċ a tiucfa timcheall i n-aen lo do na foichriḃ fea riar, 7 do béarṫar Caelaind craiḃṫeach frir na dilri. Timċeallaiḋ sin iarain co mor an tir sin aṁail a dubraḋ rir 7 do roith fa deoiġ dia ṫiġ. Deirid a muintir ir na fsrandaiḃ sin. Cairiġid Connacta co mor an ti Aeḋ ar a met leo do rad d'fsrand do choirbri, 7 arbeartatar coirbri do marḃuṫ. Ní fsrfaiḋṫsi

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AOIS CRIOSD, 1226.

Aoip Cpiopo míle da céd pice apé.

Donum dei epscop na Midhe do écc.

Connmach ua tarppa erpoc luigne do écc.

Aodh mac duinn uí rocladáin airchinneach congha, Saoi canntaire, Sccribnigh, 7 ceapd nexamail eride do écc.

Matha ua maoilmoicerge do ecc.

Tigearnán mac catail miccarain mic Toirrdealbaig móir Ríogdamna bá mó eneach, 7 eangnam, 7 ar mó do rinne do nlitib ruaitsnta rodáanacha tainic dá cinid ré haimrir eride, do marbad do donnchad ó dubda 7 dá cloinn.

Nuala ingen Ruaidri uí concobair baintigearna ulad décc i cconga fecin, 7 a hadhnacal go honórach i tteampall canánach congha.

Domnall mac Ruaidri uí flaithbeartaig do marbad do macaib muirchertaig uí flaithbeartaig iar ngabáil tige fair dóib fein, 7 dredhlim mac catail croibhdeirg.

Fearghal ua taidg an teaghlaigh, toiseach teaghlaigh catail croibhdeirg, 7 aodh mac catail do marbad lá donnghlebe ó ngadra.

Aodh mac domnaill uí ruairc do marbad do catal ó gallaigh 7 do concobar mac corbmaic uí maoilruanaid ar loch aillinne.

Muirgher mac diarmata do marbad.

Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of the castles of Dublin and Trim by the English.

[d] *Donum Dei.*—He is called "Donum Dei, Bushopp of Meath," in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise; but in the Annals of Multifernan he is called "Deodatus *electus* Midie."—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 142, where it is conjectured that he was never consecrated.

[e] *A learned singer.*—In the Annals of Kilronan, it is stated that he made a kind of musical instrument for himself which had never been made before, and that he was skilled in the arts of poetry, embroidery, and penmanship, and every other known science.

[f] *O'Mulmoghery*, O Maolmoceirge.—This name is still common in the county of Donegal, but anglicised *Early*, because moceirge signifies *early rising*. Maolmoceirge signifies *chief of the early rising*. The word maol, when not prefixed to the name of a saint, signifies a king or chief, as in the present instance, but when prefixed to the name of a saint, it means one tonsured in honour of some saint, as we learn from Colgan: "*Mail*, seu ut variè scribitur Hibernis *maol*, *mael*, *moel*, idem nunc quod *do-*

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1226.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-six.

Donum Dei[d], Bishop of Meath, died.

Connmagh O'Tarpy (Torpy), Bishop of Leyny, died.

Hugh, the son of Donn O'Sochlaghan, Erenagh of Cong, a learned singer[e], a scribe, and a man expert in many trades, died.

Matthew O'Mulmoghery[f] died.

Tiernan, the son of Cathal Miccaruinn, who was son of Turlough More, a Roydamna [prince], the most hospitable man and most expert at arms, and whose exploits had been more various and successful than those of any of his tribe for a long time, was slain by Donough O'Dowda and his sons.

Nuala, daughter of Roderic O'Conor, and Queen of Ulidia[g], died at Conga Fechin [Cong], and was honourably interred in the church of the Canons at Cong.

Donnell, the son of Rory O'Flaherty, was slain by the sons of Murtough O'Flaherty, after they and Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, had attacked and taken the house in which he was.

Farrell O'Teige, surnamed an Teaghlaigh, Chief of the household[h] of Cathal Crovderg, and Hugh, the son of Cathal, were slain by Donslevy O'Gara.

Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, was slain on Lough Allen[i] by Cathal O'Reilly and Conor, the son of Cormac O'Mulrony.

Maurice Mac Dermot was slain.

minus vel rex, idem nunc quod *calvus*, *tonsus*, *vel coronatus*."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 188, n. 4. See also p. 386, n. 1, of the same work.

[g] *Queen of Ulidia.*—She was the wife of Mac Donslevy, who was at this period styled King of Uladh; but by this is not to be understood the entire province of Ulster, but only that part of it lying eastwards of Glenree, Lough Neagh, and the Lower Bann.

[h] *Of the household*, teaghlaigh.—In the Annals of Kilronan: *Dux* loċta tíġe Caṫail Croibḋeirg 7 a ṁic na ḋiaiḋ, i. e. "Leader or chief of the household of Cathal Crovderg, and of that of his son after him." The word loċt tíġe is anglicised *Loghty*, and *Loghtee* in some Anglo-Irish documents, in which the term is used to denote mensal lands, or lands set apart for the maintenance of the chief's table.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 70. There was a celebrated territory in Oriel, called luċt tíġe Meg Maṫgamna, anglicised "the Loughty," as appears from several ancient maps of Ulster.

[i] *Lough Allen*, loċ aillinne.—A well known lake in the county of Leitrim, near the source of the Shannon.

Cairlén cille móire do leaccaḋ lá cathal ó Raigilligh.

Aodh mac cathail croibdeirg do gabáil Aodha uí flaithbhertaigh, 7 a tabairt i láim gall.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1227.

Aoir Criost, mile, dá céd, fiche, areacht.

Concobar mac Neill uí chathharnaigh do marbaḋ la hamhraib laigneac no baoi i fochair Rig Connacht.

Enrí ua maoileachloinn 7 muirchertach ua maoileachloinn do marbaḋ la gallaib.

Maolfeachlainn ua conchobair failge do marbaḋ lá cuilén ua ndíomusaigh.

Giollacoluim ua Maoilmuaiḋ do marbaḋ la hua Mórdha.

Goill Erenn do comcruinniuccaḋ go hátcliath. Aoḋ mac cathail croibdeirg Ri connacht do tócuireaḋ dóib. Iar noul dó dá faigiḋ ro tionnscain-fiod fearrad fair. Uilliam marascál a fear caradhraiḋ do tocht cuicce gona rochraide, 7 é da bret daimḋeoin gall ar lár na cúirte amach, 7 a ioḋlacaḋ dó go nteachaiḋ i cconnachtaiḃ.

Aoḋ mac cathail croibdeirg do dénam comne iar sin ag lathaig caicthubil ré huilliam mariscal mac Seafraiḋ .i. iustis erenn, 7 ní deachaiḋ friom tar

[k] *Demolished*, do leaccaḋ, literally, was thrown down. In the Annals of Kilronan, the verb used is do bhriseaḋ, and in the Annals of Ulster do scaileḋ, and in the old translation the passage is rendered: "The Castle of Kilmore broken down by Cahall O'Rely."

[l] The passage is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster: A. D. 1226. Feiḋlim hua Concobair do gabail taigi ar Domnall hua flaithbertaich gur marb 7 gur loisc é féin 7 a brathair. Aeḋ hua flaithbertaich do gabail la hAeḋ mac cathail croibdeirg 7 a tobairt illaim ngall. And thus rendered in the old translation: "Felim O'Conor, taking a house uppon Donell O'Flaithvertay, killed and burned himselfe and his brother. Hugh O'Flaithvertay committed by Hugh mac Cathal Crovderg & did deliver him into the hands of the Galls."

[m] *Henry O'Melaghlin.*—This entry is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but under the year 1226, "Henry O'Melaghlyn, son of the knight O'Melaughlyn, was killed by the Englishmen of Ardinurcher. Murtagh mac Melaghlyn Begg was also killed by the English."

[n] *Assembled at Dublin.*—In the Annals of Kilronan this passage is entered under the year year 1226. It begins thus: Cuirt do denam do gallaib ata cliath 7 Erenn a nAth cliath, 7 aoḋ mac Cathail Croibdeirg do gairm fuirre,

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latair anonn aitmid uathad deagdaoine, .i. corbmac mac tomaltaig, Diarmaid mac magnusa, magnus mac muirchertaig ui concobair, tadg mac matgamna ui cerin, 7 Ruaidri ua maoilbrénainn. Uilliam mapes do teacht octar marcach ina combail. O do cuimnig ó concobair an feall rémraite ergir i ccoinne na ngall, gnerir a muintir fóta ionnraigid fén uilliam mapes gur gabartair é fó cédóir. Ciod iad a muintir ann ro freaccairriod gnearacht ui Concobair ro liccriod fona gallaib iad gur moidriod orra, marbaitt Conrtarla ata luain, gabaid maigirdir Slemne 7 hugo airddin. Cuirir aod na goill rin i mbraigdesnur tar latair ruar. Luid roime gon a rocraide ar a haitle gur airgsroair martad ata luain, 7 gur loircceartair an baile go hiomlán. Bá gniom rocair do connachtaib an gniom ro, óir fuairriom a mac, a ingean, 7 braigde connacht ar ceana battar ar lamaibh gall do comfuarglad ar na braigdib rémraite genmótá Sít dragail dfearaib connacht.

Donnrébe ó gadra tigearna rébe luga do marbad don giolla ruad mac a dearbratar fén iar ngabáil tige in oidce fair, 7 an giolla ruad do marbad inn iar rin tré imdeall aoda ui concobair.

Aod mac Ruaidri ui concobair, 7 mac uilliam búrc do toidecht ród lanmór i tuaiscert Connacht gur loiscriot imr mdóin gur aircciod an críoch i trangadar, 7 gur gabrat a braigde.

Sluaigead lá fearfaid maiges 7 la toirrdealbach mac Ruaidri ui conco-

now correctly enough Anglicised Bellaugh, and sometimes, but incorrectly, Bellough, and even Bullock. The Irish, however, call it distinctly béal latair, and understand it as referring to the latach which lay between it and Athlone.—See map prefixed to the *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, on which this name is given.

[p] *Sliabh Lugha*, i. e. Looee's mountain.—This territory still retains its name, and comprises the northern half of the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo, viz., the parishes of Kilbeagh, Kilmovee, Kilcolman, and Castlemore-Costello, being the portion of the barony of Costello included in the diocese of Achonry. The remaining parishes in this barony are in the diocese of Tuam, and constitute the territory of Kerry of Lough-na-narney.—See note under the year 1224.

[q] *By the devise*, tre imdeall.—In the Annals of Ulster the phrase is written tre imdell. The whole entry is thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1226. Dunleve O'Grada was killed by [the son of] his own brother, and he was killed therefor himselfe soone by the devise of Hugh O'Conner."

[r] *The son of William Burke*, i. e. Rickard More, the son of William Fitz-Adelm.

[s] *Geoffrey Mares.*—In Mageoghegan's trans-

of Ireland. A few only of his chiefs went with him across the *Lathach* [slough], namely, Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], Dermot, the son of Manus, the son of Murtough O'Conor, Teige, the son of Mahon O'Kerrin, and Rory O'Mulrenin. William Mares set out to meet them, accompanied by eight horsemen. But when O'Conor recollected the treachery already mentioned, he rose up against the English and excited his people to attack them; and he himself attacked William Mares, and at once took him prisoner. His people responded to O'Conor's incitement, rushed upon the English, and defeated them; they killed the constable of Athlone, and took Master Slevin and Hugo Arddin prisoners. Hugh sent these Englishmen across the *Lathach* to be imprisoned; and then, advancing with his troops, he plundered the market of Athlone and burned the whole town. This achievement was of great service to the Connacians, for he [O'Conor] obtained his son and daughter, and all the other hostages of Connaught, who had been in the hands of the English, in exchange for the aforesaid prisoners; and obtained moreover a peace for the men of Connaught.

Donslevy O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha[p], was slain by Gillaroe, his own brother's son, after the latter had, on the same night, forcibly taken a house from him; and Gillaroe himself was afterwards put to death for this crime by the devise[q] of Hugh O'Conor.

Hugh, son of Roderic O'Conor, and the son of William Burke[r], marched with a great army into the North of Connaught, and they burned Inishmaine, plundered the country into which they came, and took hostages.

An army was led by Geoffrey Mares[s] [de Marisco] and Turlough, the son

lation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise these transactions are given somewhat more copiously, as follows:

"A. D. 1226. Geffrey March, Deputie of Ireland, with a great army, went to Connought to expell Hugh O'Connor from out of that provence, which he did accordingly, and established the two sons of Rowrie O'Connor, named Terlagh and Hugh, in the possession and superiority thereof.

"Hugh O'Connor, that was before King of Connought, returned from Tyrconnell, into which he was banished by Geffrey March, brought with him his wife, son, and his brother Felym O'Connor, and came to a place in Connoght called Gortyn Cowle Lwachra, out of which place Mac Meran, his porter, fled from him, and betraid him to the sons of Terlagh O'Connor, who came privilie to the said Gortyn, without knowledge of the said Hugh. O'Connor, knowing them to be then about the house, tooke one of his sons, his brother Ffelym tooke the

bair i mag aoi go ndearnrat cairlén ir Rinn dúin, 7 gur gabrat braigdi ril muirchoharg.

Aod mac catail croibdeirg do dul i tir conaill docum uí domnaill, 7 a iompód bu dear doridri, 7 a bén do tabairt ler. Meic toirrdealbaig do teccbáil cuicce a ccomfoccur na fégra, a bén 7 a eachraid do bén de, 7 an bén do cor illaim gall.

Sluaiccead oile lá toirrdealbach beór, 7 lá gallaib mide in iartar connacht co ndearnrat creach mór ar aod mac Ruaidri ui flaithbertaig. A ndul airide i ccrich ceara, 7 braigde mac muirceartaig do gabáil doib, 7 nuimir do buaib feolmaig ar cec triocha céd do toirrdealbach uata.

Cúmara o domnalláin do marbad i ngemil la Ruaidri mac duinnsleibe a ndiogail a atar.

Brian mac concobair uí diarmata do marbad.

Cairlén ata liacc do dénam la Seffraid marér.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1228.

Aoir Criort, mile, da céd, fiche a hocht.

Aod mac catail croibdeirg uí concobair rí connacht do marbad hi ccuirt Seffraid márer tre meabail ar arlac gall iar ná díocur do connachtaib.

other son, and so departed safely, save only that the Lady Ranelt, Hugh his wife, and daughter of O'Fferall, was taken. Melaughlyn mac Hugh mac Bryen O'Connor was killed, and the said Ranelt delivered to the Englishmen.

"The Englishmen immediately founded a castle in Rindowne, now called Teagh Eoyn, or John his house, neer Loghree."

[t] *Moynai*, mag naoi.—Now Maghery-Connaught, lying between Strokestown and Castlereagh, and Roscommon and Elphin.

[u] *Rindown*, Rinn dúin.—A peninsula on Lough Ree, in the county of Roscommon.—See note under the year 1199. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at this year, he calls this castle "Rindowne," and adds, "now called Teagh Eoyn, or John his House, neer Loghree."—See a curious account of this castle, written by Mr. Petrie, in the 10th Number of the Irish Penny Magazine, September 5th, 1840, pp. 73–75.

[w] *The sons of Murtough*.—In the Annals of Kilronan they are called clann muirceartaig muimnig, i. e. the sons of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, who was one of the sons of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

[x] *Athleague*, now Ballyleague, the western, or Connaught part of the village of Lanesborough, on the Shannon. It is in the parish of Cloontuskert, and the barony of south Ballintober.—

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Coccaḋ mor do eirġe hi cconnaċtaiḃ etir da ṁac Ruaiḋri ui conċoḃair, .i. etir aoḋ ⁊ toirrḋealḃaċ, iar marḃaḋ an aoḋa remraite, ar ní ṫucc an mac bá ró umla don mac ba rine gur millreat Connaċta eatorra ⁊ ro fáraiġeaḋ leó ó earrdara co haḃainn ua fḟiaċraċ fo ḋír aċt maḋ beacc hi Sleiḃ luccha, ⁊ luċt airtiġ nama.

Niall mac congalaiġ uí Ruairc tigearna dartraicce, ⁊ cloinne fhrmaiġe do ṁarḃaḋ lá dá ṁac airt mic domnaill uí Ruairc, .i. art ⁊ amlaoiḃ. Amlaiḃ gfrr mac néill mic congalaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ hi fotṙaccaḋ lá haṁlaiḃ mac airt céona.

Fhrġal mac ritriucca uí ruairc do ṁarḃaḋ la macaiḃ néll mic congalaiġ uí Ruairc.

Muirċfrtaċ mac flaiṫbeartaicch uí flannaccáin do ṁarḃaḋ la macaiḃ taiḋg uí gaḋra.

Aoḋ mac donnchaiḋ uí fearġail do ṁarḃaḋ lá haoḋ mac amlaoiḃ uí fearġail.

Dauid ua floinn taoiseaċ fil ṁaoilruain, ⁊ Ruaiḋri ua maoilḃrenainn déċc.

Riocard mac uilliam burc do ṫeċt ó Riġ Saccran ina iurtír in erinn.

Aoḋ mac Ruaiḋri uí concoḃair do gaḃail riġe Connaċt do rir ṫoccha an iurtír go maiṫiḃ connaċt ar béla ḃ toirrḋealḃaiġ a bráṫar fá rine inar.

Deputie, had so washed his head and body with sweet balls and other things, he, to gratifie her for her service, kissed her, which the Englishman seeing, for meer jealousie, and for none other cause, killed O'Connor presently at unawares." Dr. Leland had this passage furnished him by Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, and has given its substance in a note in his History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 208, b. 2, c. 1.

[z] *Airteach* is a territory in the present county of Roscommon, comprising the parish of Tibohine, lately in the west of the barony of Boyle, but at present in the barony of Frenchpark. It adjoins Sliabh Lugha, which is the northern part of the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, on which the relative position of these territories is shewn.

[a] *Dartry* is generally called Dartry-Mac Clancy, as being the territory of Mac Clancy. It looks wild and romantic at the present day, and was anciently formidable in its mountains and fastnesses. It comprises the entire of the present barony of Rossclogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim, for which it is at present the most usual popular appellation. In this territory were situated the castles of Rossclogher (from which the barony took its name), Dun-Carbry, and the *Crannog* of Inishkeen, an island in Lough Melvin, as well as all the islands of that beautiful lake, with the monasteries of Doire Melle, Carcair Sinchill, Bealach Mith-

A great war broke out in Connaught between the two sons of Roderic O'Conor, Hugh and Turlough, after the death of the Hugh above-mentioned, for the younger son did not yield submission to the elder; and they destroyed Connaught between them, and desolated the *region extending* from Easdara [Ballysadare], southwards, to the river of Hy-Fiachrach, excepting only a small portion of Sliabh Lugha, and the territory of the people of Airtech[z].

Niall, the son of Congalagh O'Rourke, Lord of Dartry[a] and Clann Fearmaighe, was slain by the two sons of Art, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, namely, Art and Auliffe; and Auliffe Gearr, the son of Niall, who was son of Congalagh, was slain, while bathing, by Auliffe, the son of the same Art.

Farrell, the son of Sitric O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Niall, the son of Congalagh O'Rourke.

Murtough, the son of Flaherty O'Flanagan, was slain by the sons of Teige O'Gara.

Hugh, the son of Donough O'Farrell, was slain by Hugh, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell.

David O'Flynn, Chief of Sil Maelruain, and Rory O'Mulrenin, died.

Richard, the son of William Burke, came to Ireland, from the King of England, as Justiciary[b].

Hugh, the son of Roderic O'Conor, assumed the kingdom of Connaught, by the election of the Justiciary and the chiefs of Connaught, in preference to Turlough, his elder brother[c].

idhein (now Ballaghmeehin), and Rossinver. The ancestors of the family of Mac Clancy, with their neighbours the Calry Laithim, or Calry of Lough Gile, in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, who settled in this part of Connaught at a very remote period, have sprung from a stock totally different from the Hy-Bruin-Breifne and Conmaicne, who occupied the remaining part of the county of Leitrim; but we have no accurate record of how they were enabled to settle here. The Mac Clancys, and their correlatives, in this neighbourhood, are not of the race of Milesius of Spain, being, if we can depend on the Bardic pedigrees, descended from Daire, the Plunderer, who deduced his lineage from Ith, the uncle of that Milesius.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 67. There was another family of this name in the county of Clare, but of a totally different lineage, being descended from the same stock as the Mac Namaras. Both now Anglicise their name Clancy.

[b] *Justiciary.*—This passage is given in the Annals of Kilronan under the year 1227. According to the list of the Chief Governors of Ireland, given in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103, Richard de Burgo was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland on the 10th of March, 1227.

[c] *Elder brother.*—The sons of Roderic O'Co-

Maolpeaclainn mac toirrdealbaig mic Ruaidri ui conchobair do marbad la haodh ri Connacht.

Gorta diofulaincc i cconnachtaib tri coccad cloinne Ruaidri. Ro haircitt cealla 7 tuatha. Ro diochuirit a cleirigh 7 a hollamain hi crriochaib cianaib comaigtib, 7 atbat cid araill dib dfuacht 7 do gorta.

Dauid ua floind taoiseach ril Mhaeilruain do ég.

Aéd mac donnchaid ui fhlaithbertaigh do marbad la haed mac amlaoib ui fhlaithbertaigh.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1229.

Aoir Criost, mile, da ced, fiche anaoi.

Maineirtir S. franceir hi ccorcaig do togbáil la mag carthaigh mór, diarmaitt.

Muirchadh ua gairmgaile priór innri mic néirin raoi connacht hi ccrabad 7 in eccna [decc].

Diarmait ua riaig abb pecclera gillamolairi ui Giollarain tuaim décc, 7 a adnacal in arddcarna.

nor, King of Ireland, are set down in the following order, in the Book of Lecan: Aedh, Tadhg, Concobhar Maenmaighe, Muireadhach, Toirdhelbhach, Murchadh, Diarmaid."—Fol. 73. But it is highly probable that they are set down in the order of their celebrity, rather than in that of their births.

[d] *Melaghlin*, Maolpeaclainn.—He was the son of Toirdhealbach, who was the fifth son of Roderic O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

[e] *Famine.*—Thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1228. Hugh mac Roary tooke the kingdome of Connaght and prayed [preyed] Church and Laity of Connaght, and their Clerks & Learned men were banished into strange countrys."

[f] Under this year, 1228, the Annals of Ulster state that the justiciaryship of Ireland was assumed by Rickard, the son of William Burke.

Giurtíreacht na h-Erenn do gabail do mac uilliam burc .i. ricard. Thus rendered in the old translation: "The Justiceship of Ireland taken by Mac William Bourk."

A. D. 1228. Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following passages, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1228. Rinn duin was plundered by Felim O'Conor and Conor Boy, the son of Turlough, and Teige, the son of Cormac, were killed, and the justiciary came to Tearmann Caoluinne, and the town was burned, as was also the church of Imleach Urchadha.

"Felim gained the victory of Cluanacha over the sons of Roderic, and over Conor, the son of Cormac."

[g] *O'Gormally*, O Gormgaile.—In the Annals

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Diarmait mac giollacaprraig, airċinneach tige baoitin, 7 uaral facart décc. A adlacad i mainistir na trinoide iar ná buain amach ó ceart do na canancaib, do mancaib mainistre na builleh, 7 boí fide trí hoidce gan adlacad ar badar na manaig agá forfoad ina mainistir feirin.

Giraldus ua catáin cananach dob ecclaise do baoi don ord cananach décc.

Duibeasa ingean Ruaidri bean catail mic diarmata do écc ina caillig duib.

Diarmaid mag cartaig tigearna dfermuman décc.

Dionisius ua mórda episcop Shíl Muiredhaig do trecced·a epsuccóide ar dia.

Loclainn ua mannċáin do marbad lá dearbratair a atar.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1230.

Aoir Criost, mile, dá ċéd, trioċa.

Florent ua cfirballáin episcop tíre heogain, uasal fhoir toccaide decc iar se bliadnaib ochtmogat a aoiri.

Giollaiosa ua cléirig episcop Luigne, iosep mac tecedain episcop conmaicne, Mac Rait Mag Sechnaig episcop conmaicne, Rool petit episcop na mide Riaglóir toccaide, 7 milid Criost, Giolla coimdead ua duilennáin comarba feiċin, 7 ab feicclére cananach eassadara, Muirfdach ua gormgaile phióir innri mic nesin, Maolmuire ua maoleóin comarba ciaráin cluana mic nóis, giollacarataig ua heilgiusáin canánach 7 angcoire, donnfleide ua hionmainen manach naomta 7 apdmaigirtir saoir mainistre na builleh décc.

[i] *Died.*—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, but they make no mention of the contention about his body. The entry is thus given in the old translation: "A. D. 1229. Dermot Mac Gillcarrick, Erhenagh of Tybohin, and gentle priest, and best man for Almes & liberality in those parts of Connaught, *in Christo quieuit.*"

[k] *Had attempted to retain it*, badar na manaig ag a forfoad, literally, "the monks were keeping it in their own monastery;" that is, they wished to have the honour of having so holy a man interred in their sanctuary.

[l] *Duvesa.*—In the Annals of Kilronan she is called the daughter of Roderic O'Conor: Duibeasa ingen Ruaidri hi Conċubair, bean catail meic Diarmada do eg ina caillig duib.

[m] *Dionysius O'More.*—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he is called, "Denis O'More, Bushopp of Oilfynn." He resigned the duties of his bishopric to apply himself more sedulously to devotion.

[n] *Rool Petit.*—He is called Ralph Petit in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 142. In

Dermot Mac Gillacarry, Erenagh of Tibohine, and a noble priest, died[l]. He was buried in the monastery of the Holy Trinity, his body having been by right obtained by the canons, from the monks of the monastery of Boyle, after it had remained three nights unburied, because the monks had attempted to retain it[k] in their own monastery.

Gerard O'Kane, the wisest of the order of canons, died.

Duvesa[l], daughter of Roderic [O'Conor], and wife of Cathal Mac Dermot, died a nun.

Dermot Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond, died.

Dionysius O'More[m], Bishop of Sil-Murray [Elphin], resigned his bishopric for the sake of God.

Loughlin O'Monahan was killed by his father's brother.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1230.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty.

Florence O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone, a noble and select senior, died in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

Gilla-Isa O'Clery, Bishop of Leyny [Achonry]; Joseph Mac Techedan, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh]; Magrath Mac Sherry, Bishop of Conmaicne; Rool Petit[n] (Rodolphus Petit), Bishop of Meath, a select ruler and soldier of Christ; Gilla-Coimdeadh O'Duileannain, Coarb of St. Feichin, and Abbot of the church of the Canons at Easdara [Ballysadare]; Murray O'Gormally, Prior of Inis-mac-nerin; Mulmurry O'Malone, Coarb of St. Kieran, of Clonmacnoise; Gilla-Carthy O'Helgiusain, a canon and anchorite; and Donslevy O'Hinmainen[o], a holy monk and the chief master of the carpenters of the monastery of Boyle, died.

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the Annals of Kilronan his death is thus entered under the year 1229: "Rool Peitíc epp. na mibe, *uir religiosus et caritatissimus, et Dei famulus in Christo quieuit.*"

[o] This passage is thus correctly translated in Archdall's Monasticon: "Died Donn Sleibhe O'Hionmaine, a reverend and holy monk, and now principal master of the carpenters of this Abbey."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster his death is entered thus: A. D. 1230. Donnpleibe hua inmuinen naem 7 maigirter paep quieuit in Chpipto; and thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1230. Dunleve O'Inmanen, a sacred monk and free master, died." In the Annals of Kilronan, he is styled Manac

Maolpeċlainn mac pipeoind uapal paccapt ⁊ maiġirtir leiġinn déce ina noiirt ṁanaiġ i mainirtir na builleː

Sloicceaḋ la hua nḋoṁnaill (ḋoṁnall mop) hi ccuicceaḋ Connaċt ind aġhaiḋ Aoḋa mic Ruaiḋpí í Choncoḃair baoi hi ffriṫḃíṡrt frir co po ṁill maġ naoí, ⁊ moṗán don tír, aċt apa aoí ní po ġiallrat clann Ruaiḋpi don ḋul rin.

Sloiccheaḋ la mac uilliam búrc i cconnaċtaiḃ ġur milleaḋ moṗán do Connaċtaiḃ laiṗ, ⁊ po maṗḃaḋ ḋonn óg maġ oiṗeċtaiġ, ⁊ eiċtiġearn mac an

naoṁ 7 apoṁaiġirdir paor mainirdreċ na builleː "Monachus sanctus, et archimagister fabrorum Monasterii Buellensis." The word paor means cheap, free, noble, as an adjective, and an artificer, as a noun. It is very probable that it is a noun in this sentence, and in the genitive case plural, governed by maiġirdir. But if we take paor to be an adjective, and prefix it to mainirdreċ, thus: apoṁáiġirdir paor-mainirdreċ na ḃúille, then it will mean "chief master of the free (or noble) monastery of Boyle; and if we make it an adjective belonging to apoṁaiġirdir, the translation will be "noble or free head master (or teacher) of the monastery of Boyle."

P A. D. 1230. The Annals of Kilronan give a much longer account of the death of Donn Oge Mageraghty, and of the contentions between the son of William Burke and the Connacians, but under the year 1229. It is as follows:

"A. D. 1229. Hugh, the son of Roderic, and the Connacians in general, turned against the son of William Burke and the English, through the solicitations of Donn Oge, son of Donncahy Mageraghty, and of Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot of the Rock, and his retainers, for they had pledged their word that they would not belong to any king who would bring them into the house of the English. Hugh, the son of Roderic, and the people of West Connaught, plundered the young son of William and Adam Duff; and Donn Oge and the sons of Manus [O'Conor], and the young soldiers of the Sil-Murray, plundered Mac Costello and Hy-Many. The son of William, however, mustered the greater part of the English of Ireland, and many of the Irish, and marched into Connaught, accompanied by Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, to give him the kingdom of Connaught, and to expel Hugh, the son of Roderic, and every Connacian who had joined him and opposed himself [the son of William]. They first advanced to the castle of Bun-Galvy" [i. e. the castle at the mouth of the River Gaillimh, which flows through the town of Galway], "to attack Hugh O'Flaherty. Then Hugh, the son of Roderic, went to the relief of Hugh O'Flaherty, and was joined by the Connacians under the conduct of the sons of Murtough [Muimhneach] O'Conor; and the Connacians were on the west side of the River Galliv, and the English on the east side, and great conflicts were daily carried on between them. The English, having remained here for some time, without having obtained either peace, hostages, or pledges from the Connacians, consulted together, and resolved upon going in pursuit of the cows and the people who had fled into the mountains and fastnesses of the country and upon the islands, and they went that night from the castle of Bungalvy to Droichead Inghine Goillin [i. e. the bridge of the daughter of Goillin] where the morning rose upon them.

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bpliṫſmain ſ mionaċain ⁊ rochaiḋe oile náċ áiriṁṫſi, ⁊ ro hionnarbaḋ (tria anffortann) Aoḋ mac Ruaiḋri Rí Connaċt lá mac uilliam, ⁊ lá gallaiḃ don ċur rin go haoḋ ua néill tre iompúḋ ḋó ar gallaiḃ, ⁊ ro ríogaḋ feiḋlim mac caṫail croibḋeirgc lá mac uilliam.

Aoḋ ó néill tigearna tire heogain ríogḋaṁna Eireann uile, cornaṁṫaċ leṫe cuinn ré gallaiḃ Eireann, ⁊ ré leṫ moga nuaḋaṫ. Fſi ná tucc geill, eitſiſḋa, ná cíor do gall na do gaoiḋeal, fſi do rad maḋmanna, ⁊ ára móra mence for gallaiḃ. Aiṁṫeoir gall ⁊ gaoiḋeal. Fſi ro triall ionnroigiḋ Eireann uile déċc gen gur raoíleaḋ bár naile dragḃáil ḋó aċt a ṫuiṫim lá gallaiḃ.

Art mac airt uí ruairc do marḃaḋ lá ragnall ua find i meaḃail.

Maolſeaċlainn ua mannaċáin do ṁarḃaḋ la a ḃraiṫriḃ.

archers and horsemen towards the carn, and they were not perceived until they had the carn surrounded, and Donn Oge was thus left almost alone, being accompanied only by Brian, the son of Turlough O'Conor, and a few of his own relatives; and these were but a short time left thus together. Donn Oge, being left thus unprotected, was soon recognized, and many archers pressed upon him, and five arrows entered him; he was at length overtaken by one horseman, and though he had no weapon but a battle axe, he prevented the horseman from closing upon him, but the horseman drove his spear though him at each push. At last the archers surrounded him on every side, and he fell attempting to defend himself against an overwhelming number."

"With respect to Hugh, the son of Roderic, he was stationed at the east side of the English, and he did not wish to come to an engagement, and indeed it was against his will that Donn had done so, nor did he know that Donn had been killed. The routed forces were driven towards him, but Hugh escaped by the strength of his hand without discredit. One man pressed upon him, but he turned upon that man, and gave him a shot of the javelin which he held in his hand, and sent its shaft through him, after which he made his escape.

"The English, being fortunate in thus cutting off Donn Oge, carried away great spoils on their way to Sliabh an Iarainn, and they killed women and children, and stripped those they had not killed. They carried great booties to the English camp. In consequence of this spoliation many of the natives perished of cold and famine. On the next day the English departed, leaving the kingdom of Connaught to Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, and banished Hugh, the son of Roderic, to Hugh O'Neill."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is stated, under the year 1230, that Donn Og Mac Aireaghtie was killed by Ffelym O'Connor, and by Mac William Burke, at the mount called Slieve Seysie [the Curlieus].

[q] *Hugh O'Neill.*—The notice of the death and character of this O'Neill is thus given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1230. Hugh O Neale, King of Aileagh, the greatest spoyler of the Churchmen and Churches of Connaught, and the only banisher and extyrper of the English, and destroyer of the Irish, died." And thus in the

tighern, the son of the Brehon O'Minaghan, and many others not enumerated, were slain. Hugh, the son of Roderic, King of Connaught, was expelled by the son of William [Burke] and the English (by overwhelming numbers), on this occasion, to Hugh O'Neill, because he had risen up against the English; and Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, was proclaimed King [of Connaught] by the son of William [Burke].

Hugh O'Neill[q], Lord of Tyrone[r] and Roydamna [heir presumptive to the throne] of all Ireland,—the defender of Leth-Chuinn against the English of Ireland and [the people of] Leth-Mhogha Nuadhat; who had never rendered hostages, pledges, or tribute, to English or Irish; who had gained victories over the English, and cut them off with great and frequent slaughter; the plunderer of the English and Irish; a man who had attempted the subjugation of all Ireland,—died[s] [a natural death], although it was never supposed that he would die in any other way than to fall by [the hands of] the English.

Art, the son of Art O'Rourke, was treacherously[t] slain by Randal O'Finn.

Melaghlin O'Monahan was slain by his relatives[u].

old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1230. Hugh O Neile, King of the north of Ireland, and King of all Leithquin, and that shou'd bee King of all Ireland; a man that most killed and prayed" [preyed] "Galls, and broke most Castles of the Irish, died, and a man thought less to dye by the Galls." A much more patriotic character of him is given in the Annals of Kilronan under the year 1229, thus: "A. D. 1229. Hugh O'Neill died in this year. He was King of the Kinel-Owen, and inferior to none in renown and goodness; a king who had not given hostages or pledges to any man English or Irish; a king who had gained many victories over the English, and had slain many of them; a king who was the support of all the Irish; who had never been expelled or exiled; a king the most hospitable and defensive that had come of the Irish for a long period."

[r] *Tyrone*, tir Eogain, comprised the present counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, and the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, in the county of Donegal. The inhabitants bore the generic name of Kinel-Owen, and had at this period branched off into various families, who were all tributary to one archchief, commonly called an cenel eogain; and who was sometimes of the family of Mac Loughlin, sometimes of that of O'Neill, and, in one or two instances, of that of O'Flaherty, now Laverty, descended from Aedh Allan, who was one of the sixteen monarchs of the Kinel-Owen race. These once great family names are still numerous in this region; but none bearing them at present are above the rank of farmers, except those who have entered into holy orders.

[s] *Died*, do écc.—The phrase used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, is "*quievit in Christo.*"

[t] *Treacherously*, i meabail.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this sentence is rendered: "Art mac Art ORoirke killed by Ranall O Fin *mutherously*."

[u] *Relatives*, braithrib.—The word brathair in

AOIS CRIOSD, 1231.

Aoir Criort, mile, da ced tricha, a háon.

Dionir ua mordha eprcop ailfinn do criochnuccad a bfeadh in oilen na trinóide ar loch cé an .15. do decembep 7 donnchad ua conchobair doirdnead na ionad.

Flann ua connachtaig eprcop ua mbriuin breifne décc.

Stefán ua briaoin airicinnech Maige eó [decc].

Célechair ua dobailén airchinnech camcha fear decrach, craibdeach, ecc-naide, ernaigtech [decc].

Fetfoilge ingen chonchobair mic diarmata ben muirceartaig muimnig mic toirrdealbaig móir [decc] matairride Magnura mic Muircertaig, chonchobair ruaid, tuathail, 7 toirrdealbaig fachtnairt, 7 priór lecclera feadair 7 póil.

Dubcoblaig ingen conchobair mic diarmata décc i mainirtir na búille.

Flaithbertach ua flannacháin taoiseach cloinne cathail meic muirchadaig muillethain décc ina oilithre i mainirtir na búille. Dubthrach ingean uí chuinn ben an Flaithbeartaig hirin décc.

Ualgarg ua Ruairc tigearna breifne décc ina ailithre ar fligid an trirotha.

Giollaiosa mac rathradain tigearna teallaig echdach, 7 duindín ua Maolconaire ollam fil muirchadaig muillethain décc.

ancient manuscripts signifies a brother; but in the modern Irish language bráthair means a kinsman, and deardhráthair is the word used to denote a brother.

[w] *Bishop of Hy-Briuin Breifney.*—This is the Bishop of Kilmore, called Florence O'Conacty in Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 226. In the Annals of Ulster he is called Bishop of Breifney, and in those of Kilronan, Bishop of Hy-Briuin.

[x] *Of Camma*, camcha.—A parish church in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, dedicated to St. Bridget. The small village of Tober Brighde, generally called in English Brideswell, is in it. We learn from a tract preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 92, treating of O'Kelly, and his people of Hy-Many, that all the Hy-Many were baptized here. "St. Bridget has the baptism of the race of Mainé, and although the children may not (always) be brought to her church to be baptized, her Coarb has the power to collect the baptismal penny from these tribes. This money is divided into three parts, of which she herself (*rectius* her Coarb) has one part, Druim Dreastan (now Drum parish) the second, and Cluain Eamhain (now Cloonoun) the other third part."—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 78, note [d], and map to the same work.

[y] *Fethfoilge.*—In the Annals of Kilronan she

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Concobar gott ua hIgra tigearna luigne décc.

Slóicceadh lá Domnall ua nDomnaill tigearna tíre conaill, 7 lá haongus mac gillefinnéin co rocraide fear manach do faigid i Raigilliġ catail. Ruccrat loinccsi leó for loch uactair, 7 ro aircersit eó imr. Tucrat aniar lá taob feódo maoíne 7 ionnmus an baile uile leó.

Feidlimid mac catail croibdeirg do gabail la mac uilliam búrc i míliucc tar slánaib maithe gall éireann.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1232.

Aoir Criost, míle, dá céd, trioca, adó.

Faichna ua hallgairt comorba droma mucaoda, 7 oifigel ua fhlaithbertaig fsi tige aoidsi, lisinn, 7 lubra, 7 lisraigte truag do écc.

Tempall cille móire i tír briúin na rionna do coisreccadh lá donnchadh

[b] *Conor God*, Concobar Gott.—In the Annais of Ulster and of Kilronan the name is written Concobor God. The adjective god is used in medical Irish MSS., to translate the Latin *balbus*, or *balbutiens*.

[c] *An army was led*.—This event is given somewhat more satisfactorily in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows:

"A. D. 1231. A great army was led by Donnell O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, and by Aengus Mac Gilla-Finnen, against Cathal O'Reilly, and they brought a fleet [of boats and cots] with them upon Lough Oughter, and plundered Eo-inis, and killed the best white steed that was in Ireland, and carried away Cacht, the daughter of Mac Fiachrach, the wife of O'Reilly, and the jewels and goods of the whole town."

[d] *Mac Gilla-Finnen*, now made Mac Gillinnion.—The name is still very common in the west of the county of Fermanagh; but many have changed it to Leonard. This family is of the Kinel-Connell race, and descend from Flaherty Mac Loingsigh, who was Monarch of Ireland from the year 727 to 734. For the pedigree of this family see *Battle of Magh Rath*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 335.

[e] *Eo-inis*.—Archdall states that Eo-inis, or Inis-eo, was an island in Lough Erne; and even Colgan, in *Acta SS.*, p. 222, places Inis-eo, not Eo-inis, in Lough Erne; but this passage affords evidence to shew that Eo-inis was in Lough Oughter. It is at present the name of an island in Lough Oughter, Anglicised Eanish (Eá-inis, in accordance with the Ultonian pronunciation), but no remains of antiquity are to be seen on it, except an earthen fort.

[f] Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record, that Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], commenced the erection of a market-town at Port na Cairrge. This is the place now called Rockingham, the well known and magnificent seat of Lord Lorton.

[g] *Faghtna*.—This entry is given somewhat differently and better in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows:

A. D. 1232. Faichna O hallgairt comarba

Conor God[b] O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

An army was led[c] by Donnell O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, and Aengus Mac Gilla-Finnen[d], with the forces of Fermanagh, against O'Reilly (Cathal): they brought boats with them upon Lough Oughter, and plundered Eo-inis[e], and, after obtaining their own award, they carried away with them all the jewels, treasures, and wealth of the whole town.

Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg (O'Conor), was taken prisoner by the son of William Burke, at Meelick, in violation of the guarantee given by all the English chieftains in Ireland[f].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1232.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-two.

Faghtna[g] O'Hallgaith, Coarb of Drumacoo[h], and official of Hy-Fiachrach [Aidhne], who had kept an open house for strangers, the sick, and the indigent, and also for the instruction of the people, died.

The church of Kilmore[i], in Hy-Briuin na-Sinna, was consecrated by

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ꝺꝛomma mucaꝺa, 7 Oiffiꝛꝺel ua ffiaċꝛiaċ, ꝼeaꝛ ꞇiġe aiꝺeꝺ, 7 luꝺꝺa 7 leiġinn 7 leꝛꝛuiġꞇi ꞇiꝛe 7 ꞇalmain in oc anno quieuiꞇ.

"A. D. 1232. Faghtna O'Hallgaith, Coarb of Druim Mucadha, and official of Hy-Fiachrach, a man who had kept a house for the entertainment of strangers and of the sick, and also for the instruction and improvement of the country and the land, *in hoc anno quieuit.*"

[h] *Of Drumacoo*, Ꝺꝛoma mucaꝺa.—A parish belonging to the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Galway, sheet 103; and also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in the year 1843, p. 71, note [b], where it is shewn that the territory of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne was co-extensive with the present diocese of Kilmacduagh. See also the map prefixed to the same work, on which this church is shewn, under the name of ꝺꝛuim mocua, as in the district of COILL UA BH-FIACHRACH, a short distance to the south-west of Kilcolgan, and not far from the margin of the Bay of Galway.

[i] *Kilmore*, in Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna,—now Kilmore, a parish church in the district now called Tirarune, but anciently Tir-Briuin, situated in the east of the county of Roscommon, stretching along the western bank of the River Shannon, and about six miles east of Elphin. Archdall has confounded this place with Coill-mor, near St. John's, at Lough Ree.

There is a curious stone inserted in the wall of the church-yard of Kilmore, exhibiting a fragment of an inscription in Saxon characters, which runs thus:

"A. D. M: CCC.L: VII. EATHEAN INGEAN MIC BRANAN ME FECIT."

"A. D. 1357. EATHEAN DAUGHTER OF MAC BRANAN, MADE ME."

ua concobair epscop ailfinn, 7 canánaig do denam isin mbaile ceona lá conn ua flannaccain baoí na príoir ann.

Tiorpaitte ua braoin comorba commáin faoí cléirceċta, sncusa, 7 brisiteimnaisa déce in inis clothrann ina ailithe.

Aod mac amlaoib mic domnaill uí fearġail toiseaċ muintire hanġaile do lorccad ar inis loċa cúile lá cloinn aoda ciabaiġ mic murchada uí fearġail iar ccaiteimh naoí mbliadan i ttoiriġeċt na hanġaile dis murchaid cairpaiġ i fearġail.

Maġnus mac amlaib mic taidg mic maolruanaid caindel einiġ, eanġnama, 7 crabaid déce.

Donnchad mac tomaltaiġ meic diarmada faoí ar eineaċ, 7 ar sngnam, letthroman Connaċt do ecc ir in aicidheċt.

Conċobar mac Aoda mic Ruaidri do éud ó ġallaib, 7 clanna toíseaċ Connaċt do tionól ina timċeall. 7 a nool ir na tuaṫaib ar ionnraiġid. Ro marbad tra eirium lar na Tuathaib, 7 giollaceallaiġ ua hsidin, giollacriost mac donnchada mic diarmada, 7 rochaide amaille friú. Aré an lá rin ro ġealsat na tuaṫa na raṁṫaċa uile, an tan atrubrad fear raṁṫaige gile do marbad meic aodha.

Riġe do ṫabairt daod mac Ruaidri lá mac uilliam búrc do midir, 7 rit do dénam dó dis ar ngabáil fsidlim mic caṫail croibdeirg dó.

[k] *There.*—This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1232. The church of Kilmore sanctified, and canons made in the same by Con O'Flanagan."

[l] *Coarb of St. Coman*, i. e. the Abbot of Roscommon. Inisclothrann is an island, containing the ruins of seven churches, in Lough Ree, an expansion of the Shannon between the counties of Longford and Roscommon.—See note under the year 1193.

[m] *Auliffe*, amlaoib.—He was the son of Teige, who was the son of Mulrony, the ancestor after whom the Mac Dermots of Moylurg were called Clann-Mulrony.

[n] *Aicideacht.*—Under the year 1206 Mac Dermot is called Lord of Moylurg, Airteach, and Aicidheacht; and at the year 1273, O'Quin is styled leṫtoiseaċ na haicídeaċta, from which it would appear that this was another name for the territory of the Clann Cuain, in which Mac Dermot had a house on an island in the lake called Claenloch, (see entry under the year 1187, p. 79, note[k]), and which O'Quin had placed under the protection of Mac Dermot about the year 1150. The word aicideaċta is used in the Annals of Kilronan in such a manner as will shew that it was used to denote chiefry, as in the following passage: "A. D. 1225. Coimeirge coċa deirge ir in mbliadain si la Toirrdelbaċ mac Ruaidri mic Toirrdelbaiġ, 7 le h Aed mac Ruaidri 7 le hAod O Neill do cosnum cuicid Connaċt se hAed mac Caṫail Croibdeirg tre forconġrad Duinn Oig meg oiredaċtaiġ, rig-

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Cairlén bona gaillme do denam lá Riocard de burcc, 7 cairlén dúin iomgáin do tindrcsttal lá hadam Sdondún.

Gilla na naom ua dálaig raoí ré dán, 7 lé tig aidead coitcsnn do congbáil do thuaccaib 7 do thénaib décc.

Maeleóin bodar ua Maolconaire do gabail cluana bolcáin.

Flidlimid mac catail croibdeirg do léccad amac lá gallaib.

Concubar mac neill uí gairmlsohaig toiseach cenel Moain décc.

Sloigead lá domnall ua lachlainn tigearna tíre heogain co ngallaib, 7 co ngaoidealaib i ttír conaill dia ro mill mór hi fránait, 7 tuc braigde domnaill uí baoigill, 7 uí tairceirt lisr.

Slóiccead lá hua ndomnaill i ttír eogain co riacht tulach nócc dia ro marb bú iomda dia ro loirc arbanna, 7 dia ro millead moran, 7 tainic ar cúla co corccrach.

Midbec 7 saghmir do orccain lá cinél eogain uair do rochattar a

Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1227, and died on his passage to France in January, 1243, in proceeding to meet the King of England at Bourdeaux, attended by his barons and knights. He married Hodierna, daughter of Robert de Gernon, and grand-daughter, maternally, of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, King of Connaught, and had by her two sons, Walter and William, the former of whom marrying Maud, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Lacy, Junior, became, in her right, Earl of Ulster on the death of his father-in-law, and had by her one son, Richard, commonly called the Red Earl, who was considered the most powerful subject in Ireland.—See Pedigree of the Earl of Clanrickard by Duald Mac Firbis, O'Clery, Lodge, and Burke; and the manuscript entitled *Historia Familiæ De Burgo*, preserved in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4, 13.

[q] *Of Bungalvy*, bona gaillme, i. e. of the mouth of the River of Galway, from which river the town takes its name. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this name is Anglicised Bonagalvie, thus: "A. D. 1222. The Castle of Bonagalvie was made by the son of William Burk;" and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster it is made Bun-Gallaway. Thus:

"A. D. 1232. An army by William Burke [*recte*, the son of William Burke] to the castle of Bun-Gallaway, and there made another castle." This castle was erected near the mouth of the River Galway, on the east side.

There had been an earlier castle erected here in the year 1124 by the Irish. See the earlier part of these Annals at the years 1124, 1132, 1149; see also O'Flaherty's Account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1845, p. 31; and Hardiman's History of Galway, p. 47, note [u]; and the old map of Galway in the same work, at p. 30.

[r] *Dunamon*, Dun Iomguin.—A place on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Galway. Tradition says that Dunamon was originally the residence of O'Finaghty, whose territory, consisting of forty-eight ballys, or townlands, lay on both sides of the River Suck, and this tradition is curiously corroborated by a notice given of this family in

The castle of Bungalvy[q] was erected by Rickard de Burgo, and the erection of the castle of Dunamon[r] was commenced by Adam Staunton.

Gilla-na-naev O'Daly, a learned poet, who had kept a house of hospitality for the indigent and the mighty, died.

Malone Bodhar [the Deaf] O'Mulconry took Cluain Bolcain[t].

Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, was set at liberty by the English.

Conor, the son of Niall O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

Donnell O'Loughlin, Lord of Tyrone, at the head of an army composed of the English and Irish, made an incursion into Tirconnell, and did much injury in Fanat[s], and carried away the hostages of Donnell O'Boyle and O'Tairchirt.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tyrone, and arrived at Tullaghoge, on which occasion he killed many cows, burned the corn crops, and did much injury, and *then* returned home in triumph.

Mevagh[u] and Aughnish[w] were plundered by the Kinel-Owen, for their ships

Mac Firbis's Book of Pedigrees, the original of which is in the possession of Lord Roden, and a faithful copy of it in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. The literal translation of it is as follows:

"Conmhach was the son of Muireadhach, and he was his eldest son, and in consequence of this seniority, the descendants of Conmhach (though inferior in power) are entitled to great privileges from the descendants of the other sons of Muireadhach, viz., to drink the first cup at every feast and banquet of a king: and all the descendants of the other sons of Muireadhach must rise up before the representative of Conmhach, or Chief of Clann Conway. O'Finaghty was the royal chieftain of Clann Conway, and had forty-eight ballys about the Suck before the English Invasion; but the Burkes drove him from his patrimonial inheritance, so that there liveth not of the family of O'Finaghty, at the time of writing this Book (1650), any one more illustrious than the blessed and miraculous priest, James, whose brothers are William and Redmond, sons of Cathal, son of Donough, son of Hugh, son of Rory, son of Cathal, son of Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Cathal."

[r] Dunamon, ɔun ıomɣuın, means the dun or fort of Iomghuin, a man's name: the dun is yet in existence.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Roscommon, sheet 38; and of Galway, sheets 8 and 20.

[s] *Fanat.*—A district in the north-east of the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See note [s], under the year 1186, p. 70.

[t] *Cluain Bolcain.*—The O'Mulconrys were, and are still, seated at Clonahee, near Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon; but there is no place in that neighbourhood now called Cluain Bolcain.

[u] *Mevagh*, mıꝺḃeaċ.—A parish in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal, a part of which forms a well-known promontory called Ros Guill, extending into Sheephaven and the Atlantic Ocean.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets 7 and 16.

[w] *Aughnish*, Eaġnıṡ, *recte* eaċ-ınṡ, i. e. *horse-island.*—An island in Lough Swilly, near Rathmelton, in the east of the barony of Kilmacrenan,

loingſr an dú rin, 7 do rala drſin dó cenél conuill im mac neill uí domnaill cuca, ro lad ár na loingri lair, 7 ro marbad rom ferfin hi ffriotgain.

Giolla na nalin ó dálaig raoi i ndan décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1233.

Aoir Criort, mile, dá cét, trioca, atrí.

Gofraig ua daigre airchinnech doire colaim cille [decc].

Maoliora ua Maonaig uaral faccart nó gabad a praltair gach laoi act dia domnaig namá [do écc].

Donncathaig airchinnech achaid fobair fri fridigte gacha cúiri, 7 gacha caingne, fri co nairmidin, 7 co nonóir decc an .15. do decembir.

Slóigead lá feidlimid mac catail croibdeirg i cconnachtaib, 7 do deachaid corbmac mac tomaltaig (tigearna maige luirg) ina dail, 7 tuc ler i maig luircc é. Do rónad longport leó occ druim gregraige. Baoi corbmac, conchobar a mac, 7 na trí tuatha, dá mac muirchertaig meic diarmada, .i. donnchad, 7 Muirchertach ina farraid annrin. Arí comairle do rónrat dol i ndiaid aoda (rig Connacht), 7 cloinne Ruaidri ar chna. Iar ndol dóib ina ndóchum, ro rraoínead for aod mac Ruaidri ro marbad é féin, 7 aod muinnech

in the county of Donegal. The ruins of the original church of the parish of Aughnish are still to be seen on this island.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets 37 and 46.

[x] *Gilla-na-naev.*—This is a repetition.

[y] *Excepting Sunday.*—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1233. Moylisa O Moynig, a gentle priest that would repeat his psalter every day, Sunday excepted, died."

[z] *The Three Tuathas.*—These were three districts on the west side of the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See note [d], under the year 1189, p. 86.

[a] *Defeated Hugh, the son of Roderic.*—It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan, that this Hugh was King of Connaught for five years, and that he was the last of the descendants of Roderic that was King of Connaught; that the Pope offered Roderic, and his issue, for ever, the title to the sovereignty, and six married wives, if he would thenceforward abstain from the sin of the women;—that Roderic did not accept of this offer on such conditions; and, as he did not, that God deprived him and his race for ever of reign and sovereignty, in revenge of the sin of concupiscence. Deodhlaic cloinni Ruaidri hí Concubair ri Erenn innrin. Uair tarcaid an Papa ceart ar Erinn do féin 7 da fíol na diaid go brath, 7 feifear do mnáib forda, 7 rgur do pecad no mban ó rin amach; 7 nír gab Ruaidri rin, 7 ó nár gab do bean dia nige 7 flaitheamnar da fiol co prath i ndiogoltar

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a deaṁbhraṫair, ⁊ a ṁac, ⁊ donnchaḋ mór mac diarmada mic Ruaiḋri, ⁊ ile oile cṡṁoṫáṫ. Ro marbaḋ ann dana Raġallaċ ua flannaġáin, ⁊ tomár birir conṡtapla na hEireann, eoan a bratair, eoan ġuer, ⁊ ġaill iomda ele beór iar mbuain cloġ ⁊ baċall, iar ndénaṁ earccaoine ⁊ bathaḋ coindell do cleirċiḃ Connaċt orra uair ro ṡaraiġ ⁊ ro slatt aoḋ muiṁneaċ teaġ baoiṫin, ⁊ cealla iomda ar cṡna ġur ro ṫuitṡt féin in eneċ na naoṁ ira cealla ro ṡáraiġṡt. Ro bṡnaḋ ríġe, ⁊ cṡnour Condaċt do cloinn Ruaiḋri mic toirrḋealḃaiġ ir in ló rin. Gabalḋ feḋlimiḋ mac ċatail croibdeirg riġe Connaċt iartain, ⁊ na cairlein do ṡónaḋ lá neart cloinne Ruaiḋri uí conċoḃair, ⁊ mic uilliam búrc do ṡgaoileaḋ lair iad, .i. cairlén bona ġaillṁe, cairlen na circe, cairlén na cailliġe, ⁊ cairlén duin iomgain.

Slóicceaḋ lá huilliam mac hugo de laṫi (ingṡn Ruaiḋri uí conċoḃair a maṫair riḋe), ⁊ lá ġallaiḃ miḋe amaille friu ir in mbreifne in dócum caṫail uí Raġallaiġ co ndeachrat creaċa móra. Ruccrat imorro drong do muintir ui Raġallaiġ for uilliam de laci, ⁊ for ṁaiṫiḃ an trlóiġ i ndeóiḋ na ccreaċ tuccrat taċar dia roile, marḃṫar ann uilliam brit, ⁊ drong do maiṫiḃ ġall ar aon fir. Ro ġonaḋ uilliam de laci co roċaiḋiḃ oile. Soaitt ar an tír ġan ġiall ġan eittere. Do ceap uilliam de laci ⁊ Serlur mac caṫail ġaill uí concoḃair, feórur fionn mac na ġaill rioġna, ⁊ diarmaid bearnaċ ua maoilṡeclainn do na ġonaiḃ do radaḋ forra in iomairecc Móna

quærit: quoniam alicui Connactensium aliquando subiecta fuit: Ea ratione & nos Connactiam petimus, quia nostris aliquoties cum totius Hiberniæ subdita fuerat monarchia. Nec ille more monarchæ dominari quærit: sed damnare, sed à patria propellere, & in omnium iura solus succedere: & omnia solus obtinere."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 8.

[b] *Castle-Kirk*, now called the Hen's Castle. Its ruins are still to be seen on a rocky island, in the north-west part of Lough Corrib, in that arm of the lake which receives the river of Bealanabrack, and belongs to the parish of Cong.

[c] *Caislen-na-Caillighe*, now called the Hag's Castle, which is a translation of its Irish name. It stands on an artificial island in the east side of Lough Mask, said to have been formed by dropping stones into the lake.—See this castle referred to at the year 1195, p. 102, note [r].

[d] *William.*—He was the ancestor of the celebrated Pierce Lacy, of the county of Limerick; and also of the Lynches of Galway.—See note under the year 1186. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this event is noticed as follows: "A. D. 1233. William Delacie, chiefest Champion in these parts of Europe, and the hardiest and strongest hand of any Englishman, from the Nicen seas to this place, or Irishman, was hurt in a skirmish in the Brenie, came to his house, and there died of the wound. Charles O'Connor was also wounded the same day, and died thereof. Neale Ffox, King of Teaffa-land, was likewise hurt in the said skirmishe, came to his house in like man-

Hugh Muimhneach, his son, Donough More, the son of Dermot, who was son of Roderic [O'Conor], and many others besides them. There were also slain on this occasion Raghallagh O'Flanagan, Thomas Biris, Constable of Ireland, John, his relative, John Guer, and many other Englishmen; after they had been cursed and excommunicated by the clergy of Connaught, by the ringing of bells with croziers, and the extinguishing of candles; for Hugh Muimhneach had violated and plundered Tibohine, and many other churches, so that he [*and his party*] fell in revenge of the saints whose churches they had violated. The kingdom and government of Connaught was on that day taken from the sons of Roderic, the son of Turlough. After this Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, assumed the government of Connaught, and demolished the castles which had been erected by the power of the sons of Roderic O'Conor, and the son of William Burke, namely, the castle of Bungalvy, Castle-Kirk[b], and Castle-na-Cally[c], and the castle of Dunamon.

An army was led by William[d], the son of Hugo de Lacy (whose mother was the daughter of Roderic O'Conor), accompanied by the English of Meath, into Breifny against Cathal O'Reilly, and committed great depredations; but a party of O'Reilly's people overtook William de Lacy, and the chiefs of his army, who were behind the preys, and they gave battle to each other, in which William Britt, and a number of the chiefs of the English along with him, were slain. William de Lacy, with many others, was wounded. They returned from the territory without hostage or pledge. And William de Lacy, Charles, the son of Cathal Gall[e] O'Conor, Feorus Finn[f], the son of the English Queen, and Dermot Bearnagh[g] O'Melaghlin, died of the wounds they received in that battle of Moin-crann-chaoin[h]. Niall Sinnagh O'Catharny, Lord of Teffia, was

ner, and, after receiving the sacraments of the altar and Extream Unction, died penitently."

[e] *Cathal Gall*, Cathal Gall, i. e. Cathal the Englishman; he was so called by way of reproach, for speaking the English language.

[f] *Feorus Finn*, i. e. *Pierce the Fair*.—He must have been half brother to Henry III., whose mother, Queen Isabella, who was the daughter and heir of Amerie, Earl of Angolesm, after the death of King John, married the Count de la Marche in France.—See Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 353.

[g] *Bearnach*. — This word, which signifies gapped, is often applied to a person who had lost his front teeth.

[h] *Maoin-crann-caoin*, i. e. the bog or morass of the beautiful trees. There is no place at present bearing the name in the county of Cavan, which comprises the entire of the territory of Breifny O'Reilly.

cpann ċaoin. Niall pionnaċ ua caṫapnaiġ tiġearna Feap Teaṫba do ġuin ip in amup ceona, 7 a écc ina tiġh iap ndénaṁ a ṫiomna, 7 iap na onġaḋ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1234.

Aoip Cpiopt, mile, dá céd, tpioċa, acſtaip.

Aonġup ua maolpoġṁaip epscop ua ffiaċpaċ, Giolla na naomh mac aipt uí bpaoin aiṁcinneaċ Ropa commain, Maoliopa mac daniel uí ġopmġaile Ppióip innpi mac nepin, Maolpeadaip ua capmacáin maiġipṫip Ropa comáin, 7 giolla iopa ua ġibellain manaċ 7 anċoipe oiléin na tpinoide décc.

Domnall mac aoḋa í néill tiġearna cenél eoġain, aḋḃap píġ Ėpeann do ṁapḃaḋ la mag laclainn .i. domnall 7 lá cenél eoġain foḋein, 7 domnall do ġabáil tiġearnaip.

Aonġup mac gillepindein tiġearna loċa hſipne do iompuḋ ap ua ndomnaill, 7 a ḋol ap cpeiċ i ttíp conuill, 7 ó domnaill, .i. domnall mop, do bpſiṫ aip, 7 a ṁapḃaḋ a ndioġail eiccneaċáin.

Aoḋ ua hſġpa tiġearna luiġne do ṁapḃaḋ lá donnchaḋ mac duapcáin í eaġpa (iap lopccaḋ tiġe fuip, 7 iap ttteċt appr), a ndioġail a ḋeapḃpaṫap, 7 cóicc mac ḋeapḃpaṫap a aṫap do mapḃpoṁ, 7 a ḋeapḃpaṫaip ele do ḋallaḋ laip.

Diapmaid ua cuinn ṫaoiſeaċ muintipe giollġain do mapḃaḋ.

Riocapd mac uilliam mapaſcal do ḋol ind aġaiḋ Riġ ſaxan hi ſaxaiḃ,

[i] Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the death of Donncatha, Erenagh of Aghagower, on the 18th of the Calends of January; a man respected in the Church and State for his wisdom and personal form; a man the most bountiful of his cotemporaries in bestowing cattle and food; protector of the poor and the mighty; the ornament of the country, and the guide and settler of every covenant among his own people, and all in general.

[j] *Mac Gillafinnen*, now Mac Gillinion.—Maguire was not as yet powerful in Fermanagh. The Mac Gillinions were afterwards chiefs of Muinter Pheodachain.

[k] *Muintir-Gillagan.*—This territory was distributed among the baronies of Ardagh, Moydow, and Shrule, in the county of Longford. The townlands of which it consisted are specified in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., which found that thirty-five small cartrons of Montergalgan then belonged to O'Farrall Bane, and seventeen one-half cartrons of like measure to O'Farrall Boye's part of the county of Longford. The territory of Caladh na h-Anghaile, called in this Inquisition "the

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7 tocht dó tairsi anoir co ro gab illaignib. Tionoilit goill Erenn na agaid fo dáig ríg saxan, .i. mac Muirir iurtir na hErenn, hugo de laci iarla ulad, 7 ualtra de laci tigearna na mide. Tangattar go cuirrech life hillaignib gur cuirriot cat frir an marargal, 7 marbtar an mararcal, 7 ro gabad Serraig marargal, 7 ní raibe ag cur an cata act eriom a aonar iar na tréged dia muintir budéin.

AOIS CRIOST, 1235.

Aoir Criort, mile, da céd triocat, acúicc.

Isaac ua maoilfogmair airchindech cille halaid décc.

Matheus prioir oiléin na trinoide [décc].

Madadán ua madadáin tigearna síl nanmchada décc.

Cochlainn mac eictigern uí ceallaig do marbad la macaib an giolla Riabaig uí baoigill.

Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, and Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath. They came to Curragh-Liffey, in Leinster, where they had appointed to hold a conference with the Earl. But they quarrelled with him at the conference, and took him prisoner, after having first wounded him mortally, for, being deserted by his false friend, Geoffry de Marisco, he was left almost alone on the field, and his stubborn valour would not allow him to submit tamely to his betrayers."

[m] *Mac Maurice.*—This is a mistake, for the person who opposed Richard Mareschal was Maurice, the son of Gerald Fitzgerald. He might have been called Mac Maurice, patronimically, from his grandfather, but it does not appear that he ever was.

[n] *Currech-Liffey*, Cuirrech lifi, i. e. *Curragh of the Liffey*—The Curragh of Kildare is so called throughout these Annals, from which it may be safely concluded, that the Curragh anciently extended eastwards as far as the River Liffey, for the enclosures which from time intruded on the plain have gradually narrowed it. The word cuirrech, or, as it is now written, curragh, has two significations, namely, a shrubby moor, and a level plain, or race course; and it appears from the derivations given of the word in Cormac's Glossary, that it has this two-fold application from a very early period.

[o] *Geoffry Mareschal.*—This is an error of name and fact, for there was none of the great family of the Mareschals called Geoffry, and the person evidently referred to was Geoffry de Marisco, who did not stand alone fighting in the field of battle, but, according to Mathew Paris, marched away with four score of the Earl's company, who had been bribed to this desertion.

The fact seems to be that the Irish annalists knew nothing of the insidious plot laid by the Anglo-Irish barons against Richard Mareschal, and therefore described it as a regular battle. The best account of the plot against Mareschal is given by Matthew Paris, who bestows fourteen folio pages on the story of the last days and death of this young nobleman. See Leland's

of England, in England, he came over to Ireland, and landed in Leinster. The English of Leinster assembled to oppose him, on behalf of the King: Mac Maurice[m], Lord Justice of Ireland; Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster; and Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath. They came to Cuirreach-Life[n], in Leinster, where they engaged with Mareschal, and killed him; and they made a prisoner of Geoffry Mareschal[o], who had stood alone fighting on the field of battle, after all his people had fled from him[p].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1235.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-five.

Isaac O'Mulfover, Erenagh of Killala, died.

Matheus, Prior of Trinity Island [died].

Madden O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Loughlin, the son of Echtighern O'Kelly, was slain by the sons of Gilla-Reagh O'Boyle.

History of Ireland, book ii. c. 1, vol. i. pp. 213–219; and Moore's, vol. iii. pp. 16–19. Dr. Hanmer, who had read Matthew Paris, is guilty of an intentional forgery in his Chronicle, *ad ann.* 1233, where he says, that "Richard Marshall was mortally wounded in a battle near Kildare, uppon the great Heath called the Curragh, fighting against the O'Connors!"—Dublin Edition, p. 346.

In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the account of this rencounter at the Curragh of Kildare, is thus briefly and incorrectly entered: "A. D. 1234. William Marshall gave battle to the rest of the Englishmen of Ireland, where William himself was slain and Geoffry March was taken."

The compiler of the Annals of Kilronan also, who appears to have known nothing of the plot against the Earl, described the encounter on the Curragh as a regular battle, and adds, that the death of Richard was one of the most lamentable occurrences of these times.

[p] Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise record, that Felim O'Conor, King of Connaught, marched with his forces to Meath, and burned Ballyloughloe, Ardnurcher, and many other towns. Under this year also the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the death of Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath, leaving no issue, except two daughters. They also record the erection of the great church of St. Canice, at Aghaboe, by the successor of St. Kieran of Saigher. The Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record a great snow and frost in this year, as follows: "A. D. 1234. Sneċta mor ιτιr oa nooluic, 7 ric iar rin co nimgoír daoini 7 eiċ fo nepeaḋaib fhim loċa 7 aiḃne Ereann. It is thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1234. Extreame snow betweene both Christmas's this yeare. Great frost after that. Men and horses, with their loads, went uppon" [the] "rivers and lakes of Ireland."

Taicleach mac aoda uí dubda tigearna ua namalgada 7 ua friacrac do marbad daon urcar foigde i nsoairgaire i longport feidlimid mic catail croibdeirg.

Sluaiccead la gallaib Eireann ar na ttionol lá Riocard mac uilliam búrc. Ariad robdar oirdercca bádar for an fluaigead rin lair Mac muirir iurtír na hEireann, hucco de lati iarla ulad, ualtra Rittabard ard barún laigsin co ngallaib laigsin, 7 eoan gogan co ngallaib muman, 7 Rútada Eireann araon riú. Tangattar tar atluain go forcomáin. Ro loiscsit an baile. Arrén co hoilfinn. Ro loiscsit tsmpall mor ailfinn. Arrén co mainirtir ata dalaarcc for buill oidce domnaig na trinóide do fonnrad. Do cottar dronga dia ffrianlac fon mainirtir, birirt an scriptа, tuccrat cailig aifrinn, eoige, 7 ionnmura arr. Bá gráin mór la maitib gall in ní rin, 7 do cuirriot for ccúla gac ní frít diob rin, 7 ro íocrat dar csnn an nsit ná frít. Ro cuirrsit arabárac ripte uadaib co creit, co cairte muilcen, co tor glinne

[q] *The most illustrious.*—Ar iad robdar oirdercca bádar for an fluaigead rin is a very old and obsolete förm of construction, which would stand in the Irish of the present day thus: ir iad ba oirdeirce bí ar an fluaigeadh rin. Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, in the preface to his Dissertations on the History of Ireland, says that the Four Masters had in their writings preserved the language of the sixth century; and though we cannot fully acquiesce in this opinion, it must be acknowledged that they used very ancient forms of expression, and had no scruple in borrowing phrases from the oldest specimens of composition in the language; but they generally abstracted the words of the older annalists, without much regard to strength or neatness of expression, or purity of style.

[r] *Mac Maurice.*—This name should be Maurice Fitzgerald.

[s] *Walter Rittabard.*—He is called Gualterus de Ridenesfordia by his cotemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. xxi; and Walter de Riddlesford by most modern writers. He had his chief castle at Tristerdermot, now Castledermot, in the territory of Omurethi, in the south of the now county of Kildare, whence he and his followers had expelled the O'Tooles, shortly after the English invasion.—See note under the year 1180, pp. 53, 54; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 400, 401, note [a].

[t] *John Goggan.*—O'Flaherty, in his Hiar-Connaught, quoting this passage, calls him, "the Lord John Cogan." The name is still numerous in Munster, but now generally Anglicised Goggan.

[u] *Routes.*—The word rutta, which is derived from the Norman-French word *route*, is Englished *Rowte* by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1237. It means a *band* or *company* in a military sense, but in a legal sense it signifies an assembly of persons going forcibly to commit an unlawful act. In Dr. Cowel's Law Dictionary this word is correctly explained *routa*, *turma*, *cohors*, and Jacob, in his Law Dictionary, derives it from the French *route*, and explains it, "a company or number." In the Annals of Kilronan, at the year 1225,

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fearna, 7 tugrat creaca mora leo co hard carna i ccoinde an iurtir. Do rontat goill comairle incleite annrin tria arlac eogain ui edin do diogail a cnead ar muimneacaib, 7 ar donnchad cairrpreċ ua mbriain, .i. rod ina frritsing ir in conair ceona hi ttir maine, immaonmaig, 7 arridе go tuad-mumain gan riabad gan ratugad do muimneachaib. Do ronad creaca dirime leo.

Do connairc feidlimid mac catail croibdeirg na goill do dul uada ari comairle ro cind dol cona rocraide i mbáid muimneaċ, 7 iar rocтain dó dia roigid nó cuirdir deabta croda gaċ laoi. An lá déideanaċ tra do codar Connaċtaig, 7 muimnig ir in catlatair, 7 ro cataigrit co fshda. Act cena ro fortamlaig forlion na ngall nedigte, 7 an marcsluaig forro fó deóid, 7 ro mudúigit rochaide stoppa díblinib act ar mó ro diolátrigead muimnig tria togaoir donnchada cairrprig. Tangadar Connaċtaig iarom dia ttigib. Do róine ua briain arabárać rit re gallaib, 7 do beart briaigde dóib. Tangadar tra na goill tar anair go Connaċtaib. Aread lodar cedur go haod ua flaitbhertaig, 7 do rigne ride rít frriú dar cenn a bó, 7 a muinntire. Fedlimid imorro mac catail croibdeirg, arí comairle ro grrúd rom a mbaoi do buaib a cconmaicne mara, 7 a cconmaicne cúile doneoċ ro gab a comairle, 7 mac magnusa, 7 concobar ruad mac muirceartaig muimnig do brisit lair do roigid í domnaill, .i. domnall mór, 7 an tír uile drárucċad for cind gall. Iar rin tra tangadar goill go dún mugdorn. Ro cuirriod tsceta go magnus mac muirceartaig muimnig diarraid giall fair, 7 ní tard magnus rít na eitersda doib. Ro cuirrset din goill ó dun mugdorn slóg diairmide fa macaib ruaidri gur ro airccset eccuill, 7 do beartrat creaca iomda

[z] *Tor-Glinne-fearna*, i. e. the tower of Glenfarne, or the alder glen, a remarkable valley, in the parish of Cloonclare, near Manor-Hamilton, in the barony of Rossclogher, and county of Leitrim. Glenfarn Hall is in this valley.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Leitrim, sheet 13. The tower here referred to would not appear to have been a castle or steeple, but either a Cyclopean fort, or a natural rock resembling a tower, like the rocks called *tors* on the coast of Antrim and Donegal. There is no place now bearing the name in Glenfarn.

[a] *Moinmoy*, Maonmag.—A level territory in the county of Galway, comprising Moyode, Finure, and all the champaign lands around the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway. It was bounded on the east by the territory of Sil-Anmchadha; on the south by the mountain of Slieve Aughty; and on the west by the diocese of Kilmacduagh. This was the original inheritance of the O'Mullallys and O'Naghtans, who, shortly after the English Invasion, were driven from it by the

to Tor-Glinne-fearna[z], and they carried off great spoils from those places to the Lord Justice at Ardcarne. Here the English held a private consultation, at the request of Owen O'Heyne, who wished to be revenged on the Momonians, and on Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, and they determined on going back the same way through Hy-Many and Moinmoy[a], and thence to Thomond, without giving the Momonians any notice or forewarning of their intentions. [This they accordingly did], and committed great depredations.

Now when Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, saw that the English had departed, the resolution he came to was to proceed with his forces, to succour the Momonians. [This he did], and, on their joining them, spirited skirmishes took place every day. At last the Connacians and Momonians came to a pitched battle [with the English], and fought manfully. But the English cavalry and infantry, who were clad in armour, finally overcame them. Many were slain on both sides, but the Momonians suffered most loss, through the imprudence of Donough Cairbreach. The Connacians then returned home[b], and on the next day O'Brien made peace with the English, and gave them hostages. The English returned into Connaught, and went first to Hugh O'Flaherty, who made peace with them in behalf of his people and cattle. As to Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, the resolution which he adopted was to take with him to O'Donnell, i. e. Donnell More, all the cows belonging to such of the inhabitants of Conmaicne-mara and Conmaicne-Cuile who should take his advice, together with the son of Manus, and Conor Roe, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, and leaving the whole country desolate for the English. The English soon afterwards came to Dun-Mughdord[c], and sent messengers to Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, to demand hostages from him; but Manus would not give them either peace or hostages. The English then sent from Dun-Mughdord a numerous force against the sons of Roderic, who plun-

Burkes, when the former settled in the barony of Dunmore, near Tuam, and the latter in the woody district of the Faes, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Teiritories of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 70, note [z], and the map prefixed to the same work.

[b] *Home.*—In the Annals of Kilronan it is stated that the Connacians returned from this battle, having gained great credit for their valour and skill, without having lost any man of distinction: Tancotar Connaċtaiġ airde fo rceiṁ engnuṁa 7 romṁairi gan duine ruaċenta do marbaḋ díb.

[c] *Dun-Mughdord*, now Doon, a castle in the parish of Aghagower, about three miles east of

leó go druimm ní i ccoinne gall. Tanaic dana aod ua flaithbeartaig, 7 eogan ua hedin fluag mór ele timcheall, 7 airthraige leó ar ná tarraing co lionán cind mara. Rangattar na hairthraige fin cona rochraide, 7 an iurtír ina ccoinde co druimní co calad inri aonaig.

Magnus, imorro, baí fide 7 a longa ar fruth na hinnri, 7 deabtha meince uada for gallaib, 7 imareac ó gallaib fairriomh. Ro fcithigit tra gaill frir fin, 7 aread do rónrat a longport do breith leó, 7 a nairthraige do tarraing cuca i ccúil trága mór boí ir in maigin fin. Oro fathaig magnus indrin do chuaid in inir raithni, 7 ro cuir drong dia muintir ind inir aonaig. Do connca-dar gaill magnus cona muintir do dol for na hoilénaib hirin, ro tógbadar a nairthraige leó ar fud na traga, 7 ro cuirfit for muir iat, 7 ro lionait co hobann do fluag, 7 do firthib armtha eoigte, 7 lotur forr na hoilénaib i mbadar muintir magnusa (cenmotá inir raithin i mbaoi magnus ferin), 7 ro marbrat a ffuarnadar do daoinib inntib. Do deochaid magnus 7 i mbaoí dia muintir in inir raithne ina longaib, 7 ro fagaibrit an inri, 7 diambad tairiri lá magnus muintir maille ro cuirfead a longa hi ccinn loingir na ngall.

Westport.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 88.

[d] *Achill*, Eccuill, a well-known island in the barony of Burrishoole, and county of Mayo.—See its most remarkable features and antiquities shewn on the map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1844.

[e] *Druimni*.—There is no place at present bearing this name in the barony of Burrishoole or of Murresk, in the county of Mayo.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 87, &c.

[f] *Which they carried*.—Roderic O'Flaherty, in his Account of Hiar-Connaught, says that the boats of Lough Orbsen were drawn from Bonbonan for five miles [*recte* six miles and a-half] on this occasion.

[g] *Linan Cinn-mara*, is now called Leenaun, a well known place near the Killary Harbour, in Connamara, in the north-west of the county of Galway. It is described by O'Flaherty, in his Account of Hiar-Connaught, printed for the Archæological Society in 1845, as "Imair-an-Linain, antiently Linan Kinmara, a long green spot of land by the sea of Coelshaly Ro" [Killary].

[h] *The sound near the island*, fruth na hinri.—In this part of Ireland fruth means a sound or inlet of the sea, into which the tide flows with the rapidity of a stream. Of this application of the word we have a striking illustration in the name fruth cinn Eacla, at Achill head; baile an trotha, or streamstown, near Clifden, in Connamara; and fruth na maoile, in the north of Ireland, near Ballyshannon.

[i] *Large strand*.—This strand lies to the north of Murresk Lodge, and extends from Bartraw point to Annagh Island, near the foot of Croagh-patrick.

[k] *Inis-raithni*, i. e. the Ferny Island, now corruptly Anglicised Inishraher. It is an island in the Bay of Westport.—See Ordnance Map of

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Ní baoí bó ar oilén in inis Modh nár ċuirfet goill ar calaḋ in aon ló, 7 nó tiocfaḋaír muinteara na mbó cona mbuar do na hoilénaiḃ hirin lá haiḋble a níotaiḋ 7 a nocarair mena bíṫ gabáil forra.

Ro marbaiḋ foḋaoine iomḋa lá gallaiḃ an oiḋċe rin. An aoine imorro ar ná ṁárac do cuar leó ar oilénaiḃ ṫuaircirt uṁaill. Ro forcongraḋ lá toiseachaiḃ an trlóiġ gan daoine do ṁarbaḋ ino onóir cérta criort.

O ṫainic tra lá gallaiḃ slaḋ 7 creachaḋ huṁaill eitir ṁuir 7 tír tangadar símru, 7 a mbú, 7 a ccreaċa leó go luġbuidan. Do ċuadar ar siḋe ina nuiḋeḋaiḃ imṫeaċta co hísruara co ndearnadar creic ar ua ndoṁnaill ar daiġin ionnarbta feḋlimiḋ cuicce. Tangattar arsiḋe i ccoimsliab na seġra, 7 go calaḋ puinc na cairrcce ar loċ cé dá ġabáil ar druing do ṁuintir feḋlimiḋ uí ċonċobair 7 ċorbmaic mic tomaltaiġ baoí occa ċoimḋéḋ. Tuccrat imorro gaill Éireann, 7 an lurtir comairce 7 tíṁann do ċlanur mac Mailin daiṁċideoċain oilerno, 7 do ċanánaċaiḃ oiléin na trinoide in onóir na naoṁ trinóide, 7 do ċóiḋ an iúrtir fén, 7 maiṫe na ngall do ḋéċain an ionaiḋ rin, 7 do ḋénaṁ sléċtana 7 sraiġṫe an dú rin.

Do rónrat gaill iarom aiḋme iongnaiṫe daṁainri ealaḋan 7 innsleċta triar ro ġabrat Carrag loċa cé for ṁuintir feḋlimiḋ 7 corbmaic, 7 iar ná gabáil ro fágaiḃ an iurtir luċt coiṁeda fuirre, 7 an ro ba lór leó do biúḋ, 7 lionn, 7 ro fagaibsiṫ gaill connaċtaiġ don ċur rin gan biaḋ gan éduċ

and such of his people as were on Inis-Rathain, then went into their ships," &c.

[n] *Insi Modh.*—This is a general name for a group of islands in Clew Bay, said to be 365 in number.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Mayo, sheets 67, 76, and 87, and the Map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Territories of Hy-Fiachrach*, already referred to; and also the paper on Inis Mochaoi, published by the Down and Connor and Dromore Architecture Society, in which the author, the Rev. William Reeves, corrects an error of Dr. O'Conor, who had stated that the Insi Modh were the Copeland Islands.

[o] *Luffertane*, luġḃurḋán, a townland in the parish of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo, containing the ruins of a castle said to have been erected by the family of Burke.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 153, note [s], and p. 402. There is another place of the name in the parish of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon; it is a hill in Lord Lorton's demesne, and now pronounced luġḃarḋán in Irish, and Lurton in English.

[p] *Port-na-Carrick.*—This name is now anglicised Rockingham. It is situated in the county of Roscommon, near the shore of Lough Key, and is well known to tourists as the princely seat of Lord Lorton. The natives of the town of Boyle and its vicinity, when speaking Irish, always call Rockingham Port na cairge.

[q] *And pray there.*—This passage is given in the Annals of Boyle, as follows: Do cuedh imorro in iurtír 7 maċi ngall Érenn du

There was not a single cow upon any of the Insi Modh[n] islands which the English did not carry off to the shore in one day; and those to whom these cows had belonged would have been obliged to come off their islands, in consequence of thirst and hunger, if they had not been [killed or] taken prisoners.

Many of the inferior sort were slain that night by the English. On the next day, which was Friday, the English went upon the islands north of Umallia; and the chiefs of the army ordered that no people should be slain on that day, in honour of the crucifixion of Christ.

After the English had plundered and devastated Umallia, both by sea and land, they marched on with their cows and spoils to Luffertane[o]; thence they proceeded, by regular marches, to Easdara [Ballysadare], where they took a prey from O'Donnell, because he had granted an asylum to Felim after his expulsion; and from thence to the Curlieu Mountains, and to Caladh-Puirt na Cairrge[p], on Lough Key, to take it from a party of the people of Felim O'Conor and Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], who were guarding it. On this occasion the English of Ireland and the Lord Justice spared and protected Clarus, the son of Mailin, Archdeacon of Elphin, and the Canons of Trinity Island, in honour of the Blessed Trinity; and the Lord Justice himself, and the chiefs of the English, went to see that place, and to kneel and pray there[q].

The English afterwards, with great art and ingenuity, constructed wonderful engines[r], by means of which they took [the fortress of] the Rock of Lough Key from the people of Felim and Cormac; and the Lord Justice, after taking it, left warders in it, with as much provisions and beer as they deemed sufficient. By this expedition the English left the Connacians without food, rai-

ɒéċɾuin in inuiɪ ɾ'en 7 o'aiɾniċɪe ann ɒo ċaɒ-aiɾɪ caɒiɾ ɒo ɣun ná llámaɒ ɒuni eaɾonóiɾ in ninuiɪ ɾen. Which is thus most incorrectly translated by Dr. O'Conor: "Profecti sunt vero Justitiarius, et Magnates Alienigenarum Hiberniæ, ad expugnandam istam gentem istam, et transegerunt noctes ibi, dantes impetus in eam absque vulneratione Arcis durante eo tempore." The conduct of the English was, however, the very reverse, as will appear from the true translation, which is as follows: "The Justiciary and the chiefs of the English of Ireland went to see that place, and to pray and to pay veneration to it, so that none should offer dishonour to the place."

[r] *Wonderful engines.*—The Annals of Boyle contain a very curious account of the *pirrels*, or engines, constructed by the English for taking the Rock of Lough Key on this occasion; but Dr. O'Conor has mistranslated almost every sentence of it.

gan eallac, 7 ní ro ṫágaibṫeaḋ ríṫ ná ráime innte, acṫ maḋ gaoiḋil ſlin ag ſlat 7 ag marḃaḋ a ċéle. Ar a aoi ní ruccſat goill giall na eiṫeṗe ḋon ċuṗ ſin.

Do róine ſeḋlimiḋ ríṫ ṁiṗ in iuṗṫiṗ, 7 ṫuccaiṫ cúiġ ṫṗiucha an riġh ḋóṗuimh gan croḋ gan cíoṗ oṗṗa.

Caṗṗac loċa cé do ġaḃail lá coṗḃmac mac diaṗmaṫa i ccſinn ṫiċſt aiḋċe iaṗoṁ iaṗ ndol don conṗtaṗla imaċ co noṗuinġ móiṗ dá ṁuintiṗ imme, ro iaḋ ṫeaṗ díoḃ ſlin, .i. ó hoṗtin an baile taṗ a néiṗ, 7 do naḋ do coṗḃmac iaṗttain. Ro hioḋlaiceaḋ na gaill aṗ comaiṗce co hoilén na ṫṗinóiḋe, 7 ro cuiṗeaḋ ſlán aṗ an tíṗ iaḋ. Tṗaṗġaṗṫaṗ 7 múṁṫaṗ an ċaṗṗacc lá coṗḃmac iaṗoṁ conaċ ġaḃḋaíṗ gaill ḋoṗiḋiṗi.

Doṁnall 7 muiṗceaṗtaċ dá mac muiṗeaḋaiġ uí ṁaille do ṁaṗḃaḋ lá ḋoṁnall mac maġnuṗa mic muiṗceaṗtaiġ uí concoḃaiṗ, 7 lá niall ṗuaḋ mac caṫail mic conċoḃaiṗ i cliaṗa, 7 a naḋnacal inne béoṗ.

Tuaṫal mac muiṗceaṗtaiġ uí ċonċoḃaiṗ do ṁaṗḃaḋ lá concoḃaṗ mbuiḋe mac toiṗṗḋealḃaiġ ui concoḃaiṗ, 7 lá concoḃaṗ mac aoḋa muiṁniġ.

Caiṗlen Milic do ḃṗiṗeaḋ la ſeḋlimiḋ ua conċoḃaiṗ.

[s] *Free of tribute.*—According to the Annals of Kilronan, Felim was to receive rent and custom out of these five cantreds. Dr. O'Conor, in his suppressed work, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, p. 41, states that Felim obtained a royal charter in the year 1257, "granting to him, and to his heirs for ever, free and peaceable dominion over five baronies, in as ample a manner as ever they were enjoyed by his ancestors." These five cantreds would seem to have constituted the mensal lands of the Kings of Connaught from time immemorial. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Felim O'Conor was deprived of "the King's five cantreds" in the year 1236, when they were given to Brian, the son of Terlagh O'Connor." Thus, after describing the treacherous but unsuccessful attempt of the Justiciary to take Felim O'Conor prisoner, the following observation is made on the character of Brian O'Conor: "A. D. 1236. Bryen Mac Terlagh O'Connor was then established in the possession of the five cantredes belonging to the King of Connaught, who preyed the provence and destroyed it, without respect to either spirituall or temporall land."

[t] *Taken.*—The Annals of Kilronan state that O'Hoist remained inside the gate and closed it against the constable; and that thereupon the English fled to Clarus Mac Mailin, who afforded them protection. The same account is also given in the Annals of Boyle, but totally falsified by Dr. O'Conor.

[u] *Cliara*, so called at the present day in Irish, but anglicised Clare Island. It is a celebrated island in Clew Bay, still belonging to the O'Malleys, and containing the ruins of a castle and monastery erected by that family.—See Map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, and Ordnance Map of the County

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AOIS CRIOST, 1236.

Aoip Cpiopt, míle, dá céd, tpioca, apé.

Macpait mac maoilín Sagapt cille Mic tpeana [decc].

Aod ua gibellain Sagapt cille Rodain. Bá cananach é po deóid in oilén na tpinóide déce oidce nodlac.

An iupdip, .i. mac muipip do tionol gall Epeann na coinne co hat peopainne. Tainic pliðlim mac catail cpoibdeipg Rí Connacht ip in coinne hipin. Ipead bá mſnmapc leó uile peall pop peidlim ge po baoi na caipdeap cpíopt ag an iupdip, 7 bá he pin pocann a ttionoil co haon maigin. Iap bpiop pgéil 7 iap ppagbáil nabad dpeidlimid po piacht ap in ccoinne uathad mapc-pluaig co porcomáin. Ro leanad ap pen co dpoicſt pliccige, 7 do cuaid in uct uí domnaill, 7 ó nach puccpat pain do pónpat cpeacha móp-ap tadg ua cconcobair, 7 pucpat deag mná imda i mbpoid 7 i ndaoípe. Co pangattap gup na gabalaib pin leó go dpuim ngpeccpaige i maig luipcc, uair ap ann baoi an iupdip pſin occa nupnaide. Bá iap ndol mic uilliam hi paxaib do pónad an coinne hípin.

Sodair an iupdip 7 na goill iap pin dia ttigib, 7 po pagaib popiamur an tíre ag brian mac toirrdealbaig.

Cheacha mora do dénam lá brian 7 la hamraib an iurtír ar macaib aoda mic catail croibdeirg, 7 ar rocaidib oile do muintir feidlimid. Cheacha eile do dénam lá macaib aoda ar gallaib 7 ar a nſrccairdib gaoidealda co ro loitſd an tír eatorra imáreac amne.

Concobar mac aoda muimnig do marbadh lá magnar mac muirceartaigh uí concobhair.

Maolmuire ua lachtnáin do togha in epscopóide tuama, 7 a dul i paxaib,

[x] *Kilmactranny*, Cill mic Treana.—Charles O'Conor adds: i ttir Oiliolla; but the Editor does not think it proper to give it in the text. Kilmactranny is a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin, situated in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

[y] *Kilrodan*, Cill Rodain, an old church in the parish of Tibohine, or Airteach, in the north-west of the county of Roscommon.

[z] *Ath-feorainne*, now Afeoran, a townland on the east side of the River Suck, in the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 115, where the situation of this place is distinctly pointed out in a quota-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1236.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-six.

Magrath Mac Mailin, Priest of Kilmactranny[x], died.

Hugh O'Gibellan, Priest of Kilrodan[y], and finally canon on Trinity Island, died on the Christmas night.

The Lord Justice of Ireland, Mac Maurice, summoned the English of Ireland to meet him at Ath-feorainne[z], at which meeting Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, was present. They all yearned to act treacherously towards Felim, although he was the gossip[a] of the Lord Justice; and this was the reason that the meeting had been called. Felim having received intelligence and forewarning of their design, departed from the assembly; and, attended by a few horsemen, proceeded to Roscommon. He was pursued [thither and] as far as the bridge of Sligo; he fled to O'Donnell for protection. As they did not overtake him they committed great acts of plunder upon Teige O'Conor, and carried away many respectable women into captivity and bondage; they then proceeded to Druim Gregruighe in Moylurg, where the Lord Justice awaited their return. The meeting above mentioned was called immediately after the departure of [Richard], the son of William Burke, for England.

After this the Lord Justice and the English returned home, leaving the government of the country to Brian, the son of Turlough [O'Conor].

Great depredations were committed by [this] Brian and the soldiers of the Lord Justice on the sons of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, and others of the people of Felim. The sons of Hugh committed other depredations among the English and their own Irish enemies; so that the country was destroyed between both parties.

Conor, the son of Hugh Muimhneach, was slain by Manus, the son of Murtough O'Conor.

Mulmurry O'Laghtnan was appointed to the bishopric of Tuam, and went

tion from a grant, in 1612, to Captain Colla O'Kelly.

[a] *Gossip*, ᵹe ɒo baoi na ċaiɒeaɾ cɾíoɾṫ.— He was sponsor or godfather to one of his children. Cáiɒeaɾ cɾíoɾṫ is still the common term used in Ireland to denote gossip or sponsor.

7 gnada do tabairt fair tria fcribsnaib comarba pstair, 7 tria comaonta rig Saxan.

Mac uilliam do tuidecht a faxaib, 7 ni fsf cecip tucht i tuochaid fa fo rit nó fo eirit.

Feidlimid mac catail croibdeirg do toct i cconnachtaib doridiri iar ná tócuiread do druing do connachtaib .i. ua ceallaig ua flaind mec aoda mic catail croibdeirg, 7 mac airt uí maoilfeachlainn go rabatar uile clithe cata commóra 7 ro ionnraigfset iarom co rind dúin airm i mbádar bú an tíre uile ag brian mac toirrdealbaig, 7 ag eogan ua sidin, 7 ag concobar buide mac toirrdealbaig, 7 ag mac goisdelb. Rangadar tra muintir feidlimid tar dúnclad 7 tar daingean claraig an oilen, 7 ro cuir gach cind slóig, 7 gach taoísioch buidne dib a ffolartnaib do na buaib seampa amail fó gebttír ar a cconair iad ar a cind. Ro sgaoilsit muintir feidlimid ar na hédalaib co ná ro airir ina focair dona ceithib cataib actmad aon cathar marcach namá.

Do connairc brian mac toirrdealbaig 7 eogan ua heidin cona rochraide muintir feidlimid go hisrraoite lá a nédalaib, do eirgsoar go hatlam érgaid uathad marcsluaig 7 amrad iomda do faigid uí concobair cona uatad muintire, ní ro airig concobar buide mac toirrdealbaig ní conur tarla i ccinn mac naoda mic catail croibdeirg i riocht a muintire fsin, 7 ro tuitsiom lá ruaidri mac aoda mic catail croibdeirg.

Ro meabaid for gut feidlimid (an airdrig) occ fortad 7 occ iomfuiseach a muintire ó a nédalaib fri hiombualad a nagaid a mbiodbad. Ro marbad rochraide iomda don trluag lá feidlimid cona muintir ir in maidm sin ir in oilen 7 alla muig don oilén do macaib mallacht, 7 do luct dénma uilc act

[b] *Mac William.*—In the Annals of Kilronan it is stated that he did not do much good for Ireland by his journey to England.

[c] *Rindown*, rinn dúin.—See note [x], under the year 1199, p. 120.

[d] *Dispersed with their spoils.*—The Annals of Kilronan, which describe this attack on Rindown more fully, have the following remark on the conduct of Felim's people on this occasion: "Lamentable was their conduct on this occasion; they abandoned their lord, their guarantee, and their valour, for the spoils which they met. They left their lord and king, attended only by four horsemen out of the four battalions which he brought with him, so that the king strained his voice calling them back."

[e] *Foot-soldiers*, amraib.—The Annals of Kilronan call them sergeanaig, i. e. archers.

[f] *He fell by him.*—This is very lamely expressed by the Four Masters, who appear to

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mad tadg mac corbmaic mic tomaltaig mic diarmata namá. Do éualaid tra mac uilliam an maidm sin do tabairt ar gach aon dár iompoid fairi, ro eirig lá hua concobair dia ccinnsucchad. Do chuaid dana diarmaid mac magnusa iar ná cluinsin sin dionnsoigid magnusa mic muirceartaig uí concobair.

Tanig iarum mac uilliam gan sabad gan satuccad go tuaim dá gualann, ar sidhe go maig eó na saxan, 7 ní ro fágbaid cruach na cliab arba i selic móir maige eó ná hi selic tsmaill michil áinchaingil, 7 tucsat clithi ficit cliab ar na teamlaib flirin. Tangadar na deadhaid co tuslach, 7 tucsat an diach ceona fair. Do éuirsit dana sluag do chreachad muintire diarmada mic magnusa, 7 do sala muintir concobair ruaid, 7 tusloca dóib, 7 ro airgsit na sluaig sin iad uile hi ttrécomairc a cele. Ro béigsin din do magnus muintir diarmada do díochur 7 dionnarbad uada. Do chuaid concobar ruad arabarach hi tech mic uilliam, 7 do róine rít frir, 7 fuair aireac a chreche dona buaib triar ro hairgead, 7 an ro atinsit lucht na cille dia ccrud do radad doib doridire. Do deachaid beor diarmaid mac magnusa hi tteach gall tar cinn a bó, 7 a muintire doneoch ro fágbad occa. Luid mac uilliam co balla, 7 ro boí oidche ann, do chuaid air sídhe co tuaim dá gualann, 7 ro fagaib coicced connacht gan rit ná raime gan biad i ccill ná hi ttuait innte.

Aed ua flaithbertaig tigearna iartair Connacht décc.

Diarmaid mac neill uí Ruairc do dallad lá coinconnacht ua Ragallaig.

Cathal riabach mac giolla bruide uí Ruairc tigearna ua mbriuin do ecc.

many of the meaner sort of Felym's people were drownded in the puddle of that town; he left [behind] much of the small cattle of the said prey."

[h] *Went over to*, cuaid dionnsoigid. — This phrase simply means to go to, or towards. In the Annals of Kilronan the phrase used is, tánic a nucht; which means that Dermot repaired to Manus for protection.

[i] *Turlagh*, now Turlagh, situated in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo. It is a fair-town and a rectory, in the diocese of Tuam, where there is a round tower of considerable height, in good preservation.

[k] *Balla*, situated near the boundary between the baronies of Carra and Clanmorris, in the county Mayo; it is a fair-town and a vicarage in the diocese of Tuam. It contains the ruins of an ancient church and round tower.

