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JAMES HARDIMAN
ANCIENT IRISH DEEDS
(R.I.A. TRANSACTIONS, XV,
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ANTIQUITIES.

VOL. XV.





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Ancient Irish Deeds and Writings, chiefly relating to Landed Property, from the twelfth to the seventeenth century, with Translations, Notes, and a Preliminary Essay. By James Hardiman, Esq., M. R. I. A.

Read February 27, 1826.

THE abolition of the ancient tenures of Ireland, and the consequent deduction of title from the crown of England, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, rendered deeds and writings in the Irish language, particularly those relating to landed property, in a great degree useless. Other combining circumstances, but chiefly the policy and care of successive English grantees to destroy all evidence of previous right and possession in the natives, caused those domestic documents to become so scarce, that the few which escaped the general wreck are, at the present day, esteemed valuable rarities, when to be found in the cabinets of the curious. In fact so rare did they become, that Mr. O'Halloran, in the Introduction to his History of Ireland, has given a translation, accompanied by an elaborate description, of a single Irish deed, which he notices as a matter of great curiosity, though not much older than the beginning of the fourteenth century. This is a loss much to be regretted, but particularly so in an historical point of view; for, next to the publication of the remains of the Brehon law, the written instruments in use under that code would serve to convey more accurate information of the state of society in Ireland, and of the manners, customs and ordinary transactions of the

people, than perhaps any other medium at present extant, the printed histories and unpublished annals of the country being in those respects lamentably deficient. This position will appear clearly exemplified by the ancient Irish writings, which I now have the honor of laying before the Academy in their original form, accompanied with close English translations.*

This collection principally consists of deeds and instruments relating to property, and almost entirely belongs to that part of Ireland, anciently called *Tuath-Mumhain*, (Thomond) or North Munster. This great territory, which was formerly under the dominion of the powerful family of O'Brien, extended from the Isles of Aran, on the western coast of the kingdom, to *Sliabh-Eibhline* near Cashel in the present county of Tipperary, thence to *Carran-Fearaidh* or *Cnoc-Aine* in the present county of Limerick, and from *Leim-na-con* or Loopshead to *Sliabh-Dala* in Ossory. Part of this tract of country was erected into a county, in the year 1585, by Sir John Perrott, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and received the name "Clare," in commemoration of the Anglo-Norman Earl,†

* To William Dix, Esq. an eminent Solicitor of this city, I am indebted for many of these documents. William Shaw Mason, Esq., author of the Statistical Survey of Ireland, kindly furnished me with a few from his valuable MS. collection. The remainder were in my own possession. It has been suggested that many of a similar nature might be discovered in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, if carefully explored.

† By inquisition taken at Castlebank in the County of Clare, on the 23d of August, 1637, it was found, that Edward I. by letters patent dated 26th January, 1275, granted the whole land of Thomond to Thomas De Clare, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, who died thereof seized at Bunratty in 1287; that said land descended to Gilbert De Clare his son and heir, who having died without issue, it descended to Richard De Clare his brother, who having died in 1317, the land of Thomond, for want of heirs male of the original grantee, reverted to the crown; and that at the time of taking the inquisition the fee and inheritance thereof were vested in King Charles I.—*Orig. Inquis. Rolls Office.*—This inquisition was taken by order of Lord Deputy Strafford, in furtherance of his famous impolitic project to dispossess the ancient proprietors of their estates.

to whom Edward the First had, most inconsiderately, and with crying injustice to the natives, made a grant of the entire district, a grant which caused the loss of thousands of lives.* The aboriginal inhabitants of Thomond were—the O'Briens, who long possessed kingly power and dignity—the Macnamaras, hereditary Marshals of the country.—The O'Loghlins of Burren, or Eastern Corcomruadh—The Mac Mahons of Corca-Bhaiscin—The Mac Donnells of Darach, descended from the Monarch Brian Boroimhe—The O'Connors of Corcamruadh—The O'Deas of Disart-*ui-Deagha*—The O'Hallorans—The O'Gradies, Lords of Muintir-Tir-*Conlachta*—O'Kearney—O'Daly—O'Slattery—The Mac Bruodins, hereditary historians of North Munster—The O'Gormans, chiefs of *Tullichrien*—The O'Hehirs of *Callain*—The O'Molonys of *Ceil-Tanan*—O'Heffernan and O'Quin of *Corrofin*—The Mac Clanchys, hereditary judges and lawyers.—The Mac Sweenys—Mulconrys, &c. and to several of these families the following instruments will be found to relate.

Many of these documents are of considerable antiquity. The

* From the Annals of Inisfallen we learn that Thomas De Clare, with many other Englishmen of rank, fell in battle with the O'Briens—"A. C. 1287. *Tomar De Clare an t-Iarla agus cornamac Gall Muman, agus na Ríodríde Gearalt Meic Muirisi, agus Ríocad Taaffe, agus Ríocand Deciter, agus Níocalár Teling do tuitim a g-cat a d-Tuadmuman le Toirdealbác Mac Cairde Caol-ríge Uí Briain agus le Tuadmíneacáib, go n-ár mór í ríodríde agus í g-lar-galláib Muman ríle, ar céadna.*"—A. D. 1287. The Earl Thomas De Clare, the protector of the English of Munster, and the Knights Gerald Fitz-Maurice, Richard Taaffe, Richard De Exeter and Nicholas Teling, were slain in a battle fought in Thomond against Turloch son of Teige Caoluisge O'Brien and the Thomonians, in which battle all the knights and Englishmen of Munster were cut off with dreadful slaughter.—The same Annals also mention the extent of territory granted to De Clare.—"*Fa hē ro fad fearnañar an Chláraib agus Gall Tuadmuman an tan ro .j. ó Tíobraib na h-íngíon go h-íomalaib Buna nárte, A. C. 1285.*"—"The possessions of De Clare and the English of 'Thomond,' at this time, extend from Tiobraid na Huinnsionn to the confines of Bunnratty. A. D. 1285."

most ancient are without dates or signatures, having been entered into before it became customary in these islands to affix either to written contracts. These belong to the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries. The greater number, however, are dated. The earliest of the latter class occurs in the year 1419, and the latest in the year 1619, about which time the use of the Irish language in legal writings was discontinued. The deed, No. II. which I conjecture to be as early as the beginning of the 12th century, is a curious specimen of its kind. Of it and No. XXIX. which is dated in the year 1573, fac-similes are given. The rudeness of the one, and the comparative elegance of the other, will shew the improvement which took place in the art of penmanship between both periods.

Their contents are strikingly interesting at the present day, being illustrative of manners and customs, which have long since disappeared and been forgotten. Like all collections, some of the present articles, taken singly, may be esteemed of little or no value, but combined, their utility becomes obvious and unquestionable. They mutually serve to explain each other, and by so doing develop facts which, otherwise, might have remained buried in oblivion. To adduce a few instances. They evince the characteristic piety of the people, who often commenced and concluded these instruments with some word or expression of a pious tendency, and consecrated their ordinary dealings with the solemnity of religion, by frequently calling on God as a witness to their contracts.* They also shew the state of education, for I was not a little surprised to find so few marksmen, as they are termed, among so many origi-

* See Nos. XX—XXI.—In No. XXV. God with his angels are named as sureties, that the rival chieftains O'Brien and Macnamara would not wage war against each other.

nal signatures. But here it must be observed, that the district of Thomond, or Clare, like that of Kerry, has been from an early period, and still is, remarkable for the generally improved education of the various classes of its inhabitants. Further, they afford abundant evidence that the Irish natives of those parts acknowledged no other legal jurisdiction than that of the Brehons, until after the commencement of the seventeenth century, when the laws of England, under James the first, were extended over the whole island, and legal muniments were, for the first time, generally written in the English language. The following instruments, combined with the fragments of the Brehon code, published by the late venerable and learned Vallancey, even scanty and imperfect as they are, will demonstrate how long and how stedfastly the people adhered to those laws, which were established in Ireland before the era of Christianity, and continued to the accession of a monarch, to whom the nation willingly submitted, as the lineal descendant of its ancient kings.

Among the most curious may be enumerated No VIII. being an ancient translation of a Brehon Judge's sentence or decree, a record of very rare occurrence. The punishment appears to have been by Eric or Fine, for as murder was punished by an Eric, so a bare attempt to commit it, as in the present case, though unsuccessful, was also subject to a like penalty.* From this fragment it is manifest, notwithstanding some assertions to the contrary, that the decrees of the Brehons were committed, in regular legal form, to writing. It further shews that they were accustomed to insert in

* Vide Harris's Ware, where an instance is adduced under the year 1148, that "When Donald O'Ferral and several of his clan conspired to kill Ternan O'Rorke, whom they set upon and grievously wounded; yet, notwithstanding he escaped with life, his *Eric* was exacted from the O'Ferrals, as if he had been killed."—*Vol. 1. p. 70.*

their judgments the terms of the laws on which they founded their decisions. In the present instance such was the case, but the Irish original has not been handed down, and the words of the law are dismissed by an &c. in this old translation.—Numbers XIV. and XV. present a singular view of the possessions of the O'Brien and Macnamara families, near five centuries ago. Number XXV. might, with propriety, be termed Articles of Peace, between the Rival Chieftains of those names. Number XXIX. and the note subjoined to it are amongst the most interesting of the entire. The reader cannot but be struck by the expression in the latter, "*Prostrate upon my knees before your honors,*" as displaying an incident which, it is conceived, would form an appropriate subject for an historical picture, whose leading feature might be the striking contrast between the humiliated Milesian prince on the one side, and the arrogant members of Queen Elizabeth's Irish Privy Council of that day on the other.

But the principal value of investigations like the present lies in the assistance which they afford the local or general historian, in tracing the progress of society, and illustrating the manners and customs of former times. The ancient writings now under consideration, may prove serviceable in these respects. So far as they extend, they shew the use and denomination of money, the value of land and its produce, and the price of several commodities from time to time, for some centuries. From among the matters of various information which they contain the following heads have been selected.—In No. X. a fine or Eric appears to have been imposed for murder or homicide, but very inadequate in amount to the dreadful crime committed. Although murder was generally punished by fine, as before observed, yet it must not be concluded that that was the only penalty. This and other heinous offences were punish-

able with death by the ancient laws of Ireland. This severity was, however, in general mitigated by the law of Eric or retaliation, to which some historians have given a decided preference over the more sanguinary inflictions of modern times.—From No. II. it may be inferred that title to lands might have been acquired by force, or in consequence of forfeiture as an Eric. Conor O'Hurley appears to have so acquired the land of Carrowancalla. To Galloglasses he paid sixteen cows and a noble for the Brehon's judgment, by which the transaction was affirmed.—The consent of the entire tribe or family necessary before an individual could alienate any part of the inheritance, XIX.—One tribe purchasing land from another becomes bound to furnish, as additional consideration, suitable food and raiment, for a certain period of time, and the disposing party is bound to be clement, or to afford protection to the other, XVIII.—Cattle given as a marriage portion, XXVI.—Cattle taken as a prey and the owners made prisoners, VIII.—A whole town land forfeited for stealing a cow. Crosses of interdiction raised between contending parties, X.—The same deed written in three languages, Latin, English and Irish, XXX.—These three languages used in the same instrument, XXIX.—Cows killed and liquor provided for funerals, XXXII.—Guarantees and hostages liberated, on payment of twenty marks for some and forty marks for others, XXV.—Broad cloth, hats, scarlet cloth, grey cloth, aquavita in the fifteenth century, XVII.—Hides, fells and chines of beasts killed for the chieftains' suppers, or while in camp, given as fees to the Marshall, and the Marshall's fees on the marriage of his chief's daughters, XXIX.—A cow valued at three shillings. Lands mortgaged for cattle. Fees for Brehon's judgment or decree. Interest for money due, shillings and nobles in use, II.—Rent paid in wheat, in beeves, in wine, in subsisting soldiers and sportsmen, in pence, groats, shil-

lings, marks, and ounces of gold. *O'Brien's Rental*, XIV.—Lady's rent, exclusive of Lord's rent, ounces of unspecified metal, (this metal is supposed to have been silver, for when gold is specified as rent it seldom exceeds an ounce,) paid, and food once a year reserved as rent, *Mac Namara's Rental*, XV.—Gardens, orchards and roads, XXVI.—XXVIII.—Public Notaries, a gilt cup valued at nine marks, four garrans and an ambling nag valued at five marks, XVII.—Five good hackneys and five marks considered as of equal value, XXIX.—A considerable extent of ground (the dimensions not expressed) with all its grass, moor, wood and arable land, sold for twelve marks, having been previously mortgaged for twelve cows, XXII.—Trivial as these particulars may at first sight appear, yet it must be remembered, that to an accumulation of such facts, made from time to time by men of antiquarian learning and research, and judiciously treated of by their historians, the people of England are mainly indebted for the present perfect state of their National History.

It must be obvious to all capable of considering the subject with attention, that much preliminary labour yet remains to be achieved, before a comprehensive History of Ireland can be fully and faithfully given to the world. When this desirable and much wished for work shall be completed, the Irish character will beam forth in all its native brilliancy from beneath the dark clouds of prejudice and misrepresentation, which have obscured it for centuries. Such a history will moreover be an awful warning to present and future generations, to avoid these internal dissensions, which at all times, even to the present day, have proved the principal impediment to the happiness and prosperity of the country.—Bede and others, at an early period, described Ireland as supereminently blessed with the choicest gifts of nature, as an Island flowing with milk and honey.

Had this venerable historian lived at a later period, he would see those boasted gifts of nature trampled under the foot of the hostile invader. Instead of milk and honey, he would have described Ireland as an Island flowing with blood, and plunged in all the horrors of almost continuous civil warfare and confusion. Tranquillity was for ages a stranger in the land, except for those few gloomy and transient intervals, which in general but preceded more dreadful storms. Yet even during these short cessations of war, the native character sometimes appeared, the cheering sounds of peace were heard, the shuttle and the plough were seen to move, and numerous flocks and herds covered its hills and plains. The art of agriculture too, but with frequent interruptions, flourished in many parts of the kingdom, to a degree that drew forth reluctant praises from those very men, whose policy and interest it was to misrepresent the country.

The people of the west, remote from the calamities in which the other quarters of the island were generally involved, retained to a late period many of the simple primeval customs of rural and even of pastoral life, as the instruments before us in many instances testify. Amongst them, debts were contracted and paid in living money,* lands were given in mortgage or exchange for cows, horses, sheep, &c. and tributes and rents were rendered in cattle or in ounces of gold and silver. In reviewing the manners and state of society in former times, care must be taken not to draw hasty conclusions from the present advanced position of human cultivation.† The improvement of man is ever progressive, and in Ireland,

* Mr. Henry, in his valuable History of England, states, that *living money*, which was so general in England before the Norman conquest, is not mentioned by writers after that event.—*Vol. III. p. 510.*—It appears to have been in use to a much later period in Ireland.

† In England, in the days of Edward I., and even so late as those of Henry VI., we know

notwithstanding the exaggerated allegations of prejudice, and the many obstacles which the people had to contend with, it is certain that they were not more backward in civilization than those of most of the other nations of Europe. The testimony of that distinguished Chief Justice of England, Lord Coke, concerning the Irish people, remains recorded in his Institutes, a triumphant refutation of previous and subsequent misrepresentation. "I have been informed," says this great and good man, "by many of them that have had *judicial places* there, and partly of mine own knowledge, that there is *no nation* of the Christian world that are greater lovers of justice than they (the Irish) are, which virtue must of necessity be accompanied by many others."—Can it be supposed that a declaration of this kind would be made, and that by such a man, if the Irish people were really what they had been represented by his countrymen and cotemporaries? But his is not the only testimony. Sir John Davis uses even stronger language, to the same effect. Every remnant therefore which tends to illustrate the manners and customs of such a people must be interesting and valuable, not alone in a national point of view, but as a leading feature in the history of mankind. These are the considerations which induced me to undertake the task of preparing these ancient fragments for inspection, and to deposit my humble mite in the treasury of public information.

that £10 or £20 a year were considered a competent estate for a gentleman. One possessing £150 yearly was esteemed rich, and Sir John Fortescue lays down £5 a year "as a fair living for a yeoman." In 1414 the expence of a scholar at the University was but £5 annually. In 1476 Counsel's fees were lower than in our times. In the account of the church-warden of St. Margaret, Westminster, we find, "Roger Fylpot, learned in the law, paid for his opinion given 3s. 8d. with 4d. for his dinner." In 1493 Sir William Drury, one of the richest men in Suffolk, bequeathed fifty marks to each of his daughters.—The value of money then was about twenty-four times more than at the present day.—See Henry's valuable History of England, whose excellent plan will yet, it is hoped, be extended to Ireland.—See also Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preciosum*.

To those literary friends who have kindly favoured me with their opinions on these documents I feel indebted, particularly to John D'Alton, Esq. Barrister at Law, the highly gifted author of the poem of "Dermid, or Erin in the days of Borū," and other talented productions relating to Ireland; to Thomas Furlong, Esq. who, with poetical genius of a superior order and the heart of a patriot, is deeply skilled in the history of his native land; and to Mr. James Scurry of Dublin, whose critical knowledge of our ancient language is, perhaps, not excelled.* The valuable assistance of the latter, in the translations, deserves my warmest acknowledgments. The few notes which are given may be found useful by the historical student. Finally, I shall feel more than repaid, for any labour I may have had, should this communication answer any of the purposes for which it was intended, and accord with the views, or meet the approval of the Academy.

* It is anxiously hoped by many of Mr. Scurry's friends, that his capabilities may be called forth, in the national task of translating the Brehon laws, the greatest desideratum, next to the publication of the Annals, in Irish literature.

TABLE.

No.	
I.	Bond or charge on Land. No date.
II.	Mortgage of Land. No date.
III.	Like. No date.
IV.	Acknowledgment of debts, &c. No date.
V.	Deed of Land. No date.
VI.	Deed of Agreement. No date.
VII.	Mortgage of Land. No date.
VIII.	Brehon's Decree. No date.
IX.	Mortgage of Land. No date.
X.	Forfeiture of Lands, &c. No date.
XI.	Deed of Purchase. No date.
XII.	Deed of Agreement and Award. No date.
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XIV.	O'Brien's Rental. No date.
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XVII.	Ancient abstracts. A. D. 1419—1458.
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XXIX.	Deed of Appointment by Mac Carthy More, A. D. 1584.
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XXXI.	Release of Mortgage. A. D. 1587.
XXXII.	Award. A. D. 1592.
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XXXIV.	Surrender and conveyance of land. A. D. 1594.
XXXV.	Testamentum. A. D. 1603.
XXXVI.	Will and Testament. A. D. 1606.
XXXVII.	Mortgage of Land. A. D. 1608.
XXXVIII.	Assignment of Land. A. D. 1612.
XXXIX.	Like. A. D. 1619.

*Ancient Deeds and Writings in the Irish Language, with English Translations.**

I.