[l] *Within it.*—This account of the desolation of the province of Connaught is given much better in the Annals of Kilronan. They state that on this occasion the people of Brian, the son of Turlough O'Conor, burned the church of Imlagh Brocadha over the head of O'Flynn's

evil, excepting only Teige, son of Cormac, who was son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot. As soon as Mac William learned how O'Conor had defeated all who had turned against him, he joined him to reduce them. Dermot, the son of Manus, upon hearing this, went over to[h] Manus, the son of Murtough O'Conor.

After this Mac William proceeded to Tuam da ghualann, without notice or forewarning, and thence to Mayo of the Saxons, and left neither rick nor basket of corn in the large churchyard of Mayo, or in the yard of the church of St. Michael the Archangel, and carried away eighty baskets out of the churches themselves. They afterwards went to Turlagh[i], on which they inflicted a similar calamity. They then sent a body of men to plunder the people of Dermot, the son of Manus, and these falling in with the people of Conor Roe, and the inhabitants of Turlagh, they plundered them all indiscriminately; and Manus was compelled to expel and banish Dermot's people from him. On the following day Conor Roe went into Mac William's house, made peace with him, and received a restoration of the prey of cows which had been taken from him; and such part of their cattle as the people of the church [of Turlagh] were able to recognize as their own was restored to them. Dermot, the son of Manus, also went into the house of [i. e. submitted to] the English, that they might spare such of his people and cattle as were then remaining with him. Mac William proceeded to Balla[k], where he stopped for one night, and went thence to Tuam da ghualann. He left the province of Connaught without peace or tranquillity, and without food in any church or territory within it[l].

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

Dermot, the son of Niall O'Rourke, was deprived of sight by Cuconnaught[m] O'Reilly.

Cathal Reagh, son of Gilla-Brude O'Rourke, Lord of Hy-Briuin, died.

people, while it was full of women, children, and nuns, and had also three priests within it; and that Tearmann Caoluinne was also burned by the Lord Justice.

[m] *Cuconnaught.*—Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, anglicises this name Constantine. Cú conaċt signifies the hero, or literally, dog of Connaught. There are several names of men similarly compounded, as Cú Ulaḋ, the hero of Ulster, a name translated *canis Ultoniæ*, by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster; Cu miḋe, the hero of Meath; Cu luaċra, the hero of Luachair; cu mumain, the hero of Munster; Cú blaḋma, the hero of Slieve Bloom; Cú ċaiṙil, the hero of Cashel.

Fleochaḋ mór, doineann, ⁊ coccaḋ dearṁair ir in mbliaḋainri.

Maidm cluana catha do ṫabairt lá feḋlimiḋ ua cconcobair ar cloinn Ruaiḋri, ⁊ ar ċonċobar mac corbmaic meic diarmada.

Gilla Patraic mac giollaroid tigearna ċenél aongusa déċc.

Tṡmann caelainne do lorccaḋ lar an lurtir.

Sloiccheaḋ la hUa ndoṁnaill (doṁnall mor) in Ulltoiḃ co hiubar chinn choiche dar ṁill gaċ tír gur a rainicc, ⁊ dá fuair geilt ⁊ uṁla o urṁor ulaḋ.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1237.

Aoir Criort, mile, dá ċéd, triocat, areaċt.

Tomar ua ruaḋain eprcop luigne [decc].

Gillaísu mac an rcélaigi uí tormaig eprcop Conmaicne [decc].

Gilla na nécc ua mannaċáin déċc i mainirtir na búille.

Sluaigeaḋ lá feḋlimiḋ mac caṫail croibdeirg cona braiṫriḃ hi cconnachtaib. Cúconnaċt ua Raġallaig con uiḃ Briúin uile, ⁊ caṫal maġ Raġnaill go cconṁaicniḃ immaille frir dionnroigiḋ fleaċta Ruaiḋri .i. brian mac toirrdealḃaig, Muirceartaċ ⁊ doṁnall meic diarmada mic Ruaiḋri, ⁊ conċobar mac corbmaic meic diarmada. Do deaċadar tar coirrḟliaḃ na rṡġra buḋ ṫuaiṫ indeaḋaiḋ fleaċta ruaiḋri co rangadar druim raitte, ⁊ do ċuirriot fliocṫ Ruaiḋri aṁra an iurtir (battar ina brarraḋ) do ṫabairt

[n] *Heavy rains.*—The Annals of Kilronan give a horrible account of the weather, wars, distresses, and crimes of this year.

[o] *Cluain Catha*, now Battlefield, a townland and gentleman's seat in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, about four miles southwards of Ballymote.

[p] *Tearmonn Caollainne.*—The Annals of Kilronan state that this act was committed by the Lord Justice, when he went to Connaught to assist the son of William Burke.—For the situation of Termonn Caelainne see note [b], under the year 1225, p. 238.

[q] *Iubhar Chinn Choiche.*—This is the more ancient name of the town of Newry, in the county of Down, which is now called in Irish *Iubhar Chinn Tragha.*—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 276, note [c]. Under this year (1236) the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Hugh O'Malone, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, in the abbey of Kilbeggan. They also record the erection of the castle of Loughreagh by Mac William Burk, and of the castle of Ardrahan by the Lord Deputy Mac Maurice; also of the castle of Ullin Wonagh, but without mentioning by whom. Acording to the Annals of Kilronan, the castle of Muille Uanach was erected by the Justiciary Mac Maurice [Fitzgerald] after Felim O'Conor

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deabtha dfedlimid cona focraide. Ro forcongair Fedlimid fora flógaib gan a ndiubracad itir acht tocht dia niombualad gan fuireac. Do rónad fairriom rin, ni ro fuilngstar na hamra go cian an iomtuargain an tan ro fraoínead forra i cclann a muintire. Ro marbad drong mor diob im Mac mibricc don cur rin.

Od. connchattar flicht Ruaidri an fcaoílead 7 an fcaindread tugad for a focraide, ro iongabrat an tionad a·mbattar gan aoínneac do marbad dib. Do fcaoílfet a haitle an maoma rin cona baoí aittreabh hi fíol muireadaig leo. Ro hairccead a muintir uile lá Fedlimid, 7 do rónad creacha iomda ar concobar mac corbmaic hi ttir nailealla. Ruccurdar iarom a loingfi for loch cé, 7 ro diocuir de corbmac mac diarmada tigearna maige luirg, 7 ro aircc mag luircc uile. Faccbaid dana, tigearnur an tíre 7 an loca ag donnchad mac muircertaig luatfuilig.

Sit do dénam don iurtir ré Fedlimid, 7 tuccad cúig triuca an rígh dórom gan cnod gan cior orra.—(*Vide supra*, 1230).

Magnus mac diarmada mic magnusa do marbad lá domnall mac diarmada mic Ruaidri uí concobair.

Muirceartach mac diarmada mic Ruaidri uí concobair do marbad lá mac magnusa mic muirceartaig muimnig.

Creach do denam lá Concobair mac corbmaic for Ruaidri ua ngadra, 7 bratair Ruaidri do marbad.

Braigde Concobair mic corbmaic do marbad lá Fedlimid mac catail croibdeirg.

Mainistir canánach do tionnscnad lá clarur mac mailín in oilen na trinóide ar loch uachtair iar na comairleaccad dó ó catal ua Ragallaig.

[x] *Mac Mibric.*—This name is still extant in the county of Mayo, but always anglicised Merrick. This family, which is of Welsh extraction, was seated in the valley of Glenhest, to the west of Glen-Nephin, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, pp. 331, 332, 401.

[y] *Lough Key.*—The Annals of Clonmacnoise state that Felim O'Conor took possession of Lough Key and Lough Arvagh [Lough Arrow], on this occasion.

[z] *Free of cattle-tribute or rent.*—This is scarcely true; for it appears, from an entry on a great roll of the Pipe, of the forty-sixth year of Henry III., A. D. 1262, that Ffethelmus O'Konechor owed 5000 marks and 2000 cows, for having three cantreds of land in Connaught in fee-farm, viz., the cantreds of Machney [mag naoi], Tyrtotha [tri tuatha], and Moylurg.—See

along with them, to give battle to Felim and his forces. Felim, however, ordered his troops not to shoot at them at all, but to come to a close fight without delay. This was done according to his order; and the soldiers did not long sustain the charge, when they were routed towards their people. A great number of them were slain, and, among the rest, Mac Mibric[x].

When the descendants of Roderic saw the flight and confusion into which their forces were thrown, they retreated from their position without the loss of a man. After this defeat, however, they were dispersed in such a manner that they had no residence in [the territory of] Sil-Murray. All their people were plundered by Felim, and many preys were taken from Conor, son of Cormac, in Tirerrill. They [Felim's party] afterwards brought their fleet on Lough Key[y], and drove from thence Cormac Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, and plundered all Moylurg; and the lordship of the territory and lake they gave to Donough, the son of Murtough Luath-Shuileach.

The Lord Justice made peace with Felim; and the five cantreds of the King were given him [Felim], free of cattle-tribute, or rent[z].—(*Vide supra*, 1230.)

Manus, son of Dermot, who was son of Manus, was slain by Donnell, son of Dermott, who was son of Roderic O'Conor.

Murtough, son of Dermott, who was son of Roderic, was slain by the son of Manus, son of Murtough Muimhneach [O'Conor].

A prey was taken by Conor, son of Cormac, from Rory O'Gara, and Rory's brother was slain.

The hostages of Conor, the son of Cormac, were put to death by Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg.

A monastery for canons was commenced by Clarus Mac Mailin, on Trinity Island[a] in Lough Oughter, under the patronage of Cathal O'Reilly.

Hardiman's History of Galway, p. 48, note [x].

[a] *Trinity Island in Lough Oughter.*—This island is in the upper or southern part of Lough Oughter, and belongs to the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Upper Loughtee, and county of Cavan.—See Ordnance Map of this county, sheet 20, on which Trinity Abbey and grave-yard are shewn. The island contains 122 acres, 2 roods, and 11 perches, English measure. According to Ware this monastery was founded in the year 1249.—See Harris's edition of his Antiquities, p. 272.

Under this year (1237) the Annals of Kilronan and of Clonmacnoise record the death of Donat O'Fidhubhra, called in the latter O'Furie, Archbishop of Armagh.

Barún na hEpeann do tocht i cConnaċtaiḃ, ⁊ cairléin do tinnrcfcal dóiḃ do dénaṁ inte.

AOIS CRIOST, 1238.

Aoir Criort, mile, da ched, trioċat, a hocht.

Felix ua Ruanaḋa airdeprcop tuama iar ccor a eprcoboide de ar dia riar an tan rin, ⁊ iar ngabáil habite manċfrra ime hi ccill muire in aṫcliaṫ dég.

Donnchaḋ uaiṫneaċ mac aoḋa mic Ruaiḋri uí concoḃair do ṁarḃaḋ lá taḋg mac aoḋa mic caṫail croiḃḋeirg.

Donnchaḋ mac duarcáin uí fgra tigearna luigne do gabáil lá taḋg mac aoḋa mic caṫail croiḃḋeirg, ⁊ an tan rugaḋ dia ċoiméd é ro marḃrat a braiṫre buḋḋéin, .i. meic aoḋa uí fgra ar an rligiḋ a tír briúin na rionna.

Flaiṫbeartaċ mac Caṫmaoíl ardtaoíreaċ cenél fgnaḋaig, ⁊ toireaċ cloinne Congail, ⁊ ó ccfnnfoda i tír manaċ, feige gairccid ⁊ einig tíre heogain do ṁarḃaḋ lá donnchaḋ mac caṫmaoil lá a briaṫair fin tria ṫangnaċt.

Donnchaḋ mac muircertaig do ḋol ir in mbreirne go hua Raġallaig, ⁊ rug rluaġ mór lair i cConnaċtaiḃ, ⁊ ro airccrfc muintir cluana coirpṫi, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ rochaide do ṁaiṫiḃ muinṫire heolair hi tóraigeaċt na creċe rin, ⁊ drong ṁór dona ṫuaṫaiḃ.

Maolruanaiḋ mac donnchaḋa ui ḋuḃda do ṁarḃaḋ lá maolreaċlainn

[b] Under this year the Annals of Kilronan state, that Donough, the son of Murtough O'Conor, granted the lands of Drumann iarthar, and the tract extending from Lathach Cille. Braoin to the lake [Lough Key], both wood, bog, and plain, to the congregation of the Holy Trinity of Lough Key, and to Clarus Mac Mailin, and that he reigned but one month after making this grant.

[c] *Felix O'Rooney.*—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 605, in which he is called Felix O'Ruadan, it is stated that he was the uncle of King Roderic O'Conor, and that having resigned in the year 1235, he spent the remainder of his life in St. Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, where he died in the year 1238. It is stated in the annals of this abbey, that he covered the church and belfry of the Blessed Virgin, near Dublin, with lead; and that he was magnificently interred in the chancel of the church, at the steps of the altar, on the left hand side.

[d] *Cluain-Coirpthi.*—In the *Feilire Aenguis*, at the 15th of February, this place is described as i noiṫriḃ cenel ndobṫa i connaċtaiḃ, i. e. "in the desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, in Connaught." For some account of this place, see

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mac concobair ruaid mic muirceartaig muimnig, 7 la mac tigearnáin mic catail miccarain ui concobair.

Cairléna do dénamh hi muintir murchadha[f] hi cconmaicne cuile, 7 a ccrua lár na barúnaib rémráite.

Sluaigead lá mac muirir iurtír na hereann, 7 lá hugo de laci iarla ulad hi ccenél eogain 7 hi ccenél conaill. Ro aitrigrst mag laclainn (.i. domnall) 7 tucrat tigearnur cenél eogain do mac ui neill,[g] 7 ro gabrat rlin braigde an tuaircirt.

Cloictheach[h] eanaig dúin[i] do denamh.

Catal mag riabaig taoiseach fear rceone déc.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1239.

Aoir Criort, mile, da céd, triocat, anaoí.

Muircertach mac Domnaill ui briain do écc.

Cath cairn triadail do tabairt lá Domnall mag laclainn dú in ro marbad domnall tamnaige ua néill, mag matgamna, Somairle ua gairmleadaig, caoc brenair ua gairmleadaig, 7 maithe cenel moain go rochaidib iomda

[f] *Muintir Murchadha.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Flahertys, and it became also that of the territory which they possessed, and which, before the English invasion, was nearly co-extensive with the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway. In an Inquisition taken at Galway, on the 20th of March, 1608, before Geffry Osbaldston, Esq., this territory is called Muinter-murroghoe, and described as forming the northern part of the barony of Clare, then a part of Clanrickard. The O'Flahertys seem to have been driven from this territory in the year 1238, or very soon afterwards, when they settled in that part of the county of Galway lying west of Lough Orbsen, where they became as powerful as ever they had been in their more original territory of Muintir Murchadha.

[g] *The son of O'Neill.*—Charles O'Conor writes *inter lineas*, .i. do Briain, i. e. to Brian.

[h] *Cloictheach* is the Irish name by which the round towers of Ireland are still known in their respective localities, as cloigtheach cille rig, in the county Kilkenny; cloictheach cluana Ima, Cloyne steeple.—See O'Brien's Dictionary, *in voce* cloigtheac and cuilceach. In some parts of Ireland the word is made cuilcheach by metathesis, and in others clógar is the form used to express steeple or round tower. O'Brien gives *cloigtheach* and *cuilceach* as denoting a steeple or belfry; and clogas as a belfry or steeple. O'Reilly also gives both forms of the term.—See Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 390.

[i] *Annadown*, Eanach dúin.—A townland, containing the ruins of a monastery and several churches, near the margin of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare and county of Galway.

[k] *Mac Reevy*, mag riabaig, now generally an-

Conor Roe, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach, and by the son of Tiernan, who was son of Cathal Miccarain O'Conor.

Castles were erected in Muintir-Murchadha[f], in Conmaicne-Cuile, and in Carra, by the barons aforesaid.

An army was led by Mac Maurice, Lord Justice of Ireland, and Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, into Tyrone and Tirconnell. They deposed Mac Loughlin (Donnell), and gave the government of Tyrone to the son of O'Neill[g], and they themselves obtained the hostages of the north.

The Cloictheach[h] of Annadown[i] was erected.

Cathal Mac Reevy[k], Lord of Feara-Scedne[l], died[m].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1239.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-nine.

Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, died.

The battle of Carnteel[n] was fought by Donnell Mac Loughlin, where Donnell Tamnaighe O'Neill, Mac Mahon, Sorley O'Gormly, and Caech-

glicised Mac Creevy, or M'Greevy.

[l] *Feara-Scedne.*—The situation of this tribe, to whom there is no other reference in the Irish annals, has not been determined. Duald Mac Firbis, in his Genealogical Book (Lord Roden's copy, p. 783), gives a list of the families of the Feara Sgenne, consisting of Mac Riabhaigh, as chief, and thirty-one other families; but he does not inform us where they were located. O'Duggan, in his Topographical Poem, makes Mac Riabhaigh the ancient Chief of Moylurg, in the now county of Roscommon; but we cannot believe that he and his thirty-one families had any power in Moylurg at this period, unless as followers of the Mac Dermots, who were then its chief lords.

[m] Under this year (1238) the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passage, relating to the affairs of Ulster, of which the Four Masters have collected no notice: "A. D. 1238. Mac Gille Morie, a good chieftaine of Ulster, was killed by some of the people of Hugh Delacie, Earle of Ulster, as he was going to the Earle's house; whereupon Mac Donnsleyve, the King of Ulster's" [*recte* Uladh's, or Ulidia's] "son, Melaghlyn, Prince of Kynell Owen, and all the Chieftains of Ulster, took armes and banished the said Earle of Ulster out of the whole provence. The Earle of Ulster assembled together all the English of Ireland, and went the second time to Ulster where he possessed himself of all the lands again, in the three months of harvest, and banished Melaghlyn from thence into Connought. O'Neale the Read took the superioritie and principalitie of Tyre Owen afterwards."

[n] *Carnteel*, cαρn τριαḃαil, i. e. the Carn of Siadhail, Sheil, or Sedulius; a small village in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, a short dis-

immaille fris, 7 ro gab arís an tigearnus, 7 ro bsnaod de gan fuireac déis an maoma sin.

Toirrdealbach mac ruaidri ui Conchobair (Ri Connacht) décc.

Fsigal mac concondacht ui ragallaig tigearna dartraige 7 cloinne fsimaige, 7 tigearna bréifne ó sliab sais, mad iar leabar oile, do marbad lá maolruanaid mac feargail 7 lá conchobar mac corbmaic ar noula dó ar srec go mac neill mic congalaig dia ro airicc iad, 7 diar gab teag orra, 7 tainic Muirchertach mac néill ar brisiur ar an tig amach. Ro gabad é, 7 ro marbad fó cstoir déis mic ui Ragallaig do marbad.

Creach do dénam lá gallaib Eireann ar ua-ndomnaill gur ró airgset cairrgi, 7 ro baoi an lurtír fsin occ srradara occa nurnaide, 7 do deachadar a sirti go druim cliab.

Lagairfina ingsin cathail chroibdeirg bsn hui domnaill do tabairt lsbaile da fearand porta .i. Ror birn, do clarur mac maoilín, 7 do coimtionól canánach oilén na trinóide ar loc cé in onoir na trinóide 7 muire.

Corbmac mac airt hui maoileachlainn dég.

AOIS CRIOST, 1240.

Aoir Criost, míle, da céd, ceathrachat.

Maineirtein do thógbail i bruighlainge lá Sir hugo purrel do bráithrib .S. frainsis.

Giolla na naom ua dreáin airchinneach arda carna do écc.

tance to the north-east of Aughnacloy, on the road to Dungannon.

[o] *Caech-Bearnais*, i. e. the blind man of Barnis.

[p] *Mountain*.—The mountain of Breifny means Slieve-in-ierin.

[q] *Congallagh*.—See an entry under the year 1228, where this Niall, the son of Congalagh, is called O'Rourke, and said to have been Lord of Dartry and Clann-Fearmaighe.

[r] *The son of O'Reilly*.—This story, which is so briefly and imperfectly told, has been copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Connaught.—See entry under the year 1240, from which it appears that the Mulrony and Conor here mentioned were sons of Cormac Mac Dermot, Chief of Moylurg.

[s] *Rosbirn*.—The Down Survey shews a denomination of land called Rossborne, near the mouth of the Ballysadare River, in the parish of Kilmacowen, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. This barony belonged, at this period, to O'Donnell, who must have given this, and other lands in its vicinity, as a *tinscra*, or dowry, to his wife, according to the old Irish custom.

[t] *Cormac*.—His death is noticed as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of

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Sluaiġeaḋ mór lá coinċonnaċt ua ragallaiġ for ċorbmac mac ndiarmata co ro airgc an tír uile co hard carna, 7 ro marḃ daoíne iomda i ndiogail a meic, 7 corbmac mac tomaltaiġ do aitrígaḋ, 7 donnchaḋ mac muirchertaiġ do gabáil tigearnura muige luirg.

Feḋlimiḋ ua concobair do dol do laṫair rig Saxan do ċoraoid gall 7 gaoiḋeal fris, 7 fuair onóir mór on rig don ċur sin, 7 tainig slan dia tig.

Aoḋ mac giolla na naoṁ cruimm uí Seaċnusaiġ do marbaḋ lá concobair mac aoḋa mic caṫail croiḃḋeirg, 7 lá fiaċra ua floinn.

Saḋb ingean uí ċeinneiḋig bean donnchaiḋ ċairbrig uí briain déċc.

Mainestir tighe Molaga hi ccairrge isin mumain in errcopoiḋeċt ruir do ṡonnraḋ do ṫógḃail do braiṫriḃ .S. Fransis lá Mag caṫaiġ riaḃaċ tigearna cairrgeach 7 a tumba fein do denoṁ hi ccoraiḋ na mbraṫar. Ar inte for aonaicṫin an barrach mor, 7 ó Maṫgamna cairrgeaċ, 7 banún cúrrach.

[u] *Felim O'Conor.*—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, the notice of Felim O'Conor's appearance before the King of England is given as follows: "A. D. 1240. Felym O'Connor went into England, because the English of Ireland refused to yeald him any justice; the King graunted him the five cantreds, which himself had, and [he] returned in safety."

Matthew Paris gives a curious account of the reception of Felim O'Conor at the English court, but he errs in giving John as the name of the De Burgo, against whom he lodged his complaints; for it does not appear from any trustworthy document, nor any authority whatever, except Matthew Paris himself, and Dr. Hanmer, a very careless chronicler, who merely copies him, that there was any powerful man named John de Burgo in Ireland at this time. So effectually did Felim plead his cause on this occasion, that King Henry III. ordered Maurice Fitzgerald, then Lord Justice of Ireland, "to pluck up by the root that fruitless sycamore, De Burgo, which the Earl of Kent, in the insolence of his power, had planted in those parts, nor suffer it to bud forth any longer." "Ut ipsius iniquæ plantationis, quam Comes Cantiæ Hubertus in illis partibus, dum suâ potentiâ debaccharet, plantavit, infructuosam sicomorum radicitus evulsam, non sinerat pullulare."—See Matthew Paris at this year. Dr. O'Conor states, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor*, p. 42, that Felim O'Conor obtained a royal charter for five baronies in the year 1257, and that he shortly after built the abbeys of Roscommon and Tuamona. In the last edition of Rymer, vol. i. p. 240, there is a letter from Felim O'Conohur, King of Connaught, to Henry III., thanking him for the many favours which he had conferred upon him, and especially for his having written in his behalf against Walter de Burgo to his Justiciary, William Dene; but this letter, though placed under the year 1240 by Rymer, refers to a later period, as Dene was not Justiciary before 1260.

[v] *Sabia*, Saḋḃ.—This was very common as the proper name of a woman, till a recent period, in Ireland, but it is now nearly obsolete. The

A great army was led by Cuconnaught O'Reilly against Cormac Mac Dermot, and plundered the entire country as far as Ardcarne, and slew many people, in revenge of his son. Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh, was deposed, and Donough, the son of Murtough [Mac Dermot], assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Felim O'Conor[u] went before the King of England to complain to him of the English and Irish, on which occasion he received great honour from the King; he then returned safe home.

Hugh, the son of Gilla-na-naev Crom O'Shaughnessy, was slain by Conor, son of Hugh, who was the son of Cathal Crovderg, and by Fiachra O'Flynn.

Sabia[v], daughter of O'Kennedy, and wife of Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, died.

The Monastery of Timoleague[w], in Carbery, in Munster, in the diocese of Ross, was founded for Franciscan Friars, by Mac Carthy Reagh, Lord of Carbery, and his own tomb was erected in the choir of the Friars. In this monastery also Barry More, O'Mahony of Carbery, and the Baron Courcy, are interred[x].

word signifies *goodness*.

[w] *Timoleague*, a monastery, now in ruins, in the barony of Barryroe, in the county of Cork. Teach molaga signifies the house of St. Molaga, who probably erected a primitive Irish monastery at this place, but of this we have no record. This saint was a native of Fermoy, and his principal monastery was at a place in that territory called Tulach min Molaga.—See his Life given by Colgan, in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 20th January, p. 148. The year of his death is not recorded, but it must have been after the year 665, as we learn from his life that he survived the great pestilence which raged in that year. Dr. Smith, in his description of this abbey, gives the following account of its tombs: "Here are several tombs of the Irish families, viz., Mac Carthy Reaghs, in the midst of the choir; west of it is an old broken monument of the O'Cullanes; and on the right a ruined tomb of the lords Courcy. The O'Donovans, O'Heas, &c., were also buried here."—*Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 251. In the will of Daniell O'Donovane, made at Rahin, in August, 1629, and now preserved in the Registry of the Court of Prerogative in Ireland, he orders his "bodie to be buried in the Abby of Tymolege," but his descendants soon after placed their tomb in the churchyard of Myross. Most, if not all the other families have also discontinued to bury in this abbey.

[x] Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passages, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1240. William Delacie, Lord of Meath, the only son of Walter Delacie, and his wife, died in one week. Some say they were poysoned.

"There arose great dissentions in Ulster against the Earle of Ulster this year. Richard Tuite, with a company of 3000 soldiers, went to assist him."

AOIS CRIOST, 1241.

Aoir Criort míle, da ċéd, cṡtraċatt a haon.

An tepscop ua flaiṫbeartaiġ (.i. Muirċṡtaċ), .i. epscop eanaiġ dúin [do ecc].

Coiseartcaḋ tṡmpaill na mbraṫar minúr in áṫluain lá comarba Patraic.

Domnall mór mac éccneaċáin huí domnaill tiġṡrna tíre conaill, feapmanaċ, 7 íoċtair condaċt co coiprliaḃ, 7 oirġiall ó clar anuar ᵹéċc in aibít manaiġ iar mbreiṫ buaḋa ó doman, 7 o ḋṡman, 7 a aḋnacal co nonóir 7 ġo nairmiḋin i mainistir earra ruaiḋ ir in foġmar do fonnraḋ.

Maolseaċlainn ua domnaill do oirḋnsḋ i ttiġṡrnus tíre conaill ind ionaḋ a aṫar. Ua neill, .i. brian do ṫeaċt ċuiġe iar ná iondarbaḋ la domnall maġ laċlainn, 7 ua domnaill do ḋula cona focraiḋe lá brian ua néill hi cenél eoġain, 7 tuccrat cath do maġ laċlainn, .i. caṫ caimeirġe, 7 ro marḃrat domnall ua laċlaind tiġṡrna cenel eoġain, 7 decneaḃar da derḃḟine, 7 taoiseċ cenél eoġain uile immaille frir, 7 ro hoirḋneaḋ brian don chur sin i ttiġsrnus cenel eoġain.

Diarmaid mac maġnusa mic toirrḋealḃaiġ móir uí conċoḃair saoí einiġ 7 eanġnaṁa do ecc.

Sitriucc máġ oireaċtaiġ taoíseaċ cloinne tomaltaiġ decc.

Ualtra de lati tiġṡrna miḋe ó ġallaiḃ, 7 clann comairle ġall ereann déġ hi saxaiḃ.

Taḋg mac ruaiḋri uí gaḋra décc.

Taḋg ua conċoḃair do arġuin daritraiġe 7 cloinne fṡmaiġe.

[y] *The plain*, clár.—The plain here referred to is Machaire Oirghiall, or the level part of the county of Louth, which was then in the possession of the English.

[z] *Caimeirge*.—There is no place of this name now in the ancient territory of Kinel-Owen. But tradition points out the site of a great battle between the rival families of O'Neill and Mac Loughlin, near Maghera, in the county of Londonderry, which the Editor inclines to believe to be that of the battle here referred to.

[a] *Walter de Lacy*.—His obituary is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1241. Walter Delacie, the bountifullest Englishman for horses, cloaths, money, and goold, that ever came before his time into this kingdom, died in England of a Wound."

His only son, William, died in 1240.—See

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Sluaġ mór do dénamh lár an Iurtir, .i. muirir mac Gearailt i maig-naé go ro aircerſt fiacra ua flainn, 7 donnchad mac diarmada, 7 rucrat uatad do muintir ui concobair forra, 7 ro marbad leó nár mac giolla ceallaiġ 7 rochaide ele.

Domnall mag flannchada taoiseach dartraiġe do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1242.

Aoir Criort, míle, da céd, cſtrachad, adó.

Domnall mac airten do écc ina canánach hi ccill móir.

Caibitil mór lá Primad arda macha, 7 la habbadaib cananach eirenn i luġmad dia ro togbad mogan do tairib do tionoil mocta on Róim.

Donnchad Cairpreach ua briain (tigherna dail ccair) tuir ordain 7 oireachair deircirt Erenn, 7 a mac toirrdealbach mac donnchada cairbriġ décc.

Concobar ua briain do ġabail rige tuadmuman.

Aed ua concobair (.i. an taitcleireach) mac aoda mic Ruaidri ui Chonchobair do marbad la toirrdealbach mac aoda mic catail croibdeirg.

Brian mac donnchaid ui dubda tigearna ua friachrach, 7 ua namalgada 7 iorrair do marbad ar slicchid acc dol dá oilithre co mainistir na búille.

Sluaiġead mór lar an Iurtir 7 lá ġallaib eireann arcena, 7 lá fedlimid mac catail croibdeirg hi cenel cconaill in diaid taidg ui conchobair do cóid dionnroiġid cenél cconaill. Ro gabrad na slóiġ sin Longport i noruim tuama, 7 ro millſt a lán don cuairt sin gen tregead taidg dóib. Taidg ua Conchobair do ġabail iartáin lá coinconnacht ua Raġallaiġ tria forconġra feidlimid mic catail croibdeirg.

lish whenever they engaged in a war, or came on terms of peace with the Irish.

[c] *Nar.*—The Mac Gillakellys had this name from Nar, the eldest son of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, from whose son Artghal they descend.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 69.

[d] *Primate.*—His name was Albert of Cologn. —See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 65. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called a *Scotchman*, the translator having mistaken Almaineach, a German, for Albanach, a Scotchman.

[e] *Mochta.*—In an epistle attributed to him, he styles himself, "*Mauchteus peccator presbyter, Sancti Patricii discipulus.*" He was by nation a Briton, and is generally supposed to have been the first Bishop of Louth. He died on the 19th

The Lord Justice, namely, Maurice Fitzgerald, mustered a great army with which he marched into Moynai [in the county of Roscommon], and plundered Fiachra O'Flynn and Donough Mac Dermot; a small party of O'Conor's people overtook them, and slew Nar[c] Mac Gillakelly, and many others.

Donnell Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1242.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-two.

Donnell Mac Airten died a Canon at Kilmore.

A great chapter was held by the Primate[d] of Armagh, and the abbots of the Canons Regular of Ireland, at Louth, on which occasion many of the relics which Mochta[e] had collected, and brought from Rome, were taken up.

Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, Lord of the Dalcassians, tower of the splendour and greatness of the south of Ireland, and his son Turlough, died.

Connor O'Brien assumed the lordship of Thomond.

Hugh O'Conor (i. e. the Aithchleireach[f]), son of Hugh, who was son of Roderic O'Conor, was slain by Turlough, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg.

Brian[g], son of Donough O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh, Tirawley, and Erris, was killed on the way as he was going on a pilgrimage to the Abbey of Boyle.

A great army was led by the Lord Justice and all the English of Ireland, with Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, into Tirconnell, in pursuit of Teige O'Conor, who had fled to Kinel-Connell. The army encamped at Drumhome, and they destroyed much on this expedition, but Teige was not abandoned to them. Teige O'Conor was afterwards taken by Cuconnaught O'Reilly, at the request of Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg.

of August, in the year 535.—See Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 737; Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 19th of August; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. pp. 308–310.

[f] *Aithchleireach*, i. e. the denounced or superannuated clergyman.

[g] *Brian.*—Charles O'Conor writes, *inter lineas*, .i. Bpian deapg, i. e. "Brian the Red." It does not appear from the pedigree of the O'Dowdas, compiled by Duald Mac Firbis, that he left any descendants.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 115.

AOIS CRIOST, 1243.

Aoir Criost, míle, da céd, ceathracat athí.

Petrus macraith iar cinned a bfothad i canánchaib oilén na trinóide ar loch cé décc, 7 a adnacal lá féle martain.

Findachta ua lugadha comarba beneoin [do ecc].

Maoleóin ua crecháin airchideochain tuama ar tteicht tairir (.i. tar muir) ina mhaigirtir decc in áth cliath.

Cathasach ua fhedhusa deaganach muintire maolruanaid décc in ard-chaina an 10. august.

Tadg mac aoda mic cathail chroibdeirg do léccad dua Ragallaig, 7 a theacht co mainirtir na builleh cona fochraide, dul dó iaromh co teach mic diarmada, Corbmac mac Tomaltaig, 7 é féin, 7 a bfin ingfin még cartaig (.i. etaoín ingfin finguin, 7 bá hiride mathair taidg budéin) do gabáil, 7 a tabairt do choinconnacht ua ragallaig mar mhnaoí ar a fuarglad féin.

Tadg do dul doridiri fá féil martain in uathad rochaide hi coinde go hua Ragallaig, 7 tadg do gabail dó hi fill, 7 a muintir do marbad, 7 a beith fein i láimh co féil beararaig ar cind.

Sluaigead mor do thionol lá Rig Saxan do raigid rig Franc, 7 teicta do thocht ón rígh diarraid gall eireann cuige. Riocard mac uilliam búrc do dul ann i ccuma cháich, 7 a écc thoir ar an fluaiccead rin.

Cathal mac aoda uí Concobair dalta muintire Ragallaig do iompud orra, 7 creach do denamh dó ar muircertach mac giollafúilig i muig nirre, 7

[h] *Coarb of St. Benen*, i. e. successor of St. Benignus, who was a disciple of St. Patrick and his immediate successor in the see of Armagh. The most celebrated of his monasteries were Druimlias, in the county of Leitrim, and Kilbannon, near Tuam, in the county of Galway. It is not easy to determine of which of these the Finaghty in the text was coarb.

[i] *Archdeacon*, airchideochain.—This term is to be distinguished from airchinneach, the former meaning the archdeacon, and the latter, the hereditary warden, prepositus, or chief farmer, or manager, of the church lands.

[k] *Festival of St. Bearach*, that is, of St. Bearach, or Barry, of Cluain Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, in Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Roscommon. The memory of this saint was celebrated annually, on the 15th of February.—See the *Feilire Aenguis;* the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at this day.

[l] *Moy-Nissi*, mag nirri.—This is called mag neri in O'Dugan's topographical poem, and mag neiri in the Book of Fenagh, in which it is

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Muirceartach flin do gabail dó, 7 a marbad hi cill Serrin. Creach oile do dénom dó fó cedóir ar cloinn fearmaige 7 ar dartraigib.

Creach maige rein lá catal, 7 ro éirig cogad eittir ua cconcobair 7 ua Ragallaig.

AOIS CRIOST, 1244.

Aoir Criost, míle, da céd, cethrachat a ceatair.

Donnchad mac finguin mic maoilfeachlainn mic aoda mic toirrdealbaig uí conchobair escop oile finn décc an 23. april i nimr clothrand, 7 a adnacal i mainistir na buille.

Airchindeochain tuama do badad ar glairlind cluana.

Donnchad mór ua dálaig fraoí nár fáraigead, 7 nách fáiredchar lé dán do écc, 7 adnacal hi mainistir na búille.

Tadg mac aoda mic catail croibdeirg do dallad 7 do chrochadh la coinconnacht ua Ragallaig i fél bearaig occ imr na conaire for loch aillinde iar na blíth illáim aige ó féil martain gur an ionbaid rin. Ruaidri

[m] *Kill-Sessin*, now pronounced in Irish as if written cill tréirin, and Anglicised Kilteashin. It is the name of a townland in the west of the parish of Ardcarne, where, according to tradition, the Bishop of Elphin had formerly his palace.—See note under the year 1258.

[n] *Clann Fearmaighe*, was a territory in the county of Leitrim, adjoining Dartry, which is now called the barony of Rossclogher, and Tir Tuathail, in the county of Roscommon.

[o] *Moy-Rein*, mag réin.—This comprised the southern or level part of the county of Leitrim. The inhabitants were called Conmaicne Maighe Rein, and also Muintir Eoluis, of whom, since the establishment of surnames in the tenth century, the Mac Rannalls were by far the most celebrated family. In the Book of Fenagh the name mag réin is explained *plain of the track*, and the name is said to have been derived from the flight of the Fomorians, from the battle of Moy-Turey, who passed through it as far as Fenagh, where they were overtaken, slain, and interred, and where their graves are still pointed out.

[p] *Inishcloghran*.—An island in Lough Ree in the Shannon.—See note [i], under the year 1193, p. 98.

[q] *Glaislinn* signifies *green pool*, or pond.—There is no place at present bearing this name in the neighbourhood of Tuam, and there are so many places near it called Cluain that it is impossible to determine to which of them this pool or pond belonged.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 130, where Glaislinn is referred to as at the head of Magh Finn, which was a territory in the barony of Athlone, in the county Roscommon.

[r] *Donough More O'Daly*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "chief of Ireland for poetry." It is gene-

at Kill-Sessin[m]. Immediately after this he committed another predatory outrage in the territories of Clann-Fearmaighe[n] and Dartry [in the county of Leitrim].

In the same year Moy-Rein° was plundered by Cathal, and a war broke out between O'Conor and O'Reilly.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1244.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-four.

Donough (son of Fineen, the son of Melaghlin, son of Hugh, who was son of Turlough) O'Conor, Bishop of Elphin, died on the 23rd of April on Inish-cloghran[p], and was interred in the abbey of Boyle.

The Archdeacon of Tuam was drowned in the Glaislinn[q] of Cluain.

Donogh More O'Daly[r], a poet who never was and never will be surpassed, died, and was interred in the abbey of Boyle.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was blinded and hanged[s] by Cuconnaught O'Reilly, on the festival of St. Bearach, on Inis-na-Canaire[t] [an island], in Lough Allen, having been kept in confinement by him from the feast of St. Martin to that time. Rory, the son of Hugh, his brother, was

rally supposed that this Donough was Abbot of Boyle, but it does not appear from the Irish Annals, or any written authority, that he was an ecclesiastic. According to the tradition preserved in the north of the county of Clare, he was the head of the O'Dalys of Finnyvara, in the north of Burrin, where they still point out the site of his house and his monument. He is the ancestor of the O'Dalys of Dunsandle, whose ancestor came from Finnyvara with Ranailt Ny-Brien, the wife of Teige Roe O'Kelly, of Callow, in the latter part of the fifteenth century.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 125.

O'Reilly says that he was called the Ovid of Ireland, and such, indeed, he may be regarded, though it must be acknowledged that he could bear no comparison with the Roman Ovid, in the soft luxuriance of his poetical imagery, or daring flights of his genius. His poems are principally of a religious or moral character, and possess considerable merit, though not so much as to entitle him to the unqualified praise bestowed upon his powers by the Four Masters.—See O'Reilly's Irish Writers, pp. 88–92, for a list of his poems.

[s] *Was blinded and hanged*, do dallad 7 do crochad.—Charles O'Conor writes *inter lineas* "do frocad *potius; vide infra.*" In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, Do dallad 7 do fbochud, i. e. "was blinded and emasculated." The old translator of the Ulster Annals renders it, "Teige O'Conner blinded and maymed by Coconaght O'Rely."

[t] *Inis-na-Canaire* is now called variously Big

mac aoda a dhirbhraitair do badad ar an cuirrín connaċtach ag áṫliacc na rionna an 9. lá do mharta, 7 a adnacal i mainistir cluana tuaiscirt co hairmhideaċ onórach.

Concobar mac aoda mic caṫail croibdeirg do écc hi cend míora dearbrach.

Sluaiġead lá feḋlimiḋ mac caṫail croibdeirg ir in mbréirne rair go hua Raġallaiġ do diogail a dalta 7 a bhraṫar fair, .i. taḋg ua concobair. Ro bádar adaiġ longphuirt hi fiodnaċ maige fein, ní raibe an comarba ir in baile an aidċe rin, 7 ní raibe cinn for ṫeampall fiodnaċa, 7 o naċ raibe ro loiscṫar dhonġ don trlóiġ boṫa 7 bélrcáláma batar ir in tempall hi trig gan cṫ dá noaġdaoínib. Ro múchad dalta de an comarba ant. Tainic an comarba feirin arabarach co bfeircc 7 lonnuir mór fo bár a dalta. Ro iarr a eraic ar ua cconcobair. Adbert ua concobair co triobrad a bhrṫ fin dó. Arí mo brṫra ar an comarba an taon duine ar fearr agaib in eraic mo dalta dé do loiscead lib. Maġnus mac muirceartaiġ mhuimniġ rin ar ua concobair. Ní me itir ar maġnus acṫ an tí ar cinn ar an sluaġ. Ní scéraibra nib ar an comarba co fraġar éraic mo dalta. Lotar an sluaġ iar rin ar an baile amaċ, 7 do lean an comarba iad. Do cóidrṫ co hat na cuirre-forrin ngeirctiġ, 7 ro baoí an tuile tar bruachaib di, 7 ní ċaomhnacatar tocṫ tairre gur ro scaoilsṫ teaċ Sepel eóin bairte do

Island, Gilhooly's Island, Mary Fitzgerald's Island, and lastly, O'Reilly's Island, from the present head landlord. It lies near the southern extremity of Lough Allen, not far from Drumshambo.

[u] *Cuirreen-Connaughtagh*, Cuirrín Connaċtach, now locally called Curreen. It is the name of the southern extremity of the townland of Ballyclare, in the parish of Cloontuskert, near Lanesborough. It is often overflooded by Lough Ree.

[w] *Ath-liag-na-Sinna*, now béal aṫa liaġ, Anglicè Ballyleague, that part of Lanesborough lying on the Connaught side of the Shannon. The Aṫ liaġ mentioned in these Annals, under the years 1140, 1220, 1227, and 1244, is Ballyleague, or Lanesborough. The little town of Athleague, on the River Suck, to the south-west of the town of Roscommon, is the Ath liag mentioned by the Four Masters, at the year 1266.

[x] *Cluain-tuaiscirt*, now Cloontuskert, a parish containing the ruins of a small abbey, near Lanesborough, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 37. There is a larger abbey of the same name in the barony of Clonmacnowen, in the county of Galway.—See it marked on the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 88.

[y] *Fenagh-Moy-Rein*, fiodnaċ maige réin, now Fenagh, in the barony and county of Leitrim. A monastery was erected here by St. Caillin, in the sixth century. It is now a parish church in the diocese of Ardagh. There is

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baoí ino imeal ino áta dia ċur tarran abainn do dol táirri don trluaġ. Do deaċaiḃ Maġnur mac muirceartaiġ muiṁniġ ir in tiġ, 7 concobar mac corbmaic mic diarmada. Ro raiḃ maġnur rir in bfsr baoí ar mullaċ an tiġe occa rccaoíleaḃ aġ ríneaḃ a cloiḃeaṁ uaḃa ruar, aġ rin ar ré an taiprnge congbur an maide gan tuitim. Aġá ráḃ rin dó ro ṫuit fécce an tíġe hi ccrnn maġnura co ndeirna bruiriġ dia ċino gur bo marḃ fó cédóir ar an laṫair rin, 7 ro haḃnaiceaḃ é hi ndorar teampaill riodnaċa alla amuiġ, 7 tuccaḃ trí lán cluiġ na ríġ dofrail ar a anmain, 7 dec nec ficfṫ. Gonaḃ aṁlaiḃ rin fuair coṁarba Caillín erais a dalta. Do rónaḃ lecṫ do clochaiḃ rnaitte, 7 cror caoindénmaċ uar a cind, 7 ro briread lá muintir ruairc iatt cind iar ttriol.

Corbmac mac tomaltaiġ mic concobair mic diarmada tiġearna cloinne maoilruanaiḃ uile decc in aibit manaiġ léiṫ hi maimrtir na búille ir in froġmar iar mbrisiṫ buaḃa ó doman 7 ó deaṁan, iar ccaiṫsiṁ ré mbliaḃan ficeat a ttigsrnur.

Fearġal mac taccadain do marḃaḃ lá concobar mac tigearnáin i fill in inir fraoiċ for loċ gile.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1245.

Aoir Criosd, míle, da ċéd, ceaṫraċatt acúicc.

Domnall ua flandaġáin abb cunga décc.

Concobar ruaḃ mac muirceartaiġ muiṁniġ mic toirrdealbaiġ uí concobair do lot dua ṫimmaiṫ dá maor buḋéin lá rcín tria iomaccaillaiṁ feirċi do ṫeċt storra hi rurt na leicci, 7 giollacriosd mac iomar uí birn do

little town of Ballinamore, which it sometimes almost inundates.

[c] *Fractured it.*—This passage is given more briefly and somewhat differently in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows: "A. D. 1244. Felym O'Connor with great forces went to be revenged for their sinister dailings on the O'Reillys and the Breniemen, and made havock of all they could meet withall in that country, without respect to either sex or age whatsoever. They killed both men and beasts without any remorse. At last they came to the Corre, where there was a tymber house of couples into which Magnus mac Mortagh and Connor mac Cormack entered, and immediately there arose a great blast of Winde which fell downe the house, whereof one couple fell on the said Magnus, and did put the topp of his head thro his brains to his very neck, and caused his neck to sinck into his breast; was strocken

flowed its banks, and they were not able to cross the ford; so they pulled down the chapel-house of St. John the Baptist, which was on the margin of the ford, that they might place its materials across the river, that the army might pass over it. Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, and Conor, son of Cormac Mac Dermot, went into the house; and Manus called to the man who was on the top of the house throwing it down. "There," said he, pointing up his sword, "is the nail which prevents the stick from falling;" and while he was thus speaking, the rafter of the house fell down on his own head and fractured it[c], so that he died immediately on the spot. He was buried outside the door of the church of Fenagh; and three times the full of Clog-na-Riogh, together with thirty horses, were given as an offering for his soul; and thus it was that the Coarb of St. Caillin obtained *eric* for [the death of] his ward. A monument of hewn stone and a beautiful cross were raised over his head, but they were broken down not long afterwards by the O'Rourkes.

Cormac, son of Tomaltagh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of all the Clann-Mulrony, died in Autumn, in the habit of a Grey Friar, in the abbey of Boyle, victorious over the world and the Devil, after having been in the lordship twenty-six years.

Farrell Mac Tagadain was treacherously slain by Conor Mac Tiernan on Inishfree[d], an island in Lough Gill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1245.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-five.

Donnell O'Flanagan, Abbot of Cong, died.

Conor Roe, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, [who was] son of Turlough O'Conor, was wounded with a knife by O'Timmaith, his own steward, in consequence of an angry conversation that occurred between them at Port-na-leicce[e].

dead. This is the end of this man that escaped narrowly from many dangers before, lost his life in this manner by a blast of Wynde miserably."

[d] *Inishfree*, Inis Fraoich, i. e. *the Island of the heath.*—This island retains its name to this day. It lies near that extremity of Lough Gill, where it receives the River Buanaid (Bonet) from the county Leitrim.—See map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, on which the position of this island is shewn.

[e] *Port-na-leicce.*—This was the name of a

mairbad an maoír rin, 7 concobar Ruad do breit co mainirtir na búille, 7 a écc don lot rin, 7 a adlacad ir in mainirtir hírin iar mbuaidh ongta 7 aitrige.

Cairlén rliccig do dénom lá mac muirir mic gearailt, iurtír na hereann, 7 re riol muirsbaig uair ro forconghad for feblim a denam ar a pingin fsin, 7 cloca, 7 aél, 7 tige rpitel na trinóide do tarraing cuicce iar ttabairt an ionaid céona lar an iurtir do clarur mac mailin in onóir na naom trinóide.

Slóigead mór la rig raxan i mbrstnaib, 7 ro gab longport oc cairlén gannoc, 7 ro tocuir ina docum an iurtír co ngallaib ereann, 7 feblimid mac catail croibdeirg cona rocraide. O do cuatar tra ro millead brstain leó, 7 ara aoí ní ro gabrat géill na eitersda don cur rin. Bá honorach feblimid ó concobair ag an rígh ar an rlóiccead rin.

Cairlén áta an cip ar brú maige nirre do dénam lá milid mac goirdelb.

Fiacra mac dauid uí flaind taoíreach ril maoilerain, décc.

Cearball buide mac taidg mic aongura findabrach uí dálaig décc.

Cairlén ruicín do dénom.

place on the Shannon, near Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon; but it is now obsolete.

[f] *Gannoc* is a castle in Caernarvonshire, near the shore of the Conwy, called Diganwy by the Welsh.—See Gough's Camden, p. 560, col. 2, where it is related that Henry III. was reduced to great straits under its walls in the year 1245.

[g] *He invited to his aid*, do tócuir ina docam, literally, "he invited to him." The Irish annalists speak as if the King had no right to summon them. It appears that at this time the Irish barons, among other peculiar rights, claimed that they were not bound to attend the King beyond the realm, differing in this from the nobles of England, who were bound by law to assist the King in his expeditions, without as well as within the kingdom. That King Henry was aware of the exemption claimed by them is evident from the writs issued by him on this occasion, having been accompanied by an express declaration that their attendance now should not be brought forward as a precedent.—See Close Roll, 28 Henry III. Matthew Paris gives, in his Chronicle at this year, a letter, said to have been written at the time by a nobleman in Henry's camp, which conveys a vivid idea of the distressed condition of the English army before the Irish had joined them. Its substance is as follows: "The King with his army lyeth at Gannocke fortifying that strong castle, and we live in our tents, thereby watching, fasting, praying, and freezing with cold. We watch for fear of the Welshmen, who are wont to invade and come upon us in the night-time; we fast for want of meat, for the halfpenny loaf is worth five-pence; we pray to God to send us home speedily; we starve with cold, wanting our winter garments, having no more but a thin linen cloth between us and the wind. There is an arm of the sea under the castle where we lie, whereto the tide cometh, and many ships come up to the haven, which bring victuals to the camp from

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Raghnall ua maoílmiadaigh do mharbadh lá connachtaibh.

Muirchertach mac muirghiusa mic cathail mic diarmada do marbadh lá fearaibh breifne.

Sluaighedh lá hUa ndomhnaill (Maoilechlainn) for gallaibh, 7 gaoidhelaibh iochtair connacht co ttuccsat bú 7 edala iomda leo don tusur sin.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1246.

Aoir Criosd, míle, dá chéd, cethracha, are.

Eóin ua hughróin mac comhorba mochua, epscop oilefinn an teóin sin do écc i Raith aedha mec bric.

Ioain mac iaghri do thocht ina iurtír in Erinn 7 Muiris mac ghrailt do aithighadh.

Druim lechain do loscadh an bliadhainsi.

Maoilseachlainn mac Conchobair ruaidh mic muirchertaigh muimnigh ui Conchobair do mharbadh la hua ndubda, .i. muirchertach. Muirchertach do ionnarbadh tar muir dhis an marbtha sin.

Sluaighedh do dhenamh do Muiris mac ghrailt i tir Conaill 7 é do thabairt

castle, near Ballinlough.—See note under Sil Maelruain, at the year 1200.

[i] *Rath-Aedha-mic Bric*, now Rahugh, a parish in the barony of Moycashel, about three miles south-east of Kilbeggan, in the county of Westmeath. The name signifies the fort of Hugh the son of Brec, a saint who founded a monastery there, within a rath or fort, in the sixth century.

"Hæc ecclesia est hodie Parochialis Dioecesis Midensis in regione de Kinel-fiacha et denominatione a viro sancto sumpta, vocatur *Rath-aodha.*"

"Colitur in diversis ecclesiis, ut patronus, ut in Enach-Briuin, in regione Muscragiæ in Momonia; Sliebh-lieg in Tirconalliâ, ubi capella ipsi sacra, et solemnis perigrinatio; Rath-aodha in Kinel-Fiacha, et Killaria quæ vicus est in regione Midiæ quæ Magh-assuil appellatur. Obiit autem S. Aldus, anno 588 juxta Chronicon Cluanense aliosque nostros annales."—Colgan's *Acta SS.* p. 423, col. 2, notes 30, 31.

This St. Aedh is still vividly remembered at the foot of Slieve League, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal, on which mountain his little chapel is yet to be seen in ruins. The Saint himself is called in English Hughy Breaky! He is also remembered at Killare, in the county of Westmeath, but not here at Rahugh.

[k] *John Fitz-Geoffry*, i. e. Sir John, the son of Geoffry de Marisco, who had been Lord Justice. Florilegus writes on the depriving of Fitzgerald as follows:

"Mauritium Hiberniæ Justiciarium eo quod ficte & tarde auxilium ab Hibernia domino Regi duxerat periclitanti a Justitiariâ deposuit."—See Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 395.

John Fitz-Geoffry de Marisco was appointed

Randal O'Mulvey was slain by the Connacians.

Murtough, son of Maurice, who was son of Cathal Mac Dermot, was slain by the men of Breifny.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Melaghlin) against the English and Irish of Lower Connaught, and he carried away many cows and other property on that expedition.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1246.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-six.

John O'Hughroin, son of the Coarb of Mochua, Bishop of Elphin, died in Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric[i].

John Fitz-Geoffry[k] came to Ireland as Lord Justice, and Maurice Fitzgerald was deprived[l].

Drumlahan[m] was burned in this year.

Melaghlin, son of Conor Roe, the son of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, was slain by O'Dowda (Murtough), who was banished over sea after the commission of that deed.

Maurice Fitzgerald marched with an army into Tirconnell: he gave the

Lord Justice of Ireland on the 4th of November, 1245; and, it is quite clear that Maurice Fitzgerald performed the expedition into Ulster against O'Donnell after he was deprived of his office, notwithstanding Hanmer's assertion to the contrary. See the year 1247. Mr. Moore seems to think that Maurice Fitzgerald retired from the world immediately after being removed from office.—See his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 21; but it is evident from the older Irish annals that he continued his struggles with the native Irish, and even with the new Justiciary, for some years before he retired into the monastery of Youghal. After his removal the Geraldines for some time kept the state of an independent sept, supporting themselves by their own power, and making war and peace by their own authority. They made mighty efforts to annihilate or reduce to a state of abject slavery the Irish of Desmond; but they received a great check from the fierce and warlike clan of the Mac Carthys in the year 1261.

[l] *Deprived*, aiṫrioġaḋ, literally *dethroned*, or *unkinged*, that being the term used by the annalists to express the deposing of their own petty kings or chieftains.

[m] *Drumlahan*, ḋruim lṡṫáin, but more correctly ḋruim lṡṫan, i. e. the broad ridge or hill, now generally anglicised Drumlane, a townland and parish, remarkable for the ruins of a church and round tower, in the barony of Loughtee and county of Cavan, and about three miles from the town of Belturbet. St. Mogue, or Maidoc, of Ferns, is the reputed patron saint and founder of this church, which was monastic; but Dr. Lanigan thinks that a monastery had existed here

lisithe thire Conaill do corbmac mac diarmada mic Ruaidri ui Concobair, 7 braighde ui domnaill do gabail ar an lis̀ oile. Na braighde do faccbail i ccairlén fliccighe.

Ua domnaill, .i. Maoilseaclainn 7 maithe cenél cconaill do theacht la Samhna go Slicceach. Badún an baile do lorccad doib. Ni ro fhosrat dol for an ccairlén, 7 ro chrochrat lucht an cairlén a mbraighdi ina friadnairi iar na leccad sios do mullach an chairlén, .i. ó Mianáin oide ui domnaill 7 a chomalta.

Murchad ua hanluain tighchirna na nairtir do marbad ar forcongra briain ui nell.

Aed mac aeda ui Concobair do gabail 7 a argain.

Toirrdelbach mac aeda ui Concobair do élud a cranóig locha lisi ir in fogmar. An lucht coimhsa boi air do badad do, .i. corbmac ua muireadaigh 7 dá ua ainmireach. Toirrdelbach do gabail do ridiri ar comairce escoip cluana 7 iar ná tabairt illaim gall a chur i ccairlén atha luain.

Albert almaineach airdescuc Ardamacha datrucad docum na hungari.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1247.

Aoir Criord, mile, da céd, cethracha ar̃eacht.

Concobor ua Muireadaigh escop ua Fiachrach aidne do écc 7 mbrirtuma.

Aed mac concaillis abb cluana heoair do écc.

Maoilseachlainn ó domnaill tighchirna thire Conaill, cenél Moáin, iri heogain 7 fhirmanach do marbad la Muirirr mac gshailt. Da hamlaid ro for caomhnaccair ride. Sluaighis mor do tionól la Muirirr mac gshailt 7

before St. Maidoc was born.—See his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 336, note 122.

[n] *Lord of the Oriors*, tigcheairna na nairtear, i. e. *dominus Orientalium*, i. e. of the two baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh. The inhabitants of these baronies were so called from their situation in the east of the territory of Oriel.

[o] *Command*, forcongra:—This word signifies order or command, and sometimes request or suggestion. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered thus: "A. D. 1246. O'Hanlon, King of Oirthir, killed, through the *persuasion* of Brien O'Neal."

[p] *Lough Leisi.*—This name is now obsolete.—See note under the year 1452, where it is shewn that Lough Leisi was the ancient name of Muckenagh Lough, near the old church of Kilglass, in O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

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la gallaiḃ aṙċſna go ṙiachtaḋaṙ Sligeaċ aṙ tuṙ, aiṙṙiḋe co hſṙṙ·aeḋa ṙuaiḋ mic baḋaiṙn. Do ḋeachaiḋ coṙbmac mac diaṙmaḋa mic Ruaiḋṙi uí Conċoḃaiṙ ina thionól. Ba iṙin cſtaoine iaṙ ffél ṙſttaiṙ 7 ṙoil indṙin. Ro thionoil ua domnaill cenel Conaill 7 eogain aṙ a ccind conaṙ leccṙſt gall na gaoiḋeal taṙ ath Sſnaig anunn ṙe hſḋ ṙeaċtmaine ón tṙaṫ go aṙoile Conid e aiṙeaċc aṙṙainicc leo coṙbmac ua conċoḃaiṙ go ṙochṙaiḋe moiṙ maṙcṙluaig ḋṙaoiḋſḋ tṙiaṙan mag ṙiaṙ 7 iompuḋ aṙ fud an maige ṙuaṙ fṙi boṙḋ an mointig ṙoiṙ gan aiṙiugaḋ do neaċ co ṙainic bel aṫa ċuluain feṙ ſiṙne. Ni ṙo aiṙgṙſt cenél cconaill ní conuṙ facataṙ an maṙcṙluaig do lſiṫ a ccúil ċuca don taob ḋia ṙaḃataṙ don aḃainn. Soait iaṙaṁ fṙiú. Od conncataṙ goill aiṙe cenél Conaill feṙ an maṙcṙluaig tangadaṙ do lſiṫ a nḋṙumann chuca, uaiṙ do baḋ ḋſṙbh leó ná caomṙataoiṙ i ffṙſṙoal ḋiḃlinḃ, Ro ling-

Coille, the latter part of the name, may signify *of a wood*, or *of a cock*.

[t] *The cataract of Aedh Ruadh, the son of Badharn.*—This was the ancient name of the cataract called the Salmon Leap, at Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal. The name is now pronounced as if written eaṙa ṙuaḋ, and in English Assaroe, —See note [n], under the year 1194, p. 99.

[u] *Bethought them.*—Aiṙeaċc means a sudden thought or impulse of the mind. This passage, the language of which is so rudely constructed by the Four Masters, is much more clearly, though more briefly, given in the Annals of Ulster, and thus rudely Englished in the old translation of these annals:

"A. D. 1247. Melaghlin O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, and Gilla Munelagh O'Boyl, and Mac Sowerly" [were] "killed by Mac Morris in Belasena. Kindred Conell defended the ford for a whole weeke, that there could not pass neither English nor Irish, untill Cormac O'Conner used craft at last; for he carried with him a number of horse along the fields westwards, and turned again upwards nere the bogs by Easterly, until he came to the ford of Cuil uone upon the Erne. And Kindred Conell wot nothing" [ni ṙo aiṙiġṙeṫ Cenel Conaill ni] "untill they saw the great troop of horse on the side of the river where they were. And as they noted the Horse on their backs, the Galls came over the Ford, so that Mac Maurice had their killing as aforesaid." The meaning of this passage, the language of which is so lamely constructed by the Four Masters, is evidently as follows. "When it was perceived by Fitzgerald's party, that they had no chance of being able to cross the ford at Ballyshannon, while the forces of O'Donnell were defending it, they had recourse to the following stratagem, which was suggested by Cormac, the grandson of King Roderic O'Conor, who had been appointed as chief of half the territory of Tir-Connell, a short time before, by Maurice Fitzgerald. Cormac proceeded at the head of a strong body of horse first westwards, along the plain of Moy-Ketne, so as to make the Kinel-Connell believe that he was retreating into Connaught. He then turned upwards, that is, southwards, and proceeded in the direction of Connaught, till he was so far from those who were defending the ford, that they could no longer see him, when, wheeling round, he directed his course eastwards along the margin of the bog, until he arrived, unperceived by the enemy, at the ford of Belacooloon, on the River Erne, a

and the other English chiefs, first to Sligo, and thence to the Cataract of Aedh Roe, the son of Badharn[t]. Cormac, the son of Dermot, who was son of Roderic O'Conor, joined his muster. This was on the Wednesday after the festival of SS. Peter and Paul. O'Donnell assembled the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen against them, so that they did not allow a single man, either English or Irish, to cross the ford of Ath-Seanaigh for a whole week. The English then bethought them[u] of sending Cormac O'Conor with a large body of cavalry westwards along the plain, who was to turn southwards through the plain, and then eastwards along the borders of the bog, unperceived by any one, until he should arrive at Bel-atha-Culuain [a ford] on the Erne. [This was accordingly done], and the Kinel-Connell knew nothing of the movement until they saw the body of cavalry advancing on their rear[w], on their side of the river; they then turned round to them. When the English saw that the attention[x] of the Kinel-Connell was directed towards the cavalry who had advanced on their rear[y], they rushed across the ford against them, being confident that they [the

short distance to the west of Belleek, which ford he crossed, and being then on the north side of the river, he proceeded towards Ballyshannon, and advanced on the rear of O'Donnell's forces, who were still defending the ford. The latter, who had expected no such manœuvre, being alarmed at the approach of a large body of fierce cavalry, suddenly turned their faces towards them to sustain their onset, leaving the ford unprotected. When Maurice Fitzgerald perceived that the defenders of the ford had turned their faces towards O'Conor's cavalry, he immediately ordered his troops to cross the ford, and to attack the rear of the enemy, thinking that the forces of O'Donnell would not be able to sustain the attack on both sides. In this he was not mistaken; for, although the Kinel-Connell, on observing his intention, had sent a party to prevent him from crossing, still he succeeded, and joined O'Conor's cavalry, and both united routed the Kinel-Connell, &c. &c."

[w] *On their rear*, oo leıṫ a ccúıl cuca.—In Grace's Annals of Ireland this sentence is thus given in Latin: "Occurrit O'Donell cum suis ex tota Kineoil Conaill ad vadum Athshani, eos cum preterire minime andirent ibidem 7 dies definuit, missus igitur Cormacus cum equitum parte clam ad vadum Cuiluaniæ, Erne fluminis, terga hostium aggreditur, qui statim in fugam conversi sunt, &c."

Grace places these events under the year 1242, and Dr. Hanmer under 1245, but both are evidently wrong.

[x] *That the attention, &c.*—When the Kinel-Connell had wheeled round to sustain the onset of the cavalry, their backs were turned towards Fitzgerald's forces, who were on the south side of the ford.

[y] *Who had advanced upon their rear*, an mapcpluaġ tangadap oo leıṫ a noṗumann chuca, i. e. *equitatus qui venerunt a tergo in eos.* —Here the nominative case to the verb tangadap is the relative a, understood, for in ancient Irish compositions, which the Four Masters affected to imitate, the verb has a plural termina-

rétt an tát furro go mbadar cenél cconaill in eoirmsóin a mbiodbad iar niadad doib iompo da gach lis. Act ésna ro marbad ua domnaill ar an latair sin, an cammuinélach ua baoigill príomtaoiseach na trí tuath, Mac roimairle ticchsinna airsrigaoidheal 7 maiti cenél Conaill arésna. Ro baidit 7 ro marbaid drong mór do sloghaib mic gsraith annsin. Ro baidid dana araill dib ar an fsinn bud thuait 7 rochaidi oile don trlogh cétna, i tesmonn dabeócc i torraighéacht na ccreach ro teicsit sémpu im uilliam brit Sirriam Connacht 7 im Ridirse ócc oile ba dearbhratair doride. Ro hindread 7 ro haircclod an tír leó iarsin. Ro faccaibsed csnuss cenél cconaill ag Ruaidri ua canannáin don cur sin.

Eachmarcach ó catain ticchsinna cianachta 7 fsi na craoibe do marbad la magnus ua ccatain ar nool dó ar crech ina tír go hairthesi maige i noáilfiadha.

Toirrdhealbach mac aodha uí Conchobair do élud a hát luain.

Milid mac goisdelb do gabail fséa Conmaicne 7 catal mág Ragnaill do diochur esoib 7 crannócc clasnlocha do gabail dó, 7 lucht a gabála do fágbail do innte uadha fen. Catal 7 toirrdhealbach da mac asda uí Conchobair do coimsirge la mag Ragnaill do diochur meic goisdelb a sid Conmaicne. Ro gabsad an crannócc 7 an loch, Ro Scaoilsett caisléin lecce deinge i satain domnaigh cinciris, uair do chuaid toirrdhealbach co hoilén na trinóide ar csnn clarura mic moilín an aircinnigh ar ní ro fasmrat na goill tocht ar an caisrlen amach muna ttíosdaoís ar comairce an aircinnigh dia niodhlacad tar Sionainn anair co tuam mná. Tangadar le clarur iarom, 7 ro diochuiread clann goisdelb ar in tír amach uile.

tion to agree with the relative when its antecedent is a noun of multitude, or of the plural number.—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part iii. c. i. pp. 359, 360.

[z] *Chieftain of the Three Tuathas*, Toiseach na trí tuath.—These were three territories in the north-west of the county of Donegal. They passed afterwards into the possession of a branch of the Mac Sweenys, who received from them the appellation of Mac Suibhne na dtuath.

[a] *Argyle*, airer gaoidheal, i. e. *the district of the Gaels*.—This is the name by which Argyle in Scotland is always called by the Irish writers, and not Ard-na-Ngaodhal, as O'Flaherty very erroneously states in *Ogygia Vindicated*, Dedication, p. li.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 115.

[b] *O'Canannan*.—There is not one of this name at present in Tirconnell, though they were the ancient chiefs of it preceding the O'Donnells.

[c] *Armoy*, airtear maige.—An ancient ecclesiastical town in the barony of Carey, in the north of the county of Antrim.—See note [n], un-

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Coccaḋ mor la toirrḋealḃach mac aſḋa uí Conċoḃair 7 lá donnchaḋ mac anmchaḋa mic donnchaḋa uí giollapatraicc do orrraigiḃ for gallaiḃ Connaċt. Ro ċionoil toirrḋealḃaċ clanna ticċſinaḋ Connaċt go riachtadar fiḋ ua ndiarmada 7 muintir fathaiḋ. Ro marḃrat daoíne iomḋa. Rangadar arride go cairlén bona gaillme. Ro loiscſtet an baile 7 an cairlén. Ro muḋaigit daoine leó im mac Elget Seneſcal Connaċt ro marḃaḋ la donnchaḋ mac anmċaḋa. Leanaid goill iad iartain Tuccratt deaḃaiḋ ḋoiḃ, du in ro marḃaḋ drong do gallaiḃ, Lodar uaṫa daimḋeóin co rangador cſna. Ro thionóil trá Siurtán dexſtra, Clann áḋaim, 7 goill cſna go toirrḋealḃaċ Forráccaiḃ toirrḋealḃaċ an tír ḋoiḃ ó ná boí coimlíon friú.

Ḃuirgéir ċinntrachta do lorccaḋ la taḋg mac concoḃair ruaiḋ, 7 la taḋg mac tuaṫail mic muirċſrtaiġ muimniġ, acṫ ċſna ní fuarador goill Connaċt fri né imċén roime rin ramail coccaḋ na riogḋamnaḋ forra don ċur rin. Cona boí tuaṫ no triocha ċſtt do ċrich gall i Connaċtaiḃ gan crech gan arccain uaḋaiḃ.

Rorr commáin 7 ard carna do lorcaḋ la gallaiḃ.

Fionnguala ingſn Ruaiḋri ui Conċoḃair do écc i ccunga fechín.

Loingſrr do ṫeaċt do ua ḋuḃda 7 dua ḃaoiġill do arccain cairrri, 7 luċt luinge dib do baḋaḋ occ inri ṫuaṫ narrr fa maġnus ua mbaoiġill.

barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, adjoining the River Shannon. Archdall does not mention this monastery. In the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, the patron saint of this church is called Etaoin, at the 5th of July. Thus: "Etaoin o Tuaimná a maġ luirg le taoḃ aḃann ḃuille, i. e. Etaoin of Tumna, in Moylurg, at the bank of the River Boyle." This virgin is still vividly remembered at this church, and her grave is shewn in the churchyard.—See note under the year 1249.

[h] *O'Gillapatrick.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is more correctly called Donnogh mac Anmchie mac Donnogh Mac Gillepatrick.

[i] *Fiodh-Ua-n-Diarmada*, i. e. the wood of the territory of Hy-Diarmada, or O'Concannon's country, in the county of Galway.

[k] *The castle of Bungalvy*, Cairlen bona Gaillme, i. e. the castle at the mouth of the River Galway. O'Flaherty, in combating the assertions of Ptolemy as to the tribes enumerated by him, thus speaks of this river: "Fluvius in occidentali Connactæ e lacu Orbsen (Lacus Curb) dilabens nunquam Ausoba aut Ausona, nomine innotuit, sed Gaillimh, a quo urbs celebris, Connactæ decus, in ostio nomen Galviam mutuavit."—*Ogygia*, pp. 16, 17.

[l] *Mac Elget.*—Mageoghegan calls him Mac Eligott. A family of this name, and probably the descendants of this seneschal, settled at Bally-Mac-Elligott, near Tralee, in the county of Kerry, where they were highly respectable till the close of the seventeenth century.

[m] *Buirges Chinntrachta*, i. e. the borough at the head of the strand.—That this place was in

A great war [was kindled] by Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Conor, and Donough, the son of Anmchadh O'Gillapatrick[h] of Ossory, against the English of Connaught. Turlough assembled the sons of the lords of Connaught, with whom he proceeded to Fiodh-Ua-n-Diarmada[i] and Muintir-Fahy, where they slew many persons. From thence they marched to the castle of Bungalvy[k] [Galway], and burned the town and the castle. Many persons were destroyed by them, with Mac Elget[l]; Seneschal of Connaught, who was killed by [the aforesaid] Donough, the son of Anmchadh. The English afterwards pursued them, and gave them battle, in which a number of the English were slain; and the Irish retreated in despite of them into Carra, where Jordan de Exeter, the Clann-Adam, and the English of Carra, assembled against Turlough. Turlough left the country to them, as he had not forces equal to their's.

Buirges Chinntrachta[m] was burned by Teige, son of Connor Roe, and Teige, son of Tuathal, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach. The English of Connaught had not for a long time before experienced such a war as was waged with them by the Roydamnas [the royal heirs presumptive] on this occasion; for there was not a district or cantred of the possessions of the English in Connaught which they did not plunder[n] and devastate.

Roscommon and Ardcarne were burned by the English.

Finola[o], daughter of Roderic O'Conor, died at Conga-Fechin [Cong].

O'Dowda and O'Boyle brought a fleet to plunder Carbury; and the crew of one ship, under the command of Manus O'Boyle, were drowned at Inis-Tuathrass[p].

Connaught, and not Iubhar Chinntrachta, now Newry, in Ulster, no doubt can be entertained. It was in all probability the ancient name of Burriscarra, which is situated at the north-east extremity of Lough Carra, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo, and where the English fortified themselves in the year 1238.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 202, 203.

[n] *Which they did not plunder*, literally, there was not a tuagh or cantred of the territory of the English in Connaught, without being preyed and plundered by them."

[o] *Finola*, ꝼıonnguala, signifying of the fair shoulders, was common as the name of a woman in Ireland, till the latter end of the seventeenth century; but it is now entirely obsolete.

[p] *Inis-Tuathrass*, i. e. the island of the district of the Roses. There is no island off the coast of Sligo, or Donegal, now bearing this name. It was probably the ancient name of Cruit Island, off the coast of Tuathrass, now the district of the Rosses, in the northwest of the barony of Boylagh, in the county of Donegal. The ship of Manus O'Boyle would seem to have been lost before she had cleared the coast of Tirconnell.

Taḋg mac Concoḃair ruaiḋ do loṙccaḋ inṙi moiṙe claenlocha ⁊ ochtar ar ḟichit do ġallaiḃ do loṙccaḋ innte.

Mainerṫir do ḋṡnoṁ i nGaillimh in airḋeṙṙocoitecṫ tuama lá huilliam buṙc tiġearna cloinne Riocaird do bṙaiṫriḃ .S. ḟṙainṙeir. Do ṙónaḋ tuamḃaḋa iomḋa la druing moir do maiṫiḃ an ḃaile ir in mainerṫir rin.

Mainiṙtir Inṙe i ttuaḋṁumain in eṙṙocoitecṫ cille da Lua do denaṁ la hua mḃriain conaḋ innte ḃíor aḋnacal ṙil mḃriain.

Sloiġeaḋ mór la Mac Muiṙir mec ġearailt ⁊ la ġallaiḃ ar tarṙaing gorṙaḋa uí doṁnaill go herr Ruaiḋ. Do ṫhaot Ruaiḋri ó canannain go ccenel cconaill ina naġaiḋ, ⁊ ni ṙó chumaingṙṡt ní ḋo iná dul reacha rin don chur rin]

AOIS CRIOSD, 1248.

Aoir Criord, mile, da ċéd, ċṡthraċa, a hocht.

Diarmaid ua cuana Saccart mor oile rinn do écc ⁊ a aḋnacal i ccill moir.

Maiġirdir ġillbert ua cṡḃaill do écc.

Orichin ġuer do ṁarḃaḋ do ġiollamoċoinne ua caṫail.

Coiṁṡirġe do ḋṡnaṁ do ṁac maġnura ⁊ do mac Concoḃair ruaiḋ ⁊ iompuḋ ḋoiḃ ror ġallaiḃ. Cairlén meic enry, .i. riarur ruṡ do loṙccaḋ ḋoiḃ ⁊ a ċonṙtarla do ġaḃail, Creaċa ṫuairciṙt uṁall do bṙiṡt leó ar inriḃ moḋ, Ro ṫhionóil Siurtan dexetra, Seón buiṫilér, Robbṡn laiġlér ⁊ daoine imda immaille rriú Tanġadar go baile ṫorair ṙattṙaicc airride go hachaḋ ṙaḃair. Ro airċcriod uṁall ar naḃarach ṫhuaiṫ ⁊ tear. Tainicc

[q] *Claenlough*—This cannot be the Lough Cleane in the parish of Killarga, in the county of Leitrim above mentioned in note [f], because that lough contains no island. There is another lake which anciently bore this name near Castlebar, in the county of Mayo.

[r] *Race of Brian*, ṙiol mbriain, i. e. of the race of Brian Borumha, Monarch of Ireland. These are the O'Briens of Thomond, and all the branches that shot off from them.

[s] *Were unable*, ni ro cumaingṙṡ ni do, literally, "they were not able to do aught to him."

[t] *Or to proceed further*, ḋul ṙeaċa rin, literally, "to go beyond that," i. e. beyond Assaroe, at Ballyshannon.

[u] *O'Cuana*.—This name is now Anglicised Cooney.

[w] *Kilmore*, i. e. the church of Kilmore na Sinna, to the north-east of the town of Elphin.

[x] *Inse Modha*,—named from Modha, one of the Clann Hua Mor, a tribe of the Firbolgs,—a cluster of islands in Clew Bay, between the baronies

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Enrí dana mor fluaigeadh in umall (dia tír budsin) uair ar innte boi a aittreabadh. Do roigne din piarus Puer mac Enrí Sit re domnall mac maghnusa. Ro geall dana domnall go ttiobradh focraide 7 artraigi dó do cum dula ar a braitrib.

Dala mac uí Concobair imorro do badar ar inrib mod, do foillricchsi doib focraide do dul o mac Enri a ccoinne artraigsi do cum domnaill. Iar na flor rin da cloinn uí Concobair lodar Rompo gur marbad leó o huain mac na Gaillricche 7 Seón mac an gall racairt. Ro marbad beor la diarmaid mac maghnusa ar an ccoimsigi rin Slnóitt guer 7 drong dia muintir amaille rir. Rob e rin an taitesr gan aithsr uair ro marbad an cuingid calma 7 an tairrid iorgaile .i. diarmaid mac maghnusa ir in maigin rin.

Taidcc macc Concobair ruaid do marbad la gallaib. Ba mór tra aduat 7 imeacclu an talgg rin for gallaib 7 gaoidealaib doneoc do biod na aghaid díob go ffuair a aidhead.

Sluaigead la Muirir mac gshoilt i ttir conaill. Creaca áidble, urtha, 7 airccne do dsham lair. Ruaidri ua canannáin do ionnarbad do i ccenél Eogain 7 ticchsrnur cenél cconaill do faccbail ag gofraid mac domnaill uí domnaill.

Sluaicchead do dsham la cenél neogain 7 la hua ccanannáin i ttir Conaill doridiri go ttugrad cat do gofraid 7 do cenel cconuill gur marbad ua canannáin .i. Ruaidri 7 iomad ina focair don toirc rin.

Sluaicchsi oile la iurtír na hsheann i ccenél neogain go hua nell. Arri comairli do rónrad cenél eogain annrin braigde do tabairt uata o do buí nsrt gall for gaoidealaib Ersnn, 7 rit do dsham riú tar csnn a ttíre. Ar don cur rin do ronrat goill droichsc na banna 7 cairlen droma tairricch.

de Achadh-fobhair reliquam paschæ celebravit solemnitatem." Colgan has the following note on its situation, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 178, col. *b*, note 118: "Ecclesia de Achadhfobhair est Diocesis Tuamensis et Comitatus Mageonensis in Connacia. Et licet hodie sit tantum parrochialis, & caput ruralis Decanatus, fuit olim sedes Episcopalis."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 150, note [h].

[a] *Umallia, north and south.*—North Umallia is the present barony of Burrishoole, and south Umallia is the barony of Murrisk. The former is called Umhall iochtrach, or lower Umhall, and the latter, Umhall Uachtrach, or upper Umhall, by the Irish, and both "the Owles" by English writers.

[b] *Lord Justice.*—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, this expedition against O'Neill was performed by Theobald

they plundered Umallia north and south[a]. Henry came with a numerous army into Umallia (his own country), for his residence was there. Pierce Poer, the son of Henry, made peace with Donnell, son of Manus, and Donnell promised that he would give him men and vessels to attack his kinsmen.

As to the sons of O'Conor, who were on the [islands of] Inse Modh, they received information that a body of men had gone from the son of Henry [Poer] to Donnell, for the purpose of bringing his ships; and O'Conor's sons, on learning this, went forth and killed O'Huain, son of the Englishwoman, and John, the son of the English priest. In the affray, Sinnott Guer, and a number of his people, were also slain by Dermot, the son of Manus; but this was a victory without triumph, for Dermot himself, the son of Manus, that valiant hero and stay in battle, was killed on the spot.

Teige, son of Conor Roe, was killed by the English. This Teige had been the dread and terror of such of the English and Irish as were opposed to him up to his death.

An army was led by Maurice Fitzgerald into Tirconnell, where he engaged in conflicts and committed great depredations and plunders. He banished Rory O'Canannan into Tyrone, and left the lordship of Kinel-Connell to Godfrey, the son of Donnell O'Donnell.

The Kinel-Owen and O'Canannan mustered a body of forces and marched into Tirconnell, and gave battle to Godfrey and the Kinel-Connell, on which expedition Rory O'Canannan and many others were slain.

Another army was led by the Lord Justice[b] of Ireland into Tyrone, against O'Neill. The Kinel-Owen held a council, in which they agreed that, as the English of Ireland had, at this time, the ascendancy over the Irish, it would be advisable to give them hostages, and to make peace with them for the sake of their country. It was on this expedition that the English erected the bridge of the Bann[c], and the castle of Druim Tairsigh[d].

Butler, who was then the Lord Justice.

[c] *The bridge of the Bann*, ᴅᴘᴏɪᴄ̇ʟᴛ ɴᴀ ʙᴀɴɴᴀ. —This is not the bridge now called Banbridge, in the county of Down, but a bridge on the Lower Bann at Coleraine. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is given as follows:

"A. D. 1248. An army by the Galls of Ireland to Culraghan, and [they erected] the bridge of the Banna, and the castle of Dromtarsy, and a dwelling at Drom."

[d] *Druim Tairsigh.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the passage is given thus:

A. D. 1248. Iuꝛᴏɪꝛ na heꝛenn ᴅo ᴏul ꝛluaġ

Aṙṫṙaiġi do ṫabairt la brian ua nell ticchearna thire heoġain ó loch feabail i maġ níṫe tar tshmann da beócc go rainicc loċ neirne go ndeirna creaċa dioairṁe 7 gur brirr cairlén ann.

Conmaicne mara uile darccain do ġallaib. Gaill do dul for fluaiġeaḋ do com ui flaiṫbertaiġ. Maiḋm do ṫabairt dó forra 7 rochaiḋe do marbaḋ diob.

Muirceartaċ ua duḃda .i. an taiṫcleireaċ (.i. tiġearna ó ċill darbile co traiġ) do marbaḋ la mac feḋlimiḋ uí concoḃair.

Uilliam burc do écc i raxaiḃ. A ċorp do ṫabairt co heirinn 7 a aḋnacal in aṫ.ireal.

Ri franc do dul co hierusalem do ċornaṁ na cṙiordaiḋeachda.

Ioan trial do marbaḋ la giollu na naeṁ ua brṡnġail.

Feḋlimiḋ mac caṫail croiḃḋeirg do ṫabairt raṫa na romanaċ do ċanánchaiḃ cille moire tre forconġra taiḋg ui mannaċáin an onóir naeṁ muire 7 .f. augurtín.

Amlaoiḃ mac caṫail riabaiġ uí ruairc do marbaḋ la concoḃor carrac mac donnchaiḋ tre ṫangnacht.

Facchartaċ ua doḃailén ticchearna an corainn do écc.

Raiġhneḋ airdeprcop arda macha do ceċt on roiṁ iar ttabairt pallium lair, 7 airfrionn do radḋa dó leir a breil pedair, 7 roil in ardmacha.

go cul raṫain, 7 cairlen 7 droiċeaḋ do ḋenum ḋóiḃ ag druim ṫairriġ, i. e. "The Justiciary of Ireland went to Coleraine with an army, and a bridge and a castle were built by them at Druim thairsich."

There is no place on the River Bann now called Druim Tairsigh, or Drumtarsy; but there can be no doubt that it was on the western side of that river, opposite Coleraine. According to Pope Nicholas's Taxation (in 1291), there was a parish of Drumtarsi, in the diocese of Derry, which must be somewhere about Killowen, as it is mentioned between Camus and Dunbo. In the year 1347, Donald O'Kenalar was parson of Drumtarsny, in the diocese of Derry; and, in 1382, the castle of Druntarcy was ordered to be repaired.

[e] *Vessels.*—These were cots, or small boats, which were carried by land on the shoulders of men, to be launched on lakes for plundering islands. This passage is not in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but it is thus given in the old translation: "A. D. 1348. Shipping brought by Brian O'Nell, Archking of all the North of Ireland, from Lochfevail to Moynitha, over Termon Daveog to Logh Derge, till he came to Lough Erne, until he made à great prey and broke a castle there." Termon-Daveog is now called Termon Magrath, and its church was situated on an island in Lough Derg, near Pettigoe, in the county of Donegal.

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AOIS CRIOSD, 1249.

Aoir Criord, mile, dá céd, ceathracat a naoí.

Maolmuire ua lachtnáin airdeprcop tuama, 7 maigirdir a ccanóin do écc ir in ngeimhread gar beacc ria nodlaicc.

Andriar mac gilla gér comorba fecin décc.

Maolciarain ua lenacáin uaral faccart tuama mna, fear tige aoidead coitcinn idir eacclair 7 tuait do écc ar flicchid ag dul go hardocarna deirdeact fenmora ir in aoine re lucchnarad 7 a adnacal go huaral onorac in oilén na trinoide for loch ce.

Conn ua flannacain prióir cille móire na rionna do écc.

Mór ingen donncaid uí duibda bén an giollu muinelaig ui baoigill do écc.

Taidg ua mannacáin ticchearna ua mbriuin na rionna do écc an fereadh la do mí iúin 7 a adnacal i ccill moir na rionna.

Coccad mór 7 uilc iomda do denam do fingin mag cartaig ar gallaib Dearmuman.

Riarur puér mac Enri, dabirt triú, 7 rocaide do gillib ócca amaille riú do toideacht le mac feorair i cconnachtaib co cairlén flicciġ. Adcuar do mac feolimid ui concobair innrin go ttucc airrécir orra. Feacair deadaid aitġer ſtorra go ttorcair riarur puér 7 dabirt triu amaille le druing dona gillib occa remraite 7 ruccad a ccuirp co hſrr darra da nadnacal.

Imtura mac feolimid iarrin tainic roime go cir fiacrac 7 ar fud chriche mic feorair gur lomairecc í ó muaid co triaicch neotuile an traoir.

some account of this archbishop, whose surname or country has not yet been determined, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 66. He returned from Rome in the year 1247.

[l] *A proficient in the canon law*, maigirtir a ccanoin.—By this is meant that he was an eminent canonist.

[m] *Coarb of Fechin*, i. e. abbot of Cong, in the county of Mayo.

[n] *Tuam-mna.*—See note [g], *ad an.* 1248, p. 323. There is a tradition in the neighbourhood of Carrick-on-Shannon, that the chapel of Toomna was built by the family of Lenaghan. The name is still extant in the parish.

[o] *Gilla-Muinelach O'Boyle*, i. e. the wife of Gilla Cammhuinelach, or the wry-necked, O'Boyle, who was slain at Ballyshannon, in the year 1247.

[p] *Made a great war.*—This passage could not be literally rendered into English. The reader may form an idea of the construction by the following Latin version: "Bellum magnum et mala multa facta sunt per Florentium Mac Carthy in Anglos Desmoniæ."

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1249.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-nine.

Mulmurry O'Laghtnan, Archbishop of Tuam, a proficient in the canon law[l], died in winter, a short time before Christmas.

Andreas Mac Gillager, Coarb of Fechin[m], died.

Mulkieran O'Lenaghan, a noble priest of Tuam-mna[n], who kept a house of hospitality for the clergy and the laity, died on the way as he was going to Ardcarne, to hear a sermon, on the Friday before Lammas, and was interred with pomp and honour on Trinity Island, in Lough Key.

Conn O'Flanagan, Prior of Kilmore of the Shannon, died.

More, daughter of Donough O'Dowda, and wife of Gilla-Muinelach O'Boyle[o], died.

Teige O'Monahan, Lord of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, died on the 6th day of June, and was buried at Kilmore-na-Sinna.

Fineen Mac Carthy made a great war[p] on the English of Desmond, and inflicted many evils upon them.

Pierce Poer, the son of Henry, David Trew, and a number of young men, went, along with Mac Feorais[q], into Connaught, to the castle of Sligo. The son of Felim O'Conor marched to meet them, and a fierce battle was fought, in which Pierce Poer, David Trew[r], and many of the youths aforesaid, were slain; and their bodies were carried to Ballysadare for interment.

As to the son of Felim, he proceeded after this to Tireragh, and through Mac Feorais's country, which he entirely plundered from the Moy[s] to Traigh Eothuile-

[q] *Mac Feorais*, now pronounced Mac Keorish, the initial f being aspirated. This was the Irish surname assumed by the Berminghams from Feorus, or Piarus, the son of Myler Bermingham, their ancestor.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 59.

[r] *David Trew.*—Mageoghegan writes the name David Drew, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

[s] *The Moy.*—This river is the Moda of Adamnan, which Dr. Prichard takes to be Wexford Harbour.—See his Ethnography of the Celtic Race, sect. xii. par. 2. O'Flaherty thus speaks of this river, *Ogygia*, p. 165: "Muadus Adamnano Moda, Moadus Giraldo Cambrensi, Calgano Muadius, Moy Anglis, unde Moyus Waræo e Lugniâ districtus Sligoensis in Galengam Mayonensem dimanat, & oceanum ingrediens utrumque comitatum disterminat, Tirficria Sligoensi, & Tiramalgad Mayoensi ultra citraque positis."

Thus Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 374, col. *a*.

Leanairr gerroitin mac Feorair iad co rug ar donncaḋ mac maġnura gur crécṫnaiġeaḋ é lair. Gabṫar beor iar ná ġuin 7 berṫean e go dún contreaṫain. Leanairr mac Feḋlimiḋ iad iarom go ttucc mac maġnura leir iar marbaḋ gerroittin. Mac maġnura do écc iarom do biṫin an luit rin 7 ba moirearbaiḋ eriḋe.

Mac muirir do tionol rocraide go ttainicc i cconnaċtaiḃ gur ben an méd ar a rucc dona creachaiḃ do mac Feḋlimiḋ. Od cuala Feḋlimiḋ mac caṫail croiḃdeirg tionól na ngall do beiṫ ina comfoccur tar ér na mor olc do roigne a mac. orra arr i comairle do rinne a imirceacha do ċor tar rionainn roir ir in mbreifni, 7 i ttuairceart eireann. Tionoilir din an iurtír goill miḋe 7 laiġsin go ttainicc sluaġ mor roime tar athluain, airriḋe i riol muireaḋaiġ 7 mac muirir don leiṫ arail, goill connaċt 7 muman maraon rir. Tangadar na sluaiġri do gach taoiḃ go hoilfinn iar millead sil muireaḋaiġ rompo go rin, 7 tuccrat ċuca toirrḋealḃaċ mac aoḋa mic

note 35: "Moda fluvius est Connaciæ celebris, vulgo Muaidh & nobis Latine Moadus sive Muadus appellatus."

[t] Tráiġ Eoṫuile an traoir, i. e. *the strand of Eothuile the artifex*, anciently called tráiġ an ċáirn and tráiġ Ruir airġio. A very large strand in the county of Sligo, near Ballysadare. It is thus described by O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 174, note 3: "Traigh an chairn, hodie Traighe eothuile in Sligoensi agro, littus marinum, ubi congeries lapidum (unde *Traigh-an-chairn* dictum videtur) etiamnum conspicitur in medio littore semper fluctibus mirabiliter eminens." This carn is now called Cairgin mor, and it is believed that it is never covered by the tide.

[u] *Gereoitin Mac Feorais*, i. e. little Garrett Bermingham. Mageoghegan calls him Gerdin Bremyngham, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under this year.

[w] *Them*, iad.—The most remarkable imperfection in the style of these Annals is in the management of the personal pronouns. The leading nominative in this sentence is *the son of Felim*, and yet the writer suddenly introduces iad, *them*, though there is no plural noun in the previous part of the sentence to which it could refer. This is to be attributed to the carelessness or want of skill in the writers, perhaps to both, not to any imperfection in the language, for nothing could be easier than to set the sentence right by introducing rocraide instead of iao.

[x] *Dun Contreathain*, now Donaghintraine, a townland in the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 12; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 283.

[y] *As much of the preys*, that is, as much as he could catch of those preys which the son of Felim had driven away from Tireragh, then in the possession of the Berminghams.

[z] *The Lord Justice.*—This passage is well translated as follows in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise under this year.

"The Deputie of Ireland assembled together all the English of Meath" [and] "Lynster, and with them came to Athlone, from thence to Silemoreye. Mac Morishe was of the other side, with

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catail croibdeirg gur riograd é an ionad fedlimid mic catail. Ro airccrett crioch breathi iaram. Do rongat uilc iomda innte da gach aird. Tuccrad creacha dirimi eirdi. Badar fiche oidche gona laib i riol muireadaig ga millead gur aircedriod loc ce gona oilénaib 7 an cairrac immaille riú. Do cuaid tria an iurtir irin midi iarrin 7 mac muirir go rlicceach. Faccbaid toirrdealbach ag coimed ril muireadaig.

Sluaicchead la riogdamnaib connacht, .i. toirrdealbach 7 aed da mac aeda mic catail croibdeirg go hat na riog da lorccad 7 da lomarccain im fel muire imeddn foglam. Baoi rirriam connacht ir in baile ar a cciond, 7 goill iomda ina focair. Iarraid na goill caidi an laoi rin ar cloinn rig connacht an onóir naem muire ra fel boí ann. Nocan fuairrt rin uatha. Gidead boí toirrdealbach ga ttoirmearc im an mbaile dionnraigid, 7 nocar damrat uairle an truaig gan a faigid da aimdeóin. Do connairc riurtán go ngallaib rin tangadar ar ir mbaile amach i ccoinne an tr·loig, 7 iad arm·a éoigte. Gabair tra eacclu 7 uirmeatacht occbaid an truaig arail ga braicrin ramlaid ina ccoirigtib cata ionnur gur meabrad rompo trie miorbailib mor muire ra fél inar diultrad an cairde do hiarrad orra. Ro marbad da maitib iruide aed mac aeda uí concobair, diarmaid ruad mac corbmaic uí maoilfeaclainn, da mac uí ceallaig, brian an doire mac magnusa, carrac in fiubail mac nell uí concobair, baotgalac mac aedaccain, da mac lochlainn uí concobair. Domnall mac corbmaic meic diarmada, an fionnánac mac brandin, cumuman mac carrarlaig, 7 arail immaille riu.

Donncad ua giollapatraicc .i. mac anmcada mic donncaid dorrraigib do marbad lá gallaib. Ro dligherod goill innrin, uair ba mór ro marb, ro

Cowmowan mac Cassurley, with many more, were killed in that place."

[a] *Twenty nights and days*, fiche oidche go na láib, literally, "twenty nights with their days."

[b] *The rock.*—Mac Dermot's castle in Lough Key, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

[c] *Truce*, cáirde, literally, *respite.*

[d] *Donough O'Gillpatrick.*—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"Donnogh mac Anmchy mac Donnogh mac Gillepatrick, the best head of a companie that ever descended of Osserie, of the race of Colman mac Brickne high" [*recte* dicne caoic], "or Scanlan mac Kynfoyle down, for manhood, vallour, and bounty, was killed by the Englishmen of Forgie, as he deserved of the English divers times before, for he killed, preyed, and burnt many an Englishman before that day. Donnogh was the third Irish-

Sil-Murray on their route, proceeded to Elphin, and, having sent for Torlough, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg. they elected him King in the place of Felim, the son of Cathal. They afterwards plundered Breifny, and committed many injuries there in every direction, and carried away from thence innumerable spoils. They were twenty nights[a] and days in Sil-Murray ravaging it, so that they plundered Lough Key, with its islands, and also the Rock[b]. The Lord Justice then went to Meath, and the son of Maurice to Sligo, leaving Torlough in charge of Sil-Murray.

An army was led by the Roydamnas [heirs presumptive] of Connaught, namely, Turlough and Hugh, two sons of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, to Athenry, on Lady Day in mid-autumn, to burn and plunder it. The sheriff of Connaught was in the town before them, with a great number of the English. The English demanded a truce[c] for that day from the sons of the King of Connaught, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, it being her festival day; but this they did not obtain from them; and although Turlough forbade his troops to assault the town, the chiefs of the army would not consent, but determined to make the attack, in spite of him. When Jordan and the English saw this, they marched out of the town, armed and clad in mail, against the Irish army. The youths of the latter army, on seeing them drawn up in battle array, were seized with fear and dismay, so that they were routed; and this was through the miracles of the Blessed Virgin Mary, on whose festival they had refused to grant the truce demanded from them. Of their chiefs were here killed Hugh, son of Hugh O'Conor; Dermot Roe, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, the two sons of O'Kelly; Brian an Doire, the son of Manus; Carragh Inshiubhail, son of Niall O'Conor; Boethius Mac Egan; the two sons of Loughlin O'Conor; Donnell, son of Cormac Mac Dermot; Finnanach Mac Branan; Cumumhan Mac Cassarly, and others besides.

Donough O'Gillapatrick[d], i. e. the son of Anmchadh, son of Donough, one of the Ossorians, was killed by the English. This was a retaliation due to the English; for, up to that time, he had killed, burned, and destroyed many

man that [most] war'd against the Englishmen, after the first footing in this land, viz., Connor O'Melaghlyn, Connor of the Castles Mac Coghlan, and this Donnogh mac Anmchy; for the son of Anmchy in his own person, did use to goe to take view of the Englishmen's towns and forts, in the habbitt of a poor man, carpenter, turner, or other tradesman."

loiscc 7 no léiginnaiṡ dia dó go fin. Dahé an donncad sa an tseasc gaoideal bud mó drogladh orra, .i. Concobar ua maoilseachlainn, Concobar na ccairlén mac cochláin 7 Mac anmchadha .i. an donncad sa. Oir ar e tegead do brat na mbailtead marccad i ccrut duine boicht, nó saoír no tornóra, no ealadna, no do dsnam cerde cshnaigi, amail no saidsi.

Dia bid na Shaer, bid na tornóir,
Dia bid mo laog na leabróir
Dia bid ag nec fíona ir choicionn,
Mar a braicshn re rshimóin.

Dún mór do loscad do cloinn rig Connacht.

Sluaiccead la hua ndomnaill, .i. gofraid in iochtar Connacht gur millead 7 gur lomairccead lasr ó coiscrigh co muaid co traimicc slan iar mor coscar don cur sin co nédalaib 7 co mbraigdibh iomdaib.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1250.

Aois Criosd, míle, dá chéd, caocca.

Tomár ua meallaig escuicc Eanaig dúin do écc.

Escop imlig iubair do écc.

Congalach mac cidneoil escop na brisne do écc.

Toirrdealbach mac muirchertaig muimnig uí Concobair primoir pécclesa sstair 7 poil do écc.

Fedlimid ua concobair do thoidecht ar an tuaiscceart go rochraide móir lair a cenél neogain do fraigid na brisne. Airride ir na tuathaib 7 Concobar mac ticcshnáin marnaon risse. Airride i tír maine gur diochuirsio toirrdealbach a Connachtaib amach go ndeachaid in ucht gall doridisi. Tionolid fedlim imirceacha Connacht lair tar sliab segsa sís sur cuirsiod

[e] *He is*, bid.—This translation is strictly literal, word for word, except that bid is in the consuetudinal present tense in Irish, which has no corresponding tense in English.

[f] *Dun mor*, i. e. the great fort, now the little town of Dunmore, about eight miles to the north of Tuam, in the county of Galway. A short distance to the west of the town are the ruins of a castle in tolerable preservation, which was originally erected by Hosty Mac Mebric, or Merrick, but which afterwards fell into the possession of the Berminghams.

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goill teachta na deoid go nosnad fit stoppa, 7 a figi daifeacc dó fén doridiri.

Braigde Connacht do dallad in áth luain do gallaib.

Creac mór do dsnam la fedlimid for catal ua Concobair 7 a atcor a connactaib.

Cairbre ua maoilfeaclainn do marbad i ffell la dauit Roitri.

Diarmaid ua hsgra ticchsina luigne do écc i brriorún ag mag gearailt.

Sluaicchsó mor la muirir mac gearailt, catal ua nagallaig, cuconnacht ua nagallaig, 7 maite ua mbriúin uile immaille friú i ccenel eogain go nabadar tsora hoidce i ttulaigócc. Fuairriod mor duilc 7 dimnead ainnride. Nochar gabrat gell na eoineada ó uib nell don cur rin. Iar tteacht doib tar a nairr i ccenél Conaill muirir mac gerailt do gabail uí canannain ticchsina cenel cconaill ar comairce an earpuicc uí csiballáin. A marbad doib iarrin 7 é ag triall ar eccin uata.

Fingsin mág carthaigh do marbad la gallaib osrmuman.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1251.

Aoir Criord, mile, da céd, caoccae a haen.

Raignéd airdeprcop ardamaca do dul do Róim dia oilithe.

Flortnt mac floinn doirdnead la nodlac in airdeprcopoideacht tuama ar méd a eccna 7 a eolairr.

Mainertir hi ccill na mullach in eprcopóittecht corcaighe do chumdach láran mbarrach 7 togha adnaicte na mbarrac rin innte.

Giollumocoinne mac giollamocoinne uí cathail do marbad la Concobor mac aeda mic cathail croibdesig.

[h] *Were blinded*, do dallad.—This would appear to have been done, not by putting out the eyes, but by thrusting needles into them.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 337.

[i] *Bishop O'Carolan*.—He was German, or Gilla-Coimdedh O'Carolan, who was Bishop of Derry from the year 1230 till his death in 1279.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 288.

[k] *Fineen Mac Carthy*.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he was slain by his own uncle, Donnell God Mac Carthy, who was assisted by the head of the Goggans, or De Cogans, though they were at peace with him. This Fineen was the son of Dermot of Dundronan, who was the son of Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy.

[l] *Raighned*.—His real name was Reiner, as appears from the public records. He obtained

gers after him, and, a peace being concluded between them, his kingdom was again restored to him.

The hostages of Connaught were blinded[h] by the English at Athlone.

A great depredation was committed by Felim on Cathal O'Conor, and the latter was driven out of Connaught.

Carbry O'Melaghlin was treacherously slain by David Roche.

Dermot O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died in prison, where he had been confined by Fitzgerald.

A great army was led by Maurice Fitzgerald, Cathal O'Reilly, Cuconnaught O'Reilly, and all the other chiefs of Hy-Briuin, into Tyrone, and remained three nights at Tullaghoge, where they sustained much injury and hardship, but obtained no pledges or hostages from the O'Neills on this expedition. On their return into Tirconnell Maurice Fitzgerald took O'Canannan, Lord of the Kinel-Connell, prisoner, under protection of Bishop O'Carolan[i]. He was afterwards killed as he was trying to make his escape from them.

Fineen [Florence] Mac Carthy[k] was slain by the English of Desmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1251.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-one.

Raighned[l], Archbishop of Armagh, went on a pilgrimage to Rome.

Florentius Mac Flynn was, on Christmas Day, consecrated Archbishop of Tuam, for his wisdom and learning.

A monastery was founded at Kilnamullagh[m], in the diocese of Cork, by Barry, who chose a burial place for his family in it.

Gilla Mochoinne, son of Gilla Mochoinne O'Cahill, was slain by Conor, son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg.

the King's license for five months on the 11th of June, 1253, to repair to Rome, in order to settle some affairs relating to his church. He never returned, but died at Rome in 1256.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 66.

[m] *Kilnamullagh*, cill na mullach, *church of the hills or summits*.—It is now called Buttevant, and is situated in the barony of Orrery, in the county of Cork.—See O'Sullivan Beare's History of the Irish Catholics, p. 159, where he translates this name "*Ecclesia tumulorum*."

Taḋg mac tuatail mic muirchertaig muimnig ui Conċobair do marbaḋ do gallaiḃ.

Da mac Ruaiḋri ui nell do marbaḋ i ccill moir ua niallain.

Aiḋgal ua laithbertaig coindeal gairccid 7 enig tuairccirt Erea nndo écc.

Giollucrioid ua breirlén toiseaċ fanad 7 a bratair do marbaḋ la ceallaċ mbalbh ua mbuigill.

Donnċaḋ mac catmaoil toiseaċ cenel fferṁaiḋaig do marbaḋ daingial-laiḃ.

Iomar mac maḋaḋáin toiseaċ cloinne ruaḋraċ do ṁarbaḋ.

Concoḃor mac corbmaic mic tomaltaig meic diarmada, Saí enig 7 sengnaṁa do écc.

Flaitḃertaċ ua cerbaill toiseaċ calraige do marbaḋ la hart mac airt ui Ruairc.

Muireaḋaċ ua taiḋg do ecc.

Ciot ṁor dreaptain la feli roil 7 reḋair in uiḃ briúin go rnaṁaḋ eatar aḋḃal timċeal baile cille moire na Sionna, 7 go melfeaḋ muilenn ar an ruṫ boí on rouaig go hat na faithċe i briuḋnaċ fri ré ceileaḃarta earparta.

Flann ó lachtnáin taeiseach an dá bac do écc.

[n] *Kilmore-Oneilland*, cill mór ua niallain, i. e. *the great church of the territory of Hy-Niallain*, now the church of Kilmore, in the barony of Oneilland, and county of Armagh, and about three miles to the east of the city of Armagh.

[o] *Fanad.*—A territory in the north-east of the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See note [s], under the year 1186, p. 76.

[p] *Kinel-Farry*, cinel fferṁaiḋaig.—A territory in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.

[q] *Calry*, calraige, and Latinized Calrigia.—A territory in the north-east of Connaught, the name of which is still preserved in the parish of Calry, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo; but it is quite clear from a passage in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 103; that this territory originally comprised some part of the county of Leitrim, for *Druim da eithiar*, now Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, is mentioned as in the territory of Calrigia.

[r] *Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna* comprehends the parishes of Aughrim, Kilmore, and Clooncraff, in the east of the county of Roscommon. It was divided from Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, by a chain of lakes now called Muckinagh, and separating the parish of Kilglass from those of Kilmore and Clooncraff; and from the territory of Corcachlann, by the River Uar, or Owenoor. Coradh na dtuath, the weir or dam of the Tuathas, now a bridge on an arm of the Shannon, and on the road from Rooskey to Drumsna, divided Tir Briuin from Kinel Dofa, and the ford of Bellanagrange, now spanned by a bridge on the road from Strokestown to Drumsna, is the point at which the three Tuathas met.—

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AOIS CRIOSD, 1252.

Aoir Criord, mile, dá ċéd, caocca, adó.

Maolmaedócc ua beollán comorba ċolaim cille in druim cliab, fer ba mór cadur 7 conaċ, ba hoirdérca oineaċ, ba huille onóir 7 airmidin ó Gallaib 7 ó Gaoidealaib re a linn do écc.

Cairrlen ċaoiluircce do dénam la mac muirir meic Gerailt 7 cairlén muigi coba.

Concobor ua dochartaig toiseaċ arda miodair, tuir oinig 7 ingnama an tuaisceirt deg.

Concobor mac catmaoil toiseaċ cenel fferadaig 7 ioltuat arċéna. Síodaighe Conaille, Eogain, 7 oirgiall do marbad la muintir briain uí nell ag cornam a comairci fri, iar mbeit do for slanaib uí gairmleadaig 7 uí ċatháin.

Cuconnaċt mac Conchrnama toiseaċ muintire cinaid do écc.

Giollu isu ua cerbaill toiseaċ calrioġi droma cliab do écc.

Maghnus mac giollu duib toiseaċ teallaig gairbet do écc.

Iusdír na hesenn do theacht co hardomaċa immaille re sluaig lánmór, eisdiride co huib eaċdaċ, airride tar a nairr co cluain fiachna. Brian ó nell dá noigréir annsin, 7 a derbratair, Ruaidri ó nell do tabairt do

[r] *Cael-uisce*, i. e. Narrow-water.—This place retains its ancient name to the present day among those who speak Irish, but is always called in English Narrow-water. It is situated between Warren's Point and Newry, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. The name was originally applied to the narrow part of the river, near the head of Carlingford Lough.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 2nd of April, where the church of Cluain Dallain, now Clonallon, is described as near Snamh Each, i. e. the harbour which is near the Cael in Iveagh, in Ulidia. "Conall mac Aoda ó ċluain dalláin a bráil snáma eaċ .i. an cuan laim sis in ċaol i nUib Eaċaċ Ulad."—See also Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the County of Down, p. 294.

[u] *Moy-Cova*, mag coba, i. e. the plain of Eochy-Cova, the ancestor of the tribe called Ui Eathach Cobha, located in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 78. The Four Masters, and from them Colgan and others, have erred in placing this plain in Tyrone; and, Dr. Lanigan has been set astray by them, where he conjectures (Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 11, note 26), that Magh Cobha was probably where the village now called Coagh is situated: but the situation of the plain of Magh Cobha is fixed by the older writers who place it in Uibh Eathach, now Iveagh, and who place in it the church of

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1252.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-two.

Maelmaedhóg O'Beóllain, Coarb of Columbkille, at Drumcliff, a man of great esteem and wealth, the most illustrious for hospitality, and the most honoured and venerated by the English and Irish in his time, died.

The castle of Caol-Uisce[t] was erected by Maurice Fitzgerald, as was also the castle of Moy-Cova[u].

Conor O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire [in the county of Donegal], tower of the hospitality and feats of arms of the north, died.

Conor Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry [in Tyrone], and many other territories, and peace-maker of Tirconnell, Tyrone, and Oriel, was slain by the people of Brian O'Neill, while defending his protegees against them, he himself being under the protection[w] of O'Gormly and O'Kane.

Cuconnaught Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny[x], died.

Gilla-Isa O'Carroll, Chief of Calry of Drumcliffe, died.

Manus Mac Gilduff, Chief of Tullygarvey[y], died.

The Lord Justice of Ireland came to Armagh with a very numerous army, and proceeded thence to Iveagh, from which he marched back to Cluain-Fiachna[z]. Brian O'Neill and his brother made submission to him, and Rory

Domhnach more Muighe Cobha, which is unquestionably the present Donaghmore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, nearly midway between Newry and Loughbrickland.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, at 16th November; and Haliday's edition of Keating's History of Ireland, p. 318, where the plain of Magh Cobha, which is said to have been cleared of wood in the reign of Irial Faidh, is said to be situated in Aoibh Eachach, anglice Iveagh.—See note [q], under the year 1188, p. 81, *supra*.

[w] *Under the protection.*—This passage is not in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but it is given in English as follows, in the old translation preserved in the British Museum: "A. D. 1252. Conner Mac Cathmoyl, kingly chief of Kindred Feragh and many other places, also the upholder of liberality and fortitude of the North of Ireland; the peace-maker of Connells and Owens, and Airgialls also, killed by the Rutes" [*cohortes*] "of Brien O'Neal, defending his *comrick* from them, being upon O'Garmely & O'Cahan's word himself."

[x] *Muintir-Kenny*, muintir cinaith.—The name of a tribe and territory in the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim. The name is still locally known and applied to the district lying between Lough Allen and the River Arigna.

[y] *Teallach Gairbheth*, now the barony of Tullygarvey, in the north-east of the county of Cavan.

[z] *Cluain Fiachna*, i. e. St. Fiachna's lawn,

bhaġaid doibh. Ar an fluaiġheadh fo tarla imfearain longfuirt eidir Fhfhaibh midhe 7 mumhneachaibh i ndun dligan co tteorchdar fochaidhe do Fhfhaibh mumhan.

Tearbach mór 7 tiormach ir in famhadh go tteġtí coraibh tiormaibh tar fhiomhaibhnibh Eireann. Arbanna Eireann beór gá mbuain fiche laithe ria luġnadh. Na choinn gá ccomhlorccadh le tfir nġhréne.

Monadh nua dorduġadh do rig Saxan do dhenamh in eirinn 7 an tairccheat boí innte ria fin do thecceadh.

Murchadh ua fallamhain archomhortapla Connacht do marbhadh dfearaibh breifne i maigh rén.

Creachfluaiġeadh la gofraidh ua ndomhnaill hi tir neoghain dia ttarraidh bú 7 bhaighde ile. Rucc bhian ua néill fair ag fágbáil an tíre. Ro ficcheadh iomairreag amhnus ftorra adiú 7 anall go raímhidh for cenél neoghain co fraṅgaibhfit ar cfhn im dhiuing mhoir dia ndaghdaoinibh.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1253.

Aoir Chriosd, mile, da chéd, caocca, a trí.

Alinn ua Suilleabháin erpucc learra móir do écc.

Dauit mac ceallaiġ uí ġiollupatthraicc erpcop cluana mic noir do écc, 7 tomar ua cuinn bhatair mionúir doirdneadh ir in Roimh na ionadh.

Ġiollaceallaiġ ua Ruaidín erpuc ua fhriachrach do écc. Seón ua laidiġ bhatair dorda .S. dominic doirdneadh ina ionadh i ccill alad ua fhriachrach, 7 ġlada erpuic do thabairt fair i ttuaim an darda domhnach don ġeamhorġur.

Maimirdir do dhenamh do bhraithribh .S. Dominic i Slicceach.

meadow, or bog-island. It is mentioned at the years 1003 and 1069 as a monastery; but its exact situation, or modern name, has not been determined.

[a] *Discontinued*, do tfhccead, literally, *was abandoned*. In modern times this entry would be thus expressed: New coin was issued in Ireland by order of the King of England, and the old coin was called in.

[b] *Thomas O'Quin.*—He was a Franciscan friar, and was confirmed by King Henry III., on the 20th of February, 1252, English style.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 171.

[c] *Gilla-Kelly O'Ruaidhin.*—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 650, where the Editor writes, under JOHN O'MAILFAGAMAIR, who died in 1234: "I do not find who was his next successor. But it is certain the see was vacant

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Mainirdir do dorainn dona braithib cena ag at lethan illuighmib.

Cuirt do denamh la tomaltach ua cconcobair epscop oilifinn i ccill téirin.

Eogan ua hedin ticchsrna ua frriachrach do écc.

Ingsn an iarla ultoigh bsn milid mic goirdealbaigh do écc 7 a hadnacal i mainirdir na búille.

Sluaicchead mor la gallaib eireann im Mac Muirir go ndeachaid i tír neoghain do faighid uí nell 7 nochar gabrat gell na edirdeada innte, uair tuccad ár adbal mór don dul frin orrra.

Coccad mór do denamh la brian ua nell flaith cenel neogain for gallaib, 7 dul dó go moig coba gur tharccrad a cairlén leirr immaille le mor do cairlénaib oile. Loirccthsr an Sraidbaile leirr 7 folmaighir macaire uladh.

Sluaicchead do denamh do domnall ua Ragallaigh 7 don caech ua Ragallaigh do cathal ua concobair 7 do giollu na naemh ó fearghail i muintir eolairr dionnraighid cathail mecc Raghnaill gur aircesdt an tir uile. Badar da oidche longphuirt ag tulaigh álainn, 7 an tsrsr oidche ag eanach duib. Deilgir giollu na naemh ua fsrghail frin annsin. Teaccaid muintir Ragallaigh 7 cathol ó concobair go cluain conmaicne co mbadar adaigh longphuirt innte. Do

[d] *Ath Leathan*, i. e. *the broad ford*, now Ballylahan, in the north of the parish of Templemore, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 61. The Four Masters are wrong in placing this in the territory of Leyny, for it is certainly in the ancient territory of Gailenga, O'Gara's original country.

[e] *Killtesin*, now Kilteashin, the name of a townland in the west of the parish of Ardcarne, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. There are at present no ruins of this palace to be seen here, but there is a mound called Suidhe an Easbuig, i. e. the Bishop's seat, near which, tradition says, the Bishop of Elphin had formerly a palace.—See entries under the years 1243 and 1258. It is sometimes called Cill Seisin by the annalists, but now always cill tSéirin, or Kilteashin, by the natives.

[f] *But far from obtaining*.—The language of this passage is rather carelessly constructed by the Four Masters. The literal translation is as follows: "A great hosting by the Galls of Ireland about Mac Maurice, so that they went into Tyrone against O'Neill, and they did not take hostages or pledges, for a prodigious great slaughter was, on that occasion, brought on them." It is thus Englished in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1253. A great army by Mac Morris, &c., went to Tyrone, and tooke" [i. e. obtained] "neither force nor might there. And the Galls lost a great navy" [*recte* army] "by that journey."

[g] *Chief of Kinel-Owen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called rig tíre heogain, i. e. King of Tyrone, and in the old translation of these Annals he is styled Archking of the North of Ireland. Thus:

"A. D. 1253. An army by Brien O'Neal, Archking of the North of Ireland, to Moycova,

Another monastery for the same order of friars was founded at Ath-Leathan[d] in Leyny.

A palace was erected by Tomaltagh O'Conor, Bishop of Elphin, at Killtesin[e].

Owen O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach [Aidhne], died.

The daughter of the Earl of Ulster, wife of Miles Mac Costello, died, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great hosting by the English of Ireland, under the command of Mac Maurice (Fitzgerald), and they marched into Tyrone against O'Neill; but, far from obtaining[f] either hostages or pledges from him, they were cut off with very great slaughter on that occasion.

A great war was waged with the English by Brian O'Neill, Chief of Kinel-Owen[g]. He marched to Moy-Cova, the castle of which, with a great number of other castles, he demolished. He also burned Sradbhaile[h], and desolated Machaire-Uladh[i].

An incursion was made by Donnell O'Reilly and the Caech [Monoculus] O'Reilly, Cathal O'Conor, and Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, into Muintir-Eolais, against Cathal Mac Rannall, and they plundered the entire country. They remained two nights encamped at Tulach-alainn[k], and stopped the third night at Annaghduff[l], where Gilla-na-naev separated from the others. The O'Reillys and Cathal O'Conor then marched to Cluain-Conmaicne[m], where they remained

broke down the castle, and many castles more in Ulster, &" [killed] "many men in that journey."

[h] *Sradbhaile*, i. e. Street-town.—This is still the local name for the town of Dundalk, in the county of Louth; but sometimes the natives of its immediate vicinity call it simply an tsráid, i. e. "*the street*," without adding baile; in like manner as they call Drogheda [*Pontana civitas*] simply an droichead, i. e. "the bridge," without adding átha, i. e. of the ford. The strand near Dundalk was anciently called Traigh Bháile mhic Buain, i. e. the strand of Bailé, the son of Buan, but this has no connexion whatever with its more modern appellation of Sraidbaile, which simply means "*street-town*."

[i] *Machaire Uladh*, i. e. the plain of Ulidia.—This was an ancient name for the level part of the county of Down, which was at this period called Uladh by the Irish.

[k] *Tulach-aluinn*.—The ancient name of a hill at the village of Carrigallen, in the county of Leitrim.

[l] *Annaghduff*, eanach duibh.—A parish near Drumsna, in the county of Leitrim.

[m] *Cluain Conmaicne*.—Now the village of Cloone, in the barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim. There was a monastery erected here in the sixth century by St. Cruimther Fraech, but there is not a vestige of it at present.—See

cuala aeḋ mac feḋlimiḋ fin tionoilis co tinneasnaċ a muintes. Lenaiss iaḋsom go cluain Tuccsat tsisse aggarḃ dia foile gus moiḋiḋ fos muintis Ragallaiġ, marḃṫar ann donnchaḋ mac giollu iosu mic donncaiḋ uí Ragallaiġ, mac giollu toeḋócc ua bioḃraiġ, 7 rochaiḋe oile imaille riu.

Mainestis .S. Franseis in aḋfeasta do ḋénom la Mac Muiris ciarraiġe.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1254.

Aois Criosd, míle, da ċéḋ, caocca, a ceaṫair.

Maolfinnén ua beolláin comorba droma cliaḃ do écc.

Muirċaḋ ua maoilseaċlainn do marḃaḋ la mac an tsionnaiġ uí caṫarnaiġ.

Aindilsis ua hinnsigi tuis engnama thuaiscirt eṙeann do écc.

Piarus sramirtes ticchsina conmaicne duin móir do écc.

Maimsoir braṫar .S. Dominic in aṫ leathan do loscaḋ uile.

Piarus Ristubartt ticchsina sil maoilruain, barún esside, a marḃaḋ ar loch riḃ la muirċaḋ ua maoilseaċlainn.

Sitseacc máġ seanlaoiġ do ġabail ofeḋlimiḋ mac caṫail ċroiḃḋeirġ, 7 an seanḟuileaċ mac seanlaoich do ḋallaḋ laiss a loss aiṁsa, óir do raiḋeaḋ ris co mbaḋar aġ seallaḋ fair.

Donnchaḋ mac donnchaiḋ mic tomaltaiġ, 7 aṁlaoiḃ ua bioḃraiġ do marḃaḋ lá Connachtaiḃ i ccluain Conmaicne.

Maġnus ua gaḋra do marḃaḋ tre anfochain do muintir mic feḋlimiḋ uí concoḃair.

Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 346, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 324. The name of this saint is now locally pronounced Cruffer Ree.

n *Ardfert* is a village in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry, about four miles to the north-west of Tralee. The extensive ruins of this monastery are still to be seen a short distance to the east of the village.

o *O'Henery.*—The O'Henerys were seated in the valley of Glenconkeine, in the county of Londonderry. This passage is not in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster; but it is found thus Englished in the old translation: "A. D. 1254. Anyles Hinerge, the threshold of manhood [eangnuma], in the North of Ireland, died."

p *Connaicne of Dunmore.*—This territory is comprised in the barony of Dunmore, in the north of the county of Galway, which at this period belonged to the family of Bermingham, or Bramingham, of which name Pramister, in

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Ri franc do toidecht o Ierusalem iar ndenam fiada trena mbliadan eoin na criordaigib 7 na fiorfairdinib.

Mainertir Glar cille dara do dénam la hiarla cille dara, 7 atá tumba onorach aca i fépél muire ir in mainertir céttna.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1255.

Aoir Criord, míle, da céd, caocca, a cúig.

Donnflébe ó floinn abb necclére Fedair 7 Foil in Aromaca do ecc, 7 Fattfraicc ua muirgeadaig fhioir an tige céna do togu do cum na habdaine.

Tomar mac Diarmada airgindeach oilefinn do écc. Fearfún maighi luirg airtig, 7 cloinne cuain eiride.

Ua laidig airgindeach eanaig dúin do écc.

Aed mac fedlimid ui concobair do dul tir eogain 7 fit do denamh dó eoin a atair fén 7 tuaiscfirt Erenn 7 a raibe do connachtaib ar erfit irin tuaiscfirt do tabairt lesr atuait tre lár a dfingnamad cona nimergib, .i. mec Ruaidri ui concobair 7 goill, 7 nocha lamdaoir urcoid do denam doib an namaid sin, .i. mec Ruaidri 7 na goill fsmraite.

Mac cshaill do gabail airdeirducoideachta cairil muman.

Florens mac floinn airdeirducc tuama do dul tar muir dagallaim rig

[Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and a fragment of a Munster copy of the same, contain the following notice of a local feud in Munster:

"A. D. 1254. Fingin Reanna róin, mac Domnaill Guid, 7 O Donnabáin do marbad ar Diarmada ui Maelgamna, a n-éiric an Chruim hui Dhonnabáin do marbad ar Inire an béil, timcell triocha buadaillide bó, le muintir hUi Mhaelgamna.

"A. D. 1254. Fineen Reanna Róin [of Ringrone], the son of Donnell God [Mac Carthy], and O'Donovan, killed Dermot O'Mahony, in revenge of Crom O'Donovan, who had been slain at Inis an bheil [Phale, near Inishkeen, in the county Cork], about the fight of Cowboys, by the people of O'Mahony."

The Crom here mentioned is the ancestor of all the septs of the O'Donovan family in the baronies of Carbery, in the county of Cork, and of several others in Leinster. He gave name to Gleann a Chruim, i. e. Crom's Glen, a district in the county of Cork, comprising that portion of the parish of Fanlobus lying southwards of the River Bandon. According to the pedigree of O'Donovan, given by Duald Mac Firbis, this Crom had three sons, namely, Cathal, Aneslis, and Loughlin, who were the founders of three distinct septs, called Clann-Cahill, Sliocht-Aneslis, and Clann-Loughlin, which became the names

The King of France returned from Jerusalem, after having concluded a three years' peace between the Christians and the Saracens.

The Green Monastery at Kildare was founded by the Earl of Kildare; and they [his family] have a superb tomb in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in this monastery[t].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1255.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-five.

Donslevy O'Flynn, Abbot of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh, died, and Patrick O'Murray, Prior of the same house, was elected to the abbacy.

Thomas Mac Dermot, Erenagh[u] of Elphin, died; he was parson of Moylurg, Airteach, and Clann-Cuain.

O'Laidig, Erenagh of Annadown, died.

Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, went to Tyrone, and made peace between his own father and the people of the North of Ireland; and he brought with him from the north all the Connacians who were there in a state of disturbance; he brought them, with their moveables, through the midst of his bitterest enemies, viz. the sons of Roderic O'Conor and the English, who did not dare to molest them.

Mac Carroll assumed the archbishopric of Cashel, in Munster.

Florence Mac Flynn, Archbishop of Tuam, crossed the sea to converse with

of three districts in the county of Cork, which are well defined in the public records. Cathal, the eldest son of Crom, had two sons, namely, Teige, the ancestor of the subsequent chiefs of Clann-Cahill, and Ivor, otherwise called Gillareagh, who is said to have built Castle-Ivor, in the parish of Myross, in the year 1251 [1351?], which remained in the possession of his descendants till the middle of the sixteenth century. This Ivor is still remembered in the wild traditions of the district as a celebrated navigator and necromancer, and it is firmly believed that he is enchanted in a lake called Lough Cluhir, near his castle, in the townland of Listarkin, in the parish of Myross, and that his magical ship is seen once every seventh year, with all her courses set and colours flying, majestically floating on the surface of that lake. John Collins, of Myross, who was intimately acquainted with the traditions and legends of these districts, writes, in his pedigree of the O'Donovans: "I have seen one person in particular *testify by oath* that he had seen this extraordinary phenomenon in the year 1778."

[u] *Erenagh*, airchinneach.—Mageoghegan calls him Archdean, but we have shewn elsewhere that this is a mistake.—See note [o], under the year 1179, p. 47.

ṙaxan ⁊ gac ní dar ṙiṙeardair thoiṙ dṫacchail dó o onóiṙ an ṙiog ⁊ a ṫoiḋeacht anoiṙ do ṙiḋiṙi.

Matgamain ó mannacáin do marbad ag Buimlinn.[v]

Diarmaid ó cuinn amlaoib a mac ⁊ maiṫi muintire giollcċain immaille ṙiú do marbad ag ṙaraḋán moige threaga la giollu na naṡm ua ṙṙṡgail ⁊ a narccain iaram.

Coinne moṙ eoiṙ ó cconċoḃaiṙ, .i. ṙeḋlimiḋ, ⁊ mac uilliam buṙc ag toċoṙ mona coinneaḋa.[x] Siṫ do ḋṡnam doiḃ annṙin ⁊ gac dál ina ṙaibe ṙeḋlimiḋ do leccaḋ lerṙ.

Iuliana ingṡn comorba caillin ⁊ giollu na naṡm a dṡibṙathaiṙ do ecc.

Ragnailt ingṡn uí ṙṡgail do écc i ndaḃaig ṙoṫṙaicṫe.

AOIS CRIOST, 1256.

Aoiṙ Criort míle, da ċéd, caocca aṙé.

Flann mac ṙloinn airdeṙṙcop tuama do écc i mbriṙtuma.

Airdeṙṙoc atha cliath do écc.

Giollu an coimdeaḋ ua cinnṙaelaiḋ abb Eanaig duin do écc.

Ua giollaṙáin abb eaccailṙi na trinoide i ttuaim do écc.

Drong do muintir Ragallaig do marbad la haṡḋ mac ṙeḋlimiḋ, .i. caṫal ua ṙagallaig ticchṡnna muintire maoilmorda ⁊ ċaṫa aṡḋa ṙinn, a da mac imaille ṙiṙ .i. domnall ruaḋ ⁊ Niall, a dṡibraṫair cuconnacṫ, tri meic caṫail duib uí ṙagallaigh .i. gorṙaiḋ, ṙṡgal, ⁊ domnall, ⁊ annaḋ mac domnaill uí ṙagallaig do marbad la Concoḃar mac ticchṡnáin. Niall .i. an

[v] *Buimlinn*, now Bumlin, a vicarage near Strokestown, in the diocese of Elphin, in the barony and county of Roscommon. St. Midabaria, the sister of St. Berach, is the patron of this parish.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 344.

[w] *Faradhan Moighe Treagha*, i. e. the meeting place of Magh Treagha, which is a territory in the barony and county of Longford, containing the parish of Clongesh. The townlands of this territory, which is called Moytra in Anglo-Irish documents, are enumerated in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 10th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., from which its exact extent may still be determined.

[x] *Tochar Mona Coinneadha*, i. e. the togher or causeway of the bog of Coinneadh. The situation of this causeway is still well known. It is in the parish of Templetogher, between Ballimoe and Dunmore, in the north-east of the county of Galway, and the ruins of a church and castle are to be seen near it.—See note [n], under the year 1225.

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caeċ ua ṗaġallaiġ tiġeaṙnan máġ bṙatṫaiġ, ġiollu michil mac ṫaichliċ, donnċaḋ ua biobṙaiġ, Maġnuṙ mac ġiollu ḋuiḃ ⁊ tuilleaḋ aṙ tṙi ṗichit do maiṫiḃ a muintiṙe immaille ṙiú. Caṫ ṁoiġe ṙleċt aṙ bṙu aṫa ḋíṙġ aġ alt na hellte uaṙ bealaċ na bethiġe ainm an caṫaṙa. Cioḃ iaḋ muintiṙ Raġallaiġ tṙa toṙcṙaḋoṙ ḋṙonġ do ṁaiṫiḃ an tṙluaiġ boí na naġaiḋ leó, .i. diaṙmaiḋ ó ṗlannaġáin, ṗlann macc oiṙeachtaiġ, Muṙċaḋ ṗionn ó ṗíṙġail ⁊ Sochaiḋe ġen mó thaittṙiḋe, ⁊ ṙo bṙiṙeaḋoṙ ṗo tbṙí an ġlaṙṙlaiṫ ṗoṙ ṫoṙaċ an tṙluaiġ aṙaill no ġo ṙucc anṗṗoṙlann oṙṙa ṗo ḋeoiḋ. Aġ Sailtíṅ na nġaṙán ṙuġ toṙṙaċ an tṙluaiġṙi ṗoṙ muintiṙ Raġallaiġ cṙour ⁊ ṙo líṅṙaḋ iaḋ co háit cicche mec cuiṙṙín aiṙṙiḋe co laṫaiṙ an moṙ caṫa.

Iuṙtiṙ do thoċt in ṡiṙinn o ṙiġ Saxan. Coinne do ḋíṅaṁ do ṗén ⁊ daṡḋ ua Concoḃaiṙ aġ ṙinn ḋuin. Siṫ do cíṅġal doiḃ ṙíṅoile annṙin aṙ ċonnaḋ ġan laġḋuġaḋ cṙiche na ṗíṅainn Connaċt aṙ ua cconċoḃaiṙ an ccén buḋ iuṙtíṙ eṙiom.

Ruaiḋṙi ó ġaḋṙa tiġṡṅna Slebe luġa do ṁaṙḃaḋ la ḋabiḋ mac Riocaiṙḋ cúiṙin. Aeḋ mac ṗeḋlimiḋ uí Concoḃaiṙ do aṙccain ṗíṅainn mic Ricaiṙḋ cúiṙin a nḋioġail ui ġaḋṙa do ṁaṙḃaḋ ḋoṙom. Leaccaiṙ a caiṙlen, Maṙḃaiḋ a mboí do ḋaoiniḃ ann ⁊ ġaḃaiṙ oiléin locha techṡṫ uile.

[c] *Mac Tiernan.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called conchúbaṙ mac tigeṙnain hui Ruaiṙc, "Conor, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke." There are two distinct families of Mac Tiernans; one located in the district of Tir Tuathail, in the north-east of the county of Roscommon, and also at Lanesborough; and the other in the barony of Tealach Dunchadha, now Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan, who are of the same race as the O'Rourkes, and who Anglicise their name Mac Kiernan, and sometimes incorrectly Kiernan, without the prefix Mac.

[d] *Moy-Slecht.*—It appears from a manuscript Life of St. Maidoc, that Magh Sleacht, so celebrated in the lives of St. Patrick, as the plain on which stood the idol Crom Cruach, was the level part of the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. The village of Ballymagauran is in it. It is bounded on the west by Magh Rein, the plain in which Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, is situated.

[e] *Alt-na-heillte*, i. e. the precipice of the doe.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1257, that it is situated at the extremity of Slieve an-Ierin. "Allt na heillti ar bealach na beithige i cinn Fleibe in iarainn." Magh Slecht, as already stated, was the level part of the barony of Tullyhaw, in which the village of Ballymagauran is situated.

[f] *Bealach-na-beithe*, i. e. road of the birch trees.—There is a townland of this name, now Anglicised Ballaghnabehy, in the parish of Clooncläre, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim; but it cannot be the same as that referred to in the text, which was in the plain of Magh Slecht, at the extremity of Slieve an-Ierin. By extremity of Slieve an-Ierin must be here under-

Tiernan[c]; Niall, i. e. the Caech [Monoculus] O'Reilly; Tiernan Mac Brady; Gilla-Michael Mac Taichligh; Donough O'Biobhsaigh; Manus, son of Mac Gilduff; and upwards of sixty others of the chiefs of their people were slain along with them. This engagement is called the Battle of Moy Slecht[d], and was fought on the margin of Athderg, at Alt-na-heillte[e], over Bealach-na-beithe[f].

The O'Reillys, however, slew a number of the chiefs of the opposite forces, namely, Dermot O'Flanagan, Flann Mageraghty, Murrough Finn, O'Farrell, and many others besides: their glaslaiths [recruits] even forced the van of the adverse army to give way three times, but they were at length overpowered by the main body. It was at Sailtean-na-nGasan[g] that the van of that army first came up with the O'Reillys, from which place they pursued them to Ait-Tighe-Mec-Cuirrin, and from thence to the field of the great battle.

A Justiciary[h] arrived in Ireland from the King of England. He and Hugh O'Conor held a conference at Rinn Duin, where a peace was ratified between them, on condition that so long as he should be Justiciary, the territory or lands of O'Conor in Connaught should not be circumscribed.

Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha [in the County Mayo], was slain by David, son of Richard Cuisin[i]. Hugh, the son of Felim O'Conor, plundered the territory of the son of Richard Cuisin, in revenge of O'Gara; he demolished his castle, and killed all the people that were in it, and seized on all the islands of Lough Techet[k].

stood that portion of the mountain now called Bartonny, near the village of Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim, which borders on the plain of Magh Slecht. The whole range of these mountains was originally called Sliab an Iarainn, i. e. the mountain of the iron.

[g] *Sailtean-na-nGasan.* — There are several places in the county of Leitrim called Sailtean, Anglice Seltan; but the Sailtean alluded to in the text is evidently the townland now called Seltannahunshin, in the parish of Oughteragh, in the barony of Carrigallen, which townland is very near the plain of Magh Slecht, on which the parties came to the general engagement.

[h] *Justiciary.*—According to the list of the Chief Governors, &c., of Ireland, given in Harris's Ware, Alan de la Zouch, formerly Chief Justice of the King's Bench in England, was Lord Justice of Ireland from the year 1255 to 1259, so that he is the Justiciary above referred to in the text.

[i] *Cuisin.*—This name is now written Cushen.

[k] *Lough Techet*, now Lough Gara, in which the River Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, has its source. The following story in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, will at once shew the identity of Loch Techet with Lough Gara: "St. Patrick (when in the regions of Connaught) having resolved to visit Moylurg, passed through Bearnas Hua Noililla [the gap at Coloony], and moved onwards towards the River Buill [Boyle], which takes its rise in

Raġnall mac bṙanáin ṫicchſṙna coṙcachlann ṽo écc.

Cṙeaċṙluaiġeaḋ la mac uilliam buṙc ṗoṙ Ruaiḋṙi ua ṗlaiṫbſṙtaiġ ġoṙo aiṙccſṙtaiṙ ġnó móṙ ⁊ ġnó beacc ⁊ ṙo ġaḃaṙḋaiṙ loch oiṙbṙion uile.

Donncathaḋ mac ṙſnlaiċ ṽo écc i maiṁiṙḋiṙ na builleˡ.

Coccaḋ moṙ ṽliṙġe eḋiṙ aoḋ ó cconcoḃaiṙ ⁊ conn o Ruaiṙc (.i. mac ṫiġearnain) ġeṙ ḃaḋ ġṙaḋach im aṙoile ġo ṙin. Ua Ruaiṙc ṽo ṽul i ccſnn ġall iaṙiaṁ. Siṫ ṽo ṙnaḋmaḋ ṙiú ṽo ṗen cona muinṫiṙ ġan ċſo ṽṗeḋlimiḋ ná ṽa mac. Aeḋ ua conċoḃaiṙ ṽo cṙeachaḋ uí Ruaiṙc iaṙṙin an cſṽaoín ṙia noṽlaic. Do ġniaḋ Síṫ ṙſṙoile aṙ a haiṫle.

Aṫ luain ⁊ ṽún ṽoiġṙe ṽo loṙccaḋ in ſn ló.

Sloiccheaḋ la hua nḋoṁnaill, .i. Ġoṙṗṙaiḋ hi ṗṗſṙaiḃ manach ṽa ṗṗuaiṙ comṫa, ⁊ bṙaiġḋe. Tliṫ aṙṙiḋe i mbṙeiṗne ui ṙuaiṙc. Do ṙaṽṙaṫ ṙiḋe a oiġṙiſiṙ ḋó.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1257.

Aoiṙ Cṙioṙḋ, míle, ṽa ċéḋ, caocca aṙeaċt.

Mac Roḃiaṙ abb cluana heoaiṙṙ ṽo écc.

Muiṙeaḃaċ mac maoilbṙiġḋe ui ṗaiṙċeallaiġ coṁoṙḃa maſḋocc ṽo écc.

Maolṙaṫṫṙaicc mac cele aiṙċinneaċ cille halaḋ ṽo ṁaṙḃaḋ.

Loch Techet; but on crossing this river his chariot was upset in a certain ford on it, and himself thrown into the waters, which ford is for that reason called Ath Carbuid, or the ford of the chariot, and lies near the waterfall of Eas mac n-Eirc." The name of this ford is now forgotten in the country, but Eas mic n-Eirc is well known, being that now called Assylin.

[l] *Corcachlann*, a territory in the east of the county of Roscommon, comprising the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltrustan, Cloonfinlough, and the western half of the parish of Lissonuffy, which half was anciently called Templereagh. An Inquisition taken on the 1st of June, 34 Eliz., finds that "the rectory of Corcaghlan extended into all the townlands of the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltrustan, Cloonfenloughe, and Tamplereoghe."—See references to Cluain Seancha, under the year 1410; also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 134, and the note to Kinel-Dofa, under the year 1210, p. 169, *supra*.

Mac Brannan, the chief of this territory, was descended from the noble Druid Ona, who presented Imleach-Ona, now Elphin, to St. Patrick. The present representative of the family is Hubert Brannan, of Bellmount, near Strokestown, who still enjoys a small property of about fifty-six acres in Corcachlann, one of the most ancient hereditary estates in the world.

[m] *Mac William.*—This was Walter de Burgo, the son of Richard More, and grandson of William Fitz-Adelm. He became Earl of Ulster in the year 1264, in right of his wife Maud, daughter of Hugo de Lacy the younger:

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Tomár ua maoilciaráin Saoí Erinn in eaccna do écc.

Mainirdir muire i norrcommain do coirrieacad lar an errucc tomaltach ua concobair do braithrib .S. dominic.

Conn mac ticchinnain ui Ruairc (.i. tigearna breirne) do dul i tteag uí Concobair 7 a mec do daingniucchada ríoda riú 7 a mbrisit fsin drsponn na brisirne do tabairt doibh immaille le cloich inri na ttorc ar loc fionnmoige. Lucht coimsda do cor inte doeb mac fedlimid.

Cathal cairceach mac asda mic cathail croibdeirg 7 asb mac concobair mic asda mec cathail croibdeirg do dallad dasb mac fedlimid mic cathail croibdeirg tré thúth 7 formad tar farugad laoch, clirieach, 7 mionn cconnacht.

Cond mac cathail uí faigillig taoiseach muintire maoilmorda decc.

Cloch innri na ttorc for loch fionnmaige do lorccad dua Ruairc, 7 lucht a coimhetta do léccad erte.

Sitheacc mac ualgairecc ui ruairc do cor i tticcfhur dAod ua concobair hi ccind concobair meic ticcfhnain uí ruairc, 7 domnall mac concobair do marbadh Sitriecca ar a lor.

Coinne do dénamh dreidlimid ua concobair im áth luain re lurtir na hEreann 7 re Mac uilliam burc, 7 re maithibh gall arcind go ndearnrat rith re roile.

Creach mór do denamh dAod ua concobair im cáirec ar ua ruairc.

Cath cródha do tabairt la gofraid ua ndomnaill tigherna tíre conaill for lurtir na hEreann Muirir mac ghrailt, 7 for gallaib Connacht arcind ag Crisdán cille hi nor cede hi ccrich coirppre fri Slicceach a tuaid ag cornam a tire friú. Ro figfoh iongal ainiarda aindorchnda sttorra. Ro ciorrbait cuirp, Ro lsónait laoich, Ro buaidrit clofada clécthannae dibh.

[r] *Cloch-inse-na-dtorc*, i. e. the stone fortress of Hog Island.—The ruins of this fortress are still to be seen. Garadice Lough, lying to the east of Ballinamore, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim, is called "L. Fenvoy" on the engraved map from the Down Survey; and this island, which is in the east side of the lake, is shewn, by a mistake of the engraver, under the name of "madark" [for I. nadork]. This island, which has received the new name of Cherry Island, contains the ruins of an old castle, in which the United Irishmen took shelter in the year 1798.

[s] *Cathal Cairceach.*—He is called Cathal Caech, i. e. the blind or purblind, in the Annals of Connaught. The word cairce, from which the adjective cairceac is derived, is glossed in a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 18. p. 210,

Thomas O'Mulkieran, the most eminent man in Ireland for wisdom, died.

The monastery of the Virgin Mary, at Roscommon, was consecrated by Bishop Tomaltagh O'Conor, for Dominican friars.

Con, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, went into the house of O'Conor and his son, and ratified a treaty of peace with them, and gave them as much of the land of Breifny as they desired to have, together with the fortress of Cloch-inse-na-dtorc[r], in Lough Finvoy, in which Hugh, son of Felim, placed guards.

Cathal Cairceach[s], son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, and Hugh, son of Conor, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, were blinded by Hugh, son of Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg; and this was done through envy and rancour, and in violation of the guarantees of the laity, clergy, and relics of Connaught.

Con, son of Cathal O'Reilly, Chief of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Cloch-inse-na-dtorc, in Lough Finvoy, was burned by O'Rourke, those who guarded it[t] being first permitted to come out of it.

Sitric, son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, was elected chief of his tribe, by Hugh O'Conor, in preference to Conor, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, in consequence of which Donnell, son of Conor, killed Sitric.

A conference was held by Felim O'Conor at Athlone, with the Lord Justice of Ireland, with Mac William Burke and the other English chiefs, and they made peace with one another.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh O'Conor on O'Rourke about Easter.

A brave battle was fought by Godfrey O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, in defence of his country, with the Lord Justice of Ireland, Maurice Fitzgerald, and the other English nobles of Connaught, at Creadran-Cille in Ros-cede[u], in the territory of Carbury, to the north of Sligo. A desperate and furious battle was fought between them: bodies were mangled, heroes were disabled, and the senses were stunned on both sides. The field was vigorously maintained

by the modern word finna, i. e. a film on the eye.

[t] *Those who guarded it*, i. e. O'Conor's warders, who were in the castle.

[u] *Ros-cede*, now the Rosses.—Two townlands in the parish of Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. An arm of the sea runs up to Drumcliff, which divides the Rosses from the plain of Machaire Eabha.

Ro cotaigeadh an catlatain co comnart la cenél cconaill, 7 do bertrat brisrim dún danardha for gallaibh ir in ngleo go ro rraoíneadh forra fo dhóidh go ro ladh a nár. Ar a aoi tra do tromgonadh gorfraidh fhirrin ir in caitgleó rin, ar tarla rithe enech in ionchaib fhir Muirir mac Gearailt ir in ngliaidh írin go ro gontatar aroile gan dichell. Ba tria ágh an chatha rin do díochuireadh goill 7 ghalltaigh a hiochtar Connacht.

Gabhtar bhor Mac Gruirin .i. Ridere erdere la muintir í domnaill ir in ló cédna. Loiscthear 7 lomairccthi Slicceach leó ara haithle. Ro marbadh dana mac corbmaic hui domnaill hi ffrithguin ir in cath rin creadháin. Soaid iarom dia ttigib ar aba gona uí domnaill, ar muna gabdaoir a gona greim de, do biadh maidm forra go muaidh. Ag filleadh ina friting do gorraidh ro traicceadh 7 ro diorccaoileadh lair cairlén caoil uircce do rónadh lá gallaib fecht riamh drorbairi for cenél cconaill.

Muirir mac Ghiailt luirtir Ereann re hUdh díorccaoilteach gaoidheal décc.

Cairt do thabairt ó Righ Saxan dfelim ua conchobair ar cuicc triuca an rig.

Coccadh mor etir Conchobar ó mbriain 7 goill muman go ttuccadh ár na ngall lair. Creacha aidble do denamh do tadg ua briain orra bhór.

Conchobar mac ticcghnáin uí ruairc do marbadh ag ath na failme do Ghiolla bhraig ua laimduib dia muintir fhin 7 do muintir Matha uí Raighilligh tre thangnacht.

Cathal ua mannacháin décc an fered do decembher.

[v] *Felim O'Conor*.—Dr. O'Conor has the following notice of this fact:

"In 1240 Felim went to the court of England to complain of those English adventurers, who, headed by De Burgo, usurped part of his province; he appealed to the treaty of Windsor, strongly insisted, in the Latin language, on the justice of his cause, and returned home so well pleased with the reception he had met, that in 1245 he marched with a body of forces to join Henry in an expedition against the Welsh. But all this could not prevent the invaders of his province, who were secretly instigated by Henry himself to encroach on his dominions; hostilities were continued without interruption until 1255, when Felim sent the Archbishop of Tuam with ambassadors to England, and obtained, in 1257, a Royal Charter, granting to him and his heirs for ever, free and peaceable dominion over five baronies, in as ample a manner as ever they were enjoyed by his ancestors.

"After obtaining this grant he built the magnificent abbeys of Roscommon and Tumona, and died in 1264. Leland remarks, that in his remonstrance to Henry III. against the damages which he had sustained by Walter de Burgo, he

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AOIS CRIOST, 1258.

Aoir Criort, míle, da céd, caoccat a hoct.

Abraham ó conalláin, Airdeprcop Ardamacha dfagail pallium o cuirt na Roma, 7 airfriond do rada dó lisi in aromaca an dara la do mí lún.

Uater de ralerna airdeprcop tuama 7 deccanac mor Connaan do ecc hi Saxaib iar na tocha ir na climionnaib remraite la rig Saxan an bliadain roime rin. Tomaltach ó concobair eprcop oilefinn do tocha docum airdeprcopoidechta tuama.

Giollacrist o carmacain deccanach oilifinn décc.

An manach ua cuirnin raoi crabaid décc.

Matha mac giolla ruaidh uí rodhuibh, .i. an maigirtir decc.

Cuirt an eprcoip in oilfirm, 7 cuirt cille Serin do rgaoilead dAod ó concobair.

O Domhnaill gofraid do bith in otairligthe a ecca re hí mbliadna ar loch beathach iar ccor cata crisdain. Iar na fior rin dua neill (.i. brian) tionoilid a slogha in en ionad do tocht hi ttir Conaill, 7 faoidir techta uada hi ccind uí domnaill do chuingid gall, eidirsh 7 umla for conallcoibh, o ro batar gan tigearna infhomaraca deir Gofrada. Iar ttabairt aitirce dua domnaill do na tecetaib lottur for ccúla, 7 amail ar dsini luidhriot.

Ro forcongair ó domhnaill for conallcoib tionol ar gach aird cuicce, 7 iar ttarcclamad doib fo togairm a tticcsina ro forail forra ona bai ionairttir leó an tárach ina mbertaoi a corp fo deoid do denam do, 7 a cor ann, 7 a iomcar in eidirmsdon a muintire. Ro raidh riú calma do denam ordo bai fsin storra, 7 gan tsin a nsreccaratt do leicsin forra.

[z] *Great Dean.*—He was Dean of St. Paul's, London. Harris states that he died in London, on his return from Rome, without ever seeing his bishopric, about the middle of April, 1258. See his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 606.

[a] *The monk.*—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this entry is rendered: "A. D. 1258. The munck O'Cuirnyn died in Christ."

[b] *Kilsesin:*—See note under the year 1253. The place is now called Cill tSéirin in Irish, and anglicised Kilteashin. The Irish word cúirt, which seems to have been borrowed from the English *court*, is now used to denote any large square house with many windows, without any regard to the dignity or title of the occupier.

[c] *Loch-Beathach*, i. e. Birch Lake.—This lake

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1258.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-eight.

Abraham O'Conallan, Archbishop of Armagh, received a Pallium from the Court of Rome, in which he said Mass, at Armagh, on the 2nd day of the month of June.

Walter de Salerna, Archbishop of Tuam, and Great Dean[z] of London, died in England, having been elected to those dignities in the preceding year by the King of England.

Tomaltagh O'Conor, Bishop of Elphin, was elected Archbishop of Tuam.

Gilchreest O'Carmacan, Deacon of Elphin, died.

The monk[a] O'Curnin, a pious sage, died.

Matthew, son of Gillaroe O'Rodiv, i. e. the Master [Professor], died.

The Bishop's palace at Elphin, and the palace of Kilsesin[b], were demolished by Hugh O'Conor.

O'Donnell (Godfrey) had now, for the space of a year, after having fought the battle of Creadran, been lying on his death-bed [in an island] in Loch-Beathach[c]. When O'Neill [i. e. Brian] obtained intelligence of this, he collected his forces together for the purpose of marching into Tirconnell, and sent messengers to O'Donnell to demand hostages, pledges, and submission, from the Kinel-Connell, as they had no capable chieftain since [the disabling of] Godfrey. When the messengers delivered their message to O'Donnell, they returned back with all the speed they could exert.

O'Donnell ordered the Kinel-Connell to assemble from all quarters and come to him; and after they had assembled at the summons of their lord, he ordered them, as he was not able to march with them, to make for him the biera wherein his body would finally be borne, and to place him in it, and carry him in the midst of his people. He told them to exert their bravery, as he himself was among them, and not to suffer the might of their enemies to pre-

[b] still retains this name, which is anglicised Lough Beagh and Lough Veagh. It is situated near the village of Church-Hill, in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

[d] *Bier*, árach.—The word used in the modern language to denote bier is cróchar. The word arach is thus explained by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words: "Arach .i. cróchar. Im árach .i. fa chróchar."

Rangattur pompa an tuċt rin ina rimim la porconghra a ttigshna hi ccoinne sloigh í neill co ttarla an dá ṡluaigh aghaid in aghaid imon abainn dianid ainm Suileach.[e] Ro ionnsaighsiot a ċele gan coiccill do cairsi no do coimḟiallus gus meabaid for an sluagh nsoganach tar anais, gus facc-battar daoine iomda, eic, 7 edála aidble. Acc tiontuch don tsluagh conallach on maidm so liscead an tárach i mboí ó domnaill ar sraidslighe na conghbála gonadh ann do deachaid a ainim ar do gaíb crú na ngon, 7 na ccrecht do nadad fair hi ccath crisdain, 7 nír bó bár ar midlaċur an bár hisin acht iar mbrisith buada gach tan for a biodbadaibh.

O ro clos tra la hua néill écc í domnaill ro ċuir teċta dorisiri hi ccsnd conallach do ċuingidh giall 7 umla forra. Bátar cenél cconuill a ccomairle agá rcerúdad cid do genduir frir sin, no cia toísech dib fsin da ttriubratatair umla, no aidide uair na bai tigshna erdalta oca oro écc gofraid. Dia mbattar for na hiomsaitib sin at connca ttar Domnall occ mac domnaill móir í domnaill cuca a halbain ina macasṁócc aidsdach in asir a oct mbliadan ndécc, 7 do nadrat cenel cconaill a ccsndur dó so cedóir. Dsithbir ón ar dob eisride a fflaiṫ dílsi dionghmala budosin, 7 o ro airsidriot cenél cconaill an taiṫsrcc sin do bsrtrat teċta í neill ċuca (doromh) ba forail laisrsiumh, 7 ba fairbrigh innsin. Conad ann do raid an trsinbriaṫar airdirc tria san ngaoidilcc nalbanaigh boí occa acc agallaiṁ na ttreċṫad .i. go mbiadh a domhan fsin ag gach fsi. Ba saṁail do ṫusur tuaṫail tsċtmair tar muir anall a halbain iar ndilgenn traoicland Eireann la haithechṫuaṫaibh an tusur sin domnaill oicc a halbain a lisṫ

[e] *Suileach*, now the River Swilly, which discharges itself into Lough Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

[f] *Street of Congbhail*, now Conwal, near Letterkenny, where there was anciently a monastery and village; but there are no ruins now to be seen at the place, except the walls of an old church of small dimensions. There is a tradition that the village was destroyed by an accidental fire first kindled by a cat, after which it was never rebuilt; but that the town of Letterkenny soon after supplied its place.

[g] *Donnell Oge.*—According to a marginal note in the handwriting of Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, this Donnell Oge was the son of Donnell More O'Donnell, by a daughter of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, King of Connaught. Though the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise state that all the northern chiefs submitted to O'Neill at Cael-Uisce, it is more probable that this youthful chief did not; for though he was inaugurated about the same time, by the consent of O'Neill, it does not appear that any individual of the Kinel-Connell race assisted O'Neill in the unfortunate battle of Down, in 1260. This jealousy and emulation between the two great

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le hiomuaim naiṗoṗigḃe, le tátṫucchaḋ tuaṫ, ⁊ le coṗnaṁ a cṗiche ṗ́in aṗ ċoiccṗioċaibh on ló in ṗo hoiṗdneaḋ é i tticcṡinuṗ gur an laithe ṗo ḋeoiḋh a ṗ́uaiṗ a oiḋeaḋ.

Mainertin claṡna i Laiġniḃ in eṗṗcobóiḋeċt cille daṗa do tóġḃáil do ḃṗaiṫṗiḃ .S. ṗ́ianṗeiṗ.

Sloiccḋeaḋ móṗ la haoḋ mac ṗeiḋlimiḋ, ⁊ la taḋg ua mbṗiain hi ccoinne ḃṗiain uí neill go caoluiṗcce go ttuccṗat na maiṫe ṗin lṡ́ aṗ lṡ́th cṡinuṗ do ḃṗian ua neill ṗoṗ gaoiḋelaiḃ iaṗ nḋénaṁ ṗ:oḋa ḋóiḃ ṗe poile. Ḃṗaiġḋe Aoḋa uí ċoncoḃaiṗ ḋóṗoṁ ṗe coṁall, ⁊ ḃṗaiġḋe muintiṗe ṗaiġilliġ ⁊ ua mbṗiúin ó cṡanḋuṗ go ḋṗuim cliaḃ ḋAoḋ mac Ṗ́iḋlimiḋ maṗ an cceḋna.

Mac Soṁaiṗle do ṫeċt hi loingṡ́ timcell Coṁnaċt a hinṗibh gall go

Finola, and all the kings and nobles of the royal Milesian blood in the second century. The Queen of Ireland, who was then pregnant, fled from the general massacre into Scotland, where she brought forth a son, named Tuathal, who afterwards returned to Ireland, conquered the plebeians, and restored the Milesian chieftains to their territories; after which he was elected monarch, and his subjects swore by the sun and moon, and all the elements, visible and invisible, that they and their posterity would be obedient to him and his royal issue for ever.

j *Claena*, now Clane, a fair-town in the county of Kildare, about fifteen miles from Dublin.

k *Cael Uisge.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is remarked, *inter lineas*, that this place was at Lec Ui Mhaildoraighe, which is unquestionably the place now called Bel lice, or Belleek, on the Erne, to the east of Ballyshannon.—See note [l], under the year 1200, p. 125.

l *Brian O'Neill.*—The account of this meeting of the Irish chieftains at Cael-Uisce is also given in the Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1258; but it is entered in the *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, under the year 1252, in which a different account of the meeting is given. In these authorities (if, indeed, they can be so called), it is stated, that a meeting of the Irish chieftains took place at Cael-Uisce, at the extremity of Lough Erne, for the purpose of electing a king over the Irish, to suppress the usurpation of the English; that Teige, the son of Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, sent one hundred horses over the river to be presented to O'Neill as wages of subsidy, but that O'Neill rejected the offer, and sent them back, with two hundred others, with their harnesses and with golden bits, to be presented to O'Brien as an earnest of the subordination and obedience due by him to O'Neill; that O'Brien sent them back again, and the result was, that the meeting broke up without electing a king or chief prince. Dr. O'Brien receives all this as authentic in his History of the House of O'Brien, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, and states that Teige Cael Uisce O'Brien died in the year 1255. But it is quite evident, from the concurrence of the older annals, that this meeting took place in the year 1258, and that Teige O'Brien lived till the year 1259, under which year his death is entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It will, however, be readily believed from the older annals, that the chiefs of Connaught and Ulster

monarchy, to cement territories, and to defend his own country against foreigners, from the day on which he was installed in the lordship until the day of his death.

The monastery of Claena[j], in Leinster, in the diocese of Kildare, was founded for Franciscan Friars.

A great host was led by Hugh, son of Felim, and Teige O'Brien, to meet Brian O'Neill, at Cael-Uisce[k]. The aforesaid chieftains, with one accord, conferred the sovereignty over the Irish on Brian O'Neill[l], after having made peace with each other; for the observance of which agreement the hostages of Hugh O'Conor were delivered up to him, and the hostages of Muintir-Reilly, and of all the Hy-Briuin[m], from Kells to Drumcliff.

Mac Sorley[n] sailed with a fleet from the Insi Gall [Hebrides] around

submitted to Brian O'Neill on this occasion, and rendered him hostages. The passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, with which the more accurate Annals of Ulster agree: "A. D. 1258. Hugh mac Felym [O'Connor] and Teige O'Bryen had a meeting with Bryen O'Neale, at the Castle of Koyleuske, where peace was concluded between them, and" [they] "agreed that Bryan O'Neal shou'd be King of the Irish of Ireland" [ṫuċaḋuṙ na maiṫi ṙin uile aṙoċeannuṙ ḋo ḃṙian O Neill, *Ann. Ult.*], "whereupon Hugh mac Ffelym yealded Hostages to Bryan; also the chiefest of the Bryans [Hy-Briuin] and Montyr-Kellys, from Kelles to Dromkliew, yealded hostages to Hugh O'Connor." The Annals of Ulster add, that Donnell O'Donnell was inaugurated chief of Tirconnell on this occasion, and that all the Kinel-Connell rendered him hostages. This being the older account of this meeting at Cael-Uisce, it may be fairly asked whether the story about Teige Cael-Uisce O'Brien having attended a meeting here six years earlier, and the account of his refusing to acknowledge the superiority of O'Neill, may not have had its origin in the wild and creative fancy of John, the son of Rory Magrath, chief historiographer of Thomond, who wrote the *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, or Triumphs of Turlough O'Brien, in the year 1459. It is a very strange fact that neither Leland nor Moore, the ablest writers of the history of Ireland, should have noticed this attempt of the Irish chieftains to unite against the English. O'Neill fought soon after, at the head of the chiefs of the north and west of Ireland, with all the valour and desperation of his royal ancestors; but, being inferior to his enemies in military accoutrements and discipline, he and his people were cut off with dreadful slaughter, and none of the O'Neills ever after acquired any thing like the monarchy of Ireland.

[m] *Hy-Briuin*, i. e. the Hy-Briuin Breifne.—These were the O'Reillys, O'Rourkes, and their correlatives.

[n] *Mac Sorley.*—This passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1258. Mac Sowarle brought a great fleet with him from the Islands of Scotland, went about Ireland of the West, where they robbed a Marchant's shipp of all the goods therein, as wine, cloath, brass, and Irons. Jordan de Exetra, then Sheriff of Connought, pursued him at seas with a great Fleet of English-

painicc Conmaicne mara gur gaburtair long cluaige annsin go nosna a hsoail eidir fion, édach, uma, 7 iarn. Siurtán dextер Sirriam connacht .do lsmain mic Somairle gur an ailén in ro.airir, 7 a longa fori a nangcairibh ina ccomfoccur. Feacar iomairecc sttorra, marbtar Siurtan fo céduir, 7 Piarus accabard Ridere dia muinntir, 7 rocaide cenmotátrom. Mac Somairle gona muintir do tillead doridiri go haitearach edalach go painicc a tir búdéin.

Domnall mac Concobair mic. tigearnain uí ruairc baoi i mbriaghsnur tar clann a atar ag fliodlimid ó concobair, 7 ga mac (.i. Aod) do léccean amach doibh, 7 tigsrnur na breifne do tabairt dó a nionad a atar.

Macraith macc tigearnain toiseach tellaig dunchadha do marbad la domnall mac concobair ui ruairc. Bsnaid connactaig, 7 fir breifne go coitcionn a tigsrnur do domnall annsin, 7 marbaitt teallach dunchada a dsrbratair, catal mac Concobair. Tuccad tigearnur ua mbriuin iarsin do Art mac catail riabaig uí ruairc, .i. o Sliab roir.

Brian macc ramradáin tigearna tellaig eachdac do marbad la connactoib.

Amlaoib mac Airt uí ruairc tigearna breifne o sliab riar décc.

Tomar ó birn décc.

Ardgal ó concobair mac comarba comain decc.

Coccad mor etir gallaib 7 concobar ua briain dár loisccead ardratain, cill colgan, arbanna, 7 Sradbailte iomda oile.

Coinne etir gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib Ereann in eccmais fedlimid uí Concobair, 7 rith do denamh eattorra.

men. Mac Sowarle did land upon an Island in the Seas, and did putt his Shipps at Anchor, and seeing the Sheriff with his people make towards them, Mac Sowarle gyrte himself with his armour and harness of steel, and so did all the companie that were with him out of hand; whereupon the Sheriff landed on the Island, where he was well served by Mac Sowarle. The Sheriff himself was instantly killed, with Sir Pyers Caward, a worthy knight, with many others. The English, after receiving this great loss, returned, and Mac Sowarle also returned, with the happy success of a ritch booty, to his own Contrey."

° *Conmaicne-mara*, i. e. the maritime Conmaicne, now the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway. The name of this ancient territory is yet preserved, but shortened to Connamara.

P *Mac Tiernan*, now generally anglicised Kernan. This family of Tealach Dunchadha, or Tullyhunco, in Breifny, are to be distinguished from the Mac Tiernans of the county of Roscommon, who are a branch of the O'Conors, and de-

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AOIS CRIOST, 1259.

Aoir Criort, mile, dá céd, caocca anaoí.

Corbmac ua luimluinn erpoc cluana fshta brshainn 7 airdd eaccnaide na hshrshn dég ina naoimhrshoir cianaorda.

Tomaltach mac toirrdealbaig mic maoileachlainn uí Concobair do toidheacht on roimh iar na oirdneadh na airderpoc tuama i ccuirt an Papa, Pallium do thabairt lairr 7 Sochair mhora don eacclair archshna.

An giollu cam mac giollu chiaráin Saoí i lecchionn 7 i ndán déce.

Aedh ua Concobair do thabairt ionaidh amhlaoibh mic airt, do art beacc mac airt uí Ruairc 7 art mac catail riabaig uí Ruairc do gabail lair iar ccur Amhlaoibh ir in ionat raidhe rin dó.

Aodh ua Concobair do dul go doire cholaim chille do thabairt ingine dubgoill mic Somairle.

Catal mac Conrnamha toiseach muintire cionaith do dhallad la haodh ua Concobair. Braighde domnaill uí Ruairc do dhallad dó beor, .i. niall mac donnchaidh 7 brian mac nell, 7 braighde ua mbriúin archsna.

Coinne eoin aodh ua cconcobair 7 brian ó nell ag daiminis locha hshni.

Sith do dhsnamh daodh ua cconcobair le domhnall ua Ruairc 7 é do thabairt ticchshinair na brshrne do domhnall ar a haithle.

Taichleach mac diarmada do écc.

Milidh mac goirdelbaig do écc.

Gillbert mac goirdealbaig do gabail la haodh ua cconcobair 7 sliab lugha do lomarcain dó uile. Gillbert do thabairt a thiar mac i mbraighshur tar a chinn budén, 7 aodh ua concobair dá léccen fén amach ar a baithle.

Taidhg ua briain Riogdamhna mumhan do écc.

Siodhradh ua baoigill do marbadh da dhirbhrine ferin.

[u] *Great benefits.*—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1259. Thomas mac Terlagh mac Melaghlyn O'Conor came from Rome this year, where he received the orders of Bishopp, and brought his Pallium, with many other profitts, to the Church."

[w] *Devenish*, daimhinis, i. e. the Ox Island, or *bovis insula*, as it is translated in the Life of St. Maidoc. It is situated in Lough Erne, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. Laisrean, or Molaisse, the patron saint of this island, flourished in the sixth century, having died, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1259.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-nine.

Cormac O'Luimlin, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, and the most illustrious man in Ireland for wisdom, died, a holy senior, of great age.

Tomaltagh, son of Turlough, who was son of Melaghlin O'Conor, returned from Rome, after having been consecrated Archbishop of Tuam at the Pope's court, bringing with him a pallium and great benefits[u] for the Church.

Gillacam Mac Gillakieran, a man eminent in literature and poetry, died.

Hugh O'Conor gave the place [seat] of Auliffe, son of Art, to Art Beg, son of Art O'Rourke, and made a prisoner of Art, son of Cathal Reagh, after he had removed Auliffe from his residence.

Hugh O'Conor went to Derry-Columbkille, to espouse the daughter of Dugald Mac Sorley [Mac Donnell].

Cathal Mac Consnamha, Chief of Muintir-Kenny [in the county of Leitrim], was blinded by Hugh O'Conor; the hostages of Donnell O'Rourke, namely, Niall, son of Donough, and Brian, son of Niall [O'Rourke], and all the other hostages of the Hy-Briuin, were also blinded by him.

Hugh O'Conor and Brian O'Neill held a conference at Devenish[w], in Lough Erne.

Hugh O'Conor made peace with Donnell O'Rourke, and afterwards gave him the lordship of Breifny.

Taichleach Mac Dermot died.

Miles Mac Costello died.

Hugh O'Conor made a prisoner of Gilbert Mac Costello, and ravaged all Sliabh-Lugha[x]. Gilbert delivered up his own three sons prisoners in the place of himself, upon which Hugh O'Conor liberated him.

Teige O'Brien, Roydamna [heir presumptive] of Munster, died.

Siry O'Boyle[y] was slain by his own tribe.

the year 563, but, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 570. The ruins of an ancient church and of an abbey of the fifteenth century, and a beautiful round tower in good preservation, are still to be seen on this island.

[x] *Sliabh-Lugha*, a mountain district in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note [l], under the year 1206, p. 150.

[y] *Siry O'Boyle.*—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this entry is rendered

O Domnaill (Domnall occ) do tionol sloicch lanmoir in aoin ionad, 7 a dol i tTír Eogain. Aod buide ó neill do techt slocch ele ina coinne. An tir uile do milleadh leo, 7 a ndol arside in oirgiallaibh go ro giallad doib gach ionadh inar gabsatt go roadh doibh ina fresitinn.

Feidlimid ua tuathail tigearna Sil Muireadaigh dó écc.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1260.

Aoir Criosd, míle, da chéd, Seasccaitt.

Cionaodh ua birn srióir cille moire do écc.

Maolsinnén ua mithigen do écc.

Gnada ersuicc do thabairt do comarba Patrraicc ar maoilseaclainn ua Concobair ag dun dealgan.

Cath droma dírcc ag dún da lethglass do thabairt la brian ua nell 7 la hasdh ua cconchobair do gallaibh tuaiscirt Eireann, du i ttorcradar sochaide

thus: "Syry O'Boyle killed by his own brothers."

[z] *Hugh Boy O'Neill*, i. e. Hugh the Yellow.—This is the ancestor of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, or race of Hugh Boy, who shortly after this period acquired a new territory for themselves, in the counties of Down and Antrim. Davies and Leland seem to think that these territories were not wrested from the English settlers till after the murder of the Earl of Ulster, in the year 1333.—See Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 296, b. 2, ch. 4.

[a] *Sil-Muireadhaigh*.—Charles O'Conor writes, or ui, *inter lineas*. The prefix Sil is here a mistake for Ui, or Hy, as the O'Tuathails, or O'Tooles, were always called Ui Muireadhaigh, to be distinguished from the Sil-Muireadhaigh, which was the tribe name of the O'Conors of Connaught and their correlatives. The Hy-Muireadhaigh were originally located along the River Barrow, in the present county of Kildare, and the Sil-Muireadhaigh in the present county of Roscommon.—See note [e], under the year 1180, pp. 51–54, and note [m], under the year 1174, p. 12.

[b] Under this year (1259) the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record, that the castles of Dunnamark, Dunnagall, Dundeady, Rathbarry, Innisonan, and Caislen an Uabhair, were burned upon the English of Desmond, by Fineen Reanna Roin, the son of Donnell God Mac Carthy.

[c] *Kilmore*.—From the name O'Beirne it is quite evident that this was the church of Kilmore near the Shannon, for O'Beirne's country was the district lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon.

[d] *O'Meehin*.—He was evidently O'Meehin of Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

[e] *Melaghlin O'Conor*.—He was Bishop of Elphin. See Ware's Bishops, by Harris, p. 629, where he is called "Milo, or Melaghlin, Mac-Thady O'Connor, Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise."

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do maitib gaoidel, .i. Brian ó nell uachtarán Erinn, domnall ó cairre, diarmaid mácc lachloinn, Magnus ua catain, Cian ua hinnerge, donnsleibe mág cana, concobor ó duibdiorma 7 a mac, .i. aod, aod ua catáin, Muirchertach ua catáin, amlaoib ua gairmleadhaig, cuulad ó hanluain, 7 niall ó hanluain. Acht chsna do marbad cuicc fir décc do maitib muinntire catáin ar an lathair sin. Tocradar drong do maitib Connacht ann beór, .i. giollu criord mac concobair mic corbmaic mic tomaltaig ticchsina maige luirg, Catal mac ticchsináin ui Concobair, Maolruanaid mac donnchaid, Catal mac donnchaid, mic muirchertaig, aod mac muirchertaig finn, Tadg mac catail mic briain ui maoilruanaid, diarmaid mac taidg mic muiredaigh mic tomaltaigh ui maoilruanaid, Concobor mac giollu arrait, Tadg mac cén uí gadra, giollu bshaig ua cuinn, Carrolus mac an erpuicc uí muiredaig 7 Sochaide mor duairlib 7 danuairlib gaoideal immaille riú.

Sloicchsó la mac uilliam búrc do com fedlimid ui Concobair do raigid gorro inder an tír roime go riacht Ror commáin. Nochar lamartair dulfeacha rin rior uair boí fedlimid 7 a mac, .i. aod na ngall re a nuct ir na tuataib, 7 ba Connacht ar a ccul ir in dithreib conad í comairle do ronrat da gac taoib Sít do dsnam rshoile. Do gniad ramlaid. Iompaidir mac uilliam ina fritheng ar a haithle.

"The Galls from London thither,
The hosts from Waterford,
Came in a bright green body,
In gold and iron armour.

"Unequal they entered the battle,
The Galls and the Irish of Tara;
Fair satin shirts on the race of Con,
The Galls in one mass of iron."

He lauds the hospitality, and laments the loss of Brian, King of Tara, in bardic eloquence; bewails the misfortunes of the Irish in losing him; enumerates the chiefs of the Kinel-Owen who fell along with him, among whom he mentions Manus O'Kane as the greatest loss next after the King himself. He preserves the date in the following quatrain, from which it is probable the Four Masters, and some of the older annalists, draw their date of 1260; but they must have had more authorities than this poem, as they have enumerated several chieftains who fell in this battle, not noticed in the poem.

Trí fichid deug bliadain bán,
Mile o Gein Criord go comflán,
Dur tuit fan fiad gorm úrglar
Brian a long dun-da-leathglair.

"Thirteen times twenty years exact,
And one thousand from the birth of Christ,
Until fell Brian on the rich green land
At the fortress of Dun-da-leath-glas."

Mac Namee observes, in a tone of grief and despondency, that all the former victories of the Kinel-Owen were more than counterbalanced by their defeat on this occasion.

O'Neill, the Chief of Ireland[g]; Donnell O'Cairre; Dermot Mac Loughlin; Manus O'Kane; Kian O'Henery; Donslevy Mac Cann; Conor O'Duvdirma, and his son Hugh; Hugh O'Kane; Murtough O'Kane; Auliffe O'Gormly; Cu-Uladh O'Hanlon; and Niall O'Hanlon. In a word, fifteen of the chiefs[h] of the family of O'Kane were slain on the field. Some of the chiefs of Connaught also fell there, namely, Gilchreest, son of Conor, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], Lord of Moylurg; Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Conor; Mulrony Mac Donough; Cathal, son of Donough, the son of Murtough; Hugh, son of Murtough Finn; Teige, son of Cathal, son of Brian O'Mulrony; Dermot, son of Teige, son of Murray, son of Tomaltagh O'Mulrony; Conor Mac Gilla-Arraith; Teige, son of Kian O'Gara; Gillabarry O'Quin; Carolus, son of the Bishop[i] O'Murray; and many others, both of the Irish nobility and the plebeians.

An army was led by Mac William Burke against Felim O'Conor, and he plundered the country before him, until he reached Roscommon. He dared not, however, pass down beyond this, because Felim and his son Hugh na nGall were near him in the Tuathas, and the cows of Connaught were behind them[k] in the wilderness[l]; so that they came to a resolution, on both sides, to make peace with each other. Accordingly they did so, and then Mac William returned home.

In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this battle is called the battle of Downe Daleglass, and it is stated that "Brian O'Neill is since called Bryan Catha in Duin, which is as much as to say in English, Bryan of the Battle of Downe." Manus O'Kane and other chiefs who fell in this battle are also called "Catha an Duin," i. e. "of the Battle of Down," in the pedigree of their descendants in all the Irish genealogical books.

[g] *Chief of Ireland*, uaċtaraán hereann.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this is interpreted, "Bryan O'Neale, named the King of the Irish of Ireland." He is evidently so called by the annalists, because at the meeting held at Cael Uisce in 1258, the greater part of the Irish chiefs consented to submit to him as their chief leader.

[h] *Fifteen of the chiefs*.—This is rendered, "fifteen of the best of the O'Cahans were slayn at that present," in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster; and "fifteen of the chiefest of the Family of the O'Kaghans" in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise.

[i] *Son of the bishop*, mac an erbuiġ, &c.—In Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise this is rendered: "Charles, the Bushopp O'Mory's son, with many others of the Noble and Ignoble sort."

[k] *Behind them*, ar ccúl.—This phrase generally means under their protection.

[l] *In the wilderness*, i. e. in the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Roscommon. The church of Kilbarry, anciently called Cluain Coirpthe, was in this wilderness.

Sluaicchſó la mac muirir i ttuaðmumain do raigió Concoðair uí briain, gotarla ua briain i ccoill bſrráin 7 tionol ina timceal do maitib a muintire ara cionnrom. Maiðtſi for gallaib riú fo cſoóir 7 marbtar dauit Prindercar Rioire roinſrtmar erriðe, an failgeaċ, Fearrún airdratain, Tomar bairoit, 7 Sochaiðe nach airimtſi diob.

Magnur mac aoða mecc oireachtaig do marbað la domnall ua fflaithim.

Lochlainn mac amlaoib mic airt ui Ruairc 7 ticchſrnán a ofrbratair do marbað daoð ua Concoðair iar na ttoirbert dó la domnall mac nell mic Congalaig ui Ruairc.

Domnall mac Conċoðair mic ticchſrnáin uí Ruairc do marbað la teallach nduínċaða i meaðail 7 Muirceartaċ a dearbratair do marbað daoð ua Conċoðair iar rin. Art beacc mac airt ui Ruairc do marbað daoð ua Concoðair beor.

Taðg dub mac nell mic Congalaig do marbað la maoilreaċlainn mac amlaoib mic airt.

Creaċ mór la haoð ua cconcoðair for tuait ratha dár marbað Concoðar mac brianáin toireaċ corc achlann, Muirchrtaċ ó maonaig, mac briain uí allamain 7 Sochaiðe archſna.

Creaċ do ðſnam do mac muirir ar ua ndomnaill. Drong do muintir uí domnaill do brſith orra i mbeannan brechmoige. Drſm do lorccað 7 do marbað leó diob.

Creaċ aðbal do ðſnam dua domnaill ar mac muirir gur airccſrtar cairrrie uile.

Longport Concoðair uí ceallaig do lorccað la muintir aoða uí Concoðair.

[m] *Mac Maurice.*—This was the celebrated Sir Gerald Sugagh Fitzgerald, who died soon after.

[n] *Coill-Bearain*, now Kilbarran, in the parish of Feakle, barony of Upper Tulla, county of Clare.

[o] *The Failgeach.*—He was the head of a Welsh sept called Clann an Fhailghe then in Ireland, but the Editor has not been able to determine their location.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 325, note [f], where it is shewn, that Clann an Fhailghe were a Welsh tribe. Under the year 1316, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following notice of this sept:

"A. D. 1316. Felym O'Connor took a prey from the sonns of Failge, killed Richard himself" [i. e. their chieftain], "and made a great slaughter of his people."

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Sitpeacc mac pfnlaich do marbad in átluain do donncathaigh maig oipeachtaig 7 do tomaltach maig oipeachtaig.

Cpichpluaicchead la hua ndomnaill pop cenél neocchain tap eip catha dúin gup hairpcead, 7 gup loirpcead uprop cenel neocchain lisp don cup pin.

Abpaham ua conallain comorba Patpaicc décc.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1261.

Aoip Cpiopd, mile, da céd, Seapcca, a haon.

Maolpatthaicc ó Sccandail eppoc Rata bot do togha ina aipdeppoc in aidmacha.

Se clisig décc do maitib clisheach cenél cconaill do marbad la Concobap ua nell 7 la cenél neogain i ndoipe colaim cille im Concobap ua ffipgil. Concobop ua nell do marbad po cdoip the miorbailib de 7 colaim cille le donn ua mbpeplén coipeach panad.

Aed mac maoilpeachlainn ui Concobaip do mharbad do maolpabaill ua Edin.

Catal ó heagpa do marbad do gallaib ap tappaing mic peopaip 7 coiccip oile do luignib do marbad imaille pip i ttempall mop pechin in eappdapa.

Coccad mop 7 uilc iomda do dhnam dpingin mac domnaill mecc captaig 7 dá bpaithib ap gallaib.

Sluaicchid mop la cloinn ghailt i nosrmumain do paigid mecc captaig, .i. pingin. Macc captaig da mionnpaigidpiom go ttucc maidm poppa dap marbad ocht mbapúin 7 cuiccip midhisd im dhsim ele duaipib gall ip

[s] Under this year (1260) the Annals of Clonmacnoise contain the two passages following, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1260. Carbrey O'Melaghlyn, a worthy prince for manhood, bounty, and many other good parts, was treacherously killed by David Roche in Athboye" [Ballyboy] "in the territory of Ffearkeall."

"Clarus Mac Moylyn O'Moylechonrie brought the White Cannons of the Order of Premonstra, neer Christmas, from Trinity Island, on Loghke, to Trinity Island on Logh Oghter, in the Brenie, and were there appointed by the Lycense of Cahall O'Reyllie, who granted the place after this manner: *In puram et perpetuam Elimozinam in*

Sitric Mac Shanly was slain at Athlone by Donncahy Mageraghty and Tomaltagh Mageraghty.

A predatory incursion was made by O'Donnell, against the Kinel-Owen, after the battle of Down; and the greater part of Kinel-Owen was plundered and burned by him on that occasion.

Abraham O'Conallan, Coarb of St. Patrick (Archbishop of Armagh), died[s].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1261.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-one.

Maelpatrick O'Scannal, Bishop of Raphoe, was elected to the Archbishopric of Armagh.

Sixteen of the most distinguished of the clergy of Kinel-Connell were killed at Derry by Conor O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, together with Conor O'Firgil[t]. Conor O'Neill was slain immediately afterwards by Donn O'Breslen, Chief of Panad, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille.

Hugh, son of Melaghlin O'Conor, was slain by Mulfaville O'Heyne.

Cathal O'Hara was slain by the English, by the procurement of Mac Feorais [Bermingham]; and five of the people of Leyny were also killed in the Great Church of Easdara [Ballysadare].

A great war was waged, and many injuries were inflicted, by Fineen Mac Carthy, son of Donnell Mac Carthy, and his brothers, on the English.

A great army was marched by the Clann-Gerald [Geraldines] into Desmond, to attack Mac Carthy, i. e. Fineen. Mac Carthy attacked and defeated them; and in this contest were slain eight barons and five knights, besides others of

Sancte Trinitatis, et idcirco Clarus hoc fecit in Domino qui Monstratenses" [*Permonstratenses*] "*gaudent consimili privilegio cum monachio ita quod ad ullam aliam ordinem transire possent.*"

This passage must have been misplaced by the transcriber, because the death of Clarus is entered under the year 1251.

"John de Verdon came over into Ireland this year."

"Robyn Lawless died on Easterday."

[t] *O'Firgil.*—This name, which was that of the hereditary coarbs of Kilmacrenan, is now Anglicised Freel. This passage is given as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1261. The best of the clergy of Tirconnell was killed by Conor O'Nell and Kindred Oen, in Derry-Columbkill, about Conor O'Fergill. Conor O'Nell was killed soon after, through the miracles of Columbkill, by Don O'Brislen, Chief of Fanaght."

in cclíathaigh fin imaille re Seon mac tomáir 7 mir an mbairrach mór. Dioairmidi a trorcair do daorscorrluagh gall ir in ccathorgail remraite.

Fingin mag carthaigh do marbadh la gallaibh iar fin, 7 ticchsinur dsrmuman do gabail da dsibhrathair don aithcliseach mág carthaigh.

Art mac cathail riabhaigh ui Ruairc délúdh o aodh ua conchobair, 7 toirrigh na bhreifne, 7 conmaicne do thabairt chinnair na bhreifne dó.

Domhnall ua heagra do dhsnamh creche for cloinn feórais in diogail marbtha cathail ui eagra doib 7 fharaigthi teampaill fechin gur marbh Sefin mac feorais, 7 an tatcluicc tuccurtair a teampall earadara ar e baoí ima chinn ag a marbadh.

Bhrian ruadh ua bhriain do lorccadh 7 do rcaoileadh cairlen uí chonaing 7 ro marbh a mboí do daoinibh ann.

Longport aodha uí Conchobair (ag rnamh inredaigh) do lorccadh dfeararaibh bhsifni.

[u] *Battle.*—This battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster and Multifernan, under the year 1261. It was fought at Callainn Gleanna O'Ruachtain, about five miles eastward of Kenmare, in the parish of Kilgarvan, in the barony of Glenarough, and county of Kerry. There is a much more satisfactory account of this battle given in the Annals of Innisfallen, under the year 1260. Dr. Hanmer has the following notice of it under the same year: "Anno 1260. William Denne was made Lord Justice, in whose time Green Castle, *Arx-Viridis*, was destroyed, and the Carties plaied the Divells in Desmond, where they burned, spoiled, preyed, and slue many an innocent; they became so strong, and prevailed so mightily, that for the space (so it is reported) of twelve yeeres the Desmond durst not put plow in ground in his owne country; at length, through the operation of Satan, a bane of discord was thrown betweene the Carties and the Odriscoles, Odonovaines, Mac Donoch, Mac Mahonna, Mac Swines, and the inhabittants of Muscrie, in so much that by their cruell dissention, they weakened themselves of all sides, that the Desmond in the end overcame and overtopped them all; but in the beginning of these Garboils, I find that the Carties slue of the Desmonds, John Fitz-Thomas, founder of the Mo-mastery and Convent of Trally, together with Maurice his sonne, eight Barons, fifteen Knights, besides infinite others, at a place called Callan, where they were buried. Mine Authors are Iohn Clinne onely, and the Booke of Houth." —*Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 400. The same account of the battle is given in Coxe's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 69, except that the author adds, out of his own head, that the victory was gained "by ambuscade." But Dr. Leland, who had the English and Irish accounts of this battle before him, and who was too high-minded to distort facts or give any details without authority, has come to the conclusion that it was a fair battle; but he should have stated, on the authority of the Annals of Innisfallen, and other documents, that William Denn, the Justiciary, Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, Walter de Riddlesford, the great Baron of Leinster, and Donnell Roe, the son of Cormac Finn

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Lorccaḋ cluana ruilionn, .i. longport Feḋlim ui Concoḃair.

Toirrḋealḃaċ ócc mac aoḋa ui Concoḃair do taḃairt for altram dart ó ruairc.

Creaċ mór la haoḋ ua Concoḃair irin mbrisfne co rainic druim lsthain. Brirsḋ do taḃairt annrin for blaiḋ da sluaġ gur marḃaḋ rochaiḋe nar boirrḋeirc ḋiob.

Aoḋ buiḋe ua nell dionnarbaḋ, 7 Niall culánaċ ó nell doirḋneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

Niall ua gairmleaḋhaiġ toiseaċ cenél moáin do écc.

Maiḋm mór la hua ndomnaill for niall ċulánach ó néill dú in ro marḃaḋ 7 in ro gaḃaḋ rocaiḋe do maiṫiḃ ċenel eogain fa mac caṫmaoil toiseaċ ċenel fsiaḋhaiġ co ndruing do maiṫibh ele nach airimṫisi rond.

AOIS CRIOST, 1262.

Aoir Criort, mile, dá céd, seasccat, adó.

Maolpatricc ó Sccannail Airḋerrdoc arḋamaċa do radha oirfrinn le pallium (in octau Eoin baiste) in Airdmacha.

Maoilseacloinn mac taiḋcc ui concoḃair erruc oilefinn do écc.

Sluaiġeaḋ adbal mór la gallaiḃ eireann do roiġiḋ feḋlimiḋ mic caṫail croiḃdeirg 7 a mic aoḋ na ngall, gur cuir ua concoḃair uirmór bó Connaċt i ttir Conaill ar teċeaḋ na ngall, 7 buí fén in inis Saimera ar cúl a ḃó 7 a muinter. Tainic mac uilliam buirc tar toċar móna coinneaḋa iniar, 7 slóġ mor immailli sin go práinic oilfinn. Iurḋóis na hereann 7 Eoan de uerdun

[z] *Cluain Suilionn*, now Cloonsellan, a townland in the parish of Kilteevan, barony of Ballintober south, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of this county, sheets 40 and 42.

[a] *Drumlahan*.—This place is now more usually called Drumlane. It is situated near Belturbet, in the county of Cavan, and is remarkable for its round tower. Colgan states that it is situated on the boundary between the two Breifnys.

[b] Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain several notices of the affairs of Munster, which have been omitted or but slightly noticed by the Four Masters, under the year 1262; such as the landing of Richard de Rupella at Portnalong, in Ivahagh; a great battle between Cormac na Mangarton, the son of Donnell God Mac Carthy, and the English of Ireland, at Tuairin Chormaic, on the side of the Mangarton mountain, where Cormac was slain and his people slaughtered; and also a victory gained by Donnell Mael, the son of Donnell God Mac Carthy, over the English, on

Cluain Suilionn[z], i. e. the Fortress of Felim O'Conor, was burned.

Turlough Oge, son of Hugh O'Conor, was given in fosterage to Art O'Rourke.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh O'Conor in Breifny; and he advanced to Drumlahan[a], where a part of his army was defeated, and many of the less distinguished of them were slain.

Hugh Boy O'Neill was banished, and Niall Culanagh was elected in his place.

Niall O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

A great victory was gained by O'Donnell over Niall Culanagh O'Neill [in a battle], in which many of the chiefs of Kinel-Owen, under the conduct of Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, and many other chiefs not mentioned here, were killed or taken prisoners[b].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1262.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-two.

Maelpatrick O'Scannail, Archbishop of Armagh, said Mass in a pallium (in the Octave of John the Baptist), at Armagh.

Melaghlin, son of Teige O'Conor, Bishop of Elphin, died.

A very great army was led by the English of Ireland against Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, and his son Hugh na ngall; upon which O'Conor sent off the greater number of the cows of Connaught into Tirconnell, away from the English, and remained himself on Inis Saimer[c] to protect his cows and people. Mac William Burke marched across Tochar Mona Coinneadha[d] from the west, with a great army, as far as Elphin; and the

which occasion he slew twelve of their knights, and the greater part of their muster.

These three brothers, the sons of Donnell God, were the most heroic of the Mac Carthy family since the English Invasion.

[c] *Inis Saimer.*—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, c. ii. p. 163, where he describes Inis Samer as "*Erneo fluvio.*" It is now called Fish Island, and is situated in the River Erne, very close to the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon.

[d] *Tochar Mona Coinneadha.*—A celebrated causeway in the parish of Templetogher, and barony of Ballymoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See other references to it at the year 1177, pp. 34–36; also note [n], under the year 1225, p. 232; and note under the year 1255.

do tocht tar Atluain anoir go Roscommáin. Leccid frighta uata i ccenél dobta mic aongusa gur aircceirdd an méd ro an tar ér ui Concobair i cconnachtaib don toirc sin, 7 do tóghaimhsiod áit cairléin i Roscommáin. Dala aodha uí concobair tra ro tionoilsidhe a sochaide, 7 luid in iartar Connacht gur airgiortair ó Moig eó na Saxan, 7 o Ghalla imar. Loiscis a mbailte 7 a narbanna go sliab lugha, 7 ro marbustair daoine iondsa stossa sin. Cuirir a toirrig 7 a ógslata uaid in uachtor Connacht gur loiscsiod, 7 gur airccsiod ó Tuaim da gualann go hatluain, 7 ro marbhat a tsparla do daoinib infeadma stossa. Cuiris goill iarain tecta nata docum ui Concobair 7 a mic do tairgsin fiodha doib. Ticc aod iarsin ina ccoinne go hath doirse cuirc. Do gniad sid ann se poile gan bhaighde gan edirseadha ó cechtar na dá céle. Baoi aod ua concobair 7 mac uilliam burc in én leabaid an oidche dér na fiodha go rubach foimeanmnach, 7 imtigis goill arabarad iar ccelebhrad dua Concobair.

Aodh buidhe ua Néill doirdnead doridhire, 7 Niall culánach daitrigad.

Crích mór do dénam la gallaib na midhe ar giolla na naom ua fearghail tighearna na hAngaile, 7 a oireachta fein do dul uaid i cclisi gall. A aitrigad doib, 7 a tighearnus do tabairt do mac murchaid carraig ui fhlaithgail. Uilc iomda, creacha, greasta, urta, 7 airccne, 7 marbta do dénam do giolla na naom for gallaib iarsin. Tighearnus na hangoile do cornam dó ar éccin, 7 mac murchaid carraig dionnarbad dó ar an tír amach.

Donnsleibe mac catmaoil taoiseach cenél fearadhaigh do marbad daod buidhe ua néill.

Sluaighead la mac uilliam búrc 7 lá gallaib Eireann i ndeasmumain

[e] *The Lord Justice.*—He was Sir Richard de Rupella, or Capella.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103.

[f] *John de Verdun.*—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he came to Ireland in 1260. He married Margaret, daughter of Walter de Lacy, in whose right he became Lord of Westmeath, and had his chief residence at Ballymore, Lough Seudy.—See Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, note [t], p. 30.

[g] *Kinel-Dofa-mic-Aengusa*, i. e. O'Hanly's country, to the east of Slieve Baune, in the county of Roscommon.—See note [e], under the year 1210, p. 169; and pedigree of O'Hanly, p. 171.

[h] *Sliabh Lugha.*—This was originally O'Gara's country, but it now belonged to the family of Mac Costello. It forms the northern part of the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo.—See note [l], under the year 1206, p. 150; and also note [n], under the year 1224, pp. 215, 216.

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dionnraigid Még cartaig go rangadar mangartach[1] loca lén. Marbtar gearalt roitri annrin lá Mag cartaig,[n] 7 a dirti gur bérde an trear barún do brearr in erinn ina aimrir fein. Ba háitir go naráitir do dfrumainn rin uair do marbad corbmac mac domnaill guid még cartaig don tacar ro. Acht cena ba hfrbadach goill 7 gaoidil mun mangartaig an la remráitte.

Domnall ua mannacáin do marbad do cloinn Ruaidri 7 taidcc uí Concobair.

Sluaiccead la hua ndomnaill (domnallócc) hi ffshaib manach cetur, 7 arride i ngairbtrian Connacht 7 go granard[o] tschba go ro riarrat, 7 go ro giallratt gach tir gur a rainicc dó, 7 tainicc dia tigh iar mbuaid ccorccair.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1263.

Aoir Criord, míle, dá céd, fercat, atrí.

Tomár ua ceallaig errpuc cluana fearta, 7 Maolciaráin ua maoileoin (.i. ab cluana mic noir) dég.

Dauith ua find ab mainirtre na builleé, 7 Giollapatraicc mac giolla na ngruirén prioir Doirsin, Saoí crabaid 7 enig dég.

Donn ua breirlén do marbad la domnall ua ndomnaill i ccuirt an erpuicc i ráit both.

Sluaighead la mac uilliam dionnraighid feidlimid ui concobair 7 a mic go rangadar Rorcomáin, 7 ro teicfriod riol muiredaig rompa i ttuairceart Connacht, 7 nochan·fuairfriod goill crecha re a ndénam don

[1] Mangartach loca lein, now anglicised Mangarton, a lofty mountain over Lough Leane, in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

[m] *Cormac, son of Donnell God.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notices this battle under the year 1261, and states that it was fought on Tuarain Chormaic, on the side of the Mangarton mountain.

[n] *On that day*, an la remráitte, literally, on the day aforesaid. This is incorrect writing, because no particular day is mentioned in the previous part of the sentence. Their usual phrase, don cur rin, i. e. on that occasion, would be much more correct.

[o] *Granard in Teffia.*—Now Granard, a small market town in the county of Longford, four miles north of Edgeworthstown. The most remarkable feature of antiquity now to be seen at Granard is a large moat with a considerable part of two circumvallations around it. It is said that this moat was opened about fifty years ago, and that the arched vaults of a castle were found within it, built of beautiful square stones, which are well cemented with lime and

Desmond, against Mac Carthy, and arrived at Mangartagh[l], of Lough Leane. Here Gerald Roche, who was said to be the third best knight of his time in Ireland, was slain by Mac Carthy. This was a triumph without joy to Desmond, for Cormac, son of Donnell God[m] [the Stammering] Mac Carthy, was slain in this battle. Indeed, both the English and the Irish suffered great losses about the Mangartagh mountain on that day[n].

Donnell O'Monahan was slain by the sons of Rory and of Teige O'Conor.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell Oge), first into Fermanagh, and thence into the Rough Third of Connaught, and to Granard in Teffia[o]; and every territory through which he passed granted him his demands and gave him hostages; and he returned home in triumph.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1263.

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

Thomas O'Kelly, Bishop of Clonfert, and Mulkierian O'Malone, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

David O'Finn, Abbot of the Monastery of Boyle, and Gillapatrick, son of Gilla-na-nguisen, Prior of Doirean[p], a man eminent for piety and hospitality, died.

Donn O'Breslen was slain by Donnell O'Donnell, in the bishop's court [palace] at Raphoe.

An army was led by Mac William Burke[q] against Felim O'Conor and his son. He reached Roscommon, and the Sil-Murray fled before him into the north of Connaught; and the English had no preys to seize upon on that occa-

sand mortar. Dr. O'Conor writes this name rane, Durrane, &c. It is situated in the district ꝺꝛıɑn-ɑꝛꝺ, which he translates *collis solis*, i. e. as *hill of the sun;* but there is no authority for writing the first syllable ꝺꝛıɑn. In Leabhar-na-h-Uidhre the name is written ꝺꝛɑnɑꝛɐ꞉. The town of Granard has been removed from its ancient site, which see marked on the Ordnance Map of the parish.

[p] *Doirean.*—This place is now so called in Irish at the present day, and anglicised Der- of Fiodh Monach, a short distance to the north of the town of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 35. According to the tradition in the country, this was a house of great importance; but the Irish Annals contain very few notices of it.

[q] *Mac William Burke.*—He was Walter, the son of Richard More, who was the son of William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo. He became Earl of

dul sin. Ro innsaig donnchad ua sloinnt 7 tadg a mac an sluaig, 7 do marbhat céd diob eisi maith 7 saith, im Aitin suitsél 7 imma mac, 7 im cúic macaib conconnacht uí concobair imaille re sochaide oile. Soait an sluag so mela dia ttigib iar sin.

Maolsabaill ua hedin do marbad lá gallaib.

Diarmait clerech mac corbmaic meic diarmata do écc.

Aindilis mág sionnbarr taoiseach muintire Gearadáin do écc.

Cairlén do denam la mac uilliam búrc ag ath angail isin ccorann.

Machair ua ruadáin do marbad la gallaib i ndorus tempaill cilli Sercchén.