IS iad ro fjača Djarmada oiz I Eējn q Craoioiz .j. da māiz do Murehad Mac Matzāinna : acur yr mar ro tuz Djarmaid oiz an da māiz rojn uajō .j. Craoioiz raer az Djarmaid oz, raer aā an rle nī aēt a cjn do Zallozlaē braid amajn : acur rajryj Craoioiz az Djarmaid Mac Concubā do ējn a raerēa do Djarmaid oz ; no az Djarmaid oz fejn muna raer Djarmaid Mac Concubajr j : acur nyr lez Matzāinr Mac Zylla Njabā an trajryj ro zan tōzbajl ērzi fejn, aēt aen bljadajr amajn : acur an rajr ēarōa Murehad Mac Matzāinna, ēajrzi Djarmaid oz a zceān Tajōz Meje Matzāinna, acur do jnyr naē ar cōmajll Mac Njeard Mac Zylla Njabā an trajryj rjn do ; acur a dubajrē Tāōz zu bfuajrzelāō ye an fearān o Djarmaid oz q an da māiz rjn ; aēt muna tuzad Djarmaid oz cūz māiz ojlj q an bfearān rjn, mar do zēall do : acur do rjnēadar cunrāō ye ēēlj, acur a ye ro an cunrāō .j. na cūz māiz rjn o Djarmaid oz do Tajōz mar zēall q Craoioiz ; acur muna ēraerāō Tāōz an fearān rjn do Djarmaid oz, an rly nj da ndjlrāō Djarmaid tar ēēān an fearān a bejō mē zēall ajzj ar an bfearān rojn, a zceān na yeāēt māiz rojn. Concubajr Mac Curējn do rzyrō ro, zu zceāō do Djarmaid oz, acur do Djarmaid Mac Concubā, a huēt Tajōz Meje Matzāinna.

I.

Translation.—Bond or charge on Land.—No Date.

These are the debts due to Dermot oge O'Hehir † on the lands

* From No. I. to XVII. are not dated, but they belong to the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. The orthography, throughout the entire, is very imperfect ; in some places so much so, as nearly to render the meaning obscure ; but it was considered unadvisable for obvious reasons, to attempt any amendment, and the original orthography has been scrupulously adhered to. The Irish scholar will see that Aspiration and Eclipsis of consonants are frequently omitted in these instruments, and that no attention whatever is paid to the modern rule of *leatān le leatān, &c.*

† For the origin of Irish surnames, see Harris's Ware, Vol. I. p. 58. Also Camden's Re-

of Crappoge, viz. two marks ‡ of Morogh Mac Mahon, and it was on this condition Dermot oge advanced those two marks, viz. to have Crappoge free, free in every respect except giving their portion to Galloglasses || alone, the power of redemption of Crappoge to be enjoyed by Dermot Mac Conor for redeeming it from Dermot oge, or by Dermot oge himself, if not redeemed by Dermot Mac Conor ; and Mahon Mac Gilla Riabhadh did not allow that power more than one year, until he took it to himself : and when Morogh Mc Mahon died, Dermot oge came to Teige Mac Mahon and informed him, that the son of Ricard Mac Gilla Riaba did not keep that power for him ; and Teige declared he would redeem the land from Dermot oge for said two marks, unless Dermot oge would give five other marks for it as he promised. And they covenanted with each other, and this is the covenant, viz. the said five marks to be given by Dermot oge unto Teige on Crappoge, and if the land be not redeemed from Dermot oge, every thing that Dermot shall pay for the land to be as a pledge unto him for it, added unto the said seven marks.—Conor Mac Cuutin wrote this, by the consent of Dermot oge and Dermot Mac Conor, in presence of Teige Mac Mahon.

II.

2lmen. †.

2lc yeo geall Concubair oc hj Urajlajd 4 ceadnamryn jn Chal .j. da fjtbat bo .j. reacht ba jñ laez djb rjn .j. jn bo djb tny rgllyngad, jn cajt ajle djb jn buab reaça : acur ramla fuair Concubair an fearand ra ne rlad, acur dje Concubair

mains, for English surnames.—In Ireland, the descendants of Brien Boru took the name of “ O’Brien ;” those of Nial of the Nine Hostages, the name of O’Neil, &c.—*O’Halloran’s Introduction.*

‡ The mark was a denomination of money, and not a real coin. It was two thirds the weight and value of the pound. In shillings and pence 13s. 4d.—It was brought to France and England, and probably to Ireland, by the Danes.

|| “ The Irish of the middle ages employed two sorts of foot soldiers, Galloglasses and Kerns ;



óct ba dez tar ceand dfeairajn rjn .j. ye ba dez djb rjn ne Zallocajb, acur leath marz jn Ajeacbez, zu oct ba acur unged rjn ; acur a tajt na oct ba dez rjn zun nje azur zun a forar ac Concubair ar jn feairand : acur rjad yeo rjadajn jn cundra rjn .j. Slanajð jnj bñajjn, acur fñdulad nj Mecoriman, acur Concubair O'Airne, acur Seanan O'Leadan : acur zan ar neart an feairand rjn duaylucad o Concubair na o jn mac jndjad, aac mun fuaylucad Murcah fejn no mac he. Amen.

II.

Old Translation.—Mortgage of land.—No date.

Amen. †.

This is the mortgage due Conor oge O'Hurly upon Carowancalla, vlt. fortie cowes, * that is to saie seaven in-calfe cowes, and everie cowe thereof valued in three shillings, and the rest of the cowes barren. The said Conor came by the said land thus, vlt. for stealth † ; and Conor paid eighteen cowes for the said land, that is sixteene cowes to Gallowglasses, and a Noble, ‡ (fees for Brehon's

the former armed with an iron head-piece, and a coat of defence stuck with iron nails, wearing a long sword by their sides, and bearing in one hand a broad axe with an extreme keen edge, after the manner of those antient *Gauls* whom *Marcellinus* mentions."—*Ware*.—Camden informs us that when O'Neal visited London in 1562, " He appeared at Court with his guards of Gallowglachs, bare headed, armed with hatchets, their hair flowing in locks on their shoulders, on which were yellow surplices dyed with saffron, with long sleeves, short coats and trum jackets, at which strange sight the Londoners marvelled much"

* " *Living money*" was in use in Ireland long after it ceased in England. " In those parts of Britain where coins were very scarce, almost all debts were paid and purchases made with living money. This consisted of *slaves* and cattle of all kinds, which had a certain value fixed upon them"—*Henry's History of England, Vol. II. P. 425.*

† Literally, rapine. It appears doubtful whether the land was acquired by force, or forfeited as an Eric : but from the Brehon's interference the latter might be inferred. The translation is ancient, and though not so literal or explanatory as could be wished, I considered it better to preserve it for its antiquity.

‡ In the original " half a mark."—The Rose Noble was a famous coin. It was so called

judgment, otherwise called *Oilegheag**) of the said stealth, and said eighteen cowes are without anie use accreweing thereout, unto the said Conor upon the said land—and the witnesses present to the said bargain are, Slaney Ny Brien, Ffynnola Ny Ma Gorman, Connor O'Arney and Senann O'Leadon. None shall have power to redeem the said land from Connor, unles Morough or his sonne doe redeeme the same. Amen.

III.

Alz go Cajnt acur Djntujn a ta jern Domnall Mac Sean Meje Mecon acur Domnall Mac Tadjz [] Doncad O'Slatrajz, an tabajnt zjll do Domnall Mac Seajn acur da dearbajntneacajb ajn a curt fejn do [] .j. tpe curt do lead-ceatnamjn an Rejgatmojn, acur ejn da crt do ceatnamjn an Cnoc, acur jr a fe mejt jn zjll .j. [] marz go led, acur crce buab dec jn laez, acur eac, [] acur jre af Domnajll nj Slatrajz acur Domnajll Meje Seajn [] zan an cumur do dajne \$ bjt an fearan jrn do fuarclad o Domnall, act do fejn acur da mac acur do mac a meje.

III.

Translation.—Mortgage of land.—No date.

This is a deed and indenture between Donald Mac Shane, Mac M'Con and Donald Mac Teige, [] Donogh O'Slattery on giving a mortgage unto Donald Mac Shane and unto his brothers upon his own share of [] that is three parts of the half quarter of Reigatmore, and upon two parts of the Knock quarter, and the amount of the mortgage is, viz. [] marks and a half, fifteen cows in calf and a horse.—[] and the covenant of Donald

from a rose encircling the King's arms, and the purity of its metal. From it every imaginary half-mark was called a Noble.

* *Oilegheag*.—The Brehon's fee—from *Oilegh*, a Brehon or Judge, and *eag* for *ioc*, payment.

O'Slattery with Donald Mac Shane, [] that it shall not be in any one's power to redeem said land from Donald, except (Donald O'Slattery) himself and his two sons and grandsons.

IV.

† Mac Conmara.

Uz yeo fjacha Clajnde Seadajn Meje Conmara ari Clajñ Conmara Meje Domnall .j. ari Tadz acur ari Concubari Mejenamara Meje Domnall .j. en bo dec de rye: Domnall nuazg Meje Seadajn Meje Conmara acur Tadz na buajle do toz na fjacha ari clajnd Concubari Meje Aeda; acur Concubari Meje Domnall do toz bajl aen rnzge dec de rye Domnall Meje Seadajn ari clajnd Seadajn Meje Matzamna. Tujlle ejle .j. Tri marz do bi a nzeall ari fearand clajnde Seadajn, djcadari zan rjne acu, azur do mol Dondcha O'Brjajn a fearand do fuarlucad do clajnd Seadajn Meje Conmara: acur a ne rye a comaentajdeturi o rjn amac. Iy jat yo fjadan an cundarta; Dondchad O'Brjajn, acur Domnall Meje Seadajn Meje Domnall, acur Matzamri Meje Conmeda, acur Domnall rjabach Meje Nuazrjg: acur na fjacha a mrg az Mac Seadajn Meje Conmara o rjn a nuar; acur aen bo dec do toz Domnall Meje Seadajn don ej rye cetna eji mrgnteari Cadla acur eji Domnall bujde; acur rjn az Domnall o Clajnd Seadajn Meje Conmara; acur tri rjn rjne rjchet do je do Onorajnd Inzjn Sjda, do je tari cean Tajdg na buajle, acur rjn a mrg ne .xx. bljadajn zan je; acur cejtri rnzge dec djfacha ejch noch do nec Seadan Meje Conmara ne Domnall Meje Seadajn, acur rjn a mrg con rjt; acur recht caji rjz do bjejt do Domnall Meje Seadajn o Onorajñ Inzjn Sjda, acur jad rjn eon rjt a mrg; acur az Seadan oz Meje Conmara Meje Domnall a ta na fjacha rjn a mujz;—acur ledcetnam rne mri a cujdach do cuit Seadajn Mac Meje Seadajn a nzell: azur rj met an zjll .j. da ba dec ari .xx. Iy amlajd do jcad Seadan Meje Conmara an zeall rjn .j. naj mba dec do Tadz Meje Loclajñ, acur ocht mba do clajñ Conmara Meje Domnall, acur recht mba do clajñ Seadajn Meconmara.—Tujlle ejle .j. cuje marz do fuarlucad do buajn do Concubari Meje Sjda Meje Domnall bacarj zan cojri ar Onorajñ Inzjn Sjda ari ron marz do zajt Tadz na buajle acur rjn a mujz o Onorajñ Inzjn Sjda tari cean Tajdg na buajle. Tujllead ejle .j. Zeall nuz Cumara Meje Domnall o Onorajñ Inzjn Sjda. Fjadan Nuazrjg j Dunlajn, acur Loclajñ ndj hrlitzejn, acur rjn a mujz ne cedne bljadna dec. Iye Mae Seadajn mac meje Seadajn Meje Conmara tug a comajll yo do Seadan cetna dom ceat rjrn.—[]

IV.

*Translation.—Acknowledgment of Debts, &c.—No date.**

† Mac Conmara.

These are the debts due unto the children of John Mac Conmara by the children of Conmara Mac Donald, i. e. by Teige and Conor Mac Namara Mac Donald, viz. Eleven cows of Eric. Donald Roe Mac Shane Mac Conmara and Teige of Buaille brought those debts on the children of Conor Mac Aodha; and Conor Mac Donald is to raise eleven ounces† of the Eric of Donald

* The following extract may fix the date of this instrument.—In 1374 Comar Mac Conmarre, captain of his nation, petitioned the L. L. and council, and set forth, that when O'Breen Tothomond, the King's Irish enemy and rebel, had lately fought against *John Mac Conmarre his father*, now deceased, because he and his men were faithful leige subjects, wasted his lands, the County of Limerick and the adjacent parts, he the said Comar, after his father's death, raised 400 defensible men to fight O'Breen, and restrain his intended mischief, whom at his own charge he had kept from Christmas last, whereby the faithful people of those parts were much comforted, and better enabled to restrain O'Breen; but would not be able to keep his said retinue longer, without some aid from the king, or oppose O'Breen for the future. And this statement being affirmed by the Earl of Ormond, the mayor and bailiffs of Limerick, and other credible people of those parts, before the council, and that the adjacent country would have been destroyed and wasted by O'Breen if the said Comar had not opposed him—the King (Edw. III.) by advice of the council, directed fifty marks to be paid him, taking his receipt.—Kilkenny, 7 May 1374.—*Rot. Claus. 48. E. III. f. r. 5.*

The chieftains of the Sept of Macnamara were afterwards distinguished by the title "Reagh." In the composition agreed on between the Lord Deputy, Perrott, and the lords, chieftains, gentry, freeholders and inhabitants of Thomond, at Innishe 17 August 1585, *Donall reogh Mac Nemarrie*, for his better maintenance of living, was to hold and enjoy for ever the castle of Garvoragh and several lands; but at his death all rights, duties and customs claimed to be belonging to the name of *Mac Nemarrie reogh*, in consideration that the same is but extorted, should be utterly extinguished and determined for ever.—*Orig. Record.*

† The ounce like the pound, was a standard of value. In the instance before us the eleven ounces appear to have formed part of the eleven cows Eric. It will be seen by Nos. XIV. and

Mac Shane off the children of John Mac Mahon : Furthermore three marks that had been in mortgage on the land of the family of Mac Shane which they paid without any witness ; and Donat O'Brien awarded that the land should be redeemed by the children of John Mac Conmara ; and they have agreed to all those conditions. The witnesses of this covenant are Donat O'Brien and Donald Mac Shane Mac Donald and Mahon Mac Conmedha and Donald reavagh Mac Rorey. Those debts are still due to the children of Mac Shane Mac Conmara : and also eleven cows levied by said Donald Mac Shane of the same Eric upon the Keilly family and upon Daniel Buidhe, which are due to said Daniel by the children of said John Mac Conmara ; and 23*d.* to be paid by Honor, daughter of Sheeda, for Teige of Buaile, due twenty years without being paid, and fourteen ounces, being the price of a horse which John Mac Conmara sold unto Donald Mac Shane, due without interest, and seven sheep to be given to Donald Mac Shane by Honor daughter of Sheeda, and they are due without interest. Those debts are due unto John oge Mac Conmara Mac Donald. Half a quartermire* to be reserved out of the share of John, son of Mac Shane, in mortgage, and the amount of the mortgage is thirty-two cows. This is the manner that John Mac Conmara is to discharge that mortgage, viz. nineteen cows unto Teige Mac Loughlan, and eight cows unto the children of Conmara Mac Donald, and † seven cows unto the children of John Mac Conmara.—

XV. that payments by the ounce were very common. In the venerable and magnificent MS. copy of the Gospels preserved in Trinity College Library, and said to have belonged to St. Columkille, there appears an entry that Moriortagh O'Laughlin king of Ireland granted a parcel of land to the monastery of Ardraccan, in perpetuity, at a yearly rent of three ounces of gold.—See Vallancey's Collectanea, Vol. III.

* The same as Cartron.

† In all thirty-four cows. It is probable that the two additional cows were for interest.

Furthermore, five marks, redemption money, to be paid by Conoꝛ Mac Sheeda* Mac Donald the lame, without being charged to Honor daughter of Sheeda, for a cow stolen by Teige of Buaille, and which was due by her on account of Teige. More, viz. a pledge taken by Conmara Mac Donald from Honor daughter of Sheeda. Rory O'Dunlaing and Loghlan O'Hartigan are witnesses of its being due fourteen years. It was the son of John son of Mac Shane† that gave this deed in keeping to the said John, by my own consent.—[]‡

V.

Alz re ro zeall Doncha J. Moꝛájn do [] Cnoꝛájn Scañlajn do baile j Com-
raide .j. cꝛcc. ba .xx. an .xx. acur cuꝛz pꝛnꝛzjñe dez do tabajꝛt do mac mejc Doncha
acur zan an cumar do an feaꝛnañ rjn do fuayclad zo ceñ tꝛj mbljadan, acur a
fuayclad ꝑa ꝑeꝛl San Seaaꝛn do zoband en laoj. Jꝛ jad ay upꝛada ꝑꝛꝛ an zeunꝛad
rjn [] Seaan Mac Sjoda acur Mac Doncha Mejc Con Mejc Sjda.

V.

Translation.—Mortgage of Land.—No date.

This is the Mortgage of Donogh O'Moran unto [] Cnoꝛher Scanlan, for Ballycomraide, viz. thirty-five cows and fifteen pence to be given unto the son of Mac Donogh; and said Cnoꝛher not to have it in his power to redeem said land until the expiration of three years, and to redeem it before the feast of St John the Baptist, by one day's impounding.§ The sureties for that covenant are [] John Mac Sheeda, and the son of Donogh Mac Con Mac Sheeda.

* A branch of the Macnamara family.

† In the original, *Mac Meic Sedain*, literally the "son of the son of John" i. e. the grandson of John.

‡ The Nos. which terminate with brackets are imperfect.

§ In the original *Gobhand én laoi*—Translated "one days impounding." This must have re-

VI.

Al ye ro cuñrad Matamna j Allabrain acur Zraijne Inzjn Ruadrj hj Molomna ne
 Seaan Mac Ruadrj Meje Concubar ne na clojn. Tpj ba xxjt mar zeall q cajt
 tSeaan acur a clojne don Durrad, ledcetramajjn [] cajt don ledcetramajjn rjn
 aje Doncha mac Meje Con Meje Eozajn, acur rnzge ejsa ac Seaan acur aza clañ añ
 ra fearand an Iarla; acur an fuayluga do tabajnt [] acur a tabajnt amac
 fo ajsce fejl Sjn Seazajn, acur Cojmmeda, acur Matamna ar teact amac ajmrrjn na
 djaiz rjn, acur cejtne ba do brejt mar zeall ar an rnzge rjn: acur a rjat fjacha
 tucad a ndjl fjac na cejtne mbo rjn, lojlzec acur lajn znojde, acur na cejtne ba
 rjn drazajl a naonfect mejjn cajt ejle don zell: acur da tjejd a ndjolazgeet
 rnzge ejsa an Duppad, no clampar a ttaob tSeaan Meje Ruadrj acur a clajndj .c.
 luajn na cojn jr zeall jn a jnad; acur cejtne ba ejle ar an mejrjd cajt rjn Doncha
 Meje Mac Con Meje Eozajn, acur a ye conrad Matamna acur a rlecta rjrn clojnd
 Concubaj rjn, zan an fearañ rjn anazajd na fearañ ajle do tabajnt a nzell ne fuaylacad
 an zill da fuayluzad, na tabajnt daon drje ejle da fuayluzad, ac muna tj djb fejn a
 fuayluzad, a bed añ ra zell ran aje Matamrn acur ac a cland: acur cajt ejle don
 cuñrad rjn, zac borojme da tjuera a ceñ jn fearañ rjn, Matamrn acur a rjet da
 hje, acur a bed mar an zeall, acur zan rjt do dul añ ra borojme act fjacha jn c. lae
 dje don borjme an tan bey an fearand da fuayluzad ar a nzeall rjn, mar an cajt ejle.

VI.

Antient Translation.—Deed of agreement.—No date.

This is the bargain made by Mahon O'Hallouran and Granny
 daughter to Roery O'Mollowny with John Mac Rorey Mac Conor
 and his sonnes, vlt. the said John and his sonnes doe give their part
 of the land of Durah unto Mahon and Granny in morthgage of
 three and twentie cowes, and Donnogh Mac Vic Con Mac Owen

ference to some local custom with which I am unacquainted, and am not, therefore, certain of the
 correctness of the translation; it is, however, strictly literal, as the word "gobhand" (or gabhann
 according to modern orthography) amongst its other significations means *impounding* or *distraining*,
 and "en laoi" means *of one day*.

to have in the same maner halfe a quarter of the said land, excepting the fifth parte, and that the said John shall have tenne groates* rent accreweing unto him out of the said lands, over and above the said morthgage; and that the said Mahon and his sonnes or the survivor shall have the said three and twentie cowes paid unto them att the time of redemption in one whole and entire paiment, and the redemption to be made att the Bawon of Culreagh, by Mid-Somer. Alsoe Couen and Mahon having come a while after, receaved fouer cowes for the said tenne groates; and the paiment given them in lieu of the said fouer cowes was a milch-cowe and a stood mare, and the same to be repaid att once with the rest of the said morthgage: and if there be anie challenge or trouble come upon Durah aforesaid in the behalf of John Mac Roery and his children, Cluonachoir is to stand in Morthgage instead of the same, and alsoe fouer cowes more upon the said Donnogh Mac Vic Con Mac Owen his share, as morthgage; and it is covenanted betweene the said Mahon for himself and his posteritie that the said Conor shall not give power of redemption in the said land or in anie other land, unto anie other personne, unless they be able to redeeme the same themselves, but the same land to stand allwaies in morthgage as aforesaid: and another parte of the said covenant is, that if it shall chance the said land to be charged with anie *Borowa*,† vlt. O'Brien's rent, that

* "Tenne groates." In the original "*Uinge*" an ounce. There were several kinds of groats current in Ireland.—1. Broad-faced groats minted for 4*d.* but worth 8*d.*—2. Cross-keale groats stamped with the Pope's treble crown.—3. Dominus groats, coined by such English kings as stiled themselves lords of Ireland.—Rex groats by Hen. VII. and Edw. VI.—White groats of so base an alloy that nine were but the value of a shilling.

† Boromha Laighean, was a tribute of cattle, laid on the king and people of Leinster by K. Tuathal Teachtmair about the year of Christ, 134, which was remitted by Finacht the Hospitable, A. D. 693, at the intercession of St. Moling. It was afterwards exacted by K. Bryen in the eleventh century; from whence he got the name of Boruma. It was so called from *It* an ox or cow, as it consisted chiefly in cattle.—*Harris. Ware's Antiquities. Vol. I.*

sonnes were challenged for three coves Boroa, and three coves being taken awaie from them for the Boroa that fell due upon the said land att that time, vlt. one cove by Brien Mac Mahon O'Brien, and two coves by Donnogh Mac Mahon O'Brien, and the same being for a long time unpaied. More due as morthgage upon the third parte of a quarter from the sonnes of John Mac Roery, for the two ounces that were in the hands and possession of Sida Mac Vic Con, vlt. a stood mare and a young horse.

VIII.

Brehon's Decree.—Ancient Translation.—No date.*

These be the allegations and challenges I have in the behalf of Donagh Mac Seayn and Teig Mac Fynyne, against Cahall O'Connor and his people, viz. That Cahall O'Connor, together with his people, came forcibly to the land of the said Donnagh, and seised

* This article is given from an ancient translation much defaced. Where the blanks occur the original is worn away. The words within the brackets are supplied from the context.—Mutilated however, as it is, it proves that the judgments of the Brehons were duly committed to writing, and that in them they most judiciously inserted the words of the laws, on which they founded their decisions. In addition to this fact, the subjoined fragment of another Brehon's decree will shew that these judgments also included the witnesses names, and the testimony which they gave. It is to be regretted that these instruments have not been handed down perfect; as every particular connected with the administration of justice among the ancient Irish, is valuable to the historian of the country.

The following is the fragment alluded to.—“These be the witnesses that doe [affirm] for Mac Mahoun and his coheirs inheritance that belong unto them.—The prior of Killihanan—Twelve priests of the Societie of Iniskatry, affirming that Teig Mor Mac Mahony gave Cnockna-huarna unto God and Saint Seanan, the same being piece of Kilfinny.—Also the undernamed personnes of the chiefest of Corkavaskyn have affirmed that the sept of Teig Mor Mac Mahony have successively enjoyed Kilfynny.—Mahon Mac Teig boy—The sonnes of Morough Moel—Donnogh Mac Kennedy—Donnogh Mac Carroll—Teig Mac Thomas—Mora ny Brien.”—These translations were made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

upon a prey belonging to him, and have taken away with them [] cowes of the said prey, and have also taken with them the said Donnogh and Teig prisoners, and the rest of the [prey] being taken [from] the said Cahall against his will : but having beaten, bruised and deadly wounded the said Donnogh and Teig, therefore I saie that they came [with intent to] kill the said Donnogh, and Teig, and that they [shall have] remedie and redresse *as if they had been killed*, in regard the said Donnogh and Teig never submitted themselves to the mercy of the said Cahall and his people, but scoope by their own valour and assistance, as by the law in that behalf appereth, which is in hec verba, &c.—[The words of the law are not given.]

IX.

Olz ro an tŕŕm zll a ta az Donchad O'Imŕŕi aŕŕ leatceatŕaŕŕŕŕŕ Cŕlle, ceatŕaŕŕan ne heac [] maŕŕ a ta da la loŕŕŕ deŕ, da ba daŕŕa ; zaŕŕ zu bŕŕadnuŕŕe do Doŕŕchad Mac Toŕŕŕdealbaŕŕŕ Meŕŕe Muŕŕchad, acur do Muŕŕŕcearŕŕac Mac Toŕŕŕdealbaŕŕe, acur do tSean Meŕŕe tSŕda Meŕŕe Cozaŕŕŕ, acur do tSŕda oz acur dCozaŕŕ, O'Conŕŕuŕŕde, acur do Doŕŕca O'Imŕŕŕi acur da mac do Doŕŕca oz. Acur zuŕŕ bŕŕadnuŕŕe do da mac Mleacŕlaŕŕŕ Meŕŕe Cuŕŕa, maŕŕ a ta Lochlaŕŕŕ azur Ruŕŕdŕŕŕ Ma Coŕŕa, acur zuŕŕ ab ŕŕadnuŕŕe do tSŕŕubajŕŕ Inŕŕ Maŕŕŕe, maŕŕŕŕ ŕe toŕŕŕ cloŕŕŕe Mleacŕlaŕŕŕ Me Cuŕŕa ŕeŕŕŕ, acur zan ŕŕ a comar a tabajŕŕŕ ŕŕ arduŕŕad zll daen duŕŕŕe eŕŕŕe o Doŕŕcha O'Imuŕŕŕi acŕt da ŕŕŕoŕt ŕeŕŕŕ acur comur a ŕuarŕaŕŕe ac ŕŕŕoŕt Meŕŕe Cuŕŕa acur ŕe Concuŕŕŕŕ Meŕŕe Toŕŕŕdealbaŕŕŕ ŕŕ ŕŕŕajŕŕ na Tŕŕŕearŕna Tuatŕŕumham.

The ruins of Inisceatha or Scattery Island in the Shannon, mentioned in the foregoing translation, are venerable and interesting. It formerly contained eleven churches. The round tower, 120 feet high, is in perfect preservation. In the East end of the cathedral, and in the stone that closes the top of the altar window, there is yet to be seen the head of St. Senan, with his mitre boldly executed, and near the tower they shew his monument.

IX.

Translation.—Mortgage of Land.—No date.

This is the amount of the mortgage which Donagh O'Ivur has for the half quarter of Kill, the quarter of Each [] to wit 12 milch cows and two bulled cows. The witnesses are Donogh Mac Turlough Mac Murogh, Moriertagh Mac Torlogh, John Mac Sheeda Mac Owen, Sheeda junior, Eugene O'Conary, Donagh O'Ivur and his son Donagh junior. These are also witnesses, viz. the two sons of Malachy Mac Con, to wit, Loughlan and Rorey and Judith O'Malley; that, with the consent of the children of Malachy Mac Con himself, he should not have it in his power to give the said land for a higher mortgage to any other person from Donagh O'Ivur except to his own descendants, and that the power of redeeming it should be vested in the posterity of Mac Con and Conor Mac Torlogh O'Brien chief of Thomond.*

X.

Ḃlz ro .c. aḃbaḃ Ḃmunchad ḃ Ḃmḃaḃ cum Ḃaḃle ḃ Ḃeachaḃn .j. Mac an Madḃna-
 dḃḃn do zaḃd bo o fearḃzḃr Ḃmac Concḃbabaḃn Ḃheḃc Maoḃlḃreaclaḃaḃn, acḃr a ḃneḃt leḃr
 co Ḃaḃle ḃ Ḃeachaḃn a ceaḃ Laoḃrḃ, acḃr ḃre ḃr Ḃaḃle ḃzeḃtaḃl do tuḃḃm uada aḃ

* Otherwise called, Conor Mor na Sron, who, "immediately after the death of his brother Teige an Chomhaid, was inaugurated king of Thomond, according to the Mulconnerys, A. D. 1468. In the last year of this Prince's reign, which was in 1496, he fought an obstinate battle against Gerald Fitzgerald Earl of Kildare, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, near the castle of Bally-Hicky, which that Earl took soon after by assault, together with the castle of Fiadh-Bog and other Castles in Thomond, belonging to Florence Mac Namara. See the annals of Sir James Ware at this year. This prince died in the same year 1496, and left posterity who were called the O'Briens of Sealuidhe in the county of Clare. The chief representative of that family, as I am credibly informed, is Morrogh O'Brien, who now lives near Ennis in the said county."—*Vallancey, Collect. Vol. I, p. 641.*

ra bojn rjn, acur .c. ba .x. d'fagbajl & Lojreac; t'pjd rjn acur e tanje rjn: acur
 j'jad ro na da'ne da tug ye na ba rjn .j. xx. r'gill'ng do Taobg Mac Fejoleme
 j Concubajn, acur marz do Taobg Mac Taidg Meje Concubajn, acur marz
 do Taobg og Mac Taidg j Dalajd, acur leò marz do Mojr Inj Domnallajn,
 acur. ujj. mba do buajn de Laojreach ara'ca an leat'majr'z rjn; acur zan e a
 mujg a'ct b'jadajn; acur an leat'majr'z rjn f'ejn do d'jol a cejn b'jadna le Mojr:
 acur r'jad f'jadnr'ye a ta & na yeact mba rjn do d'jol a ra'c an leat'majr'ze rjn
 .j. Claid Eozajn j Conra'g acur Sean Ma Cairra acur m'rnt'jr Duda: acur j' ye
 u'da'ct Laoj'j r' Lo'claj' le bay, a t'raob' bayle j beachajn .j. na'c roj'b aen r'jn'z'n
 d'f'achaj'b & bayle j b'eachajn a dul & m'bar do fejn: acur a r'jad .f. an u'da'cta
 rjn .j. an t'Alb O'br'uaj'd'z, acur Sean O'T'gar'na, acur Mu'j'j'ye O'M'jonajn, acur
 Toj'r'dealb'ac dub Sa'gar't. j' r'jad ro d'j'balad Ma't'gam'na ballaj'z ag Clajnd Mu'j'j'j'
 j b'ri'j'ajn .j. Mu'ic'ad O'br'j'j'ajn do dul zo bayle j beac'ajn, acur a tab'q'rt u'ada
 ar'j'; acur Toj'r'dealb'ac O'br'j'j'ajn do dul zu bayle j b'eachajn, acur a l'zan a
 r'ea'c, acur b'jad da deanam do a'n; agur an bayle do g'abajl do Toj'r'dealb'ac,
 agur an bayle do co'ng'ba'jl a'ze, acur zan co'jn na ce'ar't na cun'rad do beò aca
 & an mbayle a'ct a nde'ar'nadaj' fejn don da g'abajl rjn de m'jo'jl m'rnt'j'ne an bayle.
 Tu'j'leab' e'j'le; Ce'j't'j' ba le Ma't'gam'na do mar'ba do m'rnt'j'j' Taidg j b'ri'j'ajn a
 mbayle j beachajn an o'j'd'ee taj'j'c O'jar'maj'd O'br'j'j'ajn .j. ce'j't'j'ne ba a'n laoz' jat
 rjn. Tu'j'leab' o'j'le; r'ng'ze do'j' acur t'j'j' marz .x. do buajn de O'Lochl'r'n d'f'uar-
 gla'd ar' mnaj Ma't'gam'na ballaj'z, acur a no'g'la'c do mar'bad, acur luac' .u. marz
 n.x. da'j'j'ne'j' do b'je'j't' u'aj'de do b'j'ej'n an co'na'r'ca do ro'j'ne Do'nc'ha O'br'j'j'ajn ne'j'
 O'Lochl'aj'nd a taob' bayl' j bechajn; acur O'jar'maj'd Og O'N'j'allajn do r'e'j'j'ba an
 cun'ar'ta rjn. Tu'j'leab' e'j'le;—Lo'j'g'ea'ca acur r'gata cao'e'ra'c do b'je'j't' do Ro'ja
 O'Lochl'r'n le'j'j' mar' an cedna. Tu'j'leab' e'j'le;—o'ct ng'aj'le .x. do mu'ca'j'b agur t'j'
 g'abaj'j' x. agur bo j'n laoz' do b'je'j't' do Claj'n Do'm'na'j'll Mac J'j'la lo'ja acur do
 Co'jne'aba Ma Co'r'maj'n agur Do'm'nall og O'Te'j'm'j'n. Tu'j'leab' e'j'le;—Ma't'gam'r'n
 ballac' acur Ro'ja Mac Do'nc'ad do dul zo bayle-a'ca-cl'ja'c ne Do'nc'a O'm'br'j'j'ajn,
 an raj'j' a ta'j'j'c Mu'ic'a O'br'j'j'ajn acur let'j'j' d'f'ag'ba'jl o' la'j'm a J'j'uj't'j'j' do Do'nc'
 ha'd O'br'j'j'ajn cu'm to'ba'j'z do deanam do'j'b ar' bayle j beac'ajn zo f'jan'r'j'd'ye don
 da Mac'na'm'ar'a agur do Ma'j'ze'j'j'd'j'j' N'j'allajn acur do O'J'j'jo'fa rjn. Tu'j'leab'
 o'j'le;—Ro'ja Mac Do'nc'aj'd do lot, agur cnead r'e'j'ej'n do deanam a'j'j', agur a b'ra-
 ta'j'j' do g'abajl, acur luac' cu'j'z do cu'la'j'te do buajn d'j'b ar' aen do m'rnt'j'j' Taidg j
 b'ri'j'ajn acur do fejn. Tu'j'leab' o'j'le;—Se'act m'ba do b'raj'n de Toj'r'dealb'ac Mac
 Cal'ba'j'z; t'j'j' e'p'o'ra obaj'j' do deanam a'j'j' bayle j beachajn: acur j' r'jad f'jad-
 na'j'de ar' r'na yeact mba rjn .j. O'Lo'claj'n, acur Sean O'T'gar'na, acur Clan Eo-
 zajn j Conra'g, acur Mu'j'ic'ar'tac O'fla'na'zajn. Tu'j'leab' o'j'le;—Te'act do

Mac Taidg h) bryajn fa bayle j beachajn acur lojlgeac do bryud tny manx
do bryeic leo, acur j an cor, acur a pazbajl manb q an tnyge, acur da anm .x.
do cayne acur do zabajn danmryn amuzg don ayye do zeallad dojb, acur eota
mna, acur lejne, acur bryeic eyn, acur tny bryn dajrgead.

X.

Translation.—Forfeiture of lands, &c.—No date.

This is the first cause of Morogh O'Brien's possession of the lands of Ballybeghan, viz. The son of the Madra dun* stole a cow from Fergus Mac Conor Mac Maelseachlan, and brought her to Ballybeghan unto Lewis, and for this act he forfeited that Townland, in satisfaction for that cow, and also fourteen cows mulct were imposed upon him, and through these said possession accrued. These are the persons unto whom he (Lewis) gave these cows, viz. 20s. unto Teige Mac Phelim O'Connor, a mark unto Teige oge Mac Teige O'Connor, a mark unto Teige oge Mac Teige O'Daly, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark unto Mora O'Donnellan. Seven cowes were to be taken from said Lewis in payment of that $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, and it was due only a year, and he was even to pay that $\frac{1}{2}$ mark at the expiration of a year unto Mora. The witnesses that these 7 cows were paid in satisfaction of that $\frac{1}{2}$ mark are the children of Eugene O'Conry and John Mac Casey, and the Dowde family. The last will and testament of Lewis O'Loghlan at his death, concerning Ballybeghan was that Ballybeghan was not subject to any debts, not so much as one penny, at the time of his death. The witnesses to said

* Madra dun, lit. the Brown Dog. The feat of the son is the best commentary on the title of the Father, who may be supposed to have lived like the Scotch hero Donald Bean Lean, secure in his fastnesses against the punishment due to his depredations. The Irish were profusely liberal of Nicknames. Every defect of body or mind, moral or physical, supplied these derisive appellations.—See *Ware Antiq.* Vol. I. p. 58.

will are these, viz. the Abbot O'Brody, John O'Tierny, Maurice O'Minan and Turlogh Duffe the priest. These are the alienations of Mahon Ballagh unto the children of Maurice O'Brien, viz. Murogh O'Brien was to go to Ballybeghan, and to take it from him again; and Turlogh O'Brien was to go to Ballybeghan, and to permit him (i. e. Murogh) to enter and dress food there,* and take possession of the townland from Turlogh, and to keep same to himself, and that they should have neither right, title nor covenant to said townland, except what they acquired by these entries, against the will of the inhabitants of the same. Further 4 in-calf cows belonging to Mahon were killed by the people of Teige O'Brien in Ballybeghan, the night that Dermot O'Brien came there. Furthermore an ounce of gold and 13 marks mullet taken from O'Loghlan for killing the wife of Mahon Ballagh and their servants, and the value of 15 marks of cattle to be taken from him, by virtue of the covenant entered into between Donat O'Brien and O'Loghlan respecting Ballybeghan. Dermot Oge O'Neallan wrote that contract. More, milch cows and a flock of sheep to be given to Ross O'Loghlan by him in like manner. More, to give 18 litters of swine and 13 goats and a cow in-calf to the children of Donald Mac Gill Christ, Coineabha Mac Gorman and Donald oge O'Tevin.—Furthermore, Mahon Ballagh and Ross Mac Donagh going to Dublin, with Donat O'Brien, when Murogh O'Brien came to obtain a letter under the Lord Justice's hand, for Donogh O'Brien to enter Ballybeghan, as witnessed by the two Mac Namaras and Master Neallan and O'Griffa.—Furthermore, Ross Mac Donogh was grievously

* This appears to have been the old Irish mode of giving possession of lands. In England the ceremony was termed "delivery of seizin," and was generally performed by handing a sod of the earth. In antient times a pair of gloves, a ring, &c. were delivered as a token of possession.

wounded, and his brother taken, and the value of 5 suits of clothes taken from them both, for the sept of Teige O'Brien and for himself. Furthermore to take 7 cows from Terence Mac Calvey, and to erect three crosses of interdiction * in Ballybeghan. The witnesses for these 7 cows are O'Loughlan and John Tierny and the children of Eugene O'Conry and Muircertagh O'Flanagan.— Finally, the coming of Teige O'Brien into Ballybeghan and taking a milch cow worth three marks, and leaving her dead on the way, and 12 sheep and goats remained due of the restitution promised by him to them, and a woman's gown, a shirt and barread, and three groats in money.