Etaoin ingean uí flannaccáin do écc.

Sluaiccead la hua ndomnaill (domnall occ) hi cconnactoib go ccomanaicc fri haodh ua cconcobair acc coimrliab. Lottar arride go cruachain arride tar Suca, arride hi ccloinn riocaird gur millead 7 gur ler lomaircclo leo go hecthe 7 go gaillim, 7 iar niomrud dAod ua concobair ó ua ndomnaill, sio arcena ó domnaill tar Sruthair, tar Rodba, ar fud tire hamalgaid, 7 iarom tar muaid, 7 do bsrit a ógriar uadaib uile.

Creach mór do denam la haed mac fedlimid ar gallaib slebe luga, 7 i

Ulster very soon after this period.—See note [f], under 1264.

[r] *Muintir-Gearadhain.*—This territory, the name of which is anglicised Montergeran in old law documents, stretched along Lough Gowna, on the west side, in the north of the present county of Longford. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., Montergeran, in the county of Longford, was divided from Clanmahon, in the county of Cavan, by that part of Lough Gowna called Snabeneracke. The townlands of Aghnekilly and Aghacannon, near Lough Gowna, belonging to Edmond Kearnan, who died in 1634, were a part of this territory.

[s] *Ath Anghail, in Corran.*—Corran is the name of a barony, in the county of Sligo; but there is no place in this barony now bearing the name of Ath Anghaile, i. e. Annaly's, or Hennely's, ford.

[t] *Kilsescnen*, Cill Sercchén, now anglicised Kilshesnan. It is an old church in ruins, in a townland of the same name, in the parish of Killosser, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See its situation shewn on the map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed in 1844, for the Irish Archæological Society. The family of Rowan are still in the neighbourhood of this church.

[u] *River Suck.*—The Suck rises from the hill of Eiscir ui Mhaonacain, in the townland of Culfearna, parish of Annagh, barony of Costello, and county of Mayo. In a tract on the ancient state of Hy-Many, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 92, it is stated that the River Suck flows from a well in Sliabh Formaili, now Sliab ui Flomn. "Dealbna, ó áth liag co Suca map

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ccIapraige, 7 po marbad rochaide mor do gallaib lair, 7 do rat buar iomda uaidib.

AOIS CRIOST, 1264.

Aoir Criort, mile, da céd, fercat, a cethair.

Aongus ua clumain erpuc luigne do écc imaimirtir na búille iar ccur a erpaccóide de ré chian roime rin.

Coccad eoir Art ua maoilreachluinn, 7 goill na mide. Ar do tabairt lair orra iman mbrornaig eoir marbad 7 badhad.

Muirceartach mac domnaill uí airt do marbad, 7 a muintir do lorcad lá donn mág uidir.

Creach mór do dénamh do dealbnaib ar Shiol nanmchada, 7 cuic meic uí madadain do marbad don toirc rin.

Coinni eoir iurdir na hEireann (gona gallaib im iarla ulad, 7 im muirir mac gearailt gona ccoimdionól lir ar let) 7 fedlimid ua Concobair gon a

[y] *Sliabh Lugha, and in Ciarraighe.*—These two territories are included in the present barony of Costello, in the south-east of the county of Mayo.—See them completely defined at pp. 150, 215, 216, *supra.*

[z] Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following curious entry: "Ebdon, King of Denmark, died in the islands of the Orcades, as he was on his journey to come to Ireland."

[a] *O'Cluman.*—This name, which is still common in the counties of Sligo and Mayo, is now generally anglicised Coleman. Cluman would sound nearly as well; but Irish families in anglicising their names are not influenced by sound, but by the respectability of those families with whose names they assimilate their own.

[b] *Brosna.*—A river which flows through the county of Westmeath and the King's County, and pays its tribute to the Shannon, near Banagher.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 159. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1264. Art mac Cormac mac Art O'Melaghlyn made great warrs upon the English of Meath, and made great slaughter upon them at the river of Brosnagh, where he that was not killed of them was drowned in that river."

[c] *Donn Maguire.*—According to the tradition in the country, this is the first of the Maguire family who became Chief of Fermanagh. His spirit is believed to haunt the mountain of Binn Eachlabhra, near Swadlinbar, where he forbodes the approaching death of the head of the Maguires, by throwing down a huge mass of the rocky face of the mountain.

[d] *Delvin* [*Eathra*], i. e. the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.—See note [h], under the year 1178, p. 44.

[e] *Sil-Anmchadha*, i. e. the O'Maddens, in the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.—See note [k], under the year 1178, p. 44.

of Sliabh Lugha, and in Ciarraighe[y]: great numbers of the English were killed by him, and he carried off many cows from them[z].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1264.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-four.

Aengus O'Cluman[a], Bishop of Leyny, died in the Abbey of Boyle, having resigned his bishopric long before.

A war broke out between Art O'Melaghlin and the English of Meath; and he destroyed great numbers of them near the River Brosna[b], both by killing and drowning.

Murtough, son of Donnell O'Hart, was killed; and his people were burned by Donn Maguire[c].

A great depredation was committed by the inhabitants of Delvin [Eathra[d]] on the Sil-Anmchadha[e]; and the five sons of O'Madden were slain on the occasion.

A conference was held this year at Athlone between the Lord Justice of Ireland (attended by the English, the Earl of Ulster[f], and Maurice Fitzgerald,

[f] *The Earl of Ulster.*—This was Walter Burke, or De Burgo, the grandson of William Fitz-Adelm. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he obtained this title in the year 1264, after his marriage with [Maud] the daughter of Hugh de Lacy the younger. Dr. Hanmer has the same statement under the same year. His words are as follows: "*Anno* 1264. *Walter Bourke*, commonly called *Walterus de Burgo*, was made Earle of Vlster, hee had married the daughter and heire of Sir *Hugh Delacy*, the younger, and in her right enjoyed the Earledome.

"The Booke of *Houth* layeth down the descent, that this *Walter*, by the said heire of Vlster Vlster had issue, *Walter* [*recte* Richard], and he had issue five daughters; 1. *Ellen*, that married *Robert le Bruse*, King of Scotland; 2. *Elizabeth*, that married the Earle of Gloster; 3. *Johan*, that married *Thomas*, Earle of Kildare; 4. *Katherine*, that married the Earle of Louth; 5. *Margaret*, that married the Earle of Desmond; 6. *Ellinor*, that married with the Lord *Multon*. Notwithstanding these honourble matches and amity concluded in the outward sight of the world, there rose deadly warres between the *Geraldines* and *Burks*, which wrought blood sheds, troubles, by partaking throughout the Realme of Ireland; at the same time the fury of the *Giraldins* was so outrageous, in so much that *Morice Fitz Maurice*, the second Earle of Desmond, opposed himselfe against the sword, and took at Tristledermote, now called Castle Dermocke, *Richard de Capella*, the Lord Iustice, *Theobald le Butler*, and *Iohn*, or *Millis de Cogan*, and committed them to the prisons in Leix and Donamus; but the

mac in Aṫ luain. Eaccla, ⁊ anḃáṫaḋ intinne do gabail na ngall od conncadar Rí Connaċt ⁊ a ṁac go lionmar lsintionoilte ag toċt ina ccoṁḋáil. Gonaḋ í comairli ar ar cinnread ríṫ diarraiḃ orra. Aontaigir feḋlimiḋ ⁊ maiṫe a muintire an tríṫ do ḋénaṁ, ⁊ ro scarrat re roile go riotċanta iaroṁ.

Coccaḋ deargi eoin mac uilliam burc (.i. iarla ulaḋ), ⁊ muirir mac gearailt, gur milleaḋ urmór Eireann scorra, gur gaḃ an tiarla araibi do cairlénaiḃ i cconnaċtaiḃ ag mac gearailt, gur loiscc a mainer, ⁊ gur airgsrair a muintir.

Art ua maoilseaċloinn do loscaḋ araiḃe do ċairlenaiḃ ⁊ do srátḃailtiḃ i noealḃna, a ccalroigi, ⁊ a mbrighmaine gur díoċuirsrair a ngoill ertiḃ uili. Gabhair braighde a ttoiseaċ ar a haiṫle.

Iurdoir na hEireann, Seoan gogan, ⁊ teboid buiteléir do gabáil do muirir mac gerailt i ttempal coirpeccṫa.

Cairlen loċa mearcca ⁊ cairlén Airo patain do gabail do mac uilliam.

Airdeprcop Ardamacha Maolpatraicc ó Sccannaill do ṫabairt na mbraṫar minur go hArdmacha, ⁊ aré mac domnaill gallócclaċ (do reir gnatcuimne) do ṫionnsgain in mainertir sin do ṫógḃail ó ṫoraċ.

yeere following, *Henry* the third not pleased with these commotions and hurly burlies, by mature advice taken of his Councell, pacified the variance between them; discharged *Denny* [Denn] of his Iusticeship, and appointed *David Barry* Lord Iustice in his place."—*Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dublin edition of 1809, pp. 401, 402.

The Book of Howth is, however, wrong in this genealogy; for we know from more authentic Irish and English authorities, that Walter, the first of the De Burgo family, who became Earl of Ulster, was the father, and not the grandfather, of the ladies above enumerated; and, that his eldest son was named Richard, not Walter.

[g] *Burned his manors.*—This and the preceding entry are given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1264. The Lord Deputy of Ireland, the Earle of Ulster, Mac Gerald, and the English nobility of Ireland, had a meeting with Ffelym O'Connor, and with Hugh, his son, in Athlone. The English nobility, seeing the great multitutes of people follow Ffelym and his sonn, were strocken with great fear; whereupon they advised with themselves that it were better for them to be in peace with Ffelym and his son, than in continual dissention, which [peace] was accepted of by Ffelym and concluded by them.

"Also there arose dissention between Mac William Burk, the Earl of Ulster, and Mac Gerald this year, [so] that the most part of the kingdome was brought to utter ruin by reason of all their warrs against one another, in so much that the said Earle took all the castles of Mac Gerald in Connought into his own hands, and burnt and destroyed all his manours."

[h] *Street-towns*, i. e. villages consisting of one street, without being defended by a castle.

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AOIS CRIOST, 1265.

Aoir Criort, míle, da céd, fercat, acúicc.

Tomar mac feargail meic diarmada erpuc oilifinn, tomar ua maicin erpuc luigne, 7 Maolbrigde uá gruccáin airchinneach oilefinn do écc.

Muirir mac nell uí concobair do togha do cum erpucóide oilefinn.

Cairlén Sligig do fgaoileadh la haod ua cconcobair, 7 la hua ndomnaill. Cairlen an bfinnatta, 7 cairlen Ráta aird chaoibe do lorcad 7 do fcaoileadh leó beór.

Mainirtir topair Patraicc do lorccad.

Taog mag fionnbarr do marbad do Concobar mag nagnaill 7 do mac domnaill uí feargail.

Feidlimid mac cathail chroibdeirg uí Concobair Ri Connacht, fear coranta 7 cothaigthi a cuicciu fein, 7 a charad for gach taoib, fear iomarbtha 7 airgthe a earcarat, fear lan denech, deangnamh, 7 doirdercur, fear méadaighthe ord eccailfeach, 7 ealadan, dfgadbar rígh Ereann ar uairli, ar chut, ar chródacht, ar chéill, ar iocht, ar fírinne do écc iar mbuaid nongta 7 naithigi i mainirtir ibratar .S. domenic i Roscomáin tucc fein roimhe rin do dia 7 don urd. Aod ua Concobair a mac fein do fíogad uar Connachtaib dá ér, 7 a cheach rígi do dénamh do ar uib failge, 7 iar niompúd

[n] *Beannada*, now Banada, a small village near which are the ruins of an abbey, in the barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

[o] *Rath-ard-Creeva.*—This name is now obsolete.

[p] *Toberpatrick*, i. e. the great abbey of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo.

[q] *Mag-Finnvar.*—He was Chief of Muintir-Geran, a territory on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the north of the county of Longford

[r] *Felim.*—This passage is rendered as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"Felym mac Cahall Crovedearg O'Connor, king of Connoght, defender of his own province and Friends every where, and destroyer and banisher of his Enemies, where he could find them: one full of bounty, prowess" [eangnamh], "and magnanimity, both in England and Ireland, died penitently, and was buried in the Fryers Preachers' (monastery) of Roscommon, which he himself before granted to the said order, in honor of God and St Dominick. After whose death his own son, Hugh O'Connor (a vallarous and sturdy man), tooke upon him the name of King of Connought, and immediately made his first regal prey upon the countrey of Affailie, made great burnings and outrages in that countrey, and from thence returned to Athlone, where he put out the eyes of Cahall Mac Teige O'Connor, who, soone after the losing his eyes, died."

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1265.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-five.

Thomas, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Bishop of Elphin; Thomas O'Maicin, Bishop of Leyny; and Maelbrighde O'Grugan, Erenagh of Elphin, died.

Maurice, the son of Niall O'Conor, was elected to the bishopric of Elphin.

The castle of Sligo was demolished by Hugh O'Conor and O'Donnell. The castle of Beannada[n] and the castle of Rath-ard-Creeva[o] were also burned and destroyed by them.

The monastery of Toberpatrick[p] was burned.

Teige Mag-Finnvar[q] was slain by Conor Mac Rannal and the son of Donnel O'Farrell.

Felim[r], son of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, the defender and supporter of his own province, and of his friends on every side; the expeller and plunderer of his foes,—a man full of hospitality, prowess[s], and renown; the exalter of the clerical orders and men of science; a worthy materies of a King of Ireland for his nobility, personal shape, heroism, wisdom, clemency, and truth, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and penance, in the monastery of the Dominican Friars, at Roscommon[t], which he himself had granted to God and that order. Hugh O'Conor, his own son, was inaugurated king over the Connacians, as his successor. Hugh committed his regal depredation[u] in Offaly[w], and on his

[s] *Prowess*, eanġnaṁ, is used throughout these Annals in the sense of prowess or dexterity at arms.—See extract from the Annals of Kilronan, at the year 1235, where the phrase ꝼo ꝛġeiṁ eanġnaṁa is used to express "with credit for prowess."

[t] *Roscommon.* — Dr. O'Conor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, writes, p. 43: "Felim was interred in his own abbey of Roscommon, and his monument, of which Mr. Walker has given a drawing in his Dress of the ancient Irish, is an object of melancholy curiosity to this day." And he adds in a note:—"Mr. Grose has given a faithful view of this abbey. The steeple of the abbey, of late undermined by a gentleman who wished to procure materials for building a house, fell about two years ago" [he was writing in 1796], "and the monument of Felim is covered with rubbish and with ruins." The Editor examined this monument in 1837, when it was very much injured, but could discover no fragment of an inscription upon it.

[u] *Regal depredation*, a ċṙeaċ ṛıġı.—It appears that every king after his inauguration was expected to achieve some grand act of depredation.

[w] *Offaly*, a territory of considerable extent in

do go hát luain Catal mac taidcc uí concobair do dallad lair, 7 a écc da bíthin.

Muirceartach mac catail mic diarmata mic taidg uí maoilruanaid tigearna muige luirg dég.

Giolla na naom ua cuinn taoiseach muintire giollcáin, Catal mag ragnaill taoiseach muintire heolair, 7 Muireadach ua cearbaill taoiseach calroigi do ecc béor.

Coinne do denam do Tomaltach ua Concobair (.i. airdeasbuc tuama) re dauit prindeargár 7 re macaib murchada. Mórán do muintir an airdeasbuic do marbad an lá rin dóib a ccill meadoin.

Dearbforgaill ingen ui dubda (matair an airdeasbuic thomaltaig uí Concobair) décc iar mbuaid, &c.

AOIS CRIOST, 1266.

Aoir Criord, mile, dá céd, sescat, aré.

Grada esbuicc do tabairt ar briatair dord .S. domenic (.i. ua Scopa) in aird Macha do cum beit i Ralt bot dó.

Tomar ua maolconaire airchideochain Tuama, 7 Maoiliru ua hanainn prioir Rosa commain, 7 Ata liacc, do écc.

Tomar ua miadacain do gabail esbocóide luigne.

Togha esbuicc do tocht on Róim go cluain ferta brenainn, 7 grada esbuicc do tabairt do fin 7 do tomar ó miadacáin in At na ríog an domnac ria Nodlaic.

Domnall ua hEgra tigearna luigne do marbad do gallaib, 7 é ag lorcad Aird na riag.

Leinster.—See note [g], under the year 1178, p. 44; and note [e], under the year 1193, p. 96.

[x] *David Prendergast.*—The seal of this chief still exists, as would appear from an impression of it in the museum of Mr. Petrie. It bears his arms on a shield, and the legend is, "S. DAVID DE PRENDERGAST."

[y] *Kilmaine*, cill meadoin, i. e. the middle church, a parish and village in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Mayo. Harris, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 607, says that this quarrel took place "at Kilmethan, a manor belonging to the archbishoprick."

[z] *Athleague*, at liag.—This is at liag maenacain, a village and parish on the River Suck, in the north-west of the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon. It is to be distinguished from Athliag na Sinna, now Ballyleague, at

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Maṫgamain mac cliṫeṛnaiġ uí cliṛín tiġeaṛna ciaṛṛaiġe do maṛbaḋ la gallaiḃ.

Maṫgamain ua cuillin tiġeaṛna claoṇglaiṛi do maṛbaḋ dá mnaoi ṛéin den builli do Sccin tṛé éd.

Caiṛlén tiġi da coinne do bṛiṛeaḋ, ⁊ Conmaicne uile dṛáṛugḣaḋ.

Toiṛṛdealḃach mac Aoḋa mic caṫail croiḃdeiṛg déce i maiṃiṛdiṛ ċnuic Muaide.

Diaṛmait ṛuaḋ mac Concoḃaiṛ mic coṛbmaic meic diaṛmata, ⁊ donncaṫaiġ mac duinn óicc méġ oiṛechtaiġ do dallaḋ daoḋ ua Concoḃaiṛ.

Buiṛġéṛ beoil an taċaiṛ do loṛcaḋ do Flann ṛuaḋ ua Floinn, ⁊ moṛán do gallaiḃ an baile do maṛbaḋ dó.

Aoḋ ua Concoḃaiṛ Rí Connaċt do dul iṛin mbṛeṛne daiṫṛíoġaḋ Aiṛt mic caṫail ṛiabaiġ, ⁊ tiġeaṛnuṛ bṛeṛne do tabaiṛt dó do concoḃaṛ buiḋe mac aṁlaoiḃ mic aiṛt uí ṛuaiṛc, ⁊ bṛaiġde tauiṛeaċ na bṛeṛni uili do gaḃáil.

Sluaiġeaḋ la huilliam búṛc do roiġiḋ uí maoilṛeaċloinn. Moṛán do báthaḋ díḃ in aṫ crochda, ⁊ a niompuḋ gan nſṛt gan bṛaiġde do gaḃáil.

Aṛ móṛ do ṫabaiṛt do dṛoing do muintiṛ ui concobaiṛ, .i. do Loċluinn mac diaṛmata mic muiṛcſṛtaiġ, do mac cliṫeṛnaiġ, ⁊ do mac doṁnaill duiḃ ui Eaġṛa, aṛ bṛiſṫnachaiḃ, ⁊ aṛ luiġniḃ in iaṛṫaṛ Connaċt, ⁊ én ceann déġ aṛ ṛiċit do tiodlacaḋ go hua cconcobaiṛ dóiḃ.

Coṛbmac mac giolla cṛiocṛt meic diaṛmada do loṫ, ⁊ a ecc tṛſiṁid.

Saḋb iṅġean caṫail croibdeiṛg, ⁊ Maoileoin boḋaṛ ua maoilconaiṛe ollaṁ Síl muiṛeadhaiġ i Seanċuṛ do écc.

Maolpatṛaic ó Scandail Ṛiomaid Aiṛd maċa do taḃaiṛt bṛaṫaṛ mionuṛ go haṛd maċa, ⁊ lſtaindíoġ lándomain do dénaṁ laiṛ im an eacclaiṛ iaṛaṁ.

pers Office, it is called "Monasturie, and Castle of Ardnaree."

[d] *O'Cuileain.*—This name is now Anglicised Collins all over the south of Ireland.

[e] *Claenghlais*, now Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connello, in the south-west of the county of Limerick, adjoining the counties of Kerry and Cork. O'Cuileain was originally Chief of Hy-Conaill-Gaura; but his territory was at this period narrowed by the encroachments of the English settlers.

[f] *Tigh da Choinne*, now Tiaquin in the county of Galway. The Conmaicne here mentioned must be Conmaicne Kinel-Dubhain, now the barony of Dunmore, in the county of Galway, and not the Conmaicne on the east side of the Shannon.

[g] *Bel-an-tachair*, now Ballintogher, a small

Mahon, son of Kehernagh O'Kerrin, Lord of Ciarraighe [in the County of Mayo], was slain by the English.

Mahon O'Cuilein[d], Lord of Claenghlaisi[e], was killed by his own wife with one stab of a knife, given through jealousy.

The castle of Tigh-da-Choinne[f] was demolished, and all Conmaicne was laid waste.

Turlough, son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, died in the monastery of Knockmoy [in the county of Galway].

Dermot Roe, son of Conor, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot, and Donncahy, son of Donn Oge Mageraghty, were blinded by Hugh O'Conor.

The borough of Bel-an-tachair[g] was burned by Flann Roe O'Flynn, and many of the English of the town were slain by him.

Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught, went into Breifny to depose Art, son of Cathal Reagh; and he gave the lordship of Breifny to Conor Boy, son of Auliffe, the son of Art O'Rourke, and took hostages from all the chiefs of Breifny.

An army was led by William Burke against O'Melaghlin; but many of his troops were drowned in Ath-Crochda[h], and he returned without conquest or hostages.

A party of O'Conor's people, namely, Loughlin, son of Dermot, who was son of Murtough [O'Conor], Mac Keherny, and the son of Donnell Duv O'Hara, made a great slaughter of the Welshmen[i] and the people of Leyny in West Connaught; and thirty-one of their heads were brought to O'Conor.

Cormac, son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, received a wound, of which he died.

Sabia, daughter of Cathal Crovderg, and Malone Bodhar [the Deaf] O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history, died.

Maelpatrick O'Scannal, Primate of Armagh, brought the Friars Minor to Armagh, and afterwards cut a broad and deep trench around their church.

village, near the boundary of the county of Leitrim, in the barony of Tirerill, and county of Sligo.

[h] *Ath-Crochda.*—More usually written Ath-Crocha. It was the name of a ford on the Shannon, at the place now called Shannon Harbour.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, note [g], p. 5, and map to the same work. See also note under the year 1547.

[i] *Welshmen.*—These were the Joyces, Bar-

AOIS CRIOST, 1267.

Aoir Criord, mile, da céd, fercat . afeacht.

Erpuicc cluana fshta, .i. Rómanach do dul do roigid an papa.

Muirchad mac Suibne do gabail in umall do domnall mac magnura ui Concobair, a tabairt ar lairm an iarla, 7 a écc i bpriorún aicce.

Brian mac toirrdealbaig mic Ruaidri ui concobair do écc i mainirtir cnuic muaidhe.

Creach do denam do mac uilliam ar ua cconcobair gur airgsroair tir maine 7 clann uadach.

Creach do denam do gallaib iartair Connacht i ccairrge droma cliab, 7 Ear dara darccain dóib.

Donnchad mac Ruaidri mic aoda ui concobair do marbad la gallaib.

Galar treablaideach do gabail Rígh Connacht go ndeachaid a tárcc fo Erinn.

Alir ingean meic carrthaigh do écc.

Aodh ua muirchadhaigh taoiseach an lagáin do marbad i ccill Alaid la hua Maoilfogmair comarba na cille dia domnaigh iar neirteacht oirrind.

AOIS CRIOST, 1268.

Aoir Criort, míle, dá céd, fercat, a hocht.

Aodh mac Concobair uí flaithbhertaigh oirrigel Eanaigh dúin do écc.

Tempall mór Arda macha do tionnscnadh lar an bpriomaid, giollapatraicc ó Scandail.

Concobar ruad ua briain tigearna tuadmuman, Seoinin a mac, a ingin,

retts, Merricks, Hostys, and others.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 324–339.

j *Mac Sweeny.*—This is the first notice of the family of Mac Sweeny occurring in these Annals.

k *The Earl*, i. e. Walter Burke, or De Burgo who was made Earl of Ulster in 1264.

l *Tir-Many*, i. e. Hy-Many, O'Kelly's country, in the counties of Roscommon and Galway.

m *Clann-Uadagh.*—O'Fallon's country, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note y, under the year 1225, p. 236.

n *Mac Carroon.*—According to O'Flaherty, Mac Carrghamhna was seated in the barony of Cuircnia, or Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath.

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mac a ingine, .i. mac Ruaidri ui Gnada, dubloclainn ua loclainn, tomar ua beollain, 7 Socaide oile do marbad la diarmait mac muirchertaig ui briain 7 érlin do niarbad inn iarain. Brian mac concobair ui briain do gabail tigearnair tuadmuman ar a haitle.

Toirrdealbach óg mac aoda mic fedlimid mic catail croibdeirg, dalta ua mbriúin eride, do écc.

Amlaoib ua feargail tuir coranta conmaicneac do marbad la gallaib i bfell.

Concobar ua ceallaig tigearna ua maine, Aongus ua dalaig Saoi fir dána 7 tige aoidhead, Magnus mag oirechtaig taoiseac cloinne tomaltaig, Domnall ua gnadha taoiseac cenel dungaile, 7 Dubgall mac Ruaidri, tigearna innsi gall, 7 airir gaoidheal do écc.

Muirir ruad mac gearailt do bádhad for muir go lucht luingi imaille fir ag toidecht ó Shaxaib.

Ionnraigid do tabairt daod ua concobair for gallaib go hat luain. Na goill do tocht ina coinne gur na feadhaib, tachor do cur eatorra, brisead for gallaib, 7 Sochaide díb do marbad.

Donn mac taidg uí mannacáin, 7 deicneabar dá muintir do marbad do tadg ua flannaccáin 7 do giolla criost ua birn.

Feargal ua maoilmuaid taoiseac fear cceall, 7 Maoilseaclainn mag coclain do marbad la gallaib.

Aengus ua maoilfogmair do mharbad la huib Muireadaig i ndiogail a ccind fine.

[p] *Airer-Gaedheal*, i. e. the district or territory of the Gaels. This is the name by which Argyle, now Argyleshire in Scotland, is always called by correct Irish and Erse writers.

[q] *Maurice Roe Fitzgerald.*—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1268. Morish Roe Mac Gerald was drownded in the sea coming from English to this kingdome, and a shipp full of passengers, being his own people, were drownded too." Sir Richard Cox says, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 70, that this Maurice Fitzgerald was not of Desmond, as the Annals say, but the son of Maurice, who was Lord Justice in 1272.

[r] *Faes*, na feadha, i. e. the woods. This was the name of O'Naghtan's country, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. In an inquisition taken at Roscommon on the 26th of October, 1587, this territory is called "Les Ffaes, alias O'Naghten's Cuntry;" and it appears from another inquisition taken at the same place, on the 23rd of October, 1604, that "the territory of the Ffaes, or O'Naghten's Cuntry, contained thirty quarters of land."

[s] *With the loss of many.*—This passage is very

daughter's son, i. e. the son of Rory O'Grady, Duvloughlin O'Loughlin, Thomas O'Beollan, and a number of others, were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Brien, for which he himself was afterwards killed; and Brian, the son of Conor O'Brien, then assumed the lordship of Thomond.

Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg, the foster-son of the Hy-Briuin, died.

Auliffe O'Farrell, Tower of Protection to the Conmaicni, was treacherously slain by the English.

Conor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many; Aengus O'Daly, a man eminent for poetry, and keeper of a house of hospitality; Manus Mageraghty, Chief of Clann-Tomalty; Donnell O'Grady, Chief of Kinel-Dongaly; and Dugald Mac Rory, Lord of Insi-Gall, and of Airer-Gaedheal[p] [Argyle], died.

Maurice Roe Fitzgerald[q] was drowned in the sea, together with a ship's crew, while on his return from England.

Hugh O'Conor set out for Athlone against the English, who came to the Faes[r] to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, with the loss of many[s].

Donn, son of Teige O'Monahan[ss], was slain, together with ten of his people, by Teige O'Flanagan and Gilchreest O'Beirne.

Farrell O'Molloy, Chief of Fircall, and Melaghlin Mac Coghlan, were slain by the English.

Aengus O'Mulfover was slain by the O'Murrays, in revenge of their Kennfinè[t].

abruptly constructed in the original. The literal translation of it is as follows: "An incursion was made by Hugh O'Conor upon the English to Athlone. The English came against him to the Faes. A battle was fought between them. A breach upon the English, and many of them were killed. The correct grammatical construction would read as follows: tuc aod ua Conc-obair ionnraigid go hAth-luain for Gallaib; do chuaid na goill ina coinne gur na Feadaib, agus do cuiread cath eatorra, i n-ar briread for gallaib, agus i n-ar marbad rocaide dioib.

[ss] *O'Monahan.*—The head of this family was chief of the beautiful district of Tir-Briuin, lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the east of the county of Roscommon, and had his residence at Lissadorn, near Elphin, till shortly after this period, when they were dispossessed by the O'Beirnes, who are still numerous and respectable in the territory.

[t] *Kenfinne*, ceann fine, i. e. head of a sept or tribe. This term is generally applied to the heads of minor families. There is a very curious dispute concerning the exact meaning of it in a report of a pleading between Teige O'Doyne, chief of Oregan, and his brother, Doctor Charles Dunne, preserved in Marsh's Library, Dublin, Class No. 3. Tab. 2. No. 26. pp. 221, 331.

AOIS CRIOST, 1269.

Aoir Criort, míle, da ċéd, Sercat, anaoí.

Dauith ua briaġain errucc cloċair do écc, 7 a aḋnacul i mainistir meliſoint uair ba manaċ da manchaiḃ é.

Taḋg mac nell mic muirċeaḋhaiġ ui concoḃair do marḃaḋ in oilfinn dóccláċ do muintir a ḃrathar fén, 7 an tí do rinne an ġniomh rin do tuitim inn.

Iomur ua birn ócclaċ 7 lainfear ġrada aoḋa uí Concoḃair do ċor an traoġail de ar lár a cloinne 7 a ċonáiċ, 7 dul go mainistir Rora comáin dó, gur cait an real baoí roime da raoġal eoir braithrib .S. Domenic.

Brian mac domnaill duib ui Eaġra do marḃaḋ do ġallaib i Slicceaċ.

Benmiḋe inġean toirrḋealḃaiġ meic Ruaiḋri, bsan maolmuire meic Suiḃne, Searfraiġ mac domnaill clannaiġ meic giollapatraicc tigearna slebe bladma, 7 Aoḋ ua fionnaċta Saoí tiompánoiġ do écc.

Echmilid macairtén do marḃaḋ dua anluain.

Domnall ua fearġoil, 7 aoḋ a mac, cáraiḋ deġeiniġ dhilaigtheaċ do marḃaḋ do giolla na naom ua fhrġail 7 do ġallaiḃ.

Cristina inġean ui neachtain bsan diarmada miḋiġ meic diarmata, san do brfhir eneaċ 7 ionnracur don cineaḋ dá mbaoí, 7 ar mó do ċuir dá comaoin ar an ord liaṫ do écc iar mbuaiḋ naiṫrigṫe.

Cairlén Slicciġ do denam la mac muirir meic ġearailt iar na ḃriseaḋ. daoḋ ua Concoḃair 7 dua domnaill roime sin.

[u] *David O'Bragan.*—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, he is called David O'Brogan.—See p. 182. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, his death is entered under the year 1267, thus: "David ua Bragan Eps. Clochair, qui uirtuose et fideliter pro defensione iusticie ecclesie Clochorensis per tempus uite eius laborauit obiit hoc anno, &c."

[v] *Monks*, i. e. he had retired into the monastery some time before his death.

[w] *Duv*, dub, i. e. Black.

[x] *Of Slieve Bloom*, slebe bladma, a mountain on the confines of the King's and Queen's counties. Ussher calls it *Mons Bladina* by a mistake, in *Primordia*, p. 962, which O'Flaherty corrects in *Ogygia*, p. 3, c. 3. It was originally called Sliabh Smoil. See *Ogygia*, p. iii. c. 81, and *Vita Sancti Moluæ*, given by Colgan in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 26th March.

[y] *Mac Artan* was Chief of Kinelarty, in the county of Down.

[z] *O'Hanlon* was Chief of Oriel, in the county of Armagh.

[a] *Two.*—Cáraiḋ means a brace, pair, or couple.

[b] *Christina.*—The character of O'Naghtan's daughter is thus given in Mageoghegan's trans-

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Cairlén Rora comáin do denaṁ la Roibert deport iurdíp na hepionn, 7 apeaḋ po dſna a denam, Aoḋ ua Concoḃaip Ri Connaċt do beṫ earplan, ionnup nap tualaing taċap no teaccḃail do tabaipt do gallaiḃ, na toipmſcc do ċop ap an ccairlén do denaṁ. Connaċtaiġ do beiṫ ina ccediḃ creaċ (go hepġi doraṁ dopiḋipe.) po coraiḃ gall.

Flaithbſtaċ ua Maoilfíona taoiseaċ leithe Calraiġe Mhaighe héleóg do marḃaḋ dó gaiḃṫeacháin dó lſthtaoiseach oile.

AOIS CRIOST, 1270.

Aoip Cpiopt, míle, da ċéd, peachtmogat.

Maolpatthaicc ua Scandail aipdeppucc Aipd maċa do dul do láṫaip Riġ Saxan. An Rí da glacaḋ go honórach, 7 toiḋecht tap a aip dó imáille pe mop ċumaċtaiḃ.

Coccaḋ mop eoip ua cconcoḃaip 7 iapla ulaḋ uatep a búpc, gup ṫionóil an tiapla maiṫe gall epeann im an ngiupdip, 7 a pann gaoideal

[e] *Robert de Ufford*, Roibert depopt.—In the Annals of Ulster he is called Roibert duppopt. According to the list of the Chief Governors of Ireland, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, Robert de Ufford was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1268; and Richard de Oxonia, or D'Exeter, was Lord Justice in 1269. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is incorrectly called Hobert, or Robert Sufford, or Stafford. The entry is worded as follows: "A. D. 1269. Hobert or Robert Sufford, or Stafford, came over from England as Deputie of this kingdome, apointed by the King of England for the reformation of the lawes, customes, and statutes of this land, and made his first voyage" [expedition] "with his forces to Connaught, and, by the help of the English forces of Ireland, he built a castle at Roscommon. The opportunity and occasion of building of the said castle was, because Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, fell sick of a grievous disease, supposed to be irrecoverable."

[f] *O'Maelfina*, pronounced O'Molina, or O'Mulleena, but now generally Anglicised Mullany. The little town of Crossmolina, called in Irish, cpop ui Mhaoilfína, i. e. O'Molina's Cross, received its name from this family. The territory of Calry of Moy-heleog was nearly co-extensive with the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 13, 165, and the map prefixed to the same work. The family name Gaughan is still common all over the county of Mayo.—*Id.*, pp. 13, 238.

[g] *A great war*.—This is related more clearly in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows: "There arose great dissention and warrs between the King of Connaught and Walter Burke, Earl of Ulster, in so much that all the English and Irish of the kingdome could not separate them, or keep them from annoying each other. The Earle procured the Lord Deputy, with all the English forces of Ireland, to come to Connaught. They came to

The castle of Roscommon was erected by Robert de Ufford[e], Lord Justice of Ireland. He was induced to erect it because Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught, was ill, and was therefore unable to give the English battle or opposition, or prevent the erection of the castle. The Connacians, until his recovery, were plundered and trodden under foot by the English.

Flaherty O'Maelfina[f], Chief of half the territory of Calry of Moy-heleog, was slain by Gaughan, Chief of the other half.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1270.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy.

Maelpatrick O'Scannal, Archbishop of Armagh, went over to the King of England: the King received him honourably; and he returned home with great privileges.

A great war[g] broke out between O'Conor and the Earl of Ulster, Walter Burke. The Earl assembled the chiefs of the English of Ireland, together

Roscommon the first night, thence to Portlike, where they encamped. The next day they advised that the Earl of Ulster, with the most part of the forces, should go eastwards of the River Synan, to the place on the river called the Foord of Connell's weir.

"As for Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, he was ready prepared with the five companies he had before the English at Moynishe. The Lord Deputy remained of [on] the west of the River Synen, at the Furney [aca furnaiḋ]. After the Earle had passed to Ath-Cora-Connell as aforesaid, he was assaulted by a few of O'Connor's people in the woods of Convackne, where a few of the English armie were killed. The Englishmen never made any residence or stay until they came to Moynishe, which was the place where O'Connor encamped, where the English did likewise encampe that night. The Englishmen advised the Earle to make peace with Hugh O'Connor, and to yeald his brother, William Oge mac William More mac William, the Conqueror, in hostage to O'Connor, dureing the time he shou'd remain in the Earl's house concluding the said peace, which was accordingly condescended and done, as soone as William came to O'Connor's house he was taken, and also John Dolphin and his son were killed.

"When tyding came to the ears of the Earle how his brother was thus taken, he took his journey to Athenkip, where O'Connor beheaved himself as a fierce and froward lyon about his prey, without sleeping or taking any rest, that he did not suffer his enemies to take refection or rest all this time, and the next day soon in the morning, gott upp and betook him to his arms: the Englishmen, the same morning, came to the same foorde, called Athenkip, where they were overtaken by Terlogh O'Bryen. The Earle returned upon him and killed the said Terlogh, without the help of any other in that pressence. The Connoughtmen pursued the Englishmen,

aṙċſna go Connaċtaib go ṙiaċtadaṙ Roṙ comáin an ceo adhaiġ, Oilfinn an dara haḋaiġ, Airṙiḋ go poṙt lecce. Gaḃaiḋ roṙaḋ ⁊ Saoṙlongṗoṙt ann an oiḋċe ṙin. Tiaġaiḋ daon ċomaiṙle aṙaḃaṙaċ in áṫ caṙaḋ conaill taṙ Sionainn ṙoiṙ.

Baoí Ri Connaċt mun am ṙin uathaḋ do maiṫib a muintiṙe i moiġ niṙe aṙ cionn na ngall, ⁊ do an an giuṙoiṙ ⁊ bſccán don tṙluaġ gall allaniaṙ do Sionainn ga nuṙnaiḋe. Iaṙ ndul don iaṙla taṙ aṫ caṙaḋ Conaill ṙo eṙġiodaṙ uathaḋ do muintiṙ uí concoḃaiṙ do na gallaiḃ i ccoilltiḃ Conmaicne go ndeaṙnṙad maṙḃaḋ oṙṙa. Lodaṙ iaṙam go maġ niṙe gur gabṙad ṗoṙlongṗoṙt ann in oiḋċi ṙin. Do gniad do comaiṙle neṙoile ainnṙiḋe Síṫ do denam lé Ríġ connaċt, ⁊ deaṙḃṙaṫoiṙ an iaṙla (uilliam óg mac Riocaiṙd mic uilliam concuiṙ) do ċoṙ aṙ láiṁ muintiṙe uí concoḃaiṙ an ccſin do beṫ ṙé ṙén i ttiġ an iaṙla aġ ṙnaḋmaḋ na ṙioḋa. Do gniṫſṙ ṙaṁlaiḋ. Aċt cſna do gabṙad muiṇtiṙ ui concoḃaiṙ deaṙbṙaṫoiṙ an iaṙla ṗocedóiṙ, ⁊ ṙo ṁaṙḃ-ṙad Seaan doliṙín go na mac. Ṗeaṙgaiġṫeaṙ an tiaṙla iaṙ na cloṙ ṙin dó. Rucc aṙ an aḋaiġ ṙin go himḟṙíoṁaċ athtuiṙṙeach. Eṙccir i muiċdeaḋoil na maiḋne aṙaḃáṙaċ gona gallaiḃ ⁊ gaoiḋealaiḃ ċeangailte coiṙigṫe ina timċeal, ⁊ gluaiṙiḋ do ṙaiġiḋ ui concoḃaiṙ go ṙangadaṙ aṫ an ċiṙ. Do gebiḋ toiṙṙḋealḃaċ ua bṙiain ċuca aġhaiḋh in aġhaiḋh annṙin, ⁊ é aġ tocht i cconimbáiḋ uí concoḃaiṙ. Do bſiṙ an tiaṙla ṗén a aġaiḋ aṙ toiṙṙḋealḃaċ, ⁊ ṙo cuiṁniġ a eccṙaiḋſṙ dó go ttoṙċaiṙ toiṙṙḋealḃaċ laiṙ ṗocedoiṙ. Dala Connaċt tṙa ṙucṙaḋ oṙṙa do ċom an aṫa don dul ṙin ionnuṙ gur bṙúċt-ḋoiṙtṙiod ina cceann do ċoiṙ ⁊ deaċ gur bṙiṙeadoṙ ṗoṙ a ttoṙḋaċ, ⁊ gur ċuiṙṙiod a ndeiṙeaḋ aṙ a nionaṫ dá naiṁdeóin. Maṙḃtaṙ naonḃaṙ do maiṫiḃ a Riḋiṙeaḋ don iaṙṙaiḋ ṙi a ttimceal an áṫa imaille ṙe Riocaṙd

and made their hindermost part runn and break upon their outguard or foremost in such manner and foul discomfiture, that in that instant nine of their chiefest men were killed upon the bogge, aboute Richard ne Koylle and John Butler, who were killed over and above the said knights. It is unknown how many were slain in that conflict, save only that a hundred horses, with their saddles and other furniture, with a hundred shirts of mail, were left. After these things were thus done, O'Connor killed William Oge, the Earl's brother, that was given him before in hostage, because the Earle killed Terlagh O'Bryen that came to assist O'Connor against the Earle.

" O'Connor immediately tooke and brake down the castles of Athengalie, the castle of Sliew Louth, and the castle of Killcalman : also, he burnt Roscomon, Rynndwyne, alias Teagh Owen, and Ullenonach."

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na coilleadh, 7 re Seaan buitelér, gan áirimh ar a torcradar díob eorr maith 7 fraith uatha fo amach. Dírim béor na hédála do bfnaḋ dib darm, dédeaḋ, 7 deachaib, &c. Marbtar dearbhratair an iarla (.i. uilliám ócc) iarrin lá hua cconcobair a nepaic mic uí briain do marbaḋ don larla.

Cairlén atha anguili, cairlén flebi luga 7 cairlen cille calman do leaccaḋ dua concobair. Ror comain, Rinn dúin 7 Uillinn uanach do lorcaḋ lair beór.

Brian ruaḋ ua briain diompúḋ for gallaib. Airgti aidble do dénamh dó orra, 7 cairlén cláir átha dá carad do gabáil dó.

Creacha móra do dénamh don iarla, 7 do gallaib Connacht i tír noilealla ar muintir Aodha uí concobair, 7 dauit cuirin do marbaḋ don dul rin.

Mac murchaiḋ carraig ui fhrgail, bfitir ar beoḋacht, oncú ar fngnam do niarbaḋ la gallaib.

Tanaide mór mac duinnín mic néde mic conaing buide uí maoilconaire doirdneaḋ in ardollamhnacht connacht, 7 foircionn do dul for ollamhnacht an dubḟúiliġ ui maoilconaire 7 dunlaing uí maoilconaire.

Slicceach do lorccaḋ la hua ndomhnaill, 7 lá cenel Conaill 7 mac brealaiġ an chairn uí maoilbrénainn do marbaḋ don turur rin.

Cristina ingfn uí Neachtain bfn diarmada Miḋiġ meic diarmada do

on-Shannon, but the name has been long obsolete.

[m] *Richard na Coille*, i. e. Richard of the Wood. According to the Dublin copy, and the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this Richard was the Earl's brother [bráthair]: "And this was one of the soarest battayles that the Irish ever gave to the Galls in Ireland, for Richard ne kill, the Earl's brother, and John Butler, and many more knights, and many English and Irish besides, and at least 100 horse, with their saddles, were left."—*Old Trans.*

[n] *John Butler.*—Hanmer, referring to Clinne, and the interpolated copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, state that the Lords Richard and John Verdon were slain on this occasion; but this is obviously an error. It has been, however, perpetuated by Cox and Moore.

[o] *Ath-Angaile.*—The castle of Ath-Angaile was in the territory of Corran, as appears from an entry under the year 1263. The name has been long obsolete. The castle of Sliabh Lugha is the one now called Castlemore-Costello, situated a short distance to the south-west of Kilcolman, in the same barony. Kilcolman castle stood near the old church of Kilcolman, in the parish of the same name, barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See Map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, on which its true position is shewn, though in the explanatory index to this map, p. 484, it is inadvertently placed in the barony of Clanmorris.

[p] *Uillin Uanagh.*—The name of this place has been variously corrupted by the transcribers of the original Irish Annals. The Four Masters

na Coille[m] and John Butler[n], exclusive of others, both noble and plebeian. Immense spoils were also taken from them, consisting of arms, armour, horses, &c. The Earl's brother (William Oge) was put to death after this battle by O'Conor, as an *eric* for the son of O'Brien, who had been slain by the Earl.

The castle of Ath-Angaile[c], the castle of Sliabh Lugha, and the castle of Cill Calman, were demolished by O'Conor. Rindown and Uillin Uanagh[p] were also burned by him.

Brian Roe O'Brien turned against the English, and committed great depredations upon them; and the castle of Clar-Atha-da-charadh[q] was taken by him.

Great depredations were committed by the Earl and the English of Connaught in Tirerrill on the people of Hugh O'Conor; and David Cuisin [Cushen] was killed on that occasion.

The son of Murrough Carragh O'Farrell, a bear in liveliness, and a leopard[r] in prowess[s], was slain by the English.

Tany More, son of Duinnin, son of Nedhe, son of Conaing Boy O'Mulconry, was elected to the chief ollavship[t] of Connaught; and the ollavships of Dubhshuileach O'Mulconry and Dunlang O'Mulconry were abolished.

Sligo was burned by O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell; and the son of Breallagh-an-Chairn O'Mulrenin was killed on that occasion.

Christina[u], daughter of O'Naghtan, and wife of Dermot Midheach Mac

write it *Muilleann Guanach*, at the year 1225, but the Annals of Ulster and Kilronan make it *Muillibh Uanach*, while those of Connaught make it *Muillibh Uainidhe*. At the year 1236, it is written Muillibh Uanach in the Annals of Kilronan, and Ullum Wonaghe in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. From the notice of it at the year 1225, it is quite obvious that it was in the barony of Athlone, and that it was the name of a hill or mill in the townland of Onagh, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. The castle afterwards became the seat of that branch of the O'Kellys called Makeogh.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note [k].

[q] *Clar Atha-da-charadh*, i. e. plain of the ford of the two weirs. This is probably the original name of the town of Clare, near Ennis, in the county of Clare.

[r] *Leopard*, onċu.—The word onnċu is explained leopard by O'Reilly. It was borne on the standard of the King of Connaught, and his standard bearer was called ꝼeaꝛ ıomċaıꝛ na honċon.—See note under the year 1316.

[s] *Prowess*, eanꝛnaṁ, prowess, dexterity at arms.

[t] *Chief Ollavship*, aꝓollaṁnaċꞇ, i. e. the office of chief poet.

[u] *Christina*.—This is a repetition. See her death already entered under the last year. Her death is entered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster as follows: "A. D. 1268 (*rectius* 1270). Christina ny Neghtain Dermot Myegh Mac Dermot's wife, a woman of best

écc, ósn po bud maiṫ deirc 7 oineaċ, 7 do rad almrana iomda don ord liaṫ.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1271.

Aoir Criorṫ míle, da ċéd, reachtmogat a haon.

Siomon maccraiṫ deccanach Ardа carna do écc.

Uaṫer a búrc iarla ulad, 7 tigearna gall Connaċt do écc i ccairlén na gaillme iar mbuaid naiṫrige do galar aithgeanr.

Tomar mac muirir do écc i mbaile loċa mearcca.

Iomar ua birn lainḟear grada aoda ui concobair do écc i Ror comáin iar mbuaid naiṫrige, 7 a adnacul innte.

Aod ua concobair mac comorba comáin do marbad do tomár buiṫelér ag muine ingine crechain.

Domnall ua floinn do marbad do mac Robín laigler ir in ló ceona i ccionn uachtarać rruṫra.

Maṫgamain ua Concobair do marbad do gallaib dúin móir.

Niocol mac Seaain uerdún tigearna óirgiall do marbad lá Seaṙraid ua bṙeargail.

Concobar mac tigearnáin ui concobair do marbad la maoilreaċluinn mac Airt uí ruairc, 7 la cloinn rearmuige.

Cairlén tige templa, cairlén Sligiġ, 7 cairlen aṫa liacc do briread daod ua concobair.

Aodh mac néill uí dubda do écc.

name and quality that was in her times, and that gave most to the white [grey?] order, *quievit*."

[w] *Earl of Ulster.*—His death is thus entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1271. Walter Burke, Earle of Ulster, and Lord of the English of Connaught, died in the castle of Gallway of one week's sickness, after good penance, and was entred [interred] in Rathcahall."

[x] *Thomas Mac Maurice.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "Thomas Mac Morish Fitzgerald." Ballyloughmask is now called Lough Mask Castle, and is situated on the east side of Lough Mask, in the parish of Ballinchala, barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo. This castle was re-edified by Sir Thomas Burke, shortly after the battle of Kinsale.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 202, 478.

[y] *Muine-inghine-Chrechain*, i. e. the hill or shrubbery of the daughter of Creaghan. The name is now obsolete.

[z] *Of Sruthair*, rruṫra.—This was the original

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AOIS CRIOST, 1272.

Aoir Criort, míle, da céd, rechtmogat, adó.

Henri buitelér tigearna umaill, 7 hoitre medbric do marbad do catal mac Concobair ruaid, 7 do cloinn muircertaig ui concobair.

Cairlén Rora comáin do bhread do rig connacht, aod ua concobair.

Tadg dall mac aoda mic catail croibdeirg do écc, 7 ba héride anbar rig do brethi da cinead no gur dallrad muintir Raigilligh é.

Iamar dodalaigh iurdir na hEreann do marbad dua broin, 7 do Connacthaib.

Muirgior mac donnchaid mic tomaltaigh uí maoilruanaid, Saoi enigh, 7 sheanchaidha a cinead do écc illongport uí domhnaill i murbach, 7 a tabairt go mainistir na buille dá adhnacul.

Donnchad mac giolla na naomh mégh ramhradáin do mharbad dá dheisibh tomair.

Riocard diuid an barún do buailre do gallaibh décc.

An mide do loscadh go Drianaird daod ua concobair.

Ath luain do loscadh lair beóir, 7 a droicead do bhread.

O domhnaill (domhnall ócc) do tionol sheir 7 bád for loch erne, 7 airthide for loch uachtair. Maitheas, 7 edala na tíre ina timcell (battar for imrib an locha sin) do bein eirdib, 7 a norccain lair co nibattar ar a

Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, printed for the Archæological Society in 1844, and Explanatory Index to the same map, p. 497. Sir Richard Cox states, under the year 1270, that the castles of "Aldleek, Roscomon, and Scheligah (perhaps Sligo), were destroyed." These incorrect names he took from Hanmer, who had taken them from some incorrect copy of Irish Annals. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster the entry is thus given: "A. D. 1269 (*al.* 1271). The castle of Roscomon, the castle of Sligo" [Sligigh] "and the castle of Athleag, were broken by Hugh Mac Felim and Conaght."

[c] *Hosty Merrick*, hoitri medbric.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he is called Hodge Mebric, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, hoidri mac Meric. According to the tradition in the county of Mayo, this Hosty gave name to Glenhest in that county, and is the ancestor of the families of Hosty and Merrick.

[d] *Clann-Murtough O'Conor*, clann muircertaigh ui conchobair.—These were the descendants of the celebrated Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

[e] *James Dodaly*.—Hanmer, *ad ann.* 1270, calls him the Lord *James Audley*, and says he died "with the fall of a horse." Cox says that

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1272.

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

Henry Butler, Lord of Umallia, and Hosty Merrick[c], were slain by Cathal, son of Conor Roe, and by the Clann-Murtough[d] O'Conor.

The castle of Roscommon was demolished by Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught.

Teige Dall (the Blind), son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, died. He had been the best materies of a king of all his tribe, until he was blinded by the O'Reillys.

James Dodaly[e], Lord Justice of Ireland, was slain by O'Broin[f] and the Connacians.

Maurice, son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Mulrony, the most hospitable and valiant[g] of his tribe, died in O'Donnell's garrison at Murvagh[h], and was conveyed to the abbey of Boyle, to be interred there.

Donough, son of Gilla-na-naev Magauran, was slain by his brother Thomas.

Richard Tuite[i], the noblest of the English barons, died.

Meath was burned, as far as Granard[k], by Hugh O'Conor. Athlone was also burned by him, and its bridge was broken down.

O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) collected the vessels and boats upon Lough Erne, and [proceeded] thence to Lough Oughter. The goods and valuables of the surrounding country (which were upon the islands of that lake) were seized

he was killed in Thomond, by a fall from his horse, on the 23rd of June, 1272.

[f] *O'Broin*, ua bpoin.—This is a mistake for O Briain. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this entry is thus given: "A. D. 1272. James Dowdall, Deputie of Ireland, was killed by O'Brien, and some Connoughtmen."

[g] *Valiant*, ṙaoi eimiġ 7 eanġnaṁ.—The Irish word eanġnaṁ is used by the Irish annalists to denote *prowess*, *valour*, and *dexterity at arms*. See note [b], p. 277, where ṙo ṙceiṁ enġnuma is used to denote laudability, or credit of prowess, and note under the year 1270, where oncu' ap eanġnaṁ is used to express a leopard in prowess, or warlike activity.

[h] *Murvagh*, murḃaċ, i. e. a sea plain, or salt marsh, now Murvagh, Ordnance Map, sheet 99 and 107, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal, about one mile to the west of Ballyshannon. There is another place of the name about three miles south-west of the town of Donegal.

[i] *Richard Tuite*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called the "worthiest baron in all Ireland."

[k] *Granard*, a small town in the county of Longford.—See note under the year 1262.

cumur, Tren 7 trisri do gabáil dó in gach maigin ina ccomrochroibh don cur rin.

An céd éduard do riogadh or Saxaib. 16. Nouember.

AOIS CRIOST, 1273.

Aoir Criort, mile, da céd, reachtmogat, atrí.

Flann ó tigsnaig tigsnna csa do marbad dó Muiréadaig im thigsnus csa tria neart aodha mic feidlimid uí concobair.

Concobar buide mac Amlaoib mic airt uí ruairc tigearna breifne do marbad do cloinn concobair mic tigearnáin uí concobair, 7 do marbrom an mac do breasr dibriom tigearnán.

Eochaid mag matgamna tigearna oirgiall, 7 Sochaide imaille rir do marbad dua anluain, 7 do cenél neogain.

Crieac do denam do Siurtán dexetra irin ccorann. Uatad do riogdamnaib connacht do breit orra, aimgliocur comairle do dénam dóib ar furáileam coda da ndaorccorrluag, gur marbad domnall mac donnchaid mic magnusa, Magnus mac airt, aireachtac mac aodaccáin, Aod ua birn, 7 Sochaide oile.

Morrluag la mac muirir meic gerailt i tuaidmumain gur gab braigdi 7 neart ar ua mbriain.

Corbmac mac diarmada mic Ruaidri décc.

[1] *Made king.*—Do riogadh literally signified to be *kinged*, or made king. This was the day of his father's death. He was then absent in the Holy Land, and was not crowned till the 15th day of August, 1274. Among the Irish themselves do ríogad means to be inaugurated king; but it appears from the dates given by them for the ríogad of the kings of England, that they merely meant their succession, which takes place the very instant their predecessors dies.—See Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. i. p. 249; see also the years 1199 and 1216, where the ríogad has been inadvertently rendered "was crowned." Hanmer has the following remark under this year (1272): "The most renowned King Henry the Third, having lived 65 yeeres, and reigned 56, and 28 dayes, ended his dayes, and was buried at Westminster. Edward, the first of that name, sonne of King Henry III., surnamed *Long Shankes*, of the age of 35 yeers, began his reigne, *anno* 1272."

[m] *O'Tierney.*—This name is now locally made Tiernan, and is still common in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.

[n] *O'Murrays*, now Murrays, without the prefixed O.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Cus-*

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Domhnall iorrair mac maghnusa mic muirchertaigh muimhnigh dionnarbad a humhall 7 a hiorrus.

Ruaidhri ua flaithbhertaigh dionnarbad a hiarthar Connacht.

O domhnaill (domhnall ócc) do éor flóigh lanmoir in aoin ionad do maithiph Conallach, 7 do mhaithibh Connacht, 7 dol dó i ttír neocchain, 7 an tír do milleadh lair.

Domhnall ó cuinn lith toiseach na haicidechta do mharbad la hua noubthaigh.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1274.

Aoir Criost, mile, dá céd, seachtmogat, a ceathoir.

Aodh mac feidlimidh mic cathail croibdeirg Ri connacht, Rí do folmhaigh, 7 do fharaigh Connacta ar gallaibh 7 gaoidhealaibh bidír na aghaidh, Rí do rad maidmanna mionca for hSaxanchaibh, do tharccair a ccúirti 7 a ccairlén, do mudaigh a ccuradha 7 a ccaithmilidh, Rí do gab braighdi ua mbriúin 7 catha alda find, Ri bá mó gniáin 7 corccar, eneach 7 oirdhercus, fear millte 7 leathoighthi Erenn eridhe, a écc iar mbuaidh naithrigi dia dardaoin ar aoí laithe, 7 an tsr la do Samhradh eridhe. Eogan mac Ruaidhri mic aodha mic cathail croibdeirg do riogad ina ionat, 7 nocha raibe acht én ráithi ir in rígh an tan do marbhrat a derbhrine fein e, .i. Ruaidhri mac toirrdhealbaigh mic aodha ui concobair i ttempall bráthar Rosa comáin, 7 Aodh mac cathail doill

[r] *Donnell Irrais.*—The Annals of Ulster record the death of this Donnell at the year 1271 or 1274. It is thus entered in the old translation: "A. D. 1271 (*rectius* 1274). Donell Mac Manus Mac Murtagh Muvnagh O'Coner, a tryed golden chief and perfect overseer to all, *quievit in pace.*"

[s] *O'Quin.*—This was O'Quin of Clann-Cuain, who was at this time tributary to Mac Dermot of Moylurg, who had a house on an island in Claenloch in Clann-Cuain.—See note [n], under the year 1232; see also the entry under the year 1206, where Mac Dermot is styled Lord of Moylurg, Airteach, and Aicideacht, p. 151.

[t] *A king the most successful, &c.*, Ri bá mo gnáin 7 corccar.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this is rendered, "he that terrified and put down most of any." In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise the whole passage is given in English as follows: "A. D. 1274. Hugh Mac Felym O'Conor, King of Connaught for nine years, died the fifth of the noones of May, on Thursday, that is to say, upon the feast day of the Invention of the Cross. This is the king that wasted and destroyed Connaught upon the English; this is he that razed and broke down their houses and castles, made them even with the earth, and gave themselves many great overthrows and conflicts; this is he that took the

Donnell Irrais[r] [of Erris], son of Manus, son of Murtough Muimhneach, was banished from Umallia and Erris.

Roderic O'Flaherty was banished from West Connaught.

O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) assembled a considerable army, composed of the nobles of Tirconnell and Connaught, with whom he marched into Tyrone, and ravaged the country.

Donnell O'Quin[s], Semi-Chief of Aicideacht, was slain by O'Duffy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1274.

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

Hugh, son of Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, a king who had desolated and devastated that part of Connaught possessed by his English or Irish enemies; a king who had given the English frequent overthrows, prostrated their manor-houses and castles, and cut off their heroes and warriors; a king who had obtained the hostages of the Hy-Briuin, and all the race of Aedh Finn; a king the most successful[t] and triumphant, the most hospitable and renowned; the destroyer and improver of Ireland, died, after gaining the victory of penance, on Thursday, the third day of the Summer. Hugh, son of Rory, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, was made king in his place; but he was only one quarter of a year in the government, when he was slain, in the church of the Friars at Roscommon, by his kinsman, namely, Rory, son of Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Conor; upon which, Hugh, son of Cathal

hostages of Ombryan" [Hy-Briuin], "and Tyreconnell; this is he that spoyled and defended from others the spoiles of the provence of Connaught; and finally this is he that most was feared of [i. e. by] the English, of all the kings of Connaught that were before his time; and was with great reverence buried with the moncks in the abbey of Boyle. After whose death Owen mac Rowrie mac Hugh mac Cahall Crovederge was ordained King of Connaught, who reigned not long (butt one quarter of a year), when he was killed treacherously by his own kinsman or brother, Rowrie Mac Turlagh O'Connor, in the church of the Fryers Preachers at Roscommon.

"After him succeed Hugh mac Cahall Dall O'Connor, as king of that province, who did not reigne as long as his predecessors was short. Hugh Mac Cahall reigned but a fortnight, when he was killed by one Thomas Mac Oreaghty and O'Beyrne. After him succeeded, as King of Connaught, Teige Mac Terlagh Mac Cahall, the same year.

mic aoda mic cathail croibdeirg do riogad do Connachtaib, 7 nochar fraide a rigi fide uair ni raibe acht én coicdír inte an tan do marbad é la Mag oirechtaig, tomaltach, 7 la hua mbirn, 7 tadg mac toirrdealbaig mic aoda mic cathail croibdeirg do riogad uar Connachtaib iaram.

Tigearnan mac aoda uí ruairc tigearna breifne, 7 Domnall mac magnusa mic muirchertaig muimnig, Saoi enig, 7 engnama Ereann uili dég.

Giolla na naom mac aoda mic amlaoib uí fhlaithgail tigearna na hangaile, comhur coimédha enig, 7 engnama cloinne Rudraide, fear lan duairli, 7 dinntleacht go nguairdeirtaib for naimdib go ccaoinsi lé cairdib, do écc iar mbuaidh naithige.

Maoileachlainn mac amlaoib mic Airt uí Ruairc tigearna dartraigi 7 cloinne fearmuige do marbad la Concobar mac domnaill mic neill uí ruairc.

Tadg mac cearbaill buide uí dalaig ollam aoda uí concobair lé dán dég.

Domnall ócc mac domnaill mic airt uí Ruairc, 7 Cathal mag flannchaid taoiseach dartraigi do écc.

Flaithbhal ó caithniad tigearna iorrair do écc i nua mic caechain.

AOIS CRIOST, 1275.

Aoir Criost, míle, da chéd, sechtmogat, a cúicc.

Ua laidig ersbucc cille halaid, 7 Cairbre ua Scuapa ersbucc Ráthe both i tír Conaill do écc.

Ruaidri mac toirrdealbaig uí Concobair do gabáil dua Concobair (tadg mac toirrdealbaig a brathair). Ruaidri delúd iaram, 7 Concobar ua háinligi da bhfuit leis, Torraigecht do breith forra, 7 concobar ua háinligi do marbad dóib.

Tadg mac cathail meic diarmata darcain dua conchobair.

Concobar mac fearghail mic donnchaid mic muirchertaig do marbad da braithrib fein.

[u] *Prowess.*—eangnam.

[w] *Hy-Mac-Caechain.*—This was the name of a district in the northern extremity of the barony of Erris, in the county of Mayo. The fort called Doonkeeghan, and the sand banks called Dumha Caechain, still point out the position of this territory.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 173, 280.

[x] *O'Scuapa.*—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he was

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Art mac Cathail Fiabhaigh ui Fuairc tighearna Breifne do marbadh la Mag Fionnbharr, 7 la Gallaibh i nGranard, 7 ár a muintire do cur.

Maidhm mor for Gallaibh i nUltaibh go ráinicc da céd each, 7 dá céd ceann in áirimh dibh an éccmair ar mudhaigeadh da ndaorccorghluag.

Tomar mag Samhradhain do marbadh la cenél Luachain.

Cenél Eochain do thechd hi tír Conaill co ro millriot blodh mór don tír, 7 ó Domhnáill (Domhnall ócc) do thionol a muintire ina dhochom, 7 a lámain go hucht Fleibe Truim go Fasiméd forra go Fearccaibhriot ár daoine, eich iomdha, faidh, airm 7 edeadha ag cenél Conaill don chur sin.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1276.

Aoir Criost, míle, da céd, seachtmogat aré.

Gilla an coimdhe ua Cearbhalláin eprcop tíre Heoccain decc.

Aodh muimhneach mac Feidhlimidh mic Cathail croibdeirg do toidhecht ar in mumhain i Connachtaibh. A dul iarsin i cCinn ui Domhnaill. O Domhnaill do tocht lair go lion a tionóil go heclasach, ua Domhnaill diompúdh uaidh annsin, 7 aodh Sruibheach i Connachtaibh.

Creach do denamh do cloinn toirrdhealbhaigh ar mac Feidhlimidh, 7 ar cloinn meic diarmata, 7 Gilla Criost ua maoilbrenainn do marbadh dóibh.

[y] *Mac Finnbhar.*—He was chief of the territory of Muintir-Geran, situated on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the county of Longford.

[z] *Kinel-Luachain.*—This territory comprised the entire of the parish of Oughteragh, in the north of the barony of Carrigallen, in the county of Leitrim, adjoining the barony of Tullyhaw, Magauran's country.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 7th July.

[a] *Slieve Truim.*—This name is now obsolete, but it is given on a map of Ulster, dated 1590, by Francis Jobson, under the anglicised form of Slevetrym. This name has been since changed by the proprietor to the unmeaning appellation of Bessy Bell. It is situated a short distance to the south of the village of Newtown-Stewart, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

[b] Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the two following entries, omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1275. Art Mac Cormack O'Melaghlyn was hurt by O'Moylloy, and by those of Kynaleaghe, and the two sons of Mahon Magawlye were also killed by them. John de Verdon and thirteen knights were poysoned together in England.

[c] *Hugh Muimhneach*, i. e. Hugh the Momonian. He was an illegitimate son of King Felim O'Conor, and was called Muimhneach, or the Momonian, from his having been fostered in

Art, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by Mac Finnvar[y] and the English at Granard, and his people were slaughtered.

A great victory was gained over the English in Ulidia, so that there were counted two hundred horses and two hundred heads, besides all who fell of their plebeians.

Thomas Magauran was slain by the Kinel-Luachain[z].

The Kinel-Owen came into Tirconnell, and desolated a great part of the country. O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) assembled his people to oppose them, and pursued them to the breast of Slieve Truim[a], where they were defeated; and they left slaughtered men, many horses, accoutrements, arms, and armours behind them to the Kinel-Connell on this expedition[b].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1276.

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

Gilla-an-Choimhdhe O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone (Derry), died.

Hugh Muimhneach[c], son of Felim, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, came from Munster into Connaught, and went thence to O'Donnell. O'Donnell and all his forces went with him to Echenach[d], and there parted from him, Hugh remaining in Connaught.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Turlough on the son of Felim and the sons of Mac Dermot; and Gilchreest O'Mulrenin was slain by them.

Munster, as we learn from the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in which this entry is given as follows: "A. D. 1276. A base son was presented to Felym Mac Cahall Crovederg O'Connor, after the death of the said Ffelym a long space, who was called Hugh Moyneagh, because he was nurished and brought up in Munster, and came to Connoght from thence, and as soon as he came and was known to be the son of Felym, Silemoreye and Clann-Moyleronie accepted of him, and had him in great accoumpt and reverence." This Aedh Muimhneach is also mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen.* Thus: Feidlimid mac Cathail Croibdeirg, aen mac aici .i. Aedh mac Feidlimid, 7 mac aili ar na chur chuici .i. Aedh Muimneich, 7 ro gob in tAedh sin rig Connacht: "Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, had one son, namely, Hugh Mac Felim, and another son was fathered upon him, namely, Hugh Muimhneach, and this [latter] Hugh assumed the government of Connaught."

[d] *Echenach*, now Aughanagh; an ancient church said to have been built by St. Patrick,

Creach do denamh do mac Feidlimid ar cloinn muirceartaig, 7 giolla na naingeal ua conroi do marbad do cloinn muirceartaig a ttóraigecht a ccreicí.

Creach do denamh do Ruaidri mac toirrdealbaig ar muintir nechtain, 7 iadram do tabairt madma fair, 7 do buain na creice de. Domnall mac nell mic congalaig ui Ruairc (.i. giolla an ime), 7 rochaide oile do muintir Ruairc do marbad doib. Giollacriort ua neactain, do marbad do Ruaidri mac toirrdelbaig iarrin.

Diarmait mag giolla muire tigearna leithe cathail do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1277.

Aoir Criort, mile, dá céd, fectmogat areacht.

Braon ua maoilmoicéirgi ab clonnoir do écc.

Brian ruad ua briain tigearna tuadmuman do gabail i meabail do mac iarla claire. A tarraing eoir eachaib ar a haitli iar ndenamh cairdir criort re roile doib roime sin, 7 do tabairt clocc 7 mionn da cele imma ccaradrad do comall.

Giollacriort ua birn fear grada aoda ui concobair do marbad don giolla ruad mac loclainn ui concobair. Giolla na naom ua birn do écc iar naitrige.

Cairlen rora comain do leaccad daod mac Feidlimid (.i. aod muimneach) go cconnachtaib imme, 7 do domnall ua domnaill.

and which gives name to a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 490; and the map prefixed to the same work, on which this church is shewn, on the west side of Lough Arrow.

[c] *Clann-Murtough.*—These were the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, the son of Turlough More, Monarch of Ireland.

[f] *Lecale.*—Leat Cathail, i. e. Cathal's half, now the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down.

[g] Under this year, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen gives an account of the expulsion of Brian Roe O'Brien out of Thomond, and the election of Turlough, the son of Teige Caeluisce O'Brien, in his place.

[h] *Brian Roe O'Brien.*—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows: "A. D. 1277. The Earle of Clare his son, took Bryen Roe O'Bryen prisoner, very deceitfully, after they had sworn to each other all the oaths in Munster, as bells, relics of saints, and bachalls" [croziers], "to be true to each other for ever, and not endamage

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Cpeac mópp do denamh do teallach eccdach fop cenel luacáin a nglionn da duile dap mapbpat concobap mag dopchaide 7 fochaid immaille pip.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1278.

Aoip Cpiopd, mile, dá céd, feachtmogad, a hochtt.

Tomáp ua cuinn eppucc cluana mic nóip do écc.

Flaitbhptac ua daimin ticcfhna fhmanac décc.

Taocc mac toippdealbaig mic aoda mic catail cpoibdeipg Rí connacht do mapbaoh la cloinn catail meic diapmada.

Ruaidpi mac toippdealbaig ui Concobaip do mapbad la giollu cpiopd mág flannchaid, 7 la dapthaicclib ap bopd dpoma cliab, 7 an peapfún piabac mac ticcfhnáin uí Concobaip, 7 fochaide oile nác aipimtfi fonn.

Donnchad, fhigal, 7 giollucpiopd tpi meic muipgfha meic donncaid mic tomaltaig do mapbad la taocc mac domnaill iopphaip.

Maidm cuince do tabaipt do donnchad mac bpiain puaid 7 do cloinn oile uí bpiain ap mac iapla claipe gup loipccfid teampal cuince fop a muintip 7 go ttuccpat ap diaipmhe fopha eoip lopccad 7 mapbad.

Tomaltac macc oipeachtaig Riogtaoiseac fil muipeadaig do mapbhaoh lap na tuathaib.

[k] *Gleann-da-duile*, a valley in the parish of Oughteragh, barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim. Kinel-Luachain, the territory of the Mac Dorcys, comprised the parish of Oughteragh, which adjoins Teallach Eachdhach, or the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan.

[l] Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contains an interesting account, evidently abstracted from Magrath's *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, of the coming of Thomas De Clare into Thomond to assist Brian Roe O'Brien, against Turlogh, the son of Teige Caeluisce. They also record the erection of the castle of Bunratty by Thomas de Clare, who dispossessed the old inhabitants of Tradry, and planted it with his own followers; and also the treacherous execution of Brian Roe O'Brien by the said Thomas de Clare, at the instigation of his (de Clare's) wife and father-in-law. These events are very unsatisfactorily treated of by the Four Masters. Under this year also, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following notice of the death of Conor O'Melaghlin, which has been omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1277. Connor Mac Donnell Breagagh O'Melaghlyn, he that most warred with Englishmen in his owne time, a second Gwarie for bounty, a lyon for strength, and tyger for fierceness in time of enterprises and onsetts, and one hop'd to be king of Ireland, if he were suffered by the English,

A great depredation was committed by [the people of] Eachdhach upon the Kinel-Luachain, in Gleann-da-duile[k], during which they slew Conor Mac Dorcy, and a host of others[l].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1278.

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

Thomas O'Quin, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

Flaherty O'Davine[m], Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Teige, son of Turlough, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, was slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Dermot.

Rory, son of Turlough O'Conor, was slain by Gilchreest Mac Clancy and the inhabitants of Dartry, on the borders of Drumcliff; and the Swarthy Parson, son of Tiernan O'Conor, and many others not numbered here.

Donough, Farrell, and Gilchreest, the three sons of Murrough, son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh, were slain by Teige, son of Donnell [O'Conor], of Erris.

The victory of Cuinche[n] was gained by Donough, son of Brian Roe, and the other sons of O'Brien, over the Earl of Clare; they burned the church of Cuinche over the heads of his people, and caused an indescribable destruction of them, both by burning and killing[o].

Tomaltagh Mageraghty, Royal Chieftain of Sil-Murray, was slain by the [people of the] Tuathas.

died penitently at Kilbeggann."

[m] *O'Davine*, ua Daimin.—This name is very common in the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, where it is anglicised Devine. The family are of the same race as the Maguires and Mac Mahons of Oriel. The family of Maguire had not as yet obtained the chief sway in Fermanagh, though Donn Maguire had made great exertions to put down all rivals a few years before.

[n] *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty, about five miles to the east of Ennis. The church here referred to was an ancient Irish one, dedicated to St. Finghin. The great abbey of this place was not erected till the year 1402, or, according to Ware, till 1433.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 280.

[o] *Burning and killing*.—This passage is thus stated by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Donnough Mac Bryen Roe O'Bryen gave the overthrow of Coynche to Thomas de Clare (the Earle), and burnt the church of Coynche over the heads of the said Earle and his people, where infinite numbers of people were both slain and killed therein, and

Aod muimneach mac Feidlimid do gabail Rige Connacht.

Iomairgeag do tabairt do Brian ua nDubda, 7 do Art na ccapall ua nGhra tigherna Luigne, do cloinn Feorais, gur ro fraoinead for cloinn Feorais, 7 ro marbad diar mac Mhaoilir moir, 7 Concobar ruad mac Feorais, 7 aroile cén mothát.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1279.

Aoir Criost, mile, dá céd, seachtmogad, a naoi.

Tomaltach mac toirrdelbaig mic maoilseachlainn ui Conchobair ard escuc tuama Saoi sinsinn uile, i neaccna, i neólus 7 i ndeirbhe do écc iar mbuaid naithbhicche.

Gilla an choimdeadh ó cerbhallán escop thíre heogain do écc.

Concobor mac diarmada mic magnusa uí Concobair do marbad.

Murchad ó neachtain do marbad do domnall ó neachtain 7 comrac dfoccra do Roibeard ua neachtain dearbhrathair murchaid ar domnall 7 Roibeard do marbad leis iarsin.

Domnall mac gillucrioist uí neachtain do marbad la haod ó ccoincenainn.

Maolseachlainn mac toirrdelbaig do marbad.

Gilla íosa mór mac fitzpiris ollam ua fhlaithbertaig i sinchus do écc.

escaped narrowly himself, which escape myne author sayeth that himself was sorry for."

p *Hugh Muimhneach.*—Dr. O'Conor does not take any notice of this King of Connaught in his historical account of the family of O'Conor, prefixed to the Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Oonor of Belanagare. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this entry is in English as follows: "A. D. 1278. Hugh Moyneagh Mac Felym was ordained and made King of Connought." This is an instance of the inauguration of a bastard as King of Connaught, and of one who does not appear to have been ever acknowledged by his father.—See note under the year 1276. It appears from several authentic records that bastards, particularly muliers, were sometimes elected, at least, to minor chieftainries. Dr. Charles Dunne, in his arguments against his brother, Teige O'Doyne, Chief of Hy-Regan, in the reign of James I., asserts that for many hundred years "no bastard attained to the chiefrie of Iregaine in the Queen's County;" but this amounts to an acknowledgment that bastards had attained to the chiefry in more ancient times. In a Chancery record of a lawsuit between Donell O'Donovan, Chief of Clancahill, in the county of Cork, and his brother, Teige, the latter states, "that by the usage and custome of the contrie of Carberie, an illegitimate, or base son, was to be secluded and put besides the chieftanrie, signorie, and inheritance, so that he that was lawfullie borne was ever interested by custome in them and no bastard."

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AOIS CRIOSD, 1280.

Aoir Criord, mile, dá céd, ochtmogat.

Seaan ua laidig earpocc cille halad, 7 Matha mac magnura uí Concobair abb na buille do écc.

Imrrain do sirge eoir aod muimneac mac pedlimid mic cathail croibdirg Ri Connacht 7 clann muircshtaig muimnig ui Concobair. Aod muimneac do marbad doib i ccoill in daingin 7 maoilreaclainn mac magnura do gabail an la clona riu. Ua domnaill da fuarlacad uata. Cliri clo bó 7 fiche eac arsa fuairriod arr.

Cathal mac Concobair ruaid mic muircshtaig muimnig mic toirrdealbaig móir uí Concobair do riogad do Connachtaib iarrin.

Maoilreaclainn ó gairmleadhaig toiseach cenél moáin, 7 Concobor ua gairmleadhaig do tuitim le teallach modharáin.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1281.

Aoir Criord, mile, da céd, ochtmogat a hoén.

Tadg mac cathail meic diarmada ticchirna moige luircc, Saoí in eneac i nshgnam 7 i nuairle do écc.

Cat dirirt da chrioch eoir cenel cconaill 7 cenel eogain. Aod buidi mac domnaill óicc mic aoda mét mic aoda rir a raitti an macaomh toinlearcc 7 goill ulad imaille rir don dara let. Domnall óg ua domnaill ticchirna cenel cconaill, fer manac, airgiall, urmoir gaoideal ulad uile 7 Connacht

[r] *O'Laidhigh.*—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster he is called "John O'Loyn," and in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 650, "Friar John O'Laidig, or O'Loyn."

[s] *Murtough Muimhneach.*—The descendants of this Mortogh are henceforward called Clann-Muircheartaigh in these Annals. They became very contentious, and are often mentioned.

[t] *Dangan.*—Daingean, a fastness, or fortress. There are several places of this name in Connaught. The Dangan here referred to is probably the townland of Dangan, now divided into the several portions of Danganbeg, Dangan Eighter, and Dangan Oughter, in the parish of Killererin, in the barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 44.

[u] *Teallach Modharain.*—There was a tribe of this name located near Corcaree in Westmeath. See note [n], p. 66, *supra.* But this tribe were in Ulster, and seated near Strabane, in Tyrone.

[w] *Prowess*, engnam.—This word is translated

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1280.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty.

John O'Laidhigh[r], Bishop of Killala, and Matthew, son of Manus O'Conor, Abbot of Boyle, died.

A contention arose between Hugh Muimhneach, son of Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, and the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach[s] O'Conor. Hugh Muimhneach was slain by these at the wood of Dangan[t]; and Melaghlin, son of Manus, was taken prisoner on the same day by them; but he was ransomed by O'Donnell, and they received four hundred cows and twenty horses for him.

Cathal, son of Conor Roe, son of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor, was inaugurated king by the Connacians after this.

Melaghlin O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, and Conor O'Gormly, fell by the tribe of Teallach-Modharain[u].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1281.

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

Teige, son of Cathal Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, illustrious for hospitality, prowess[w], and nobility, died.

The battle of Disert-da-chrioch[x] was fought by the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, [that is], beween Hugh Boy, son of Donnell Oge, son of Hugh Meth, son of Hugh, who was usually called an Macaemh Toinleasc[y], assisted by the English of Ulster, on the one side; and Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Fermanagh, Oriel, and the greater part of the Irish of Ulster, of

prowess by Mageoghegan, and *feats* by the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, by whom this passage is thus rendered: "A. D. 1278 (*al.* 1281). Teg Mac Cathall Mac Diermod, King of Moilurg, an excellent man in liberality and feats, *quievit*." The original Irish is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1278. Taog mac cathail mic Diarmada ri muigi luirg ṙai neimiḋ 7 nengnoma quieuit in chriṙto."

[x] *Disert-da-chrioch*, now Desertcreaght, a townland and parish in the north of the barony of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

[y] *Macaemh Toinleasc.*—Mageoghegan Englishes this "Hugh Boye mac Donnel Oge mac Hugh, surnamed the Fatt, mac Hugh, who was called the leasy-arsed youth."

acho maḋ beacc ⁊ na bṗeṗne uile don leṫ aṗaill. Ro ṁeaḃaiḋ ṫṗa an caṫṗo ṗoṗ cenel cconaill. Ro maṗḃaḋ doṁnall ua doṁnaill ann .i. an ṫaſn ǧaoiḋeal do bṗſṗṗ eneaċ, ſnǧnaṁ, aiṗeachuṗ ⁊ uaiṗle do ǧaoiḋealaiḃ Ḗṗeann iṗ in aimṗiṗ ṗin. Ṗechſṁ coiṫcionn iaṗṫaiṗ Ḗoṗṗo uile eṗiḋe ⁊ a aḋnacul i mainiṗoiṗ na mbṗaṫoṗ i nḋoiṗe colaim cille iaṗ mbṗſiṫh buaḋa ǧacha maiṫhſṗṗa ḋó ǧó ṗin. Aṫiaṫt annṗo an luchḋ ṗo bṗſṗṗ ḋaṗ maṗḃaḋ ina ṗoċaiṗ Maolṗuanaiḋ ua baoiǧill ṫaoiṗeaċ na ṫṗi ṫṫuaṫ, Ḗoǧan mac maoil-ṗeaċlainn mic doṁnaill móiṗ ui ḋoṁnaill, Ceallaċ mac ǧiollubṗiǧḋe uí baoiǧill an ṫaſn ṫaoiṗeaċ do bṗſṗṗ ſnǧnaṁ ⁊ eneaċ ḋeχiḃ ⁊ ḋollaṁnaiḃ boí in ſnaimṗiṗ ṗiṗṗ, aindilſṗṗ ó baoiǧill, ḋubǧall a ṁac ṗoṁ, ǧiollu cṗiṗḋ maǧ ṗlannċaiḋh ṫaoiṗeaċ ḋaṗṫṗaicche, doṁnall mac ǧille ṗinnén ṫaoiṗeaċ muinn-ṫiṗi ṗeoḋaċáin, Ḗnna ó ǧaiṗmleaḋhaiǧ aṗḋaoiṗeaċ cenel moáin, Coṗḃmac mac an ṗiṗleǧinn uí doṁnaill ṫaoiṗeaċ ṗanaḋ, ǧiollu an comḋeaḋ ua maolḋuin ṫaoiṗeaċ luiṗcc, Caṗmac mac caṗmaic ui doṁnaill, ǧiollu na nócc mac ḋail le ḋocaiṗ, Maoilṗeaċloinn mac nell ui baoiǧill, aindilſṗ mac muiṗcſṗtaiǧ ui doṁnaill, Maǧnuṗ mac cuinn, ǧiollu na naſṁ ua heoċaccáin, muiṗċſṗtaċ ua ṗlaiṫhbſṗtaiǧ, muiṗcſṗtach mac anulṫoiǧ, ṗlaiṫhbſṗtaċ macc buiḋeaċain ⁊ Sochaiḋe oile do macaibh ṫicchſṗnaḋ ⁊ ṫaoiṗeaċ nach aiṗiṁṫſṗ ṗonn.

Aoḋ mac doṁnaill oicc ui doṁnaill doiṗḋneaḋ i nionaḋ a aṫaṗ.

Caṫ eoiṗ na baiṗéoċaiḃ ⁊ an ciomṗóccaċ ǧuṗ meaḃaiḋ ṗoṗ baiṗéoċaibh. Ro maṗḃaḋ ann uilliam baiṗéo, aḋam Plemenḋ, ⁊ Sochaiḋe imaille ṗiú. Ḃaḋaṗ ṫṗa diaṗ do ǧaoiḋealaiḃ aǧ. conǧnaṁ laṗ an ccioṁṗoccaċ iṗ in ccaṫh ṗa ṗo dſṗṗccnaiḋ aṗ ǧoil ⁊ ǧaiṗcceaḋ luṫ ⁊ laṁaċ ḋa mbaoi ann, Ṫaiċleaċ ó baoiǧill, ⁊ ṫaichleaċ ó ḋúḃḋa iaiḋṗiḋe.

Aoḋh Muiṁneach mac ṫoiṗṗḋealḃaiǧ uí bṗiain do écc.

[z] *O'Donnell.*—Charles O'Conor wrote *inter lineas*, "ṗan 41 bliaḋain ḋia aoiṗ, i. e. in the forty-first year of his age."

[a] *Hospitality, prowess, &c.*, eneaċ, enǧnaṁ, &c.—The translation of this passage given by Mageoghegan in his Annals of Clonmacnoise, has a close agreement with the text of the Four Masters. Thus: "Donnell O'Donnell was slain; the best Irishman for bounty, prowess, worthiness, and many other perfections that lived in his time, and was buried in the church of Derie, after he had all things fallen out with him fortunately untill that day of his death."

[b] *The greatest commander*, ṗechem coiṫcionn iaṗṫaiṗ eoṗṗa.—The old translator of the Annals of Ulster renders this, "the overseer of the west of Europe."

[c] *Dowell*, ḋubǧall.—This name, which signifies black Gaul, or foreigner, is generally anglicised Dowell by the Irish, and Dugald by

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AOIS CRIOSD, 1282.

Aoir Criord, míle, dá ċéd, ochtmogat, adó.

Muirċertaċ mac murċada Rí laigin, 7 art mac murċada a dearbratair do marbad la gallaib.

Taichleaċ mac maolruanaid uí dúbda ticchirna ua friaċraċ, aon do brirr eneaċ 7 ionnraicchid da ċinead ina aimrir do marbad la hadam ciom-
rócc ar traicch Eothaile.

Larrairrfiona ingin catail croibdeirg uí Concobair bin domnaill móir ui domnaill 7 matair domnaill óicc, baincinn ban lirte cuinn iride do écc.

Mata ua Ragallaig ticchirna muinntiri maoilmorda, 7 Giollu ioru macc ticchirnáin do ngoirti giollu ioru mór táoiseaċ tellaig duncada dég.

Catal mac giollu na naim ui fhirgail ticchirna na hangaile do écc, i

two Irish on Cusack's side, that excelled all in courage and shooting, viz., Taichlegh O'Duvda, and Taichlegh O'Boyl."

It is thus given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1281. There was a feild fought between the Barretts of the one side, and the Cusaks of the other, where the Barretts were vanquished. William Barrett and Adam Fflemyng, with many others, were slain. There were two Irishmen of Cusack's side that surpassed the companys of both sides for prowes, manhood, dexteritie of handling of arms, hardiness, and all other parts of activitie, named Taihleagh O'Dowdie, and Taihleagh O'Boylle." According to the *Historia Familiæ De Burgo*, a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, already referred to, this battle was fought at Moyne, in the barony of Tirawley, near the ancient church of Kilroe: "Bellum apud Mayn de Kilro per Adam Cymsog ex unâ parte, et William Bareth ex altera parte, ubi vulneratus et captus est idem William. Et postea de hiis vulneribus mortuus fuit. Adam Fleming et multi alii [occisi sunt]." The place here called Kilro retains that name to this day, and is remarkable for the remains of a very ancient church erected in the time of St. Patrick. Moyne abbey is a short distance to the south-east of it.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 328.

[g] Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen contain very curious notices of the feuds of Thomond, which was at this period the theatre of war and bloodshed, in consequence of the intrigues of Thomas de Clare, who set up Donough, the son of Brian Roe O'Brien, against Turlough, the son of Teige Caeluisce O'Brien.

[h] *Mac Murrough.*—According to Grace's Annals, these were slain at Arklow in 1282. Dr. Hanmer notices their death as follows, at 1281: "Murtough Mac Muroch, with Art, his brother, lost their heads at Wickloe: another saith at Artchloe, so Clyn and Dowling doe report."

[i] *O'Dowda.*—The notice of Taichleach O'Dowda's death is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1282.

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

Murtough Mac Murrough[h], King of Leinster, and Art, his brother, were slain by the English.

Taichleach, son of Mulrony O'Dowda[i], Lord of Tireragh, the most hospitable and warlike of his tribe in his time, was slain by Adam Cusack on [the strand of] Traigh Eothaile.

Lasarina, daughter of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, the wife of Donnell More O'Donnell, and the mother of Donnell Oge, head of the women of Leth-Chuinn[k], died.

Mathew O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir Maelmora, and Gilla-Isa Mac Tiernan[l], usually called Gilla-Isa More, Chief of Teallach-Dunchadha, died.

Cathal, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died on Inis-Cuan[m]

" A. D. 1282. Taithleaghe Mac Moyleronie O'Dowdie, prince of the country of Offiaghragh Moye, one of great prowes and bountie, and of great and of continuall dissention with the English and all foreigners, in defence of his contrey, was killed by Adam Cusack at Beerhaven." Here he renders Traigh Eothaile by Beerhaven, but this is a great error. Haliday, in his translation of Keating's History of Ireland, p. 193, falls into a similar error in supposing it to be Youghal. The Traigh Eothaile, mentioned by Keating at the page above referred to, is described by Duald Mac Firbis, a native of Tireragh, as in Tir Fiachrach: Tṙáiġ Ruiṙ aiṙġiḋ ṙe ṙáiḋṫeaṙ Tṙaiġ Eoṫuile iṙ in Tiṙ Fhiaċṙaċ ṙo a ṫám, i. e. " the strand of Ros Airgid, which is called Traigh Eothuile, in this Tir Fiachrach in which we are."—*Lib. Geneal.* (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 8. Traigh Eothuile is now generally called Trawohelly, and is a large and beautiful strand at the mouth of the Ballysadare River, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. It extends from the Strand road to Beltraw, near Tanrego.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 117, and the map prefixed to the same work.

[k] *Leth-Chuinn*, i. e. Conn's half, means the northern half of Ireland. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, Lasarina is called " the gentlest woman in Ireland."

[l] *Mac Tiernan.*—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this name is anglicised Mac Kiernan, which is the present anglicised form. This family of Teallach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan, is to be distinguished from Mac Tiernan, of the county of Roscommon, descended from Tiernan, the son of Cathal Migarain O'Conor.

[m] *Inis-Cuain, in the river of Cluain-lis-Becemic-Conla.*—These names are now obsolete. The nearest name to Cluain-lis, now remaining in the county of Longford, is the parish of Cloongish; but they cannot be considered identical, as Cloongish is called in Irish Cluain ġeiṙe.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 25th April.

ninirr cuan for abainn cluain lir béce mic connla. Seafraid mac giollu na naſm ui fhlaigail do gabail ticchſmairr na hangaile da ér.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1283.

Aoir Criord, míle, da céd, ochdmogad, atrí.

Aod buide o nell ticchſma cenel eogain, fecce enig 7 gairccid gaoideal, aon Roga an tuairccirt ar tiodnacal rſtt 7 maoine, fſr ba moa gráin 7 corccar da cenél ina aimrir. Ba riogdamna dionghbala dſirinn erride, do marbad la mag matgamna, brian, 7 la hairgiallaib 7 la giollu iora mac domnaill ui Ragallaig.

Taog mac domnaill iorrair uí concobair do lot la luighnib 7 a thairbirt do chathal ó concobair 7 a écc iarrin do bithin a luit.

Ath cliát 7 teampall criord do lorccad.

AOIS CRIOST, 1284.

Aoir Criord, mile, dá céd, ochtmocchatt, a ceathair.

Muirir ua concobair errcop oile finn décc, 7 Amlaoib ua tomaltaig do oirdnead ina ionad 7 a écc iartain. Giolla iora mac an liatanaig ui con-cobair Abb oilen na trinóide ar loch cé (dord perrmonrtra) do togha in errpocóidecht oile finn iarrin.

[n] Under this year (1282), the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain some notices of the affairs of Thomond, which have been omitted by the Four Masters. They would appear to have been abstracted by the compiler of this Chronicle from the Irish work entitled *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, or Wars of Turlough O'Brien.

[o] *ONeill.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called King of Aileagh.

[p] *Oriels.*—Oirgiallaib, Mac Mahon's followers were so called.

[q] *Burned.*—In Grace's Annals of Ireland this event is recorded with equal brevity, but more correctly, thus: "A. D. 1283. Arsit Dubliniæ pars et Campanile Trinitatis." For a fuller account of this event, see Clynn's Annals, and Hanmer's Chronicle, *ad ann.* Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Art O'Melaghlin, surnamed "of the castles," in the following words: "A. D. 1283. Art Mac Cormack O'Melaghlyn, surnamed Art na Gaislean, the greatest warrior in Ireland in his time against the Englishmen, and he that killed most of the English and Irish; also he that broke down

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Donnchadh ua briain tigearna tuadhmumhan do marbadh la toirrdhealbhach ua mbriain.

Dubgall mac magnusa ui baoigill taoiseach cloiche chinnfaolaidh do marbadh do muintir ui maoilgaoithe.

Mac na hoidhche magh dorchaidhe taoiseach cenel luachain (no duachain) do ecc.

Siomand dexetra do marbadh la brian ua floinn, 7 la da mac ui flannagáin, diarmaitt, 7 maoleachloinn. Coccadh 7 eraonta déirge hi cconnachttaibh trer an marbadh rin. Creacha móra do dhenom do gallaibh ara haithle 7 a nairgi co hiomlán do muintir oilén na trinóide, 7 do manchaibh mainistre na builleann.

Cairlén cille colmáin do leaccadh la cathal mac concobair ruaidh (Ri connacht).

Dún mór do lorccadh la riacra ua floinn.

AOIS CRIOST, 1285.

Aoir Criost, mile, da chéd, ochtmocchat, a cúicc.

Siomón ó Ruairc eprcop na breifne décc.

Ruaidhri ua gadhra tigearna Slebe luga do marbadh la Mac Feorais for loch uí gadhra.

Muirir maol Mac Gerailt do ecc.

[s] *Donough O'Brien.*—The Irish work called *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, gives a detailed account of the death of this Donough, which has been abstracted by the compiler of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

[t] *Cloch Chinnfaelaidh*, i. e. Kinfaela's stone. The name is now anglicised Cloghineely, and is that of a district in the north-west of the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal. This is one of the three Tuathas, or districts, which originally belonged to O'Boyle, and, more recently, to Mac Sweeny na-d-Tuath. The stone from which this district takes its name, and of which strange legends are told in the country, is to be seen near the small village of Cross-roads, which is the present capital of the territory of Cloghineely.

[u] *Mac-na-h-Oidhche Mac Dorcy.*—Mac-na-h-Oidche signifies *son of the night*, and was rather a soubriquet, or nickname, than the baptismal name of a man. It is now obsolete. The territory of Kinel-Luachain, in which the Mac Dorcys are still extant, comprised the parish of Oughteragh, or Ballinamore, in the east of the county of Leitrim.

[w] *To the family, &c.*, that is, they gave up the spoils to the heads of these monasteries, to be disposed of as they should think proper.

Donough O'Brien[s], Lord of Thomond, was slain by Turlough O'Brien.

Dowell, son of Manus O'Boyle, Chief of Cloch Chinnfaeladh[t], was slain by the people of O'Mulgeeha.

Mac-na-h-Oidhche Mac Dorcy[u], Chief of Kinel-Luachain, died.

Simon de Exeter was slain by Brien O'Flynn and the two sons of O'Flanagan, Dermot and Melaghlin; in consequence of which war and dissensions arose in Connaught. After this the English committed great depredations; but they restored the whole of the spoils to the family[w] of Trinity Island[x], and the monks of the abbey of Boyle.

The castle of Kilcolman[y] was thrown down by Cathal, son of Conor Roe, King of Connaught.

Dunmore[z] was burned by Fiachra O'Flynn.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1285.

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

Simon O'Rourke, Bishop of Breifny, died.

Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh-Lugha[a], was slain by Mac Feorais [Bermingham] on Lough O'Gara[b].

Maurice Mael [the Bald] Fitzgerald died.

[x] *Trinity Island.*—See other notices of this island at the years 1231, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1239, 1243, 1247, and 1249; and see its situation in Lough Key, and the ruins of the abbey shewn on the Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 6.

[y] *Kilcolman*, a townland in a parish of the same name in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note under the year 1270.

[z] *Dunmore.*—This is the Dunmore in the county of Galway, eight miles to the north of Tuam, where are still to be seen the ruins of a strong castle erected by the family of Mac Feorais, or Bermingham.

Under this year (1284), the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of the castle of Ennis, in Thomond, by Turlough, the son of Teige Caeluisce O'Brien.

[a] *Sliabh-Lugha.*—This name is sometimes Anglicised Slewlowe in old Anglo-Irish documents. See note [l] under the year 1206, p. 150.

[b] *Lough O'Gara.*—Loċ ui ḟaḃra, i.e. O'Gara's lake. This lake is now more usually called Lough Gara. It was anciently called Loch Techet, and received its present name from the family of O'Gara, who, after they had been driven from their original territories of Galenga and Sliabh Lugha, in the now county of Mayo, by the Jordans and Costelloes, settled in the present barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo, and erected a castle at Moygara, or Moy O'Gara, near the north-east extremity of this lake.

Enri mac giolla findéin do écc.

Maidm do thabairt do magnus ua cconcobair ar Adam ciomfócc ⁊ ar gallaib iarthair Connacht ag Earr dara dú inar marbaitt daoíne iomda ⁊ inar gabad coilin ciomfócc dsfbridthair Adaim.

Maidhm do thabairt do Pilib mac goirdelbaig ar muintir Magnusa uí concobair ar Sliab gam dú in ro marbad rochaide do muintir Magnusa.

AOIS CRIOST, 1286.

Aoir Criost, mile, da ched, ochttmocchatt, aré.

Sloigead mór la hiarla ulad i cconnachtaib gur ro millead moran do maimirtrib ⁊ do cheallaib feachnón Connacht lair. Ro gab neart in gac

[c] *Mac Gillafinnen.*—This name is now anglicised Mac Gillinnion, and sometimes changed to Leonard. The family were seated in the district of Muintir Feodachain, extending from the Arney River to the western extremity of Belmore mountain, in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

[d] *Sliabh Gamh*, a chain of mountains in the baronies of Leyny and Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name is now incorrectly translated Ox Mountains, because the natives believe that the true Irish form of the name is Sliab dam, i. e. mountains of the oxen; but this is a local error, for the name is spelled Sliab gam in all the ancient and modern Irish annals.