XI.

Óg yó yrm na fjach tuz Iaplo Tuadmuman do Conmaro Mac hSjota Meje Eoghajn .j. da márg ar leath cobach Conmaro do Cluajn Mhothajr, acur a ta bthdylre an fearajr co bhath ag jn Iaplo acur aga mac na djaigh o Conmaro acur ona mac ; acur ata zeallad ar jn Iaplo majth do zeanamh do Conmaro, acur a cumdoch acur a coymom na coym : acur ag yó fjudan lajnteach an cunarttha yó. Mhathgamrín og, Onora jn hj Úrjajn, an Zilla dub Mac Taidg, Concubair Mhag Coymajn, acur Rjearb ruajdh Mac Mhojljr, acur Ruajdrj mor. Meajrj Doñchað O'Duibfeartajn do rcmjb yrn ya Cujl Rjabajg, majllj je tojl an da rañ, an tpeay la do ñj Ruzurtur.

XI.

Translation.—Deed of purchase.—No date.

This is the sum given by the Earl of Thomond to Conmara Mac Sioda Mac Owen, viz. 2 marks for half of Conmara's part of

* It is still customary, in many parts of Ireland, to place " crosses of interdiction," to prevent yearly or occasional tenants from removing their tillage until the rent is paid.

Clonmoher, and the Earl and his son after him are to enjoy the fee simple of same land for ever, from Conmara and from his son, and the Earl covenants to befriend Conmara, and to protect and defend him in his rights. These are the witnesses present at the making of this covenant, viz. Mahone oge, Honor O'Brien, Gille-duff Mac Teige, Conor Mac Gorman, Richard roe Mac Miler and Rorey more.—I Dennis O'Duffertain wrote the above at Cul-Riabuig, with the consent of both parties, the third day of the month of August.

XII.

Is ye go condriab Conmaru Meje Doimnajll .j. Doñcað Mac Canmaried acur Donajll oiz j Cearnujð me ceijð, fa ceañ cetráman mjri Zujre jnajt Caileð .j. Doimnall oz do tabajre zjll do aji, jri corujð acur cojll acur cruatañ .j. eon marz deaz do boi az Duimnajz do fuze ar .j. Donall oz da hje rjn me Duimnajz tar ceañ Doñcað Meje Conmara mar zeall ar jn cetráma rjn Zujre jnajt Caileð: Tuje ejle dfrjacajð Doimnajll oiz ar Mac Conmarab Mac Doimnajll .j. moran urizajr do ðeanañ aji, acur moran fjac do hje taru a ceañ, acur moran arizge do tabajre do zac uaji da ruzajð ye a leay frj: acur Doimnall oz O'Ceirnujð acur Doñcað Mac Conmarajð danmri fo mar ðejrað Muirj O'Maolconajre acur Tabð Mac Djljfr fjñ, acur Doimnall deaz, acur Ruzjedaceand Hua Ceirnuð; acur jre nejreac do rjnatar jn luí rjn aturra .j. .u. marz .x. dagbajl az Doñcað Mac Conmara, acur Doñcað do tabajre cetráma mjri Zujre jnajt Caileð do a zeall frj na fjacajð rjn. Tuje ejle do fjachujð Doimnajll oiz f Doñcað Mac Conmaru .j. rj marz do tabajre do ar urruy Seanzujn Meje Majezamna Mecnamaru, acur Doñcað da facbajl rjn aize, mar zeall f jn cetráma mjri .c. acur rj rjm na fjaca rjn le ceile .j. naoj marz xxj do buajð no dazget na hajmrije beay añ, acur ajmri oet mbljadan on fejl Majejl ro, aji zan fuayluza; acur a fuayluzað la fejl Mjej, acur muna fuayluzatar, zan a fuayluzað zo ceañ rj mbljadan on fejl Mjej rjn: acur rjat fjadriñ lajreac jn cuñnað rjn .j. Muirj O'Maolconajre, acur Tabð Mac Djlajb, acur Ruzterrið O'Ceirna, acur Doimnall deaz, acur jn dji rSazarj .j. Aob O'Dallaj acur Matzámriñ Mac Ujlljam, acur feardorica O'Maolcajne, acur Concubán O'Conrajze, acur Tabð oz, acur Tabð O'Sjazajle acur dji

mac Matgáinna Weenamara: acur gan cumar Donald oig datcur ar an fearóin
 a' muna cuire ro'n coimbrachreac ar uaid, acur da cuire coimbrach in fearóin r'n
 dfa'gail do an r'n Creacluige, acur gan neart a cur amac a' cum ma'c a learuige
 fejn acur a'c do tabairt do an ra in mbairle a r'ois. Is iat rlan comajll an cu'na
 r'n .j. Oja ar tur, agus Seanzan Mac Cujlajn, a hug j' b'rajan, agus Muirj' O'Maoil-
 conajre a hu'c Doj'j Balzan Tuad'muman, acur ozlac an Me'jre a hu'c Ca'ra'c
 Lujme, acur Donall O' b'rajan mar u'raja' acur mar rlan comajll an cu'na r'n a'uru.

XII.

Translation.—Deed of Agreement and Award.—No date.

This is the covenant of Conmara Mac Donald, i. e. Donogh Mac Conmara and Daniel oge O'Kearny with each other, concerning the quartermire of Gurtinaithecailey, viz. Daniel oge to give him this consideration for it with its woods,* underwoods and barren tracts, viz. 11 marks which were due unto Dominick White upon it, and which Daniel oge should pay unto said Dominick for said Donogh Mac Conmara on account of said quarter. Further demands of said Daniel oge upon said Mac Conmara Mac Donald are for many securities entered into for him, and many debts paid, and many loans given to and for his use. The said Daniel oge and Donogh agreed to abide by the award of Maurice O'Maoilconary and Teige Mac Philip finn and Donald derg and Richard O'Kearny between them. The award made is as follows: Donogh Mac Conmara to receive 15 marks, for which he was to give the

* The western parts of Ireland, even those districts most exposed to the rage of the Atlantic storms, were formerly better wooded than the interior of the country is at the present day. In Shaw Mason's Statistical Survey of Ireland we find, "that almost the entire country about Ennistymon (in the west of the County Clare,) was, within the recollection of an old man aged one hundred, who died thirty or forty years ago, (1810) covered with woods, mostly oak and ash full grown, and that he frequently shot wild pheasants in those woods"—*Vol. I. p. 485.*

said quartermire of Gurtinaithecailey as security. More of said Daniel oge's debts upon said Donagh are 3 marks to him given upon the security of Sheanguin Mac Mahon Mac Nemara, which said Donogh was to leave him as a charge on the said quartermire. The amount of all those debts is 29 marks either in cows or in money, according to its value when said land should be redeemed, which redemption shall not take place for 8 years from the present Michaelmas, and it is to be redeemed on Michaelmas day, and if not then redeemed it shall not be redeemed for 3 years from that Michaelmas. The witnesses present to this Covenant are Maurice O'Mulconary, Teige Mac Philip, Richard O'Kearny, Donald Derg, the two priests, Hugh O'Dallan and Mahon Mac William, Ferdorogh O'Mulquin, Conor O'Conery, Teige oge, Teige O'Sheil, and the two sons of Mahon Macnemara. It is not to be in said Daniel oge's power to dispossess him of any part of said land except for his own brothers; and if he does he is to obtain as good land in Cratla, and is not to have power of dispossessing him without giving him an equivalent for his lease and place within the townland. The sureties for the performance of this contract are; God in the first place, Seangan Mac Cuillain in the presence of O'Brien and Maurice O'Mulconary with the learned of Thomond, and the Bailiff of the Mayor of the City of Limerick, and Donald O'Brien.

XIII.

Is ye go cundna Donajll oig, acur Doñcha Mejc Conmanajd ne cejle, go ceann ledcednaman mji do Cjll fjñ Tjnajn .j. of marz do tabujre do Doñcad Macnamanajz mar zeall ar jn ledcednama mji rjn Doñcad Macnamanajz, acur ajmjrñ trj mbljadan on fejl Mjñjl yeo ajñ zan fuayluzad acur muna fuayluzter jn la rjn, huad ajmjrñ trj jnbljadan on la rjn ar zan fuayluzga : acur jxjat fjadrñ an cundna rjn

.j. Murrer O'Maoileonairne, acur d'yr mac Maczainna Mecnamara, acur Fear-
doircuib O'Maoileairne, acur Cadz Mac Dyluib, acur Morchad O'Brjain, acur
Donall O'Brjain yr urragar acur rlanajb comajl in cundria rjn aturra.

XIII.

Translation.—Mortgage of Land.—No date.

This is the covenant of Daniel oge and Donogh Mac Connara respecting the $\frac{1}{2}$ quartermire of Killfinntinan, viz. said Daniel to give 8 marks unto said Donogh in consideration of or for that $\frac{1}{2}$ quartermire, and same is not be redeemed for 3 years from the present Michaelmas; and if not redeemed upon that day, same cannot be redeemed for 3 years afterwards. The witnesses of this covenant are Maurice O'Maelconary, the two sons of Mahon Mac Nemara, Ferdorogh O'Maoilchaine, Teige Mac Philip, Morrogh O'Brien and Donald O'Brien, and they are the sureties and guarantees for the performance of said covenant between them.

XIV.

Sujm Cjora Uj brjain.

Alz ro Srjm éjora rj brjain o Cjllnojr zo Cluajn Dagad, ar an etaoð amujc do
Ljr Conallajn, in a b'fujl da bujrel c'ruj'neac'ta ra b'jadajn ac ua brjain añ .j. t'ry
marz zo leð acur da .xx. marz, ar an etaoð a mujc da buañ acur da Zilla con:
azur jr jad ro na fearajn in a fujl an erjc rjn .j. da rnzge acur t'ry marcc a
cCjllfjñe do cjr acur do cumujð acur .xx. r'zjlljñz a dCullajz Cnajñ, acur .xx.
r'zjlljñz a n'ðojne an Cjorajn, acur rnzj doj a m'bjnd Morajn, acur rnzge doj a
cCednamrñ na Ljzj Jararjñz, acur .xx. r'zjlljñz a cednamrñ Droma Deazjra, acur
rnzj doj a Cluajnarerj, acur rnzge doj a m'ðajle J Zaðra, acur f'fjz r'zjlljñz ran
da ðajle Unada, acur rnzge doj ran Mettanajz, acur rnzj doj a Cluajn Cjanle,
acur rnzj doj ran Erball, azur rnzj doj ran Jearnan, acur .xx. r'zjlljñz ran da
Seancae acur rnzj doj az Caçajr da çon, acur .xx. r'zjlljñz a cednamrñ Cujlmjn,

acur .xx. yzjlling a Cednamryn Cluana Huallad, acur rnzj comad acur rnzge doir ya 'Cneacajne, acur a Cluajn Snechta, acur .x. pynzjnd comad acur rnzge doir a Cluajn-Cejtt, acur .x. pynzjnd comad acur rnzj doir a mBojt Luacra, acur .x. p. comad acur rnzge doir a clrajn Bojrne, acur rnzge doir a nZljn Canajn j acur .x. p. comad, acur .xx. yzjlling a mBajle j Buadaacacajn elajn Cejneda, acur .xx. yzjlling ejra acur rnzj comad a mBajle j Buadaacacacajn elajn Cejneda, acur .xx. yzjlling ejra acur rnzj comad a mBajle j Buadaacan lj rleacta Tajoz Mejc Matzamna, acur rnzj doir a Cepnapefnog, acur yzjlling acur naej nrnz a Cucced Iny Mejc Uajene, acur yzjlling acur naej nrnzj a Cucced na nZrat, acur yzjlling acur nae nrnzj a Leacujn na Sjnac, acur ocht p. dec comad a Ljoj Conallajn, acur da yzjlling comad a Curbreeajn, acur da bond a mBajle j Leatajn, acur .xx. yzjlling ejra a mBajle na Cearnda, acur .xx. yzjlling a nIny mojn, acur marz a Rofene, acur a mBajle na Cajllge, acur .xx. yzjlling a Lj Cealla O'Cadla, acur .xx. a lj Cealla ra nIny, acur tyn hrnzj a Cnapozg, acur of nrnzj .x. a tyn ledeetnamnab Iny Tjnead, acur rnzj doir a ledeetnamryn na Ljce Mec Bnjajn zenge.

Alz yo rnm ejra j Bnjajn o tnaiz rjan a Corca .b. jartaruzj .j. nae marcc ejra acur .xx. yzjlling comad ar an taejb a mrg da Buana acur da Zjllajb con .j. da marcc ran da Mad mjn, acur marz a cednamryn na faejlen, acur marz ran Cednamryn bajn, acur marz a Trojrz rjab, acur marz a mBjle, acur a ledeetnamryn jn Zairajn acur oet .p. acur rnzj doir a Cluajn Sumajn, acur oet .p. acur rnzj doir a nllaetan Ajnt, acur .xx. yzjlling a Fotra. Azur jrat fearyn comad Bnjajn jn jn tyn rjn;— .rj. p. a Cjll Bejtch, acur da rnzge ar na Cealla beaza, acur cejry bnd d Rejche jartarud, acur cejry .p. x. an ya da detjan acur an ya Cajlle, acur a cetar .x. an ya Nethe ojnerna, acur a cetar .x. .rj. ya Cnoy, acur .rj. p. acur tyn nrnzj a Cnbren ejlle, acur yzjlling a Clrajn Canan, acur yzjlling a Cjll rjabna, acur a cethar .x. a mBajle j Cozanajn, acur cetar .x. a Cjllcajnj, acur da yzjlling a Ljrr Lojnecajn acur a Ljrr Orbn, acur bon a Cjll Crjn, acur rnzj a Ojlln Clochajn, acur .rj. p. a Nojn Mejc nOjrz acur yzjlling a Cjll Cnojne.

Alc yo rnm Ejra j Bnjajn a Corcambriud, ar an taob amuz da Zalloglacajb Doña acur Bajrn, acur da Zjlladajb con .j. .rj. marz .xx. acur ejn .p. x. acur ar an taob amuz do ejr Tuajtj Glae ata an tpearañ rjn. acur jrat fearyn ar a fuyl an ejr rjn .j. ar of cednamna a nIny O'fejtrj, acur ar Ledbajl Mejc Domnall bajn, acur ar an cednamryn nZjn, acur ar cednamryn Bajle j Reabaajn, acur ar ledbajl Bajle Cjnmazga, acur ar letballe j Seanuzg, acur ar an ceatnamryn mBloduzj, acur ar cednamryn Bajle j Zamnajn, acur ar cejry cetnamnab Craejb Derzajn, acur ar jn cetnamryn nDub, acur ar cetnamryn Catnac In Dajne, acur ar cetnamryn na Rajenj, acur ar cetnamryn Bajle Sprajojn, acur ar cetnamryn jn Clrajn, acur ar

ceṭnamṛṇ baṣle Ḷ boṛda, acyṛ aṛ ceṭnamṛṇ an tSeḷdējn acyṛ aṛ an ceṭnamṛṇ nḶjn acyṛ aṛ ceṭnamṛṇ In Lonḡfujit, acyṛ aṛ tṛj ceṭnamṛṇ Ḷ lenna Meje Concubari na Caṣlle, acyṛ aṛ letbaṣle na Cuṣllṇāc, acyṛ aṛ ceṭnamṛṇ jn Ḷojne mojn, acyṛ aṛ ceatnamṛṇ MuḶḶ na nḶnac, acyṛ aṛ ceṭnamṛṇ Tṛj Leṣṣṣṣ, acyṛ aṛ ceṭnamṛṇ Caṭṛāc Seḷṣṣṣ, acyṛ aṛ ceṭnamṛṇ baṣle Ḷ Coṣlṇā, co ṛob tṛj ceatnamṛṇ acyṛ da .xx. ṛjn, acyṛ a ṛecht dhjob acyṛ letmaṛḡ aṇṛa ceṭnamṛṇ djob.

ḶḶ ṛo ṛḡm Cjoṛa Ḷ Ḷṛjajṇ a nḶlae, aṛ an taoḶḶ a mṛḡḡ da Ḷalloglacajb, boṇa acyṛ baḶṛṛi acyṛ da ḶḶladajb con .j. .x. p. acyṛ .r. ṛnḡe acyṛ da maṛḡ .x. acyṛ ṛaeṣṣṣ Clajnde flanchada daṣṣem aṛ ṛjn ; acyṛ jṛ jat ṛerund aṛ a ṛuḶ an eṣṛ ṛjn .j. aṛ letbaṣle baṣle na Ḷuamad, acyṛ aṛ ceṭnamṛṇ Ḷ CleḶṛḶḶḶ, acyṛ aṛ letbaṣle Cṛaṣceṣ Ḷ Coṛṛajṇ, acyṛ aṛ an ceṭnamṛṇ nḶjn, acyṛ aṛ letbaṣle na Ḷlajṛe, acyṛ aṛ ceṭnamṛṇ baṣle Ḷ Coṣleṣṣ, acyṛ aṛ ceṭnamṛṇ ḶumujḶ Ḷ Uanna, acyṛ aṛ ledbaṣle Ḷ Ḷuadajb, acyṛ aṛ letbaṣlḶ baṣle na Lecan : Ḷ ta na ṛajṛṛj ac ḶḶ ṛlaṇcada maḶḶḶ ṛe letmaṛce do eṣṛ Ḷ Ḷṛjajṇ a Cṛaṣce Ḷ Coṛṛadajṇ, co ṛob .r. p. acyṛ .r. ṛnḡe aṇ ḡac Ceṭnamṛṇ do na ceṣṣṣe Ceṭnamṛṇ .x. ṛjn.

ḶḶ ṛo ṛḡm TḶḶerṛuṣṣ Ḷ Ḷṛjajṇ ṛa maerṛeṭ Mec Con ; CaṛḶḶ a LedboḶṛen don taoḶ a muḶch da maṛtaḶḶ acyṛ da mucaḶḶ .j. tṛj maṛce .xx. co led acyṛ a taoḶ .x. maṛḡ ḶṛaoḶṛi oṛṣa ṛjn .j. Ḷ. maṛce co led ac mṛaj Ḷ Lochlajṇ, acyṛ .xx. ṛnḡe a ṛḶḶnabeaṛa. Acyṛ aṛe ṛḡm a maṛt acyṛ a muḶ ṛa maerṛeṭ na maerṛ ḡeedna .j. .rj. maṛt, .rj. muca, acyṛ ban Ḷalloglacajb, na bona na baḶṛṛi, na amuntur daḶṛeam Ḷ ṛjn. Acyṛ jṛjad ṛo ammaṇa na ṛeṛaṇ aṛ a ṛuḶ na ṛjaḶa ṛjn .j. Ceṣṣṣe .S. baṣle .Ḷ. Maṛtan, acyṛ da .S. Caṭṛac Medajṇ, acyṛ ceṣṣṣe .S. baṣle Ḷanari, acyṛ .S. Caṭṛac ṛolla .j. SeḶṛeāḶ Leṛaṛ Moṛajṇ, acyṛ da .S. Ḷṛ na Ḷjaṭanaṅ, acyṛ da .S. na ṛajṣṣeāḶ, acyṛ .S. jṛ na Ceapacajb, acyṛ da .S. jn Cṛocajṇ, acyṛ SeḶṛeāḶ na nḶḶlujṇe, acyṛ .S. ṛeḶṛeāḶ O'nḶonajll, acyṛ .S. na CṛoḶḶḶḶ, acyṛ .S. MuḶḶḶ Ḷomṛajll, acyṛ .S. Mataṛ Ḷṛjajṇ, acyṛ an .S. moṛ, acyṛ .S. ṛanaḶ ḶealḶajṇ, acyṛ .S. Caṭṛac Mec Ḷ ḶḶl, acyṛ .S. na TuḶḶlajṛe, acyṛ .S. na MṛnḡeāḶ, acyṛ .S. jn ḶenṛḶḶ ḶḶḶ, acyṛ .S. baṣle Ḷ ḶṛtaḶ, [.j. TḶḶṛṛuṣṣ Ḷ Ḷṛjajṇ ṛa maerṛeāḶ Clāṇa Camluay a leḶth [.j.] taoḶḶ a muḶch do MucaḶḶ acyṛ do maṛtaḶḶ .j. tṛj maṛce [.j.] atajb ceṭṛa maṛce ḶṛaoḶṛṛj oṛṛṣa ṛjn, acyṛ .xx. [.j.] ṛjṛnḶḶḶ ḶḶṛ ṛnḶḶ doṛ [.j.] .Ḷṛe ṛjn ṛḡm a maṛt acyṛ a muḶ ṛa maerṛeṭ na maerṛ ḡeedna .j. .rj. mḶḶ acyṛ ṛṣṣ ṛḶḶḶḶḶḶ daḶṛḶeāḶ mṛce acyṛ [.j.] Ḷalloglaca boṇa na baḶṛṛi oṛṛṣa ṛjn, jna amanturṛi Ḷṛjajṇ; acyṛ jṛ jad ṛo ammaṇa na ṛeṛajṇḶ aṛ a ṛuḶḶṛ na ṛjaḶa ṛjn .j. ceṣṣṣṛj .S. baṣle Ḷ MaṅḶamṛna, acyṛ .S. baṣle Ḷ Muṛcha, acyṛ .S. na ḶCaṭṛac, acyṛ da .S. ḶḶḶṇa Slaod, acyṛ da .S. baṣle Ḷ Tuatajll, acyṛ ṛeḶṛḶḶ a ṛoṛmaḶ, acyṛ ṛeḶṛṛj Caṭṛa, acyṛ Ḷṛṛ na ḶḶḶba, acyṛ ṛeḶṛṛj nḶ MḶṛmeda, acyṛ da ṛeḶṛṛj ṛanaḶ ṛoḶman, acyṛ tṛj ḶS. jṛ na ḶoḶṛṛṛḶḶ, ḶḶṛ tṛj ḶS. a Ḷṛṛ

բայէր, acւր էր զա .S. a մԲայլ 1 Մաշլ-Շէյն, acւր .S. Լըրա Յազայն acւր
 Բայլ 1 Շոմլտայն, acւր S. Բայլ 1 Շաշլ, acւր էր .S. ա՛ն ՚րա Ծայնչն, acւր a
 Շոկան Շիջե Մաշա, acւր .S. a Շոյլլ Բրեա, acւր a Լիլլ ՚նա Լաշարնայն
 acւր ա՛ն ՚րա Ռոճա, acւր .S. a մԲայլ 1 Յեճայլ, acւր էր լեյթըյր 1 a Բիճայլ,
 acւր էր լեյթըյր ա՛ն ՚րա Ծայնչն, acւր ՚րայն Բայլ 1 Եաճայն : acւր յիճո՛ր ՚րո
 սոյն շլայնոյ Շալուայր յնա Բիճայն մաճարճե՛րա ճոնա Բարաճիճըրն .յ. Շարաճա Բայլ
 1 Շոկան, acւր լեյթըյր լըրա մԵրիշայն, acւր .S. Շաճրա Շարայն, acւր .S.
 Շաճրա Մեշ Օյիլլը ՚րա.

XIV.

*Translation.—O'Brien's Rental.—No date.**

This is the amount of the rent of O'Brien from Killrush to Clon-
 dagad (exclusive of Lissconnellan, out of which O'Brien has 2
 bushels of wheat yearly) viz. 3 and a half marks and 40 marks over
 and above his footmen† and sportsmen. These are the lands out of
 which said rent arises, viz. 2 ounces and 3 marks in Killfinne,
 20 shillings in Tullykreen, twenty shillings in Derryancrosson,

* The date of this document is not given, but it may, with some certainty, be assigned
 to the middle of the 14th century; perhaps about the period of the following extract.—
 “Whereas Murgh O'Brien having assembled a large force of Irish enemies and rebels
 to the state, in Munster, lately came into Leinster, in aid of the Irish there, purposing to
 make war upon the king's liege subjects, and destroy those parts, and the L. J. and council
 together with the Peers of the Realm in Parliament assembled at Tristeldermot, perceiving
 the damages and misfortunes the said Murgh would occasion if he were permitted to continue
 there without resistance, ordained amongst themselves in said Parliament, that he should have 100
 marks, if he would withdraw himself and forces out of Leinster, and do no further mischief there,
 which sum (9 marks excepted) the clergy and commons of the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Kil-
 kenny and Weysford agreed to pay; and because he did not intend to depart unless he received
 the whole sum, it was agreed by the L. J. and council that the said 9 marks should be paid out
 of the treasury. For which a warrant issued at Tristeldermot 24th March 1377.—*Rot. Claus.*
 1.º *Ric. II. f. r. 2.*

† Or soldiers. Probably the *Dailtini*, who, on foot, attended the Irish horsemen, and had the
 care of their horses. “*Gilla con*,” an imposition in money, or victuals, or both, for the mainte-
 nance of the Lord's Huntsman or Dog-keeper.

an ounce of gold* in Bindmoran, an ounce of gold in the quarter of Western Ligi, 20 shillings in the quarter of Dromdegria, one ounce of gold in Clonareis, an ounce of gold in Ballyogara, 20 shillings in the two Ballyannas, an ounce of gold in Methany, an ounce of gold in Clonkianly, an ounce of gold in the Erball, an ounce of gold in the Itharnan, 20 shillings in the two Sheankays, an ounce of gold at Cathardachon, 20 shillings in the quarter of Cuilimin, 20 shillings in the quarter of Clonhowly, an ounce of tribute and an ounce of gold in the Creachaire and in Clonsnaghta, 10 pence tribute and an ounce of gold in Clonkett, 10 pence tribute and an ounce of gold in Bothluachra, 10 pence tribute and an ounce of gold in Clonboirne, an ounce of gold in Glencanan, 10 pence tribute and 20 shillings in Ballybohan Clankennedy, 20 shillings rent and an ounce of tribute in Ballybohan from the descendants of Teige Mac Mahon, an ounce of gold in Kepnafer-noge, one shilling and 9 ounces in the one-fifth of Inis Mac Uahny, one shilling and 9 ounces in the one-fifth of the Grat, one shilling and 9 ounces in Leckannashinnagh, 18 pence tribute in Lissconnellan, 2 shillings tribute in Curbreacan, 2 groats in Ballyeleathan, 20 shillings rent in Ballynacearda, 20 shillings in Inismore, a mark in Roscre and Ballynacally, 20 shillings in Lisskelly O'Keilly, 20 shillings in Lisskelly O'Nuins and 3 ounces in Crappoge, 18 ounces in the three half quarters of Inistire, and an ounce of gold in the half quarter of Leck Mac Bryan, gankach.

This is the amount of the rental of O'Brien from the beach westward in Corcabaiskin west, viz. 9 marks of rent and 20 shillings tribute over and above his footmen and sportsmen, i. e. 2 marks in

* It is observable that in this and in the following article when rent is payable in gold it seldom exceeds an ounce ; when payable in silver it extends to 14 ounces and more, although the metal is not specified.

the 2 Moymeens, a mark in the quarter of Faelan, a mark in the White quarter, a mark in Trosg mountain, a mark in Bille and in the half quarter of Garrane, 8 pence and an ounce of gold in Clonsuman ; 8 pence and an ounce of gold in Oughterart, 20 shillings in Fotra.—These are the tributary lands of O'Brien in that country, 6 pence on Killbetagh, 2 ounces on the Kellybegs, 4 groats on Reithy-west, 14 pence on the two Trians and the Cally, 14 pence on Reithy-east, 14 pence on the Cross, 6 pence and 3 ounces on Cuibhrencuille, one shilling on Clonkarran, one shilling on Killfiabra, 14 pence on Ballyeoganan, 14 pence on Killky, 2 shillings on Lisslinehan and Lissduibhin, a groat on Killkurn, an ounce on Aillinclogher, 6 pence on Roinmicnisg and one shilling on Killkrone.

This is the amount of the rent of O'Brien out of Corcumroe, over and above the Galloglasses, royalties* and sportsmen, viz. 26 marks and 11 pence ; and that land is exclusive of the rent of Tuathiglae.—The land out of which said rent arises are, 8 quarters in Inisofehiv, the half townland of Mac Donald bane, the short quarter, the quarter of Ballyrohan, the half townland of Ballykinmaraga, the half townland of O'Shany, the quarter of Bloody, the quarter of Bally O'Gawnane, the 4 quarters of Craevdergan, the black quarter, the quarter of Catherandary, the quarter of Rathny, the quarter of Ballyspraidin, the quarter of Clone, the quarter of Ballyborda, the quarter of Sheden, the short quarter, the quarter of the Longfort, the three quarters of Glenmacconornacally, the half townland of Cuillinagh, the quarter of Derrymore, the quarter of Moynanonach, the quarter of Trileithin, the quarter of Cahirsherkin, the quarter of Ballycollinna; so that there were 43 quarters, 7 of which were subject to a half mark each.

* "*Bonna agus bairr.*"—Translated royalties.—By *bonna* is meant mines, minerals, &c. and by *bairr* fishing, fowling, and hunting, &c.

This is the amount of the rent of O'Brien in Glac, over and above the Galloglasses, royalties and sportsmen, viz. 10 pence and 5 ounces and 12 marks, and the immunities of the Flanchy family are charged on same. The lands subject to that rent are, the half townland of Ballynahuama, the quarter of O'Clery, the half town land of Cragicorran, the short quarter, the half townland of Glaishe, the quarter of Ballycollins, the quarter of Dumyillanna, the half townland of O'Boe, and the half townland of Ballynaleckan. The immunities of the race of Flanchy, with half a mark of the rent of O'Brien are an Cragicorradon, so that there are 5 pence and 5 ounces on each of those 14 quarters.

This is the amount of O'Brien's Lordship, under the stewardship of Mac Con; out of Carrickaleborny, over and above beeves and swine, viz. $23\frac{1}{2}$ marks, (and there are 10 marks immunities included in them,) $50\frac{1}{2}$ marks belonging to the wife of O'Loghlan, and 20 in Finnaveara. The number of beeves and swine under the stewardship of said stewards is, 6 beeves and 6 swine; and Galloglasses, royalties and privileges are not reckoned. These are the lands subject unto these dues, viz. the 4 ploughlands of Bally G. Martin, the 2 ploughlands of Cahirmedon, the 4 ploughlands of Ballydanon, the ploughland of Cahirpolla, i. e. the ploughland of Lissmorán, the 2 ploughlands of the Liahánagh, the 2 ploughlands of Raithnagh, a ploughland in the Kappaghs, 2 ploughlands in Knockan, the ploughland of Urling, the ploughland of Seiseadh O'Donnell, the ploughland of Croby, the ploughland of Moydonnell, the ploughland of Bryan's mother, the great ploughland, the ploughland of Fanagaluan, the ploughland of Cahirmickyguil, the ploughland of Tulglaishe, the ploughland of Mingeagh, the ploughland of Aenybeg, the ploughland of Ballyiustad, [] of the Lordship of O'Brien under the management of the family of Camluas hitherto [] over and above swine and beeves, viz. 3 marks []. There

are 4 marks of immunities among them and 20 [] i. e. one penny and an ounce of gold. [] The number of beeves and swine under the management of said stewards is, 6 beeves and 20 shillings of swine money, [] Galloglasses, royalties or privileges of O'Brien. These are the lands subject to said charges, viz. the 4 ploughlands of Ballymahony, the ploughland of Ballymorogh, the ploughland of the Caltrags, the 2 ploughlands of Glenslaed, the 2 ploughlands of Ballytoole, the ploughland of Formail, the ploughland of Cathra and Lissmahalia, the ploughland of the Murrays, the 2 ploughlands of Fanadfodhman, the 3 ploughlands in the Doirinies, the 3 ploughlands in Lissflattery, the rent of 2 ploughlands in Ballymaelcher, the ploughland of Lissaguagain and Ballycomultan, the ploughland of Ballycahill, 3 ploughlands in Dangin and Knockanteemoragh, a ploughland in Killbree, Lissnalougherny and in the Rooda, a ploughland in Ballygedal, 3 half ploughlands in Fidney, 3 half ploughlands of Dangin, and the ploughland in Ballybeaghan. These are the proportions of the Camluas family, in their claims of stewardship over these lands, viz. the quarter of Ballyconry, the half ploughland of Lissbercan, the ploughland of Cahirlappan, and the ploughland of Cahirmacolilla-Shelly.

XV.

Srim Tjgerunnaj Meje na Maria.

Alz ro do rym Tjzarnaj Meje na Maria .j. Mac Conmeda Mac Meje Con Meje Loelrñ Mac Conmeda mojn, do meji pjažnaje maon Mjntje Rodajn azur Maraz-žajl na tje, do meji užaeta a načar acur a jeanačar, ar a Tuat mojn : acur jrad ro na maon rjn .j. rloř an maon ruad .j. Pjlb O'Rodajn, acur Con- cubar O'Rodajn.

Alz ro an čed čujd de rjn .j. cejre hžge deaz az Mac Conmara an ra Rač, acur az an fejdmañacajb, an eažmajr amantujr ; acur ržge dor az an mbajn-

Եղաթարնայն զան շԵրայննի՞նձ an eaճմայր ամանայն Եղարնա ; acur էրն հրնցե զան
 մեղաթարնայն do շյօր Եանթարնայն a շԵատրմա մայն-na-շԵալլ, acur Եայլե ր Եեյլոցճ,
 a neaճմայր, րէ ; acur էրն հրնցե dec do շյօր Եայնթարնայն a շԵատրմա Ծրոմա-
 յոթեւան, a neaճմայր, րէ. ; azur շԵյրե հրնցե dec a շԵատրմա an Ծրմա do
 շյօր Եայնթարնայն, a neaճմայր րէ. ; շԵյրե հրնցե dec a leatճայլե օյրեարն
 Եամնայն do շյօր Եայնթարնայն, a neaճմայր, րէ. ; Leatմարե a մԵայլե ր Եեւեանայն ;
 azur շԵյրե հրնցե dec do շյօր Եղարնա a մԵայլե na շԵոյլեան, a neaճմայր, րէ. ;
 շԵյրե հրնցե dec զա մեղաթարնայն a Leatճայլե ր Տարնա a neaճմայր ամանայն ;
 acur 14 հրնցե a leatճայլե ր Մայլն, a neaճմայր, րէ ; 14 հրնցե զան մեղաթարնայն
 յԵրաճա Եղարնա a leatճայլե Ռօրա Եայրեայն, a neaճմայր, րէ. ; 14 հրնցե a շԵատ-
 րմա Ելեան-Եայրե, acur 14 հրնցե do շյօր Եղարնա զան շԵարտան-Եայրե ; 14 հրնցե
 a շԵատրմա Եղարն Մայրեայն, acur a շԵատրմա na շԵարտան ; acur a շԵատրմա
 Եայլե Երանայն, a neaճմայր ամանայն ; 14 հրնցե a շԵատրմա յօ յայլե Եայլե ր
 Եալլա ; 14 հրնցե զա մեղաթարնայն a leatճայլե ր Ծարտա ; 14 հրնցե a leatճայլե
 Եարա Եոյլեան ; 14 հրնցե a շԵատրմա leatճայլեայն ր մայն ; 14 հրնցե a leat-
 ճայլե an Ռօրա մայր ; acur զա յայր Եայրե այլե a շԵարտան զարն na Եայրե զայն :
 14 հրնցե az Մաճ Եոմարնա a շԵատրմա Եամնայն Եայրե .

Այլ զօ do Եղարնայն Մաճ na Մարնա a շԵատրմա-na-Եամնայն . 14 հրնցե զան շԵար-
 տան ; 14 հրնցե a մԵայլե ր շԵարտան ; շԵյրե հրնցե a մԵայլե ր Մայրայն ; 14
 հրնցե a մԵայլե ր Օյրնայն, acur Եայրե զայն զա մեղաթարնայն a շԵարտանայն զարն na
 Եայրե զան . Այլ զօ na Մայրն do շԵարտան an շյօր զան . ր յայր Մաճարնայն րն ր
 Ռօրայն .

Այլ զօ Եղարնայն Մաճ na Մարնա զան մեղաթարնայն այլ Եատր Օճարնայն . 14 հրնցե a
 շԵատրմա leatճայլեայն Եայրե յայր . an Եայրե acur Եայլե na յայր acur
 Ծարտան ; 14 a շԵատրմա leatճայլեայն Եայրե-Եայրե, 14 հրնցե a Մայրե Եայրե
 Եայրե, 14 հրնցե a շԵատրմա leatճայլեայն Եայրե յայր ; 14 հրնցե a leatճայլե յայր
 Ծարտան Մաճ յայր ; 14 հրնցե a շԵատրմա leatճայլեայն Մայրե Եայրե ; 14 հրնցե
 a leatճայլե յայր Օճարնայն, a neaճմայր ամանայն Եղարնա այլ րն ; րնցե do
 յԵրաճա Եայնթարնայն a leatճայլեայն յայր Եոյլեան ; acur Եայրե զայր զա մեղա-
 ճայն a շԵարտանայն զարն na Եատր զան ; acur յայր acur յայր րնցե az Մաճ
 Եոմարնա a մԵայլե ր Մայրեայն . Մայրայն Եայրե Մայրն na Եատր յայր .

Եղարնայն Մաճ na Մարնա a շԵատրմա an Ելեան . 14 հրնցե a Leatճայլե an Եայրե
 մայր : 14 հրնցե a մԵայլե Եայրե ; 14 հրնցե a մԵայլե ր Մայրեայն ; acur a զայն
 do շԵարտան an զայր զայն an շԵատրմա Ծարտանայն Եայրե ; 14 հրնցե a leatճայլե an
 Եայրե ; 14 հրնցե a շԵատրմա Ելեան ր Եոյլեան ; 14 հրնցե a շԵատրմա Եոյլեան ;
 14 հրնցե a շԵատրմա Ելեան Եայրե ; 14 հրնցե a Մայրեայն ; 14 հրնցե a

ceatruima Cluana Zaojtñ, acur bja rajr ran bljažajn a bfeapañajb paona na hajte rjn.