[e] Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passages, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1285. Hugh mac Hugh O'Conor and Flann O'Melaghlyn, with other noble youth in their companys, took a great prey from William Crocke, where" [*recte* but] "they were pursued and quite discomfitted, in so much that above twenty of them were slain and drownded, together with Bryan mac Donnell Breagagh O'Melaghlyn, a youth then of the age of fifteen years.

"Theobald Buttler, with his forces, accompanied with the forces of O'Kelly, of Elie O'Karroll, of Ormond, of Arye, of Ohne" [Owney] "O'Mulryan, of Sileanmchye, and Clann William of the Burks, came to Delvin Mac Coghlan to take the spoyles of that Contrey, and to destroy and subvert itself by their Power. Carbrey O'Melaghlyn, King of the Irish of Meath, hearing thereof, with such few forces as he on a sudden could make up, came to defend the Contrey from them, and gave them the onset at Lomclone O'Doynne, now called Lomclone Offlathrie" [now Lumcloon, or Lumploon, near the village of Cloghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County], "where there were killed on the sudden Sir William de la Rochelle, Knight, with many others, with Morrogh mac Cormack O'Connor, and divers of the chiefest of the said Theobald's army slain, besides many Captives that were taken, as Sir Hobert Dunn mac William Burke, Knight, with four other principall Englishmen with him.

"Theobald Buttler died at Beerehaven.

"Mac Gerald Genville and Bremyngham made up a great army with the forces of Meath,

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conaıṙ oaṙ ġaḃ, ⁊ ṙo ġaḃ bṙaıġhoe Connaċt uile. Ruġ ıaṙam Connachtaıġ laıṙ ġuṙ ṙo ġaḃ bṙaıġoe Conaill ⁊ ſoġain. Ro aıṫṙíġ oomnall mac bṙıaın uí néill, ⁊ tuġ tıġeaṙnuṙ oo nıall ċúlánaċ.

Pilib mac ġoıṙoealḃaıġ oo écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1287.

Aoıṙ Cṙıoṙt, mile, oa chéo, ochttṁoccat, a ṙeacht.

Floıṙent ó ġibelláin aıṙċioeochaın oileṙınn ṙeallṙaṁ toġaioe oo écc.

Ġiolla na nócc ó mannachaın tıġſṙna na ttṙí ttuaṫ oo écc.

Oıaṙmaitt miḋeach mac oıaṙmaoa mic Muıṙġuṙa mic cathail meıc oıaṙmaoa, tıġeaṙna ṙil ṁaoílṙuaın, ṙſṙ ba ṙſṙṙ, ba ṙıne, ⁊ ba huaıṙle oa chıneaḋ oo écc.

Maolṙeachnaill mac tomaltaıġ meġ oıṙeċtaıġ oo ṁaṙḃaḋ la toıṙṙ-ḋealḃaċ mac eoġaın ui ċoncoḃaıṙ ı noıogal a athaṙ oo tṙeġeaḋ oon Tomol-taċ ṙemṙáite.

Aoam cıomṙócc, ḃean ṁuṁan ıngſn uí chataın, ⁊ Oomnall ó háınlıġe taoíṙeaċ cenel oobtha oo écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1288.

Aoıṙ Cṙıoṙt, mile, oa chéo, ochttṁoccat a hochtt.

Stephan aıṙoeaṙṙob tuama oo ġualann oécc.

Michael mac an tSaoıṙ eṙṙcop clochaıṙ oo écc.

Maġhnuṙ mac Concoḃaıṙ ṙuaiḋ uí Concoḃaıṙ (ımaille ṙe na bṙuaıṙ oo Chonnaċtaiḃ, oo uiḃ bṙiuin, ⁊ oo Conṁaicniḃ) oo ṫocht co háṫ Sliṙean ou

"Finola Ny-Melaghlyn, archabbesse of Meath, died.

"Cahall O'Madden, Prince of Silanmchie, died.

"There was such scarsitie of victualls and corn in the Spring time and Summer of this year, that a Hoope or Cronnocke was sold for four shillings, and there was also a great morren of Cowes the said Spring."

[s] *Sil-Mailruain.*—This is a mistake for Clann-Mailruanaidh, or Clann-Mulrony, which was the tribe name of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon. Sil-Mailruain was the tribe name of the O'Flynns of Ballinlough, in the same county. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this Donnell Midheach Mac Dermot is called "Chief of the O'Mulronies, the eldest and worthyest man of his own name," which is more

tages of all Connaught. He then brought the Connacians with him, and took the hostages of the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen. He deposed Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, and gave the lordship to Niall Culanagh.

Philip Mac Costello died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1287.

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

Florence O'Gibellan, Archdeacon of Elphin, a distinguished philosopher, died.

Gilla-na-nóg O'Monahan, Lord of the Three Tuathas [in the county of Roscommon], died.

Dermot Midheach [i. e. the Meathian], son of Dermot, who was son of Maurice Mac Dermot, Lord of Sil-Mailruain[g], the best, oldest, and noblest man of his tribe, died.

Melaghlin, son of Tomaltagh Mageraghty, was slain by Turlough, the son of Owen O'Conor, to avenge the desertion of his [Turlough's] father by the aforementioned Tomaltagh.

Adam Cusack, Benmumhan, daughter of O'Kane, and Donnell O'Hanly, Chief of Kenel-Dofa [in the county of Roscommon], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1288.

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

Stephen, Archbishop of Tuam[h], died.

Michael Mac-an-t-Sair[i], Bishop of Clogher, died.

Manus, the son of Conor Roe O'Conor, with as many as he was able to muster of the Connacians and of the Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne[k], proceeded to

correct than the text of the Four Masters.

[h] *Stephen, Archbishop of Tuam.*—His name was Stephen de Fulburn, or of Fulburn. He succeeded in 1286.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 607.

[i] *Michael Mac-an-t-Sair.*—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 182, where it is stated that he succeeded in 1268, and died in 1285. The family name Mac an tsaoir, meaning son of the carpenter, is now sometimes anglicised Mac Intire, and sometimes translated Carpenter.

[k] *The Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne.*—These were

ıṗaıbe a deaṗbaṫaıṗ(Ri Connaċt) cona roċṗaıde. Tachuṗ do cuṗ ſtoṗṗa lſth aṗ lſṫ. Cathal do ġabail laıṗ ıaṗ maıdm ṗoṗ a ṁuıntıṗ, ⁊ ṗıġe Connaċt do ġabail aṗ eıccın do ṁaġnuṗ ann ṗın ⁊ a dſṙḃḃṗatharṗ do aıṫṗıoġaḋ. Teaċ do ġabail aṗ an Maġnuṗ ṗeınṗaıttе do toıṗṗdealbaċ mac Eoġaın ui ċoncobaıṗ ıṗın Roṗṗ ṁóṗ, ⁊ Maġnuṗ do loṫ ann, ⁊ Niall ġealbuıde ó concobaıṗ do ḟoṫ beoṗ. Raġhnall maġ Raġnaill taoıṗeaċ Mhuıntıṗc heolaıṗ do maṗbaḋ an tan ṗın doſn uṗċuṗ roıġde. Slóıġeaḋ la Maġnuṗ ó cconcobaıṗ aṗ a haıṫle ıaṗ na leıġıuṗ ı Sıol Muıṗſdaıġ ġuṗ ġab a neaṗt, ⁊ a mbṗaıġhde.

Sloıġeaḋ laṗ an ıaṗla ṗuaḋ, Rıṗdeṗd mac uaṫeṗ ıaṗla ulaḋ mic Rıóc-aıṗd mic uılliam conqueṗeṗ dıonnṗaıġıḋ connaċt ġo ṗıachṫ ġo noṗṗ com-ınáın maṗ ı mbaoı maġnuṗ mac Concobaıṗ ṗuaıḋ Rı Connaċt, Mac ġṙaılt ⁊ muıntſṙ an ṗıġ ġuṗ tıonoılṙſo uile aṗa chſnn, ⁊ ġṙſnnaıġıd ad tıaṗla ṗa ṫeachṫ ṗeacha ṗın. Gonaḋ ſ comaıṗle do ṗonaḋ laṗ an ıaṗla an tír dṗaccḃáil, ⁊ a ṗluacch do ṗcaoıleaḋ ıaṗaṁ.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1289.

Aoıṗ Cṗıoṗd, mile, da ċéd, ochdmoġad, a naoí.

Miler eṗṗocc Conmaicne, .i. an ġailleaṗṗucc ⁊ Siomon ua ṗinnaċta aṗcinneaċ oılepinn do écc.

the inhabitants of the present counties of Cavan and Leitrim.

[l] *Ath-Slisean*, or Beal-atha-Slisean, now Bellaslishen Bridge, on the road between Elphin and Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon, and within one mile of Elphin. It is on the River Uair, a silent, sluggish stream, which flows with such lenity that one could scarcely discern which way it glides. This river rises in Lough Mey, in the parish of Shankill, and meanders its way in a most extraordinary manner, passing under the bridges of Bellaslishen, Bellavahane, and Bellagrange, enters Cloonahee Lough near the seat of O'Mulconry, and then expands into a large lake now called Muickenagh, dividing Tir-Briun-na-Sinna from Kinel-Dofa, and finally glides into the embrace of the Shannon at the celebrated weir or dam called Caradh-na-dtuath, where there is now a good bridge in place of the old Irish caradh.—See references to this place at the years 1309, 1342, and 1595.

[m] *Rossmore*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is stated that this house belonged to Flann O'Donollan, archpoet of Connaught. Thus: "A. D. 1288. Terlagh mac Owen mac Rowrie tooke a house upon Manus mac Connor Roe, burnt the house over his head, and afterwards Manus escaped against the said Terlagh. The house belonged to Flann O'Donollan, archpoet (for Irish poetry) of Connoght." It is the present townland of Rossmore, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.—See Ordnance map of

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Mata ó Sccingín airo Shsnċaiḋ Ersnn do écc.

Taḋcc ó flannagáin taoiseaċ cloinne catail do écc.

Sloicchsḋ la Riocard diuid, la gallaiḃ na miḋe 7 la magnus ua ccon-coḃair Ri Connaċt do ṡaighiḋ uí maoilseaċloinn. O maoilseaċlainn do ṫionol ina naghaiḋ co painicc cnoc Shliaḃ cona muinntir i ccomṫoċaiḃ doiḃsiom. Fsṫan iomaiseacc sconna. Ro marḃaḋ riocárd diuid ann .i. an barún mor cona braiṫriḃ 7 Siecus ó ceallaiġ.

Fiaċra ó floinn taoiseaċ ṡil maoilruain, fsi ba fsṡi eneaċ 7 sngnaṁ do ṫoiseachaiḃ Connaċt do dul do ḋsnaṁ clsṁnura le gallaiḃ 7 a marḃaḋ i meaḃail la mac riocaid finn búrc, la mac uilliam 7 la mac feoraiss.

Sloiccheaḋ mor la mac feoraiss 7 la gallaiḃ illaiġniḃ docum an ċalḃaiġ uí Concoḃair. Ro feachaḋ caṫ sconna. Maitteas for Gallaiḃ. Maoilin dexetra do marḃaḋ don dul sin 7 Sochaiḋe oile do gallaiḃ imaille le hiomat eaċ 7 édala do buain diob.

[r] *Matthew O'Sgingin.*—The family of O'Sgingin were originally seated at Ardcarne, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. A branch of them afterwards passed into Tirconnell, where they became chroniclers to the O'Donnells. This branch became extinct about the year 1382, and were succeeded by the O'Clerys.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 76, 77, 78.

[s] *Clann-Chathail.*—According to the tradition in the county of Roscommon, this territory, of which O'Flanagan was the chief, extended from Belanagare to Elphin; and the O'Flanagan resided at Moinfeach, now refined to Mantua. This tradition agrees with the position of O'Flanagan on "Ortelius Improved," and is corroborated by a passage in these Annals under the year 1601, in which Elphin is mentioned as on the confines of Moylurg, Tir-Briuin, Clann Cathall, and Moy-Nai. The Abbe Mageoghegan makes this territory extend all the way from Elphin to Lough Arrow, which is a silly blunder, for Moylurg, Mac Dermot's country, lay between them. From various evidences derived from tradition and ancient documents it appears that Clann-Chathail, O'Flanagan's country, comprised the parishes of Kilmacumshy, Kilcorkey, and Shankill, and the greater part of the parishes of Creeve and Elphin. The following places were in it: 1st, Scor-mor, in the parish of Kilmacumshy, and in the very centre of the district, now called the Lathach riabhach, the present traditional name for O'Flanagan's country; 2nd, Loch-na-ngasan, which cannot be identified; 3rd, Kilnegoone, in O'Flanagan's country "did belong unto the Dominican abbey of Elphin," Inquis. 27, Eliz.; 4th, Caldragh, in the parish of Shankhill,—Inquisition *tempore* Iac. I, finds "that Cormac O'Flenegan of Caldragh is seised of fee of the Cartrons of Caldragh and Cloneboyoge;" 5th, Ballroddy, said by tradition to have been one of the seats of O'Flanagan, the *maer* or steward of the King of Connaught. In the fourteenth century O'Conor Roe crippled the power and circumscribed the territory of O'Flanagan, so that his territory was found to be very insignificant in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Matthew O'Sgingin[r], chief historian of Ireland, died.

Teige O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Chathail[s], died.

An army was led by Richard Tuite, the English of Meath, and Manus O'Conor, King of Connaught, against O'Melaghlin, who assembled his people to oppose them, and marched to Crois-Shliabh[t], in their vicinity. A battle was fought between them, in which Richard Tuite, i. e. the Great Baron, with his kinsmen, and Siecus [Jacques] O'Kelly were slain.

Fiachra O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, the most hospitable and expert at arms of all the chiefs of Connaught, went to form an alliance with the English by marriage, but was treacherously slain by the son of Richard Finn [the Fair] Burke, Mac William, and Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

An army was led by Mac Feorais [Bermingham] and the English, into Leinster, against Calvagh O'Conor[u]; and a battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, and Meyler de Exeter and many others of the English were slain; they were also deprived of many horses and other spoils[w].

Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the two following passages, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1288. There were fifteen ecclesiasticall men, both Abbotts and Priours, drownded this year coming from Rome, upon the coasts of Ireland.

"Donnell Breagagh O'Melaghlyn was killed, with the privitie of Carbrey O'Melaghlyn, by Melaghlyn O'Melaughlyn."

[r] *Matthew O'Sgingin.*—He was Chief Historian of Ireland, and died in the year 1296, according to the Annals of Ulster.

[s] *Clann-Chathail.*—This sept, which was seated in the barony of Clancahill, in the county of Roscommon, is now extinct.

[t] *Crois-Shliabh.*—This name, which signifies cross-mountain, is now obsolete in Westmeath, and it is useless to conjecture what mountain it was the name of until some distinct evidence of its situation be discovered. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, which would probably give us the exact situation and modern name of this place, are defective at this period, the manuscript having lost ten years, i. e. from 1289 to 1299, before Connell Mageoghegan had translated it in 1627.

[u] *Calvagh O'Conor.*—He was O'Conor Faly, Chief of Offaly in Leinster. The name Calvagh is now anglicised Charles.

[w] The entries placed under this year in the Annals of the Four Masters are given under the year 1285, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which is decidedly incorrect; but the two dates are given in the old translation, in which they are rendered as follows:

"A. D. 1285, *al.* 1289. Teig O'Flanegan, Chief of Clancathal, died.

"Mathew O'Skingin, Arch-chronicler of all Ireland, died.

"Miles, Bishop of Conmaicne, i. e. the English Bishop, died.

"Symon O'Fynaghta, Airchinech of Olfin, *quievit.*

"An army by Richard Tuit, and Galls of Meath, and Manus O'Conner, King of Conaght, with him, to O'Melaghlin, who gave them a great overthrow, and Richard Tuit, the great Baron, was killed there, and his brothers, and Jaques [Secur] Kelly, the Bishop's son.

"Fieghra O'Flin, chief of the Mulronies"

AOIS CRIOSD, 1290.

Aoir Criord, mile, da cétt, nóchatt.

O Sédacáin erpucc cille mic duaich do écc.

Cairpri ó maoileacloinn Ri mide an macaom bo moirgniomaige in Erinn ina aimrir do marbad la mag cochláin.

Sloiccsó la domnall mac briain uí nell i ccenel neogain gur chuir niall culánac ó nell ar eccin erde 7 ticchsrnur cenél neogain do gabáil dó fen a lor a lam.

Aod mac domnaill óicc uí domnaill daitrioghad da dsrbrátair fén Toirr-dealbac ua domnaill tre cumacctaib cinid a matar, .i. cloinni domnaill 7 ghallócclac iomda ele 7 ticchsrnur do gabáil do fén ar éccin.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1291.

Aoir Criord, mile, dá céd, nochatt, a haon.

Eoru maccrat abb mainrdreac na trinoide for loc cé do écc.

Toirrdealbac mac Eogain ui Concobair aoinfsr ba mó eneac, sngnam 7 corccar re a linn in Erinn do marbad la niall ngealbuide ó cconcobair.

[Sil mailruanaigh], "the only man" [*recte* the most distinguished man] "in liberality and feats, and Comrick that was in Connaght" [in taen duine ro brerr eineć 7 engnom 7 comairce do bí i connacctaib], "went to marry one of the Galls, that he [was] killed by Makrickard Fin Bourk, Mac William, and Makoruis, by murther.

"A great army by Makoruis to Cellagh O'Conner, and the nobility of Leinster, but they were much discomfited, and Meiler de Setra, and many other Galls, and many horses, lost by him."

[x] *Mac Coghlan.*—This entry is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, under the year 1289: "A. D. 1289. Carbrey mac Art O'Melaghlyn, King of the Irishrie of Meath, was slain by David Mac Coghlan, prince of Delvin Mac Coghlan. David himself was the first that strocke him; his brother Gille-Koewgin mac Coghlan, with sixteen others of the Familie of the Mac Coghlans, did, in like manner, strike him, the said David being a Gossipp of the said Carbrey before; for which cause the Earle of Ulster spoyled and destroyed the said Mac Coghlan and his Contrey, tho' O'Melaghlyn was in the wrong at first.

"Morrogh O'Melaghlyn, son of the said Carbrey, succeeded him in his place."

On this David Mac Coghlan Mageoghegan has the following note:

"This David Mac Coghlan (as I take him to be) was the ancestor of Sleight Donnell, who was son of Donnell himself, and father of Ffy-

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Concobor ó Dubda (.i. concobar conallach) ticchfhna ua Fflaithrach do bathadh ar an fionainn.

Congalach macc eochaccain taoiseach cenél Fflaithach do écc.

Sloicchfo la Riocard burc iarla ulad da ngoiti an tiarla Ruad i tír neogain dár aithrígh fé domnall mac briain uí nell, 7 niall culánach ó nell doirdneadh dó iar fFfaccbáil na tíre iarsin don iarla Marbtor niall culanách la domnall ua nell. Gidead nir foinmeach do domnall an gniom sin, uair do hoirdneadh brian mac aoda buide ui nell a hucht an iarla cedna le mac mairtin 7 le mac Eóin, 7 ro diocuireadh eriom a tír eogain.

Sluaicchfo lar an larla i tir conaill do chum toirrdhealbaigh mic domnaill óig, gur airicc an tír eoir cill 7 tuaith. Rainicc iarsin go hoil finn i cconnachdaib 7 tuccsat Connachdaigh i mbraighe do.

Comthoccbail do dhnam do catal ó Concobair, do niall gelbuide 7 do luct a ccommbadha eoir gallaib 7 gaoidhealaib daithriogad magnusa. Iomairreacc do thabairt doib dia foile i ccúil maíle. Catal do lot, murchadh mac taidg do marbadh 7 Sochaidi nach airimthir. Maidm for magnus dana 7 é fén do dul [ar] fo laimh iar mbén moráin dia eachaib de. Creacha móra do dhnam i ccairrgi do muinntir catail uí conchobair 7 nell gealbuide iar ngabail catail. Dala magnusa ui Chonchobair tra iar tteacht do Shiol muireadhaigh dia aor gradha budén 7 do gallaib Rosa commáin ina foirithin arabadach iarsan maidm do cuaid inairchir na ccreach go tteamhla na ccenn é ar fraith an fheráin 7 ar an aonach. Na creacha do buain díob ann sin 7 niall do dul arr a mort a gairccid 7 a eriomail. Tomár mac goisdealbaigh do marbadh, a bhratair dauit mac goisdealbaigh do gabail 7 a marbadh ina braighdhuss. Morán oile don tshuacch béos eoir gallaib 7 gaoidhealaib do marbadh 7 do mudugadh. Teacht do niall ir in tir iarsin ar rith 7 a fhiann fén do thabairt dó. Do ronadh soarchoraidh mor 7 ionnlach adbal storra do

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[z] *Cuil-Maile.*—In O'Flaherty's account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1845, it is stated that this is Killoony, in the county of Sligo, by which he meant the present village of Coloony, in the barony of Tirerril, not far to the south of Ballysadare; and it appears from several passages in these Annals that he is right.—See note at the year 1598.

[a] *Between them*, storra, i. e. between the parties of Cathal and Manus O'Conor.

Conor O'Dowda (i. e. Conor Conallagh), Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, was drowned in the Shannon.

Congalagh Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

An army was led by Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, usually called the Red Earl, into Kinel-Owen, where he deposed Donnell, son of Brian O'Neill, and installed Niall Culanagh O'Neill in his place; but after the Earl had left the country, Niall Culanagh was slain. This deed, however, was not a fortunate one for Donnell; for Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, was inaugurated, by the influence of the said Earl, by Mac Martin and Mac Eoin, and the other [Donnell] was banished from Tyrone.

An army was led by the Earl into Tirconnell against Turlough, son of Donnell Oge, and plundered the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay property. He then proceeded to Elphin in Connaught, and the Connacians rendered him their hostages.

An insurrection [was raised] by Cathal O'Conor, Niall Gealbhuidhe O'Conor, and their English and Irish adherents, to dethrone Manus [O'Conor]. They gave battle to each other at Cuil-Maile[z], where Cathal was wounded, and Murrough, son of Teige [O'Conor], and many others not enumerated here, were killed. Manus was defeated, and secretly effected his escape, after having been deprived of many of his horses. After Cathal had been wounded, his people, and those of Niall Gealbhuidhe, committed great depredations in Carbury. As to Manus O'Conor, being aided by the Sil-Murray, his own servants of trust, and the English of Roscommon, who came to his assistance on the day after his defeat, he went in pursuit of the preys, and came up with them at Srath-an-fherain, and at Aenach, where he deprived them of the prey; but Niall made his escape by dint of valour and prowess. Thomas Mac Costello was slain, and his brother, David Mac Costello, taken prisoner, and [afterwards] killed while in captivity. Many others of the army, both English and Irish, were slain or disabled. Niall afterwards returned to the country on terms of peace, and his own lands were restored to him; but great complaints and dissensions occurring between them[a], Niall thought fit to leave the country.

Brian O'Flynn [O'Lyn], Lord of Hy-Tuirtre[b] died.

[b] *Hy-Tuirtre.*—This was the ancient name of a territory in the present county of Antrim, lying to the east of Lough Neagh. See note [a] under the year 1176, p. 25, where the parish of Kil-

Creach mór do denam do magnus ó concobair an niall gealbuide.
Aodh ó follamhain do marbadh no do ecc.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1292.

Aoir Criord, mile, da céd, nochatt, adó.

Aindilsrr ó dochartaig taoiseach arda niodair, fear enig coitcinn 7 donncad mac Eogain ui Chonchobair do écc.

Somairle ua gairmleadhaig do marbad la hua nell.

Niall gealbuide ó Concobair do marbad do tadg mac ainduiara ui Concobair 7 do tuathal mac muirchertaig.

Mag cochláin ticchsrna dealbna moire do Shirin mac Feorair tre furailsm an laria.

Congalach ó ceallaigh ticcsrna brisgh [do écc].

lead is inadvertently said to be a part of this territory. It should be the church of Kill-gad, which stood on the townland now corruptly called Gilgad, and situated in the parish of Connor.

[b] The events recorded under this year by the Four Masters are given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster under 1287, but both dates appear in the old translation, the words of which are here inserted, that the reader may be enabled to compare the translations:

"*Anno* 1287, *al.* 1291. Tirlagh mac Owen O'Conner, the" [largest] "most beautifull and best of liberality and otherwise in Ireland of his tyme, killed by Nell Galvoi O'Conner.

"An army by Richard Bourk, Earle of Ulster, into Tyrone, and deposed Donnell mac Brian O'Neale, and made Nell Culanagh king; and when the Earle left the country, Nell Culanagh was killed by Donel O'Neale, and Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neale, was made king after by consent of the Earle aforesaid, by Mac Martin and Mac Eoin mac Hugh Boy O'Neale; and Donell left the contrey.

"An army by the Earle into Tirconell, upon Tirlagh" [O'Donnell], "and preyed the contry spirituall and temporall, and came into Conaght to Olfin, and Conaght made him the feast of St. Briget" [tucadur connacta felbraigde do, i. e. the Connacians gave him treacherous hostages].

"Conor O'Duvda, King of Offieghragh, drowned upon the Shannon.

"A rising-out gathered by Cathal O'Coner and Nel Gelvoy, and all that they could procure of Galls and Irish, to depose Magnus, and were interrupted at Cara Culin" [*alias* Cul Maile], "where Cathal was wounded, and Morough mac Teige O'Conor killed, and other men, and many horses taken from Manus his men and" [Manus himself] "was put to flight, and escaped under hand; and great preys were made by Cathal O'Conor and Nell Gelvoy" [after] "Cathal being wounded at Carbry; and Manus O'Coner,—when Syl-Mureah, i. e. (Sept-Mureah) came to him and his own loving frends" [a aera grada fein], "with the Galls of Roscomon to assist him on the morrow after the breach,—came to meete the prayes, and

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Sloiccheadh lar an larla Ruadh for magh nur ua cconcobair go rainicc go Rorr comáin, 7 ro imtigh gan braighde gan neart don tuath ur sin, go ro lín Magnus an tiarla go Míliuc go tteagh a oighshir nó.

AOIS CRIOST, 1293.

Aoir Chriost, mile, da ced, nochat, a trí.

Florint o shiballáin eppocc doire décc.
Tairi Patraig, Coluim cille, 7 brighde do foillriuccadh do Niocol mac

issue Hugh Slane, Colman More, and Colman Begg. To the race of Hugh was allotted this Moyvrey, extending from Dublinn to Bealaghbrick, westerlie of Kells, and from the hill of Houthe to the mount of Sliew Fwayde [Sliabh fuaid] in Ulster. There reigned of King Hugh his race as monarchs of this kingdom nine kings, as shall be shewed when I come to the place where remembrance ought to be made of them.

" There were many other princes of Moyvrey besides the said kings, and behaved themselves as becomed them, and because they were neerer the invasions of the land than other Septs, they were sooner banished and brought low than others. The O'Kelly of Brey was the chief name of that race, though it hath many other names of by-septs, which, for brevity's sake, I omit to particulate. They are brought so low now-a-days that the best Chronicles in the kingdom are ignorant of their Discents, though the O'Kelly's are so common every where that it is unknown whether the dispersed parties in Ireland of them be of the Family of O'Kellys of Connaught or Brey, that scarcely one of the same Family knoweth not [*sic*] the name of his own great grandfather, and are turned to be meer churles, and poore labouring men, so as scarse there is a few parishes in the kingdom but hath some one or other of those Kellys; I mean of Brey."

[f] *The relics of Patrick, Columbkille, and Bridget.*—This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster under the year 1289, but in the old translation both dates are given, thus: "*Anno* 1289 *al.* 1293. The bones of Patrick, Columbkill, and Bridget, [were] revealed to Nichol Mac Moilisa, côarb of Patrick, to be in Patrick's Saval, and [he] digged them up, and after they were digged many miracles were sayd to be made [*sic*] and he did save them up in a saving Shryne honourably." The original Irish runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

" A. D. 1289.—Tairri Padraic 7 Colum cille 7 Brighde do foillriughadh do nicol mac Mailirru, do comarba Padraic, do beit i Saball Patraic, 7 a togbail do, 7 iar no togbail fertа mora 7 mirbuileadha do denum, 7 a cur dorun a fein cumdaigh co honórach." It is very strange that no reference has been made to this passage in any of the discussions about the real place of St. Patrick's sepulture. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Topographia Hiberniæ*, Dist. iii. c. 18, the relics of these saints were found in the year in which the Earl John (John Earl of Morton, afterwards King John) first came to Ireland, which was 1185. In the Office of the Translation of the Relics of SS. Patrick, Columba, and Brigida, printed at Paris in 1620, and reprinted by Colgan, Messingham, and Ussher, a minute account of their discovery

An army was led by the Red Earl against Manus O'Conor; and he arrived at Roscommon, but departed without obtaining hostages or acquiring any power by this expedition. Manus, however, followed the Earl to Meelick, and gave him his full demands.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1293.

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

Florence O'Carolan, Bishop of Derry, died.

It was revealed to Nicholas Mac Maelisa (Coarb of St. Patrick) that the relics[r]

in 1185 is given, and which has been abstracted by Dr. Lanigan in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 274, *et sequen.* The substance of it is as follows: It being generally believed that the bodies of the three great patron saints of Ireland were in Down, Malachy its bishop used to pray fervently to God that he would vouchsafe to point out to him the particular place in which they were buried. On a certain night, while fervently praying in the cathedral church of Down, he saw a light like a sunbeam traversing the church: on seeing this he prayed more intensely that it might move to and stop at the spot where the bodies were interred. [De visione prædictâ Episcopus multum exultans intensius orabat ne radius ille discederet, quousque reliquias absconditas inveniret]. The light soon moved to the spot. Immediately procuring the necessary implements, Malachy dug that irradiated spot and found the bones of the three bodies, which he deposited in distinct boxes or coffins, and placed again under the ground. Having communicated his discovery to John de Courcy, then Lord of Down, they determined on sending messengers to Pope Urban III. for the purpose of procuring the translation of these relics to a more dignified part of the church. The Pope, agreeing with their request, sent as his legate on this occasion Vivian, cardinal priest of St. Stephen in Monte Caelio, who had been at Down about nine years before, and who had been acquainted with Sir John de Courcy and the Bishop Malachy. On his arrival the relics were removed to a more respectable part of the church, and deposited in the one monument, on the 9th of June, the festival of St. Columba.

It is a very strange fact that the body of St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, was said to have been pointed out by an angel at Glastonbury the year before. See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 892. But the most extraordinary circumstance connected with the history of the relics of the Trias Thaumaturgæ is, that the Irish annalists, that is, such as wrote in the Irish language, do not appear to have ever heard of the discovery of them by Malachy in 1185, and hence it is but fair to conclude that Malachy's dream at Down was got up by the English party in order to add dignity to Down, then in the possession of Sir John de Courcy. It is quite evident that the mere Irish never heard, or at least never believed this story of their discovery at Down, in 1185; for, if they had been deposited in a costly shrine at Down in 1185, as stated by Giraldus, it is hard to believe that they would have been lost in the course of the next century, so as to make another revelation necessary for their discovery in 1293, when it would appear they were under the earth at Saul, in a spot unknown to all except Nicholas Mac Maelisa, the Archbishop of Armagh,

maoiliru (comarba Patraicc) do bliṫ i Saball, a ttóccbáil lair, Fshta móra 7 miorbaile do denaṁ dóib iaraṁ 7 a ccuri i Sceirín iar na cumdaċ go honorach ar a haiṫle.

Murċaḋ o Maoileċlainn Ri miḋe decc.

Magnar ó concobair Rí connacht, fsr cogtaċ congalaċ bá mor gráin gairgceaḋ, 7 rún oirig do gaoiḋelaiḃ Eireann ina aimrir décc, iar mbliṫ ráithe i ngalar dó, 7 Aoḋ mac eogain do rigaḋ ina ionaḋ tria neart an lurtir, 7 an deachmaḋ lá iar na oirdneaḋ, ro gabaḋ eirḋe la Mac gearailt, 7 ro marbaḋ .l. dia ṁuintir, 7 ro creaċaḋ.aroile díoḃ.

Caṫal ó concobair do marbaḋ do Ruaiḋri mac donnchaiḋ riabaiġ.

Caṫal ruaḋ ó Concobair do gabail rigḋe Connacht iar ngabail Aoḋa mic Eogain. A marbaḋ a ccionn raiṫe iarrin la Ruaiḋri mac donnchaiḋ riabaiġ uí concobair. Aoḋ mac Eogain do léccead ar a braiġdsnar iaraṁ, 7 rígi Connaċt do gabail dó tre nsrt an lurtir 7 muintire an rigḋ. A gabail do ṁac Gshailt i meabail an dschmaḋ lá iar na riogaḋ. Creacha móra do déna ṁ air, 7 caocca da muintir do ṁarbaḋ.

Fsrgal ua Raiġilliġ ticcsrna muintire maoilmóraa decc.

Mor ingen fhlaiṁiḋ ui concobair décc.

to whom it was pointed out in a vision. It seems therefore quite clear that the discovery of them at Down in 1185 was, like the prophecy of Merlin, already alluded to under the year 1177, a scheme of Sir John De Courcy and his writers, and that their discovery at Saul in 1293 was a counter-scheme of Nicholas Mac Maelisa, who was one of the greatest opposers of the English that ever governed the see of Armagh. It may, however, have happened that both bishops had dreamed of bones, and that bones were found at both places.

[g] *Sabhall*, now Saul, a small village situated about two miles to the east of Downpatrick, in the county of Down. The name of this place is usually written in Irish Sáball Phádruig, which the monastic Latin writers rendered *Zabulum vel Horreum Patricii*, i. e., Patrick's barn. See Ussher's *Primodia*, p. 847. The reason assigned by these writers for the church erected here by St. Patrick having received the appellation of raball or barn is, that it was built after the form and position of the barn of Dichu, St. Patrick's first convert; but Dr. Lanigan thinks that it was originally nothing else than a real barn belonging to Dichu, in which St. Patrick celebrated divine worship, "in the same manner," he adds, "as even in our own time barns have been used in Ireland for the same purpose."—*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. pp. 212, 213.

[h] *Manus O'Conor, King of Connaught.*—The language of this and the subsequent entries is nearly the same in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as in the text of the Four Masters, and are thus rendered in the old translation: "*Anno* 1289, *al.* 1293. Manus O'Conor, king of Conaght for the time of five years and a half, the best maker of peace and war, most

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Muirchertach o Flannaccain tigherna, no taoiseach, cloinne cathail déce.

Tuathal mac Muirchertaigh ui Concobair do marbadh la muintir Egha.

Cairlen Sligigh do thabairt do Seon Fitzthomar, 7 Seon budolfin do dol go Saxoibh.

AOIS CRIOST, 1294.

Aoir Criost, mile, da céd, nochat a cethair.

Creacha mora do denom la haed mac eogain ar cloinn Muirchertaigh.

Muirchertach mac maghnusa ui chonchobair adbar coicchathaigh do breith da cinedh do marbadh do tadhg (.i. tadhg ua conchobair) 7 do domnall mac taidhg.

Maoileachlainn ó Flannaccain taoiseach cloinne cathail do marbadh la cathal mac taidhg meic diarmada ar Sráid Fliccigh. Cathal mac taidhg meic diarmada tighearna moighe luirce decc iar sin, 7 Maolruanaidh mac giollacrist meic diarmada do ghabhail a ionaidh.

Donnchadh mac Conchobhair taoiseach muintire cionaoith, Duarcán mac tighearnáin tighernа, no taoiseach thealluigh dúnchadha, 7 Dearbhfail inghen taidhg mic cathail meic diarmata déce.

Cairlén Sligigh do leccadh la hAodh mac Eogain ui conchobair.

Riocard a burc .i. an tiarla ruadh do ghabail do mac ghraith. Buaidhreadh Eireann do theacht tharmitridhe.

[1] *Went to England.*—It is said that he was summoned to England on this occasion, to answer to certain charges tendered against him by William de Vescy, Lord of Kildare. See Grace's Annals at the year 1294. The feud between these noblemen would appear to have originated in a dispute about their estates, as Vescy, in right of his mother Agnes, one of the daughters of Sibilla, Countess of Ferrers (to whom, as one of the sisters of the Earl Marshal, the county of Kildare was assigned), became entitled to a seventh part of Kildare. Being both admitted to plead their cause before the King, in council, they there showered upon each other speeches full of vulgar abuse and recrimination, of which a report professing to be faithful is preserved by Holingshed; but it is to be suspected that the speeches put into their mouths by that rude chronicler, were pure inventions of his own, or founded on very slender materials. For example, the following replication of De Vescy: "'A gentleman!' quoth the Lord Justice, 'thou bald Baron, I tell thee, the Vescies were gentlemen before the Giraldins were Barons of Ophaly; yea, and before that Welsh bankrupt thine ancestor feathered his nest in Leinster!'" The pleadings ended in a combat which was offered by the Baron of Offaley, and which his antagonist accepted; but when the day approached for the battle, De Vescy, "turning his great boast to small roast,

Murtough O'Flanagan, Lord, or Chieftain of Clann-Cathail, died.

Tuathal, son of Murtough O'Conor, was slain by the O'Haras.

The castle of Sligo was given to John Fitz-Thomas, and John himself went to England[l].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1294.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-four.

Great depredations were committed by Hugh, son of Owen (O'Conor), upon the Clann-Murtough.

Murtough, the son of Manus O'Conor, the best materies of a provincial king of all his tribe, was slain by Teige (i. e. Teige O'Conor) and Donnell, the son of Teige.

Melaghlin O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Cathail, was slain by Cathal, son of Teige Mac Dermot, in the street of Sligo. Cathal, son of Teige Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died [shortly] afterwards; and Mulrony, the son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, assumed his place.

Donogh Mac Consnava[m], Chief of Muintir-Kenny; Duarcan Mac-Tiernan, Lord, or Chieftain, of Teallach Dunchadha; and Dervilia, daughter of Teige, the son of Cathal Mac Dermot, died.

The castle of Sligo was razed by Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor.

Richard Burke, i. e. the Red Earl, was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, in consequence of which all Ireland was thrown into a state of disturbance.

began to cry creak" [craven] "and secretly sailed into France." It is added that "King Edward being advertised thereof, bestowed De Vescy's lordships of Kildare and Rathangan on the Baron of Offaley; saying, that albeit De Vescy conveyed his person to France, yet he left his lands behind him in Ireland." See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 84, and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 39. These stories of Holingshed should not, however, be regarded as true history without being supported by contemporaneous writers, for he is by no means a trustworthy authority. In 1297, William De Vescy surrendered to King Edward the castle, manor, and county of Kildare, to wit, every thing he had or could have in Ireland, and the King directed his Justiciary, John Wogan, to take possession of them. *Rot. Canc. Antiq.* 45, 46. Kildare remained in the King's hands until the 14th of May, 1316, when Edward II., by Letters Patent, declared that he had granted to John Fitz-Thomas "castrum et villam de Kildare, cum terris, redditibus, et aliis pertinentiis, sub honore et nomine Comitis de Kildare, ipsumque præfecisse in comitem ejusdem loci."—See Lodge's Peerage, by Archdall—KILDARE.

[m] *MacConsnava.*—Now anglicised Mac Kinaw, and often incorrectly Forde.

Moircrisch meabla do denam do mac Gearailt 7 do mac Fsorair ar connachtaib. Aod mac Eogain do famluccad daitrioghad doib. An tir do millsoh, 7 gidsi nocar cuirrst do nsrt uirre act a combuaidread amlaid.

Dauit mac giolla arraith do marbad do macaib domnaill duib ui Eagra.

Domnall ua hEgra tighearna luighne do ecc.

An tiarla do gabail la mac Gearailt, 7 buaidread Erenn uile do techt trer an ngabail rin.

Diarmaitt o casmain do ecc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1295.

Aoir Criost, mile, da cead, nochat, a cuig.

An tiarla ruaid do lisccsn ar a braighsnur do mac Gearailt trie nsrt Rig Saxan, 7 braighe maithe da cinsi fsin do gabail arr.

Brian mac Aoda buide ui neill tighearna cinel eogain do marbad do domnall mac briain ui neill, 7 ar mor do cor ar gallaib 7 ar gaoidealaib amaille rir.

Coimeirge coccaid i tir conaill eidir Aod mac domnaill oicc, 7 toirrdealbach a dsibhratair imon tighearnus gur millead morán don tir sorra etir ecclair 7 thuaith. Toirrdealbach daitrioghad iarrin, 7 a athair a tir conaill, i ccinn cenel eogain 7 cloinne domnaill.

Domnall ua ceallaigh tighearna ua maine, aon ba glioca comairle ina aimrir déce in aibid manaigh, 7 a adhnacal i mainirtir cnuic muaidhe.

Mac Branáin (.i. conn) taoiseach corc achlann déce. Tomaltach mac Branáin an taoiseach do ronad ina ionad do marbad la muintir conallán a ndíogail a athar do marbad lairrium feachtramh.

[n] *A state of disturbance.*—This general disturbance, "propter capcionem Ricardi de Burgo Comitis Ultonie per Johannem filium Thome," is mentioned in an entry in Rot. Pat. 13 Ed. II. 80.—See Grace's Annals of Ireland, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 43, note [m].

[o] *O'Caomhain.*—See note [l] under the year 1208, p. 160.

[p] *The Red Earl.*—According to Pembridge's Annals, Richard Earl of Ulster was taken prisoner "*cito post festum S. Nicolai*" (Dec. 6) and detained in the castle of Lea, "*ad festum S. Gregorii Papæ*" (March 12). It is stated in Grace's Annals of Ireland that the Earl of Ulster was set at liberty on this occasion by the King's Parliament at Kilkenny, and that John Fitz-Thomas, as a penalty, lost the castle of Sligo and all his possessions in the province of Connaught, and also the castle of Kildare.

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Cairlén an Baile nuí, 7 Cairlén moighe bhecroighe do leccadh la Seafraid o bfshgail, 7 cairlen mhuighe dumha do lsgadh lair mar an ccstna.

AOIS CRIOST, 1296.

Aoir Criost, míle, da céd, nochat, aré.

Giolla iosa mac an liatánaigh earpucc oilifinn 7 Maolpsoair ó duibgsnnain airdeoccain na breifne o dhuimcliab go cinnannus decc.

Aod mac Eogain uí Concobair daitrioghadh lá a oireacht fsin. Clann Mhuircshtaigh do tabairt ina ionad. A ccsannus do tabairt doib do concobar ruad mac catail, 7 a mbraighde. An tír uile eitir cill 7 tuait do milleadh trer an aithrioghadh rin. Morrluaiccead do tionol im Aod ó cconcobair do gallaib 7 gaoidelaib im Uilliam búrc, 7 im teróid a búrc go ttucc don tír iatt go mbátar clitre laithe cona noidcib gá milleadh 7 ga mór aiccain etir croth 7 arbar. Teccait taoiseach na tíre ina chnn iar rin, 7 rucc lsir iad do latair an iarla do denamh ríte riú. Dala cloinne Muircshtaigh tra ro loiscc riott 7 ro millriott crích Cairrge uile, 7 do cuaidhriott fó a tsmplaib. Gidsó ro dhiogail dia, Muire, 7 colum cille ra tsmpail ro fágaighriott rin orra go hathgoirit ar a haithle.

Imthúra na ttaoiseach remráite iar ngeallad doib oighsin Aoda do denamh ro tillriott dia ttigib, 7 nír anrat a mbun a riothcána dAod uair do

[p] *Baile-nui*, i. e. Newtown.—According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, which contain more copious and more authentic information respecting Leinster than the Annals of the Four Masters, this castle is in the county of Wicklow, and that called Newcastle M'Kynegan.

[q] *Magh-Breacruighe.*—There is no place in the county of Longford now called by this name, unless Barry be a corruption of it. Barry is a village in the parish of Taghshinny, near Ballymahon, where the ruins of a castle are now to be seen.

[r] *Magh-Dumha.*—Now Moydoe, or Moydow, the name of a parish and barony in the county of Longford. The castle of Moydoe, now in ruins, lies in the townland of Bawn and parish of Moydoe; it is surrounded by a fosse. There are two ruins of castles in the parish of Moydoe in this county, one called Bawn and the other Castlereagh, each giving its name to a townland; but it is not easy now to decide which of them is the one here referred to as demolished in the year 1295. A great part of Castlereagh is yet standing in tolerable preservation.

[s] *The Clann-Murtough.*—These were the descendants of Murtough or Muircheartach Muimhneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

[t] *Conor Roe.*—He was Conor Roe, the son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who

The castle of Baile-nui[p] and the castle of Magh-Breacruighe[q] were razed to the ground by Jeffrey O'Ferrall; and the castle of Magh-Dumha[r] was also demolished by him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1296.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-six.

Gilla-Isa Mac-an-Liathanaigh, Bishop of Elphin, and Maelpeter O'Duigennan, Archdeacon of Breifny, from Drumcliff to Kells, died.

Hugh, the son of Owen O'Conor, was deposed by his own tribe, and the Clann-Murtough[s] were brought in his place. The chieftainship was conferred by them on Conor Roe[t], the son of Cathal, and their hostages were given up to him. In consequence of this dethronement, all the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay property, was spoiled. A great force was mustered to aid Hugh O'Conor, consisting of the English and Irish, among whom were William Burke and Theobald Burke; these he brought into the country, and for four days and four nights they continued destroying it and plundering it of its corn and cattle. The chieftains of the country then came to him [Hugh O'Conor], and he led them to the Earl, in order to conclude a peace with them. As to the Clann-Murtough, they burned and destroyed the whole territory of Carbury, and attacked its churches; but God, [the Virgin] Mary, and Columbkille, whose churches they had profaned, took revenge of them for this shortly afterwards.

As for the aforementioned chieftains, after they had promised submission to Hugh, they returned to their [respective] homes; but they did not remain long

was son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, who was son of Conor Roe, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach, who was son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland. This passage is given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster as follows: "*Anno* 1292, *al.* 1296. Hugh mac Owen O'Conner deposed by his own subjects, and Clan Murtagh brought into the contery in his place. Pledges given to Conner Roe mac Cathall, and all the country, both spirituall and temporall, spoyled through that deposing. All Crich Carbre burnt and spoyled by Clan Murtagh, and [they] rifled the churches of the contry; and God and Columb-Kill, and our Lady Mary, whose churches they rob'd, were revenged on them. Conor Roe mac Cathall killed by Mac Dermott prosecuting a pray, and Loughlin mac Conner taken. Manus mac Tomalti taken, and other men killed. This was done at the end of Keda" [now Keadew in the barony of Boyle], "in Tyrtohall. Hugh O'Conher, Mac Dermot, O'Farrall, and these men made

gabrat le cloinn muircheartaig dorighri. Aodh mac eogain do techt ir na tuataibh annsin, o fhrigail 7 macc Raghnaill cona nimircibh do tabairt leis do, tecta do cor uaidh do faighidh meic diarmata 7 ui flannagain, iarom diompodh ar cloind muircheartaigh tar na hoireachtaibh oile annsin, 7 gabail doibh le hAodh. Iar na clor sin do concobar fuagh tucc ionnsaighidh ar mac ndiarmata go ndeirna fein 7 a combraithre crich fair. Mac diarmata do dol do thoraigecht a creiche, fechair iomairecc chtorra, go ttorcair concobar fuagh, 7 gur gabadh lochlainn mac Conchobair, 7 Maghnus mac tomaltaigh iar marbadh Socraitte uatha Ist for lith, 7 a tabairt do mac diarmata lais go haodh. Aodh (.i. o concobair), o fhrigail, mac diarmata, Mag raghnaill, 7 na hoireachta remhraite do denamh creiche diogla ar muintir cloinne muircher-taigh an la ceadna. Loclainn mac concobair do dallad iarsin 7 a ecc ina othar.

Sluaiccheadh la Rigi Saxan i nalbain go ro gabh nert mor ar an ccrich sin. Do battar maithe gall Eireann araan sluaigeadh sin, .i. Riocard a burc iarla uladh, 7 gherailt mac gearailt, 7 Seon Fizthomar, 7 ro gabsat for milleadh alban eitir tuaith 7 eacclais. Ro milleadh leo dana Mainertir bratar baoi ir in ccrich, 7 ro thargairsit go talmain conar fagaibsit cloch for cloich for a hait iar marbadh druinge dia haor ghraidh, do mnaibh, 7 do daoinibh nar bo hinechta itir.

AOIS CRIOST, 1297.

Aoir Criost, mile, da cedh, nochat, a seachtt.

Maoilsechlainn mac briain abb na builli do togha do cum espuccoide ailefinn, 7 Marian o donnabair dord .S. dominic do togha ria Maoileachlainn 7 a ndol araon don Roimh, 7 Maoilechlainn decc.

great prayes upon Clann Murtagh the same stone of it, and killed many *savenrits* [*sic*] and women. And the best men of Ireland were at that army, viz., Richard Bourke, Earle of Ulster, [and] Mac Gerald, viz., John Fitz-Thomas."

[u] *An army.*—This passage is given in the old translation of the Annals of Uster as follows: "*Anno* 1292, *al.* 1296. "A forcible army by the King of England into Scotland, that he bare sway of all the country, and spoyled countries, and destroyed subjects and churches, especially an Abby of Friers, that he left no stone upon a

[v] *Ecclesiastics*, aor ghraidh.—This term, when applied to laymen, denotes servants of trust, or officers; but when applied to ecclesiastics it means friars, priests, &c.

[w] *Not able to bear arms.*—Daoine nar bo

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Enri macc oirechtaig earpucc Condere décc, 7 a adnacal i mainirtir droichit átha. Manach eridhe.

Uilliam ó duibtoigh erpucc cluana fearta do ṫuitim dia eaċ, 7 a ecc dia bitin.

Concobar mac taichligh meic diarmata tigherna moighe luirecc 7 airtigh, fír roba fírr troid, 7 tachar, goil, 7 gairrceadh, ionnraighidh, 7 anadh, díon, 7 tearmonn, firinne 7 flaiṫemnur ina comaimrir décc, 7 a adnacal i mainirtir na búille.

Maghnur ó hainligi toirċeaċ ċenel dobta décc.

Cuuladh ó hanluain tiocherna oirtir, Aongur mág maṫgamna, 7 morán oile do maiṫib a muintire do marbadh la gallaib dúin dealccan acc iompudh dia ttighidh doib (.i. do na gallaibh) on iarla.

given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, thus: "A. D. 1293 [1297]. Maeleċlainn mac Briain, ab na búille, do ṫogha cum erpocoide Oilfinn, 7 Marian O Donnobuir, bratair prechup do ṫogha peirṁe 7 a noul don Roim in imcornam na herpucoide cedna 7 [Maeleċlainn] a eg don turur fin."

"A. D. 1293 [1297]. Melaghlin Mac Brian, abbot of Boyle, was elected to the bishopric of Elphin, and Marian O'Donnover, a Friar Preacher, who had been elected before him, went to Rome in contention for the same bishopric, and [Melaghlin] died on that journey."

This entry is not in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum.

[y] *Henry Mageraghty.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, his death is thus entered under the year 1293: "*Anno Domini* 1293. henri Magoireċtaigh erpuc Connire, manaċ liaṫ, quieuit in Chriṙto, 7 a adlucud i mainirir drochaid aṫa."

"*Anno Domini* 1293. Henry Mageraghty, Bishop of Connor, a grey monk, *quievit in Christo*, and was buried in the monastery of Drogheda." But in the old translation of the Ulster Annals it is entered as follows:

"*Anno* 1293 (*al.* 1297). Henry Mac Oreght, Bishop of Aghaconair, a grey monk, *quievit.*"

In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 659, Henry Mac Oreghty, a Cistertian monk, is mentioned as Bishop of Achonry, and his death placed in the year 1297. In the same work, p. 288, mention is made of a Henry Mac Oreghty, Bishop of Derry, commonly called Henry of Ardagh, whose death is also placed in 1297. The fact would appear to be that he was Bishop of Derry (Doire) only, and that aċaḋ Conaire and Coindere are mere mistakes of transcribers. We know from the public records that he was really Bishop of Derry, for he received the royal assent on the 3rd of March, 1294; but there seems to be no authority for making him Bishop of Achonry, except the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, which Ware and Harris seem to have used.—See note [i], *infra.*

[z] *Airtech.*—The text of the Annals of Ulster is very nearly the same as that of the Four Masters, but the old translator does not attempt a close version of it. He shortens it thus: "*Anno* 1293 (*al.* 1297). Conor mac Tachly mac Dermot, king of Moilurg and Arty, the elder, and lord of all Munter-Mulrony, a man [the most] praysable in all respects of all his own time,

Henry Mageraghty[y], Bishop of Conor, died, and was interred in the monastery of Drogheda. He was a monk.

William O'Duffy, Bishop of Clonfert, fell from his horse, and died in consequence.

Conor, the son of Taichleach Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg and Airteach[z], the best man of his time for combat and contest, valour and prowess, incursion and wealth, protection and refuge, veracity and governing authority, died, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

Manus O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died.

Cu-Uladh[a] O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, Aengus[b] Mac Mahon, and many others of the chiefs of his people, were slain by the English of Dundalk, on their return home from the Earl [of Ulster].

quievit." The original text is a remarkable example of the alliteration and tautology of the inflated prose style of the Irish writers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The territory of Airteach extends from the western extremity of the parish of Tibohine, in the county of Roscommon, where it joins the county of Mayo, to the bog of Belanagare, which divides it from Machaire-Chonnacht, and from the northern boundary of Clann-Cheithearnaigh to Lough O'Gara. It comprised the parishes of Tibohine and Kilnamanagh in the west of the county of Roscommon, and was in ancient times the country of Mac Dermot Gall.—See notices of this territory at the years 1381, 1416, and 1415.

A stream called *Abhainn na Foraoise*, rising in the bog of Belanagare, and falling into the Breedoge River, divides Airteach from Machaire Chonnacht; and the River Breedoge which rises in Lough Bealaigh, in the parish of Kilcolagh, and falls into Lough O'Gara, is the boundary between it and Moylurg. Airteach lies between the Rivers Lung and Breedoge, and is bounded on the south by the parish of Kilkeevin, and on the east by the parish of Kilcorkey.

There were three Mac Dermots in the county of Roscommon, two of whom sprang up about the middle of the fourteenth century: 1st, the Mac Dermot himself, who was Chief of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir-Tuathail; 2nd, Mac Dermot Gall, or the Anglicised, who possessed Airteach, but was tributary to the chief Mac Dermot; and, 3rd, Mac Dermot Roe, who was Chief of Tir-Tuathail, and tributary generally to the Mac Dermot of Moylurg, but sometimes to Mac Donough of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, who was another offshoot from the same family.

The family of Mac Dermot Gall, are interred in the church-yard of Cloonard, in the parish of Tibohine, where they have a separate square enclosure to themselves, in which they would allow no one to be buried but a Mac Dermot Gall, not even their wives when of a different family.

[a] *Cu-Uladh.*—This name, which is very common in the families of O'Hanlon, Mac Mahon, and others, is translated *Canis Ultoniæ*, by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, and anglicised Cooley by Fynes Morrison, and other writers of the reign of Elizabeth; and Cowley by Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

[b] *Aengus.*—This name is still in use, but lati-

AOIS CRIOST, 1298.

Aoir Criort, míle, dá céd, nochat, a hochtt.

Tomár ó hairrectaigh abb earra ruaid décc.

Saob ingen Aoda buide uí neill ben taidg mic ainmiara uí concobair décc.

Brian breagach mac Samradáin taoiseach teallaig echdach do marbad la hAod mbreifneach ó cconcobair, 7 lá cloinn muircertaig arcéna.

Donnchad mac domnaill uí eagra an taonmac taoiseach ba fearr oined, 7 lam acc cornamh a tíre do marbad dá bratair, brian carrac ó hegra.

Tomar Fizmuirir barun do gabaltacaib frir a nabartai on toidre cam do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1299.

Aoir Crisd, mile, da céd, nocat, a naoí.

Niocol mac maoiliosa Airdeprcop Ardamacha an tasn clerech ro ba diadha craibdigi bai in Erinn ina aimsir décc.

Feargal ua fingil erpucc Ratha both do écc. Ba heride pearra ecclairi ro ba mo ainm dirnce, 7 daonnacta, crabad, 7 caoingniom baoí ina aimsir.

Alexandair macc domnaill, aoin fear ba fern eneć, 7 engnam da raibe dia cinsh in Erinn, 7 in albain do marbad la halexandair mac dubgaill, 7 ár dírime dia muintir amaille rir.

nised to Æneas. It is made Enos by Mageoghegan, which is not far from its Irish pronunciation, which is Ennees in Connaught, Ennais in Munster, and Ennoos in Ulster.

[c] *O'Heraghty.*—This name is to be distinguished from Mageraghty, or Geraghty, which is that of a family of royal extraction in Connaught. The O'Heraghtys, who were never a family of any distinction, were located in the present county of Donegal, where they are still numerous; some of them are also on the island of Inishmurray, off the coast of Sligo, where they are beginning to change the name to Geraghty, while others of the same race and name, who have migrated to Leinster, have changed it to Harrington! The Mageraghtys, who are of the same race as the O'Conors, Kings of Connaught, were originally located in the district of Muintir-Rodiv, in the plain of Connaught, and are now very numerous in the counties of Roscommon, Galway, and Mayo, and even in Leinster, where they generally reject the Mac and shorten the name to Geraghty, and even to Gearty and Gerty, which latter forms are not to be approved of. O'Heraghty is as different from Mageraghty as O'Donnell is from Mac Don-

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AOIS CRIOST, 1300.

Aoir Criort, míle, trí chétt.

Congalach ua lochlainn erpucc corcmodruaḋ, raoí enig ⁊ craḃaiḋ décc.
Fliḋlimiḋ mág cáirṫaig aḋbar tigfrna dfirmuman décc.
Cairlén átha cliaṫ an ċorainn, .i. baile an móta do ṫionnrgnadh lár an lapla.

Seon Prinnderecar do marḃaḋ la mac riaċra uí floinn.

Teroitt buitelep ro baḋ barún oirdoirc décc.

Adam Stondun barun mór ele eriḋe do écc.

Seoinin ócc mac muirir do marḃaḋ la Concoḃar ua fflainn go naoinib ele amaille frir.

AOIS CRIOST, 1301.

Aoir Criort, míle, da ċéd, a haon.

Fionnguala ingen fliḋlimiḋ ui concoḃair banab cille craoḃnatt décc.

Cairbre mac corbmaic uí maoileċlainn do marḃaḋ tre arlaċ mic airt ui maoileachlainn a ḃrathar.

and Scotland, was killed by Alexander Mac Dubgall, with a great slaughter of his people."

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Sir John Delamare this year in the following words:

"Sir John Delamare, knight, the best, worthiest, powerfullest, and bountifullest knight of all Meath, was killed by Geffrie O'Ferrall in pursuite and defence of his own preye."

"The families of Delamares, Ledwitches, Frenies, and Cabies, are of the remnant of the Danes that remaine in this kingdome."

[f] *Congalagh O'Loughlin.*—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 629, he is set down as Bishop of Kilfenora, which is perfectly correct, for the original country of the people, or tribe, called Corcomroe, was exactly coextensive with the diocese of Kilfenora. In after ages, however, this territory was divided into two parts between the rival chiefs O'Conor and O'Loughlin, and the eastern division, which was allotted to O'Loughlin, was called East Corcomroe, while the western, which fell to the share of O'Conor, was called West Corcomroe.—See the Irish work, called *Caithreim Thoirdheabhaigh*, at the year 1311, where the present barony of Burren, in the north of the county of Clare, is called East Corcomroe. But in process of time East Corcomroe began to be more generally called Burren, i. e. the rocky district, and O'Loughlin, its chief, who previously to the fourteenth century, had been styled Chief of Corcomroe, was called O'Loughlin Burren. The extent of the western division of Corcomroe is now preserved in the barony of Corcomroe, while that of East Corcomroe is preserved in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1300.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred.

Congalagh O'Loughlin[f], Bishop of Corcomroe, a man of learning, hospitality, and piety, died.

Felim Mac Carthy[g], heir-apparent to the lordship of Desmond, died.

The castle of Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn (i. e. of Ballymote) was commenced by the Earl[h].

John Prendergast was slain by the son of Fiachra O'Flynn.

Theobald Butler, an illustrious baron, died.

Adam Staunton[i], another great baron, died.

Seoinin Oge Mac Maurice was slain by Conor O'Flynn, with many others along with him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1301.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred one.

Finola, daughter of Felim O'Conor, Abbess of Cill-Craebhnatt[j], died.

Carbry, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin[k], was slain at the instigation of the son of Art O'Melaghlin, his kinsman.

the barony of Burren. Thus we see the reason why the great abbey of Burren is, even to this day, called the abbey of Corcomroe. O'Loughlin retained all his division of Corcomroe (namely Burren) till the time of Cromwell, but the entire of O'Conor's portion of it was granted to Sir Donnell O'Brien, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, except Ennistimon, which was left to O'Conor himself; but he lost it soon after.

[g] *Felim Mac Carthy.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "Felym Mac Carrhie, young prince of Desmond."

[h] *The Earl.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage is thus rendered: "A. D. 1300. The castle of Athkle-an-Corran, *alias* Ballenmote, was founded by the Reade Earle this year."

[i] *Adam Staunton.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "Addam Stontan, Lord of Keera, died."

[j] *Cill Craebhnatt*, Cill Cpaoḃnatt.—This nunnery, which is called Killcreunata by Ware and Archdall, is now called Kilcreevanty. It is situated in the county of Galway, about three miles to the north-west of Tuam. Extensive ruins of this nunnery still remain, but its architectural features are all destroyed, except one window which shews that the architecture was extremely beautiful. The situation of this nunnery was unknown to Archdall and even to Dr. Lanigan.

[k] *O'Melaghlin.*—Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise contains the two

Uilliam mácc flannchaiḋ toiseach dartraighe do marbaḋ la hualgarcc mac domnaill mic airt uí ruairc.

Creach mór do dénamh dAoḋ mac catail uí concobair, 7 do cloinn muircertaigh ar taḋg mac aindriasa i moig cceone.

Sluaiccheaḋ la Righ Saxan in Albain, 7 mac gshailt, 7 mac fhorais, 7 maithe barún Eireann uile cenmotá iarla ulaḋ do ḋol leis ar an fluaigeaḋ sin, 7 a bliṫ doiḃ o caicṫidir ria lugnasaḋ go Samain in Albain, 7 gan a lainnsiṫ do gabáil doiḃ in airsiṫ sin.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1302.

Aoir Criosd, mile, trí céd, adó.

Struamna ó braccáin airdeargucc cairil [decc].

Milis ergucc luimnig, mac meic eiriom don iarla laignech, 7 ergucc corcaige décc. Ba manach eriuṁ péna oirdneaḋ ina ergucccóide.

passages following which have been omitted by the Four Masters: "Cormack Mac Cormack O'Melaghlyn was killed by the son of Art O'Melaghlyn, who was his own Cossen Germain, his father's brother's son."

"Gille Issie Mac Firvisse, chief chronicler of Tyrefiaghragh, wonderfull well skilled in histories, poetry, computation, and many other sciences, died.

[l] *Teige, the son of Andreas.*—This Andreas was the son of Brian Luighneach, the ancestor of O'Conor, Sligo.—See pedigree of the O'Conors of Connaught in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen.*

[m] *Moy-g-Cedne.*—Magh g-ceone, a plain situate between the rivers Drobaois (Drowes) and Eirne (Erne), in the county of Donegal. The name and extent of this plain are still well known. In an Inquisition, 13 Jac. I. it is called Moygh, *alias* Moygene, and described as "inter flumina de Earne et Drohes [Drowes] in com' Donigall, Letrym, et Slygoe, vel eorum altero." For very early references to this plain, see O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 14; and Duald Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 15.

[n] *Except the Earl of Ulster*, Cenmotá Iarla Ulaḋ.—This would also bear to be translated "besides the Earl of Ulster," for the Irish cenmotá, like the Latin *præter*, sometimes means *besides*, and sometimes *except*. The phrase used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster is, a ningnair Iarla Ulaḋ, i. e. "in the absence of the Earl of Ulster;" and yet in the old translation of these annals it is rendered "besides the Earle of Ulster." Thus: "*Anno* 1297, *al.* 1301. An army by the King of England into Scotland, and Mac Geralt and Mac Korus, and the best of the Barons of Ireland, *besides* the Earle of Ulster, with him in that journey, and were there from a fortnight before Lammas untill Allhallowtide, and made noe great hand there." It is rendered in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows: "A. D. 1301. The King of England, with Mac Gerald, the Lord Bremyngham, with all the

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· Domhnall ruadh mag cartaig tigherna dhruimhan, Donn carrach mág uidir céd tigherna fhil uidir i frfraidh manach, 7 Ruaidri mac domnaill uí eagra adbar tigearna luighne décc.

Creach mór do dhénamh dAodh mac cathail ar thadg mac briain, 7 ar Shitriucc mac an chairrigh még flannchaidh i moigh cceidne.

AOIS CRIOST, 1303.

Aoir Criost, míle, trí chéd, atrí.

Maoilechloinn mac briain errucc oile finn décc, 7 Donnchadh ó flannaccain abb na buille do gabáil na hearruccóide dia eis.

Toirrdhealbhach mac domhnaill oicc uí domhnaill da ngoirti toirrdhealbhach cnuic an madma tigearna tire conaill, tuir cocctach cathach cornamhach, Cúculainn cloinne dálaigh ar gairccedh, do marbadh la a dhribhrathair Aodh mac domhnaill óicc iar ccoccadh imcian, 7 iar millead moráin dia ttír thorra da gach taoibh, go nár adbal himaille fir do cenél eogain, do maithibh gall an tuaisceirt, 7 do Conallchaibh búdén. Da dibride Muirchertach mág flannchaidh taoiseach dartraighe. Donn ó cathain tigearna fear na craoibhe, 7 cianachta, donnchadh mac mhanman, Aodh mac manman, da mhac mic an fhir lhighinn ui domhnaill, niall mac neill uí baoighill adbar taoiseach na ttrí ttuath, mac hugorra, a mhac 7 a dhribhrathair, Adam Sandál, goill, 7 gaoidhil iomda ar chena. Aodh mac domhnaill oicc do bhith i ttighernus tire conaill iarrin go rodhanach róinmech an ccéin do mair.

Mac Donogh. He had been a Cistercian monk, and succeeded to this dignity in the year 1277.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 559.

[s] *The Sil-Uidhir.*—The Sil-Uidhir are the Maguires, Mac Awleys, Mac Caffrys, Mac Manuses, and their correlatives in Fermanagh. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the following notice occurs of this first of the Maguires who acquired the chieftainship of Fermanagh: "A. D. 1302. Donn Magwyre, prince of Fermanagh, the best of all Ireland for hospitality, liberality, and prowess, died. Great comparisons have been made between this Donn Magwyre and Donnell Roe Mac Carthy (before mentioned) for their bountys and hospitalities, which Donn Magwyre, by the judgment of a certain learned Irish poett (which remained for a long space in the houses of the said Donn and Donnell covertly, and in the habitt of a karrogh, or common gamester, to know which of them surpassed the other) was counted to excell Donnell in all good parts, as by this Irish verse, made by the said poet, you may know:

Donnell Roe Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond; Donn Carragh Maguire, the first lord of the Sil-Uidhir[s] in Fermanagh; and Rory, the son of Donnell O'Hara, heir-presumptive to the lordship of Leyny, died.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh, son of Cathal, in Magh g-Ceidne, upon Teige, son of Brian, and Sitric, son of Cairneach Mac Clancy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1303.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred three.

Melaghlin Mac Brian[t], Bishop of Elphin, died; and Donough O'Flanagan took the bishopric after him.

Turlough, the son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, usually called Turlough of Cnoc-an-Madhma[u], Lord of Tirconnell, a warlike tower of protection in battle, and the Cuchullin of the Clann-Daly in valour, was slain by his brother, Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, after a long war, during which much of their country was spoiled between them in every direction; and great numbers of the Kinel-Owen, of the chiefs of the English of the North, and of the Kinel-Connell themselves, were slaughtered along with him. Among these were Murtough Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry; Donn O'Kane, Lord of Firnacreeva and Kienaghta; Donough Mac Menman, and Hugh Mac Menman; two grandsons of the Ferleighin [Lector] O'Donnell; Niall, son of Niall O'Boyle, heir presumptive to the Three Tuathas[v]; Mac Hugossa, his son, and brother; Adam Sandal; and many others, as well English as Irish. After this, Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, enjoyed the lordship of Tirconnell in happiness and prosperity as long as he lived.

"Donn Magwiòir maò re rin,
Mó Dearmúmain 'ná dueaiò
Mó ra dó doiaiò Duinn
Acc cio mo doman Domnaill."

"which is as much to say in English, as notwithstanding Desmond, and the lands of Donnell Mac Carthie, be far greater than the lands of Donn Magwyre, yet Donn retaineth in his house twice as many as Donnell doth."

[t] *Melaghlin Mac Brian.*—See a notice of his going to Rome in 1297, to contest the bishopric of Elphin with Marian O'Donnaver. According to Ware he died at Rome about the close of the year 1302.

[u] *Cnoc-an-Madhma*, i. e. hill of the defeat. The Editor is not aware that any place retaining this name is now to be found in Tirconnell.

[v] *The Three Tuathas.*—These were three districts in the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the north-west of the county of Donegal, which afterwards belonged to a branch of the Mac

Domhnall ócc mag cáirtaigh ticcsrna osrmumhan décc.

Diarmait ó flannaccáin taoiseach tuaithe rátha, a dá mac, 7 rochaide imaille riú do marbad lá druing do lucht tige domhnaill mic taidg uí concobair i mbun duibe i ttórraigecht creiche boí do brsit lair a moig ccéidne.

Magnar macc ramhradain taoiseach teallaig echdach, 7 Niall mac gillefinnéin, décc.

Geroid Mac Gshailt décc.

Creach mór do denamh la cloinn Muirchertaig ar muintir cionaith, 7 Muirceartach mac Conchobhair tighearna Connacht do marbad don cur sin.

Sluaigead mor la Rig Saxan in Albain, 7 an tiarla, goill 7 gaoidil iomda do dol coblach mór a hEirinn do congnamh lair. Caithrecha iomda do bsin amach doibh, 7 nsrt Alban do gabail leó don cur sin. Tegoitt a hurc dearbhraithair an iarla decc (.i. aghaig nodlac) hi ccarraic fsrgura iar ttoidecht dó don trluaigead sin.

Sweenys, called from them Mac Suibne na d-tuath, i. e. Mac Sweeny of the *tuaths*, or districts.

[w] *Donnell Oge Mac Carthy.*—He was the son of Donnell Roe, Prince of Desmond, who died in 1302; who was the son of Cormac Finn, Prince of Desmond, who was the son of Donnell More na Curra, who was the fourth in descent from Carthach, the progenitor after whom the Mac Carthys have taken their surname. The silver seal of this Prince is in the possession of Mr. Petrie, and is in its style very similar to that of his cotemporary Felim O'Conor, which was found during the government of Lord Strafford, and given by that nobleman to King Charles I. Donnell is represented on horseback charging with sword in hand. The legend "S. Dovenaldi og fili D. Rogh Mac Arthy."

[x] *Bun Duibhe*, i. e. the mouth of the River Dubh, now Bunduff, a village in the barony of Carbery, in the county of Sligo. The names of many villages, townlands, &c. situated at the mouths of rivers, are compounded of bun, *foot*, *mouth*, and the name of the river, as bun Drobaoirse, i. e. the mouth of the River Drowes, q. d. *Drowes-foot*, bun-na Mairge, now Bonamargy, in the county of Antrim; bun na Finne, the mouth of the River Fin.

[y] *Garrett Fitzgerald.*—He was the eldest son of John Fitz-Thomas, Baron of Offaly.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 87, A. D. 1304.

[z] *Mac Consnava*, Mac Cornama. — This name is generally written Mac Conáma in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is now sometimes correctly anglicised Mac Kinnaw, and very incorrectly translated *Forde*. The territory of Muintir Cionaoith, which still retains its ancient name, lies in the county of Leitrim, to the west and north-west of Lough Allen, and is nearly co-extensive with the barony of Dromahaire.

[a] *Into Scotland.*—This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "*Anno* 1299, *al.* 1303. A great army by the King of England into Scotland; many cityes taken by them; and the Earle and Eng-

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AOIS CRIOST, 1304.

Aoir Criort, mile, trí céd, a ceathair.

Concobar mac Aoda uí concobair do marbad la hoibsio ua flaithbeartaig iar ndenam mebla dórom ar donnchad ua flaithbsrtaig, 7 hoibsio do tuitim inn focedóir.

An contaoir bsn Riocaird a burc iarla ulad, .i. an tiarla Ruad, 7 Uater a burc oigre an iarla chona do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1305.

Aoir Criort, mile, trí céd, a cúig.

O Concobair failge, .i. Muircertach, Maolmorda, a brathair, 7 an calbach ó concobair amaille fri naonbar ar fichit do maithib a muintire do marbad do Shir piarus mac forais tre feill 7 meabail i ccairlen meic feorais.

Cairlen nua inri heoccain do dénam lar an iarla ruad.

Maidm la hAod mac cathail uí concobair, 7 la cloinn Mhuircertaig ar chnae ar muinntir naigillig da torcair pilip ó Raigillig, 7 oigre cloinne ruibne, 7 mácc buirrche chn na ngallócclach imaille fri cétnacat arcéd ina farrad.

[e] Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, have the following entry, which is omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1304. William Oge mac William Gallda Mageoghegan died, the prides of the Ides of October this year."

[f] *Mac Feorais's own castle.*—This is Castlecarbury in Birmingham's country, which comprised the present barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. Extensive ruins of this castle are still to be seen.

[g] *Deceit.*—This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in nearly the same words as in the text of the Four Masters, except that, by some unaccountable mistake, the latter annals represent the massacre as having taken place in the castle of Carrickfergus, instead of Carrick-Carbury. According to Grace's Annals of Ireland this massacre was perpetrated by Jordan Comin and his comrades, at the court of Peter Brimingham at Carrick in Carberia. It is referred to as an instance of the treachery of the English to their Irish neighbours in the Remonstrance sent by the Irish Chieftains to Pope John XXII. in 1315. It is stated in this document that Mauricius O'Conor and Peter Brumichehame were fellow-sponsors; that Peter, who was called the treacherous Baron, invited Mauritius and his brother, Calvacus, to an entertainment on the feast day of the Holy Trinity; and that the instant they stood up from the table, he cruelly

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1304.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred four.

Conor, son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by Hubert O'Flaherty, after he had acted treacherously towards Donough O'Flaherty. Hubert was killed in retaliation immediately after this.

The Countess, wife of Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, i. e. the Red Earl, and Walter de Burgo, heir of the same Earl, died[e].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1305.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred five.

O'Conor Faly (Murtough), Maelmora, his kinsman, and Calvagh O'Conor, with twenty-nine of the chiefs of his people, were slain by Sir Pierce Mac Feorais [Bermingham] in Mac Feorais's own castle[f], by means of treachery and deceit[g].

The new castle of Inishowen[h] was erected by the Red Earl.

A victory was gained by Hugh, son of Cathal O'Conor, and the Clann-Murtough[i], over the O'Reillys, in a contest in which Philip O'Reilly, the heir of Clann-Sweeny, and Mac Buirche, head of the Gallowglasses, together with one hundred and forty others, were slain.

massacred them, with twenty-four of their followers, and sold their heads at a dear price to their enemies; and that, when he was arraigned before the King of England, no justice could be obtained against such a nefarious and treacherous offender."—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 74, and also Grace's Annals of Ireland, edited for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 58, note [e].

[h] *The new castle of Inishowen.*—Green Castle, near the western margin of Lough Foyle, in the parish of Moville, barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal, is, even at the present day, called Caiſlean nua, i.e. *New Castle*, in Irish by the natives. The magnificent ruins of this castle sufficiently shew that it was a fortress of great strength and importance, and in every respect worthy of the princely Earl by whom it was erected in so important a situation, to subdue the O'Neills and O'Donnells, and check the incursions of the Scots.—See note under the year 1555. This castle is shewn on Mercator's Map of Ireland, under the name of Newcastle. According to Hanmer's Chronicle, and Grace's Annals of Ireland, Arx Viridis in Ultonia was thrown down in 1260; but the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise agree in placing its first erection in the year 1305.

[i] *Clann-Murtough*, Clann Muiṙċeaṙtaiġ.—

Mata ócc ó gaigilliġ do marbad do teallach nounchada.
Toirrdealbach mac néill ruaid uí briain déce.
Aédh óg ó fhlġail do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1306.

Aoir Criort, mile, tri céd, a ré.

Donnchad ó flaitbhrtaich erpucc cille halaid gaoí crábaid na ngaoídeal déce i ndún búinne [k] ag dol go hath cliath dó, 7 a adnacal go honórach irin muilionn ċfrr i ttigh muire.

Petrur ó tuatalain biocaire cille erpuicc broin, 7 Maigirtir Tomár ó náan aircideochain Ráta bot, 7 togha earpuicc na hecclairi cfttna déce.

Toirrdealbach ua briain tigfhna tuadmuman, fír ba hoirfġda, 7 ba fírr crabaid, 7 caoimdolirc, áġ, 7 engnam boí in Erinn ina aimrir dédc, 7 donnchad a mac doirdnead ina ionad.

Domnall tuirtrech ó néill do marbad in iompaitne la luchd tiġe uí neill.

Fírġal mag pagnaill taoiseach muintire heolair do marbad la a dfrbhraitrib 7 la druing dia oireachd féin.

Coccad mór etir Aod mac eogain uí concobair Ri Connacht go maitib fil Muirchaiġ imaille rir, 7 Aod mac catail uí concobair go norfim do macaib taoiseach Connacht, 7 go ttaoisechaib 7 oireċtaib na breifne ina fappad. Badar da gach leth im an Sionainn fri ré cliteora mír. Do gníad drem do muintir Aoda meic catail forbairr ir na tuataib go nofhrat cre-

These were the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

[k] *Dunbuinne*, now Dunboyne, a small village in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Meath.

[l] *Mullingar.*—This is the first mention of Mullingar in these Annals. According to tradition the place took its name from a mill which stood on the River Brosna. It is said that Kilbixy was originally the head town of Westmeath.

[m] *O'Tuathalain.*—This name is now anglicised Toland, in the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, the original locality of the family; but in the Island of Achill, in the west of the county of Mayo, where some of the family settled with the O'Donnells, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, it is less correctly anglicised Thulis.

[n] *Killaspugbrone*, cill earpuicc broin, i. e. the church of Bishop Bronus; a very ancient church, now in ruins and nearly covered with sands, in the south-west of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. For some account of the origin of this church the reader is re-

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acha, ⁊ airgcene iruide. Flann mac fiacrach uí floinn adbar taoiseach fil maoilruain, ⁊ brian mac donnchaid riabaig uí concobair go rochaidib hi maille fris do marbad do muintir ainligi bátthar ag tógaisgheact a cceiche. Ar iad tra ba fsin batthar ar an fforbair sin Ruaidri mac cathail uí concobair, donnchad mac Concobair an copáin mic fsigail adbar tigsinna moige luirgc ar ag ⁊ einech gur an lá sin. Cid tra acht riancatthar rompa na maithe sin gur an msid do mair da muintir cona cceicc leó go riacthrat longport uí concobair. Loiscitt bailis rig Connacht annsin. Rucc Aod mac Eogain orra iar loscad an riogbaile doib. Bsntar a cceach diob foceduir, ⁊ marbtar Donnchad mac Concobair an copáin go noruing dia muintir ina timcel.

Creach mór do denamh do cloinn muircsrtaigh i ccrich cairrge. Dauit ó caomháin (.i. taoiseach o tuaim da bodar go glsin) brucchaid toicthech tromconáic, donnchaid mac buidheachain, ⁊ rochaide oile do marbad a ttimcel na crsiche sin.

O flannacháin do marbad la brian ccarrach ó neaghra.

AOIS CRIOST, 1307.

Aoir Criost, mile, trí céd, a seachtt.

Luirint ó Laichnáin (.i. manach liath) escop cille meic duach, ⁊ Donnchad ó Flannacháin escop oile finn décc.

[q] *Palace.*—Charles O'Conor writes, *inter lineas*, ".i. Bailis cluain fraoich." The place is now called Cloonfree, and is a townland situated about one mile westwards of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. It is described as follows by the Rev. John Keogh of Strokestown, for Sir William Petty's intended Atlas in 1683: "Here is a kind of fort (like Rathcroghan) four-square, which anciently was the King of Connaught's palace, but so very long ago that the very ruins of the building, if there were any considerable, are defaced, and no remainder of it to be seen but the said fort, the wall whereof is only a green bank, together with some broad pavements annexed to it." The fort here described forms a square, the side of which measures fifty paces in length; but it does not bear any resemblance to Rathcroghan, as Keogh asserts in the above description.

[r] *Tuaim-da-Bhodar*, now Toomore, a parish near Foxford, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo. Gleoir was the original name of the River Leafony, in the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.

[s] Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the

son of Fiachra O'Flynn, heir presumptive of Sil-Maelruain, and Brian, son of Donough Reagh O'Conor, together with many others, were slain by the O'Hanlys, who were in pursuit of them for their prey. The most distinguished of those who made this incursion were Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor; Donough, son of Conor of the Cup, the son of Farrell [Mac Dermot], heir presumptive to the lordship of Moylurg, by reason of his prosperity and hospitality up to that day. Howbeit, these chieftains marched on with their spoil, and as many of their people as had survived, until they arrived at O'Conor's fortress. They then burned the palace of the King of Connaught[q]. Hugh, the son of Owen, overtook them after they had burned the royal residence, and immediately deprived them of the prey, killed Donough, son of Conor of the Cup, and some of his people around him.

A great depredation was committed by the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor] in the territory of Carbury. David O'Caomhain, Chief of *that tract of country extending* from Tuaim-da-Bhodar[r] to Gleóir, a rich and affluent brughaidh [farmer], Donough Mac Buidheachain, and many others, were slain on this predatory incursion.

O'Flanagan was slain by Brian Carragh O'Hara[s].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1307.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seven.

Laurence O'Laghtnan[t] (i. e. a Grey Friar), Bishop of Kilmacduagh, and Donough O'Flanagan, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Four Masters, though they are in the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1306. Robert Bruise was crowned King of Scotland, against the King of England's will.

"Sir William Prendergrass, a noble and worthy knight, died.

"Nicholl O'Dorchie [*recte* O'Donchie], a priest and a virgin from his birth, was killed by the Black Horse [ȝeapṗán ḋuḃ] of the Barretts, without any occasion; and whosoever sayeth one *Pater Noster* and *Ave Maria* for his soule, he shall have plenary indulgence of his sinns as often as he sayeth it." It is thus given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "*Anno* 1302 (*al.* 1306). Nichol O'Dunacha, a young priest that was in Drumkliew, killed by Gerran Duf of the Barretts, without any cause, but martirised him; and whosoever saieth a *Pater Noster* for his soule, he hath 26 dayes forgivnes of his sins as often as he sayth it."

[t] *Laurence O'Laghtnan and Donough O'Flanagan.*—O'Lachtnain is now generally anglicised Laughnan, and sometimes, incorrectly,

Domhnall mac Taidg mic Briain mic Ainbriarra mic Briain Luighnigh mic Toirrdhealbhaigh moir Tanairi Connacht, fir lán dínghnamh, 7 denech, 7 Saoí coitchinn comhroghnach do marbhadh la hAodh mbreifnech mac Cathail ruaidh uí concobair.

Tadhcc mac maoileachlainn mic donnchaidh mic domhnaill mic maghnara mic toirrdhealbhaigh, raoí nínigh do marbhadh la cathal mac domhnaill mic tadhcc.

Urmhór gall Rorra commain do marbhadh la donnchadh muimhneach ó ccheallaigh tíghfhina ó maine acc at eargcrach cuan, dú i tromchair pilip muinder, readan muinder, 7 maiú driu imaille re rochaidhibh nach ainmnighthi. Ro ghabadh ann diarmait gall mac diarmata, corbmac mac clithernaigh, 7 Sirriam Rorra comáin, acht do lisghoi iad iar trioll, 7 do ronrat rith ar ron an baile do lorccadh le hemann buitiler. An donnchadh ro ó ceallaigh déce iarrna ghniomaibh ri, 7 nir bó bar iar miodhlachar rin acht ba hecc iar nghniomaibh gaile, 7 gairccidh, iar dtiodhnacal réo 7 maíne.

Ailbe inghin taidhcc uí concobair déce.

Maoileachlainn ó gairmleadhaigh taoiseach cenél moáin, 7 maghnus macc oireachtaigh déce.

Loftus. The notices of these ecclesiastics are more fully given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and it would appear from these and various other entries that the Four Masters have not fully copied the original of these Annals. In Mageoghegan's translation these entries run as follows: "Laurence O'Laghtnan, abbott of Easroe, abbott of the Boyle for a time, afterwards abbott of Cnockmoy, and at last Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

"Donough O'Flanagan, abbott of Boylle for the space of five years, and Bushopp of Olfyn for three years and a half; a man famous for hospitalitie, devotion, and other good parts belonging to his function throughout all Europe. One that never refused any one whatsoever, neighter for meat or cloathes: one that maintained, protected, and made peace between the inhabitants of the province of Connaught: one full of wisedome and good delivery to maintain any thing he took in hand; one charitable and free-hearted towards all men, died penitently, of 5 weeks sicknesse, the 10th of the Kallends of June."

The probability, however, is, that the manuscript from which Mageoghegan made his translation had lost some folios from Mageoghegan's time, 1627, till 1636, when the Four Masters compiled their Annals.

"*Donnell, son of Teige.*—This Donnell is the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo. According to the pedigree of the Conors, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72–74, he (Donnell) had seven sons, of whom Cathal, King of Connaught, was the most illustrious.

[u] *A man distinguished for hospitality*, raoí neimidh.—The Irish word raoí means a gentleman, a worthy, generous man, and sometimes a learned man. It is the opposite of daoi, a clown.

[v] *Ath-easgrach-Cuan*, i. e., the ford of St. Cuan's *esker* or ridge, now Ahascragh, a small town

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Concobar mac Fiachrach ui Flainn duine óg ba fearr oineach 7 gairgceadh baoí dia chenél do écc.

An dara heduard do riogadh or Saxaib, 7 Iulij.

AOIS CRIOST, 1308.

Aoir Criost, mile, tri céd, a hocht.

Saighen teinntighe do thuitim i mainistir na mbrathor i Ror comain go ror brir an mainisttir.

Creach mór do denamh la Maolruanaid mac diarmata ar cloinn domnaill ui concobair i cCrich coirppre, 7 crích oile beór do cloinn muircertaigh orra iar ndenamh riodha riu roime, 7 iar ttabairt braighde doib. Acht ro fellratt orra iarttain. Gluairit clainn domnaill uí concobair iarrin go rliab da én, 7 noca ruccrat leó acht a nlic, a nliosb, 7 a ngroighe. Iar na clor do gallaib ua Fiachrach 7 luighne, tionoilitt cuca, 7 lsnaitt iad go mullach rlebe da én. Iompaidid mlsic domnaill riú. Feachair ccainsi storra, maidtean for gallaib, 7 baoí maidm orra go rangattar lsc eara dara. Torcair tomar mac ualtair conrtarla buin finne, a dsrbratair, 7 rocaide imaille riú.

by O'Kelly in the burning of his town of Ahascragh. Mac Dermot Gall, i. e. the Englishman, was so called for speaking the English language, and joining the English against his own countrymen.

[x] *Was made king*, do riogadh, literally *was kinged*.—This term is applied by the Irish annalists to the inauguration of their own kings and chieftains, but not to the crowning of the kings of England, as is quite evident from the dates. Edward II., styled of Caernarvon, the place of his birth, began his reign on the 7th of July, 1307, and was crowned at Westminster on the 24th of February following. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following notice of the death of Edward I.: "A. D. 1307. Edward the Great, King of England, Wales, and Scotland, Duke of Gascoigne, and Lord of Ireland, died in the 35th year of his reign, and in the 66th year of his age. After whose death the crown of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, was given to Edward, surnamed Edward of Carnarvan."

[y] Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passage, which has been omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1307. Carolus Mac Anliahanye was elected to the Bishoprick of Alfyn, of the one part (and was abbott of Loghke, who received his orders at Ardmach, and enjoyed the profitts of the Bishoprick for the space of three years and a half); William Bremyngham did ellect Molassy Magooge [Mac Hugo, or Mac Aedha] of the other side, to be Bishopp of the said place, who resided in Rome for three years, and at last came" [home].—See

Conor, son of Fiachra O'Flynn, the most hospitable and valiant youth of his tribe, died.

Edward II. was made king[x] of England on the 7th of July[y].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1308.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eight.

Lightning[z] fell upon the monastery of the friars of Roscommon, and destroyed it.

A great depredation was committed by Mulrony Mac Dermot upon the sons of Donnell O'Conor, in the territory of Carbury; and another depredation was committed upon them by the Clann-Murtough, who had concluded a peace with them, and given them hostages, but afterwards acted treacherously towards them. The sons of Donnell O'Conor after this proceeded to Slieve-da-én, taking nothing with them but their steeds, horses, and accoutrements. As soon as the English of Tireragh and Leyny had heard of this, they assembled, and pursued them to the summit of Slieve-da-én[a]. Here the sons of Donnell turned on them, and a battle ensued, in which the English were routed and pursued as far as Leac-Easa-dara[b]. Thomas Mac Walter, Constable of Bunfinne[c], his brother, and many others, were slain[d].

also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 631. This is the last year in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum. The Dublin Irish copy extends to the year 1504.

[z] *Lightning.*—Mageoghegan gives a strictly literal translation of this in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A thunderbolt came from heaven and lighted upon the abbey of the Fryers of Roscommon, and broke down the said abbey on St. Stephen's night, in Christmas holy days."

[a] *Slieve-da-en.*—On an old map preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this mountain is shewn as situated a few miles south of Sligo, between Lough Gill and Colloony.

[b] *Leac-Easa-dara*, i. e. the flat rock of Ballysadare. This was applied to a flat rock in the river.

[c] *Bunfinne* is now anglicised Buninna, which is the name of a townland in the parish of Drumard, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. It is so called from its situation at the mouth of a small stream called the Finn.

[d] *Many others were slain.*—This passage is somewhat better given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows: "A. D. 1308. Moyleronie Mac Dermoda tooke a great prey from the sonns of Donnell O'Connor in the land of Kriche Carbrey, in Connaught.

"Bryan O'Dowdie, and the English of

Creach diogalta do dénom dAod mac cathail ar a dearbhrathair ar Ruaidhri mac cathail, dia ro marbad Magnus mac Magnusa noruing ele imaille fris.

AOIS CRIOST, 1309.

Aois Criost, mile, trí céd, anaoi.

Aod mac eogain mic Ruaidhri mic aoda mic cathail croibdhearg, Rí Connacht, 7 dfgaabhar airdrígh Erenn, aon gaoidhel ba fhearr eineach 7 shgnamh tainic ina shinsear do marbhadh la hAodh mbreifneach mac cathail uí chonchobhair i ccoill in clochain, 7 morán do maithibh a muintire imme. Ba dibhride conchobhar mac diarmata, diarmait fuad mac taidhg ui chonchobhair, diarmait mac cathail carraigh meic diarmata, Aodh mac muirchertaigh meic taidhg mic maelruanaidh,

Lwynie and Tyrefiaghragh, tooke another prey from the said parts.

"Clann-Mortagh also tooke another prey from the said sonns of Donnell O'Connor, after that they had agreed and delivered hostages for security of the peace before. After all which preys and spoyles taken the sons of Donnell aforesaid came to the Mount of Sleiw-da-ene, and took with them thither but their horses, armor and stood [stud]. The said Englishmen of the lands of Lwynie and Tyrefiaghragh, hearing of their being there, assembled their forces and followed them to the said Mounte. The sonns of Donnell and Mac Donnogh retrayted upon them, where they gave them an overthrow, and put them to flight, and pursued them to a place called Leack-easa-dara, where they killed Thomas Mac Walter, Constable of the Castle of Bonnafinne, with his brother, and divers others."

[c] Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the two passages following, which have been omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1308. Piers Gaveston, a great favourite of the King of England, came to this kingdome this year, and soone after his coming killed O'Dempsie. The Easter of this year was in the month of March, and there was a great morren of cattle therein." Under this year Grace's Annals of Ireland record the death of Peter Bermingham, the *noble tamer* of the Irish. He is the Piarus or Feorus who was commonly called the treacherous Baron by the Irish, and from whom the Berminghams seem to have taken the surname of Mac Feorais. See note under the year 1305.

[f] *Slain by Hugh Breifneach.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, *manu recentiori inter lineas*, that he was slain with a hatchet by Dael O'Sochlachan, a clown of a tanner: "7 in Dael ua Sochlacan do fin lam do da marbad le tuaig .i. bodach fuadaire."

[g] *Coill an Clochain*, i. e. the wood of the clochan, or ford of the stepping stones. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, this place is situated in the territory of the Brenie (i. e. Breifny). It is probably the place now called Kilclogha, situated in the parish of Drumgoon, barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. The whole passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows: "A. D. 1309. Hugh mac Owen mac Rowrie mac Hugh mac

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7 diarmait ó heligi flaithbruccáid do bfsin ina aimsir. Torcair don leth araill, giolla na naom mac aodaccain ollam Connacht i mbrithfamnar, 7 aoin fer do dfhrcnaid do brithfhnaibh na haimsire i mbaoi. Fagartach ua dobailén, 7 daoine oile nach airimhtir. Siol muirchadha do tabairt tighfernais do Ruaidhri mac cathail ui concobair. Ruaidhri ó concobair iarsin, 7 ó floinn go mbuidin marcshluagh do thocht ar an machaire, 7 mac meic fhorais do marbadh doib.

Coinne do denam duilliam buirc 7 do connachtaib (.i. don mhid boi ina rann diob) re Ruaidhri mac cathail im ath shligh. Brisid coinne doib for aroile. Iomairecc do chur ettorra. Maidhid for Ruaidhri, 7 drem da muintir do marbadh. Uilliam Búrc do dol go mainistir na builli, 7 clann muirchertaigh do dol go tir noilella. Aitbanna iomda do milleadh doib, 7 loiscthe do denam. Mac uilliam do thecht tar coinnghiabh anuas iarsin. Ruaidhri mac Cathail do chor ar a longport dó, 7 donnchadh ua fionnachta do marbadh do thorach sloigh meic uilliam, 7 daoine iomda oile.

Creach do dénom do Mac uilliam i cloinn fhmaighe, 7 creach oile go beinn gulban.

Concobar mac briain ruaidh ui briain do mharbadh.

[h] *Brughaidh*, i. e., a farmer.

[i] *Chief Brehon.*—Ollamh Connacht i mbreithemnar, i. e. chief ollav of Connaught in law; ollamh signifies a chief professor of any science. In Cormac's Glossary it is derived from oll, great, and dámh, a learned man.

[j] *Lordship*, tighfernus.—This is not a very correct term used by the Four Masters; for although the territory of the O'Conors was at this time much circumscribed, the O'Conor was still inaugurated King of the Irish of Connaught, according to the ancient Irish ceremonies.

[k] *The Plain.*—An machaire, i. e. Machaire Connacht, i. e. the plain of Connaught. It is the level part of the county of Roscommon, and lies between Castlerea and Strokestown.

[l] *Ath Slisean.*—This is still the name of a ford on the Abhainn Uar, a short distance to the south of the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.—See note at the year 1288.

[m] *Clann-Murtough.*—These were the descendants of the celebrated Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor. They were at this time moving from territory to territory without any fixed possessions; but in the year 1342 they became so powerful that their chief leader, Hugh, the son of Hugh Breifneach, became King of Connaught in despite of the O'Conors of Sligo, or race of Brian Luighneach, and of the race of Cathal Crovderg: but in the succeeding century they sunk into obscurity, and disappeared from history. The pedigree of this tribe of the O'Conors is given as follows in the Book of Leccan, fol. 72, *et sequen.*: I. Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, had four sons, namely, 1, Manus (the father of Donnell of Erris); 2, Conor Roe; 3, Donough

ragh Mac Dermot; Hugh, son of Murtough, son of Teige, son of Mulrony; and Dermot O'Healy, a princely brughaidh, the best of his time[h]. On the other side fell Gilla-na-naev Mac Egan, Chief Brehon[i] of Connaught, and the most illustrious of the Brehons of his time; Faghartach O'Devlin, and others not mentioned. The Sil-Murray then conferred the lordship[j] upon Rory, the son of Cathal O'Conor. Rory O'Conor and O'Flynn afterwards led a troop of cavalry to the Plain[k], and slew Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

A conference was held by William Burke and the Connacians (i. e. as many of them as were on his side) with Rory, son of Cathal, at Ath-Slisean[l]. They violated, however, the rules of a conference, and a battle was fought between them, in which Rory was defeated, and some of his people were slain. William Burke went to the abbey of Boyle, and the Clann-Murtough[m] went to Tirerrill, where they destroyed much corn, and made many conflagrations. Mac William then proceeded northwards, across the Curlieu Mountains, and drove Rory, the son of Cathal, from his fortress[n]. On this occasion Donough O'Finnaghty and many others were slain by the van of Mac William's army.

A depredation was committed by Mac William in Clan-Fearmaighe, and another at Binn-Gulban[o].

Conor, the son of Brian Roe O'Brien, was slain.

Reagh; and 4, Conor Gearr. II. Conor Roe, the second son of Murtough Muimhneach, had two sons, Cathal and Manus, who were both kings of Connaught. III. Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, had two sons, 1, Rory (the father of Teige, who was the father of Murtough Balbh); and 2, Hugh Breifneach, a warrior of great prowess and celebrity. IV. Hugh Breifneach had two sons, 1, Hugh, King of Connaught in 1342, and Cathal. V. Hugh, King of Connaught, the fifth in descent from the monarch Turlough More, had one son, Dermot, who is the last generation of this line given in the Book of Lecan; and his brother Cathal had seven sons, namely, 1, Owen; 2, Hugh; 3, Rory; 4, Manus; 5, Conor Roe; 6, Cathal Roe; 7, Murtough; of whose descendants no further account is given. They were afterwards thrown into the shade by the upspringing vigour and power of the descendants of Cathal Crovderg, and the O'Conors of Sligo.

[n] *His fortress*, lonġport, i. e., his fortified camp.

[o] *Binn-Gulban.*—This was the ancient name of a conspicuous mountain in the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo. The name is now corrupted to Binbulbin. The language of this passage is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. It is thus given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1305 [*recte* 1309]. Creċ do denam le Mac Uilliam i cloinn Fermuiġe; Creċ eile leis co beinn ġulban 7 nís faide sís. A. D. 1305 [*recte* 1310]. A depredation was made by Mac William in Clann Fermuighe; another depredation by him as far as Benn Gulban, and further down" [i. e. northwards]. The meaning

AOIS CRIOST, 1310.

Aoir Criort, mile, trí céd, adeich.

Concobar ua briain riogdamna do brisiu ina aimsiu do marbad dona gallaib dubha i meabail.