Tjarinar Meje na Mapa a tTuajt O'Congajle .j. 14 hrnge a mbejl-cojlle ; 14 hrnge a cceatruima Bajle r, bpuacapanaj ; 14 hrnge a cceatruima Bajle r, Lařnajan ; 14 humze a cceatruima Bajle r, Tjete ; 14 hrnge a mBajle r, brijajan ; 14 hrnge a cceatruima Cojn acur añ pa ceatruima Zjojn ; 14 hrnge a cceatruima Bajle na cClejnec ; 14 hrnge a cceatruima r, Ejdne acur bja jorj Modluz acur Ojñj añ pa da Nataona acur a nOslean r, Coržapanaj acur a mBajle r, Uřtoje acur a cceatruima Eac-Inj, azur bjad rajr pa bljažajn a cceatruimnajb paona na Tuata rjn : azur pa hjad Meje Rodajn maorj na tTuata rorj.

Tjarinar Meje na Mapa a tTuat O'Kongajle : 14 hrnge a Leatbajle an Cločar uacetarajec ; 14 hrnge a Leatbajle an Cločarj ločtarajec no čaol, azur a cceatruima Cluana Cojle ; 14 hrnge a cCluajn Močarj ; 14 hrnge a cCrl r, Rjada ; 14 hrnge a nDromajit : 14 hrnge a nDrom-řžamrj ; 14 hrnge a cCajtj Uřtajlle Clojne Hajrnejřř ; acur ata bja az Mac na Mapa eadarj Modluz azur Inje a ttj ceatruimnajb na ttj cCulřjabač ; 14 hrnge a leatbajle Uacetarj-Rur, bjad a mBajle Meje Domnajll azur a cClljobjrajn az Mac na Mapa jorj Modluz řř Inje, acur a mBajle Meje Con řñ, azur bja rajr ran bljažajn a bfeapañajb na Tuata rorj.

Tjarinar Meje na Mapa a tTuat Eactaor .j. 14 hrnge a nDonajz ; 14 hrnge a mBan na cCuleañ ; 14 hrnge a Najneacan ; rnge dorj do čjor bajtejarinajn ar an b řjačajl ; 14 hrnge a ttj ceatruimnajb Cujl O'Comřujde : 14 hrnge ran cCojn Cluana ; 14 hrnge a Ljač-žort ; 14 hrnge a nŽort r, Dřñ ; 14 hrnge ran ůonac ; 14 hrnge a cCeatruima an Cnoje bejte ; 14 hrnge a bPača r, ůllimurajn ; azur mřntj Rodajn řř maorj jñte, azur bja jorj Injō řř Cajřž.

XV.

*Translation.—Macnamara's Rental.—No date.**

This is the sum of the Lordship of Mac Namara, i. e. Mac Con Mac Conmhedha, Mac Mac Con Mac Loghlan Mac Conmhedha more ; according to the testimony of the stewards of the Rodan family and of the Marshal of the country, and to the will of their

* This is supposed to be something older than " O'Brien's Rental." Probably about the commencement of the 14th century.

father and grandfather out of Tuathmore; and the said stewards are Philip O'Rodan and Conor O'Rodan, descendants of the red steward.

This is the first part of the same, viz. 14 ounces to Mac Conmara and his servants in the Rath, exclusive of royalties. The Lady, (i. e. Conmara's consort,) has an ounce of gold out of Cluanmuiny, exclusive of the Lord's rights, 3 ounces of Lady's rent* yearly in the quarter of Bloynakill and Ballyokeilegher, 13 ounces in the quarter of Dromdyelan, 14 ounces in the quarter of Dura, 14 ounces in the east half townland of Tawnagh, exclusive of the Lord's rights; half a mark in Ballyrohan, 14 ounces of Lord's rent in Ballymacollane, exclusive as above, 14 ounces yearly in the half townland of Ballyslattery, 14 ounces in the half townland of Ballyomoylin, 14 ounces yearly of Lord's debts in the half townland of Rosscarthy, 14 ounces in the quarter of Glendree, 14 ounces of Lord's rent Fertan-begge, 14 ounces in the quarters of Lissmeehan, Carovagh and Ballyubrane, exclusive as above, 14 ounces in the quarter and half of Ballykelly, 14 ounces in the half townland of O'Doharty, 14 ounces in the half townland of Lisscullane, 14 ounces in the 5 half quarters of O'Blويد, and 14 ounces in the half townland of Ballyrossroe. He has moreover food † in the free lands of that territory, and Mac Conmara has 14 ounces in the quarter of Tannaghbegge.

This is rental of Macnamara in Tuathnahavon, viz. 14 ounces

* This separate Lady's gold or rent bears some resemblance to the "Queen gold" belonging to the Queen consort of England. For a particular account of which the curious reader is referred to Pryn's treatise on the subject.

† Among the ancient Irish exactions, *Coshery* was laid by the chief Lord or Dynast on his tenants and others under his protection, and consisted of provision and lodging for himself and his retinue. The exaction however, mentioned above, was called a *Refection*, and was a privilege claimed by the chieftain of being entertained for one meal only.

in Kappagh, 14 ounces in Ballyfarrell, 14 ounces in Ballyonevane, 14 ounces in Ballyioisine and food once a year in the freelands of that district. These are the stewards that used to receive said rents, viz. the posterity of Mahon finn O'Rodan.

This is the yearly rental of Macnamara in the territory of O'Flinn, viz. 14 ounces in the 3 half quarters of the Clancusack, i. e. the Koolagh and Ballynaglaig and Drumsohilly, 14 ounces in the 3 half quarters of Inis-Snaty, 14 ounces in Aenaglmoroghbrick, 14 ounces in the 3 half quarters of the Clansheeda's, 14 ounces in the half townland of the posterity of Donogh Mac Cusack, 14 ounces in the 3 half quarters of Mount-tallon, 14 ounces in the half townland of the country of O'Hay, exclusive of the royalties of the Lord out of them all; an ounce of gold of Lady's rent in the half quarter of Gortcongallagh, and food once a year in the free lands of said territory, and a groat and 7 ounces unto Mac Conmara in Ballymurregan. The family of Lavelle were the stewards of said territory.

The rental of Macnamara in the territory of Glen, viz. 14 ounces in the half townland of the red Earl, 14 ounces in Ballyquin, 14 ounces in Ballymuldowny, and the share of two thirds from said two places is charged upon the quarter of Drynaghbegge, 14 ounces in the half townland of Cuim, 14 ounces in the quarter of Clonconry, 14 ounces in the quarter of Fermoye, 14 ounces in the quarter of Clontreagh, 14 ounces in Ardsgiath, 14 ounces in the quarter of Clongueeheen, and food once a year in the free lands of that place.

The rental of Macnamara in the territory of Congalagh, viz. 14 ounces in Belcolly, 14 ounces in the quarter of Ballybruagheran, 14 ounces in the quarter of Ballyolaghnan, 14 ounces in the quarter of Ballyohiefa, 14 ounces in Ballybrian, 14 ounces in the quarter of Corr, (i. e. odd quarter) and in the quarter of Girr and in the short

quarter, 14 ounces in the quarter of Ballynaglearagh, 14 ounces in the quarter of Eidhny; food between Christmas and Shrove-tide in the 2 Rathaonas in Island-Cosgary, Ballyhurly and the Horse-island quarter, and food once a year in the free quarters of that territory. The Rodans were the stewards of that country.

The rental of Macnamara in the territory of O'Rongaile viz. 14 ounces in the half townland of upper Clogher, 14 ounces in the half townland of lower or small Clogher and in the quarter of Cloncolly, 14 ounces in Clonmogher, 14 ounces in Cooloriedy, 14 ounces in Dromart, 14 ounces in Dromsgamur, and 14 ounces in Cahirhurly of the Clan Hasneises. Macnamara has food between Christmas and Shrove-tide in the 3 quarters of the 3 Culreavaghs, 14 ounces in the half townland of Upper-Ross, food in Ballymacdonnell and in Killuvran between Christmas and Shrove-tide, and also in Ballymaccon-finn, food once a year, in the free lands of said territory.

The rental of Macnamara in the country of Eactaoi, viz. 14 ounces in Eanagh, 14 ounces in Bawn-no-cullane, 14 in Rathnecane, an ounce of gold of Lady's rent in Fiecal, 14 ounces in the 3 quarters of Coolocowry, 14 ounces in the Corecloney, 14 ounces in the Liehgort, 14 ounces in Gort O'Dun, 14 ounces in Enagh, 14 ounces in the quarter of Knockbehy, 14 ounces in O'Halloran's green, (and the O'Rodan family are stewards therein,) and food between Shrove-tide and Easter.

XVI.

Չի ղե ղօ Կունժա Ծօնժա յ Լիւսյն ռե Ըլօյն Մաճգաննա Մաճ Տաղն ծոյծ .յ. ծա բլճծ ծօ ծօ Էձախո ծօ Ըլօյն Մաճգաննա Մեյճ Տաղն ծոյծ, յար շեձլ ար Լեճեճտրամայն ռա Ըրայճ ծօ Եայլե յ Ըօմրայճե, աԿր ծօ Ըեձնայճ Ծօնժաձ ԵլճօյլԿե ար Բեարդն ղյն օ ղլի՛ր Մեյճ Մաճ Աեձա Լե Ըեյլե. Չի ղե ղօ շեձլ Ծօնժաձ յ Լիւսյն ար Լեճեճտրամայն շոյրտյն յ Եօլլայն ծօ Եայլե յ Ըօմրայճե .յ. օճ յա աԿր ծա բլճճտ օ Ծօնժա ծօ Ըլօյն

Loelajnd Meje Ruajdij acur do clojñ tSjda Meje Ruajdij, acur do ceaňajz Donchad
 bjedjly an feairñ rjn rata le cejle, acur ona clañ mac nrille. Al ye ro zell Doncha
 j Imajr ar da trjan Letcetraman bearrj Le Loelajñ Meje Concubajr j Comruide
 do cetraña an Oojre .j. deje mba acur trj fjced [] acur trj ba dez az Doncha
 mar žell ar curd Majleaclñ Comruide don feiañ rjn. Al ye ro zeall Donchajd j
 Imajr ar Letcetramrñ an Acajn Szañlajñ do Basle j Comruide .j. trj fjed acur
 curj rjnznide dēce do tabajr dAed Mac Concubar Mejzj Clañhada, acur zan an
 feiañ rjn dfaazgalad zo ceañ trj mbladan, acur a faazglad fa fel ran Seajn do
 žobañ cun Zaj. Ar rjad ar Urrada nrj jn cuñrad rjn do cōmajll .j. Seaan Mac
 Sjda acur mac Donchad Mac Concubar Meje Sjda.

XVI.

Translation.—Deed of Purchase.—No date.

This is the covenant of Donogh O'Ivar with the children of Mahon Mac Shaneduffe, viz. that Donogh should give them 40 cows in consideration of the Rock half quarter of Ballycomruide, and he purchased the fee simple of the land from the race of the sons of Mac Aoda altogether.—This is the consideration which Donogh O'Ivar paid for the half quarter of Gurteeneebolan of Ballycomruide, viz. 48 cows to the sept of Loughlan Mac Rorey and of Sheeda Mac Rorey, and Donogh purchased the fee simple of that land from them altogether, and from all their sons.—This is the consideration which Donogh O'Ivar gave for the $\frac{2}{3}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter belonging unto Loughlan Mac Conor O'Comruide of the quarter of Derry, viz. 70 cows [] and he was to have 13 cows in mortgage for Malachy Comruide's part of that land.—This is the consideration which Donogh O'Ivar gave on a mortgage of the $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of Achca-Scanlan of Ballycomruide, viz. 75 pence to Hugh Mac Connor Mac Clanchy, and said land was not to be redeemed until the end of

3 years, and then before St. John's day by one day's impounding.* The securities for the performance of this covenant are Shane Mac Sheeda and Donogh Mac Conor Mac Sheeda.

XVII.

Ancient translated Abstracts.—A. D. 1419-1458.

The mortgage of the quartermire of Cragannessh [] Cownagh† purchased by David O'Ferala for 20 cows, vlt. 15 incalf cowes, 7 gawnaghes, ‡ [] 5 cove calves, 2 bull calves, 8 yearlings, the value of twenty cowes in money delivered upon all holland day. More delivered by the said David upon the Carrowmire of Curraghmolrony in Cownagh, 18 merks, cross-keale money, with a peny addition in everie grote; five milch cowes, with five cove calves, ten heiffers and seven agawnaghes. This mortgage was delivered on Munday in Whitson week, anno 1419.

The Carrowmire of Tarpane in Curcagh, purchased in fee simple by David for 35 marcks and 9 pence of cross-keale money, with a peny in addition to every grote thereof, 17 yards of broad cloth, a hatt and a horss, valued to be worth 20 agawnaghes.—Written anno 1440 by Conor Cleanchy, Notarius publicus.

The mortgage of said David upon Partinglass in Cownagh, viz. 9 stood mares, and 3 foolles and 4 colts, whereof one was a faire horss-colt, 4 yeards of scarlett or stained cloath, and 6 yeards of grey cloath. The said David's mortgage upon the quartermire of Lissen-

*See Note to No. V.

† These lands lie between Bunratty and Limerick along the Shannon. The lands of Curcagh also mentioned above lie in the same direction.

‡ "Gawnaghes," i. e. strippers.

Donchad, acur Ruaidhri O'hleij don tSlioct ran Meic Seajr o mhertjr Slatra o rojn
amaic. Anno Dni 1493.

Mjre []

Mjry Ojarmajd Mac Lochlra.

Mjry Tadg Mac Loelra.

Mjre Sadb Injn Tajdg Meic Donchad.

Jr rjad a bfezagajr rjn .j. Tadg Ma Clanchad, acur Ruaidhri O'hleij, acur
Maegamra Meic Seajr Meic Donchad, acur na rojn fejn .j. Slioct Meic Seagajr,
acur Mhertjr Slatra .j. Donnall O'Slatra, acur Loelra O'Slatra, acur Tadg
O'Slatra.

XVIII.

Translation.—Deed of Agreement—A. D. 1493.

This is the covenant and agreement of the Sept of Mac Shane with the Slattery family, viz. Teige oge Mac Teige Mac Coinmheadha, Teige Mac Loughlan Mac Shane, Sabia daughter of Teige Mac Donagh and Dermot Mac Loughlan, viz. that the Slattery family are to obtain their (i. e. the race of Mac Shane's) handwriting and letter, assigning Ballyslattery unto the Slattery family now present or in being, viz. Donald Mac Donagh Mac Donald Mac Dermott O'Slattery, and Loughlan Roe Mac Donald Mac Donald Mac Loughlan O'Slattery. The sept of Mac Shane are bound to give their warrant, deed, and sign manual to the Slattery family, that they (the Sept of Mac Shane) should go into court and to council to make good their inheritance in Ballyslattery. The Slattery family are to pay at present to the sept of Mac Shane 20 shillings and two ounces yearly for two years from this date, and are bound to honour the sept of Mac Shane with suitable food and raiment according to their ability, and the sept of Mac Shane are bound to be clement to that family. And if it shall happen that both parties should preserve the land from those dealing unjustly

nuy do Tadg Mac Flanchayde, acur do Flathry Mac Flanchayde acur do Oghmuys
Mac Flanchayde mur an cgdna.

Domnall Mac Seabain ☞

Donchad Mac Seajr ☞

Cumeada Mac Seajr ☞

XIX.

Translation.—Deed of Agreement—A. D. 1502.

This is the deed and indenture made between Donald Mac Shane Mac Mac Con, and Donald Mac Loughlan O'Slattery and Donald O'Slattery, upon giving a mortgage unto Donald Mac Shane and his brothers, for Donald Mac Shane's proportion of Ballyslattery, being 3 parts of the $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of Riasgamore between the two parts of the $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of the Knock. The amount of the mortgage that Donald O'Slattery gave unto Donald Mac Shane is $7\frac{1}{2}$ marks, 15 in calf cows and a bay horse. The conditions between Donald O'Slattery and Donald Mac Shane are, that it shall not be in the power of any person to redeem that land from Donald O'Slattery, except Donald Mac Shane himself, his son or grandson. The green of Killeen is the place charged with this mortgage, as is attested by Donald [] i. e. Sheeda and his children, Finian and Mac Con, and Mora daughter of Bryan in like manner, and the children of Conmeadha Mac Loughlan and many other of their race, who have given their permission and consent at both sides. A. D. 1502 this covenant has been entered into between them. This I have found in the original as witnessed by Teige Flathry and Dermott Mac Flanchy.

Donald Mac Shane ☞

Donogh Mac Shane ☞

Convey Mac Shane ☞

XX.

IS) foym acuy ejspecht na yzmyobnoyreacta go zur ab amlajd go mojneay O'brayn .j. Donchad, azuy Concobar Mac Donchad Mac Zlzn, dute ydyr Matzamarzn Mac Murcad Mac Zlzn azuy Donchad mac Murchad Mje Zlzn .j. in ceatnamad mjr den leatceatnamajr yr zojry don Ljor de leatceatnamzn na Cujleanac a mbajle Mje Zlujn do Donchad Mac Murchad Mje Zlujn azuy leatceatnamad mjr an Dojryn an ran cceatnamajr Zjory azuy leatceatnama mjr do macajre an leayr dub an ya Croybzgh, azuy letceatnama mjr an ya Cluajr mojr an ya Croybzgh, joñuy zur ab e rjn r. leatceatnamna mjr. Azuy zac fernañ da bfuyl az an celojn Mac Zlzn rjn, of cjoñ a bfuylmojd do reryobad an go, a tamoje da ragbajl rjn leath rm leath etorcta co fead Donchad do bed jn glacajdte feryn o Matzamarzn, azuy zac fernañ gjll da bfuyl aca fuajr Zealltar uatha, ragbajr jn fuayzlad leath um leath eturra, mar an cedna, azuy mojn cotram eturra q zac fernañ da mbja aca o rjn amac; azuy bejth mejd le cejle. Zl na reryobad a Cjncc an raonmad la .x. do Julj Zlno Domjnj M. ccccc. 2 bhadajr 7 2 xx. jr jad a fjadajr lajreac go, Oja ar tur. O'brayn .j. Donchad, Macnamara .j. Tadg Mac Coimmeda, Donchad Meje Seajr o Cojllejrn, Tadg Ulltae o Bajlj Mac Cajyl, Concobar Mac Zlujn, Njcarid .j. Mac Mhaojljn, Concobar ball O'Nodan.

Maoyr j brayn.

Mjry Matzamarzn Mac Zlujn.

XX.

Translation.—Partition of Land.—A. D. 1542.

The form and effect of this writing are as follows, viz. A partition is made by Donogh O'Brien and Conor Mac Donogh Mac Gluin, between Mahon Mac Morogh Mac Gluin and Donat Mac Morogh Mac Gluin, to wit, to Donogh Mac Morogh the quartermire of the half quarter next to the Fort of the half quarter of Cuilenagh in Ballymacglin, and the half quartermire of Durrin in the short quarter, the half quartermire of the field of Lisduffe

in the Croby, and the half quarter mire in Clonmore in the Croby, comprising 5 half quartermires. All the lands that the said Mac Gluins possess, over and above those before mentioned, are to be divided share and share alike between them, as long as said Donogh is entitled to lands from said Mahon, and they are to redeem all the mortgaged lands belonging unto them share and share alike, in the same manner, and to make an equal partition between them of all the other lands which they shall possess henceforth, and to quit claim to one another.—Written at Kuince the 11th day of July, A. D. 1542.—The witnesses present are, God in the first place, Donogh O'Brien, Teige Mac Conmeadha Mac Nemara, Donogh Mac Shane from Killoisin, Teige Ulltagh from Ballycahill, Conor Mac Glin, Rickard Roe Mac Meelin, Conor balv O'Rodan.

The Stewards of O'Brien.

I Mahon Mac Gluin.

XXI.

Alz go rym acur mejd an zill do cujn Murcha Mac Doncha Mje Zlhn ar lethceetramyn an leya do Capnmela do Doñcha Mje Concubajn 1 Brijajn, acur da ejsyn acur da rjnejsyn do Murcha Mac Zlujn fejn, acur da ejsyn acur da rjnejsyn jna ðajz .j. fjcj lojgeach cona laoz, acur .xx. bo jñ laoz, doren feacbaosjde acur datzamnach jr do tucad an zell go do Matzajjn Mac Loclajn Mecnamara o basle 1 Maracajn [] lethceetramajn Ljryn na Brijñ, acur ar lethceetramajn mjn do ceetru mjn bela an Capbuill cona cojle agur crajze, rjajza acur jñbjn, fejn acur ujzj acur cona nrlj jochar dá bfuil a ceetramnajs na bfeañ rjn o rjn amach : acur jr do ced acur do tojl Tajdz Mje Loclajn, a ðearbraetq, acur do ced a cejnð acur a combrajthrec ar zac taob, do cujn Mathzajn Mac Loclajn, acur Tajdz Mac Loclajn jn lethceetramyn an leya acur an Cnje jna feñajn esle rjn a dubnamar romyn an zell; acur zac feañ da rolaetradajr an clan Mje Zlhn rjn, do bjð rjn leç rm leath etorra fën acur a ceomalta .j. Donchad O'Brijajn, acur az a nojzreadajb na ðajz : acur a cejn .r. mbljadan jna ðajz rjn, tuc Murcha Mje

Uln tny .xx. marz darzed jalpajr do Matzamajn Mac Loelajñ acur do Tadg Mje Loelajñ ar btejrlj na fenañ rjn, zo bnat; ar zac ajrde acur ar zac act, acur ar zac conrad acur zell, da ndubnamar romajñ. Uño Domjny an tan ro m. cccc. r. bjadna acur 2 .xx. Mar deapbad ar rjn atamrte Matzamrñ Mac Loelajñ o bajle j Marcaajñ, acur Tadg Mac Loelajñ on bajly cena a cur ar lam ar an ceant ro dfrne na bfradrñ lajtreach a ta do lathajñ ar ro.

Matzamrñ Mac Loelajnd.

Tadg Mac Loelajnd.

Murhad O'brjajñ na O'brjajñ an tan ro.

IS jad ro na fjadajñ lajtrech .j. Tadce Macnamara acur Seaan Macnamara on Dajngeñ brec, Domnall Mac Ruadrñ o eachar Scuajb, flajtreachtac O'Udjde on tSendajngeñ, Tadg O'brjajñ o Cujñche, Tomar dub Mac Maojlyr o Cjll na hAba, Tadg Mac Doncha Mec Seajñ o Cluajñ Lyrjajñ acur mōrñan ejle nac ajrñjstjñ añ ro, o rjn amac.

XXI.

Translation.—Deed of purchase of Land.—A. D. 1545.

This is the amount of the mortgage which Morogh Mac Donogh Mac Gluin paid for the half quarter of the Liss of Carnmela, for Donogh Mac Conor O'Brien * his heirs and assigns, and also for Muragh Mac Gluin himself his heirs and assigns, viz. 20 milch cows with their calves, 20 in-calf cows, a dozen of heifers and 2 strippers: This mortgage was given to John Mac Loghlan Mac Namara of Ballymarkacan [] the half quarter of Lissinabuinge, and for half the quartermire of Ballyanerball, together with their woods and craggy lands, moors and rivulets, grass and

* Otherwise called Donogh the fat.—He was eldest son of Conor King of Thomond, and was created Baron of Ibracken by Henry VIII.

water, and all the other benefits therein from henceforth. It is by the permission and consent of Teige Mac Loghlan, his brother and of all their race and relatives, that said Mahon mortgaged the half quarter of the Liss and Knock in the first mentioned lands. All other lands which the aforesaid race of Mac Gluin should acquire, to be enjoyed share and share alike between themselves and their foster brother, said Donagh O'Brien and their heirs. At the expiration of 5 years afterwards, Murogh Mac Gluin gave 60 marks to said Mahon and Teige Mac Loghlan for the fee simple of that land for ever, according to the form, condition, covenant and consideration before mentioned, Anno Domini 1545. In witness whereof we Mahon Mac Loghlan of Ballymarkacan, and Teige Mac Loghlan of the same place, do set our hands to this deed in presence of the witnesses here present.

Mahon Mac Loghlan.

Teige Mac Loghlan.

Murogh O'Brien,* is the O'Brien at this time.

These are the witnesses present, viz. Teige Macnamara and John Macnamara of Dangin-brick, Donald Mac Rorey from Cahirscooley, Flaherty O'Liddy from Shendangin, Teige O'Brien from Cuinchy, Thomas duffe Mac Miler from Killnahow, Teige Mac Donogh Mac Shane form Clon-Lissan, and many others not named here.

* Uncle of Donogh the fat. This Murogh was created Earl of Thomond, in 1543, by Henry VIII. Here it is observable that his new English dignity of Earl is passed over, while he is mentioned by his paramount Irish title of "O'Brien."

de rjn cujmyrj an tEmañ cedna rjn comrta mo Lajme ocyr mo rēala an an rjrybeañ
ro.

his
Edmd. + Mac Swyny,
mark,

Being present, Teige Mac Brody.*
Finis Padrycke.

XXII.

Translation.—Conveyance of Land.—No date.

Be it known unto all who shall read and hear this writing, that I Edmond roe, son of Gilla duff Mac Sweeny from Killkee in the county of Clare, gentleman, in consideration of a certain sum of money, which I have received from my honourable Lord the Earl of Thomond on the day of writing this deed, and for many other good and lawful causes, do give up my own right and title in the Rath, i. e. the half quarter of the townland of Dunbegg, which meareth by the pool of Gaethboy on the South, and by Lake Margaige on the North, by the foot of Cree-duffe at the entrance of Island Mac Ulga on the East, and by Camannafeamny on the West, to said Earl. I assign with this writing the aforesaid land with all its grass and moor, and wood and arable land, and water and every other emolument and profit appertaining thereto, unto

* A celebrated Irish Bard, and chief Poet of Donogh Earl of Thomond. He is also known to Irish scholars by the name of Teige M'Daire. Several fine poems of his composition are preserved in one of the most valuable collections of Irish poetry extant, well known by the name of the "Book of O'Gara," in the possession of the writer hereof. They are of that class, which, according to Spencer "savoured of sweet wit and good invention," and are highly worthy of publication. One only of his productions, a didactic poem addressed to Earl Donogh on his election to the sovereignty of Thomond, has been published, with spirited translations in Latin and English, by the late ingenious Theophilus O'Flanagan, in the Transactions of the Gaelic Society, Dublin.

the Earl aforesaid. To have and to hold to him and his heirs and assigns, from me my heirs and assigns for ever, upon this condition, that whenever the lawful heirs of Morogh Mac Muirchear-tach Mac Mahon shall redeem said land from the said Earl for 12 cows, (for which their father the said Morogh mortgaged the land of the Stream, part of said premisses, to my father the said Gilla duff, as by the deed between them appeareth) that then the Earl is bound to restore unto them their said land without let or hindrance, and until he or they shall obtain said 12 cows for the said land from the heirs of said Murogh, that the same with its appurtenances shall belong unto the said Earl his heirs and assigns as aforesaid; and if the Irish deed made unto my father concerning the said land shall not warrant the said Earl's title to the land of the Rath, then I the aforesaid Edmond do bind myself, my heirs and executors to pay 12 marks of good and lawful money of England unto the said Earl his heirs and executors, in place of the money which I have received from him for the said land. The said Earl is to defray the expences attending the confirmation of the title of said land. I the said Edmond do constitute Nicholas Cumin my attorney to deliver possession of the aforesaid land to the said Earl, or to the attorney whom he shall appoint to receive it for his use, and whatsoever shall be done by my said attorney, concerning the delivery of said possession, I ratify as if I myself were present in person performing every part thereof, and as a ratification of this contract, I the said Edmond have hereto set my mark and seal.

his

Edmond + Mac Sweeny,
mark.

Being present,

Teige Mac Brody.

Finis Padrycke.—[i. e. Padrycke, witness.]

XXIII.

ISE nj pojllyjzheay jn yzmybean ro zo bfuyl Dóinnall Mac Doncha Mac Domnall o bel jn Cujlle, acuy Seaan O'Maejl Conajne on Ardcóyll az denam conartha acuy ceanzajll ne ceayle a tymeel ceatnama mjn Macajne jn Clojzjn acuy leatceatnama mjn Macajne beajl na Aba, jtnj coyll acuy corac acuy cruadtan .j. Dóinnall Mac Doncha Mac Dóinnall az tabgt na tyn leat ceatnaman mjn yjn uad fejn, acuy ona eajzmyb na d'ajz, do Seaan O'Maejl Conajne acuy da eajzmyb na nzjll ne yeaf mbuajb fjct jn Laoz: acuy may jdn bealltojne acuy feajl yan Seaan fuayceoltan jn fejan yjn, jad yjn do bejt na mbuajb yeayca, acuy a mbeajt jn laoz a feajl yan Seajn amac; acuy a bann yaon plan az Sean an bhadajn fuayceoltan j; acuy d'fjachajb an Dóinnall acuy an eajzmyb an fejan do dóinnall yaon do Seaan acuy da eajzmyb o cjon tjne; acuy zan an neart an fejan yjn do fuayclad af deizmyb d'lyr Dóinnall Mje Doncha may zeall an a arneyr d'lyr fejn. Ugyr mjn Mjnceartha Mac Concuban oyz Mez flanchada do yzmyb do tojl jn da nan, a Roymrncan, aoyr jn Tjzeayna .m. b. acuy crz .c. acuy of mbladna acuy dafjct. Iyat a f'jagojn lajtheac ro, Doncha Mje Seaan Mac Matzamna o Roymrncan, Dóinnall .n. Mac Concuban rajtne, Seaan Mac Doncha Mac Domnall, flajtnj Mac Dóinnall Mez flanchada, Lochlan O'Ceaymoda, Lochlan nyabac Mac Iroz; an naobad la do mj lun do yzmyobad.

flajtnj Mac Clañhaj.

☞ Lam Dóinnall Mje Doncha.

Sean Mac Doncha.

Doncha Mac Seaan.

Dóinnall nuad Mac Concuban uajtne.

XXIII.

Translation.—Mortgage of Land.—A. D. 1548.

This writing declareth that Donald Mac Donogh Mac Donald of Belincolly and John O'Mulconry of Ardcóill,* do covenant and

* Another Irish Poet, who presided over a great school at Ardcóill, in Thomond, at the time of the date of the above deed. He was author of an excellent poem, written in the Phenian dialect of the Irish, on *Brian na Murtha O'Rourke*, prince of Breifny, who was elected chief of his tribe in the year 1566. A fine copy of this poem, with an interlined gloss, is in the possession of the writer hereof, which he intends shortly to publish, with a translation.

agree with each other, concerning the quartermire of Magherainchloigin, and the half quartermire of Magherabelna-ab, with their woods, underwoods and unreclaimed tracts, viz. said Donald conveys the said 3 half quartermires for himself and his heirs unto John O'Mulconary and his heirs, in mortgage for 27 in-calf cows; and it is agreed that if said lands shall be redeemed between May and the festival of St. John, the consideration to be repaid shall be in barren cows, and if redeemed after St. John's day it shall be in-calf cows, and said John is to have the crop of said lands free for the year they shall be redeemed. The said Donald and his heirs are bound to keep those lands free from tribute, and none shall have power to redeem same except the lawful heirs of said Donald, and that with their own proper cattle. I Moriartach Mac Connor oge Mac Flanchy wrote this by the consent of both parties at Rossmuincher in the year of our Lord 1548. The witnesses are Donogh Mac Shane Mac Mahon of Rossmuincher, Donald roe Mac Conor Uaihne (green) John Mac Donogh Mac Donald, Flattery Mac Donald Mac Flanchy, Loughlan O'Carmony, Loughlan reavagh Mac Cusack. Dated the 9th day of June.

XXIV.

Այն Լեյսեաճրանա մյն Հայր Սրլլ ան Մարտա.

ԵՍ բա՛ ան ղչրյնն ղո շո Բբսլ մյր Լոճա՛ն Մա՛ Տաա՛ն ր, Շարմաճա՛ ասր Ծոմնալ Մե՛ Լոճա՛նձ աճ տաճրտ ար տաճրտայր բե՛ն աճր ար բե՛լնյ ասր ար ոչլլ ձո Տաա՛ն Օ՛Մալճոնայրե աճր ձա ելչրյ ռա ձրայձ, ասր ա ոչլլ Լե ձեյճ մԲա՛յն ասր ռե բե՛ րչլլնչ ձայրչեաձ: ասր աճաճոձ աձմալաճ շրյ ճլաճաճայր ար ձոսլ բե՛ն ձե ձլոլայձեաճճ օ Տաա՛ն Օ՛Մալճոնայրյ ար ղոն ան ճլլ ղոն, ասր աճր շո Բբսլմոձ ռեյձ ռյր, ասր շո ձուչաճայր ար տայրԲեաճոձ բե՛ն ա Լայն Տաա՛ն, ասր ար բալ՛ն. Ա Ռօրմրնեճար ձո ղերյոԲաձ; այր ան Մչեարնա մյլե Բլաճայն ասր ասր շ. օճ մԲլաճոճաձ աճր ձա բե՛աճ, ան Է-աեմաձ Լա ձեճ ձո ՕճեյմԲեր. Ի ղաձ ա բլաճայն Լայրնյճ Ծոմնալ Մեյճ Ծոնճաձ Պեյճ Ծոմնայլլ, Ծոնճաձ Մա՛ Տաա՛ն Պեյճ Պա՛-

zamãa, Mac Con Mac Sjoda Mhec Domnall, Tadg Ulltaic O'Brjajn. Mjje fejn
flaitej Mac Flanchaj do feijb ro, do eojl an da mañ.

☞ Lam Loçlajn r; Cearmoda.
Domnall Mjje Loçlajn.

Lám na fjadnuj; ;
Donchad mac Seajn.
Domnall Mac Donchad.
Tadg Ulltaic O'Brjajn.
Mac Con Mjje Sjoda.
Cumea Mjje Seajn.

XXIV.

Translation.—Assignment of Mortgage of Land.—A. D. 1548.

Upon the quartermire of the field of the Marle-pit.

The intent of this writing is, that we Loghlan Mac Shane O'Car-
mody and Donald Mac Loghlan do transfer our right, possession and
security unto John O'Mulcounry and his heirs, in consideration of 10
coves and 20 shillings in money, and we do acknowledge to have
received full payment and satisfaction from him for the same, and
that we have no further claim on him, and we have given our own
security and possession into his hands.—Written at Rossmuinecar in
the year of our Lord 1548 on the 11th day of December.—The
witnesses present are Donald Mac Donogh Mac Donald, Donogh
Mac Shane Mac Mahon, Mac Con Mac Sheeda Mac Donald,
Teige Ulltagh O'Brien.—I Flattery Mac Flanchy* wrote this by
the consent of both parties.

☞ The hand of Loghlan O'Car-
mody
Donald Mac Loghlan.

* Or Clanchy. This family furnished hereditary judges, lawyers and notaries under the
Brehon Code, in the district of Thomond. The name frequently occurs throughout these docu-
ments, in the latter capacity.

XXV.

Se seo aet acur conrad Jarla Tuamuman .j. Concubari y'brujaj acur Meconmara .j. Tadg Mje Cojnmeada Mje Conmara Me Conmara ne cejle .j. Maconmara, mar a ta Tadg Maconmara majll ne na aojzujb jna d'ajz do comajll co dyleay neam-majlyr don Jarla azur da oizujb na d'ajz co rjruujb, acur nj he amajn rjn jmjte do fejn acur da oizujb lejy an Jarla acur le na oizujb aji, can aon drne ar a njcon-nad fejn, acur co hajmthe can coza na freayabna do deanañ do fejn na da oizujb rjy an Jarla na ne na aojzujb jna d'ajz, co rjruujb, leo fejn na a comuatai drne aje: azur a majlle frjy rjn, Maconmara cona aojzujb do beð dyley tajmry do dymthe claojne Cujleajn; acur can dul opta tar torad an cejnt do znajt; a atq acur a fenatq dagbajl uatha d'fadnaje an ceatnar buy rjne acur buy feari jn fan tuajt, acur jn maorj acur jn mararcal buy rjne acur buy feari bey ac Conmara jn fan tuajt; acur fa brjz eunarta acur aeta jn Jarla rjy can dul opta tarjy rjn: acur jr jat flana comajll an acta rjn acur jn conarta Oja cona ajnzljb, acur na hujle mjñ frjz ne na tabqt do, acur Zjuyroj na hEneañ a huët Gall acur Zaojbel na hEneañ, acur a majll seo rjn an tyrm ajmjb a deamam jn ar ndeaz do bejt ar Mac Conmara con oizujb ne comall.

Alz yo an taf acur an rjan aji ar lejz Jarla Tuadmuman Mac Conmara amac, majlle ne zac urradrb acur ne zac brajzrb ejle da bful rajd .j. O'Seacnuyazj a pejn .xx. marz, acur Mac y'brujaj ar a bpejn da fjeaad marz, acur Ujlljam O'Maojl Rjadaj acur a mac ne da fjeaad marz ejle, acur Donchad Meje Matzamna y'brujaj ne fje marz; zan Mac Conmara jna a rlyet do cajlleamaj ar an Jarla jna ar a rlyoët zo brath. Alz yo na fjaduj a ta az an Jarla ar an pejn rjn .j. Domnall Mac Munchad Meje tSujbne, acur Tomar Mac Cubaz, acur Ruajdrj oq O'fajce, acur Zjlla brjzde Meje brujadeadha.

Alz yo an taët ar a ndeacjð Mac h'y'brujaj ar a flanajb acur a bpejn aji Macnamara .j. da lejcear a mac fa ceañ Caojery he zo mbja fan an a flanajb acur an a pejn ar: acur az yo na fjadaj a ta ar rjn .j. Tadg mox Mac Cearbajll O'Molzaojte, acur Eozan O'Cejnedyz; acur muna lejcear a mac fa ceañ na caojery rjn he, Mac y'brujaj dejrge ar a pejn acur ar a flanajb muna t' ajtceajr rzel cujce.

Δ acur a pejn .j. da fted marz.