Moirscrisca diogla do denam la hAod mbreifneac 7 le cloinn muirchertaigh arcena, ar maolruanaid mac diarmatta. Donnchad mac donnchaid dargain dóib. E fsin 7 drong do maitib a muintire do gabail. Drisim oile do marbad, 7 do lorccad doib, a bsn ingsn ui flannaccain do marbadh.

Fsngal mácc dorcaidh décc.

Fionnguala ingsn Magnair ui concobair, 7 Una ingean Aoda mic Fsidlimid décc.

Sloiccead la Serrait ó bsngail go dún uabair, dú inar marbad domnall mac Aoda óicc ui fsngail, Aod mac maoílioru, 7 gofraid mac muircertaig.

Cairlen bona finne do lorccad 7 darccain do Ruaidri mac catail, daod mac magnusa, 7 do muintir Aoda breifnigh eitir cruachaib 7 tigib.

Aod breifneach ó concobair dsgabdan Rís Connacht do marbad la Mac

---

intended to be conveyed is, that Mac William plundered the territory of Clann Fermaighe, in the county of Leitrim, and made another plundering excursion as far as the mountain of Binbulbin, and beyond it to the north.

[p] *Roydamna.*—Rioghdamna, signifies a king *in fieri;* a prince designed or fit to be a king. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called the best son of a king in Leath Mogha, i. e. the southern half of Ireland. O'Flaherty thus explains this word: "Quisque e reliquis familiæ candidatus Rioghdamna dictus est; quod est regia materies; nimirum materies apta ad recipiendum regiam formam suæ familiæ. Si vero liberæ, aut Mechanicæ artis alumnus fuerit, adbar tantum, quod materiem etiam denotat vocatur; quippe materies disposita, ut tali professione informetur."—*Ogygia*, p. 58. Charles O'Conor, in his Dissertations on the History of Ireland, p. 61, objects to this definition, and says that Roydamhna was the king elect, or prince appointed to succeed the reigning monarch of the whole island, or of one of the provinces. But it is quite evident from the many examples of the use of the terms throughout these and the older annals that O'Flaherty's definition is correct. Adbar is indeed applied to kings and chieftains, as well as to professors of arts and sciences, but not so often.

[q] *By the black English.*—Do na gallaib duba. The Editor does not know the meaning of duba in this passage. It is probably used to denote the English lately come over, who were black strangers in comparison with the Irish-English. The term is also used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

[r] *Retaliatory depredations*, moirsreacha diogla, literally "great preys of revenge," i. e., preys

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uidilin .i. Seonacc, baoí an buannacht aicce fin tre feill, 7 mebail, 7 ba tré loiġideacht do finne innsin.

Fiche tonna fíona do ċor i tír i moiġ ccéone.

Cairlén Slicciġ do denaṁ don iarla suaid.

Fhíḋlimiḋ mac Aoḋa mic eoġain uí ċoncoḃair do ġaḃail ionaid a athar.

Corbmac ua flannaccáin taoiseaċ tuaithe fáṫa do marbaḋ la henri mac ġillefinnéin taoíseaċ muintire feódachán.

Macraith macc uidir tanaisi fri manach, 7 donn mac ġiollamicil taoiseaċ cloinne conġaile do lorccaḋ la poolḃ maġ maṫġamhna.

[w] *Mac Quillin*, Mac Uidilin.—The head of this family was chieftain of the Route, a territory in the north of the county of Antrim. This family was among the early Welsh settlers in this country about the year 1172. Duald Mac Firbis, in his account of the English and Irish families of Ireland (Lord Roden's copy, p. 832), states that the ancestor of the Mac Uidhilins, who was of Dalriedan descent, passed over into Wales, where his posterity remained until the reign of Henry II., when a branch of them returned and settled in the same part of Ireland from which their ancestor had emigrated many centuries before. This, however, is a mere legend, copied from a modern compilation by Mac Firbis, who remarks that he would not vouch for its authenticity: "ní ġaḃaim orm a n-iomláine acc feḃ fuarus róm."—*Id.*, p. 829.

[x] *For a bribe.*—It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, that Mac Quillin was bribed by Mac William Burke. As the account of this transaction is so imperfectly given by the Four Masters, the Editor deems it his duty to lay before the reader an account of it given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which is much fuller and more consecutive: "Hugh Breffneagh made a great prey called the prey of Toyten, or fire (Creac an toiteain), upon Mulronie Mac Dermott in Clogher, where Donnogh Mac Dermott was taken prisoner, and his wife (O'Flannagan's daughter) was killed; women, children, and many others were also there killed; and encamped at Oghter heire, before Mac Dermott and the inhabitants of Sile Morie: which when Mac William Burke heard, he encamped at Kil Lomatt, in the sight of the said Hugh Breiffneagh. The latter sent privie message to his brother Rowrie mac Cahall, that he shou'd go then, in the absence of William Burke, to his castle of Bonnafynne, which he did accordingly, preyed and spoyled the castle of Bonnafynne aforesaid, and converted all they could there find to their own uses.

"Hugh Breffneagh staid there with his Bwannaghtmen, and their chief head, Johnock Mac Vuellen; and when this Johnock, with his heired Bwannaghtmen, saw Breffnagh all alone after the sending of the most part of all his forces with his brother to take the spoyles of Bonnafinne aforesaid, being provocked thereunto by William Burke, who promised him a certain stipend for killing the said Breffneagh, who accordingly getting the said opportunity killed the said Breffneagh according to his promise to William Burke before made.

"When tidings thereof came to William Burke, Mollronie Mac Dermoda, and Sile morie, to their camp at Killomatt, they immediately sent their forces to take the spoyles and preys of all the

was, by treachery and deceit, slain by Mac Quillin[w] (i. e. Johnock), who was on bonaght with him. It was for a bribe[x] that Mac Quillin did this.

Twenty tuns of wine were washed ashore in Magh-Cedne[y]

The castle of Sligo was erected[z] by the Red Earl.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, assumed the place of his father[a].

Cormac O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuathratha, was slain by Henry Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir Feódacháin[b].

Magrath Maguire, Tanist of Fermanagh, and Donn Mac Gilla-Michil, Chief of Clann-Conghaile, were burned by Roolv[c] Mac Mahon[d].

followèrs and people that belonged to Hugh Brenagh. William Burk himself came to the middest of the country, and seized Mac Vuellen, with his rowte of 200 men upon them, so as there was not a towne in Silemorrey without a continual Bawnie, nor no parish without oppression, nor no good man without great wrong done him during the reign and government of William Burk, after the death of Hugh Brenagh.

"When Molronie Mac Dermott saw his fosterson Felym was sett naught by, and the revenews which of right belong'd to him taken by William Burk, and that the Englishmen exercised their captivities and imprisonments upon the Irishmen, to weaken and bring them lowe, who conjectured that if Molronie were cutt off, that there would be no resistance in Connaught, and that the whole provence shou'd be theirs without contradiction, he determined with himself to promote the said Felym to be King of Connaught, and thus he resolved to do, whether they would or no; whereupon he brought the said Felym with him to Carnefroeigh (where they then used to create their kings), and there made him King of Connaught after the manner used before in his predecessors' tymes; he was installed King with as great sollemnity, ceremonies. and other the customs theretofore practized, as any one of his ancestors since the time of his ancestor Bryan Mac Eaghy Moymeone, sometime King of Counaught: also the said Mollronie made a magnificent feast in honour thereof, with the assembly and presence of all the nobility of Connaught, such as none of his ancestors predecessors Kings of Connaught ever before him was heard or read in books to have made."

From this passage it is quite clear that the Four Masters did not fully copy the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

[y] *Magh-Cedne*, a plain in the south of the county of Donegal, lying between the rivers Drowes and Erne.

[z] *Was erected*, do dhinn.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage is thus rendered: "A. D. 1310. The Castle of Sleigeagh was repeared and made by the Earle this year."

[a] *Assumed the place of his father*, i. e. became King of the Irish of Connaught.

[b] *Muintir Feódacháin*.—A territory in the barony of Magheraboy, in the county of Fermanagh, extending from the Arney river to the western extremity of Belmore mountain.

[c] *Roolv*.—This is a Hibernicised form of Ralph, or Rodolph.

[d] Under this year the Annals of Clonmac-

AOIS CRIOST, 1311.

Aoir Criort, mile, trí céd aoeich, a háon.

Domnall ó ruairc ticcfhna bhfirne décc.

Creach adbal do dénam la cloinn muircfhtaigh i cconnachtaib, 7 giollacriort mac muirgfha meic donnchaid mic diarmata, Aod mac corbmaic, donnchad mac tomaltaigh, uilliam mac giolla arráit, 7 rocaide cén motád do marbad leo.

Sloiccead mór la huilliam búrc irin mumain in aghaid an clarainn, Cath do tabairt, doib, maidhtear for an cclarach. Baoi uilliam búrc for dárachta ag leanmain an madma. Iadaid muintir an clarainn uime 7 gabtar leó é, ara aoí aré ba corccrach ir in ccath.

Taidcc ó háinligi do marbad do Shiurtán dexetra.

Coccad mór i ttuadmumain. Cat do tabairt do donnchad mac Conmara, 7 da oireacht (.i. tríocat céd ó ccairin) dua briain 7 drshraib mumain. Maidhtear for mac Conmara, marbtar édéin, 7 domnall ó gráda ticcfhna cinel dungaile ar an latoir rin, 7 ár dírime don trluagh cfhtarda.

Donnchad ua briain Ri mumain, 7 adbar rig Eireann ar einech 7 gniomartoib do marbad la Murchad mac matgamna uí briain i meabail iar rin, 7 Muircfhtach ua briain do oirdnead in ionad.

Loclainn riabach ó deagad do Marbad la Matgamain mac domnaill connachtaigh uí briain.

noise, as translated by Mageoghegan, have the following entries, which have been entirely omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1310. Tanaye More O'Mullconrie, chief Chronicler of Silemorrey, died in the Spring of this year.

"Joan, daughter of O'Connor of Affailie, and wife to Mortagh Mageoghegan, chieftain of Kyneleagh, died.

"Feral mac Mortagh More Mageoghegan was killed by these of the Analie."

[e] *A great army.*—Upon this dissension between Clarus and De Burgo, Mageoghegan writes the following remark, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"But by the way this much I gather out of this Historian, whom I take to be an authentic and worthy prelate of the Church, that would tell nothing but truth, that there reigned more dissentions, strife, warrs, and debates between the Englishmen themselves in the beginning of the conquest of this kingdome, than between the Irishmen, as by perusing the warrs between the Lacies of Meath, John Coursey, Earle of Ulster, William Marshall, and the English of Meath and Munster, Mac Gerald, the Burks, Butler, and Cogan, may appear."

[f] *Hy-Caisin.*—This is the name of the origi-

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Seonacc mac uidilín do marbad an ghuidelaig i mbaile topair brigde, 7 éslin do marbad inn focédóir, 7 ba don ghrrgamtaig ler marbrom Aod breisnech roime rin do marbad é budöslin.

Creac do dénam la félim ó cconcobair Rí Connacht ar cloinn muirchertaig ar bord moige ccédne, 7 Maoileclainn mac Concobair rir a raittí cind an medil do marbad ann, 7 rocaide oile.

Diarmait cleirech ó briain décc.

Domnall ó birn taoiseach tire briuin, 7 giolla íosu ó dálaig ollamh le dán décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1312.

Aoir Criost, míle, tri chéd, a dech a dó.

Uilliam mac florair airdeasbuc tuama, 7 benidicht ó braccáin easbuc luigne décc.

Maoleaclainn mácc aoda easbuc oilesinn do togha in airdeasbuccóideacht tuama iaram.

parish of Inishcaltra was accounted a part of the county of Clare. Both, however, still belong to the diocese of Killaloe, and are a part of the deanery of O m-Bloid.

[h] *Ballytoberbride.*—Baile tobair brigde, now Ballintober, a small village which gives name to a barony in the county of Roscommon. The ruins of O'Conor Don's extensive castle are still to be seen here in tolerable preservation. It was a square bawne, defended at each of the four angles by a tower of considerable strength and size. The number of rooms in the four towers was about sixteen, and some of them were of good size. The north-west tower was rebuilt in 1627, as appears from a stone in the wall exhibiting that date and the name Rury. The other three towers were, according to tradition, built as early as the reign of King John. St. Bridget's well, from which the place took its name, is yet in existence here, but not regarded as a holy well. Charles O'Conor of Balinagare, and his grandson, the late Dr. Charles O'Conor, the translator of the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters, are interred in the church of Ballintober, in the tomb of O'Conor Don, which is inscribed with the date 1636; but no epitaph appears for either.

[i] *Short axe*, gearrsamtach.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1311. Seonag or John Oge Mac Vuellin was killed in a fray at Ballentober-Bryde, by the same Galloweglasse" [axe] "wherewithall he" [had] "killed Hugh Brenagh before: Mine author prayeth God to reward him that killed him for murthering Hugh Brenagh, as before is recited."

[k] *Cean-an-Medhil.*—This passage is entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1307, as follows:

"A. D. 1307. Creć do denum le Feidlimid o concobuir ri connacht ar clainn muircer-

Johnock Mac Quillin slew Gruidelach at Ballytoberbride[h], where he himself was immediately after killed, in revenge of it; and it was with the same short axe[i] with which he had killed Hugh Breifneach [O'Conor] that he was killed himself.

A depredation was committed by Felim O'Conor, King of Connaught, upon the Clann-Murtough, on the border of Magh-Cedne, where Melaghlin, son of Conor, popularly called Ceann-an-Medhil[k], and many others, were slain.

Dermot Cleireach O'Brien died[l].

Donnell O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin[m], and Gilla-Isa O'Daly, an ollav in poetry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1312.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twelve.

William Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Archbishop of Tuam, and Benedict O'Bragan, Bishop of Leyny [Achonry], died.

Melaghlin Mac Aedha[n], Bishop of Elphin, was afterwards elected to the bishopric of Tuam[o].

ꝛaiꝺ ar boꝛꝺ muiꝺi ceitni 7 maelꝛeċlainn mac concobuiꝛ ꝓuaiḋ ꝓiꝛi ꝓaiꝛtea ceann in meiꝺil ꝺo maꝛbaꝺ ann 7 ꝺaíne eile."

"A. D. 1307. A depredation was committed by Felim O'Conor, King of Connaught, upon the Clann-Murtough, on the border of Magh Ceitni, and Melaghlin, the son of Conor Roe, usually called Ceann-an-Meighil, and other persons, were killed there.

[i] *Dermot Cleireach O'Brien.*—His death is recorded in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1307: but in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Dermot Klereagh O'Bryen, King of Munster, is said to have been deposed in 1311, when Mortagh O'Bryen was constituted in his place, and the death of Dermott Klereagh is recorded under the year 1313.

[m] *Of Tir-Briuin*, i. e. of the territory of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, lying on the west side of the Shannon between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon.

[n] *Mac Aedha*, maꝛ aoḋa.—This name is sometimes anglicised Magee and sometimes Mac Hugh.

[o] Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passages, which have been omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1312. The Temples were destroyed thro' out all Christendum this year.

"Pyers Gaveston was killed, the King's mynione.

"Dervorgill, daughter of Manus O'Connor, King of Connaught, died.

"The feast of Easter this year was in the month of March. 26 *Martii Dominica Paschalis.*"

AOIS CRIOST, 1313.

Aoir Criort, mile, trí chéd, atri décc.

Tadcc mac aindriasa mic briain luignig, 7 Catal mac Murchaid cairpaigh uí fhlaithbertaigh decc.

Giolla iosa mag dorchaid do marbad la Concobar ccarrach mac diarmata.

AOIS CRIOST, 1314.

Aoir Chriort, mile, trí chéd, a dech, acsthair.

Matha macc uibne erpucc na breifne décc.

Niall (.i. niall bacc) mac maoileachlainn mic toirrdelbaig cnuic an madma uí domnaill do marbad dAod mac Aoda uí domnaill.

Matha mág ticcfhnáin do marbad do catal ó ruairc.

Roolb mág matgamna do marbad dá bráithrib fein.

Maidm for muintir raighilligh ag druim lsthan la Ruaidri mac cathail uí concobair.

Niall mac briain uí néill, riogdamna cenél neogain fsi natmar ro conaig eiride do écc.

Maghnar mac domnaill í eaghra do marbad la Maghnar mac uilliam uí eaghra.

AOIS CRIOST, 1315.

Aoir Chriord, mile, tri ched, a dech, a cúicc.

Loingsi mór do tect a halbain go hepinn la dsrabratair Rig alban la heduard go ro gabrat i ccríocaib ulad. Crscha mora do dénam doib ar muintir an iarla 7 ar gallaib na mide. Sluag mór do tionól don iarla i nacchaid na nalbanach. Fsidlimid mac aoda uí concobair co ndruing móir

[p] *Maguibne.*—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 227, he is called Matthew Mac Duibne, and said to have been a man of great account in his country.

[q] *By his own kinsmen*, da braithrib fein.—Mageoghegan translates this: "Rohalve Mac Mahon was killed by his own brothers." The Irish word brathair originally signified a bro-

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do connaċtaiḃ do ḋul lar an iarla. Sluaġ mór ele do ċionól la Ruaiḋri mac caṫail hi cconnaċtaiḃ co ro loiscceaḋ 7 go ro briseaḋ cairlein iomḋa lair iar fraccḃail na tíre dfeiḋlimiḋ.

Aoḋ (.i. aḋ ballaċ) mac maġnusa uí concoḃair do marḃaḋ la caṫal mac doṁnaill uí concoḃair.

Maġnar mac Maġnasa uí concoḃair an taoiseaċ ba mó allaḋ 7 oirdearcus do rioġdaṁnaiḃ Connaċt mun am sin, 7 a dearḃraṫair Doṁnall do marḃaḋ beós larsan ccaṫal ccéḋna arnaḃárach.

Caṫ do ṫaḃairt don iarla ruaḋ 7 dedubard abrúr cona sloġaibh dia roile, gor raimhiḋ for an iarla. Gaḃtar ann uilliam búrc, 7 dá mac mic an miliḋ.

Maṫgaṁain mag raġnaill taoiseaċ muintire heolair, ó maolmiaḋaiġ taoiseaċ muintire cearḃallain, 7 roċaiḋe dá muintir imaille riú do marḃaḋ la Maolruanaiḋ mac ndiarmata ticċerna moiġe luircc. Concobar ruaḋ mac Aoḋa breifniġ do marḃaḋ ro baoí do lerṫ mic diarmata an la sin.

O Doṁnaill, .i. Aoḋ mac doṁnaill óicc do ṫocht im ċairlén Sliccaġ go morḟluaġ imaille ris, An baile do gabáil dó, 7 móran do millsiḋ na ṫimceal.

Ruaiḋri mac doṁnaill uí ċonċoḃair do marḃaḋ la cleṫrin gallócclaċ ar fuirlesṁ dearḃrogallu inġine maġnasa uí concoḃair ṫucc tarraċrais doibh aire.

Amlaoiḃ ó fearġail do écc.

Taoḃg ó huiġinn fáoi i ndán do écc.

[s] *Mac Anveely.*—This was the Irish name assumed by the Stauntons of Carra, in the now county of Mayo.

[t] *Muintir-Cearbhallain.*—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys and their correlatives in the west of the county of Leitrim. Their country was otherwise called Magh Nisi.—See note at the year 1243 and 1270.

[u] As the events of this year are so very briefly and imperfectly treated of in the Annals of the Four Masters, the Editor deems it necessary to supply the deficiency by inserting here the account of the transactions of Edward Bruce, from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it being the most copious Irish account of his proceedings in Ireland yet discovered. It agrees very closely with the Irish of the Annals of Connaught:

"1315. Edward mac Robert Bruise, Earle of Carrick, and Brother of King Robert, King of Scotland, Landed with a fleet of 300 shipps in the north of Ulster, at whose coming all the Inhabitants of the Kingdom, both English and Irish, were stricken with great terrour, that it made the Lands and Inhabitants of Ireland to shake for fear; Immediately after his arrivall

O'Conor, and a great number of the Connacians. Rory, son of Cathal, mustered another great army in Connaught, and many castles were burned and broken down by him after Felim had left the country [province].

Hugh (i. e. Hugh Ballagh), the son of Manus O'Conor, was slain by Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor.

Manus, the son of Manus O'Conor, the most famous and illustrious of the princes of Connaught at this time, and Donnell, his brother, were on the next day also slain by the same Cathal.

The Red Earl and Edward Bruce, with their armies, came to a battle with each other, in which the Earl was defeated, and William Burke and the two sons of Mac Anveely° were taken prisoners.

Mahon Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Cearbhallain[p], and many of their people, were slain by Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. Conor Roe, son of Hugh Breifneach, who fought on Mac Dermot's side on that day, was [also] slain.

O'Donnell (Hugh, son of Donnell Oge) came with a great army to the castle of Sligo, took the town, and destroyed much around it.

Rory, son of Donnell O'Conor, was slain by a band of gallowglasses, at the instigation of Dervorgilla, daughter of Manus O'Conor, who gave them a reward for the deed.

Auliffe O'Farrell died.

Teige O'Higgin, a learned poet, died[q].

he burnt the townes of Downedealgan, Athfirdia, and Rathmore" [i.e. Rathmore-Moylinny.—*Ann. Connaught*], "harried and spoyl'd all Ulster in generall, tooke their hostages, collected the revenews of that province to himself, and made the Ulstermen to consent and acknowledge him as their King, delivered him the Regalities belonging to the King, and gave him the name of King of Ireland.

"When Richard Burke, Earle of Ulster, heard that Edward Bruise was thus arrived, and that he usurped the name of King, and exercised the before recited tyranies, he out of all parts gathered a great army with him to Roscommon, from thence he marched on to Athlone, thro' the borders of Meath and Moyebrey, accompanied with ffelym O'Connor, King of Connought; their army consisted of twenty Cohortes.

"The English army never spared neighther spirituall nor Temporall Land, in every place where they came, without respect of Saint or Shrine, or sacred place, from the river of Synen of the South, to Cowlerayne of the North, and Innis Owen. As this great army was thus marching on, spoyleing and destroyeing all places in their way, they saw Edmond Butler, then Deputy of Ireland, likewise marching on to-

AOIS CRIOST, 1316.

Aoir Criort, mile, trí cheo, aoech, aSé.

Morfloiccheaò do ċionol la Feilim ó cconcoḃair, le Mac fforair, 7 le gallaiḃ iartair ċonnacht. Toċt doiḃ go tóċar mona coinneaòa. Ruaiòri

wards them with 30 Cohorts of well-appointed Soldiers, armed at all points, at whose sight the Earl was somewhat angry, alledging that himself was of sufficient power to expel Bruise and his Scottishmen out of all the Kingdome, and desired and advised the Deputie not to joyne with himself, and that he needed not his assistance.

"The Earle encamped that night at Athfirdia near the mounte called *Sleiwbrey* [ne taob fleiḃe bpeag.—*Ann. Connaught*], and Edward Bruise, with his Scottish and Ulstermen, at Innis-Koeyne; the Earle the next day followed him, and encamped at the towne of Louth. William Burke, to take some advantage of Bruise, skyrmished with him, where there were a few killed at either side.

"As for Edward Bruise, and his army, by the procurement of O'Neale and Ulstermen, he tooke his journey to Cowlerayne of the North and to the borders of Innisowen, and fell downe and broke the Bridge of Cowlerayne, to stopp the Earle's passage over the River of Bann, whom the Earle followed untill he came to the same river, and from thence thro' Ulster, where he marched holding on their course of spoyleing and destroying all places where they came, not spearing Church or Chappel [raball.—*Ann. Conn.*], in somuch that they did not leave neither field of Corne undestroyed, nor towne unransacked, nor unfrequented place (were it never so desert) unsearched and unburnt, and consumed to meere ashes, the very churches that lay in their way into the bear stones. The encounter of which armies of both sides of the river of Banne was so inconvenient, that neither party cou'd hender or offend the other, for they were severed from each other by the said deep, spatious, smooth running river; nevertheless they had daily some shooting of arrowes of both sides of the river.

"Edward Bruise hearing of the great fame of Felym O'Connor, King of Connaught, y^{t} then was with the red Earle, he sent him privie message y^{t} he would give him y^{e} province of Connaught at his disposition, and to adhere to himself, and also to returne from the Earle to defend his own provence, to w^{ch} offer the said Felym lystened and acknowledged to accept of him. In the mean time Rowrie m^{c} Cahall roe O'Connor seeing himself to have his opportunity in the absence of Felym and his nobles that went with him in the journey of Ulster, he also made his repair towards Edward Bruise, with whom he had secrett communication, and promised the said Earle to banish all Englishmen from out of all Connaught, if Edward would be pleased to accept of his own service. Edward authorized him to warre against Englishmen, and not to meddle with the lands of Ffelym. But Rowrie having reca that favour of Bruise he did not only war upon Englishmen, but also upon Ffelym and his partakers, and sought all means to gett the Kingdom of Connought into his own hands, and immediately assembled together Brenymen, and great companies of Gallowglasses and Connoughtmen, and made towards the middle parts of Silemorrey, where, first of all, he burnt the street town of Sligeagh, Athkle an Coran, the castle of Killcalman, the towne of Tobber-bride,

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Ua concobair Ri Connacht do dul ina nagaid lion a focraitte, lomairecc do cor Ctorra, brireab for Ruaidri, E fein do marbad, 7 na maite ri ele

oppression of Rory O'Connor. These ensuing persons were the chiefest men of note that had recourse to him: Felym O'Connor, Kinge of Connaught; Mortagh O'Bryen, prince of Thomond; Mullronye Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge; Gilbert O'Kelly, prince of Imanye; who all were banished out of their lands and possessions.

"When they were thus mett, and that Mullronye Mac Dermott saw so manie exiled Noblemen together in one house, he recounted with himselfe, was abashed, and said, that he would never after be reckoned amongst so many, or that number of deposed Chieftains, but would repayre to Teige O'Kelly, by whose intercession he thought to come in favour and credit of Rorye and get his own again, which accordingly was done, upon yielding of hostages by the said Mullronie to Rory O'Connor for keeping his allegiance and Fidelity with him.

"Hugh Ballagh O'Connor was treacherously killed by Cahall mac Donnell O'Connor; Hugh mc Art, and Dermot mc Symon ne Traye, were, in like manner, killed by him in revenge of his Father, that before was killed by the said Dermott.

"Donell the next day took a great preye from the sonnes of Mortaugh, where Magnus mc Magnus, and Donell his brother, were killed in pursuit thereof, and Tomaltagh mc Donnogh was taken captive, after committing of which exploite they took parte and partaked with the English for their own defence. When newes came to the eares of Felym O'Connor of these things, hee, with a few of his trustiest friends, went to the sonnes of Donnell O'Connor, vidzt. to Rorye, Magnus, Cahall, Mortagh, Donnogh, John, and Teige, and after someconference had, they, with the help of their kinsmen, and such others as joined with them, preyed Bryen O'Dowdye, took another prey from Arteagh of Dermott Gall, killed many of his people, and burnt his haggards and Corne, together with their houses, and alsoe took another prey from the sonnes of Cahall Offlanagan, which they tooke in their way to the weare, called Cara-Cowla-Cwirck, and they could not drive the prey by reason of the greate moisture of the bogge, because the feete of the Cattle waded so deep in the Moore, and also being pursued by a greate company, insomuch that all the forces of the sonnes of Cahall, and that partye did overtake them, with Mahon Mc Granell, chieftain of Moyntireolis, with his kinsmen and followers. Mac Dermot, hearing the clamorous noise of the Drivers, and such as were about the said prey, coming to Cara [Cowla-Cwirc] aforesaid, he followed them to Kowlevaher, and seeyinge the preye stayed, and like to be kept, by the owners, he did not well like it, but had rather their prey should be taken by Felym and his adherents. Whereupon he imediately assisted Phelym, notwithstanding the greate multitudes that were against him, and, upon the suddaine, Connor Roe mac Hugh Breffnye O'Connor was killed, Mahon Mc Granell, chieftaine of Moyntereolais O'Mullmyay, chief Moyinnter Kervallan, etc.; and discomfitted these that withheld their prey from Felym, took the preye himself, without restitution to the owners, came that night to the Abbey of Boyle, the next day over Segass North-easterlye from thence to Kowll Offynn, to the Korann, and to the Country of Lwynie, where Ffelym expected his coming. When Rorye O'Connor heard that Mullronye Mc Dermott had done these private exploites, and that he joyned in Companye with his said ffoster-sonne Felym, he caused to be assembled

Coinneadha[v]. Rory, the son of Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught, came against them with all his forces; and a battle was fought between them, in

from all parts his forces, and with them encamped that night at Ballymore O'fflyn; made little respect of the reverence due to the churches of Kill-Athrachta and Easse-da-chonna; and preyed the moncks of the abbey of Boyle.

" Tomaltagh m[c] Morgiessa M[c] Donnogh, with all his followers and dependants, went to assist Ffelym; Dermott Gall went to Crwachann, the King's Pallace, and Teig O'Kelly went to assist Rowrie, and there followed his promise of allegiance upon Mullronie Mac Dermott; and being so joined together they pursued Felym and Mullrony to Letter-Long [leitir luigne, *Ann. Conn.*], and to the borders of the mount of Sliewgawe, and also to the valley called Gleanfahrowe, where infinite numbers of Cowes, Gerans, and sheep were killed by them. They strip'd Gentlemen [mna uairle, i. e. gentlewomen. *Ann. Conn.*] that could make no resistance of their cloaths to their naked skinns; destroyed and killed without remorse children, and little ones of that Journey. There was not seen so much hurt done in those parts before in any man's memory, without proffit to the doers of the harm. Mullronie Mac Dermott hearing that Dermott Gall sate in the privilege seat of his ancestors at Carrick of Loughke, and with honour conveighed to Cruachan [cruachan], to enjoye the principality belonging to himself as his right, and that he made havouck and killed all his Cowes at Gleanfahrowe (as before is specified), he, with his household, and such other as he had in readiness for the purpose, march'd towards Carrick, turned his back to Kara and Synen, and the three Kerryes, viz[t]. the Lower Kerrie, Kerrie Moy-Ie, and Kerrie Arthie, with their Cattle: it is thought that in these days there was not such an assault given, or such a prey taken, by any man whatsoever, for they made all the country to shake for their fear. The wife of Mac Dermott Gall was taken prisoner at once with the said prey, together with a few of her gentlewomen. Dermott Gall, after that day, never enjoyed any happy day; besaught restitution, and, upon refusall, preyed Moylorge; took all the cowes and horses they could meet, notwithstanding Dermott had warning before, which did nothing availe him, although he had a great assembly of people before them, and left Moylorg waste and voyde of cattle. There was no respect of either temporall or Church-land in that country; their cattle, corn, and other things were snatched even from the very altars, and delivered over to the Gallowglasses for their wages.

" The towne of Dunmore was burn't by Rowrie O'Connor.

" Eaghroym O'Manie (Aughrim), was burnt by the said Rowrie, and the Castles thereof fallen downe.

" The Cantred of Moynmoye was wasted and destroyed by Teig O'Kellie.

" Felym O'Connor, mac Dermod, Tomaltagh mac Donnogh, and the sons of Donnell O'Connor, partaked with the English of Ighter Connaught, and after they accorded peace with them they destroyed Tyrenna Tyrneaghten, Moyntyr Kreghan, and the demense of Dunmore, called Convacknie.

" Richard Burk, Earle of Ulster, called the red Earle, remained this year without force or power in any of the parts of Ireland.

" There reigned many diseases generally thro' out the whole Kingdom a great loss of the inhabitants, great scarcitie of Victualles and slaughter of people, and some ugly and fowle weather.

" Hugh O'Donnell, prince of Tyreconnell, came to the lands of Carbrey in Connaught, and destroyed all that Contrey, by the advice of his

don dul sin, .i. diarmait gall mac diarmata tigsna moige luiscc, corbmac mac cleareanaig taoiseach ciarraige, 7 rocaide oile duairlib a gallocclach, 7 a muintire sainsoaigi.

Rige Connacht do gabail dfelim arís. Slóg mór do tecclamad dó dionnraigid áta lstain, 7 an baile do lorccad·lsi. Slemne dexetra ticcsna an baile do marbad leó, 7 an goccánach beós, .i. an barún ba saoíse in Erinn ina aimsir, 7 iomat gall ele archeana 7 édala mora do denam doib.

Sloiccead lánmór do tionól la felimid ó cconcobair imaille re maitib an cúiccid. Ba dia maitib side Donnchad ua briain go maithibh muman, O maoileachlainn Rí mide, Ualgarcc ua ruairc tigsna breifne, O fsigail ticcsna muintire hangaile, tadg ua ceallaig tigsna ó maine, Magnar mac domnaill uí concobair tanaisi Connacht, Art ó hsgra tigearna luigne, 7 brian ó dubda ticcsna ua friacrac. Tiagaitside uile go hat na riog. Ro

wife, the daughter of Magnus O'Connor, and came herself, with a greate route of Gallowglasses, and took all the spoyles of the churches of Drumkleiw, without respect to church or churchman of that place.

"The Castle of Sliegeagh was taken and fallen down by O'Donnell of that Journey."

[v] *Tochar mona Coinneadha.*—This is the name of a celebrated causeway in the parish of Templetogher, in the barony of Ballimoe (anciently called Clanconway), in the county of Galway. See it referred to at the years 1225, 1255, and 1262.

[w] *Ciarraighe.*—A territory in the county of Mayo, comprised in the present barony of Costello.

[x] *His own particular friends.*—This passage is repeated in the autograph by a mistake of the transcriber.

[y] *Ath leathan*, i. e., Broad ford, now Ballylahan in the barony of Gallen and county of Mayo, formerly the seat of Mac Jordan de Exeter.

[z] *A very great army.*—The account of the battle is more fully given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, and is here inserted as proving the situation of Tochar mona Coinneadha.

"A. D. 1316. Felym O'Connor took a prey from the sonns of Failge, killed Richard himself" [Ricard Failgech fein.—*Ann. Conn.*]. "and made a great slaughter of his people.

"After which things Ffelym O'Connor gather'd together a huge armie both of Irish and Englishmen, among whom the Lord Bermyngham, Mullronie Mac Dermott, the sons of Donnell O'Connor, and other noblemen (which for brevity's sake I omitt), are not to be forgotten, to give battle to Rowrie mac Cahall Roe O'Connor, which [who] took the kingdom of Connaught before of the said Ffelym. Being so accompanied they marched on towards Silemorrey; which being told to Rowrie O'Connor, King of Connaught, as then sitting at the topp of Fie Ikie in Clynconvaye, watching the proceedings of Ffelym and his partakers, where he encamped, and being so sett, he saw Ffelym and his ffosterfather, Mullronie Mac Dermodda, with their squadrons well sett in battle arraye, fiercely make towards him, Ffelym himself and his foster-father, Mullronie, in the former" [foremost]

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tionoilpiot tpa goill iaptaip connacht ina nagaib, .i. uilliam búpc, an bapún mac plópaip tigpna átha na pioġ, 7 upmóp gall lipe cuinn uile. Cid tpa acht po cuipead cat cpoda cupata ptopna lpth pop lpth. Spaointeap pop gaoidelaib po déóid. Marbtap pedlimid ó concobaip Ri Connacht ip in ccaitiopgail pin, 7 ba heipide engaoidel ap móa pe a paibe puil ag peapoib Eireann. Ro marbad bpop tadcc ó ceallaiġ ticcpna ó maine 7 octap ap picit duaiplib ḟil cceallaiġ imaille pip, Magnup mac domnaill uí Concobaip tánaipi Connacht, Apt ua heagpa tigearna luigne, Maoileachlainn cappach ó dubhda, Concobapócc ó dubda, Muipchertach mac Concobaip uí dubda, diapmait mac diapmata adbap ticcpna moige luipcc, Muipceapтaċ mac taichlig meic diapmata, Muipceapтaċ mac diapmata mic ppġail, Maoilpeċlainnócc mac magnupa, Seaan mac mupchaid uí madadáin, domnall mac Aoda uí conċpnainn ticcpna ua ndiapmata, 7 Muipchertaċ a dpḃpaṫaip, Mupchad ó madadáin, domnall ó baoigill, 7 donnchad ua maolmuaid cona muintip imaille pip, Mupchad mac Mupchaid még matġamna go ccéd da muintip ime, Niall pionnach tigpna ppn ttṫba cona muintip, Ppġal mac Seaain gallda uí ṗpġail, uilliam mac Aoda óicc uí ṗpġail, tomap mac amlaoib uí ppġail, coicchp bpóp do cloinn ndonnchaid, .i. tomaltaċ mac giollacpipt, Mupchad mac donnchaid, concobap mac taidcc, muipchertaċ mac donnchaid, 7 Maelechlainn mac donnchaid. Ro marbad tpa ip in cat cédna Eoin mac aodaccáin bpiṫṡ uí Concobaip, Giolla na naom mac dáil pé docaip uí dobailén ppn iomċapta 7 iomċoimédа bpataiġe uí Concobaip,

without a market. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, Felim O'Conor mustered this army to banish William Burke out of Connaught. Dr. O'Conor gives a curious account of the battle of Athenry in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 79. He remarks that the English were well armed and drawn up in regular systematic array, commanded by Sir William de Burgo and Richard de Bermingham; and that the Irish fought without armour. He also gives the speech said to have been delivered to the Irish army by Felim O'Conor before the battle; but it is to be suspected that it is one drawn from his own imagination, as he does not tell us where it is preserved. However his remarks on it and the result of the battle are amusing, and shall be here laid before the reader:

"Such was the speech of Felim, and so great was the enthusiasm of his army that 10,000 of his men, and twenty-nine of the subaltern chiefs of Connaught were killed in this decisive engagement. Tradition says that, like the Fabian family, the O'Conors were so completely defeated, that throughout all Connaught not one man remained of the name, Felim's brother excepted, who could be found able to

them, namely, William Burke; the Baron Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry; and the greater part of the English of Leath Chuinn. A fierce and spirited engagement took place between them, in which the Irish were at last defeated. Felim O'Conor, from whom the Irish had expected more than from any other Gael then living, was slain. There were also slain Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, and twenty-eight gentlemen of the O'Kellys; Manus, son of Donnell O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught; Art O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; Melaghlin Carragh O'Dowda; Conor Oge O'Dowda; Murtough, son of Conor O'Dowda; Dermot Mac Dermot, heir apparent to Moylurg; Murtough, son of Taichleach Mac Dermot; Murtough, son of Dermot O'Farrell; Melaghlin Oge Mac Manus; John, son of Murrough O'Madden; Donnell, son of Hugh O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada, and his brother Murtough; Murrough O'Madden; Donnell O'Boyle; Donough O'Molloy, and his people along with him; Murrough, the son of Murrough Mac Mahon, and one hundred of his people; Niall Sinnagh [the Fox], Lord of the men of Teffia, and his people; Farrell, son of John Gallda O'Farrell; William, son of Hugh Oge O'Farrell; Thomas, son of Auliffe O'Farrell; and five of the Clann-Donough[b], namely, Tomaltagh, son of Gilchreest; Murrough, son of Donough; Conor, son of Teige; Murtough, son of Donough; and Melaghlin, son of Donough. In this battle were also slain John Mac Egan, O'Conor's Brehon; Gilla-na-naev, son of Dailredocair O'Devlin,

carry arms. The annals remark that they were defeated by the superiority of the English archers, who swept off everything that opposed them, and that Felim was killed on the field of battle in the twenty-third year of his age, and performed prodigies of valour, which shewed that he was as worthy as Bruce of the monarchy of all Ireland. Had he succeeded at the battle of Athunree it is probable that Ireland would be as independent as any other nation in Europe; nor can it be conjectured at this time how far that independence, with an alliance between the Scots of Ireland and the Scots of Albany, would have contributed to render the English, then at war with the Welch, and detested by all their neighbours, a tributary people, the inhabitants of a province remote from the seat of government, and the insulted sufferers of all the calamities which her mercantile monopoly has brought upon all three.

"Cox boasts that 'after this battle the Berminghams took a prey of 2000 cows from the O'Conors;' but certain it is that, considering the inferiority of the Irish arms, we find no cause of wonder that 8000 Irish, as Cox has it, or 11,000, as the Irish annals say, were slain at the battle of Athunree; and that the King of England, on receiving the news of this victory, granted to Richard de Birmingham the title of Baron of Athunree, which his descendants have enjoyed ever since.' "

[b] *Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac-Donoughs of Tirerrill, who are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

7 Tomár ó conallain. Acht cha ni hisin a fairnsiu, nó a innisin gacha tteorchratar do maithib Connacht, muman, 7 mide is in ccat ccédna. Lá féle .S. labrár do fonnrad tuccad an tromcath so. Tshosa bliadna ar fichitt ba haoísr dfsidlimid an tan.sin. Ruaidri na bfsd mac donnchaid mic Eogain mic Ruaidri uí Concobair doisdnead i ttigearnus Connacht iaram.

Sloiccead adbal se mac uilliam búrc i síol muirchadaig. O concobair 7 Síol muirchadaig, 7 moran doisecht connacht, 7 dá nuairlib do dénam sithe sis. Acht cha nocar faom mac diarmata antsít do dénom, Mac uilliam do faigid moige luirce iarsin, Cheacha aidble do dénam dó im át an cip 7 in uachtar tíre, An tír uile do loscad 7 do millead dó. Acht cha so imtighsiot gan cat gan comad ar a haithle. Ruaidri mac donnchaid daitsiogad do mac diarmata iar sin.

Dearbforgaill ingean Magnusa uí concobair, bean Aodha uí domnaill décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1317.

Aoir Criost, mile, trí chéd, a dech, a Seachtt.

Donnchad ua briain, Rí muman do marbad.

Toirrdelbac mac Aoda mic Eoccain .i. mac Ruaidri mic aeha mic catail croibdeirg do fiogad do connachtoibh.

Roibsid a briúr do techt in Erinn a halbain imaille re morrluáigead drortacht a bratar Edbard a briur, 7 do diocur gall a hEirinn.

Maoilir dexetra ticchsina átha Istain do marbad la catal mac domnaill ui concobair, 7 domnall mac taidg mic domnaill iorrair uí concobair

[c] *Thomas O'Conallan.*—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he is called "Thomas O'Connolan of the King's Guard." This family was located in the county of Galway, but the exact position of their territory has not been determined. They are to be distinguished from the O'Coindealbhains or Quinlans of Tullyard, near Trim, in Meath, as well as from the O'Caoindealbhains or Quinlivans of Munster, and from the O'Coinghiollains of Sligo.

[d] *Na-bhFeadh*, i. e. of the Faes, which was the name of O'Naghtan's country in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

[e] *Ath-an-chip.*—The name of a ford on the Shannon, near the town of Carrick-on-Shannon.

[f] *Uachtar-tire*, i. e., the upper part of the country. The northern part of the barony of Boyle, containing the small village of Keadew, is still locally so called.

[g] *Donough O'Brien.*—There is a long account of the battle in which he was slain given in the

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do mharbadh bhfor amaille fir, 7 ceithre fir déce dia muintir imaraon riú. Ar bord methénaighi (.i. abann) droma cliabh do rónadh na gnimha sin.

Cairlen atha cliath an chomainn (.i. baile an mótа) do bhreadh.

Maoileachlainn carrach mac diarmata adbar tighfhna moighe luirgc, Concobar ó concobhair, .i. mac comhorba comáin, 7 Maghnus ó flannaccáin adbar taoiseagh cloinne cathail do mharbadh la gillbert mac goisdealbhaigh co fochaidhibh oile.

Maidhm cille móire for mac Ruaidhri, 7 for fhlaith breifne. Mac Aodha breifnigh uí chonchobair do ghabail ann. Da mac neill uí ruairc, conchobar buidhe mag tighearnain taoiseach thealloigh dúnchadha, Mathghamain macc tighearnain, an giolla ruadh mac an airchinnigh mic tighfhnáin, niocól mac an maighistir, 7 fecht brichit gallócclach do mhuintir mhic Ruaidhri do mharbadh ann, 7 rochaide nach airmhithfh.

Maeliora ruadh mac aodhaccáin raoi Eireann i bfheneachus 7 i mbreithmhnus décc.

Raghnall mag raghnaill taoiseach muintire heolais do ghabail i bhfiall, 7 taoisech do dhénamh do Shefhraidh mag raghnaill ina ionad.

AOIS CRIOST, 1318.

Aoir Criost, mile, trí chéd, a dech, a hocht.

Maidhm mór do thabairt i nélib ar ghalloibh la hua ccfhbaill dú i tforcair Adam mayer 7 Sochaidhe do ghalloibh.

j *Ballymote* is in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo.

k *Kilmore*, the seat of a bishopric in the county of Cavan.

l *Mac-an-Master*.—This name is still extant in the county of Cavan, but generally anglicised Masterson.

m *Mac Egan*.—Mageoghegan gives this entry in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise thus:

"Moyleissa Roe Mac Keigan, the best-learned in Ireland in the Brehon Lawe, in Irish called Fenechus, died." To this he adds the following note:

"This Fenechus or Brehon lawe, is none other but the civill Lawe, which the Brehons had in an obscure and unknown language, which none could understand except those that studied in the open schools they had. Some were judges and others were admitted to plead in the open air as barristers, and for their fees, costs, and all, received the eleventh part of the thing in demand of the party for whom it was ordered; the loser paid no costs.

"The Brehons of Ireland were divided into severall tribes and families, as the Mac Keigans, O'Deorans, O'Breasleans, and Mac Tholies.

teen of their people. It was on the brink of the Methenagh (i. e. a river) of Drumcliff, that these deeds were done.

The castle of Ath-cliath an Chorainn (i. e. of Ballymote[j]) was demolished.

Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, heir to the lordship of Moylurg; Conor O'Conor (i. e. the son of the coarb of St. Coman); Manus O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cathail, and many others, were slain by Gilbert Mac Costello.

The son of Rory and the men of Breifny were defeated at Kilmore[k], where the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor was taken prisoner, and the two sons of Niall O'Rourke, Conor Boy Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, Mahon Mac Tiernan, Gillaroe, son of the Erenagh Mac Tiernan, Nicholas Mac-an-Master[l], one hundred and forty of the gallowglasses of the people of the son of Rory, and others not enumerated, were slain.

Maelisa Roe Mac Egan[m], the most learned man in Ireland in law and judicature, died.

Randal Mac Rannall[n], Chief of Muintir-Eolais [in the county of Leitrim], was treacherously taken prisoner, and Geoffrey Mac Rannall was made Chief in his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1318.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighteen.

A great victory was gained[o] over the English in Ely[p], by O'Carroll; and Adam Mares and many other Englishmen were slain.

Every contrey had its peculiar Brehaive[x] [bpeiċeam] "dwelling within itself, that had power to decide the causes of that contrey, and to maintain their controversies against their neighbour contreys, by which they held their lands of the Lord of the Contrey where they dwelt. This was before the lawes of England were in full force in this Land, and before the kingdom was divided into Shyres."

[n] *Mac Rannall.*—This name is anglicised Magranell or Mac Granell, by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which this passage is given as follows: "A. D. 1317. Randalph Mac Granell was deposed of the chieftaineship by the people of his own contrey, and the captainrie given over by them to Geffrey Magranell as more worthy thereof."

[o] *A great victory was gained.*—maiom mop do ċabaipċ, literally, "a great defeat was given."

[p] *Ely.*—The Ely of which O'Carroll was chief comprised the baronies of Ballybrit and Clonlisk, in the south of the present King's County; that is, that part of the King's County lying south of the boundary of the diocese of Meath.

Slóġ mór do ċionól do Mhaolruanaiḋ mac diarmata ticcshna moiġi luirce do ġaiġiḋ caṫail mic domnaill uí concobair go fassa coilleaḋ. Tainicc ar in sloiġsiḋ sin Toirrḋelbaċ mac Aoḋa mic Eoġain ui concobair, Ualgarcc ua ruairc ticcshna breirne, concobar ó ceallaiġ ticcshna ua maine, 7 Tomaltaċ mac donnchaiḋ tigshna cirre hoilella. Iar ndul go fassa coilleaḋ do na maiṫiḃ sin do tarccaiḋ Caṫal comṫa móra doiḃ, 7 giḋsiḋ nocar ġabaḋ uaiḋ acṫ a ionnsaiġiḋ go lairmsiḋón a longphuirt. Ciḋ eisidhe ni ar ṫime ná ar tlár do ċúaiḋ sin dó uair do fhiscair iadhomh go fhaochḋa foirniata, ġur fshaḋ iomairecc áiṫ amnus sttorra, go ttoirċair brian mac toirrḋealḃaiġ uí concoḃair riogḋamna Connaċt, Concoḃar ó ceallaiġ, ḃrain mac maġnusa, Caṫal mac giollacriosṫ meic diarmata, 7 roċaiḋe oile duairliḃ 7 danaḋaiḃ an tsluaiġ arċéna la caṫal co na muintir.

Caṫal mac domnaill dionnsaiccid uí ċoncobair 7 mhic diarmata iarsin, go ndearna cheacha aiḋble i moiġ luirce, 7 ġur haiṫriogaḋ toirrḋealḃaċ mac aoḋa lair. Gabair sin cinnus Connaċt iaram, 7 tsiḋ toirrḋealḃaċ do ġaiġiḋ uilliam buirc 7 gall ar a haithle.

Seaan mac domnaill uí neill do marbaḋ la hua ndomnaill, .i. Aoḋ mac domnaill óicc i ndoire cholum cille, 7 mac domnaill, 7 roċaiḋe ele do marḃaḋ 7 do ḃáthaḋ.

[q] *Fassa-Coille.*—This was the name of a woody district in the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo. See it mentioned again at the year 1397.

[r] *Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor.*—From Murtough, the brother of this Cathal, O'Conor Sligo descended, thus: Murtough, father of Donnell, who was father of Owen, who was father of Donnell, who was father of Cathal Oge, who was father of Teige, who was father of Cathal Oge, who was father of Donnell O'Conor Sligo, who was father of Sir Calvagh or Sir Charles O'Conor Sligo. See Pedigree of O'Conor Sligo, given by Duald Mac Firbis in his Genealogical Work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 221.

[s] *Great presents.*—comṫa mora.—Mageoghegan renders this "great gifts and bribes," in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which the whole passage runs as follows:

"A. D. 1318. Molronie Mac Dermodda, prince of Moylorge, gathered together a great army consisting of the ensuing, viz., Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connought, Ularg O'Royrck, prince of the Brenie; Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine; and Tomaltagh Mac Donnogh, prince of Tyreallella," [and] "marched towards Cahall mac Donnell O'Connor, who dwelt at Fasagh Koyllie. Cahall offered them great gifts and bribes, and not to come to" [annoy] "him; which they refused, and marched towards the middest of the place where he encamped; which he seeing, having none other remedy, he tooke hearte anew, and with a courageous stomack, without daunting, he issued from out his house, and made feircely towards the place he saw his enemies approache, and gave them a valourous onsett;

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Eduard a bruar fri millte Erenn go coitcenn etir gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib do marbad do gallaib tré nsit cataigte, 7 crodacta i ndún dealgan. Mac ruaidri tigsrna innri gall, Mac domnaill tigearna airir gaoidel, 7 lolar do maitib alban imaille riú do marbad ina farrad, 7 noca dearnad re haimrir imcsin inErinn gniom ar mó ar a ttáinic a lsr inár, uair táinic gorta coitcenn re linn an Eduaird ri innte co mbidír daoine ag tomailt aroile fri ré na ttsóra mbliadan go lsit báoíriom sttorra.

Seaan ó Fsrgail do marbad daon oncor roigde dia mac fén.

Seafraid mac giolla na naom uí fsrgail tigsrna na hangaile décc.

Catal mac giolla crirt meg ragnaill do marbad.

Giolla an choimdead mac cionaeha uí gormgaile 7 gormlait ingean meic branáin a bean do ég.

AOIS CRIOST, 1319.

Aoir Criort, mile, tri chéd, a dech, aNaoí.

Enri mac an crorain erpucc patha both do écc, 7 Tomár mac corbmaic uí domnaill abb earra ruaid do togha in erpuccoide Rátha both iarain.

[v] *Edward Bruce.*—The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, give the account of Bruce's death more fully, as follows:

"Edward Bruise, a destroyer of all Ireland, in generall, both English and Irish, was killed by the English in battle by their valour at Dundalk, the 14th of October, 1318, together with Mac Rowrie, King of the Islands, and Mac Donnel, prince of the Irish" [Gaels] "of Scotland, with many other Scottishmen. Edward Bruise seeing the Enemies encamped before his face, and fearing his brother, Robert Bruise, King of Scotland (that came to this kingdom for his assistance), would acquire and gett the glorie of that victorie, which he made himself believe he would gett, of the Anglo-Irish, which he was sure he was able to overthrow, without the assistance of his said brother, he rashly gave them the assault, and was therein slain himself, as is declared, to the great joye and comfort of the whole kingdome in generall, for there was not a better deed that redounded more to the good of the Kingdom since the creation of the World, and since the banishment of the Fine Fomores out of this land, done in Ireland than the killing of Edward Bruise, for there reigned scarcity of victuals, breach of promises, ill performances of covenants, and the loss of men and women thro' out the whole Kingdom for the space of three years and a half that he bore sway, insomuch that men did commonly eat one another for want of sustenance during his time."

The battle in which Edward Bruce was slain was fought near the hill of Faughard, within two miles of Dundalk, and the natives still point out the spot where he fell. It would appear from the Anglo-Irish accounts of this battle that the English owed the victory to the desperate bravery of John Maupas, an Anglo-Irish knight, who, under the persuasion that the death of Bruce

Edward Bruce[v], the destroyer of [the people of] Ireland in general, both English and Irish, was slain by the English, through dint of battle and bravery, at Dundalk, where also Mac Rory, Lord of the Inse-Gall [the Hebrides], Mac Donnell, Lord of Argyle, and many others of the chiefs of Scotland, were slain. And no achievement had been performed in Ireland for a long time before, from which greater benefit had accrued to the country than from this; for, during the three and a half years that this Edward spent in it, a universal famine prevailed to such a degree, that men were wont to devour one another[w].

John O'Farrell was slain by his son with one shot from an arrow[x].

Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Cathal, son of Gilchreest Mag-Rannall, was slain.

Gilla an-Choimhdhe, son of Kenny O'Gormly, and Gormlaith, daughter of Mac Branan, his wife, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1319.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred nineteen.

Henry Mac-an-Chrosain, Bishop of Raphoe, died; and Thomas, son of Cormac O'Donnell, Abbot of Ashroe, was then elected to the bishopric of Raphoe.

himself would ensure the victory to the English, rushed devotedly to the place where he saw him, and when, after the battle, the body of Bruce was discovered, that of John Maupas was found lying stretched across it. (See Campion's Historie of Ireland, A. D. 1318). Sir John Bermingham is said to have brought Bruce's head to the King, and received as a reward the earldom of Louth and the barony of Ardee. The hands and heart of Bruce are said to have been carried to Dublin, and his other limbs sent to different places; but tradition says that his body was buried in the churchyard of Faughard, where they still pretend to point out his grave. Barbour, however, says that Gib Harper wore Edward Bruce's armour, and that his body was consequently mistaken for that of Bruce, and his head salted in "a kest, and sent as a present to King Edward." See Grace's Annals of Ireland, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 95.

[w] *Were wont to devour one another.*—Grace and Pembridge state that some of the people were so pinched with famine that they dug up the graves in the church-yards, and, after they had boiled the flesh in the scull of the dead body, eat it up; but this is evidently an exaggerated account of this dearth, for, surely, if the famine had not consumed the pots as well as the food, they might have easily found better utensils for cooking human flesh than the sculls of men. Dr. Drummond thinks that this story owes its origin to the ambiguity of the word "scull," which is frequently used by old English writers to denote a covering for the head; but when it is considered that the chroniclers of the event wrote in the Latin language, this conjecture will be found to lose much of its ingenuity.

[x] *With one shot from an arrow*, ꝺaon oṗꝺoṗ ꝓoıȝ-

Erpucc doipe, O bánáin Earpucc clochair, 7 Erpucc cluana pirta brenainn décc.

Aine ingean meic diarmata bin meic Conrnáma décc.

Eachmarcach mac branáin taoiseach corcachlann do marbad Thomaltaig uí maoilbrénainn, gidiu nocar marbad in arccaid rin uair fuairrium firinn bár a ccionn an tir laoi iar rin do bitin na ngon tucc Tomaltach fair.

Domnall ó néill ticcirna tíre heoccain datcor ar a flaithir tre nirt gall 7 cloinne Aoda buide, 7 a dul co fshaib manach ar comairci flaitbirtaig még uidir, 7 fir manach do creachad a muinntire.

O neill, .i. domnall do gabail a tigirnair fin do pidiri.

Brian mac domnaill ui neill tánairi cenel eogain do marbad la cloinn aoda buide 7 la hannracoi mac dauill ag ráit lúraig.

AOIS CRIOST, 1320.

Aoir Criost, mile, trí chéd, ariche.

Mainertir bindtraige i ndutaig uí Suilleabáin in errcopóittecht Ruir, do tógbáil la hua Suilleábán do braithrib .S. franceir, 7 ar ir an mainertir rin baoi togha adnarcthe ui Shuilleabáin 7 morán duairlib oile.

Coinne, 7 combáil eidir Catal ó concobair 7 maolruanaid mac diarmata, go nosrorat rít connail cairdiusmail re roile, 7 mac diarmata do toidecht

de.—Mageoghegan renders this passage thus: "A. D. 1318. John O'Farrell was killed by his own son with an arrow."

[y] *The Bishop of Derry.*—He was Odo or Hugh O'Neill, and succeeded in the year 1316. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 289.

[z] *O'Banan.*—He is called Gelasius O'Banan by Ware. He succeeded in 1316.

[a] *The Bishop of Clonfert.*—The Bishop of Clonfert who died in this year was Gregory O'Brogy, who succeeded in 1308. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 639.

[b] *He did not escape scathless.*—Gideadh nocar murbad i narraid rin, literally signifies "he was not killed gratis, i. e., his death cost Mac Branain his own life.

[c] *The Clann-Hugh-Boy.*—These were the descendants of Hugh Boy O'Neill, who was slain in the year 1283, and were located in the territory of Clannaboy, in the counties of Down and Antrim.

[d] *Rath-lury*, Rat lúraig.—This place is now called Maghera, which is a small town in the county of Londonderry. St. Lurach's or Loury's well and grave are still pointed out. See note [l] under the year 1218, p. 193, *supra*.

[e] *Monastery of Bantry.*—Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 5,

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dia tír fin iarrin, michoingell do denamh don chatal remraitte ar mac ndiarmata ar a haitle ar mullach doramhnach[h], .i. a gabail lair, 7 grainne ingean meic Magnusa bin meic diarmata do gabáil beór i brurt na cairrge[i]. Maoilioru donn mac aodaccáin 7 a mac, 7 Tomaltach mac donnchaid tigerna tire hoilella do gabail beór, 7 an tír do lomarccain iarnamh.

Aod mac taidg uí Concobair dégadbar righ connacht ar deilb ar uairle, 7 ar einech do marbad do mac mairtín, 7 éfin do marbad ina diogail.

Matgamain mac domnaill connachtaig uí briain tanairi muman do marbad do cloinn cuiléin[l].

Mor ingean uí baoigill bin uí fingail décc.

Mac Mairtín do marbad ina tig fin la haedh mac taidhg uí concobair, Clann Mairtín[m], 7 clann aeda buide do leanmain aoda go clochar, 7 a marbad ann.

AOIS CRIOST, 1321.

Aoir Criort, mile, trí chéd, fiche a haon.

Grainne ingen meic Magnara bin maolruanaid meic diarmata décc.

Ruaidri na bfid mac donnchaid mic eogain uí concobair do marbad do catal mac Aoda mic Eogain tre tangnocht.

Carracc locha cé do briread la catal mac domnaill uí concobair.

Magnus ó hanluain tigerna oirtir do dallad dá briatair féin niall mac Conulad uí anluain cedaoín an braith.

Niall ó hanluain tigerna airtir do marbad do gallaib dúin dealgan i meabhail.

[h] *Mullagh Doramhnach.*—There is no place now bearing this name in Mac Dermot's country. It was probably the ancient name of the townland of Mullaghmore, in the parish of Killukin, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

[i] *Port-na-Cairrge.*—This was the name of the quay or bank opposite Mac Dermot's Castle, called Carraig Locha Ce, or the Rock of Lough Key. The spot is still so called by the natives when speaking Irish.

[k] *A good materies*, dégadbar.—Mageoghegan renders this as follows, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Hugh mac Teige O'Connor, a young man of great worth and expectation, and one sufficient for birth, composition of body, and liberalitye, to be a Kinge, was killed by Mac Martynn, who was killed in revenge thereof.

[l] *Clann-Cuilein.*—This was one of the tribe names of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

[m] *Clann-Martin.*—This was a sept of the O'Neills of Tyrone. The Clann-Hugh Boy were

and Mac Dermot then returned to his own country. Cathal, however, afterwards violated the conditions of this peace, for he made a prisoner of Mac Dermot at Mullagh Doramhnach[h], and also of his wife, the daughter of Mac Manus, at Port-na-Cairrge[i]. Maelisa Don Mac Egan and his son, and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, were also made prisoners, and the country was entirely plundered.

Hugh, son of Teige O'Conor, a good materies[k] of a King of Connaught, by reason of his personal shape, nobility, and hospitality, was slain by Mac Martin, who was himself slain in revenge of it.

Mahon, son of Donnell Connaghtagh O'Brien, Tanist of Munster, was slain by the Clann-Cuilein[l].

More, daughter of O'Boyle, and wife of O'Farrell, died.

Mac Martin was slain in his own house by Hugh, the son of Teige O'Conor; but the Clann-Martin[m] and the Clann-Hugh-Boy pursued Hugh to Clogher[n], where they killed him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1321.

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

Grainne, daughter of Mac Manus, and wife of Mulrony Mac Dermot, died.

Rory of the Faes[o], the son of Donough, son of Owen O'Conor, was treacherously slain by Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen.

The Rock of Lough Key was destroyed by Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor.

Manus O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was blinded on Spy-Wednesday by his own kinsman[p], Niall, son of Cu-Uladh O'Hanlon.

Niall O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was treacherously slain by the English of Dundalk.

also a sept of the same family, who, soon after this period, made themselves masters of an extensive territory in the counties of Down and Antrim, to which they gave their clan-name.

n *Clogher* is the head of a bishop's see, in a barony of the same name, in the county of Tyrone.

o *Of the Faes.*—He was so called from the territory of the Faes, or O'Naghtan's country, near Athlone, in the county of Roscommon, in which he was fostered.

p *Kinsman*, bráthair.—Mageoghegan renders it *brother* in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus: "A. D. 1321. Magnus O'Hanlon, prince of the Orhir was blinded by his own brother, and mightily oppressed by Neale mac Conuley O'Hanlon, upon Wednesday, the week before Easter."

Maidm adbal do thabairt do Aintrin mac Fhlorais 7 do Gallaib na mide ar macaibh riogh ua Bhailge.

Uilliam mac Gille Finden, 7 Matha do marbad la henri mac Giolla Finden ina oirecht fein.

AOIS CRIOST, 1322.

Aoir Criost, mile, tri chet, fiche, ado.

Matha ua heothaig erpuccConmaicne (no ardachaid), 7 Aindriar macc maoilin ardmaigirtir dligid nuiriadnairi 7 Shenreachta i lex, 7 i ccanóin décc.

Lucár ua Muiredhaig airchindeochain cluana do écc.

Murchad mac Giolla na naom ui Fhlighail tighearna na hangaile do marbad do mac a dhelbhrathar Seomin ó Flighail i ccluain lir bligg tre mebail. Muircheartach mac amlaoib ui Fhlighail do marbad an lá cédna dia bhraithribh fhirrin (lochluinn, 7 Roibhd) tre mebail. Lochlainn mac amlaoib ui Fhlighail do marbad la Seomin iar rin.

Donnchad mac donnchaid meic diarmata décc.

Hannraoi mac Gillefinnéin taoiseach muintire Feodachain do marbad la cloinn Amlaoibh még uidir.

Gillibert ó ceallaig tighearna ó maine décc.

Maolruanaid mac diarmatta do gabail lé concobair mac taidg ui concobair, 7 do lucht tige catail ui concobair i ccluain cummuirce, 7 an baile darccain doibh.

Riocard mac Florais tighearna átha na riog décc.

Maidm mor do thabairt do brian ó briain for Gallaib.

Giolla na naom mac Serraid mic giolla na naom ui Fhlighail do gabail tigearnais na hangaile.

Uilliam liath búrc mac uilliam moir décc.

Maolruanaid mac giollacriost mic concobair mic corbmaic mic tomaltaig na cairrge tighearna moige luirc [décc].

[q] *Cluain-lis-Bec.*—This name, which was that of a seat of one of the O'Farrells, in the county of Longford, is now obsolete.

[r] *The sons of Auliffe Maguire.*—The descendants of this Auliffe took the tribe name of Clann-Auliffe, and gave name to a barony in the county of Fermanagh, now anglicised Clanawley, and sometimes incorrectly Glenawley.

[s] *Cluain-Cumuisc.*—This name would be anglicised Clooncummisk, but there is no place

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Muirir mac an comarba do ég.

Orgar mac lochlainn még uidir do marbad la catal ó Ruairc.

Petrur ó brisrlén ollam brlitsman fsrmanac do écc.

Finghin ó cairide ollam fsrmanac i leighur do écc.

Fearghal ruad mac Samradain 7 Giolla iora mac Samradáin do marbad la cloinn Amlaoib még uidir.

AOIS CRIOST, 1323.

Aoir Criost, míle, trí chétt, fiche, a trí.

Giolla airrín ó cathurraigh airchindeac cluana da Rat do écc.

Cairrpre an rcrpeccain (.i. Ri mide) mac corbmaic uí maoileclainn ri mide do marbad la domnall ua maoilmuaid tria tanghnact.

Maolmorda mag eochaccáin décc.

Seomin ua fsrghail do marbad do cloinn tSeaain ui fsrghail.

O heaghra (.i. fsrghal) do marbad dua connmacháin dá oirect féin.

Ruaidri mag matghamna mac tighearnna oirghiall, 7 Maolreaclainn ó Sghannáin, 7 mac Maeiledúin do marbad la catal ó Ruairc i mbeol Atha Conaill.

Niall mac néill caim do marbad la lochlainn ó Raghallaigh, 7 la Maelreaclainn.

Sloighead mór taimic Mac Feorais 7 goill do forbairi ar domnall mac Seaain uí fsrghail go coill na namur dia ro marbad an cepac 7 an calbac, 7 goill iomda imaille fris.

Maolmsóa ingsn még tighearnain bean briain még Samradáin décc.

Giollapatraicc ó duibgsnnain ollam Conmaicni i fsncur, 7 lucar a mac do marbad la concobar mac gairbit még uidir.

Loclainn mac eogain uí dalaigh do marbad la cloinn asda buide uí néill.

[v] *Cluain-da-rath.*—Cluain da rat, i. e. the pasturage of the two forts, now Clondara, a townland and village, containing the ruins of an abbey, in the parish of Killashee in the west of the county of Longford.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 8 and 13. The Inquisition of the 27th January, 37 Queen Elizabeth, finds that there were here an hospital and Termon, Irenagh, or Corbeship, endowed with four cartrons of land.—See *Archdall's Monasticon*, p. 438, with MS. additions, in the library of the Royal Irish Academy.

[w] *O'Connmhachain.*—This name is still extant in the district of Ballycroy, in the county of

Maurice, son of the Coarb, died.

Henry Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain was slain by the sons of Auliffe Maguire.

Osgar, the son of Loughlin Maguire, was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

Petrus O'Breslen, Chief Brehon of Fermanagh, died.

Fineen O'Cassidy, Chief Physician of Fermanagh, died.

Farrell Roe Magauran and Gilla-Isa Magauran were slain by the sons of Auliffe Maguire.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1323.

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

Gilla-airnin O'Casey, Erenagh of Cluain-da-rath[v], died.

Carbry an Sgregain, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, was treacherously slain by Donnell O'Molloy.

Maelmora Mageoghegan died.

Seoinin O'Farrell was slain by the sons of John O'Farrell.

O'Hara (Farrell) was slain by O'Connmachain[w], one of his own people.

Rory Mac Mahon, son of the Lord of Oriel, Melaghlin O'Seagannain, and Mac Muldoon, were slain by Cathal O'Rourke at Bel-atha-Chonaill[x].

Niall, son of Niall Cam, was slain by Loughlin and Melaghlin O'Reilly.

Mac Feorais (Bermingham) and the English marched with a great army against Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, to Coill-na-n-ambas[y], where Kepagh and Calvagh, and many of the English, were slain.

Maelmeadha, daughter of Mac Tiernan, and wife of Magauran, died.

Gillapatrick O'Duigennan, Chief Historian of Conmaicne, and Lucas, his son, were slain by Conor, the son of Garvey Maguire.

Loughlin, the son of Owen O'Daly, was slain by the tribe of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Mayo, and is now generally anglicised Conway.

[x] *At Bel-atha-Chonaill.*—Im ḃeol Aṫa Connaill, now Ballyconnell, a village in the barony of Tullaghagh, or Tullyhaw (ṫeallaċ eċḋach), in the county of Cavan, and about eleven miles to the north-east of the town of Cavan.

[y] *Coill-na-n-amhas*, i. e. wood of the hireling soldiers, now Kilnaneawse, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford. It appears from an Inquisition taken at Longford, on the 1st of August, 1627, that this and ten other townlands in the same neighbourhood had been

Gofraid mac giolla íosa uí dálaig do marbad la brian mac Ruaidri uí Concobair.

AOIS CRIOST, 1324.

Aoir Criost, mile, trí céd, fiche acsthair.

Cathal (.i. Rí connacht) mac domnaill mic taidc mic brian mic ardbrata mic brian luighnigh mic toirrdhealbaigh móir, aon duine ba bsoda, ba mó maithsi, 7 mór aithsi dá mbaoí in aon aimsir fir do marbad la toirrdhealbach ó cconcobair i ttír briúin na Sionna, 7 Mac uí domnaill, .i. Maoileachlainn mac toirrdhealbaigh chuic an madma, mic domnaill oicc, tánaisi tíre conaill iar na ionnarbad dua domnaill, .i. Aod mac domnaill óicc 7 Giollacriost ócc mac donnchaid, 7 rochaide oile do marbad annsin bsór im chathal ó cconcobair, 7 Toirrdhealbach do gabail chinnais Connacht ar a haithle.

Raghnall ócc mág raghnaill taoiseach muintire heolais do marbad.

Uilliam búrc mac uilliam moir do écc.

Taidhg ua Ruairc 7 tigearnán mag Ruairc do gabail la cloinn Matha uí Raghallaigh, 7 iadsom dia ttairbert do Mhag mathghamna, 7 a marbad lais a ndioghail a meic Ruaidri ro marbad riaran tan sin.

Donnchad mac giollapatraicc tighearna ossraighe do écc.

Brian ó Raghallaigh 7 giollacriost do marbad lá muintir Ruairc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1325.

Aoir Criost, mile, trí chéd, fiche a cúig.

Domnall mac brian uí néill tighearna cenél nogain do écc occ loch laoghoire.

Cuulad mac domnaill mic brian uí neill oslgadbar ticcsina tire heogain do marbad la cloinn néill mic brian, clann osbraidar a athair.

in the possession of Francis Edgeworth, then lately deceased.

[z] *Along with Cathal O'Conor.*—This passage, which is given in a very confused manner by the Four Masters, is somewhat better in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, thus:

"A. D. 1324. Cahall mac Donnell, King of Connaught, was killed by Terlagh mac Hugh mac Owen, who" [*recte* he] "was held to be the hardiest and substantiallest Irishman of his time. Melaghlyn mac Terlagh O'Donnell and Gille-

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Giollacriost cleireach mac diarmatta 7 Brian ó gadra décc.

Diarmait ó maoilbrenainn aroḋaoiseach cloinne Concoḃair do écc.

Maolseachlainn ó flannagáin taoiseach tuaithe Rátha do marbadh la macaiḃ diarmada uí flannagáin.

Diarmait ua Maoílḃrenainn (an taoiseach diogain), Manannán taoiseach Connaċt ina aimsir do écc.

Tomár ó coindeirg oslanach na breifne deg.

Maiḋm do thabairt la cloinn toirrḋealḃaig ui briain ar ċloinn briain ruaiḋ 7 brian mac Maṫgamna do marbaḋ co nderuing oile imaille fris.

Ragnall ó huigind 7 Niocol mac comarba Maoḋóg do écc.

Ragnailt ingin Andaiḋ ui Ragallaig bin donnchaḋa meg braḋaig do écc.

Donnchaḋ mac cionaiṫ do marbaḋ in eacclais még Mathgamna.

AOIS CRIOST, 1326.

Aois Criost, míle, trí chéd, fiche, a Sé.

Luirint ó lactnain erpucc oilefinn décc, 7 Seón ó fíonnaċta do ṫogu do ċum na herpuccóide ceḋna iar sin.

Risdeard a burc, .i. an tiarla fuaḋ ticcfina ulaḋ 7 connaċt duirmor, aon rogu gall Eireann uile do écc a ndisirt Samraiḋ.

the victorious, one of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, in the first century. The name is now obsolete; but, as appears from several references to it, the lake was situated in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.—See other references to it at the years 1431, 1436, 1500, and 1509.

[b] *Dermot O'Mulrenin.*—This is the same Dermot mentioned in the second last entry, and the transcriber writes deirmad, "a mistake," before this entry.

[c] *Manannan.*—He was generally surnamed Mac Lir, i. e. the son of the sea, and said to have been a great navigator and merchant of the Tuatha De Danann colony, who made the Isle of Man his principal depot. In Cormac's Glossary (*voce* Manannan) he is described as a famous merchant of the Isle of Man, and the best navigator in the western world, and for that reason called the God of the sea by the Scots and Britons: "Inde Scoti Britonesque eum deum vocaverunt maris, eumque filium maris esse dixerunt, i. e. Mac Lir." It is added that the Isle of Man derived its name from him. There exists a tradition in the county of Londonderry, that the spirit of this celebrated navigator lives in an enchanted castle in the *tuns*, or waves of Magilligan, opposite Inishowen, and that his magical ship is seen there once every seventh year. O'Mulrenin is called the Manan-

Gilchreest Cleireach Mac Dermot and Brian O'Gara died.

Dermot O'Mulrenin, Head Chieftain of Clann-Conor, died.

Melaghlin O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha [in Fermanagh], was slain by the sons of Dermot O'Flanagan.

Dermot O'Mulrenin[b] (the great chieftain), the Manannan[c] of the chiefs of Connaught in his time, died.

Thomas O'Connery, Deacon of Breifny, died.

A victory was gained by the sons of Turlough O'Brien, over the sons of Brian Roe O'Brien; and Brian, the son of Mahon O'Brien, and many others, were slain.

Randal O'Higgin and Nicholas[d], son of the Coarb of St. Maidoc, died.

Raghnailt, daughter of Annadh O'Reilly, and wife of Donough Mac Brady, died.

Donough Mac Kenna[e] was slain in Mac Mahon's church.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1326.

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

Laurence O'Laghtnan, Bishop of Elphin, died; and John O'Finnaghty[f] was elected his successor in the bishopric.

Richard Burke, i. e. the Red Earl, Lord of Ulster, and of the greater part of Connaught, the choicest[g] of all the English of Ireland, died at the close of Summer.

nan of the chieftains of Connaught, in consequence of his being an experienced sailor.

[d] *Nicholas*, i. e. Nicholas O'Farrelly, son of the coarb of St. Maidoc, or Mogue, of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan.

[e] *Mac Kenna.*—He was chief of the territory of Trough, anciently called Triocha ched an chladaigh, now the barony of Trough, in the north of the county of Monaghan, whence a branch of the same family removed to the parish of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry, in the middle of the seventeenth century, where the name is now very numerous.

[f] *John O'Finnaghty.*—In his Patent of restitution to the temporalities, dated 1st March, 1326, he is called John of Roscommon. He died in 1354, and was buried in the cathedral of Elphin. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 631.

[g] *The choicest.*—This entry is rendered as follows by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1326. Richard Burke, Earle of Ulster and Lord of Connought, the choyce Englishman of all Ireland, this yeare died, a little before Lamas day."

Iomar mág gaghnaill taoiseach muintire heólais do marbad la a braithribh.

Niocol ó hUchin decc.

Toirrdhealbhach mac an chaoich do éc.

Toirrdhealbhach mág mathghamna dho écc.

An tUr Edward do rioghadh or Saxaibh. 25. Ianuarii.

Creach maighe hionair do denamh la hua Ruairc, ualgarg, airm in ro marbad gofraid mág gafraid la cathal ua Ruairc.

Maidm do thabairt la Domnall cairbreach mág carthaigh ar Mac tomair 7 ar gallaib mumhan du in ro marbait Ridereadha iomda.

Amlaoibh Mhag uidir do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1327.

Aoig Criort, míle, trí chéd, fiche, a Seacht.

Flaithbhertach mag uidhir ticcfhna fri manach, 7 Gormlaith ingean meic diarmata bhan mhaghnara mic domhnaill uí concobair tánaisi connacht re hUa, bhan chonchobair uí cheallaigh ticcfhna ó maine ara haithle, 7 bhan fhlaithgail uí eaghra tighfhna luighne iarthir, décc iar mbuaidh naithridhe enigh, 7 oirdhercair.

Maoilechloinn riabach mac domhnaill mic taidg uí chonchobair decc do galar brisc.

Flaithgal mac ualgairc uí Ruairc, Cuilén ua diomasaigh, 7 Saeb ingen meic aedhaccáin décc.

Cogadh mór eitir Righ Saxan 7 a bhan, .i. ingen Righ Franc, 7 Rí Saxan do aithrighedh lar an mnaoi chétna, 7 a mac do gabail righe ir in mbliadain

[h] *By his kinsmen*, la a braithribh.—"Was killed by his own brothers."—Mageoghegan, in *Ann. Clonmacnoise*.

[i] *Magh hionais*.—This was the name of a level district in the present barony of Clanawley, in the south of the county of Fermanagh. It is to be distinguished from Samh Inis Maighe (now ridiculously anglicised Inismacsaint), which is situated in the north-west of the same county.

[j] *Mac Thomas*.—It is stated in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 59, that a branch of the Desmond Fitzgeralds, seated in the county of Waterford, took the name of Mac Thomas.

[k] *After the victory of penance*, iar mbuaidh naithridhe.—This passage, the language of which is so oddly constructed by the Four Masters, is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1327. Gormphley, the daughter of Mac Dermodda, first married to Magnus mac Don-

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feachmata inaghaidh a athar tria forcongra a matar, 7 a oirdneadh la comairle Shaxan.

Rí alban do tocht in erinn.

Cogadh eitir muintir Ruairc 7 muintir Raghallaigh, 7 cloch locha huachtair do lorcadh la cathal ua Ruairc.

Cairlén locha huachtair do ghabail la hua Ruairc, trisgair ar fhicit bó.

Giollacriost dall mag Raghnaill do marbadh la Mac uí maoil Mhiadaigh ina leabaidh fein.

Teidin galair bric ar fud eireann dia ro éccrat ile.

AOIS CRIOST, 1328.

Aoir Criost, míle, trí chéd, fiche a hocht.

Eprcop na bréifne ó cridagan do éc.

Tomar ó mellaigh erpucc eanaigh dúin décc irin Roim.

Muirir ó gibellain ardomaighirtir eireann i noligead nua 7 i sínoliccead, i ccanóin 7 i léx; fellrom fíreolach, raoi firdána, cananach corad i tcuaim dá gualann, i noilfinn, i nachad conaire, i ccill alaid, i neanach dúin, 7 i ccluain fshta, oifficél 7 brsitsm coitcionn na hairdearpuccoide, décc.

the King of England and his Queen, the French King's daughter, where at last the King was deposed of his Crown, and given [*recte* which was given] to his own son Edward, by the advice of the counsell of England."

Under the year 1327 the same chronicle notices his death in the following words:—"A. D. 1327. King Edward the Second was pressed to death by pressing a great Table on his belly, this year, with many other tortures, in the Castle of Berckley, and was entered in Glocester."

Edward III. was proclaimed King of England on the 25th of January, 1327, and crowned on the 1st of February following.

[m] *The King of Scotland*, i. e. Robert Bruce.—According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, Robert Bruce landed at Carrickfergus in the year 1328, and sent word to the Justiciary and the Council that he came to make peace between Ireland and Scotland, and that he would meet them at Green Castle, but that, the latter failing to come to the meeting, he returned to Scotland.

[n] *The castle of Lough Oughter*.—This is more usually called *Cloch Locha Uachtair*, i. e. the stone, or rock, of Lough Oughter. It is a round castle of great strength in the lake of Lough Oughter, not far from Kilmore, in the county of Cavan.—See other references to it at the years 1369 and 1370.

[o] *Galar Breac*, literally the speckled disease. This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

opposition to his father. He was crowned by the council [i. e. the parliament] of England.

The King of Scotland[m] came to Ireland.

A war broke out between the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys; and the castle of Lough Oughter[n] was taken by Cathal O'Rourke.

The castle of Lough Oughter was taken by O'Rourke by cunning, for twenty cows.

Gilchreest Dall Mac Rannall was slain in his own bed by the son of O'Mulvey.

The Galar Breac[o] raged throughout Ireland, of which many died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1328.

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

The Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], O'Cridagain, died.

Thomas O'Meallaigh, Bishop of Annadown, died at Rome.

Maurice O'Gibellan[p], Chief Professor of the New Law, the Old Law, and the Canon Law, a truly profound philosopher, a learned poet, and a canon chorister of Tuam; Elphin, and Achad-Chonaire[q], Killala, Annadown, and Clonfert, the official and the general Brehon [i. e. Judge] of the archbishopric, died.

"A. D. 1327. There reigned a disease called the pied pox, or little pox, in Ireland in general, and took away persons both great and small." Throughout the province of Connaught, galar bneac means the small-pox; but, in the south of Ireland, where bolgac is used to denote the small-pox, galar bneac is used to denote the spotted fever. It is highly probable, however, that the Four Masters intended the term to denote the small-pox, as their cotemporary Mageoghegan translates it, "pied pox, or little pox."—See Dublin P. Journal, March 30, 1833, vol. i. p. 314.

[p] *Maurice O'Gibellan.*—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1328. Morishe O'Gibelan, master of art, one exceeding well learned in the old and new laws, Civille and Canon, a cunning and skillful philosopher, an excellent poet in Irish, an elegant and exact speaker of the speech which in Irish is called Ogham, and, in some [sum], one that was well seen in many other good sciences. He was a Canon and Singer at Twayme, Olfyn, Aghaconary, Killalye, Enaghe Downe, and Clonfert."

[q] *Achad-Chonaire*, now anglicised Achonry, a small village in the barony of Leyny, county of Sligo, situated about sixteen miles to the south-west of Sligo. It was formerly an episcopal see, but is at present united to Killala.

Giolla na naingel ó taichligh[r] airdeochain innsi déce.

Maoilsechloinn ó saighilligh tighearna muintire maoilmordha do lot do gallaibh na mide, a gabail doib iarsin go bfuairsiot braighde ar, a écc dia gonaibh ina tigh fein ara haithle.

Giolla Adamhnain ó fidgil comarba Adamhnain déce.

Doirneach 7 teinteach adbal ir in samhradh go ro milleadh mhi, 7 torta eneann go díomór, 7 gur fágattar airbanna fionna fára.

Tighearnas galair go coitcenn seichnóin eneann (da ngoirthi Slaottán), 7 a bith tri laithe, no a cthair ar gach aon da ngabadh gur bo tanaisi báir doib é.

Uilliam burc, .i. an tiarla donn mac Sir Seon (.i. iarla) mac an iarla ruaidh do thocht in erinn.

Donnchadh ruadh ó gadhra 7 cúicchir da cineadh imaille ris do marbadh.

Concobar mac branáin adbar taoisigh corcaclainn do marbadh la muintir na hangaile.

Sluaicceadh la Uater a búrc i cconnachtaib gur haircceadh lair morán daor gráda toirrdhealbhaigh uí concobair rig Connacht.

Sir Seon mac fhoraisi iarla Lugmaigh, aon bharún ba bhodha, brighmaire, 7 ba fhirri oinech do gallaibh Eireann, do marbhadh i ffell da muintir fein .i. do gallaibh oirgiall, 7 rochaide imaille ris do gallaibh 7 do gaoidelaibh. Ba dib-

[r] *Gilla-na-nangel O'Taichligh.*—The transactions of this year are incorrectly placed under 1325, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. This entry reads as follows: Gilla na naingel o taichligh airchinnech Daimhinnsi mortuus est, i. e. Gilla-na-n-angel O'Taichligh, Erenagh of Devenish, *mortuus est.*

[s] *Great thunder and lightning.*—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "There was great thunder and lightning this year, that it destroyed great part of the corns of the kingdom, that they grew *whitish* by reason they lost their substance."

[t] *Slaedan*, a cough, or influenza. This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "There was a general disease throughout all Ireland called the Murre, which continued for the space of three or four days, and brought divers even to the point of death."

[u] *An-t-Iarla Donn*, i. e. the Brown Earl. He was so called from the colour of his hair. He is called "the Dun Earl" by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which the whole passage is rendered thus:

"A. D. 1328. The Earle of Ulster, called the Dunn Earle, grandchild to the Read Earle, called William Burke, Sir John Burke's sonn, came to Ireland."

[w] *Sir John Mac Feorais.*—This passage is thus given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan:

"Sir John Bermingham, Earl of Louth, the best Earl for worthiness, bounty, prowes, and vallour of his hands, was treacherously killed

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ṙiohe an caoċ ó cſhbaill, .i. Maolṙuanaiḋ, aon ṙoġa tiompanaċ epeann, ⁊ alban epiḋe ina aimṙiṙ.

Brian mac Tomaltaiġh meic donnchaiḋ do maṙḃaḋ do brian mac taiḋġ meic donnchaiḋ.

Moṙṙluaiġeaḋ la hiaṙla ulaḋ, ⁊ la Toiṙṙḋealḃaċ ua cconċoḃaiṙ (Ri Connaċt), ⁊ la Muiṙcſhtaċ ua mbṙiain Ri muṁan, in aġhaiḋ bṙiain báin uí bṙiain. Maiḋm do ṫaḃaiṙt la bṙian mban ó mbṙiain ṙoṙṙaroṁ annṙin. Concobaṙ ua bṙiain dſġaḋbaṙ ṙíġ epeann aṙ cṙuṫ, aṙ céill, aṙ eineċ, ⁊ oiṙdeaṙcuṙ do ṁaṙbaḋ don dul ṙin amaille ṙe cſiṫṙe ṙiċit do dſghdaoinibh ⁊ do daoṙccaṙṙluaġh do ṫuitim ina ṙochaiṙ.

Taḋcc mac toiṙṙḋelḃaiġ uí concoḃaiṙ do ṁaṙbaḋ la diaṙmait ua ngaḋṙa.

Comḋal ċoinne im áth ċinn locha teċet, etiṙ Uáteṙ mac william buṙc. Gillbeṙt mac ġoiṙdealḃaiġ don daṙa leiṫ, ⁊ maolṙuanaiḋ mac diaṙmata, ⁊ Tomaltaċ a ṁac, ⁊ Tomaltaċ mac donnchaiḋ ġo maiṫiḃ cloinne Maoilṙuanaiḋ. Maiḋm do bṙiṙeaḋ ṙe mac ndiaṙmata ṙoṙ Uáteṙ ⁊ ṙoṙ Gillbeṙt cona muintiṙ.

Donnchaḋ gallda mac doṁnaill uí ċoncobaiṙ do maṙbaḋ la hAoḋ mac taiḋg mic maoilechlainn mic maġhnaṙa.

Matha ṙiaḃaċ mac gaṙṙaiḋ do ṁaṙbaḋ do ṁuintiṙ geaṙaḋáin.

Ioṁaṙ ṁág Raġhnaill toíṙeaċ muintiṙe heolaiṙ do maṙbaḋ la cloind giollacṙiogṫ ṁeg Raġhnaill.

Duiḃſṙa inġſn uí ṙſhġail bſn meic Muṙchaḋa an tṙlebe do écc.

An caoch mac cſhḃaill diaṙ bainm Maolṙuanaiḋ, aon ṙoġha ṫiompanaċ epeann ina aimṙiṙ do maṙbaḋ.

Eḋaoin inġſn méġ Maṫhġamna ben Méġ uiḋiṙ do écc.

Duibeaṙa inġſn uí Eliġe bſn Doṁnaill mic taiḋġ uí ċoncobaiṙ do écc.

give only a long list of the distinguished Anglo-Irish gentlemen who fell in the conflict.

[y] *Minstrel.* — Tiompánaċ is explained by O'Brien, a harper or minstrel.

[z] *Conor O'Brien.*—This part of the passage is thus given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan:

"Connor O'Brien was killed, who was a young man of great expectation, bounty, comeliness of personage, and sufficient to govern a monarchy. and with him 80 persons were killed."

[a] *A meeting.*—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "There was a general meeting at a place called Athkynlogha Techye between Walter Mac William Burke, Gilbert Mac Cossdelye, of the one side, and Mulronie Mac Dermodda, Tomaltagh, his son, Donnell

many others of the English and Irish, amongst whom was the Blind O'Carroll [*recte* Mac Carroll], i. e. Mulrony, Chief Minstrel[y] of Ireland and Scotland in his time.

Brian, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, was slain by Brian, the son of Teige Mac Donough.

A great army [was led] by the Earl of Ulster, Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, and Murtough O'Brien, King of Munster, against Brian Bane O'Brien; but they were defeated by Brian Bane. Conor O'Brien[z], a good materies for a King of Ireland, by reason of his personal shape, wisdom, hospitality, and renown, was slain on this occasion, as were also eighty persons, including chieftains and plebeians.

Teige, son of Turlough O'Conor, was slain by Dermot O'Gara.

A meeting[a] for a conference took place at Ath-chinn-Locha Techet[b] between Walter, son of William Burke, and Gilbert Mac Costello, on the one side; and Mulrony Mac Dermot, Tomaltagh, his son, Tomaltagh Mac Donough, and the chiefs of Clann-Mulrony, on the other: and Walter, Gilbert, and their people, were defeated by Mac Dermot.

Donough Gallda, the son of Donnell O'Conor, was slain by Hugh, the son of Teige, son of Melaghlin, son of Manus [O'Conor].

Matthew Reagh Mac Caffrey was slain by Muintir Gearan[c].

Ivor Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Gilchreest Mac Rannall.

Duvesa, daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of Mac Murrough of the Mountain, died.

The Blind Mac Carroll[d], whose name was Mulrony, the chief of the minstrels of Ireland in his time, was slain.

Edwina, daughter of Mac Mahon, and wife of Maguire, died.

Duvesa, the daughter of O'Healy, and wife of Donnell, the son of Teige O'Conor, died.

Mac Donnough, and Clann Mulroney, or that family, of the other side: whereupon some distastful words that passed between them, from words they fell to blows of armes; in the end Mac William Burke was overthrown."

[b] *Ath-chinn-Locha Techet*, i. e. the ford at the head of Lough Techet. This lake is now called Lough Gara.

[c] *Muintir Gearan.*—A territory and tribe in the north-east of the county of Longford, lying along Lough Gowna, on the west side.

[d] *The Blind Mac Carroll.*—This is a repetition.

Sluaiġeaḋ oile la Muirċertaċ ó mbriain, ⁊ la cloinn cuiléin dionnraiġiḋ briain uí briáin doṁiḋiri dia ro rraoineaḋ for muirċertaċ, ⁊ día ro marbaḋ concobar ó briain, ⁊ domnall na ndomnall, ⁊ Maccon mac conmara go rochaiḋiḃ oile.

Maiḋm mór do tabairt lá Mág eochaġáin ar ġallaiḃ dú in ro marbaḋ cúiġ céd déce ar fichit céd ġall im ḋalatúnachaiḃ, ⁊ im ṁac an Riḋere Uallaiġ.

Aṁlaoiḃ mag finḋbairr do marbaḋ la Cathal ua Ruairc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1329.

Aoir Criort, mile trí chéd fiche, a Naoí.

Augurtin abb lisa gaḃail for loch Eirne déce.

Caṫal mac domnaill uí ruairc dġaḋbar ticcsna na breifne do marbaḋ la cloinn tSeoin uí ṡisgail, ⁊ do ġallaiḃ miḋe tre feill, ⁊ daoine oile imaille rir i tigh Riocaird diúid i Maimirtir ṡobair.

Muirċertaċ mac domnaill uí Concoḃair ticcsna cairrge, ⁊ dġhaḋbar righ Connacht déce.

Caṫal mac Aoḋa mic Eogain uí ċoncoḃair do ḋíochur ar eiccin ar na fṡoḃaiḃ ⁊ a tir maine tre forconġra Uater a búrc ar Shíol cceallaiġ, ⁊ ar uiḃ maine ar ċsna.

Coccaḋ mór etir Toirrḋealḃaċ ó cconcoḃair ⁊ clann maolruanaiḋ gur milleaḋ morán eattorra diḃlionaiḃ.

[e] *Three thousand five hundred.*—This number is decidedly an error of transcription, for it is incredible that the petty chief Mageoghegan, with his few followers, could have killed so great a number of their enemies,—a number greater than all the inhabitants of his territory of Kinel Fiachach. According to Pembridge and Grace, the number of the English common soldiers slain on this occasion was about 140, besides several distinguished knights; and nothing is more evident than that the number of common soldiers recorded by the original annalist was 135, i. e. cúiġ déc ar ḟiċit ar ċeḋ ġall, and that the introduction of the word céd twice into the text is a modern falsification. This falsification, however, may not have been committed by the Four Masters; but it looks strange that the passage is not to be found in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in which there is no apparent chasm at this year, in the Annals of Kilronan, or in the Annals of Connaught. The Abbe Mageoghegan, in describing this battle, writes as if the 140 com-

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Creach do denamh la tomaltach mac diarmata ar diarmait ó bflannaccáin taoiseach cloinne catail.

Aine ingean Fhingail uí Raighilligh bhean Tomaltaigh meic diarmata décc.

Taidhg mac toirrdhealbhaigh mic Maelgamhna uí choncobhair do marbadh la hua ngádhra 7 la luchd Airtigh.

Sith do denomh do mhac uilliam búrc 7 diarla ulad re Mac tomáir.

Dabac donn mac uilliam Riding uasal mosconaigh do écc.

Donnchadh mac giollapatraicc do marbadh la hiarla ulad.

Maoilíosa donn mac Aodhagain ardollamh connacht do écc.

Guirt gan buain go hiar fhéil Michil ar thus eneann lar an fhleachadh.

AOIS CRIOST, 1330.

Aois Criost, míle trí chéd tríochatt.

Maoilíosa ó coinel comarba droma cliabh do écc.

Bendicht o flannaccáin Priór cille moire na Sionna décc.

Maghnas mac Aodha breifnigh uí concobair do marbadh la cathal mac aodha mic Eogain ui concobair i bfhionn na darach, 7 Siomann mac in fhailghigh do mharbadh ina fharraidh.

Giollaísu ruadh ó raighilligh ticcfhna muintire maoilmordha 7 na breifne uile re haimsir nimcéin décc ina Shfhoattaidh iar mbrisit buadha ó domhan 7 ó dhfhan 7 a adhnacal i mainistir in cabain i naibío na mbráthar mionúr, 7 ba hfhirde céd fundúir na mainistre nemhraite.

Maoilechlainn mac carmaic bruighaidh cédach conaich do écc.

Sluaighead la hualgharcc ua ruairc go fiodh an atha. Goill an baile dérghe dó iarrin. Maidm do thabairt for muintir uí ruairc, 7 Art ó ruairc adbar airdticcfhna breifne do marbadh do gallaibh, 7 rocaide imaille rir im Ruaidri mac Samhradhain.

Amar longphuirt do thabairt do Toirrdhealbhach ó cconcobhair Rí Connacht

[i] *Fearonn-na-darach*, i. e. land of the oak. The name is now obsolete.

[k] *Mac-in-Fhailghe*, was the name of a Welsh tribe, but their location has not been determined. It is probably the name now anglicised Mac Nally, or Mac Anally.—See note under the year 1316.

[l] *Brughaidh Cedach*, a farmer who had one hundred of each kind of cattle.

[m] *Fiodh-an-atha*, i. e. the wood of the ford,

A depredation was committed by Tomaltagh Mac Dermot upon Dermot O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Cathail.

Aine, daughter of Farrell O'Reilly, and wife of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Conor, was slain by O'Gara and the people of Airteach.

Mac William Burke and the Earl of Ulster made peace with Mac Thomas.

Daboc Donn Mac William [Burke], a noble and wealthy knight, died.

Donough Mac Gillapatrick was slain by the Earl of Ulster.

Maelisa Donn Mac Egan, Chief Ollav of Connaught, died.

The [corn] fields remained unreaped throughout Ireland until after Michaelmas, in consequence of wet weather.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1330.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty.

Maelisa O'Coinel, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

Benedict O'Flanagan, Prior of Kilmore-na-Sinna, died.

Manus, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, was slain at Fearonn na-darach[i] by Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor; and Simon Mac-in-Fhailghe[k] was slain with him.

Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, and of the entire territory of Breifny for a long time previously, died at an advanced age, victorious over the world and the devil. He was interred in the Abbey of the Friars Minor in Cavan, of which he himself was the original founder.

Melaghlin Mac Carmaic, a wealthy Brughaidh Cedach[l], died.

An army was led by Ualgarg O'Rourke to Fiodh-an-atha[m], whereupon the English of that town rose up against him. O'Rourke's people were defeated; and Art O'Rourke, a materies of a chief lord of Breifny, Rory Magauran, and many others, were slain by the English.

An attack was made by Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, upon the

now anglicised Finae, a fair town in the barony of Half Fowre, and county of Westmeath. It is a small but neat village on a stream which unites the two lakes of Loċ Sileann and Loċ Eirne. Over this stream there is a bridge, which separates the counties of Westmeath and Cavan.

for uáter mac uilliam búrc i lscemoig i moig luirce, 7 a ruaccad dó airride go cairte liacc fatta. Gillbert mac goirdelbaig (tigfirna flebe luga mun am rin) do techt go lion a muintire do cuidiuccad le mac uilliam. Tomaltac mac donnchaid cona muintir do tocht do commorad meic uilliam bóir iar niomród for ua cconcobair doib. Na fluaig rin diblionaib dionnraigid uí concobair. Ro cuirsed iomairscc sttorra lis for lsis go rangatar áth dirirt nuadan. Donnchad mac domnaill mic matgamna, mac giolla comdáin, 7 uathad do muintir uí concobair do marbad im an áth. Ua concobair go maitib a muintire do dol da naimdsóin uata go práinicc gur na tuataib. Longport do gabail do mac uilliam i ccill lomatt i ccomrocraib dua cconcobair. Sloigead Connacht eitir gallaib 7 gaoidelaib (don méd ro gab a pairt diob) do tecclamadh la mac uilliam do gabail rige connacht dó budéin iar rin, 7 a mbsid ullam aicce do cum uí concobair daithrioghadh. Iar na fior rin do Mhac diarmata iomród for Mhac uilliam dó, 7 páirt uí concobair do gabail ionnur gur csnglattar rís connail cairdsmail sttorra díblionaib.

Maidm mór do tabairt do concobar mac Taidg mic briain mic aindriasa mic briain luighnig for dartraigib, 7 Socaide díob do marbad lair.

Toirrdealbach ua concobair do dul uatad dsghdaoine do latair uilliam burc, i. an tiarla donn diarraid a chonganta in aghaid meic uilliam.

Brian mac giollacriost meg Raghnaill do marbad la tadhg mag Raghnaill.

[n] *Leagmhagh*, now Legvoy, a townland in the parish of Killukin, not far from Carrick-on-Shannon, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

[o] *Cairthe-liag-fada*, now probably the townland of Cnoc a cairte, in the parish of Killukin, in the county of Roscommon. The place is so called from a large cairte, or pillar stone, which stands on the top of the hill, and said to have been thrown by a giant from a distant locality.

[p] *Ath-Disirt-Nuadhan*, i. e. the ford of Disert Nuadhan.—This name is written ad diurt nuadat in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and now corruptly called in Irish tiprr Nuaidáin, and strangely anglicised Eastersnow, which is the name of a parish in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon. This parish was dedicated to a Saint Nuadhan, of whom no account is found in the Irish Calendars, unless he be the Nuadha Anchorite set down in the Irish calendar of the O'Clerys at 3rd of October. His holy well, called tobar nuaidain, is still in existence, but at present very seldom resorted to by pilgrims. There is a tradition in the country that there was a town here, but no trace of it now remains. The following extract from an Inquisition taken in the reign of Elizabeth seems to corroborate this tradition:

"Quod est quoddam forum sive mercatum in die Sabbatis qualibet septimana quondo non est guerra in patria, juxta templum Sancti Wogani vulgarite Temple-Issetnowne in baroniâ de Moylurg."

In another part of this Inquisition it is angli-

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Aedh ⁊ diarmait dá mac Murchaid uí Fhlaithbertaigh do marbad la hAedh ó Flaithbertaigh.

Péturus mac comarba Maedóige do marbad la gallaib Cnamnra.

AOIS CRIOST, 1331.

Aoir Criost, mile, trí céd, triochat, a haon.

Comarba Caillín, .i. giolla na naom mac cele do écc i mainistir Maotla.

Maolruanaid mac diarmata ticcfhna maige luirgc dracobail a tighernais, ⁊ aibíd manaig do gabail dó i mainistir na búille, ⁊ tomaltach mac diarmata (a mac) do gabáil ticcfhnais maige luirgc an. 7. la Mai.

Fhlaithbertach mac maoileachlainn carraig meic diarmata do marbad la taidg mac cathail mic domhnaill uí concobair.

Sloiccead la Uater mac uilliam burc i maigh luirgc. An tír uile dionnsaid dó acht cealla namá, uair tucc comairce ⁊ cabar doibhride. Tomaltach mac diarmata cona muintir dia nionnsaighid. Goill do thabairt amais fair ar a haithle gur marbhrat foirfhinn dia muintir. Orrad do denam doib re roile ⁊ uátes dragbail na tire.

Maoilir mág eochagáin déce.

Murchadh mag Mathgamna do marbad la Seaan mag Mathgamna, ⁊ la gallaib machaire airgiall.

Tómár mac concairrge uí fhloinn do écc.

barony of Rossclogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

[t] *Caillin.*—He was the patron saint of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

[u] *Maethail*, now *Mohill*, a village in a barony of the same name in the county of Leitrim. St. Manchan erected a monastery here in the year 652. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 332, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 989. There are no remains of the monastery at present, and its site is occupied by the parish church of Mohill.

[v] *Mulrony Mac Dermot.*—This passage is given as follows by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1331. Mulronie Mac Dermoda, prince of the territorie of Moylorg, forsook his government and principallity, and entered into religion, in the order of Gray Monks, in the abbey of Boylle, and within a short while after died, after whose death his sonn Tomaltagh, the 6th of May, succeeded him in his place."

[w] *An army was led.*—This passage is somewhat better given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1331. Walter Burke (called Mac William), with a great army repaired to Moylorge,

Hugh and Dermot, two sons of Murrough O'Farrell, were slain by Hugh O'Farrell.

Petrus, son of the Coarb of St. Maidoc, was slain by the English of Kells.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1331.

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

The Coarb of [St.] Caillin[t], Gilla-na-naev Mac Cele, died in the monastery of Maethail[u].

Mulrony Mac Dermot[v], Lord of Moylurg, resigned his lordship, and assumed the habit of a monk in the abbey of Boyle; and Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, his son, assumed the lordship of Moylurg on the 7th of May.

Farrell, son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, was slain by Teige, son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor.

An army was led[w] by Walter Mac William Burke into Moylurg, and he plundered all the country, excepting only the churches, to which he gave protection and respect. Tomaltagh, with his people, opposed them; but the English attacked Tomaltagh, and killed some of his people. They [afterwards] made peace with each other, and Walter left the country.

Meyler Mageoghegan died.

Murrough Mac Mahon was slain by John Mac Mahon and the English of Machaire Oirghiall[x].

Thomas, the son of Cuchairrge O'Flynn, died.

where he burnt, preyed, and destroyed all places in that contrey, save only churches and churchlands, which he reverenced and had in great respect. But Tomaltagh Mac Dermot cou'd not well brook that Mac William should be suffered to enjoye any rest in that contrey, and therefore they suddainly betooke themselves to their arms, which they then held to be their best and readlest friends in time of greatest need, and gave them the onsett, but Mac William and his people, taking their hearts anew, gave a fresh encounter to Tomaltagh, chased him and his people, and killed divers of them, which Tomaltagh did not leave unrevenged, for he could not digestt that so many of his people were killed, and that they shou'd not escape without rendering him an accompt of so many heads of theirs, too, for entring so boldlie into his territory."

[x] *Machaire-Oriel*, Maċaıpe Oıpġıall, i. e. the plain of Oriel. This was one of the ancient names of the level part of the county of Louth. It was also called maġ muırṫéıṁne and Conaille muırṫeıṁne.

AOIS CRIOST, 1332.

Aoir Criort, mile, trí céd, triocha, a dó.

Uater mac Sir uilliam búrc do gabail lar an iarla ndonn, 7 a breit lair iarnam co cairlén nua innri heogain, a écc do gorta ar a haithle hi bpriorún an chairléin nemhaithe.

Maidm Slisne an míl for tomaltach mac ndiarmata, 7 for mac uilliam ne mac an iarla, 7 ne tomaltac mac donnchaid, 7 rocaide dá muintir do marbhadh.

Uilliam gallda mac Muirchertaig moir még eochagain, tigchenna cenéoil fiachach do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1333.

Aoir Criort, mile, trí céd, trioca, atrí.

Florent mac an oglaich airchindeochain chille hoiriu do écc.
Uilliam búrc iarla ulad do marbad la gallaib ulad. Na goill do roigne an gnim sin do barucchad go heccramail la muintir righ Saxan. Drong do crochad, drong do crochad, drong do marbad, 7 drong do tarraing o chéle dibh ina dioghail.

[y] *Walter.*—In Grace's Annals of Ireland he is incorrectly called Richard de Burgo. The starving of this Walter in the prison of Green Castle, was the chief cause of the murder of the Earl of Ulster in the following year.

[z] *The new castle.*—Green Castle, in the barony of Inishowen, near the mouth of Lough Foyle, in the north-east of the county of Donegal, is still called caislean nua in Irish by the natives.

[a] *Kinel-Fiachach*, now the barony of *Moycashel* in the south of the county of Westmeath.

[b] *Cill-Oiridh*, now *Killery*, an old church which gives name to a parish near Lough Gill, in the barony of Tirerrill and county of Sligo, and adjoining the county of Leitrim. See map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach;* on which the situation of this church is shewn. See another reference to Cill Oiridh under the year 1416.

[c] *Earl of Ulster.*—There is a much more circumstantial account of the death of this Earl of Ulster given by Pembridge and Grace under this year. Lodge gives the following particulars of it: "He was murdered on Sunday, June 6, 1333, by Robert Fitz-Richard Mandeville (who gave him his first wound), and others his servants, near to the Fords, in going towards Carrickfergus, in the 21st year of his age, at the instigation, as was said, of Gyle de Burgh, wife of Sir Richard Mandeville, in revenge for his having imprisoned her brother Walter and others."

This young earl left an only child, Elizabeth, who was married in the year 1352 to Lionel,

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Tomaltach mac donnchaid meic diarmata tigsinna tire hoilella, fsi ba fsisi fisinne, caður, 7 comaisce da mbaí in en aimsir sir decc.

Flaithbertach Ua Domnaill an tanaisi tigsinna fa huaisle, fa haisligda 7 ar mó sir a saithe súil dhisionnchaibh décc.

Gillibert mac goisdelbaig do marbad ar lar a tigh fein le cathal mac diarmata gall tre mebail.

Aod mac Consnamha taoiseach muintire cionaith décc.

Mac na hoide ócc mág flannchada do marbad la connachtaib .i. la toirrdhealbach ua cconcobair Ri connacht 7 lá tigsinán mag Ruairc, 7 tigsinur na breifne do tabairt dua Ragallaig.

Donnchad mac Aoda uí ceallaig do gabail do toirrdhealbach ó cconcobair Rí Connacht.

Sith droccha do cloinn uilliam burc o righ Saxan.

Concobar mac branáin taoíseach corc achlann décc.

Aodh mac domhnaill oicc í domnaill tigsinna cenel cconaill, cenel moáin innsi heogain, fsimanach, iochtair connacht, 7 na breifne, 7 adbar righ ulad uile bfos, aon roba mó grain 7 aduath a ecsnatt roime baoí do gaoidelaibh a aimsire, aon ar mó les thuit do gallaib 7 do gaoidelaibh battar ina agaid, aon ro bfsir smacht, seacht, 7 riagail bai ina comhrochraib, feichsi coitcenn iartain eorra ar eineach 7 dsilaccadh décc iar mbrisit buada o doman 7 dsman in aibítt manaigh i ninis saimer, 7 a adnacal co nonoir, 7 co naimdin móir i mainistir eas ruaidh. Concobar ua domnaill (a mac) do gabail a ionaid. Ro fár iaram ioncornam etir concobar 7 Art (a dsibhratair) imon fflaithearr go ro marbadh Art a ttraittre la concobar.

[e] *Mac Donough Mac Dermot.*—The Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg in the county of Roscommon.

[f] *Mac Dermot Gall.*—He was located in the territory of Airteach, in the county of Roscommon, adjoining the barony of Costello in the county of Mayo. This passage is thus translated by Mageoghegan in his Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"Cahall Mac Dermodda Gall killed Gillebert Mac Cosdeally in the middest of his own house treacherously."

[g] *Inis Saimer.*—This is a small island in the river Erne, close to the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon. It is to be distinguished from the monastery of Assaroe, which is situated on the north side of the river, about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon.

[h] Mageoghegan translates it thus, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

Tomaltagh Mac Donough Mac Dermot[e], Lord of Tirerrill, the most celebrated man of his time for veracity, honour, and protection, died.

Felim O'Donnell, a Tanist Lord, the noblest and most illustrious, and from whom the Irish people expected most, died.

Gilbert Mac Costello was treacherously slain in the middle of his own house by Cathal Mac Dermot Gall[f].

Hugh Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, died.

Mac-na-h-Oidhche Oge Mac Clancy was slain by the Connacians (i. e. by Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, assisted by Tiernan Mag-Ruairc); and the lordship of Breifny was given to O'Reilly.

Donough, son of Hugh O'Kelly, was taken prisoner by Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught.

A peace was proclaimed by the King of England to the Clann-William Burke.

Conor Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann, died.

Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, Fermanagh, and Breifny, and a materies of a king of Ulster; of all the Irish the most successful, and the most dreaded by his enemies; he who had slain the largest number both of the English and Irish who were opposed to him; the most eminent man of his time for jurisdiction, laws, and regulations, and the chief patron of the hospitality and munificence of the West of Europe, died, victorious over the world and the devil, in the habit of a monk, on the island of Inis-Saimer[g], and was interred with great honour and solemnity in the monastery of Assaroe. Conor O'Donnell (his son) assumed his place. A dispute afterwards arose between this Conor and Art, his brother, concerning the lordship; and Art was soon killed by Conor in combat[h].

"Hugh O'Donnell, King of Tyreconnell and Fermanagh, one that took hostages of the territory of Carbry and Sligeagh, and Brenie; one deputed to be next successor of the Kingdom of Ulster, the best man in Ireland for bounty, prowess, magnanimity, rule, and good government, and in summer he that killed most of the English and Irish that were his enemies, died in this year, after he had overcome the world and the devill, and also after he had reigned fortunately in the principality of Tyrconnell fifty years, and after he had entred into religion in the habitt of a gray monck, receiving the sacraments of Penance and Extream Unction. After whose death his son, Connor O'Donnell, was constituted to succeed him," &c.

AOIS CRIOST, 1334.

Aoir Criort, mile trí chéd, triochatt, a ceathair.

Mórfloigheadh la connachtaibh uile etir gallaibh 7 gaoidhealaibh ir in mumain do faigidh mhic Conmara go ro gabhrat a braighde 7 gur cuirset a nsrt air. Teampall do lorccadh do dhuing don trluaigh roin ina mbattar ochtmoghat ar céd do dhaoínibh, 7 diar Saccart imaille riú, 7 gan aon diobh do thernadh ar gan oghlorgadh.

Dechneabhar do mhuintir donnchaidh mic Maoileachloinn carraig meic diarmata do bathadh ar loch techt.

Tadhg mac cathail mic domhnaill uí concobair déce.

Donnchadh mac Conrnamha taoiseach muintire cionaith, 7 Seonacc mac Muirchertoigh móir meg eochaccáin tigherna cenel fiachach déce.

Uilliam mág eochagán do écc.

Concobar mac branáin do écc.

Eóin mac giolla ultain do marbadh la domhnall mac aedha.

AOIS CRIOST, 1335.

Aoir Criort, mile trí chéd, triochatt, a cúicc.

Fionnguala ingen uí briain bean toirrdhealbhaigh uí concobair decc.

Seaan mac airt uí eagra do gabail le mac an iarla, 7 forgla a muintire do arccain.

Creach le cloinn domhnaill uí concobair ar cloinn muirir Shuccaig meic gearailt dar marbadh mac mic muirir. Creach oile la cloinn mhuirir ina diogbail rin for cloinn domhnaill.

Iartar connacht uile do milleadh la hemonn a búrc.

Uilc dirime eidir lorccadh 7 marbadh do denamh dó bhór ar mhac in iarla, 7 ar cloinn Riocaird a búrc, 7 Síd do denamh doib re roile iartain.

Giolla na naingeal ó cairide ollamh leighis fearmanach do écc.

[i] *Loch Techet.*—Now Lough Gara, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, on the borders of the county of Sligo.

[j] Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise as translated by Mageoghegan, have:

"There was such a great snow in the spring of

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AOIS CRIOST, 1336.

Aoir Criort, mile, trí chéd, triochatt, a ré.

Trinoit ó naan arddmaigirtir i nealadhnaibh iomda, i léx 7 i ccanóin décc.

Tomaltaċ gfrr (na ccrísch ttimcil) mac diarmata, tigearna muige luircc. Aon bá mó corccur ar earccairdib, ba frr cádur, 7 comairce, engnamh, 7 eineaċ da mbaoí don ċineadh dia rabe décc oidċe domnaig na trionóide ina tigh fein i ccaladh na cairrce, 7 a adhnacul i mainirtir na buille go honorach. Concobar a mac do gabail tigfrnair tar a éir.

Teaboid a burc mac uilliam 7 Maoilir mac Siurtan dexetra décc.

Maidm do ṫabairt deogan ó madadáin for cloinn Riocaird a búrc, 7 rocaide da muintir do marbadh uatha .i. feirfr 7 tri fichit.

Creach mor la cloinn diarmata gall, 7 la mac fliðlimid ui concobair for cloinn goirdelbaig, 7 Maidiuc mac uaillorín do marbad ina tórraigheaċt.

Creach la hémann mac uilliam burc ar cloinn ċathail dar haircceadh concobair ua flannagain 7 daoine iomda oile. Maoileachlainn ua flannagain do marbad i torraigeacht na ccreach don dul rin, 7 brathair do mac an mileadh do gabail don torraig iarom, 7 braige do denam de.

Concobar mac diarmata tigearna maige luircc, Aod mac fliðlimid mic aſoha ui Concobair go lucht tigi ui Concobair imaille rir, 7 clann ndonnchaid, 7 corbmac mac Ruaidri go nglarlaithib criche coirrre do dul ar

that they had the original Annals of Clonmacnoise before them.

[k] Now a field close to Rockingham, the beautiful seat of Lord Lorton, in the county of Roscommon, near Boyle. It is still called Port-na-Cairge by the old natives of the district. The low, level part of the townland of Rockingham, verging on Lough Key, is the locality called Cala-na-Cairge, i. e., the callaw or strath of the rock (the castle on the opposite island in the lake so called). We learn from the Annals of Boyle that Cormac, the son of Tomaltach Mac Dermot, commenced the erection of a market-town here in 1231:

"1231. Cormac mac Tomaltaig incepit bailli margaid do denub i port na Cairge."

The Rev. John Keogh, in his Account of the County of Roscommon, drawn up for Sir William Petty's intended Atlas in 1683, states that Carraig Mac Dermott was then named Rockingham:

"Carrig Mac Dermot, newly named Rockingham, is not now noted for many dwellers, of which, I doubt not, Sir Robert King will give a

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1336.

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

Trionoit O'Naan, Chief Professor of many Sciences, and of the Civil and Canon Laws, died.

Tomaltagh Gearr na-g-creach timchil Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, the most victorious man of his tribe over his enemies, the most honourable man, the best protector, and the most expert at arms, and hospitable, died on the night of Trinity Sunday, at his own house at Cala-na-Cairrge[k], and was interred with honour in the abbey of Boyle. Conor, his son, assumed the lordship after him.

Theobald Burke Mac William and Meyler Mac Jordan de Exeter died.

Owen O'Madden defeated[l] the Clanrickard Burke, and killed sixty-six of them.

A great depredation was committed by the sons of Dermot Gall [Mac Dermot] and the son of Felim O'Conor, upon the Clann-Costello; and Maiduic Mac Waldrin was slain while in pursuit of the booty.

A depredation was committed by Edmond Mac William Burke upon the Clann-Cathail, on which occasion Conor O'Flanagan and many others were plundered. Melaghlin O'Flanagan was slain while in pursuit of the prey, and a brother of Mac Aveely[m] was taken and carried away as a prisoner.

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Hugh, the son of Felim, son of Hugh O'Conor, accompanied by O'Conor's household and the Clann-Donough, and Cormac, the son of Rory, with the young soldiers of the territory of Carbury, set out on a predatory excursion into Tireragh, and advanced as far as Mul-

true account." Keogh, however, here confounds Port-na-Cairge, the townland on which Rockingham House now stands, with the Carrig itself, which is an island in Lough Key, on which the castle still remains.

Longphort mic Diarmada is now called Longford Hill, and is situated in Lord Lorton's demesne, not far from Rockingham House.

[l] *Defeated.*—Literally, "a defeat was given by Owen O'Madden upon the clan Clanrickard Burke, and many of their [his] people were killed, viz., six and three score." It is rendered thus by Mageoghegan in his Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1236. Owen O'Madden gave an overthrow to the Burkes, when sixty-six of them were killed."

[m] *Mac Aveely*, mac an mileaḋ, i. e., son of the knight. This was the Irish name adopted by the family of Staunton, who were seated in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo, where they still retain it, and where there are many respectable persons of the name.

creic hi tír fiacrach go rangattar mullach Ratha. Ba na tíre do theichead rompo. Mairbedala mora, iomad' capall, beaccan deachaib, 7 fochrod ilarda do tabairt leo, 7 daoine diairme do marbad doib, 7 iad fein diomud flán dia ttighib.

Diarmaitt ó flannagain tigearna cloinne cathail décc.

Toirrdealbach ua Conchobair Rí Connacht do thionól imircead na ttuath cloinne catail, cloinne Conchobair, 7 moigh luirg co hairteach. Cairlén mor meic goirdealbaig do gabail dua Concobair don toirrcc rin, 7 a briread, 7 clithfirn congmala an baile do tocht amach ar comairce meic diarmata.

Domnall mac Seaain mic domnaill uí Concobair décc.

Niall mac Concobair mic taidg do marbadh.

Mainertin .S. Franceir hi ccarraic na Siúire in errpocoittecht leara móir do thógbail la hiarla Urmuman Semar buitilér.

Mathgamain ó Raighilligg do marbad la gallaib.

O Mithidéin comarba Molairi do écc.

[n] *Mullagh-Ratha*, i. e. "the summit of the fort." It would appear from various references to this place in the writings of the Mac Firbises of Lecan, that it was the original name of the townland of Rathlee in the parish of Easkey, in the barony of Tireragh and county of Sligo. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 251, note [b], and the Ordnance map of the county of Sligo, sheets 10 and 11.

[o] *Were driven off.*—Literally, fled before them. The whole passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1336. Connor Mac Dermoda, prince of Moylorg, Hugh mac Ffelim mac Hugh O'Connor, and the household mene of O'Conor, together with the families of Clanndonnogh and the O'Connors of Carbrey (now called the Territory of Sligoe), with Cormock mac Rowry O'Connor, repaired to take the preys and spoyles of Tyrefiaghragh, came to Mullagh Rath, from whom all the cowes of the contrey fledd; notwithstanding they returned not empty-handed, for they had some moveables, gerans, and a few horses, and committed slaughter in that contrey, returned safe and sound without bloodshed or loss of any of themselves."

[p] *Inanimate spoils.*—Mairbedala, signifies literally *inanimate spoils*, meaning corn, furniture, gold, or silver, in contradistinction to animate spoils, such as cows, horses, sheep, &c.

[q] *Horses [of burden].*—In some parts of Ireland the word capall denotes a mare; but the original signification seems to have been a draught horse. It is thus derived in Cormac's Glossary: "capul .i. cap, capp 7 peall, eac. Capull, i. e., *Cap*, a car, and *peall*, a horse, i. e., a car-horse; the Greek word Κωββαλλης, signifies a work horse.

[r] *Steeds.*—Eac signifies a *steed*; Lat. *Equus*; Æolian Greek, Ικκος.

[s] *Small cattle.*—Focrói, small cattle; Fo, in compound words, implies little, inferior, small, mean, &c.; fo-crod, small cattle; fo-duine, a mean man; fobard, a bardling; foghéag, a small branch.

[t] *Castlemore-Costello* is situated in the barony

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AOIS CRIOST, 1337.

Aoir Criort, mile, trí chéd, triochatt, a Seachtt.

Lughaid ó dálaig eprcop cluana mic noir décc iar ndeighbeathaid.

Tómár mac cormaic uí domnaill eprcop Ratha bot raoi in ecena, 7 i ccnabad décc.

An maigirtir ó Rothlain décc.

Sith do dénamh duilliam mac iarla ulad, 7 do brian ó briain (.i. brian bán) re aroile, 7 na fearoinn do folmaig re ó mac an iarla do leigin dó ara a ccíor fein do tabairt arda.

Forlongport do dénom do rígh Connacht ag áth liag inagaid Emainn a búrc.

Seaan ua follamain tighirna cloinne huadach décc.

Tadhcc mac flannchada tigearna dartraige do marbad la corbmac mac Ruaidri mic domnaill uí Concobair re rocraide oile, 7 i ndiogail Seaain mic Domnaill. Creacha móra do dígnom ar dartraigi do ar a haitle 7 mac Muirir mecc flannchaid do marbad ina ttoraigheacht.

Tadg, 7 Maoileachloinn, da mac lomair meg Rágnaill do gabail la Cathal mág Ragnaill. Cathal do marbad iar rin i ttoraigeacht cloinne hlomair da combraithrib iar ttionol lán rocraide, dóib im uilliam mag matgamna, 7 im da mac oile iomair még ragnaill, Concobar 7 Tomaltach. Magnur ó feargail do marbad dóib an lá ceona. Taoiseach do dénom do Tadg mac iomair meg Ragnaill iarrin.

Domnall Ruad ó maille 7 corbmac a mac do marbad la cloinn Mebric, 7 do gallaib oile immaille friu oidhche fele Stephain.

Matha ua huigino raoi re dan, 7 re daonnacht décc.

Enrí mac Mairtin do marbad.

[y] *O'Rothlain.*—This name is now usually anglicised Rowley in the county of Mayo, where there are several respectable persons of the name.

[z] *Bryan Bane.*—This passage is given as follows by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "That as much lands as Bryan Bane wasted of the demesne of William Burke, should be held by Bryan Bane for the valuable rent thereof."

[a] *Clann Uadagh.*—A territory in the barony of Athlone, south of the county of Roscommon. Laurence Fallon, Esq., of Mount Prospect, and Malachy Fallon of Ballynahan, Esq., are the pre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1337.

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

Lughaidh O'Daly, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died after a well-spent life.

Thomas, the son of Cormac O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, died.

The Master [Professor] O'Rothlain[y] died.

A peace was concluded between William, son of the Earl of Ulster, and Brian *Bán*[z] (the Fair) O'Brien; and the lands which O'Brien had taken from the son of the Earl were given back to him at their former rent.

A camp was pitched at Athleague by the King of Connaught, to oppose Edmond Burke.

John O'Fallon, Lord of Clann-Uadagh[a], died.

Teige Mac Clancy, Lord of Dartry, was slain by Cormac, the son of Rory, son of Donnell O'Conor, as were also numbers of others, in revenge of John, the son of Donnell.

Great depredations were afterwards committed in Dartry by O'Conor; and the son of Maurice Mac Clancy was killed while in pursuit of the preys.

Teige and Melaghlin, two sons of Ivor Mac Rannall, were taken prisoners by Cathal Mac Rannall. Cathal was afterwards slain by their kinsmen, who, having collected a considerable force, being joined by William Mac Mahon, and by Conor and Tomaltagh, the two other sons of Ivor Mac Rannall, went to rescue the sons of Ivor. Manus O'Farrell was slain by them on the same day. Teige, the son of Ivor Mac Rannall, was then made chieftain.

Donnell Roe O'Malley and Cormac, his son, were slain on St. Martin's night by Clann-Merrick[b], and other Englishmen who were along with them.

Matthew O'Higgin, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, died.

Henry Mac Martin[c] was slain.

sent representatives of the O'Fallons of Clann Uadagh.

[b] *The Clann-Merrick.*—This family, which is of Welsh descent, is still numerous in the county of Mayo, where they have received the inglorious sobriquet of bunoún meıobṗıc, which does not admit of translation. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 331, 332.

[c] *Mac Martin.*—This became the surname of a collateral branch of the O'Neills of Clannaboy. See note [b], under the year 1291, p. 454.

Donnchadh mac Muirchertaigh moir meg eochagáin tighirna cenél fiachach do marbad la huib failge.

Sith do dénum dAodh fearmar ó néill re hoirghiallaib, 7 re fhraib manach.

Donnchadh mór ó dubda tanaisi ua briacrach do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1338.

Aoir Criort, mile, trí chéd, triochatt a hochtt.

Ruaidri an finigh mag uidir tighirna fhirmanach aoinfhir ar mó do toirbir dairghtt 7 dédach deachaib, 7 dimnilib uaid déirgrib, 7 dollamnaib Erionn ina aimsir fein do fiol Uidhir décc.

Donnchadh mac Ruaidri ui Concobair do marbad.

Mac iarla ulad, .i. Emand do gabail demann a búirc, Cloch do cor fo a bragaitt, 7 a badhad i loch mirrca lair. Milleadh gall Connacht, 7 a chinead fein do tect triar an ngniomh sin. Toirdealbach ó concobair Ri Connacht dionnarbad émainn mec uilliam burc iar sin a connachtaib amach iar milead na ttuat 7 na cceall go hadbal eatorra in iartar Connacht, 7 nirt na tíre co coitchenn do ghabail dua conchobair ar a haithle.

Coblach mor do longaib 7 barcaib do thionol la hemann a burc iarsin 7 a beith for oilénaib mara athad imchian da éir.

Luighni 7 an corann dfolmugad 7 dfarugad imma ngallaib, 7 a ttigearnus do gabail da ngaoidelaib duthcarra budéin ar ndíochur a ngall erdibh.

Taohg mac Ruaidri mic cathail ui chonchobair (sir a sáiti briatach fiughin) do gabail do thómár mac ramhadhain, 7 moran da muintir do marbadh. Mac Shamhaidain (.i. tómar) do dul go tigh ui Concobair iarsin, 7 ag teacht tara air dó, clann muirchertaigh 7 muintir eolais do chomchruinniugad ara chionn, 7 a gabail iar marbad morain dia muintir.

[d] *The people of Offaly*, i. e. the O'Conors Faly.

[e] *Hugh Reamhar*, i. e. Hugh the gross or fat.

[f] *Rory an einigh*, i. e. Roger or Roderick of the hospitality, or the hospitable.

[g] *Sil-Uidhir*, i. e. the progeny of Odhar, who was the progenitor of the Maguires of Fermanagh. This tribe name is now locally pronounced *Sheel-ivvir*.

[h] *The son of the Earl of Ulster*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1338.

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Aedh an chletigh mac Ruaidhri uí Conchobair do lot ar deireadh a fhuaigh fhrin, 7 a écc da bithin.

Dhearbhail ingen Cathail meic Murchadha bhen donnchaid meic Aedha óig décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1339.

Aoir Chriost, mile, trí ched, triochatt, anaé.

Ruaidhri ua ceallaigh tighfhina ó maine do marbhadh la cathal mac aodha mic eogain uí Conchobair ag dol o thigh uí Conchobair ag dol o thigh uí concobair dochum a thighe fhin.

Tomár Mag Shamhradain do legean amach do cloind Muircheartaigh.

Sloighedh mór la haedh fiemor ó néill go tír conaill. Mac Seaain uí néill do marbhadh 7 gorfhraidh ua domnaill don trluaighedh rin la muintir uí dochartaigh.

Emann mac uilliam burc gona loingfir dionnarbadh doiléna[i]b na fairrge for a mboí do foighidh uladh la toirrdealbach ua cconcobair ri Connacht.

Ingen toirrdealbhaigh uí briain bhen meic iarla uladh do tabairt do toirrdealbach ua cconcobair, 7 dearbhail ingean aodha uí domhnaill do leiccen dó.

Coccadh mór ar fud na mide eittir gallaib 7 gaoidhealaib.

Tempall cille Ronain do dhenam la fhingal muimneach ua ndubhgennáin.

the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo. See pedigree of the O'Conors of Connaught, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen.*

[j] *Hugh an chletigh*, i. e. Hugh of the quill, a soubriquet applied to him because his mother could weave. It is so explained by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

[k] *Dearbhail.*—This entry is copied word for word from the Annals of Ulster.

[l] *The Clann-Murtough.*—These were a sept of the O'Conors, who descended from the celebrated Muircheartach or Murtough Muimhneach, the son of King Turlough.

[m] *Hugh Reamhar*, i. e. Hugh the fat or gross. He was the son of Donnell O'Neill, who was the son of Brian of the battle of Down, who was slain in 1260. He is the ancestor of all the succeeding chiefs of the O'Neills of Tyrone.

[n] *Taken to wife*, do tabairt, i. e. *ducta est in matrimonium.* Pórad, the modern Irish word for marriage, a word evidently derived from the French, is very seldom used by the Irish Annalists.

[o] *Kilronan*, Cill Ronain, i. e. the church of St. Ronan.—An old church which gives name to a parish in the north of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, verging on Lough Allen. See a notice of this church at the year 1586, where it is stated that it is on the confines of Breifny, Moylurg, and Tirerrill. It has not been yet determined which of the many saints

Hugh an Chletigh[j], son of Rory O'Conor, was wounded in the rear of his own army, and died in consequence.

Dearbhail[k], daughter of Cathal Mac Murrough, and wife of Donough, son of Hugh Oge, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1339.

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

Rory O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by Cathal, son of Hugh O'Conor, while he was returning from O'Conor's residence to his own.

Thomas Magauran was liberated by the Clann-Murtough[l].

A great army was led by Hugh Reamhar[m] O'Neill into Tirconnell; and the son of John O'Neill and Godfrey O'Donnell were slain in the course of this expedition by the people of O'Doherty.

Edmond Mac William Burke was driven, with all his fleet, from the islands of the sea into Ulster, by Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught.

The daughter of Turlough O'Brien, wife of the son of the Earl of Ulster, was taken to wife[n] by Turlough O'Conor, who put away Dearbhail, daughter of Hugh O'Donnell.

A great war [broke out] in Meath between the English and Irish.

The church of Kilronan[o] was erected by Farrell Muimhneach[p] O'Duigenan[q].

of this name in the Irish calendar was the patron of this church.

The ruins of this church still remain in tolerable preservation, and the character of the architecture perfectly corresponds with that of all the Irish churches of this period. The O'Duigenans were the Erenaghs of this church, as well as the chroniclers of the Clanmulrony.

[p] *Muimhneach*, i. e. the Momonian or Munster-son: O'Duigenan was certainly so called from his having been fostered in the province of Munster.

[q] The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, give the entries under this year as follows:

"A. D. 1339. Edmond Burke with his shipps were banished into Ulster.

"The daughter of Terlagh O'Bryen, late wife of the Earle of Ulster's son, was taken to wife by Terlagh O'Connor, and he put away his own wife, the Lady Dervaile, Hugh O'Donnell's daughter.

"There arose great dissention, warrs, and debate between the English and Irish of Meath this year.

"All the corn of Ireland were destroyed, whereupon ensued a generall famine in this kingdome."

This entry, it will be observed, has been entirely omitted by the Four Masters.

"Ferall Moyneagh O'Dowgennan founded the church of Killronan."

AOIS CRIOST, 1340.

Aoir Chriort, mile, trí chéd, cethrachatt.

Mainertin oirbealaigh hi ccarrnaic an chiúil ag an ccend doir do loch léin in errroccoitteact arda fhota ir in muman do tógbail dund .S. franrcir la Mág cártaig mór rrionnra dearmuman, domnall mac taidg, 7 do togrhrat iomatt do maithib an tire a nadnacal ir in mainertin rin. Ar dibride ó Suilleabán mór 7 an dá ua donnchada.

Comtógbail cogaid eitir Maineachaib, .i. eittir taidg mac taidg uí ceallaig da ttucc Toirrdealbach ua concobair (Ri Connacht) urlámur ua maine, 7 uilliam mac donnchada muimnig uí ceallaig go ro cuired uilliam a tír maine amach 7 gé do fagaib an tír, tug taidg ua ceallaig gona braitrib 7 cona muintir torraigeacht dó co ndeachrat i náit iombuailte chuige. Iompaidir uilliam 7 a muintir frriú fochtóir go ro fhrad caithgleó ctorrra. Acht chtna ro marbad donnchad mac aodha uí cheallaig, 7 ro gabad taidg ó ceallaig iar na lot co ndeachaid décc de iarom.

Maoilreachlainn ua gairmleadaig taoiseach cenél Moain décc.

[r] *Oirbhealach.*—This name is anglicised Irrelagh by Ware, who states that the monastery was founded in the year 1440.

[s] *Carraig-an-chiuil*, i. e. the rock of the music. According to the tradition in the country, and a MS. description of Kerry, written about the year 1750, and now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the site on which this abbey was to be built, was pointed out to Mac Carthy More in a vision, which warned him not to erect his monastery in any situation except at a place called Carraig-an-chiuil; and there being no locality of that name known to him, he sent out a number of his faithful followers to discover where, within his principality, this place was situated. The story goes on to state that, after searching various places, they were returning home in despair; but passing by Oirbhealach, i. e. the eastern road or pass, they heard the most enchanting music issuing from a rock, from which they concluded that it must be the locality of Carraig-an-chiuil, or rock of the music, shewn to their chief in the vision; and they returned home stating what had occurred. Mac Carthy, on hearing their story, felt satisfied that they had found the true locality intended by Heaven for his monastery, and he accordingly commenced the erection of it there without delay.

[t] *Loch Lein.*—This is the ancient and present name of the lower lake of Killarney in the county of Kerry. The abbey of Irrelagh, or, as it is now usually called, Muckruss, is situated near the rocky shore of a small bay at the eastern end of the lower lake of Killarney, and within the demesne of Muckruss, from which it has taken its modern appellation.

[u] *Donnell, son of Teige.*—Here is a most glaring

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Clann ualgairg uí Ruairc, domnall, aed, giollacriost ⁊ Ruaidri do dol for creich dionnroigid cathail mic aeda breifnig co nosrnrat creach air. Concobar mac donnchada riabaig mic Magnusa mic Muircertaig muimnigh do marbad leo an la cetna ⁊ rochaide immaille frisi. Conad í sin céudfola muintire Ruairc ⁊ cloinne Muircertaig muimnig fria aroile. Cathal mac aeda breifnig do thogaigheacht a chreche iarsin go rug ar cloinn ualgaircc uí Ruairc. Ro fsrad iongal amnus storra. Domnall ua Ruairc (aon rogha na breifne dadbar tigearna) do marbad don chur sin go rochaidi moir immaille ris. Giollacriost ua Ruairc ⁊ mac Conshnamha do gabail iar maidm for a muintir. Tadg mac Ruaidri mic cathail ui Concobair do baoi illaim ag ua Ruairc do leigen amach ar comfuarlaccad giollacriost uí Ruairc.

Aed mac fedlimid uí concobair do gabail do rig Connacht, ⁊ a cor i ccairlén Rosa commain da choimed. Coccad mór ⁊ combuaidread deisgbe eittir ua cconcobair ⁊ mac diarmada trér an ngabáil sin gur milead morán eatorra da gach taob. Guaracht ⁊ geisgabad dragail dua Concobair iarsin dionnroigid tucc mac diarmatta chuicce don corann gor cuired go haimdeonach é i mbaile an motaig irteach, ⁊ sít do clingal dóib re aroile ara haithle.

Siúrtan Ruad mac gofraidhbaig do marbad do cathal mac diarmata gall.

Cathal mac diarmata gall, aon rogha a chinid ina aoir fein ar goil ar gairgead ar treisi ar talcaire do marbad la donnchad riabach mac Maoileachloinn chairpaig Mec Diarmada tre cheilg i lior Sealbaig i cloinn Concobair.

[v] *The sons of Ualgarg O'Rorke.*—The descendants of this Ualgarg took the surname of Mac Ualghairg, and are still numerous in the county of Leitrim, where they anglicise the name Magolrick or Magoalrick.

[w] *Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach.*—He seems to have been the principal leader of the turbulent Clann-Murtough O'Conor at this period. His line of descent is given as follows in the pedigree of the O'Conors preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72: "Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught [A.D. 1279], son of Conor Roe, son of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland." This Cathal had seven sons, Owen, Hugh, Rory, Manus, Conor Roe, Cathal Roe, and Murtough, who are the last generation of the pedigree of the Clann-Murtough given in the Book of Lecan, from which it looks highly probable that the tribe disappeared from history soon after.

[x] *Took a prey from him.*—This passage is given more clearly in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which, however, it is incorrectly entered under the year 1337.

The sons of Ualgarg O'Rourke[v], Donnell, Hugh, Gilchreest, and Rory, went upon a predatory excursion against Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach[w], and took a prey from him[x]. Conor, the son of Donough Reagh, son of Manus, son of Murtough Muimhneach, and many others, were slain by them on the same day. This was the first rupture between the O'Rourkes and the race of Murtough Muimhneach. Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, afterwards went in pursuit of the prey, and overtook the sons of Ualgarg O'Rourke. A fierce battle was fought between them, in which Donnell O'Rourke (only choice of Breifny for a materies of a lord), and many others with him, were slain. Gilchreest O'Rourke and Mac Consnava were taken prisoners, after the defeat of their people. Teige, the son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor, who had been imprisoned by O'Rourke, was liberated as the condition of the ransom of Gilchreest O'Rourke.

Hugh, the son of Felim O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the King of Connaught, and sent to be confined in the Castle of Roscommon. A great war and disturbance arose between O'Conor and Mac Dermot, in consequence of this capture, and much destruction was caused by them on both sides. O'Conor was in jeopardy and extreme peril on the occasion of an incursion which Mac Dermot made against him into Corran, when he was forcibly driven into [the Castle of] Ballymote[y], where they afterwards concluded a peace with each other.

Jordan Roe Mac Çostello was slain by Cathal Mac Dermot Gall.

Cathal Mac Dermot Gall[z], the only choice of his tribe for his prowess, valour, might, and puissance, was treacherously slain by Donough Reagh, the son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, at Lis-sealbhaigh[a] in Clann-Conor.

[y] *Into* [*the castle*] *of Ballymote.*—This passage is rendered as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1340. Hugh Mac Felym O'Conor was taken by Terlagh O'Conor, King of Connaught, and committed to the Castle of Roscommon to be safely kept; for which cause there grew great debate between the King of Connought and Mac Dermott. Mac Dermott, in a skirmish between him and the said King, chased him into the castle of Ballenmotte, which saved the King's life; and afterwards they grew to a composition of peace."

[z] *Cathal Mac Dermot Gall.*—He was chief of Airteach, in the north-west of the county of Roscommon; and it is stated in the Annals of Ulster that he extended his sway over the adjoining territory of Sliabh Lugha, ar tarad a lam láidire, i. e. by the power of his strong hand.

[a] *Lis-sealbhaigh*, now Lissalway, in the parish

Magnar mac cathail mic domnaill ui choncobair do marbad la cathal mac aedha breifnig ui Concobair.

Brian occ macc Shamradháin do marbad le teallach ndúnchadha.

Eoghan ua hedin tigearna ua fflaithbertaigh aidhne do marbad la a braithrib fein.

Eoghan mac Seffraid mecc Raghnaill, 7 aloh ua maoilmiadaigh do mharbad apoile.

Pilib ó duibgenndáin ollam Connaicne décc.

Uilliam mac gillibert mic goisdealbaigh do marbad ar ghrisir ir in mbreifne do tellach eachdach.

Ruaidri mac maghnusa ui ghra décc.

Mathghamain mac andaid ui Raghallaigh do marbad la hAindreas mac briain ui Raighilligh 7 creacha mora do denom dó irin mbolgán ara haithle.

Teampall cille Rónain do loscadh.

Niall ua huigind saoi firdána do báthad.

Conchobar ua domnaill tigearna cinel conaill cona tionol do dul i connachtaib.

AOIS CRIOST, 1341.

Aoir Criost, mile, tri chéd, cethachatt, a hoén.

Muirchertach mac an gobann abb clochair décc.

Maidm mór do tabairt do mac uilliam burc ar cloinn Muirir dú inar marbad tomár mac Muirir, Muirir Mac Seonaic ruaid 7 seachtmoghat fer maraon riú.

Domnall mac dorchaid taoiseach cenel duachán décc.

Donnchad mac meic na hoidchi még flannchada do marbad lá haed mac Taidg még flannchada.

O gairmleadaigh taoiseach cenél Moáin dég.

Cathal mac cléirchaig do marbad do ferccor.

of Baslick, barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This fixes the position of the O'Mulrenins, who bore the tribe-name of Clann-Conor.—See note [h], under the year 1193, p. 97, *supra*.

[b] *Bolgan.*—A district near Belturbet, in the north of the county of Cavan, coextensive with the parish of Drumlane. In the year 1454, Donnell Bane O'Reilly had the territory of Bolgan, *alias* Drumlahan, in the neighbourhood

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Cairlén Roirra commain do gabail la toirrdealbach ua cconcobair, 7 aed mac felim boí i mbraighoshur ann do legsin amach, 7 fuarglad do tabairt air.

Seaan mág machgamna do chur a hairgiallaib.

Brian ua floinn tigearna tellaig cuirnain décc.

Cuconnacht ua cuinn taoiseach muintire giollgain décc.

Diarmait ruad mac corbmaic óig meic diarmata dég i naibitt manaig i mainistir na builleg.

AOIS CRIOST, 1342.

Aoir Criost, míle, trí chéd, cethrachatt, a dó.

Coimsirge coccaid eidir toirrdealbach ua cconcobair 7 concobair mac diarmada tigearna moighe luirg. Emann a burc dsirge a ccommbaid meic diarmata in aghaid ui concobair.

Aodh mac fedlimid ui concobair 7 donnchad ua birn taoiseach tíre briúin na Sionna do chor toirrdealbaig ui Choncobair i tteampall oile finn iar ndol dó do gabail gill creche do ronsat muintir birn ar hoibend a burc, 7 cuid do galloglacaib ui concobair do marbad doib immaille re na consabal, .i. mac Ruaidri.

Coccad coittchenn dsirghe hi cconnachtaib iar sin. Clann muirchertaig do dol i sann ui conchobair ar tús in aghaid meic diarmata, lompúd doib iarom la mac diarmada 7 le mac uilliam. Feall graineamail do dénom do cloinn Muirir iar sin ina noiechtar fein ar cloinn uilliam burc, 7 tomar

nearly co-extensive with the parish of Oughteragh or Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim.

[e] *A ransom was given*, &c.—This entry is differently worded in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is given thus: "A. D. 1341. The castle of Roscommon was taken by Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connought; [it] was betrayed and yealded over to the said Terlagh by Hugh mac Ffelym O'Conor, before mentioned, that was prisoner therein."

[f] *Muintir-Gilligan.*—A territory in the county of Longford. See note [k], under the year 1234, p. 270.

[g] *To obtain reprisals.*—Mageoghegan renders this passage as follows in his Annals of Clonmacnoise: "O'Byrne chased King O'Connor into the church of Olfin, where some of his gallowglasses were killed, together with their constable and head, Mac Rory. This was done upon an occasion of King Terlagh coming to O'Byrne's contrey to distrain for a prey that O'Byrne took before from Robert Burke, whereof ensued great

The Castle of Roscommon was taken by Turlough O'Conor; and Hugh, the son of Felim, who was a prisoner therein, was liberated, and a ransom was given for him[e].

John Mac Mahon was banished from Oriel.

Brian O'Flynn, Lord of Teallach-Curnain, died.

Cuconnaught O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan[f], died.

Dermot Roe, son of Cormac Oge Mac Dermot, died in the habit of a monk, in the Abbey of Boyle.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1342.

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

A war broke out between Turlough O'Conor and Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg; and Edmond Burke rose to assist Mac Dermot against O'Conor.

Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, and Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, drove Turlough O'Conor into the church of Elphin, after he had gone to obtain reprisals[g] for a prey which O'Beirne's people had carried off from Hubert Burke. On this occasion some of O'Conor's gallowglasses, and his constable, Mac Rory[h], were slain by them.

After this a general war broke out in Connaught. The Clann-Murtough [O'Conor], at first took part with O'Conor against Mac Dermot; but afterwards turned over to the side of Mac Dermot and Mac William [Burke]. An abominable act of treachery was committed by the Clann-Maurice at a meeting[i]

and uncommon calamities thro' out the whole provence," &c. &c.

[h] *Mac Rory.*—He was the leader of a Scottish band of Gallowglasses from the western islands of Scotland, who were at this period in the pay of the King of Connaught. The Mac Rorys descend from Rory the brother of Donnell, the ancestor of the Mac Donnells of Scotland and Ireland. The Mac Rorys, Mac Donnells, and Mac Dowells, were called the Clann-Samhairle, or Clann-Sorley.

[i] *A meeting*, oireactar, is translated "Assembly" by Mageoghegan. The word is still understood in the north of Ireland. Darog an oireactar was the name of a large oak tree which stood at Blackhill, in the parish of Desertmartin, county of Derry, and the people understand that it means "the tree of the meeting or assembly." This word is used to denote the meetings which the Irish held on hills in the open air, to which reference is often made in the old English statutes, in which it is anglicised *Iraghtes*. For a good example of the use of the word the reader is referred to an extract from the Privy Council Book (of 25 Eliz.), quoted in Hardiman's Irish Min-

burc do marbad doib, 7 Seoinin a burc do marbad la cloinn Riocaird ar an ccor ccedna tria foraileam cloinne Muirir 7 ui concobair. Cathal mac giollacriost meic diarmada do marbad drsigal ua thaidg ar an ccogad cedna, 7 Fearghal mac giollacriost finn mic Corbmaic do marbad air béor.

Commarcc crodha do thabairt do mac diarmatta gur na huairlib batar ina farrad dua cconcobair i mbél Atha Slirsn dar lingead an tát fair 7 diarmait mac briain uí fsigail, fsi a aoiri do bfsin do conmaicnib, mac hoiberd a burc, 7 concobar mac Donnchada duib uí éilige do marbad don chur rin.

Seaan mag machgamna tigsrna oirgiall do dul ar creich go haedh mac Rooilb még machgamna, 7 a marbad ar derscd na creche, 7 a gallocclacaib immaille rir do marbadh 7 do badhad.

Corbmac mac Ruaidri mic domnaill uí concobair do gabail la concobar mac taidg, 7 le Ruaidri mac cathail uí Concobair. Concobar mac taidg do gabail le brian mac Ruaidri iarrin, 7 a tabairt dó i laim concobair meic diarmada, 7 a cor da coiméd i ccarraic locha cé.

Domnall ua dochartaig toiseach arda Miodhair 7 triocha ched tíre hénda, fear lán deineac, 7 dingnam décc, 7 Seaan ó docartaig do gabail a ionaid.

Siol Muireadhaig uile do iompud ar toirrdealbac mac aeda mic Eogain immaille rir na maithib oile batar ga toirnead. Ar iad ar oirgedha do eirig dó an ionbaid rin, Emann mac uilliam burc, Concobar mac diarmada tigherna maigi luirg cona braithrib, 7 cona oirecht uile, aod mac aeda breifnig mic cathal ruaidh uí Concobair, Tadhg mac Ruaidhri uí choncobhair, Cathal mac aeda breifnig mic cathail ruaid go rochraidi na breifne 7 conmaicne arcena, 7 aedh mac felim mic aodha mic Eogain uí concobair. Tionól dóibriom uile ind agaid ui concobair, 7 a athcor go haimdeonach ar a tír 7 ar a thalom feirin conad í comairle tuccrat a chairid dó iarrin dol do raigid meic diarmada co hincleithe gan ratugad do morán drior a noiongnad rit rir. Dioghdh fuarattar clann Muircertaig rséla na

strelsy, vol. ii. p. 159: "Item, he shall not assemble the Queen's people upon hills, or use any *Iraghtes.* or *parles upon hills.*"

j *Seoinin*, i. e. little John.

k *Beal-atha-slissen*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the beetles. This ford still retains this name, and is on the Abhainn Uar near Elphin, as already stated. See note under the year 1288.

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comairle sin, 7 fior na haidche dáiride ina tteocfad ua concobair do foigid meic diarmada, ionnus gur inleadar iatt féin roime ar bshnaibh baogail na conaire i ngebad co longport meic diarmata. Acht éisa do chuaid toirrdealbach en triar marcach tarra no gur heirgsi dó ar tócar an longpuirt. Loitesi cathal mac aeda breifnig lair fo cetóir, 7 ger buathad i nagaid iolair eiriom gona thiar oile i msrg na rochaide batar ina aghaid, do chuaid uatha da naimdeóin gan fuiliugad gan forddsrgad air fein ina ar aon dia muintir. Cid éisa acht nochar bfear do mac diarmada toirrdealbach do beit ir in móirécclsn sin no go ccuala an tsigim, an mairgneach 7 an mallachad mór ga dénam reachnon an longpuirt, 7 iar ffagbáil sgél dó cuirir daoine tairiri ór ireal i coinne uí concobair dia breit gur an ccarpaic da caomna go ffsrad fsin an ffédrad a sid do dénam. Baoi ó concobair iar sin rectmain, 7 maithe na tíre ag tocht ar cuairt chuige, 7 uadha ar furaileam mec diarmada. Gidead ó nach bfuair mac diarmada cso na síthe do dénam téid fein buidsn marcsloig ler gur no fagbatar é i Ror commain.

Concobar (.i. concobar ruad) mag Eochagáin tigsina cenél fiachach do marbad la gallaib.

Tomár ua cinga, Muirir mag Eochagain, Siommon mac concobair mic Siommoin meic giolla arraith taoiseach do thaoiseachaib luigne décc.

Murchad mac tomoltaig uí flannagain an tsisr fsr do bfsrr da chinsoh do marbad do gallócclachaib meic cathail.

Aodh mac asoha breifnig mic cathail ruaid uí concobair do rigad do connachtaib 7 do mac uilliam burc an céd luan do geimread iar naithrigead

the son of Hugh Breifneach was now the chief leader.

[n] *Intention*, comairle.—The literal meaning of comairle is counsel or advice; but it is often used in the same sense as the Latin *consilium*.

[o] *They posted themselves.*—This part of the passage is better expressed in the Annals of Ulster and of Connaught. It is also somewhat better given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows: "Whereupon he advised with his best friends to come to Mac Dermod's house, whereof Clanmortagh having had intelligence lay privily in ambush in his way, as he was passing with four or five horsemen in his companie in the dark of the night to Mac Dermott's house [but he] escaped narrowly by the force of his vallourous and hardy hand" [tainic uaitib artarad a lama laidire.—*Ann. Ult.*] "grievously wounded Cathall mac Hugh, Breffneagh (one of these that lay in the ambush), whereof Mac Dermott had no notice until, O'Connor was ferried over into Mac Dermott's

intelligence of this intention[n], and of the particular night on which O'Conor would come to Mac Dermot; and they posted themselves[o] at the several dangerous passes of the road by which he was to pass to Mac Dermot's fortress. Turlough, nevertheless, accompanied by only three horsemen, passed them all, and was not attacked until he had reached the causeway of the fortress. Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach, was at once wounded by him; and although he and his three attendants were but the few against the many, compared with the great body of men who opposed them, he made his escape without receiving himself, or any of his attendants, the slightest wound or injury. Mac Dermot, in the mean while, did not know the exceeding danger that Turlough was in, until he heard the cries, groans, and imprecations that were uttered through the garrison; but as soon as he had obtained information, he privately dispatched trusty persons to conduct O'Conor to the [castle of the] Rock, to protect him until he should determine whether he could make peace for him. Here O'Conor remained for a week, during which time, by order of Mac Dermot, the chieftains of the country visited him; but Mac Dermot, not having obtained permission [from the other chieftains] to conclude peace with him, he escorted him with a troop of cavalry, and left him at Roscommon.

Conor (i. e. Conor Roe) Mageoghegan, Lord of the Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the English.

Thomas O'Kinga, Maurice Mageoghegan [and] Simon, son of Conor, son of Simon Mac Gillaarraith, one of the chieftains of Leyny, died.

Murrough, son of Tomaltagh O'Flanagan, the third best man of his tribe, was slain by the Gallowglasses of the son of Cathal [O'Conor].

Hugh, the son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, was inaugurated by the Connacians and Mac William Burke, on the first Monday of winter, after the deposing of Turlough; and the Tanistship of Connaught was

[n] house of Carrick, where being come Mac Dermott heard the Crys and Lamentations made for the hurting of Cahall; nevertheless he kept O'Conor with him for the space of a sevenight, useing him in his house with such reverence as befitted him, giving liberty to such of his friends and allies to have access to him to converse with him. At last when Mac Dermott could not be licensed to come to an agreement of peace with him, he sent him with safe conduct to the castle of Roscommon, where he left him. Hugh mac Hugh Breafneagh O'Connor was constituted King of

toirrdealbaig dóib, 7 tanaiseċt connacht do thabairt dasó mac feidlimid ui Concobair. Tir noilella do thabairt dfhigal mac diarmatta.

Taóg mac tomoltaig mic Muirgiusa meic donnchaid dionnarbad ar a dutaig fein lá concobar mac diarmata 7 la a braitribh, 7 é do beit i fearrad toirrdealbaig uí concobair, 7 fhigal mac tomaltaig do gabail tire hoilella dia ér.

An giolla dub mag uidir do bathad for loch éirne.

Matha mac magnusa bruigaid coitcinn conaig na ro diúlt fri dreich nduine do truag nó do trén dég.

Concobar mac Aodha mic domnaill oig uí domnaill tigherna cenel cconuill, iochtair connacht, fhirmanach cenel Moáin 7 inri heógain, Soideach diongmala dairdrige Erenn ar chrut, ar chéill, ar oineach, ar oirrdhercus, ar ghaoir, ar gliocus, ar mhnmnaige, ar móirchtraid, ar croidhacht, ar calmatar, ar crabaid, 7 coindercle, do marbad la a dearbhrathair Niall ó domnaill iar ttabairt ammairr oidche fair ina longport fein i Murbach, 7 Niall feirin do gabáil a ionaid.

Flann óg ó domnallán ollam connacht i nuán do écc.

Domnall ó coinleirg raoi fhinchaid do marbad la huib diarmada gar mia ccairg.

Tomar mac giollacoirgligh raoi ar eineach 7 ar chnamh do écc.

Riarus albanach do marbad la cloinn Maoilir meic feórais.

Connought by Mac William Burke and Connoughtmen, the first Monday of Winter, and also Hugh mac Ffelym was made Tanist of Connought. The territory of Tyreallella was granted to Fferall Mac Dermott, Teig mac Tomulty mac Dermott [being] deposed thereof, and banished by Connor Mac Dermoda, whereupon Teig joyned with Terlagh O'Connor."

[p] *He went over to.*—Literally, "he was along with Turlough O'Conor." Mageoghegan renders it: "Whereupon Teig joyned with Terlägh O'Connor."

[q] *Gilladuv*, an giolla dub, i. e. *juvenis niger*. This name is variously anglicised Gillduff, Gillyduff, Kilduff; and, in the surname of Mac Gilla duibh, often shortened to Illduff.

[r] *Matthew Mac Manus.*—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he dwelt on Lough Erne. The head of the family of Mac Manus of Fermanagh had his residence at Belle Isle, in Upper Lough Erne, which is still called Ballymacmanus by the natives. This family is a branch of the Maguires, and is to be distinguished from Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail, who descended from Manus, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

[s] *Murbhach.*—There is a place of this name about three miles to the south-west of the town of Donegal. See note [h] under the year 1272, p. 417.—See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Cus-*

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AOIS CRIOST, 1343.

Aoir Criort, mile, trí chéd, ceathrachatt, a trí.

Seaan Mac Eoaigᵛ eprcop conmaicne décc.

Iohanner ó Laithimˣ eprcop cille halaid, ⁊ cathal·mac an liatanaig abb na trinoitte décc.

Donnchad clerech ó Maoilbrénaind canánach corpaid oile finn do marbad duncun roighde le muintir hoiberno mic dabid duinn meic uilliam.

Slaine ingen uí briain bin toirrdealbaig uí concobair rig Connacht décc.

Cathal ó Madadáin raoí einig ⁊ oirrdearcair a chenél féin do marbad la cloinn Ricairtt.

Derbáil ingen aldha uí domnaill do thoidecht ar cuairt co hinis doighre drechain meic diarmada, ⁊ galar a hécca do gabáil annsin co bruair bár ⁊ ro hadnaiced go huaral onórach i mainistir na builleˣ, ⁊ nocha ttainicc roimpe dia cinead aoinben rug barr a maitesra.

Dubcablaig ingen meic diarmada bean uí birn décc.

Muirchertach ua briain tigearna tuadmuman decc, ⁊ diarmait ua briain do gabáil an tigearnair, ⁊ a athcor ar a flaithes la brian ua mbriain, ⁊ maithe tuadhmumain do umlugad do brian iarrin.

Tomar macc Shamradhain taoiseach teallaig eachdach décc.

Uilleac mac Riocaird mic uilliam léit, macaom gall eseann in eneach ⁊ in ingnom décc.

Maidm mór dia cloinn feórais ⁊ dia cloinn diocaird for uíb maine dú in ro marbad aoinfer déc duairlib maineach im Concobar crirbach ó cheallaig.

ʷ *Mac Eoaigh.*—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 252, he is set down under the name of John Mageoi, as Bishop of Ardagh, from the year 1331 to 1343.

ˣ *O'Laithimh.*—This name is now usually anglicised Lahiff, but some have rendered it Guthrie, from an erroneous notion that it is derived from laitaig, i. e. of the slough or puddle. In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 650, this bishop is incorrectly called John O'Laitin. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, his name is written iohanner ollaitaim (the t and m left unaspirated), and his death placed under the year 1340.

ʸ *Inis Doighre.*—This is probably the island in the river Boyle now called Inishterry. See the Ordnance Map of the County of Roscommon, sheet 7.

ᶻ *Nobly and honourably interred*, go huaral onorach.—This is the Irish mode of expressing "She

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1343.

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

John Mac-Eoaigh[w], Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], died.

Johannes O'Laithimh[x], Bishop of Killala, and Cathal Mac-an-Liathanaigh, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity, died.

Donough Cleireach O'Mulrenin, a Canon chorister of Elphin, was slain with one shot of an arrow by the people of Hubert, son of David Donn Mac William [Burke].

Slaine, daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, died.

Cathal O'Madden, the most distinguished of his own tribe for hospitality and renown, was slain by the Clann Rickard.

Dearbhail, daughter of Hugh O'Donnell, came on a visit to Mac Dermot to Inis-Doighre[y], where she was seized with a fatal sickness and died, and was nobly and honourably interred[z] in the monastery of Boyle. There never was born[a] a woman of her tribe who surpassed her in goodness.

Duvcowlagh, daughter of Mac Dermot, and wife of O'Beirne, died.

Murtough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, died; and Dermot O'Brien assumed the lordship, but he was banished from his chieftainship by Brian O'Brien; and the chieftains of Thomond then submitted to Brian.

Thomas Magauran, chief of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Ulick, the son of Richard[b], son of William Liath [Burke], the most illustrious of the English youths of Ireland for hospitality and expertness at arms, died.

The Hy-Many suffered a great defeat from the Clann-Feorais [Berminghams], and the Clann-Rickard, on which occasion eleven of the chieftains[c] of Hy-Many, together with Conor Cearbhach[d] O'Kelly were slain.

was buried with great pomp and solemnity."

[a] *There never was born.*—The literal translation is: "There came not before her of her tribe any woman who surpassed her in goodness."

[b] *Ulick, son of Richard.*—This agrees with the text of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster; but in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is given as follows:

"A. D. 1243. Ulick mac Ulick mac Richard mac Ulick, surnamed Ulick Leigh, chief of all the English of Ireland for bounty and prowes, died."

[c] *Chieftains.*—Mageoghegan renders it: "where Connor Karavagh O'Kelly, with eleven princes' sons of that family were slain.

[d] *Cearbhach*, i. e. the gamester or gambler.

Niall ó Domnaill do cor ar a flaithes la haengus ua ndomnaill 7 le Domnall (.i. Domnall dub) ua mbaoighill, le hua ndochartaigh le nsit aodha fearmair uí néill, 7 le cloinn truibne, 7 aengus mac concobair mic aeda mic Domnaill óig do chor hi ttigsinus tíre conaill.

Clann Muirchertaigh do diochur ar an mbrefne la hualgarg ua Ruairc le toirrdhealbhach ua Concobair, 7 la Tadhg mág Raghnaill co ndeachrat go tír aeda dionnroighidh uí Domnaill, 7 tug aengus (.i. ó Domnaill) tír aodha doibh. Tachar do thecmail iarrin eidir aongus 7 Niall (.i. in achadh mona)[e] 7 clann muirchertaigh deirge la haongus in aghaidh Néill, maidm do thabairt leo for niall gona muintir. Aindilis ua baoighill taoiseach thíre ainmireach[f] cona mac, Eogan mac Airt uí Domnaill 7 rochaide oile do marbadh an tan sin, 7 aengus do bhreith buadha.

Dauit mág oirechtoigh comorba Patraicc décc.

Eóin mag dubhne airchindeochain droma leathain do écc.

Concobar mac diarmata tighsina muighe luirg tuile ordain, 7 oireachtair cloinne maolruanaidh moir mic taidg mic cathail mic concobair do ecc ria tigh féin rechtmain ria ramhain dia rathairn ar aoi laithe reachtmuine iar mbreith buadha o domhan 7 o dhemhan, 7 a adhnacal i mainistir na búille, 7 Fergal mac diarmata a dheirbhrathair fein do oirdneadh ina ionad.

Ruaidri mag craith ollamh leithe moga le dan do ecc.

[e] *Achadh mona*, i. e. bog-field, now Aghawoney, a townland in the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See the Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets 36 and 45.

[f] *Tir-Ainmirech*, i. e. the territory of Ainmire, son of Sedna. This was not O'Boyle's original territory, for, previously to the arrival of the Mac Sweenys from Scotland, he was chief of the Tri-Tuatha, in the north-west of the barony of Kilmacrenan. Tir-Ainmirech was the ancient name of the present barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

[g] *David Mageraghty*.—This name agrees with that in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster at the year 1342; but he is called O'Hiraghty by Grace and Pembridge, who state that he died in the year 1337. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 81, and Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 131. According to a note in O'Flaherty's hand-writing, in the College copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, this David died in the year 1346.

[h] *Mulrony More*.—He was the brother, and, according to some genealogists, the eldest brother of Aedh an gha bhearnaigh, or Hugh of the broken Spear, O'Conor, King of Connaught, who was slain in the year 1067. From this Mulrony the Mac Dermots and Mac Donoughs derived their tribe name of Clann-Mulrony.

[i] *Teige*, i.e. Tadhg *an eich ghil*, or Teige of the White Steed, King of Connaught, who was slain in the year 1030.

[j] *Cathal*.—He was King of Connaught, and

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AOIS CRIOST, 1344.

Aoir Criort, mile, tri chéd, ceathrachatt, a ceathair.

Eprcob luigne décc.

Murchad mac maoilmuáid uí Ghra abb na builleo 7 adbar eprcoip luigne do écc.

Niocól maccraith comorba tSrmainn dabeoucc decc.

Art mór mac corbmaic uí maoileaclainn ri mide do marbad la corbmac mballach ua maoíleachlainn, 7 é fsin do gabail a ionaid.

Aodh mac Rooilb meg Mathgamna tigearna oirgiall décc, 7 Murchad óg mág mathgamna do gabáil an tigearnair na deoid, 7 a écc hi cinn reachtmaine. Magnus mac Eocha mic Rooilb még mathgamna do gabáil an tigearnair iarrin.

Uilliam mac mathgamna még Ragnaill do marbad la macaib cathail meg ragnaill.

Mathgamain mac giollacriort clerig meic diarmata do marbad la muintir neligi ar an ccoimrfiliab.

Brian mac Ruaidri még uidir décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1345.

Aoir Criort, mile, trí chéd, ceathrachatt, a cúig.

Giolla na naom ó cianáin abb learga gabail do écc.

Toirrdealbach mac aodha mic eoghain uí concobair Rí Connacht do marbadh duscar do foigbitt (.i. ir in fogmar) i ffriod doradha hi muintiri eolair iar nool do congnam dó lá tadhg mag Ragnaill i nagaid clainne Muirchertaig muimnig uí concobair co loc airind. Clann Muirch-

[o] *Intended bishop*, adbar earpoig, i. e. Materies Episcopi, i. e. Episcopus in fieri. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "Murrogh mac Bryen of the Chalices of the mass."

[p] *Termon-Daveog* is now called Termon Magrath, and is situated in the south of the county of Donegal, near Pettigoe. See note [t], under the year 1196, p. 104.

[q] *Ballagh*, ballach, i. e. freckled.

[r] *Muintir-Healy*, i. e. the family of O'Healy. This passage is entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows, under the year 1341: -

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1344.

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

The Bishop of Leyny [Achonry] died.

Murrough, son of Molloy O'Hara, Abbot of Boyle, and intended Bishop[o] of Leyny, died.

Nicholas Magrath, coarb of Termon-Daveog[p], died.

Art More, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, was slain by Cormac Ballagh[q] O'Melaghlin, who installed himself in his place.

Hugh, son of Roolbh [Rodolph] Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, and Murrough Oge Mac Mahon next assumed the lordship, but died in a week afterwards; and the lordship was then assumed by Manus, son of Cochy, son of Rodolph Mac Mahon.

William, the son of Mahon Mac Rannall, was slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Rannall.

Mahon, the son of Gilchreest Cleireach Mac Dermot, was slain on the Coirsliabh [the Curlieu Mountain], by Muintir-Healy[r].

Brian, son of Rory Maguire, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1345.

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

Gilla-na-naev O'Keenan, Abbot of Lisgabhail[s], died.

Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, King of Connaught, was killed in Autumn by one shot of an arrow, at Fidh doradha[t], in [the territory of] Muintir-Eolais, after he had gone to Loch-Airinn[u] to aid Teige Mac Rannall

"*Anno Domini* 1341. Maea mac gillicpirt cleipiġ mic diarmada do marbaḋ le muintir n-Eiliḋe ar in coiprliaḃ." Here it is to be noted that cleipiġ, which is a cognomen of gillicpirt, is in the genitive case singular to agree with it.

[s] *Lisgabhail*, now Lisgool, on the margin of Lough Erne, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.

[t] *Fidh doradha*, now Fedaro, a townland in the parish of Annaduff, barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32. The territory of Muintir-Eolais comprised the barony of Mohill, and all that level portion of the county of Leitrim, south of the range of Slieve-an-ierin.

[u] *Loch Airinn.*—This name is still in use, but

taig, 7 an chuid oile do muintir eolair dia leanmain go fiod doradha, 7 a marbad ar guirtír na frideóige, 7 nocha ttorchair do gaoidealaib re hathaid roimhe imdlin fgel bud mó inar, 7 Aod mac toirrdealbaig do riogad ina ionadt.

Brian ua flaithbertaigh oighaidhbar tighearna na hanghaile decc. Fear na ro thuill imdeargad im ní da bruair ir in mbith, co rug buaid o domhan, 7 o deman.

Aod ó Néill do dul coblach ar loch eachach, 7 clann aeda buide co na ttionól do breith fair, 7 daoine iomda do lot 7 do marbad starra. Acht dlna tearna aed ina longaib uaidhib dia naimdeoin.

Magnus ó flainn line do marbad la domhnall donn, 7 la brian o néill.

Corbmac mac Ruaidri uí conchobair do écc.

Corpmac mac Muirchertaigh meic lochlainn do marbad la macaib ualgairg meic fhlaithbertaigh.

AOIS CRIOST, 1346.

Aoir Criost, míle, trí chéd, cethrachat, a ré.

Coccad do fár eitir ua Ruairc, .i. ualgarg, 7 Ruaidri mac cathail uí conchobair. Tachar do .ighmail storra i ccalraighe locha gile, 7 Spainead

it is generally anglicised Rinn Lough, or Lough a Rinn, which is that of a lake situated a short distance to the south of the town of Mohill, in the barony of Mohill and county of Leitrim. The ruins of a small castle of the Mac Ranalls are still to be seen on the margin of this lake.

[w] *The rest.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is bloid do muinntir Eoluir, i. e. "Some of the Muinter Eolais," which is better.

[x] *Gurtin na Spideoige*, i. e. the little garden or field of the robin redbreast. This name is now forgotten. The place so called was in the immediate vicinity of Fedaro townland. In an inquisition taken in the year 1631, Federree and Cornespedoge are mentioned as in the barony of Mohill and county of Leitrim.

[y] *There had not fallen.*—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1345. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connaught, after he had reigned twenty-one years, was killed by the shoote of an arrow in Ffyedorowe in Moynter-Eolas, being [having] purposely gone thither to assist Teige Mac Ranell against Clann Mortagh, at Logh Aryn, whom the said Clann Mortagh and the rest of the inhabitants of Moyntir Eolas pursued to Fydorowe, and there, at a place called Gortyn Spideoge, was killed by an arrow, as aforesaid. There was not a greater exploit done by an arrow since Neale of the Nine Hostages was killed by Eochie mac Enna Kynseallagh at the Tyrhian seas; in whose [i e. Terlagh's] place Hugh Mac Terlagh was

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for ua Ruairc 7 a gallocclaca uile do marbad, .i. mág buirrce [7] mac neill caimm co na muintir. O Ruairc do leanmain do Ruaidri ua cconcobair 7 do cloinn ndonnchaid ara haithle, 7 a marbad la maolruanaid mac donnchaid, 7 ro bud móiréct eride.

Ceithre meic cathail mic an caoich még Raghnaill do gabail ar loc an rguir do chonchobar mag Raghnaill, Tomaltac mág Raghnaill da mbreit lair co Cairiol corccraigh, 7 a marbad dó ann sin.

Cuulad mac cathmaoil toíseach cenél fhradhaigh do marbad la domnall mac catmaoil.

Maidm la brian mág matgamna for gallaib go ráinicc trí cétt cinn in airsmh dib.

Niall ó domnaill, clann Muirchertaigh, mac fedlimid uí concobair, 7 Muirgis mac diarmata do lhnmain Ruaidri mic cathail go cúil maoile go ttugrat maidm fair, 7 for cloinn ndonnchaid annsin gur cuired ár orra, 7 a ccreachad ara haithle dóib go mbaoí a lor daothain creach lair.

Mac diarmada gall do marbad tre feill ina tig féin la cloinn Uailorin meic goirdealbaig 7 corpmac caoch mac fingin do marbad dóib imaille frir.

Concobar ua birn do marbad.

Iomar mac Murchada uí fhlaithbertaigh do marbad la brian mac tigearnain, 7 la cloinn meic Muircertaigh.

Art mac tomáir uí Ruairc do marbad la domnall mag tigearnain.

"Odo O'Roirk Rodericum filius Cathaldi O'Conor apud fara coillead deprædatus, in templum cille hoirig confugit, et templo incenso occiditur.—MS. L."

"Amlaus (Donaldus reor) O'Flaherty occidentalis Connaciæ dominus obiit.—MS. L."

"Jacobus O'Corcrain, Archidiaconus Brefiniæ, et Florentius O'Corcrain insignis Cytharædus obierunt."—MS. L.

[d] *Calry-Lough-Gill*, calraighe locha gile, was a territory in the county of Sligo, bordering upon Lough Gill. The name is still preserved in Calry or Colry, a parish bordering upon this lake.

[e] *Gallowglasses*.—The Irish of the middle ages trained two kinds of infantry; one, called gallowglasses, were armed with an iron helmet, a coat of mail and a cuirass, and carried in one hand a fine-edged battle-axe, like that used by the ancient Gauls, of whom Marcellinus speaks in his 19th Book; the other were light-armed, and are called by Henry of Marleburgh Turbiculi, by others Turbarii, and popularly kerns: they fought with javelins tied with strings, darts, and knives called *skeynes*. In an Act passed in the fifth year of Edward III., c. 25, among the articles to be observed in Ireland the sixth was "against the leaders and supporters of kerns and the people called idlemen, unless on the confines

Gill[d], in which O'Rourke was routed, and all his gallowglasses[e] slain, i. e. Mac Buirrce, and Mac Neill Cam[f] with their people. O'Rourke was afterwards pursued by Rory O'Conor and the Clann-Donough, and was killed by Mulrony Mac Donough. This was a lamentable deed[g].

The four sons of Cathal, the son of the Caech [Monoculus] Mac Rannall, were taken prisoners on Loch-an-Sguir[h] by Conor Mac Rannall. Tomaltagh Mac Rannall afterwards brought them to Caisiol Cosgraigh, where they were put to death by him.

Cu-Uladh Mac Cawell, chief of Kinel-Farry, was slain by Donnell Mac Cawell.

A victory was gained by Brian Mac Mahon over the English, and three hundred of their heads[i] were counted [after the battle].

Niall O'Donnell, the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor], the son of Felim O'Conor and Maurice Mac Dermot, pursued Rory, the son of Cathal [O'Conor] to Cul-Maoile [Coloony], where they defeated him and the Clann-Donough with great slaughter. They afterwards plundered them, and carried off abundance of booty.

Mac Dermot Gall was treacherously killed in his own house by the sons of Waldrin Mac Costello; and Cormac Caech Mac Fineen was slain along with him.

Ivor, the son of Murrough O'Farrell, was slain by Brian Mac Tiernan and the Clann Murtough.

Art, son of Thomas O'Rourke, was slain by Donnell Mac Tiernan.

of the enemy's territory, and at their own expense."—*Ware's Antiquit.* c. xxi.

"The gallowglass succeeded the horseman, and he is commonly armed with a skull, a shirt of mail, and a Gallowglass axe," &c. &c.—*Barnabie Riches' New Irish Prognostication*, p. 37.

[f] *Mac Buirrce, &c.*—The Four Masters have omitted the 7, agus, which renders this passage obscure, but the Editor has restored it from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. Mac Buirrce and Mac Neill Cam were Scots, and captains of gallowglasses employed in O'Rourke's service.

[g] *Lamentable deed.*—This entry is more briefly but far more correctly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is stated that the killing of O'Rourke is the most lamentable event that had occurred in Ireland since the killing of Cormac Mac Cullennan.

[h] *Loch-an-Sguir*, now Lough Scur. It is situated in the parish of Kiltubbrid, in the barony and county of Leitrim, near the village of Keshcarrigan. There is an island in this lake called Castle Island, on which stand the ruins of a castle called Caiſleán Seóin, or John's castle, and another island called Prison Island on which, according to tradition, Mac Rannall was wont to confine his prisoners.

[i] *Three hundred heads.*—This is very rudely

AOIS CRIOST, 1347.

Aoir Criort, mile, trí chéd, ceathrachatt, a Seacht.

Maolmaedóg ó táicligh oifficél locha herne do écc.

Giolla na naomh mac Seafraid mic giolla na naomh uí fhlaithbhail tigearna na hangaile cinn coranta conmhaicneach ar goil ar gairgiud, ar eneach, 7 ar oirdearcur do écc i cluain lir béic iar mbeith athaid imchian in airdchinnus na hangoile dó 7 é do breith buadha ó doman 7 ó dhfman. Cathal mac murchadha mic giolla na naomh uí fhlaithbhail do gabail tigearnais na hangaile iarom.

Muirgius mac diarmata do marbad la Seaan ruad mac dauid a burc.

Tadg mág Raghnaill taoiseach muintire heólais do gabail do cloinn Muircertaigh.

Uilliam Mac dauid do marbad do tadg ruad mac diarmata gall i mbaile an topair.

Tomar mac artain tigearna ua neachdaig ulad do chrochad la gallaib.

Eoghan ua madadain taoiseach Sil nanmchadha décc 7 Murchad a mac do gabail cinnais Sil nanmchadha.

Aingus mac gadra uí Madadain do écc.

Teampall chille Rónáin do chor ruar dfeargal ua duibgionnáin.

Finnguala ingin meic fingin bin fhlaithbhail uí duibgionnain décc.

Enrí mac aedha buide uí neill, fionnguala ingean Maoilreachlainn uí Raighilligh, 7 an giolla dub mac gille Mochua decc.

Donnchad mac aedha óig uí fhlaithbhail décc.

Síthrad ó cuirrnín raoi filead 7 ollam na bréifne erride do ecc.

stated by the Four Masters. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: "Maidm la brian mag machgamna ar gallaib da rainic tri c. ceann co lathair," i.e. "a defeat was given by Brian Mac Mahon to the English, of whose heads three hundred were brought in his presence."

j *Cluain-lis-Bec.*—See other references to this place at the years 1282 and 1322.

k *Mac David Burke.*—He was chief of the territory of Clanconow or Clanconway, on the west side of the river Suck in the barony of Ballimoe and county of Galway. See note z, under the year 1225.

l *Ballintober*, baile an topair, i. e. the town of the well. This is the Ballintober in the county of Roscommon, which is usually called by the annalists baile topair brighde, i. e. the town of St. Bridget's well, to distinguish it from baile topair Fadruig, now Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. Mac Dermot Gall was Chief of Airteach, in the county of Roscommon.

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AOIS CRIOST, 1348.

Aoip Cpiopt, mile, tpi chéo, cethpachatt a hocht.

Giolla na naom ua cianain abb lisa gabail do écc.

Niall gapb ua domnaill tigsna tire conaill, iap bpagbail mór nimpsna do hi ttigsnup 7 pia ttigsnup, do mapbad la Magnupp meablach ua ndomnaill tpia cheilg 7 pionsail (.i. i popt inri Saimep). Da cup cpodha comnapt copnamach an ti niall go pin, 7 ba liach a aoidead amlaid pin. Aongup mac concobaip ui domnaill baoi in impeapain pi niall do gabail an tigeapnaip.

Cathal o pshgail tigeapna na hangaile décc.

Maoileachlainn mág oipeachtaig taoiseac muintipe poduib, 7 Donnchad mag bpadaig taoiseach cuile bpigde décc.

Coimeipghe coccad eidip pshgal mac diapmada 7 Ruaidpi mac cathail mic domnaill ui concobaip. Longpopt meic diapmada do lopccad la Ruaidpi. Mac diapmata do thionol a chapad apa haitle co ndeachpatt i ndiaid Ruaidpi go a longpopt go baile an motaig gup po loipccead an baile leo eittip cloic 7 cpand, 7 ni po cuipead na nagaid gup tillpsett dia ttighib dopidipi. Tugpat mac ui Ruaipc baoi i mbpaigdeanup ip in mbaile app immaille pe gach bpagaid oile da ffuaipsett ann.

Clann feopaip do ionnapbad la hémann a búpc gup bo heigsn do Mac feopaip tocht dia cotugad go teag ui concobaip.

by O'Flaherty in the College copy of these Annals, call him "a learned poet and musician;" and add, that he died "in religione et peregrinatione."

[r] *O'Keenan.*—His death has been already entered under the year 1345.

[s] *Murderously*, i fionsail.—Properly means the murder of a kinsman.

[t] *Meabhlach*, i. e. the deceitful.

[u] *Inis-Saimer.*—At Ballyshannon. See note [b] under the year 1197, p. 111.

[w] *Melaghlin Mageraghty.*—In the Annals of Ulster he is called "impep in einig, feitimeoip na feile 7 diomeoip na daennacta, i. e. the emperor of hospitality, the servant of generosity, and the shelterer of benevolence." And it is added, that the professors of poetry and the sciences were grieved and broken-hearted on hearing of the death of this kind chieftain.

[x] *Cuil-Brighde.*—This, which is more generally written Cuil Brighdein, was the name of Mac Brady's territory, comprising the district round Stradone, in the county of Cavan. See other notices of it at the years 1378 and 1412. The name Mac Brady is now always made Brady, without the prefix Mac.

[y] *Mac Dermot's fortress*, longpopt meic diap-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1348.

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

Gilla-na-naev O'Keenan[r], Abbot of Lisgabhail, died.

Niall Garve O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, after having experienced much contention, before and during the term of his lordship, was treacherously and murderously[s] slain by Manus Meabhlach[t] O'Donnell, his kinsman, at the port of Inis-Saimer[u]. Niall was a brave, puissant, and defensive hero till then, and it was a sorrowful thing that he should have died in such a way. Aengus, the son of Conor O'Donnell, who had been in contention with Niall, assumed the lordship.

Cathal O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Melaghlin Mageraghty[w], Chief of Muinter Rodiv, and Donough Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil Brighde[x], died.

A war broke out between Farrell Mac Dermot, and Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor. Mac Dermot's fortress[y] was burned by Rory. Mac Dermot afterwards assembled his friends, and they pursued Rory to his fortress at Ballymote, and burned the town, both stone and wooden edifices, and they did not meet any opposition until they reached home[z]. They took away the son of O'Rourke, that was in captivity in the town, together with every other captive they found there.

The Clann-Feorais [the Berminghams], were banished by Edmond Burke, and Mac Feorais[a] was compelled to go to the house of O'Conor for his support[b].

mada.—This was not the castle in Lough Key commonly called Carraig Loca Cé, or the rock of Lough Key; but a fortification situated on Longford hill, now enclosed in Lord Lorton's demesne.

[z] *Until they reached home.*—This is the literal translation; but the idea intended to be conveyed is, that they returned home without having met any opposition. The words, as constructed in the original Irish, might imply that they did receive opposition on their return home; but although this is obviously not the meaning intended, the Editor has thought proper to preserve the order of the original construction, to give the reader an exact idea of the style of the original.

[a] *Mac Feorais*, i. e. the head of the Berminghams.

[b] *Support.*—O'Flaherty adds from the Annals of Lecan, in H. 2. 11 (Trinity College, Dublin):

"Gelasius Mac Tigernan obiit.—MS. L."

"In cluice multos e vita sustulit.—MS. L."

AOIS CRIOST, 1349.

Aoir Criort, mile, trí chéd, cethrachatt, anaoí.

Maidm do tabairt la haod ua Ruairc ar flaithbertach ua Ruairc ar donnchad ua ndomnaill, 7 ar dartraigib. Aod macc flannchaid taoiseach dartraige giollacriort mag flannchada, lochlainn mac aindilir uí baoígill 7 rochaide immaille frid do marbad don commarc hirin.

Eoin dub mac domnaill do marbad la Magnus mac eochada még matgamna.

Giolla na naom ó huigind Saoí le dán décc.

Coimeirge do denom eidir mac ndiarmada do Ridiri 7 Ruaidri ua concobair gur ro tionóil Mac diarmada an méd fuair do gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib im cloinn Muircertaig 7 im cenél cconaill do foigid mic cathail. Ruaidri do gluaiscet fompa, 7 a cur go cloinn fermaige dóib. Gidead nochar fédratt uile eittir gallaib 7 gaoidealaib greim do gabail air. Iompaíd ara haitle gan nert gan eidirsoha. Ruaidri do thionol rocraide iarrin gur loirg, gur mill, 7 gur aircceirtair urmór maighe luirg uile.

Flaig mór in erinn, 7 go hairide i muig luirg co ttugad ár diarmide ar daoínib da bíthin. Matha mac cathail uí Ruairc décc don flaig hirin.

Donnchad riabach mac Maoileachloinn carrraig meic diarmada do gabail la corbmac bodar mac diarmata, 7 é da breith lair i nairteach, 7 a marbad i ndúnetháide do muintir airtig, do mac giollacriort mic taicligg, 7 dua cearnaig.

Rirderg ua Ragallaig tigearna na breifne thoir, 7 mac an iarla do écc.

Gillebert ua flandagáin taoiseach tuaithe Ratha do marbad do macaib briain uí flannagáin.

[c] *Mac Clancy.*—This name is now anglicised Clancy, without the prefix Mac. It is locally pronounced in Irish as if written mag lannacaide.

[d] *Dartry.*—This territory comprised the present barony of Rossclogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where the Clancys, or Maglanchys, are still numerous.

[e] *The son of Cathal*, i. e. Rory O'Conor, who was at this time the chief leader of the race of Brian Luighneach, the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo. The Clann-Murtough were the descendants of Murtough-Muimhneach, the brother of Brian Luighneach.

[f] *Plague.*—This plague is noticed in Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1348, as follows:

"A. D. 1348. There was a generall plague in

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Muirċertach mac Fiaccánach mág Aongura do marbad lá a bráithrib buddéin.

Ruaidri ua Cathain tigherna na craoibe, 7 airdi cianaċta do écc.

Aod ua Ragallaig do écc.

An giolla caéch mág Donchaid do écc.

Muirghes mac Donnchaid taoiseach an chonainn fear lán daitne, 7 deneaċ do écc.

Maidm mór do thabairt lar an lurtir 7 la gallaib na Mide ar ua Maoileachlainn 7 ar gaoidealaib na Mide dú i ndorchratar rochaide dia maithib.

AOIS CRIOST, 1350.

Aoir Criost, mile, trí chéd, caoccatt.

Uilliam ó Dubda Epscop chille hAladh, fer tógbala ceall 7 neimhes, Saoi diadha, derccach, daonnachtaċ do écc.

Aodh (.i. rí connaċt) mac Aeda bréifnigh ui Conchobair fir a ráiti ua concobair do marbad la hAed ua ruairc i moigh angaidhe.

Fergal ua ruairc mac ualgairgg do marbad do mac Cathail cleirigh meic Donnchada.

Brian mac diarmada dúnbar tigearna maighe luirgg do marbad i Ros commain la muintir an escoip uí finaċta daon urchar roighde co tigh-mairneaċ, 7 an fear ar ar cuireadh an troigead do chaithem (Ruaidri an treomhra ó Donnchada) do chiorrbad fo chétóir ina énaic.

is still the local name of a district in the county of Fermanagh, lying between Lough Melvin and Lough Erne, and comprising the parishes of Inismacsaint and Boho. See note [q] under the year 1260, p. 379.

[k] *Kinsmen*, bráithrib. — In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this is rendered "brothers," thus:

"A. D. 1348. Mortagh Riaganach Magenos was killed by his own brothers."

[l] *Ard-Keanaghta.*—The prefix *ard* here is evidently a mistake.

[m] *A defeat was given.*—This is the literal translation. It would be better expressed in English as follows:

"A great victory was gained by the Justiciary and the English of Meath over O'Melaghlin and the Irish of Meath, and many of the Irish chieftains were slain."

[n] *Man*, faoi.—The word faoi, which is rendered doctor by Colgan, has the same meaning in the ancient Irish as duine uasal has in the modern. It might be translated "gentleman" throughout, but the Editor has translated it by "learned man," "eminent man," or "distinguished man" throughout.

[o] *Magh-Angaidhe.*—This is probably the place in Breifny, now called Moy, *alias* Newtown-

Murtough Riaganagh Magennis was slain by his own kinsmen[k].

Rory O'Kane, Lord of Creeve and Ard-Keanaghta[l], died.

Hugh O'Reilly died.

Gilla-Caech Mac Dorcy died.

Maurice Mac Donough, Chief of Corran, a man full of intelligence and hospitality, died.

A great defeat was given[m] by the Lord Justice and the English of Meath to O'Melaghlin and the Irish of Meath, in which many of their chieftains were slain.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1350.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty.

William O'Dowda, Bishop of Killala, founder of many churches and sanctuaries, and a godly, charitable, and humane man[n], died.

Hugh (i. e. the King of Connaught), the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, and who was called the O'Conor, was slain in Magh-Angaidhe° by Hugh O'Rourke.

Farrell O'Rourke, the son of Ualgarg, was slain by the son of Cathal Cleirach Mac Donough.

Brian Mac Dermot, materies of a lord of Moylurg, was accidentally slain at Roscommon with one shot of a javelin[p] by the people of Bishop O'Finaghty[q]; and the man who was charged with having cast the dart (Rory-an-t-Seomra O'Donohoe[r]), was immediately mangled[s] as an *eric* [retaliation] for him [Brian].

Gore.—See Ordnance map of the county of Leitrim, sheet 26.

[p] *Of a javelin*, ꝓoiġoe.—The Irish word ꝓoiġeaꝺ or ꝓaiġeaꝺ, which is cognate with the Latin *sagitta*, generally signifies a shaft or arrow; but it sometimes also denotes a javelin not discharged from a bow, but thrown by the hand.

[q] *Bishop O'Finaghty.* — He was John O'Finaghty, Bishop of Elphin, called John of Roscommon, in his Patent of restitution to the temporalities, 1st March, 1326. In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops he is erroneously called *John O'Findsa*, an error which arose from mistaking the contracted writing of the name, o ꝓinꝺa, in the Annals of Ulster or of Lough Kee.

[r] *O'Donohoe.*—He was evidently one of the sept of O'Donnchadha of Hy-Cormaic in Moinmoy. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 76, note [w].

[s] *Was mangled*, ꝺo cıoꝓꝓaꝺ.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is "ꝺo cıꝓꝓaꝺ 7 ꝺo maꝛbuꝺ ann, was mangled and killed for it."

Brian mac Domnaill mic Briain ruaid ui Briain do marbad tre feill la macaib Lorcáin meic Ceoach. Ar dó ro raidead

Truagh aon mac Domnaill dala,
Truag oigher Briain borama,
Truag a dul mar na raoilead
Truag clann Ceoch da chommaoidsi.

Toirdealbach occ ó Briain do marbad ré bfear ndécc do cloinn Ceoach i ndiogail a migniома, a bfsonn 7 a ccrod do bein díob béor.

Ruaidri mac Cathail mic Domnaill ui Conchobair do marbad i fell i ngarrda na fiongaile ar brecshliab la cloinn fsigail meic Donnchaid ar forcongra alsha mic Toirrdealbaig.

Aod mac Toirrdealbaig daitrigad do mac uilliam burc 7 do tuataib connacht, 7 aéd mac feidlimid do riogad dóib ina aghaid.

Cúchoiccriche mór mág eochagáin tigserna cenél fiachach, aod mac amlaoib meguidir, 7 Muirgsr mac Donnchada décc.

Aongus ruad ua dalaig raoi eireann i ndán, 7 aongus Ua Heodora dligheasan dana décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1351.

Aoir Criort, míle, trí chéd, caoccatt, a haon.

Mainertin Ruis oirbealaig in errcoiboidecht tuama do dsnom do braithrib S. francis.

Eoghan na lathaigi mac Suibne do marbad lá Magnus ua ndomnaill.

Pilib mág uidir taoiseach muintire Chodachain, 7 Enna ó flannagáin taoiseach tuaithe natha décc.

[t] *Pity his going, &c.*—i. e. Pity he perished by a death unlooked for.

[u] *The Clann-Keogh.*—These were evidently the family that gave name to Ballymakeogh, in the territory of Owney, in the county of Tipperary, which afterwards belonged to the head of the Ryans of that neighbourhood.

[w] *Garrdha-na-fiongaile*, would be now anglicised Garrynafinely, but the name is obsolete.

[x] *Brecshliabh.*—Now anglicised Bricklieve,—a mountain in the baronies of Tirerrill and Corran in the county of Sligo, lying between Lough-na-leiby and Kesh-corran.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiackrach*, p. 481, and map prefixed to the same. See this mountain again referred to at the year 1512. Bricklieve townland and castle are shewn on the Ordnance map of the county of Sligo, sheet 34.

[y] *The inhabitants of the Tuathas*,—i. e. the O'Hanlys, Mac Brannans, O'Monahans, and their

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Aodh mac toirrdealbaigh do gabail neirt doridiri, braighi connacht do tabairt dó 7 asi Feolimid dionnarbad ar an tír.

Aod ua Ruairc do gabail do mac Pilbín mic uilliam burc ag techt ó cruaich Patraicc dó,[c] 7 Mac diarmata deirge i nagaid cloinne pilbin trío rin. Creacha 7 comaircne móra bo ósnom stoirra deride.

Mathgamain mac conrnámha do marbad la cloinn donnchaid meic conmara.

Gairm comcoitcenn sniz do tabairt duilliam mac donnchada muimnig uí ceallaig im Notlaicc do damrcolaib eireann da lucht riubail da bochtaib, 7 da haidilgneadaib, 7 fuairrset uile a noigrein eidir mait 7 rait, ireal 7 uaral gurrat buidig uile derium 7 dia mac, .i. do Maeleachloinn.

AOIS CRIOST, 1352.

Aoir Criort, mile trí chéd, caoccatt, adó.

Aod mac toirrdealbaigh uí concobair do ghabail na rigghe doridiri daimhdeóin a mbaoi ina aghaid do gallaib 7 do gaoidealaib.

Aodh ó ruairc tigherna breifne do marbad la cathal mac aeda bréifnig uí concobair, 7 la cloinn muircertaig, 7 ár do cur ar gallócclachaib cloinne ruibni an tan rin.

Aod ua maoilbrénaind, 7 a dá mac do marbad la haed mac fedlimid uí concobair.

[c] *Croaghpatrick.*—A celebrated mountain about five miles to the west of the town of Westport, in the barony of Murresk, in the county of Mayo. O'Rourke had gone thither on a pilgrimage, and on his return to Breifny he had to pass by Mac Philbin's castle of Doon. This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:

"Hugh O'Royrck was taken by Mac Phillipin Mac William Burke, as he was returning from the pilgrimage of Crwagh Patrick."

This mountain is still visited by pilgrims, particularly on the last Sunday in summer, which is called Domnac Chruim Dub in this neighbourhood.

[d] *Mac Philbin.*—This name was assumed by a branch of the Burkes who resided at the Castle of Doon, about three miles to the east of Westport, in the county of Mayo.

[e] *O'Kelly.*—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"William Mac Donnough Moyneagh O'Kelly invited all the Irish Poets, Brehons, Bards, Harpers, Gamesters, or Common Kearroghs, Jesters, and others of their kind in Ireland to his house upon Christmas upon this year, where every one of them was well used during Christ-

Hugh, son of Turlough, having again acquired power, the hostages of Connaught were delivered up to him; and Hugh, son of Felim, was banished from the country.

Hugh O'Rourke, on his return from Croagh-Patrick[c], was taken prisoner by Mac Philbin[d] Mac William Burke; in consequence of which act Mac Dermot rose up against the Clann-Philbin. Great ravages and depredations were mutually committed by them on account of it.

Mahon Mac Consnava was slain by the sons of Donough Mac Consnava.

A general invitation was given at Christmas by William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly[e], to the learned of Ireland, travellers, the poor and the indigent, and they were all served to their satisfaction, both good and bad, noble and ignoble, so that they were all thankful to him and his son, Melaghlin.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1352.

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

Hugh, the son of Turlough O'Conor, assumed the government [of Connaught] again[f], in despite of all the English and Irish who were opposed to him.

Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by Cathal, the son of Hugh the Breifneach O'Conor and the Clann-Murtough, and a great slaughter was made of the gallowglasses of the Mac Sweenys on the occasion[g].

Hugh O'Mulrenin and his two sons were slain by Hugh, the son of Felim O'Conor.

mas holydays, and gave contentment to each of them at the time of their departure, so as every one of them was well pleased, and extolled William for his bounty, one of which assembly composed certain Irish verses in commendation of William and his house, which begin thus:

"Filid Eirenn go haointeach.

[The poets of Erin to one house.]"

For an account of the descendants of this William, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 104, 105, 106.

[f] *Assumed the government of Connaught again.*—This, and the passage next following it, are rendered by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1352. Hugh mac Terlagh O'Connor tooke upon him the name of King of Connought, in spight of such of the English and Irish race as opposed him.

"Hugh O'Royrck, prince of the Brenie, was killed by Cahall mac Hugh Breaffneagh O'Connor and Clann Mortagh, and a great slaughter of the Gallowglasses belonging to the families of the Mac Swynes was also made."

[g] *On the occasion*, an tan sin.—Literally, at that time.

Aonġus mac concoḃair mic aſoha mic Domnaill óiġ ui Domnaill tiġearna tíre Conaill ſſ beóḋa borrḟaḋaċ, 7 aon ba ſſrr ſnġnoṁ 7 uairle i nultaib immón amm roin do ṁarḃaḋ la Maġnus ua nDomnaill. Felim ua Domnaill do ġaḃáil a ionaid 7 Seaan mac Concoḃair ui Domnaill do beiṫ acc coġaḋ frir im an ttiġearnar.

Combaċ baile an dúin la haſḋ mac toirrdealḃaiġ ui Concobair.

Conċoḃar mac Muirġſra meic donnchaiḋ feiċſm coitcinn daor ġaċa cinde, Daḃucc diolmain mac uillic uṁaill cſrn cſithrne 7 diolṁaineċ connacht, tomár ṁag Raġnaill, 7 taohg mac Siacara ui ċeallaiġ décc.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1353.

Aoir Criort, mile, trí chéd, caoccatt, a trí.

Eóin ua cairbre comarba tiġſrnaiġ cluana heóair décc.

Gormlaiṫ inġſn ui Domnaill bſn ui neill décc, 7 nocha raiḃe in én aimsir fria bſn ro buḋ mó clú, 7 oirrdearcur iná iri.

Aodh mac Ruaiḋri ui neill décc.

Mathġamain mac giolla na naoṁ ui ffrġail tiġſrna na hanġaile décc.

Taḋg ṁág Raġnaill taoiseaċ ṁuintire heólair do ṁarḃaḋ la cloinn tSeffraiḋ ṁeg raġnaill.

Aodh mac toirrḋealḃaiġ do aiṫriġaḋ 7 mac briain do [dá] ċongṁail ir in tír.

Mainestir ċille conaill in epscopóittecṫ cluana fſrta hi connaċtaiḃ do thógḃáil do braithriḃ .S. fransis la huilliam ua ceallaiġ tiġearna ua Maine.

[h] *Baile-an-duin*, i.e. town of the *dun* or earthen fort, now Ballindoon, a village remarkable for the ruins of a monastery, situated near Lough Arrow, in the barony of Tirerrill and county of Sligo.

[i] *Was demolished*, combac.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, "commaċ baile in duin la haeḋ mac toirrḋelbaiġ hui conċobuir, 7 diċ bo 7 caerac ann. The demolition of Ballindoon by Hugh, son of Turlough O'Conor, and cows and sheep were destroyed there." The word comaċ is explained brireaḋ, i. e. breaking, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

[k] Under this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries from the Annals of Lecan and of O'Mulconry, in H. 2. 11 (Trinity College, Dublin):

"Odo O'Roirk, aḃḃór airdriġ ó mbriuin, filios Murcherti apud Gleann gaiḃle spoliat, et Majo proximo a Cathaldo, filio Odonis Brefinii et Tadæo filio Roderici O'Conor, et aliis necatur.—MS. L."

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AOIS CRIOST, 1354.

Aoír Chriort, mile, trí chéd, cáoccat, a ceathair.

An tepрcob ó lachtnáin, .i. eapрcop connacht, 7 Seaan ua pínaċta eapрcop oile pind décc.

Mac Murchada do báruġad la gallaib, 7 coccad mór do pár deride eitir gallaib 7 ġaoidelaib.

Ruddraide ó mórda tiġerna laoiġri do marbad la a braitrib pein 7 la a lucht ticche.

Brian ó dubda flaithemnn tíre fiachrach décc, 7 a mac domnall do ġabáil a ionaid.

Brian mac aeda móir uí neill, Cathal mac néill uí Ruairc Serfraid máġ naġnaill, Serfraid ua naġhallaiġ, Sitriucc macc Sampadain, 7 Fergall macc eochagain taoiseach ceneóil fiachaċ do écc.

Ruaidri mac Seaan mecc mathġamna do marbad i longport méġ mathgamna.

Maidm mór do ċabairt la cloinn aeda buide uí néill, 7 la gallaib duine dealgan ar aod ua néill i droing mor do marbad ir in maidm hirin.

Dermongaill ingen uí concobair, Fedlimid mac cathail uí concobair 7 hoibend a burc do écc.

Flaithbertach mac giolla finnein 7 a bratair do marbad la a muintir féin.

Murchad mac cáṫail uí fearġail 7 Tadhg mac Seanlaich do écc.

Saerbrithaċ mac Maoilíosa duinn meic aedagáin ollam conmaicne do écc i nimr clothrann.

Maolseaċlainn mac Ritbeartaiġ ollam fearmanaċ i ndán décc.

the erection of the abbey of Kilconnell, O'Flaherty writes the following remark in the College copy of the Annals of the Four Masters (H. 2. 11):

"Quare perperam 1414 Waræus in Ant. Hib. habet, cum fundator ipse in summa senectute A°. 1381, decesserit, 74 annis post mortem patris A°. 1307 mortui."

It is quite evident, however, that the William O'Kelly intended by Ware is William, the grandson of this William Boy, who died in 1420, and who was the ancestor of the O'Kellys of Aughrim.

° *O'Laghtnan.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called "O'Laghtna, Bishop of Twayme [Tuam] and Connought." Ware does not mention him in his list of the Archbishops of Tuam.

ᵖ *Of Leix*, laoiġire.—This territory comprised

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1354.

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

O'Laghtnan°, Bishop of Connaught, and John O'Finaghty, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Mac Murrough was put to death by the English ; in consequence of which a great war broke out between the English and Irish.

Rory O'More, Lord of Leix[p] was slain by his own kinsmen and household.

Brian O'Dowda, Chief of Tireragh, died, and his son, Donnell, assumed his place.

Brian, the son of Hugh More O'Neill ; Cathal, the son of Niall O'Rourke ; Geoffrey Mac Rannall ; Geoffrey O'Reilly ; Sitric Magauran ; and Farrell Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

Rory, the son of John Mac Mahon, was slain in Mac Mahon's fortress.

Hugh O'Neill received a great defeat[q] from the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill[r], and the English, in which many were slain.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of O'Conor ; Felim, the son of Cathal O'Conor, and Hubert Burke, died.

Flaherty Mac Gillafinnen and his kinsman, were killed by their own people.

Murrough, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, and Teige Mac Shanly, died.

Saerbhreathach[s], son of Maelisa Donn Mac Egan, Ollave of Conmaicne, died on Inis Cloghrann[t].

Melaghlin Mac Rithbheartaigh[u], Ollav of Fermanagh, in poetry, died[w]

the greater part of the Queen's county. See note [f] under the year 1196, pp. 105, 106, *supra*.

[q] *Received a great defeat.*—Literally, "A great defeat was given by the Clann-Hugh-Boy O'Neill and the English of Dundalk to Hugh O'Neill, and a great number was slain in that defeat." It is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A.D. 1354. The O'Neals of Clannaboye, with the help of the English of Dundalk, gave a great overthrow to Hugh O'Neale [and the people of Tyrone], and made a great slaughter of them."

[r] *Race of Hugh Boy.*—This tribe as well as their country, in the counties of Down and Antrim, is called the Clannaboy by English writers.

[s] *Saerbhreathach.*—This name is usually latinised Justinus, and anglicised Justin. It signifies "the noble judge."

[t] *Inis Clothrann.*—An island in Lough Ree, belonging to the county of Longford. See note [i] under the year 1193, p. 98, *supra*.

[u] *Mac Rithbheartaigh.*—This name is still extant in Fermanagh, and usually anglicised Mac-Crifferty. It is to be distinguished from O'Rafferty and Magroarty.

[w] Under this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2.

AOIS CRIOST, 1355.

Aoir Criort, míle, trí chéd, caoccatt, a cúicc.

Concobar mac conrnáma eprcop na bréirne[o] druim clíab go clnannur mac gallgaoidil rrioir na trinoide, 7 mac cathail abb Sruthra[x] décc.

Donnchad mac felim mic alcha mic domnaill óig ui domnaill do marbad ag tabairt gormlatha ingine alcha ruaid még uidir (.i. mág uidir) ar éccin lair, 7 donn[y] mac murchada ar é ro marb eirrioṁ i longport még uidir.

Domnall mac Seaain ui fhrgail tigearna na hAngaile décc.

Diarmait ua maoilmiadaig taoiseach muintire clrballain do marbad la muintir-birn[z] 7 rochaide do muintir eolair imaille frir.

Cathal ó cuinn taoiseach muintire giollgáin do marbad do cloinn tSeaain, 7 do cloind alcha 7 coigcar da braithrib immaille frir.

Corbmac mág Ragnaill taoiseach muintire héolair do marbad la cloinn iomair még ragnaill.

Fhrgal mac feargail mic muirclrtaig móir mic congalaig még lochagáin toiseach cenel fiachach dég.

Murchad mac cathail ui fhrgail, Oerbforgaill ingín ui fhrgail, 7 taohg mac alchagain raoi i feineachar décc.

Maidm do tabairt do gallaib iartharr connacht for mac uilliam, 7 mórán do marbad dia muintir.

11, the following entries from the Annals of Lecan, and of O'Mulconry, which he has translated into Latin:

"Amlaus filius Dermitii O'Ffarell a Mac Oirebeard Cæsus.—MS. L."

"Lasaria (dearbforgaill,—C. Ećin), filia Domini O'Conor Odonis obiit.—MS. L."

"Odo filius Cormaci buidir occisus a filiis Donchadi riabaig.—*OMulconry*."

"Odo Magshamhradhain (Magauran) ab O'Foelan cæsus.—*O'Mulconry*, *et* MS. L. ad 1355."

"Giolla isa mac aoda do écc.—MS. L." [Gilla-Isa Mac Aedha, died.]

"Diermitius O'Curnin, adbar ollamain na breifne, et Magister Lucas O'Curnin obierunt."

[x] *Sruthair*, now corruptly called in Irish mainirtir Sruille, and anglicised Abbeyshrule, a well-known place in the barony of Shrule, in the south of the county of Longford.

[y] *Donn*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the slayer of O'Donnell is called domnall mac murchaid.

[z] *Muinter-Birn*, i. e. the O'Beirnes of Tir-Briuin, a territory lying between Elphin and Jamestown in the county of Roscommon. The Muinter-Eolais were the Mac Rannalls and their correlatives, who were seated in the southern or level portion of the county of Leitrim, on the opposite side of the Shannon.

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Emann mac uilliam mic Riocaird do marbad la fiol nanmchada.

Maidm mór do thabairt la Riocard ócc ar lucht tige meic uilliam, .i. Emann 7 ar fiol nanmchada dar marbad Sriamna mac Siurtáin enrí mac Pilbin 7 fé fir décc duairlib fil nanmchada.

Niall mág mathgamna do marbad la cloinn freaain még mathgamna.

Aduc mac uidilín do marbad la hoirtfraib.

Deich nuain do breit in aoinfecht daon caoirid.

AOIS CRIOST, 1356.

Aoir Criort,-míle, trí chéd, caoccatt, a Sé.

Ffingal mac ferfraid még Ragnaill Priomaid Arda macha, 7 fir Ionaid Patraicc décc.

Nicol mac catharaigh epscop oirgiall décc.

Solam ó meallán maor cluig an fóachta dég. Fecfm coitchinn do chiaraib eireann eiride.

Aod mac toirrdealbaig uí concobair, Ri connacht do marbad i mbaile locha deacair la donnchad carrac ua ceallaig, 7 la cloinn meic an baird ar forailfm maineach i ccionaid ingfine Seóinin a burc bfn uí cheallaig do brisit leir ar aitead, 7 ar eló6 roime rin.

[e] *The Sil-Anmchadha*, i. e. O'Maddens in the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

[f] *Were brought forth*, do breit.—This verb is applied in Irish to the parturition of all animals. Mageoghegan renders the passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1355. One sheep had ten lambs this year."

[g] Under this year O'Flaherty has the following note on the chronology of the Irish annalists about this period, in the College copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, H. 2. 11:

"Quæ habentur in MS. L. ab anno 1355, ad 1373, inclusive, per annos 19, uno anno posteriora sunt, quam ut in his et O'Mulconry Annalibus præter pauca, quæ suis locis notabo."

He also adds the following entries from the Annals of Lecan, of O'Mulconry, and of Clonmacnoise:

"Hiberni Lageniæ retulerunt victoriam de Anglis Dublinii.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Tuamia .i. tuaim da gualann, cremata a Cathaldo óg O'Conor et a Mac William (i. e. Edmundo de Burgo).—*O'Mulconry*, et War: in Tuam præsul. 1356, et Cod. Cluain. 1355."

"Rex Galliæ cum filio in Angliam captivi ducti 5. Febr. 1355–6, Cod. Cl."

"Una ovis decem agnos hoc anno peperit."—C. Ecin.

[h] *Mac Rannall.*—This is evidently a mistake of the Four Masters, as we know from the public records that the Primate of Armagh was Richard

Edmond, the son of William, son of Richard [Burke], was slain by the Sil-Anmchadha[e].

A great defeat was given by Richard Oge [Burke], to the household of Mac William (i. e. Edmond), and to the Sil-Anmchadha, in which Stephen Mac Jordan, Henry Mac Philbin, and sixteen of the chiefs of Sil-Anmchadha, were slain.

Niall Mac Mahon was slain by the sons of John Mac Mahon.

Aduc (Mac Quillin) was slain by the people of Oirthear.

Ten lambs were brought forth[f] at once by one sheep[g].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1356.

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

Farrell, the son of Jeffrey Mac Rannall[h], Primate of Armagh, and representative of St. Patrick, died.

Nicholas Mac Cahasy[i], Bishop of Oriel [Clogher], died.

Solomon O'Mellan, the keeper of the Clog-an-Eadhachta[k], died. He was the general patron of the clergy of Ireland.

Hugh, the son of Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, was slain at Baile-Locha-Deacair[l] by Donough Carragh O'Kelly and the sons of Mac-an-Ward, at the instigation of the Hy-Many. This was in revenge of his having some time before carried off privately and clandestinely the daughter of Seoinin Burke, the wife of O'Kelly.

Fitz-Ralph, who was certainly not one of the Mac Rannalls. See Prince's *Danmonii orientales illustres*, p. 294, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 81. The Editor has not been able to discover this entry in any of the older Irish Annals, and believes it to be a blunder.

[i] *Mac Cahasy*, mac cathasaigh.—This name is now made Mac Casey and Casey simply.

Ware writes the name *Mac Catasaid*, without aspirating the *t* or *d*. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 184, where it is stated that this bishop succeeded in 1320, and died in Autumn, 1356.

[k] *Clog an Eadhachta*, i. e. the bell of the testament. It is called clog an ubhaidhe in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and by the Four Masters at the year 1425, q. v. It was evidently so called because it was mentioned in an ancient document called the ubhaidh, or Testament of St. Patrick. This bell still exists in excellent preservation, and is now in the Cabinet of George Petrie, Esq., Author of the Essay on the ancient ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland. It had belonged to the church of Donaghmore, near Dungannon in Tyrone.

[l] *Baile Locha Deacair*, i. e. the town or townland of Loch-Deacair. This is now anglicised Balloughdacker, and is the name of a townland

Aod mac Feidlimid ui Concobair do gabail lain rige connacht iarom.

Concobar mac taidg ui cheallaig do marbad la tadg mac diarmada ui cheallaig.

Toirrdealbach mac aeda breifnig ui concobair do marbad la cloinn ndonnchaid.

Diarmaid mac diarmada meic carthaig 7 donnchad a mac do marbad la mac ui Suilleabain.

Mor ingen ui concobair decc, ben ui fhlaithbertaig iride.

Muirchertach mac Seaain ui neill do marbad la Filib mag uidir.

Dubghall mac Suibne do marbad do domnall ua concobair.

Ruaidri mac aeda ui Choncobair, 7 domnall mac aeda breifnig ui Choncobair decc.

Donnchad mac Conmara mac toirrdelbaig do brethi illeth modha ina aimsir fein do marbad la riol mbriain.

Donnchad forteach do marbad la dis dia muintir fein tria cheilg.

Gearoittin triel do barugad la muintir Rig Saxan ar faithche atha cliath.

Murchad mac brian ui neill do ecc.

Felim mac aeda mic domnaill oicc tighearna tire conaill do marbad la mac a dearbbrathar fein Seaan mac concobair ui domnaill, 7 Seaan do gabail tighearnais tire conaill gan impearain.

AOIS CRIOST, 1357.

Aois Criost, mile, tri chett, caoccatt, a Seacht.

Clement o duibgenain biocaire cille Ronain decc. Saccart na fionnach atbertí frir.

Magnus mag mathgamna tighearna oirgiall, Lochlann mac Murchertaig

containing a lough, in the parish of Athleague, barony of Killian, and county of Galway.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheets 20 and 33.

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

[n] O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "25 Januarii, 1355–6, Sir Mauricius Filius Thomæ Comes Desmoniæ, et Hiberniæ Justiciarius, obiit.—*Cambd. annal. O'Mulconry*, 1355, MS. L. 1356."

"Fercarius O'Fallon dynasta de Clann-uadach, obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Gearoitin triall do tarraing (no do barucad do muintir rig Saxan ar faithe atha cliath, a regiis quibus a Daltonis traditus.—

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ui Choncobair, 7 Fhfigal muimneach ua duibgfinán ollam connaicne 7 cloinne maoilfuanaid tíf 7 tuar dég.

Seaan mac briain ui Ragallaig do marbad la gallaib.

Brian mac giollacriost ui Ruairc 7 Maghnus buide mag Shamradain do marbad i fúta meic uidilin la haod ó néill.

Donnfléde mac cfrbaill raofmaigirtin ffnma 7 airfheteach do bud ffrr ina aimfir fén décc.

Síth coitchfnn eitir an dá chathal, cathal mac aodha bréifnigh 7 cathal ócc mac cathail mic domnaill.

AOIS CRIOST, 1358.

Aoir Criost, míle, trí ched, caoccatt, a hocht.

Brian mac cathmaoil epscop uifgiall decc.
Magnus mácc uidir do marbad la cloinn cathmaoil.
Domnall ua hfgra tighfrna luigne décc lá cárg.

Concobar ó hainlige taoiseach cenél dobtha mic afngusa décc, iar mbreith buadha ó domhan 7 ó deamhan dó.

Maidm do thabairt daodh ua néill for airgiallaib, 7 for Fhfraib manach dú in ro marbad aéd mac caba, 7 mac an epscoip uí dubda (.i. maoileachloinn) co rochaidib imaille fris.

Maidm mór do thabairt dua mordha for gallaib átha cliath, 7 dá fichitt décc do marbad ar én lathair lair díob.

[p] *Clann-Mulrony, Lower and Upper.*—The Lower Clann-Mulrony were the Mac Donoughs, who were seated in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo; and the Upper Clann-Mulrony were the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

[q] *The Route.*—This is still the name of a territory forming the northern portion of the county of Antrim. The name is supposed to be a corruption of Dal Riada.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1029, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 63.

[r] *Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach.*—He was the chief leader of that sept of the O'Conors called the Clann-Murtough. His pedigree is thus given in the Book of Lecan: "Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, son of Conor Roe, son of Murtough Muimhneach (the ancestor of the Clann-Murtough), who was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

[s] *Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal.*—He was at this time the chief leader of the O'Conors of Sligo, and the most heroic that hitherto appeared of that sept of the O'Conors. He was the son of Cathal, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell, Tanist of Connaught, who was son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas,

Muimhneach O'Duigennan, Ollav of Conmaicne and Clann-Mulrony, Lower and Upper[p], died.

John, son of Brian O'Reilly, was slain by the English.

Brian, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, and Manus Boy Magauran, were slain in the Route[q], Mac Quillin's territory, by Hugh O'Neill.

Donslevy Mac Caroll, a noble master of music and melody, the best of his time, died.

A general peace was ratified between the two Cathals, namely, between Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach[r], and Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal[s], son of Donnell[t].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1358.

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

Brian Mac Cawell, Bishop of Oriel [Clogher], died.

Manus Maguire was slain by the Clann-Cawell[u].

Donnell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died on Easter day.

Conor O'Hanly, Chief of the Race of Dofa, son of Aengus, died, after gaining victory over the world and the Devil.

A victory was gained by Hugh O'Neill over the people of Oriel and Fermanagh [in a battle], in which Hugh Mac Cabe, Melaghlin, the son of the Bishop O'Dowda[w], and many others were slain.

A great defeat was given[x] to the English of Dublin by O'More; and two hundred and forty of them were killed by him on the field of battle.

son of Brian Luighneach, the ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo, who was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

[r] O'Flaherty adds to this year in H. 2. 11:

"Comes Desmonia transfretando submersus. *O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl.*"

"Fedlimius O'Donell et filius ejus Ragnallus capti.—*Cod. Cl.*"

"A Joanne O'Donell cæsi.—*O'Mulconry*, 1356, *supra.*"

"Mathgamanius Gallda Maguir obiit.—MS. L."

"Padinus mop O'Mælchonary Archiantiquarius Connaciæ obiit æstate post mortem Odonis O'Conor domini sui.—MS. L."

[u] *The Clann-Cawell*, i. e. the family of Mac Cawell, who were located in the present barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.

[w] *The Bishop O'Dowda.*—He was William O'Dowda, Bishop of Killala, who died in 1350. —See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 117.

[x] *A great defeat was given.*—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version

Toirrdealbach mac Aeda na Fiodhbaidhe ui Neill 7 mac Aintsiu meic Feorais do écc.

Cioch mór dfsitain i crich Coirrge ir in Samradh co nar mó fiadhbaill ina gach cloch de.

Semicin mac Uidilin aidconrabla cuigid Ulad do écc.

Mac Giolla Iosa ui Flannagáin do marbadh la Magnus mac Cathail mic Aeda bréifnigh.

AOIS CRIOST, 1359.

Aoir Criost, míle, trí ched, caoccatt, anaoi.

Corbmac mac Cártaig tigsrna dearmuman, 7 Domnall mac taidg ui Matgamna décc.

Maidm mór do thabairt do Cathal óg mac Cathail ui Concobair occ áth Sligh ar Sheaan mac Conchobair ui Domnaill, 7 ar Conallchaib. Seaan ó Dochartaig taoiseach Arda Miodhair, Eoghan Connachtach, Toirrdhealbach mac Suibne do gabáil do mac ui Concobair don chur sin, 7 daoine iomda do marbadh lair.

Matha macc Shamradhain adbar toirrigh Teallaigh eachdach do lot an lá sin 7 a écc da brithin iar nochtain a thighe fein dó. Cathal bodar mac Cathail ui Ruairc, 7 Maolseachlainn ó Gairmleadhaigh do comthuitim re aroile ar an ccoccadh ccetna sin iar mbreith sloigh do nidisi do chathal ó

of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1358. O'More, of the Contrey of Lease, gave a great discomfiture to the English of Dublin, where were killed of them 240 persons."

[y] *Hugh na Fidhbhaighe*, i. e. Hugh of the wood.

[z] *Wild apple.*—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1358. There was a great shower of hail in the Summer-time of this year in the territory of Carbrey; every stone thereof was no less than a crabb."

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

"Et sementes clientum Cathaldi Og O'Conor multum corrupit.—MS. L."

[a] *Manus.*—According to the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, he was the fourth son of Cathal.

[b] To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, H. 2. 11:

"Matthæus filius Thomæ O'Roirk obiit.—MS. L. 1357, *O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl. et* C. Eicin."

"Murchertus filius Tigernani O'Roirk obiit. MS. L."

"Cacht ingean ui cheallaigh bean muirgisa mic Donnchadha dég [i. e. Cacht, daughter of

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concobair go tir conaill go rangatar drong da muintir duteaid ui gairmleadaig im cathal boban ua Ruairc.

Muirchertach mac tomair ui floinn line adbar tigearna ua tuirtre do marbad daod mac briain mic aodha buide ui neill.

Brian mac donnchaid adbar tigsina ua nailella do marbad do mac rsnca doirseacht ui gadra.

Enri mac uillicc mic Riocaird a buirc decc.

Murchad occ mac mathgamna adbar tigearna corco baircind do marbad la riol mbriain.

Maghnar ua dubda mac tigearna ua fiacrach 7 Aod mac Concobair meic asdaccain decc asin rogha bristheaman eireann.

Domnall mac taidg ui mathgamna do marbad.

Art mac Amlaoib ui Ruairc do marbad la Mág aighra.

AOIS CRIOST, 1360.

Aoir Criost, mile, trí chéd, a fearccatt.

Maolruanaid mac an chammuinélaig ui baoigill toiseach na tri tuath, raoi oirrdearc ar eineach, ar uairle, ar chéill ar corccur, 7 ar comairge decc.

Amlaoib mac Seafraid még Raghnaill do marbad.

Sir Roibsrd Sabaoir 7 diarmait ó hainligе decc.

Ror commain, daimhinir, Slicceach, Mainistir Isra gabail, fiodhnach 7 druim liar do lorccad.

Seaan mac giollacriost ui Ruairc do mharbad daeb mág dorchaid.

Diarmait ua briain daitrioghad do mac a brathar buidhein.

of Tirconnell: "Rigi tire conaill do gabail do mac i Concobuir." The Four Masters, however, who had the Annals of Ulster before them, have suppressed this passage, thinking that it would derogate from the glory of the O'Donnells!

This passage is given from the Annals of Lecan by O'Flaherty, in the margin of H. 2. 11, as follows. It should be observed, however, that it was in Irish in the original, and that the Latin is O'Flaherty's translation:

"Cathaldus Og filius Cathaldi O'Conor et Odo mór O'Neill diem statuunt ad sruaid verum Odo bellis implicitus ad statum diem non pervenit: quo comperto Johannis O'Donell Tirconalliæ dominus cum copiis inter sruaid et Doriam conflatis Cathaldum Domini O'Conor

into Tirconnell, and a party of his people arrived in O'Gormly's territory under the command of Cathal Bodhar O'Rourke.

Murtough, the son of Thomas O'Flynn Line[f], heir-apparent to Hy-Tuirtre, was slain by Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Brian Mac Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, was slain by Mac Seancha, one of the adherents of O'Gara.

Henry, the son of Ulick, son of Richard Burke, died.

Murrough Oge Mac Mahon, heir apparent to the lordship of Corco-Vaskin, was slain by the O'Briens.

Manus O'Dowda, son of the Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, and Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Egan, the choicest of the Brehons of Ireland, died.

Donnell, son of Teige O'Mahony, was slain.

Art, the son of Auliffe O'Rourke, was slain by Magennis[g].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1360.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty.

Mulrony, son of the Cammhuinelach [the Wry-necked] O'Boyle, Chief of the three Tuathas, a man illustrious for his hospitality, nobleness, wisdom, conquests, and protection, died.

Auliffe, son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, died.

Sir Robert Savadge[h] and Dermot O'Hanly died.

Roscommon, Devenish, Sligo, the monastery of Lisgool, Fenagh, and Druimlias[i], were burned.

John, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, was slain by Hugh Mac Dorcy.

Dermot O'Brien was deposed by the son of his own brother.

filium paucis ad fœdus feriendum comitatum aggreditur: verum Cathaldus victor (ut supra) Tirconalliæ dominium ea vice adeptus est. Eugenius Wardeus, ollam tire conaill, in hac pugna occubuit.—MS. L."

[f] *O'Flynn Line*, i. e. O'Lyn of Moylinny, Chief of Hy-Tuirtre. This family was soon after dispossessed by that sept of the O'Neills called the Clannaboy, who took possession of all Hy-Tuirtre.—See note [z] under the year 1176, pp. 24, 25, *supra*.

[g] *Magennis*.—He was Chief of Iveagh, in the county of Down.

[h] *Savadge*.—This family was seated in Ard Ulad, now the Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.

[i] *Druimlias*, now Drumlease, an old church in ruins, near the east extremity of Lough Gill,

Diarmait mac donnchada riabaig meic diarmata do marbad la catal óg mac cathail uí concobair.

Ingín toirrdealbaig uí concobair bín fhigail uí Raigillig do marbad deargar.

Droichet clochaelta do denam la catal óg ó cconcobair ar abainn sraa dara.

Fhigal mac Seafraid meg Ragnaill 7 tuathal ua fionaicta décc.

Naomhacc ó duibgsnnan décc.

Cathal mac an caoich meg Ragnaill do marbad.

Giolla na naom ó connmaig ollam túadmuman le fínm décc.

Mac rig Saxan do tocht in Erind.

Art mac giolla riabaig még aingusa do marbad la cloinn an trábaoirig 7 la mac Muircertaig Riagánaig még aongusa i meabail.

Sluaiged la cathal i tír namalgadha gur ro mill tighe 7 tsmpla iomda.

AOIS CRIOST, 1361.

Aoir Criost, mile, trí chéd, Seasccat a háon.

Benedecht ua mocháin airchindeach cille hatnacht décc.

Art mac Murchada Rí laigsn 7 domnall riabach riogh-damna laigean

in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

[j] *Eas-dara*, i. e. Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

[k] *O'Connmhaigh.*—This name is now locally pronounced in Irish as if written O'Connúga, and anglicised Conway, without the prefix O.

[l] *The son of the King of England.*—He was Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. He landed in Dublin with a body of 1500 men on the 15th of September, and held the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for nearly three years, when he returned to England; and, though during that period he achieved nothing worthy of notice, in Ireland, he was in the course of the three years following twice intrusted with the same office. It was during his administration, in the year 1367, that the memorable Parliament was held at Kilkenny, which passed the celebrated Statute known generally by the name of the Statute of Kilkenny; an ordinance which contains some enactments full of that penal spirit which kept the aborigines of this island in a state of warfare with the English Pale for centuries after. This Statute was edited for the first time, with a translation and notes, for the Irish Archæological Society, by James Hardiman, Esq., Author of the History of Galway, and requires no comment here. For some curious particulars respecting Lionel and his officers, the reader is referred to Davis's Discovery, pp. 23, 24; and to Grace's Annals of Ireland, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 153.

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do gabail la Mac Piġ Saxan ina tiġ fein tre cheilg, 7 a nécc ar a haitle ina mbraighdeanar.

Corbmac ballach ó maoileachlainn Ri mide, Donnchad ua lochlainn tigearna corcomdruadh, cathal 7 muirchfrtach da mac aſoha mic eogain, Dubócc ingſn aſoha méġ uidir bſn conconnacht mic pilip méġ mathgamna, Tomar mag tigſhnain taoiſeach teallaiġ dunchada, Niocol ó fionachta Tuathal ó Máille, iardide déġ uile.

Sir émann a búrc, Remann mac burcaiġ an muine, Uater Stondún 7 Gillebert mac maoilir décc.

Cluithe an piġ i néirinn uile co comcoitchionn 7 Rirdeird Sauaoir décc da bithin.

Mac Raith ua find ollam fil Muiredaiġ i rſinm 7 i tiompánacht décc.

Creacha mora do denam la Mac uilliam burc, 7 la Mac feorais, 7 la gallaib connacht uile ar cathal óg mac cathail uí concobair go ro creachrat, 7 go ro airgfrt luiġne 7 tír fiachrach. Sluaiġead la cathal iſrtain do diogail i ndeairrat go ro airicc oirecht meic feorais, 7 crioch emainn meic hoibeird gur ro mill 7 gur ro loit an tír go léir.

AOIS CRIOST, 1362.

Aoír Criort, mile, tri chéd, Seasccat, a dó.

O beollam comarba droma cliab, giolla an coimdead mac Muġroin oircindeċ cille an iomaire Oirreachtach mac branain oircindeach oile find

[o] *Sir Edmond Burke.*—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Hospitalitate, fortitudine, prudentia, peritia et justitia clarissimus hic Edmundus [vocatur] in Libro Mic Firbirig."

What O'Flaherty here calls *Liber* Mic Firbirig, is evidently the copy of the *Chronicon Scotorum* in the handwriting of Duald Mac Firbis, now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

[p] *Burke of Muine.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called "Redmond Burke of the Moniemore."

[q] *Cluithe an righ.*—This passage is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but entered under the year 1158:

"A. D. 1158. Cluiċe in piġ do beit co tiuġ ir in mbliadain ri i nEirinn. Rirdero Sabair dec de."

"A. D. 1158. The game of the King was *thick* [i. e. rife] this year in Ireland. Richard Savadge died of it."

It is thus given by Mageoghegan, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the correct date:

"A. D. 1361. The King's Game was used generally throughout Ireland. Richard Savadge thereof died."

to the throne of Leinster, were treacherously made prisoners by the son of the King of England. They afterwards died in prison.

Cormac Ballach O'Melaghlin, King of Meath; Donough O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe; Cathal and Murtough, two sons of Hugh, son of Owen [O'Conor]; Dubliόg, daughter of Hugh Maguire, and wife of Cuconnaught, son of Philip Mac Mahon; Thomas Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan]; Nicholas O'Finnaghty, and Tuathal O'Malley, all died.

Sir Edmond Burke[o], Redmond, son of Burke of Muine[p], Walter Staunton, and Gilbert Mac Meyler, died.

Cluithe an righ[q] [was rife] throughout all Ireland in general, and Richard Savadge died of it.

Magrath O'Finnaghty, Chief Musician and Tympanist to the Sil-Murray, died.

Great depredations were committed by Mac William Burke and Mac Feorais [Bermingham], and by the English of all Connaught, upon Cathal Oge, son of Cathal O'Conor; and they ravaged and wasted Leyny and Tireragh. An army was led by Cathal afterwards, to take revenge for what they had done; and he plundered Mac Feorais's people and the territory of Edmund Mac Hubert [Burke], and spoiled and destroyed the whole country.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1362.

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

O'Beollan, Coarb of Drumcliff; Gilla-an-choimhdhe Mac Mughroin, Erenagh of Cill-an-iomaire[r]; Oireachtach Mac Branan, Erenagh of Elphin; Aengus

O'Flaherty, in H. 2. 11, glosses "cluiże an piġ," by ".i. an plaiġ," i. e. the plague.

This must have been a name for some epidemic disease; but the Editor has not discovered anything to prove what was the exact nature of it, or why it was called Cluithe an righ, or "the King's Game." The scrofulous disease called the King's evil, is so called for no other reason than because it was commonly believed to be cured by the royal touch; and it may be safely conjectured that the name *cluithe an righ* for this plague had its origin in some similar notion.

[r] *Cill-an-iomaire.*—Cill an iomaire, i. e. the church of the ridge, now Killanummery, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

Aongus mac an ócclaoich airchindeach chille hairid, o fshghara biocaire iomtha, 7 Murchadh manach mac taidhg décc.

Eoghan fionn ua concobair mac rigˊ Connacht Maolruanaidh ó dubda, 7 a bean ingean meic donnchaidh, Niall macc Shamradhain taoiseach teallaigh eachdach Diarmaitt mac Seaain uí fshghail tighearna na hangaile, Cairrpre ó cuinn taoíseach muintire giollgain, Domnall mac Ruaidri uí ceallaigh, Tomaltach ua birn, Muircheartach donn macc oireachtaigh, eóghan ua máille, diarmaitt a mac tighearnadha umaill iartorn do écc.

Cúcoigcriche mag eochagain, mac diarmada meg eochagain, 7 Muirir mac muircshtaigh meg eochagain décc.

Cathal óg 7 mac fedlimidh uí concobair do gabail cairlen baile an topair.

Sluaighead adbal mor la rig connacht aodh mac fedlimidh, 7 la cathal óg ua cconcobair ir in midhe gur ro loiscshset co hathair midhe. Cill cairdigˊ do loscadh leo go cceithribh tshmplaibh décc ina mbatar forlongport ag gallaibh, 7 uilc iomda do dhenamh forra don chur rin, a niompodh slán dia tighibh iarain.

Taidhg mac concobair mic toirrdhealbaigh uí briain do marbadh la cloinn coiléin.

Cathal óg ó concobair an tén rioghdhamna ba mó allad, 7 oirrdearcur neart, 7 niadhachur, eneach, 7 shgnom in aon aimsir rir do écc, i Sligeach do pláigh.

[s] *Cill-airidh.*—This is called cill oiriodh in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and the same spelling is used by the Four Masters at the years 1333 and 1416. The name is now anglicised Killerry, and is that of a parish near Lough Gill, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 486, and map to the same.

[t] *Of Imaidh*, iomda.—This name is latinised Imagia by Colgan, and anglicised Imay by Roderic O'Flaherty. The name is now usually written Omey, and is that of an island on the coast of Connamara, in the north-west of the county of Galway. Guaire, the hospitable King of Connaught, bestowed it on St. Fechin, who founded an abbey on it in the seventh century. Imagia was a parish church in the time of Colgan (1645).—See his *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 140, 141; see also O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 113, where he says, "St. Fechin erected an abbey therein, but now the parish church is only extant, whereof St. Fechin is patron, the 20th of January worshipped." Colgan had a manuscript Irish life of St. Fechin, which belonged to this church.

[u] *Ballintober.*—This is the first notice of this castle occurring in these Annals. For some account of the present state of the ruins of it see note [h] under the year 1311, p. 500.

[v] *Kilkenny*, i. e. Kilkenny west, in a barony of the same name in the county of Westmeath.

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Muirchertach mac tómáir inic catail riabaig ui Ruairc do écc.

Domnall mac ui ceallaig do écc.

Cúconnacht ó duibgsinnain bicaire cille Rónain dég.

Amlaoib mac Firbirig adbar ollamain ó Fhiachrach, Feargal mac taidg meic aedagáin raoi brithemain, Seaan mac donnchaid meic Firbirig adbar ollamain ó Fhiachrach, Diarmaid mac meg carthaig, Concobar mac Maoileachlainn carraig ui dubda, 7 muirchertach a mac iaidride uile do ég.

AOIS CRIOST, 1363.

Aoir Criost, míle, tri chéd, Searccatt, atri.

Magnar eóghanaeh mac concobair mic aeha mic domnaill óig ui domnaill, 7 Aod ruad mág uidir tigearna fermanach décc.

Magnus (meblach) mac aeha ui domnaill adbar tigsina tíre conaill fri ar mó do rigne duairle 7 do guairbsritaib ina aimrir do marbad la Maghnus mac cathail rramaig ui concobair.

Tadg mac conrnama taoiseach muintire cionaith do lot do cath mac aeha breifnig, 7 a gabail do iarrin go bruair bár ina braigdeanus.

Larairfiona ingen ui fergail ben ui Ragaillig décc.

Muirchertach ruad mac domnaill iorrair ui concobair do marbad do mac Magnusa (.i. tadg).

Bebinn ingen még Eochagain ben an trionnaig décc.

Cathal mac donnchaid do marbad do muintir muige luirg.

Gaoth adbal mór do brisead iomad timpall 7 cumtaighti ir in mbliadain ri, 7 iolar long, 7 laoidheang do bathad di beór.

Concobar ua dubda do marbad la donnchad ua noubda 7 la Muirchertach mac donnchaid ui dubda.

nist of Connaught, and ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo.

Intended Ollav, adbar ollamain, literally, *materies* of an ollav, or chief professor of poetry or history.

[a] To this year O'Flaherty adds the two following notices in H. 2. 11 :

" Item Gillapatricius mac Oireachtaig taoiseach muintire Roduib peste obiit.—MS. L."

" Cormacus Ballagh O'Maelseachlainn, Rex Midiæ obiit.—*Cod. Cl. et* C. E."

[a] *Eoghanach*, i. e. of Tyrone. He was so called from his having been fostered in Tyrone.

[b] *Meabhlach*. i. e. the guileful, treacherous, or crafty.

[c] *Perilous*, do guairbeartaib.—Literally, of

Murtough, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, died.

Donnell, the son of O'Kelly, died.

Cuconnaught O'Duigennan, Vicar of Kilronan, died.

Auliffe Mac Firbis, intended Ollav[y] of Tireragh; Farrell, the son of Teige Mac Egan, a learned Brehon; John, son of Donough Mac Firbis, intended Ollav of Tireragh; Dermot, son of Mac Carthy; Conor, son of Melaghlin Carragh O'Dowda, and Murtough, his son, all died[z].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1363.

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

Manus Eoghanach[a], the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, and Hugh Roe Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Manus Meabhlach[b], son of Hugh O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, a man who had performed a greater number of noble and perilous[c] actions than any other man of his time, was slain by Manus, son of Cathal Sramach[d] O'Conor.

Teige Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, was wounded, and afterwards taken prisoner, by Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor. He died in his confinement.

Lasarina[e], daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of O'Reilly, died.

Murtough Roe, the son of Donnell-Erris O'Conor, was slain by Teige Mac Manus.

Bevin, the daughter of Mageoghegan, and wife of the Sinnach [the Fox], died.

Cathal Mac Donough was slain by the people of Moylurg.

A very great storm in this year threw down several churches and houses, and also sank many ships and boats.

Conor O'Dowda was slain by Donough O'Dowda, and Murtough, son of Donough O'Dowda.

dangerous deeds, i. e. deeds the achievement of which was attended with peril.

[d] *Sramach*, i. e. the blear-eyed.

[e] *Lasarina.*—Charles O'Conor writes, *inter lineas*, "no catairiona." To this year O'Flaherty adds the following passages in H. 2. 11:

"Grania filia Donaldi O'Conor; filia Donaldi ruaḋ O'Mally uxor Donaldi O'Dowd; Mael-

AOIS CRIOST, 1364.

Aoir Criort, míle, tri chéd, Searccat, a ceathair.

Aodh ua néill Rí cinél neogain an taon gaoideal do brsrr ina aimrir décc iar mbuaid miochta, 7 nemg áig 7 oirrdearcair.

Diarmaid ua briain tigearna tuaidmuman, Maoileachloinn mac murchaid mic giolla na naom mic aoda mic amlaoib tigsrna na hangaile, Derbail ingean ui domnaill bsn még uidir, Mairgreg ingsn uatér a burc bsn aoda mic feidlimid ui concobair, Domnall mág uidir taoiseach cloinne fsrgaile, Giolla na naom ua duibdaboireann ollam corcomdruad le brstsmnar, Aiffric ingean briain ui Ragallaig bsn briain meic tigearnáin dég.

Domnall mac Ruaidri ui cellaig adbar tigearna ó Maine do ég.

Giolla na naom mac gobann na rcél raoi rsnchada, Diarmaid ó rgingin ollam cenel conaill re rsnchar, 7 Mairgreg ingsn uátéir a búrc bean asda mic feidlimid ui concobair ri Connacht dég.

AOIS CRIOST, 1365.

Aoir Criort, mile, tri chéd, Searccat, a cúig.

Paidín ó congaile psgrún 7 airchinneach Rorra airtir décc.

Ruaidri mac domnaill ui néill do marbad daon urcar roigde la Maoileachlainn mac an ghirr meic catmaoil.

sechlunnius filius Murgesi Mac Dunogh; Fergallus Mac Conmara; et Odo Mac Magnura, obierunt.—MS. L."

"Diermitius mac laime .i. mac mic Diarmada meg Carthaig, cæsus.—MS. L." [Dermot Mac Laimhe, i. e. son of the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, was slain.]

[f] *After gaining the palm.*—This passage is given somewhat differently as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1364. Hugh O'Neale, King of Ulster, the best King of any province in his time, died, after good pennance, as a good Christian."

[g] *O'Duvdavoran.*—This name is now shortened to Davoran. The head of this family was originally seated at Lisdoonvarna, in the southwest of the barony of Burren, in the county of Clare. There are still many respectable persons of the name in the county.

[h] *Na Sgel*, i. e. of the tales or stories.

[i] To this year O'Flaherty adds the two following obits in H. 2. 11:

"Niellus Mag Cagadan occisus a Mac Diarmada Gall.—MS. L."

"Brannus O'Broin insignis Cytharædus obiit.

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Feḋlimiḋ an einiġ mac Domnaill uí concoḃair tiġearna corcomoḋruaḋ raoí gan aiṫbe neiniġh, 7 nſnġnomha déċc.

Tomar mac Murchaḋa uí fſnġail déġ.

Iondroiġiḋ do thabairt do cloinn goirdealḃaiġ ar luiġniḃ dia ro marḃaḋ corbmac ua heġra 7 reirear do maithiḃ a chineaḋ imaille fris.

Aoḋ mac diarmada do dul i muintir eolair, Cneacha móra do ḋénom orra, 7 nochar cneacha gan diogail iaidride, uair do marḃaḋ corbmac mac diarmada ruaiḋ biataċ coiṫċionn connaċt, dá mac tomaltaiġ uí birn, .i. Maoileachlainn dall 7 giollacriost (imaille re rochaiḋiḃ oile) la heolarachaiḃ i ttoraiġeacht a ccreach. Ro gabrat beór diarmait mac diarmatta, 7 maolruanaiḋ mac donnchaiḋ riaḃaiġ iar maiḋm a muintire.

Brian mac matha meic tiġearnáin taoiseaċ teallaiġ ḋunchaḋa, aon ba mó áġ oirrḋearcur clu 7 cſnnar do taoiseaċaiḃ breifne do écc. Ar do ro raiḋeaḋ

Brian mac tiġearnáin na ttriſ,
Re a eineach nir ċóir coimmear,
Ro lean gan ḟíoch an ḟele
Buḋ nſṁ crioch a caithreimḋ.

Brian mac aſḋha meg maṫġamna do gabail tiġearnair oirġiall. Cleamnar ḃrorailſṁ do ar Somairle mac Eoin ḋuiḃ meic domnaill (aḋbar tiġearna inri gall, 7 aroconrubal cuigiḋ ulaḋ). Go ttuc air ingean uí Raġallaiġ do leiġſn, 7 a ingſn fſin do ṫabairt. Nir bo cian iar sin go ttuc Mag maṫ-

[m] *Felim-an-einigh.*—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1365. Felym Aneny, in English called Felym the bountifull, son of Donnell O'Connor of Corcomroe, died."

[n] *Unebbing.*—The word aiṫḃe is explained by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words, as follows: "Aiṫḃe .i. traġaḋ, no laġḋuġhaḋh na mara. Aithbhe, i. e. the ebbing or lessing of the sea."

[o] *Muintir-Eolais*, i. e. the Mac Ranalls and their followers in the southern or level portion of the county of Leitrim.

[p] *Not with impunity.*—Literally, "but these were not depredations unrevenged."

[q] *Mac Tiernan.*—This name is now always anglicised Kiernan, in the barony of Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan, where it is very common.

[r] *Brian, the son of Hugh Mac Mahon.*—This story is very differently told in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:

"A. D. 1365. Bryan mac Hugh Magmahon tooke upon him the principallitye of the contreys of Uriel, tooke to wife the daughter of Sowarle mac Eon Duffe Mac Donnell, archeon-

Felim an-einigh[m], son of Donnell O'Conor, Lord of Corcomroe, a man of unebbing[n] hospitality and prowess, died.

Thomas, son of Murrough O'Farrell, died.

An attack was made by the Clann-Costello upon the people of Leyny, on which occasion Cormac O'Hara, and six of the chiefs of his tribe along with him, were slain.

Hugh Mac Dermot made an incursion into [the country of] the Muintir Eolais[o], and committed great depredations upon them, but not with impunity[p]; for Cormac Mac Dermot Roe, General Biatach of Connaught; the two sons of Cormac O'Beirne, Melaghlin Dall and Gilchreest, and many others, were slain by the Muintir Eolais, who went in pursuit of the prey. After the defeat of their people, Dermot Mac Dermot and Mulrony, son of Donough Reagh, were taken prisoners.

Brian, the son of Matthew Mac Tiernan[q], Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], the most distinguished for valour, renown, fame, and power, of the sub-chieftains of Breifny, died. Of him was said:

Brian Mac Tiernan of the battles,
Whose hospitality was incomparable;
He followed generosity without hatred,
And heaven was the goal of his career.

Brian, the son of Hugh Mac Mahon[r], assumed the lordship of Oriel. He sued for an alliance by marriage with Sorley, son of Owen Duv Mac Donnell, heir to the lordship of the Insi-Gall, and High Constable of the province of Ulster; and he induced him to put away O'Reilly's daughter, and espouse his

stable and head of the galloglasses of Ulster; was procured to put away the daughter of O'Rellye that was formerly married to him. Not long after Sowarle invited his said sonne-in-law to his house, and being conveyed to an inner roome therein, as though to pass the time in conversation and drinking of wine, was filthily taken by his said Father-in-law, and committed him to a strong place on a lough to bee kept, for which cause Sawarle was banished from out of the whole country."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, however, Brian Mac Mahon is made the perpetrator of this horrid deed, and it is added that Somairle was the son of Eoin Dubh, who was the son of Alexander, heir to the kingdom of Insi Gall. Alexander, the father of Eoin Dubh, was the son of Aengus More, who was the son of Donnell, the progenitor of the Mac Donnells of Scotland, who was the son of Randal, who was the son of Somhairle, the progenitor of all the Clann-Sorley, namely, the Mac Donnells,

gamna eriom ar cuireadh chuige, 7 iar mbith doib athaib ag ól tarla imrragain rcorra. Ladair brian a lama ina thimciollrom, 7 tucc fodeara a cingal go dainglin dorgaoilte, 7 a chur ir in loch baoi ina comfogur gur no baitheadh é fochrtóir. Domnall mac aodha uí néill cona braithrib, brian mac enrí uí néill go maithib cloinne aoda buide, 7 toirrdealbach mor mac domnaill cona raibe da chineadh i nultaib do thionól hi cinn aroile iarrin. Dul doib dén láim 7 dén aonta go hairgiallaib co rangattar hi comfocraib Ráta tulach longport meg mathgamna. Rabadh do rochtain rompa co brian gur teichertair, 7 go ro fágbadh an baile fár folam ara ccionn. Iadrom do leanmain még mathgamna, 7 érsin 7 maithe an tíre do beith hi ttimcheall a ccruidh, 7 a ccrthra da ccur fo daingean an tíre. Maidm do thabairt for airgiallaib annrin, a néde, 7 a ninnile do buain díob. Mag mathgamna dathchur ar a dutaidh feirin i nucht muintire maoilmórda iarrin, 7 a bean 7 a ingin do gabail.

Cúconnacht ó Raighilligh tighirna breifne do dul ir na braithrib, 7 a thigearnar do fagbail aga dirbhrathair Pilib.

Aod mac Neill uí domnaill (.i. adbar tighearna tire conuill) do marbadh la domnall mac Muircertaigh uí concobair. Tadg mac maghnusa uí concobair do brirt ar domnall an la cetna, 7 brireadh do thabairt air, 7 drong da muintir do marbadh im aod mac concobair mic taidg.

Roiberd mac uatin bairred do écc.

Mac rígh Saxan do fágbáil erenn.

Mac Dowells, Mac Rorys, O'Gnimhas (now Agnews), and Mac Eoins of Ardnamurchon.

[s] *This being accordingly done.*—This sentence is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. It is far better given in the Annals of Ulster as follows:

"Dirr ar a aithle rin co tuc cuigi ina teg fein é dol fina, 7 mar do fail in fin dragbail ir e cuired fuair gur iad brian fein a da laim tairir 7 a gabail co docrad domiadad 7 a togbail amach 7 uathad da muinntir ina focair, gur crapled 7 gur cingiad a cora 7 a lama dá ceile, 7 gur cuired a loc é, 7 ni fer a rgela o rin amach. Do liged fon tir, 7 gach inad a frith a muinntir do marbad 7 do hairged iat. Mairg doman 7 talam 7 uirci inar folchad in traethlann focenedil .i. adbar rig innri gall, mac eoin duib mic alaxandair."

"Shortly after this he invited him to his own house to drink wine; and when he expected to get the wine, the treatment he received was this: Brian himself folded his arms about him, and seized him roughly and disrespectfully, and carried him out, with a few of his people along with him; and his hands and legs were crippled and tied to each other, and he was thus cast into a lake, and no further tidings of him were

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AOIS CRIOST, 1366.

Aoír Críort, míle, trí chéo, Searccat aSé.

Eppcop pátha both, .i. mac Maengail do écc.

Cathal mac aſoha breipnig mic catail puaid, Magnur ócc a mac, 7 Muirchtac mac dáil pe docair, Muirgiur ó maoltuile, diarmaid mac Siomóin, 7 diarmaid mac giolla bſraig do marbad i fell la fearaib manac ar frat fear luirg, 7 creacha aidble do denam doib ar cloinn Muirchtaig, 7 iad do denom riodha pe muintir Ruairc, 7 do maitſm a froltanair dóib ar ulc pe cloinn Muirchtaig, 7 muintir Ruairc do denam an cedna friurom. Mac Ruaidri uí concobair do gabail ionaid cathail iarom. Muintir Ruairc do dul for imirce a ccomdail fſr manach. Greirr timchill do denom dógbaib cloinne muircheartaig gur ro marbrat cathal mág flannchaid taoiseach dartraige.

Muirchtac mac Ragnaill mic Ragnall móir meg pagnaill adbán toísig gan freagabra do marbad i fell lá Maoileachloinn mág pagnaill taoiseach muintire heolair, 7 maoileachloinn fein déce i cclonn dá mír da éir sin.

Corbmac donn mag cartaig tigearna ó ccairbre, 7 ó neachdach muman do marbad i fell da brathair mac domnaill na ndomnall.

Concobar ua concobair tigearna ciarraige luachra do marbad do brana-chaib.

Ruaidri mac muirceartaig uí concobair do bathad for fionainn.

Maidm do thabairt la tadg mac magnusa uí concobair ar feadan ua

called tigearna bairéodac [i. e. Lord of the Barretts] in O'Mulconry's Annals.

[z] *Mac Maengail.*—His name was Patrick.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 272. The name is still extant in the county of Donegal, where it is anglicised Mac Monigal.

[a] *Srath-Fear-Luirg*, i. e. the strath or holm of the men of Lurg, an ancient territory, now a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh. It is probably the place called Stranahone, in this barony.—See Ordnance map of Fermanagh, sheets 2 and 6.

[b] *Excursion.*—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this excursion was made by the O'Rourkes into Breifny, by which is meant that part of Breifny in which the Clann-Murtough O'Conor had established themselves, and from whence they had driven out the original proprietors.

[c] *Melaghlin.*—O'Flaherty adds to this entry in H. 2. 11: "Qui Mælsechlunnius Conmacniorum fulcrum et columen erat.—MS. L."

[d] *Carbery.*—A large district in the south-west of the county of Cork.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1366.

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

The Bishop of Raphoe, i. e. Mac Maengail[z], died.

Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, and Manus, his son, and also Murtough Mac Dail-re-docair, Maurice O'Maeltuile, Dermot Mac Simon, and Dermot Mac Gilla-Bearaigh, were treacherously slain at Srath-Fear-Luirg[a] by the people of Fermanagh, who, to annoy the Clann-Murtough, made peace with the O'Rourkes, and forgave them all their past hostilities; and the O'Rourkes agreed to their proposals. The son of Rory O'Conor after this assumed the place of Cathal. The O'Rourkes went on a migratory excursion[b], accompanied by the people of Fermanagh; but the youths of the Clann-Murtough attacked and surrounded them, and killed Cathal Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry.

Murtough Mac Rannall, the son of Randal More Mac Rannall, [who was] a materies of a chieftain without dispute, was treacherously slain by Melaghlin Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais. Melaghlin[c] himself died in two months afterwards.

Cormac Don Mac Carthy, Lord of Carbery[d], and of Ivahagh of Munster[e], was treacherously slain by his relative, the son of Donnell na-n-Domhnall[f].

Conor O'Conor, Lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra[g], was slain by the Branaghs[h].

Rory, son of Murtough O'Conor, was drowned in the Shannon.

A victory was gained by Teige, the son of Manus O'Conor, over John

[e] *Ivahagh of Munster.*—This was the ancient name of the country of O'Mahony Finn, otherwise called O'Mahony the Western. In the manuscript entitled *Carbriæ Notitia*, its extent is described thus: "The whole peninsula from Ballydehab to Dunmanus bay is called Ivagh, and did formerly belong to O'Mahone Fune, the best man of that name. The whole of this territory paid tribute to Mac Carthy Reagh for several centuries; but before the English Invasion, both it and the whole of Cárbery had belonged to O'Driscoll.

[f] *Na-n-Domhnall.*—Mageoghegan renders this "Donnell of the Donnells." He was probably so called from having many men of the name Donnell among his household.

[g] *Ciarraighe-Luachra.*—This was the original name of a territory comprising about the northern half of the present county of Kerry.

[h] *Branaghs.*—This was the name of an English family seated in the neighbourhood of O'Kerry. O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, makes the a in bpánaċaiḃ long, and adds "familia scilicet Anglica ei vicinâ.—*O'Mulconry.*".

ndomnaill gona gallócclachaib du in po marbad rochaide. Mac Suibne 7 drong do maitib tíre conaill do gabail 7 braighde do dsnom díob.

Tionol do dsnam do domnall ua Neill 7 do cloinn ndomnaill, .i. do toirrdealbach mac domnaill 7 do Alaxandruir a mac, dionnroighidh neill uí néill. Mac cathmaoil do cor ar an tír doib co ndeachaid i rann neill uí néill gona édib 7 indilib. Iattrom do breit ar dsiread muintire meic cathmaoil cona ccsthraib, 7 lam do tabairt tarra gur bsratt a cend díob. Raghnall mac alaxandair oighre cloinne Alaxandair do tecet a hinrib gall mun ammroin i ccommbáid Néill uí néill. An csthsrn do gach taoib do tsgmail i ccomgar dia roile, .i. airecta cloinne domnaill. Raghnall do cor teachtad mar araibe toirrdealbach 7 a mac alaxandair co na muintir diarraid an trlighe do leigsin dó i nonóir a rinnrirecta 7 do taob a mbratharri re aroile. Do ronad dimbrigh leórom don aithsrgh hirin uair do ionnraighrst gur an át a bracadar eirrom ag trialL tairir. Tucrat tachar trén tinnsrnach da chéile hiruide gur marbad 7 gur loitsd drong dirím diob da gach leit. Marbtar mac do raghnall, i ccommarcc caich la toirrdealbach, 7 gabtar mac toirrdealbaigh (alaxandair) la muintir Raghnaill gur bheathaighrst a marbad ro ctteróir. Act csna nir comairlécc Raghnall dóib uair ro ráid nach biad a mac 7 a brathair in aoinfeacht an la rin da earbaid.

Coccad mór eitir ghallaib connacht. Mac muirir dionnarbadh ar an tír do mac uilliam co ndeachaid do roighid cloinne Riocaird. Sloighead do dsnom do mac uilliam, daod ua cconcobair, rí connacht, 7 duilliam ó ceallaigh tighearna ó maine in uachtar connacht go cloinn Riocaird, 7 a mbeit forghla Raithe i bfordairi for aroile. Nsrt do ghabáil do mac uilliam fa deoid, 7 braighde

[i] *His son and his kinsman.*—This entry is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1366. Donell O'Neale made great preparations and assemblies to warre against Neale O'Neale, banished Mac Cathmoyle out of his country. Randolph mac Alexander, chief of the Mac Donells, came out of the Isles to assist Neale O'Neale in that warre, where the two forces of the Mac Donells met, that is to saye, Randolph, of the one side, and his kinsmen, the other Mac Donells, of the other side, Terlagh, and his son Alexander. Randolph sent Alexander, his son and heire, and Terlagh Mac Donell, to his kinsmen, desireing them, in regard they were his kinsmen, and he cheife of the house they were of, that they would be pleased to desist from contending against him. They, little regarding the entreaties, made fiercely towards the foorde where they saw Randolph stand, which was answered by the like courage and fierceness by Randolph and

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cloinne Riocaird do dabairt ar a lairm, 7 a doidecht fo buaid ccorgair dia dir iardom.

Seaan mac goirdealbaig tigearna fleibe lugha décc.

Huigin triaal tigearna fir tulach do marbad la cloinn feorais.

AOIS CRIOST, 1367.

Aoir-Criort, mile, tri cheo, Seasccat aSeacht.

An tesscop (.i. maolseaclainn) ó fligail, .i. escop Ardachaid, Saoi gan earbaid i ccnabad, i nosirc, i ndoslnnacht, 7 i neagna, 7 Malachiar mag uidir airchideochain oirgiall do ég.

Cúconnacht ua Ragallaig tigfirna breifne no gur treicc i ar dia do dul i cleircecht, 7 pilib do gabail a ionaid.

Clann muircfrtaig do techt ar imerce go mag nirre. Ionnroigid do thabairt doib i muig luirg. Ba hiad ba hoirfgda ar an riobal sin, Tadg mac Ruaidri ui concobair. Feargal mac tigfirnain tigearna teallaig dún-chada, 7 diarmait mag Ragnaill tigearna muintire heólair, 7 gallocclaca iomda ina bfarrad. Longport aodha meic diarmada do lorgad leó. Fligal mac diarmata tigearna maige luirg do breit orra, 7 Aod mac diarmada immaille frir. Tachar do tabairt doib, 7 daoine iomda do marbad eattorra leat ar let. Iompód do tadg ó Concobair 7 do Mhág Ragnaill iarsin gan creich gan comaidh.

Maidm do tabairt la domnall mac Muircfrtaig ui Concobair, la muintir Ruairc 7 la cloinn ndonnchaid cona ccliathfrinn congbala ar tadg mac magnusa ui Conchobair for traig neótuile an traoír. Gallogiaig mic magnusa

[k] *Fer-Tulach.*—Now the barony of Fertullagh, in the south-east of the county of Westmeath. This was Tyrrell's country, from the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion till their forfeiture in 1641; but previously to their arrival it was the patrimonial inheritance of the O'Dooleys, as we learn from these Annals at the years 978, 1021, 1144, and from O'Dugan's topographical poem, in which O'Dooley is thus mentioned:

"O'Dublaige fa diogaimn sath
Ri b-fear d-triath-uasal d-tulach."

For some account of the migration of the O'Dooleys to Ely O'Carroll, where they are yet numerous, see Duald Mac Firbis's pedigree of O'Melaghlin.

[l] Under this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Magister Florentius muc an oglaoic obiit. *O'Mulconry.*"

Clann-Rickard; whereupon the hostages of these latter were delivered up to him, and he returned to his country in triumph.

John Mac Costello, Lord of Sliabh Lugha, died.

Huggin Tyrrell, Lord of Fer-Tulach[k], was slain by the Clann-Feorais [Berminghams[l]].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1367.

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

The Bishops O'Farrell (i. e. Melaghlin), Bishop of Ardagh, a sage not wanting in piety, charity, humanity, or wisdom; and Malachias Maguire, Archdeacon of Oriel [Clogher], died.

Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny until he resigned the lordship for the sake of God, took holy orders; and Philip assumed his place.

The Clann-Murtough came upon a migratory excursion to Magh-nisse[m], and made an incursion into Moylurg. The most illustrious of those who set out on this incursion were Teige, son of Rory O'Conor; Farrell Mac Tiernan, Lordof Teallach Dunchadha; and Dermot Mac Rannall, Lord of Muintir-Eolais: these were accompanied by many gallowglasses. They burned the fortified residence of Hugh Mac Dermot; but Farrell Mac Dermot and Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, opposed them; and a battle ensued, in which many were slain on both sides. Teige O'Conor and Mac Rannall then returned, without having gained either booty or consideration.

A victory was gained by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, the O'Rourkes, and the Clann-Donough, with their retained kerns, over Teige, the son of Manus, on Traigh Eothuile an t-Saoir[n]. The gallowglasses of the son of

"Joannes Mac Costellow Dominus Sleibi luga obiit."

"Dermitius Ua heilige dominus Mac Oglaich obiit.—*Mac Firb.* (1397. MS. L.)"

"Wilielmus mac an pearpuin (.i. filius Rickardi de Burgo Rectoris de Loghreagh. *Annal: domini Mac William*) filii Wilielmi de Burgo, occisus per Clannrickardios in monasterio Conga. *Mac Firb.* (1367. MS. L.)"

"Conchavarus (filius Cathaldi. MS. L.) domini O'Farell filius obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Jordanus Dexeter, Albia filia O'Flannagan uxor Cathaldi filii Donaldi, et Mac Conmara, dynasta de Cloinn Colen decesserunt.—*Mac Firb.* (1367. MS. L.)"

[m] *Magh Nisse*, now the name of a level district lying in the county of Leitrim, immediately to the east of Jamestown and Carrick-on-Shannon.

[n] *Traigh Eothuile an t-Saoir* is the name of a

do marbad ann dechneabar 7 reacht ffidit no fimead dibride do mudugad im domnall mac Somairle im domnall óg a mac im an dá Mac Suibne im mac an epscoip uí dubda 7 fa uilliam mac Sithig.

Dearbáil ingean Maolruanaid móir meic diarmada bín ualgairgg uí Ruairc do marbad la cloinn Muircertaig.

Maoilreachlainn mac Seaffraid meic giollapatraicc, 7 drong dia muintir do marbad i fell la gallaib.

Tadg mág Shamradain, 7 Aengus mac an dgánaig még Samradáin décc.

Tadg 7 lochlainn da mac aongusa Ruaid uí dalaig, 7 Maolmaire óg mag craid dég.

Mag Muirir na mbrig, Eoghan mac Ruaidri uí cheallaig, Muircertach mac Muircertaig uí concobair, 7 debinn ingin ualgairg uí Ruairc bin tomaltaig meic donnchada décc.

Iondroigid do tabairt la cloinn Muircertaig for fraib manach dar aircert inis mór, loch mbeirraid, 7 Seanadh mac Magnusa, 7 édála iomda do thabairt leo, 7 tilleadh flán dóib do Ridiri.

AOIS CRIOST, 1368.

Aoir Criost, míle, trí chéd, Seasccat, a hocht.

Comarba Maodócc 7 airchideocain na breifne fear lan do rat an Spiorad naoim décc iar mbreit buada ó doman 7 ó deamon.

great and well-known strand, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

° *The son of the Bishop O'Dowda.*—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11, that his name was "Cosnamhach," and quotes "MS. L."—See also *Genealogies, Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 117, note [c].

[p] *Na-m-Brigh*, i. e. of Bryze, or Brees, a well-known castle in the parish of Mayo, barony of Clanmorris, in the bounty of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482.

[q] *Inis-mor, Loch m-Bearraid.*—These names are now obsolete. Inis-mor was the name of an island in Upper Lough Erne, near Belle-isle; and Loch m-Bearraid was the name of a branch of Lough Erne.

[r] *Senad-Mac-Manus.*—This place is now called Ballymacmanus by the natives, but it is more generally known by the name of Belle-Isle. It is a very beautiful island in the Upper Lough Erne, and is now the property of the Rev. Gray Porter of Kilskeery.

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

"Donaldus, filius Murcherti O'Conor cum

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Aod mac Fedlimid ui concobair Ri connacht cinn gaile 7 gaircciu gaoideal, Lug lamfada leithe cuinn i nagaid gall 7 earccaiad do écc iar mbuaid naithrige i Ror commain. Ruaidri mac toirrdealbaig do gabáil cinnair connachtt.

Crioch coirrpre do roinn ar dó eittir mac Magnura 7 domnall mac Muircertaig.

Fergal mac diarmada tigearna maige luirg, leoman uairle 7 cngnama a cinid, Tomaltac mac feargail meic diarmada tanairi maigi luirg, 7 Corbmac mac diarmada do écc.

Aodh mac Concobair meic diarmada do gabail tigearnair maige luirg.

Ruaidri mac Seonuicc meg eochagáin Seabac uairle 7 engnama a chinid, aon ba fele ó áth cliath go hát luain, 7 Tigearnán mac cathail ui Ruairc décc.

Diarmaid mac corbmaic duinn meg cáirtaig do gabail do mág cairtaig cairrpreac. A tiodnacal do gallaib 7 a bárugad doib iarrin.

Dauit ua tuatail do marbad la gallaib átha cliat.

Uilliam Saxanac mac Sir Emainn a burc oigre na nuilliamac do écc don galar brieac i nimir cua.

Fiacra ó floinn adbar taoiseg sil maoilruain, aon do brsrr da chinead fein ina aimsir décc cona mnaoi.

O'Conor descivit. Itaque Donaldus, Cormacus, et Tigernanus O'Roirk eum apud cshb mic taidg in coillin mic an firleginn spoliant. Ille prædam apud Dromcliabh assecutus equum a Cormaco, et Tadæo og O'Durnin equum a Donaldo cæsos amisit. Donaldus partem prædæ in Brefiniam, et filius Magni fil. Cathaldi O'Dowd, et O'Hara aliam ad Mucolt in Lugnia retulerunt.—*Mac Firb.* Eundem Tadæum Dominus O'Donell, Clanndonnoghi, et O'Roirk apud Nemus spissum deprædantur.—*Ibid.*"

"Murchadus riabach filius mic Murchadu f. Lucæ ab agnatis cæsus.—*Ibid.*"

"Jonacus Mac Philbin obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Cathaldus filius Imari Mac Tigernan obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Fergallus O'Reylly fortuito cæsus.—*Ibid.*"

"Fedlim O'Reylly obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Lasairfiona ingean tomair Meg framradain bean maoileachlainn ui Ruairc do écc.—*Ibid.*" [i. e. Lasarina, the daughter of Thomas Magauran, and wife of Melaghlin O'Rourke, died.]

[r] *Lughaidh Long-handed.*—He was a King of the Tuatha de Dananns, and is much celebrated in Irish stories for his valour, and particularly for his having been the first that instituted the Games of Tailtenn in Meath, which continued to be celebrated down to the reign of Roderic O'Conor, the last monarch of the Irish.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 13. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan thus, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"Hugh Mac Felym O'Connor, King of Con-

Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, King of Connaught, the foremost among the Irish for valour and prowess, and the Lughaidh Long-handed[t] of Leth-Chuinn, against the English and his other enemies, died, after penance, at Roscommon; and Rory, the son of Turlough, assumed the government of Connaught.

The territory of Carbury was partitioned equally between the son of Manus and Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor].

Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, the lion of the nobility and valour of his tribe; Tomaltagh, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg; and Cormac Mac Dermot, died.

Hugh, son of Cormac Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Rory[u], the son of Johnock Mageoghegan, the hawk of the nobility and prowess of his tribe, and the most hospitable man from Dublin to Drogheda; and Tiernan, the son of Cathal O'Rourke, died.

Dermot, the son of Cormac Donn Mac Carthy, was taken prisoner by Mac Carthy, of Carbery, and by him delivered up to the English, who afterwards put him to death.

David O'Toole was slain by the English of Dublin.

William Saxonagh, the son of Sir Edmond Burke, the heir of the Mac Williams, died of the small-pox on Inis-Cua[w].

Fiachra O'Flynn, heir to Sil-Maelruain, the best man of his tribe in his time, died; and his wife died also.

naught, a prince both hardy and venturous, worthy to be compared to Lowaie Lawady for prowess and manhood in all his attempts, as well against the English as Irish that were against him, after 12 years reign as King of Connaught, died, with good penance at Roscommon. The territory called Crich Carbry was, after his death, divided into two parts, whereof one part was allotted to Donnell mac Mortagh, and the other part to the son of Manus O'Connor."

[u] *Rory.*—Mageoghegan has the following remark upon this man: "Tho' mine Author maketh this greate account of this Rowrie, that he extolleth him beyond reason, yett his Issue now, and for a long time past, are of the meanest of their own name."

[w] *Inis-Cua*, now Inishcoe, a townland extending into Lough Conn, in the south-east of the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 114, n. [p], and p. 124, n. [a]. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"William Saxanagh, son of Sir Redmond Burke, Heyre of the Mac Williams, died of the *little pox* at Innis-Kwa."

O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "i. e. in domo Wilielmi Barett.—*O'Mulconry.*"

Sloiġeaḋ mór la Niall ua Néill Rí Ċinuil nŊoġain i noirġiallaiḃ, ⁊ maiṫe an coiġiḋ uile ḋeirġe lair ḟorḃairi ar briain ṁaġ maṫhġamna. Longport ḋo ġaḃail ḋoiḃ i meḋón an ṫíre. Comṫha móra ḋo ṫhairċrin ḋo ṁáġ maṫ-ġamna ḋó, .i. leaṫ airġiall ḋo ṫaḃairt ḋo niall mac Murchaiḋ mic briain na ccoileaċ noirṙrenn, .i. an tiġearna baoi roiṁe ar an tír, ⁊ comṫha aiḋble oile ḋua néill buḋḋéin in íoc meic ḋomnaill. Ua néill ḋo aonṫuġaḋ ríoṫchána ḋó ar na comṫaiḃ rin. Mac murchaiḋ méġ maṫġamna ⁊ Alaxandair óġ mac ḋomnaill tiġearna na ngallocclaċ ḋo ġluarraċt dén comairle, trí coiriġṫe cliṫlinne dionnroiġiḋ méġ mathġamna gan ceaḋuġaḋ ḋua néill, ⁊ ammur longpuirt ḋo thaḃairt ḋóiḃ air. Maġ ṁaṫġamna go líon a ṫíġlaiġ ḋo beiṫ ar a ccoiméḋ, ⁊ iaḋ armtha inmilte im a longport ionnur gur eirġeḋar ḋoiḃrioṁ gan chairḋe. Fearthar gliaiḋ naṁnair naithġeir eatorra. Dirtear ria máġ maṫġamna orrarom. Ro marḃaḋ mac Murchaiḋ méġ maṫ-ġamna tanairi oirġiall, Alaxandair mac toirrḋealḃaiġ méc ḋomnaill conrabal na ngalloglaċ, ⁊ Eoġhan mac toirrḋealḃaiġ mic maoileachloinn uí ḋomnaill ḋon ċur rin immailli re rocaiḋiḃ ele.

Tomar ua floinn tiġearna ttuirtre fri lan ḋeineaċ ⁊ ḋoirrḋeaṙcur deġ.

Taḋg mac Maġnusa mic caṫail mic ḋomnaill uí ċoncobair ḋo ġaḃáil tre cheilg ḋo Ruaiḋri mac toirrḋealḃaiġ (ḋua ċonċobair) ina longport ṙein i nArd an ċoillín iar na breṫ leir ḋo ċorḃmac mac ḋonnchaiḋ go tíġh uí ċoncoḃair, ⁊ a ṫairḃert ḋo ḋomnall mac Muircheartaiġh uí ċoncoḃair ar a haiṫle, ⁊ a marḃaḋ ṙa ḋeoiḋ la ḋomnall i ccairlén Sligiġ. Act ċína ar ṙrir na gniomaiḃri ḋo roiġneaḋ ar mac Maġnusa uí concoḃair ḋo ramailtí gach olc, gur bo reanḟocal ruaiṫniḋ lá cach náir mírra gaḃáil no marḃaḋ

[x] *In the very centre*, i ccrṫmíḋon.—The word used in the Annals of Ulster is, "i mbolgán in tire," i. e. *umbilico territorii*.

[y] *Na g-Coileach n-Oifrinn*, i. e. of the chalices of the Mass.

[z] *Without O'Neill's permission*.—The meaning evidently is, that they made this attack upon Mac Mahon without asking O'Neill's permission.

[a] *O'Flynn*, now O'Lyn. This Thomas could not have been lord of all the district of Hy-Tuirtre, for the O'Neills of the race of Hugh Boy were certainly possessed of the territory of Hy-Tuirtre at this period.

[b] *Teige, son of Manus*.—He was the near relative and rival of Donnell Mac Murtough O'Conor of Sligo. He was of an older branch of the descendants of Brian Luighneach than his slayer, being the son of Manus, who was son of Cathal, King of Connaught in 1324, whose brother, Murtough, was the father of Donnell, the slayer of Teige, and the founder of the family of the O'Conors of Sligo.

[c] *Ard-an-choillin*, i. e. height, or hill of the

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mec maguna, ina gibe feilgniom do cluintí do dénom. Cogad mór do fár hi cconnaċtaib eittin ua cconcobair, Mac uilliam, 7 mac diarmata tréir an ngabáil sin 7 trer an marbad.

Cúulad mac an girr mic caṫmaíl cenn a chinid féin, 7 an mac baoi aige ina maigistir foirceṫe dénrcaigṫe i nealadnaib déce i Saxaib.

Uilliam mac donnchaid muimnig uí ċeallaig tigearna ua maine do gabáil la hua Madadain 7 la cloinn mic neogain. Domnall mac concobair uí ċeallaig, 7 arogal óg ó concenainn do marbad la ua Madadain an lá sin.

Domnall mac conmara do écc.

Slemni mac uidlin conṡabal coigid ulad do écc.

Muireadaċ ó fairċeallaig comarba Maedóg, 7 airċindeochain na breifne do écc.

Diarmait laimdearg mac Murchada rí laigen do gabáil la gallaib. Ba heiride cóigcoaċ ro ba cródha baoi ina aimsir.

AOIS CRIOST, 1369.

Aoir Criost, mile trí chéd, Seasccat, anaoi.

Aodh ua néill epscop clochair, Saoi craibdeach coindercleach, 7 Riocard ó Raigillig epscop cille móir déce.

An deaccanach ó bardain déce.

taking of mac Manus is no worse.' He was within a little while after worse used, for he was given over to Donnell mac Mortagh O'Connor, who vilely did put him to death in the castle of Sligeagh; whereof ensued great contentions and generall discords throughout all Connought, especially between O'Connor, Mac William, and Mac Dermoda."

[e] *Professor of sciences.*—This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster; but the Editor has not been able to discover any account as to what part of England he taught in. There were several bishops and other very distinguished ecclesiastics of this family, but no literary man of the name appears in Ware's Irish Writers, except the celebrated archbishop, Hugh Mac Caghwell, who wrote the Commentaries upon the works of *Duns Scotus*, and other works, in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

[f] *Clann-mic-n-Eoghain*, i. e. the race of the son of Eoghan. These were a branch of the O'Kellys descended from Eoghan, the third son of Donnell More O'Kelly, Chief of Hy-Many, who died in the year 1224. This sept gave name to the barony of Clanmacnowen, in the east of the county of Galway, in which they were seated.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 102, 165.

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

Manus was not worse than whatever treacherous deed they used to hear of being perpetrated." In consequence of this taking and killing, a great war broke out in Connaught between O'Conor, Mac William, and Mac Dermot.

Cu-Uladh Mac-an-Ghirr Mac Cawell, chief of his own tribe, and a son of his, who was a learned and illustrious Professor of Sciences[e], died in England.

William, son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was taken prisoner by O'Madden and the Clann-mic-n-Eoghain[f]. On the same day Donnell, son of Conor O'Kelly, and Ardgal Oge O'Concannon, were slain by O'Madden.

Donnell Mac Namara died.

Slevny Mac Quillin, Constable of the Province of Ulster, died.

Murray O'Farrelly, Coarb of St. Maidoc, and Archdeacon of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Dermot, the Redhanded, Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by the English. He was the most valiant of the [Irish] provincial kings in his time[g].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1369.

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

Hugh O'Neill, Bishop of Clogher, a pious and humane man, and Richard O'Reilly[h], Bishop of Kilmore, died.

The Deacon O'Bardon died.

"Mora filia O'Roirk Odonis uxor Mac Donogh obiit.—MS. L. (1367. *O'Mulconry*)."

"Mathgamanius O'Tuathail ab Anglis cæsus.—MS. L." (*Mac Firb.* 1367.)

"Mac Magnusa de Tirtuathail obiit.—MS. L." (1367. *Mac Firb.*)

"Imarus filius Tomalti O'Birn obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Laighsechus filius Davidis O'Morra suo cultro cæsus.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Mac Conmara obiit.—*Ibid.*" (MS. L. 1369.)

"Anna filia O'Durnin uxor Tadæi O'Huigin obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Cnic Cairbre do gabail do Domnall mac Muircheartaig.—1369. MS. L." [i.e. the country of Carbury was taken by Donnell, the son of Murtough.]

"Ard an choillin, Roderici domus in Machaire Connaght infra ad ann. 1388."

[h] *Richard O'Reilly.*—His death is set down in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1366, which should be 1369. Immediately after the notice of the death of Richard O'Reilly, those Annals enter the death of William, Archdeacon of Breifny; of Brian, the son of Murtough O'Conor; of John, son of Edmond Mac Hubert [Burke]; of Randal O'Hanly, and

Cúconnacht ó Raġallaiġ tiġearna bréifne do écc.

Pilib ua Raiġilliġ do ġabád la a braitrib fein, 7 a cur doib i cloic locha huachtair go ndochar cingail 7 cuibriġte fair. Maġnus ua Raġallaiġ do ġabáil tiġearnair annsin. Coccad 7 combuaidread dilinġe isin mbreifne triar an ġabail sin. Sluaġ mór do tionol dAnnad mac Risdeird uí Raġallaiġ. Máġ mathġamna 7 malthe oirġiall do tocht ina combáid do thabacht pilib uí Raiġilliġ ar maġnus. Maġnus cona braithrib 7 go lion a ttionoil do dul dentaoib do cornam na tire doib buddén. Caithġleo do chur storra. Maidm do tabairt for Mhaġnus i mblén cupa. Tri meic corbmaic uí fsiġail, Seoinín, Maoileachloinn, 7 Fsiġus, Feidlimid mac aodha an cleitiġ uí concobair, da mac flaithim móir mec conchuba .i. donn, 7 brian, Sitreacc na Sróna mac an maiġhistir 7 fochaidi oile do marbad don tacur sin.

Ġearalt caomhanach rioghdhamna laiġen do marbad don Ridire dub.

Tiġhfhnán ua Ruairc do dul for creich i lurg. Creach mór do tabairt lair dó, 7 Aod óg mac aoda uí Ruairc do marbad la hua maoldúin lurg in iarmóract na creće.

Diarmaitt laimdearg mac murchadha Rí laiġen do barúġad la ġallaib ata cliat iar na beit aimsir imchian i mbraiġdenus aca.

Mathġamain maonmaiġe ua briain, tiġearna tuadmumhan, ġaoidheal do bfearr 7 do bairfaġda i lecth modha décc ina longport fein iar mbuaid naitriġe. Brian ó briain do ġabáil tiġearnair tuadmumhan tar er Mathġamna.

O Maoldúin (.i. domnall) taoiseach tuaithe luirg do marbad la cloinn

Cormac O'Hanly, both of whom were carried off by the plague called cluiće in riġ; of Hugh O'Beirne, who perished of the same plague (don plaid ceadna); of John Mac Egan, and Gilbert O'Bardan, two professional youths of Connaicne; and of Melaghlin Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship of Oriel. The Anglo-Irish annalists do not call this plague by any name. Under the year 1370, Grace has: "Incepit tertia pestis que nobiles permultos, aliosque innumeros sustulit."

[i] *Castle of Lough Oughter.*—The ruins of this fortress still exist. It is of the same architectural character with Reginald's Tower at Waterford, and with the keep of the castle of Dundrum, in the county of Down. The island in which it stands is said to have been formed by dropping stones into the lake. The Editor examined this castle in May, 1836, when it was in a tolerable state of preservation.

[k] *Blen-Cupa* is now anglicised Blencup, and is a townland in the parish of Kilmore, about four miles to the west of the town of Cavan. Blean means the groin, and, topographically, a little creek.

[l] *Sitric na Srona*, i. e. Sitric of the nose.

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nell uí Domnaill, 7 a cheach do breit leo fóir oilén doilenaib locha herne dianad ainm baḋba 7 Pilib mag uidir tigearna feacht tuat do dul loingsi lanmór do díogail a óglaoic ar cloinn uí domnaill 7 niall óg mac neill garb mic aeda mec domnaill óig do marbad lair i ttroid loingsi ar fionnloch la taob an oiléin.

Brian mac aeda buide uí néill dagḋabar rig eireann duairle, deineach, 7 dingnam do ég.

Maidm mór adbal do thabairt la brian ua bruain tigearna tuadmuman for gallaib muman. Geroid iarla dearmuman, 7 morán do maitib gall do gabail lair 7 ar diairnéri do chur for an ccuid oile díob. Luimneach do lorccad don tupur rin la tuadmuimneachaib, 7 la cloinn cuilén. Lucht an baile do giallad dua brain 7 Síoda cam mac ingine uí duibdir do gabail bardachta an baile cuige, 7 feallad dona gallaib batar ir in mbaile fair gur ro marbrat é. Ba mór an techt hirin i let re mac taoísig.

Pilib mag uidir tigearna fear manach do breit loingir go loch uachtair, 7 cairlén cloiche uachtair do gabail dó. Pilib ua naigilliġ (.i. tigearna breifne) do léccen amach do mág uidir, 7 a tigearnus fein do gabail dó dondiri.

Maolseachlainn mag mathgamna adbar tighirna oirgiall, brian mac muirchertaig ui Choncobair, Seaan mac Emainn mic hoibern, Donnchad ó birn taoiseach tíre briúin, Ragnall ó háinligi, corbmac ó háinligi, Eoin mac aeda-gain, 7 Gillebert ó bardain da saor macaom cruitealadnach Conmaicne dég.

Uilliam ó fairceallaig comarba Maedóg, 7 airchindeochain na breifne do écc

[r] *Badhbha.*—This island still retains this name, but it is generally anglicised Boa Island. It is usually called by the natives of Tuath Ratha dwelling on the south side of Lough Erne, opposite this island, who speak Irish well, Inis badhbann, or Oileán badhbann. It is the largest island in Lower Lough Erne, and is situated not far from its northern shore, a short distance to the south of the village of Pettigoe.

[r] *The seven Tuathas*, i. e. the seven Tuathas, or districts, comprised in the principality of Fermanagh, of which Maguire was, at this period, the chief lord.

[s] *Oglach.*—This word literally means, a young hero or soldier; but it is often used in the sense of vassal, such as O'Muldoon was to Maguire. From óglác, in this sense, is derived óglácar, vassallage, servitude.

[t] *Finn-loch*, i. e. the white lake. This was evidently the name of the Lower Lough Erne, which might have been locally so called to distinguish it from the Upper Lough Erne, as being a brighter sheet of water, and less studded with islands.

[u] *Clann Culein*, i. e. the Mac Namaras.

[w] *Brought vessels*, i. e. he carried boats by

of Niall O'Donnell, who carried the spoils of his territory with them to one of the islands of Lough Erne which is called Badhbha[q]. Philip Maguire, Lord of the Seven Tuathas[r], set out with a large fleet to take revenge upon the sons of O'Donnell for the death of his Oglach[s]; and a naval engagement took place, in which Niall Oge, son of Niall Garv, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], was slain on Finn-loch[t], close to the island.

Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, a good materies of a king of Ireland, for his nobleness, hospitality, and prowess, died.

A great defeat was given by Brian O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, to the English of Munster. Garrett, Earl of Desmond, and many of the chiefs of the English, were taken prisoners by him, and the remainder cut off with indescribable slaughter. Limerick was burned on this occasion by the Thomonians and the Clann-Culein[u], upon which the inhabitants of the town capitulated with O'Brien. Sheeda Cam [Mac Namara], son of the daughter of O'Dwyre, assumed the wardenship of the town; but the English who were in the town acted treacherously towards him, and killed him. This was a lamentable treatment of the son of a chieftain.

Philip Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, brought vessels[w] to Lough Oughter, took [the castle of] Clough-Lough-Oughter[x], and liberated Philip O'Reilly, who was confined therein, and who thereupon re-assumed the lordship.

Melaghlin Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship of Oriel; Brian, the son of Murtough O'Conor; John, the son of Edward Mac Hubert; Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin; Randal O'Hanly; Cormac O'Hanly; [also] John Mac Egan, and Gilbert O'Bardan, two accomplished young harpers of Conmaicne, died[y].

William O'Farrelly, Coarb of St. Maidoc[z], and Archdeacon of Breifny, died[a].

land from Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh, to Lough Oughter, in the county of Cavan. The boats thus carried were mere curraghs or cots, such as they have on those lakes at the present day.

[x] *Clogh-Lough-Oughter*, i. e. the stone, or stone fortress of Lough Oughter.

[y] *Died.*—All these died of the plague called cluiche an rig, or the King's game.—See note [h], pp. 645, 646, *supra.*

[z] *Coarb of St. Maidoc.*—O'Farrelly was coarb of St. Maidoc, or Mogue, at Drumlahan, or Drumlane, near Belturbet, in the county of Cavan. Archdeacon of Breifny means Archdeacon of the diocese of Kilmore.

[a] O'Flaherty adds the following entries to this year in H. 2. 11:

"Joannes O'Donellan Connaciæ Poeta obiit.—MS. L. (*Mac Firb.* 1368)."

"Rodericus filius Joannis O'Hara Tirfiach-

AOIS CRIOST, 1370.

Aoir Criort, mile, trí chéd, feachtmogatt.

Sith daingin deaghtairiri do dénom do cenél eogain Ctorra féin. Braighde do tabairt ó domnall do niall né gan cur a nagaid imón tigearnus. Roinn forba 7 fhoinn ó Niall do domnall iarrin.

Giollapatraicc mac cathmaíl taoiseach chenél fhradaigh, cúulad a mac 7 ingean magnusa még mathgamna a bin, do marbad la cloinn aeda meic cathmaoil tre feill. Murchad a dhribratharr do gabáil a ionaid ir in taoisigecht iarrin.

Cathaoir ua concobair adbar tigearna ó brailge, 7 muirceartach ua modha do tuitim ar cheic la gallaib laigin.

Dubcoblaig ingin uí Ragallaig bin pilip meg uidir do écc.

Magnus ó Ragallaig do gabail la cloinn tomair mic Matgamna uí Raigillig, 7 a chur i cloich locha huachtair.

Cathal mac dabuig uí conchnainn tigearna ua ndiarmada, Sioban cam ingin meg cartaig bin mec conmara, Sioda chille cainnig mac Seaain meic conmara, Seaan ó hagra adbar tigearna luigne, 7 Diarmait mac catail óig uí concobair do écc.

Brisirim maidma do tabairt la Niall ua néill tigearna cenéil eógain ar brian mag matgamna tigearna oirgiall, 7 drong dearmara do muintir Még matgamna do marbad 7 do batad.

Domnall mac Maeleachloinn, 7 tadg mac lochlainn uí ceallaig cona diar mac do écc.

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riam Muaide diripiens ab incolis et Scotis occisus.—MS. L. (*Mac Firb.* 1368)."

"Cormacus boidar Mac Dermott obiit.—MS. L. (*Mac Firb.* 1368)."

"Dermitius filius Thomæ Finn Mic Murchadha, obiit.—MS. L. (*Mac Firb.* 1368)."

"Finnuala filia Briani O'Dowd obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Brianus filius Henrici. fil. Odonis flavi Ultoniæ hæres obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Brianus Og O'Flaherty (.i. brian na nompeach) occidentalis Connaciæ hæres a Rickardo Og de Burgo captus.—MS. L. (*Mac Firb.* 1368)."

"Brianus Mac Mahon Anglos Orgielliæ spoliat: ubi Mælsechlunnius Mac Mahon per Sefin Fait prædam insequentem cæsus.—*Mac Firb.* (MS. L. 1370)."

"Wilielmus Mac Uidhilin Ultoniæ Constabularius obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Adamus Alamar filius Mac Hoirebert obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Multi Anglorum Midiæ mortui.—*Mac Firb.* (*peste reor de quo Cambd.* 1370)."

"Sequentia, MS. L. ad annum 1370.—*Mac*

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Maelpeaċloinn connaċtaċ ó pṡiġail, ⁊ Caṫal óg ó pṡiġail do écc.

Taḋg ó Ruairc do ġaḃail tiġearnair na bpeirne. Clann Muirceartaiġ ⁊ Mág tiġṡnain da indarbaḋ, ⁊ concobar ruaḋ mac caṫail mic aeḋa bpeirniġ, ⁊ a ċur i cric mic uilliam.

Uilliam donn mac uillec do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1371.

Aoir Criort, míle, trí chéd, seachtmoghat, a haon.

Airdeasbucc tuama .i. Seaan ó gnada clann eaccna ⁊ eniġ a aimsire do écc.

Fearġal mag coċlain do écc i láim ag ua ccinnéidiġ.

Fearġal mag eoċaccáin do écc.

Murchaḋ ó madaḋáin (.i. mac eogain) ṡlicheam coiteionn cliar, aiḋelgneaċ, ⁊ ṡíorboċt Erenn do marbaḋ daon oreor roiġde ar deireaḋ creiċe i nurmumain.

Brian ua cinneidiġ tiġerna urmuman do marbaḋ i bfell lá gallaiḃ.

Emann ó cinneidiġ aḋḃar tiġearna urmuman do écc.

Taḋg óg mac maġnusa uí concobair do marbaḋ i bfell do domnall mac muirchertoiġ uí concobair i ccairlén sligiġ iar na cur do Riġ connaċt (Ruaiḋri mac toirrdealḃaiġ) cuicce, do ṡén mar do raiḋeaḋ romainn.

Eachmarcaċ mac maġnusa mic Ruaiḋri mic maġnusa mic duinn móir meg uiḋir, bruġaiḋ coiteionn do baoi ar loċ éirne do écc.

Cathal, King of Connaught in 1324, who was the son of Donnell, Tanist of Connaught, and the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.

[d] *Conor Roe.*—He was at this time the chief leader of that sept of the O'Conors called Clann-Murtough. This sentence is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. It should stand thus:

"Teige O'Rourke assumed the lordship of Breifny, but was soon after banished from Breifny, and forced to take shelter in the country of Mac William Burke, by the Clann-Murtough, headed by Conor Roe (the son of Cathal, who was the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor), who was joined by Mac Tiernan O'Conor."

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

"1370. David Bruis Rex Scotiæ obiit.—*Mac Firb.* (MS. L. 1371)."

"Supremus Christianorum Papa obiit.—*Mac Firb.* (1371, MS. L. *et Bellarm*)."

"Verum 19 Dec. 1370. Onuphrius ponit mortem Urbani 5."

"Midia .i. bean mhóe, filia Cathaldi O'Conor obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

Melaghlin Connaughtagh O'Farrell, and Cathal Oge O'Farrell, died.

Teige O'Rourke assumed the lordship of Breifny; but the Clann-Murtough, Mac Tiernan, and Conor Roe[d], the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, banished him to the territory of Mac William.

William Donn, the son of Ulick [Burke], died[e].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1371.

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

John O'Grady[f], Archbishop of Tuam, the leading man[g] for wisdom and hospitality in his time, died.

Farrell Mac Coghlan died while detained in prison by O'Kennedy.

Farrell Mageoghegan died.

Murrough O'Madden (i. e. the son of Owen), general patron of the literati, the poor, and the destitute of Ireland, was killed by one shot of an arrow[h], in the rear of a predatory party in Ormond.

Brian O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, was treacherously slain by the English.

Edmond O'Kennedy, heir to the lordship of Ormond, died.

Teige Oge, the son of Manus O'Conor, was treacherously killed[i] in the castle of Sligo by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, after he had been sent to him, as already mentioned[k], by the King of Connaught (Rory, the son of Turlough).

Eachmarcach, the son of Manus, son of Rory, son of Manus, son of Donn More Maguire, a general brughaidh [farmer], who dwelt on Lough Erne, died.

[f] *John O'Grady.*—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, "that he is called Sir John O'Grady, Archbp. of Connaught, in MS. L. and *O'Mulconry.*"

[g] *The leading man.*—Literally, "the head of the wisdom and hospitality of his time."

[h] *By one shot of an arrow*, oaon oircor foigde, i. e. *uno jactu sagittæ.* This may also mean "with one cast or shot of a javelin."

[i] *Killed*, do marbad, or "put to death."

[k] *As already mentioned.*—Literally, "accordingly as was said before us."—See note [b], under the year 1368. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Donnell killed Teige with his own hand while in confinement, and that the act was the most repulsive and abominable deed ever committed in Ireland. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause, in H. 2. 11, from *O'Mulconry*, MS. L. and *Mac Firb.*:

"Ipsius Donaldi manu confossus, postquam ab anno 1368 detentus ab eo in vinculis. Anno 1372, MS. L."

Maoilip mac hoibſpo do mapbaḋ la hua cconcobaip.

Cpeacha mópa do ḋenaṁ la hua nuḃḋa (doṁnall) hi típ ṗiaċpach ṁuaiḋe go po haipgeaḋ co leip an típ laip, ⁊ go po ġaḃ a caipléin .i. caiplén áipd na piaġ, ⁊ caiplen mic conċobaip, ⁊ i mbaoi inntiḃ do ġallaib do ḋíochup eipṫiḃ, ⁊ an típ do poinn ap a bpaiṫpiḃ, ⁊ ap a ṁuintip ṗéin ap a haiṫle.

AOIS CRIOST, 1372.

Aoip Cpiopt, mile, tpí ċéd, Seachtṁoġat, adó.

Bpian móp máġ ṁaṫhgamna tiġſpna oipġiall do tpiall i ccoinne gall do taḃoipt taċoip doiḃ, ⁊ gallocclaċ da muintip ṗén dá ṁapbaḋ go hinċleiṫe i bṗell, ⁊ é buḋen déluḋ ap an pluaġ iappin.

Seaan móp ó duḃaccáin Saoi ṗeancaḋa ⁊ ollaṁ ó maine do écc iap mbuaiḋ nongṫa ⁊ naithpiġe, i Rinn dúin aġ muintip eoin baipde.

Muipċſṫaċ muimneaċ mac muipceaptoiġ moip mécc eoċaccáin, taoiſeaċ cenéil ṗiachach do écc iap mbuaiḋ náiṫpiġe.

Mac ṗeópaip do ġaḃail dua ceallaiġ ⁊ da ċloinn, ⁊ Ripdeapd mac ṗeópaip a oiḋpe do mapḃaḋ.

[1] *Tir-Fhiachrach Muaidhe*, i. e. Tir-Fhiachrach of the River Moy, now the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo, which is bounded on the west by the River Moy.

[m] *Ard-na-riagh*, now Ardnarea, forming the eastern portion of the town of Ballina, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note [c], under the year 1266, p. 399, *supra*.

[n] *Castle-mic-Conor*, Caiplen mic conċobaip, i. e. the castle of the son of Conor. This was originally called Ḋún mic Conċobaip, i.e. the Dun, or earthen fort, of the son of Conor. The name is now applied to a townland and parish, situated on the east side of the River Moy, in the barony of Tireragh and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 22. The townland contains the ruins of a castle standing on the site of the ancient dun, or earthen fort, on a hill called cnocán uí ḋuḃḋa, or O'Dowda's hillock, on a point of land extending into the River Moy.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 175, 282. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause in H. 2. 11 :

"Divisitque [O'Dowd] regionem illam inter suos clientes pro modico vectigali; eam subjiciens suæ familiæ et posteris suis.—*Mac Firb.*"

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

"Dermitius filius Cormaci fil. Dermitii Rufi a Clannrickardis cæsus.—MS. L. (*Mac Firb.* 1370)."

"Maoiu mac an ṗiopṗe, Hobertus et David filii Walteri Oġ, Fefalgia, filia Mac Donogh, mater filiorum Murcherti O'Conor (viz. Donaldi O'Conor.—MS. L.) et filiorum Walteri óġ filii Rickardi, matrona pia, ac eleemozinaria, decesserunt.—MS. L. 1371; *Mac Firb.* 1370."

"Comes Desmoniæ redemptus.—MS. L. 1371;

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Uilliam mac uillicc, ceann ꝑuaꝑcuꝑa ⁊ ꝑaoiꝑbéꝛ búꝑcaċ, ⁊ Uilliam occ ó ceallaiġ aoḃoꝛ tiġeaꝛna ó maine do écc.

" Gillajesus filius Tigernani Magauran hæres Tellachachæ, obiit.—MS. L."

" Murchertus Mac Donogh obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

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

" Magister Nic. Mac Tegheden Officialis Cluan, obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

" Mac William Burke aggressus est Donaldum filium Murcherti O'Conor optimatibus inferioris Connaciæ stipatum apud Turlach de . . .

William, the son of Ulick, the most distinguished man of the Burkes for gaiety and polite manners, and William Oge O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died[r].

[sic] sed Donaldus liberorum et satellitii sui viribus evasit et Mac Donogh captus est.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Ad ann. 1372. Tempestas in vigilia S. Brigidiæ domos et templa diruit.—*Mac Firb. et* MS. L."