Alz yo an taët ar a ndeacjð Ujlljam O'Mujllrjadaj ar an rlan ar Macnamara, da lecar amac hj fa egn cajery, Ujlljam dymjt lejy jn Jarla ar Macnamara muna comleac Macnamara a zeallad don Jarla: Alz yo na fjadaj do byð do lajcaj

Ujlljam I'Muyljadajn do dul ay a rlan ajn Macnamara .j. dyr mac Domnajll I'Cjñeoj .j. Dylb acur Bloed, acur an Sagart Mac Ruajdrijd Meje Doñcha .j. Eogañ acur Sajrbnetac O'Dabryyn .j. bnet Ujlljam fējn.

Doñchad Mac Matzanna I'Uyjajn ne .xx. manz don peajn rjn Mezg Conmara zo bryadnujre do Mac flojn, Meazg Cmajt, acur do Mac Seajn I'Majl Conajre. Concubaj Mac Ruajdrij Meazg Conmara ne .x. manz don pejn rjn, acur trjuri Mac Loelajn Meje Doncha ne cojz manz dez; ceatmaj Mac Sjda Mac Eogajn ne .r. manz dez egle .j. Doncha acur Cu meada acur Cu maria acur Sjda oğ; fjnžjn Mac Loelajn acur a Mac ne cojz manz dez, acur Tojrdelbac Mac Domnajll muad ne .r. manz, Mac Tajdž Mac Matzanna .j. an Sacart, acur da Mac Loelajn Mac Matzanna acur Mac I'Majl Doimna ne .xx. manz.

In dja mbja jmrefan eatarna rjn in zac lan [] ajn jmref do bed az Mac Lochlajn [] Cmajt acur az Mac Conmajn acur az Mac Zilla Ryaba.

XXV.

Translation.—Bond and Covenant.—No date.

These are the condition and covenant entered into between Conr O'Brien Earl of Thomond, and Mac Conmara i. e. Teige Mac Conmeadha, son of Conmara Mac Conmara, viz. the Mac Conmara, that he and his heirs for ever shall conduct themselves faithfully and without malice towards the Earl and his heirs for ever, and not only that he and his heirs shall do so with respect to the Earl and his heirs, but no person on their part shall act contrary to these conditions and covenants, and particularly that neither he nor his heirs shall wage war against or oppose the Earl or his heirs for ever, either by themselves or in conjunction with any other person. Further, Mac Conmara and his heirs shall be loyal and faithful to the country of the Clan Cuilean, and not encroach upon them beyond the bounds of justice for ever. His father and grandfather to give as guarantees the four principal persons and the chief steward and mareschal Mac Conmara has in the country; and by virtue of that covenant and

agreement with the Earl he was to be satisfied therewith. The sureties for the performance of said covenant are, God with his angels, and Conmara to swear by every oath the most sacred before the chief Justice of Ireland in the presence of the English and Irish of Ireland. Furthermore, Mac Conmara with his heirs shall be bound in a certain sum to be specified for the performance of the premises.

These are the condition and penalty upon which the Earl of Thomond liberated Mac Conmara, together with the guarantees and other hostages required, viz. O'Shaughnassy under the penalty of 20 marks, the son of O'Brien 40 marks, William O'Mulryan and his son 40 marks, and Donat Mac Mahon O'Brien 20 marks, that neither Mac Conmara nor his posterity shall be guilty of defection from the Earl or his descendants for ever. These are the Earl's witnesses to said penalty, viz. Daniel Mac Murogh Mac Sweeny, and Thomas Mac Cubag and Rory oge O'Fahy and Gilla Breeda Mac Brody.

These are the conditions upon which the son of O'Brien became surety and liable to penalty for Mac Conmara, viz. that if he should be liberated within a fortnight from this time he would become bail for him and be subject to the penalty; and these are the witnesses thereto viz. Teige Mor Mac Carroll O'Mulgeehey and Eugene O'Kennedy; and if he shall not be set at liberty within the said period, that the son of O'Brien shall not be subject to the suretyship or penalty aforesaid unless something to the contrary may appear.

☞ His penalty is 40 marks.

These are the conditions upon which William O'Mulryan became surety for Mac Conmara, viz. that if he should be set at liberty within a fortnight, the said William would punish Mac

Connara in conjunction with the Earl, unless Mac Connara would perform his engagements to the Earl.—These are the witnesses present when William Mulryan became surety for Mac Connara, viz. the two sons of Daniel O’Kennedy, i. e. Philip and Hugh and the Priest, Mac Rorey Mac Donnogh and Eugene and Justin O’Davoren. This was the determination of William himself.

Donat Mac Mahon O’Brien binds himself under the penalty of 20 marks for Mac Connara, in presence of Mac Flinn Mac Grath and Mac Shane O’Mulconry.—Connor Mac Rorey Mac Connara binds himself in 10 marks of said penalty.—The 3 sons of Loghlan Mac Donogh bind themselves in 15 marks. The four sons of Sheedy Mac Owen, i. e. Donogh, Conmeadha, Connara and young Sheeda in 15 marks more. Finian Mac Loghlan and his son in 15 marks.—Terence Mac Donnell roe in 5 marks.—The son of Teige Mac Mahon, i. e. the priest, the two sons of Loghlan Mac Mahon and Mac O’Muldowney in 20 marks.

If any dispute shall happen among the parties, the same is to be settled by Mac Loghlan [] Mac Grath, Mac Gorman and Mac Gilla Riaba.

XXVI.

IS maŕ ro do tug Uilleag O’bhuadair ŕbneŕg le na Inŕjn do tSean Mac Doñchad .j. oċt mba joñ laoga, ŕe buaŕb ðjòb ŕeayga acur ŕecht cearta acur taŕb zup ab e ŕjn bo agur .xx. acur tŕj capajll .j. laŕj zona bŕumac agur Zeannan maŕt cŕllte : agur ŕj jad ro na huŕŕŕde do bj az Uilleag ŕjŕ an ŕbneŕg ŕjn .j. Sean og Mac Eogajŕ Meŕc tSean, acur Aloð Mac Donchað Meŕc Lochlŕñ Doŕñ, acur, Maoŕleaclaŕj O’Maoŕneachaŕj ; acur ceatŕama co led ŕeŕajñ acur aball-zoŕt, acur aŕt ceŕtŕe deŕŕte acur ceŕtŕe zaŕŕðte do baŕŕ leŕŕ na huŕŕð ŕjn : acur a deŕŕ O’nloŕa ata an ŕeŕañ ŕjn ; acur Doñnall Mac Doncha, an Mac ŕj ŕjŕe az Doñchad Mac Doñnall, na uŕŕad oŕta ŕjn ŕle ; acur Maŕŕgairŕn O’Conŕj,

an Sagart, do fhaighne aji rjn; agus do rgnob e an raji dob aoir an Tjgear-
na mje bjadajn, cujg .c. acur tji .xx.

Sean oz Mac Eogajn, Uirnad.

Alod Mac Donchad, Uirnad.

Maolgleclajn O'Maoinecajn, Uirnad.

XXVI.

Translation.—Marriage Settlement.—A. D. 1560.

Thus has Ulick O'Broder given a dowry with his daughter, unto John Mac Donogh, viz. 8 in calf cows, 6 dry cows, 7 heiffers and a bull, in all 21 cows and 3 horses, viz. a mare with her colt and a good gelding; and these are the sureties which he gave to said John, viz. Shane oge Mac Owen Mac Shane; Hugh Mac Donagh Mac Loughlan dun, and Malachy O'Meenahan, together with a quarter and a half of land, an orchard and the scite of 4 houses with 4 gardens, over and above the said sureties. The said land is situated in the country of O'Haye. Donald Mac Donogh the eldest son of Donogh Mac Donald is surety for them all. Mahon O'Coin, the priest, is witness hereto; and this deed is written in the year of our Lord, 1560.

Shane oge Mac Owen, surety.

Hugh Mac Donagh, surety.

Malachy Meenahan, surety.

XXVII.

b100 a fjr az zac en dujne eijrdear an rgnobjre zo duzara, Concubaj
O'brjajn .j. Jajla Tuadimuan, letceatnana an Tujre fjn a Tuajmfjohloc do
Maenamara .j. Seaan Meje na Mara, a ngeall je da ba deag na feala Mjejl
agus jad jon laoga: agus a deijmry, Concubaj O'brjajn, zo bfuyl dualac orn

fejn azur 3 mo yljocet jm dja3 an ledceatpama 3jn do djon azur do yeayam do Mac na Mara azur da yljocet jna dja3, zo fead a fuayzalta: acur admym nué bfu3 an neart a fuayelad aet um feal Mchjl, do zoban en laoj: acur map deapbad a3 an ngeall 3jn do zlacad, azur a3 an bfeapad do tabajnt uajm a ngeall 33, atajm3, Concubam O'brjajn, az cor mo lajme a3 an Deñt333 3o. Acur 33 33ad 33adajm an conar3a 3o .j. Uajne O Lochl3n, .j. O'Lochl3n azur Concubam Mac 33lla Rjaba, azur Ruaj333 33ac Donchad azur 33oda 33ac Ruaj333 acur 333 a333 C333t an tan 3o m3le 33adajm, cu33 cead, da 33adajm t33 3333d.

CONOR THOMOND.

XXVII.

Translation.—Mortgage of Land.—A. D. 1562.

Be it known unto all who shall hear this writing that I, Conor O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, have given the $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of Gortfinn in Tuamfinnlogh unto John Mac Namara in mortgage for 12 incalf cows, and I, the said Conor O'Brien, do declare that I and my descendants are bound to secure and maintain the said $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter unto Mac Namara and his descendants, until the term of its redemption, and I acknowledge that same is not redeemable, except at Michaelmas by one day's impounding.* And in acknowledgment of my receiving the said consideration, and giving said land for same, I, Conor O'Brien, do set my hand unto this indenture. The witnesses are Anthony O'Loghlin, that is, the O'Loghlin, Conor Mac Gilla Riaba, Rorey Mac Donogh, and Sheeda Mac Rorey.—In the year of our Lord, 1562.

CONOR THOMOND.

* See No. V.—Many points of doubt and difficulty in our history and antiquities would be explained by the publication of the Breton Institutes. If the translations of the principal Annals of the country by the learned Doctor O'Conor of Stowe, now at press, were followed by the Laws, much would be done towards rendering our national history complete.

XXVIII.

IS ye reo cunnað Uylljam Meje Seaajn h' feargala acur Mac Con Meje Seaajn Meje Doimnaill Meje Coimneuda on Uyll bje ne éejle, fa ceand leadceathriaman don nUyllbje .j. an leéceadhnaia joctarach: Azur ag ro mar fuajn Uylljam bjehdjrl an fearajnd rjn uada .j. a bejt a ngjll ne marz bojnthe ag maonab an Jarla .j. ag mñntjri Rodajn, azur do jarn Mac Con ajri Uylljam an fearand dpuarzagjlt azur a barn do éabajnt do fejn; azur tuz Uylljam an barn rjn uada, acur tuz Mac Con a jnad fejn dUylljam ajri an fearañ acur da rjloét andjajgh; azur ag ro ajt jna bfuyl an fearand rjn .j. a Porajrde bunrajte, acur do cónaé an Clajri é; acur jr an ro taob rjari bud thujad de bunrajte a ta ré; azur ag ro teorantáct an fearajnd rjn .j. o boctari Clajri Cujlín co boctari na Cluana Mhñngj, acur o Tobari an Caca go boctari an Bajt baji. Nz ro cujd an fearajnd rjn do Corcajg .j. Corcach an Clajde acur Rjnleacan; acur ag ro anm an fearajñ njata ata añ rjn .j. Machajne na Szejthe acur Zort an Tobri acur an Sean-Aballzort, acur zaé a bfuyl aturri rjn dfeanñ, mar deanajñ a ajm. Acur jr jad ro fearajñ an coñarja rjn do deanam .j. Bjeajne bunrajte, Sjacur O'Coñallajñ, azur Tadg Mac Matzamna, mac Eojñ h' Cearmada, azur Tadg Mac flajrbeartajg h' Ljdjñ, azur Concubari Mac Darj I' Rodajn, azur Matzamna fñ Mac Seajn I' Rodajn, acur Donchad og O' Rodajn, acur Seaan Mac Concubari I' Rodajn, acur Murchad O' Rodajn, acur Doncad Mac Doimnaill I' Torinae .j. Clejneac Patrujce, acur jr jad ro bajlljde rejlbj an fearajñ .j. Bjeajne bunrajte, Sjacur O'Coñallajñ, acur Tadg Mac Matzamna. Nzur jrj dojr an Tjgeajna an tan ro .j. mjli bjadajñ azur .r. c. azur tñ bjadna .x. acur tñ xxjd. Acur ro lam Meje Con Meje Seajn ajri ro, do éabgt bjehdjrl an fearajñ dUylljam Mac Seaajn: acur ag ro mo éojl acur mo aonta acur majgne acur mo feala lejr rjn do. Azur mjre Conajne Mac Mujrj Meje Torinae do rjzrjod ro da ttojil an rajej bunrajte.

† Meyj Torinae O'Maesleconajne.
Mujneadhach O'Dalrd.

† Meyj Conge.

XXVIII.

Translation.—Deed of Sale of Land.—A. D. 1573.

This is the covenant between William Mac Shane O'Farrell and Con Mac Shane Mac Donald Mac Conmeada of Aillveg, concern-

ing the lower half quarter of Aillveg, and thus has said William acquired the fee simple of said land from Con, viz. said land being in pledge for a noble mulct with the Rodan family, the stewards of the Earl (of Thomond) and Mac Con requested of said William to release the same, and to give him (Mac Con) the crop, which he accordingly did, in consideration whereof said Mac Con made over unto the said William and his descendants his right to said land. The premises are situate in the parish of Bunratty and county of Clare, in the North West part of said parish. These are the boundaries of said land, viz. from the road of Clashquilin unto the road of Clonmuny, and from Toberincaca unto the road of Ballybane. The proportion of said land is Corcaghincloy and Ringleckan, and the chargeable lands are Maclairnasgeihe, Gortnakilly, Gortinleaghta, Gortintubber, the Old-Orchard, and all the land which lies between them, though not here named. The witnesses to said covenant are Siacus O'Connellan, vicar of Bunratty, Teige Mac Mahon, the son of John O'Carmony, Teige Mac Flaherty O'Liden, Conor Mac David O'Rodan, Mahon finn Mac Shane O'Rodan, Donogh oge O'Rodan, John Mac Connor O'Rodan, Morogh O'Rodan and Donogh Mac Donald O'Torney, the clerk of Patrick. The bailiffs who gave possession of said land are the said vicar of Bunratty, and Teige Mac Mahon. In the year of our Lord, 1573. This is the hand-writing of Con Mac Shane, on his giving the fee simple of said lands unto said William Mac Shane; and I, said Con, do declare this to be my will, consent and intention, and do affirm same with my seal.—I, Conry Mac Maurice Mac Torney wrote this by consent of both parties on the green of Bunratty.

✍ I Torney O'Mulconry.

Murray O'Daly.

✍ I Conaire.

XXIX.

Deed of Appointment by Mac Carthy More. A. D. 1584.*

To all men greeting.—Where Teige Mac Carthy, formerly Mac Carthy More, alias Teige na Manistraghe, granted to Cathal O'Rourke and his heirs, in consideration of the said Cathal being overseere in buildinge or repairing, partlie at his own chardges, the weire on the river Laune, adjoining Lough-leine (Killarney) in Dheas-Mumhain

* The following curious document taken from the patent roll, 13 Eliz. (1571,) presents a striking contrast to the above Milesian grant.—“ The most humble submission of the unworthy and most unnatural Earl of Clancahir otherwise called Mac Carthy More, unto the Right Honorable Sir Henry Sidney knight.—I the most unworthy and unnatural Earl of Clancahir, with inward sorrow of mind and most hearty repentance, calling to mind the great benefits and exceeding bounty I have in sundry sorts received from the Queen's most excellent Majesty, and the place of honor and pre-eminence I have been most unworthily called unto by her Majesty, far greater than ever I, accursed creature, have or can deserve, or that any of mine ancestors heretofore have had, which, with bitter tears and compunction of mind I most humbly do confess, do so much the more aggravate the heinousness of mine offences, and heaps more abundantly her Majesty's most just indignation against me, do most humbly acknowledge and confess before you, my dear Lord and Governor, and this honorable Table, that being seduced by that most perverse rebel, James Fitz-Morris and other of the Geraldynes his associates, upon a false pretence to have a parley with me, and to conclude a friendship betwixt the said James and Mr. Richard Grenville, then sheriff of the county of Cork, which when it took effect, I, forgetting my duty to Almighty God and obedience to her Majesty, was, by subtle inticements and most wicked persuasions, induced and brought to take an unadvised and rash oath; which done, I consequently entered into that fury and madness of unnatural rebellion against my most gracious Sovereign, combining myself both with Sir Edmund Butler, and with all the rest of the principal rebels in Ireland, wherein, in sundry degrees, I have disloyally swerved and declined from my allegiance to her Highness, by raising traiterously her Majesty's subjects against her Highness's peace and laws, besieging her towns, shamefully murdering and destroying her subjects, burning her houses and castles, and besides have committed, since my entry into that my disobedience, sundry grievous offences, and heinous and detestable treasons, deserving extreme punishment and sharp correction: which my heinous misdemeanors as I neither

(South Munster or Desmond,) by the appointment of the said Teige, the office of Weareman, with the usual fees and rightes to the said Cathel and his heires or Septe succeedinge him, as wearemen, to take the fishe of said weare, and to sende the same to the house or manor of the said Teige.—Now know ye that I Donell Earle of Clancare do herebye appointe Manus oge O'Rourke, weareman and marshalle of all my houses ; and I the said Earle do manifestly declare that the said Manus's duties and the fees of his saide offices are

mean or can in any sort justify or defend by any color, so I, for the same, prostrate here before your Lordship, with most penitent and humble mind, humbly with all reverence voluntarily and freely yield and submit my body, life, goods and lands to the order and disposition of her Highness, beseeching, with all humility and due reverence your good Lordship, my gracious Lord and Governor, and you the rest of the Lords and others of her Majesty's honorable council to take compassion upon me, and to be means to the Queen's Majesty, that her Highness, who hath been ever, to her immortal fame, inclined to mercy and pity, will now vouchsafe to receive me most vile and unworthy wretch of her creation to her clemency and mercy, and extend upon me, above my deserts, her most gracious pardon, upon assured trust of my loyalty hereafter. For, sith I came first to Sir Hum. Gilbert, and gave in my only son into his hands as a pledge of my loyalty, truth and fidelity, I have since continued a good, faithful and a true subject, and ready at all times to employ myself in her Majesty's service, as far forth as my poor ability would extend unto, as both the Earl of Ormond, when he had charge, and likewise Sir Hum. Gilbert in the time of his charge, can well testify and declare, which if her Majesty shall do, by your good means, and the rather for that, I simply here *prostrate upon my knees before your honors*, submit myself, life, lands and goods, and am come in to present myself voluntarily before you without any pardon or protection, which if I had either, by word, letter or promise in any sort, I utterly relinquish and forsake, reposing myself in your merciful consideration and pitiful regard of my poor and wretched estate, and hoping that those demonstrations and tokens of my loyalty hereafter may move your grave wisdoms to be means to the Queen's Majesty for me, and I shall, according to my most bounden duty, pray to Almighty God, to grant her Majesty a most prosperous and happy reign over all her dominions and subjects and immortal triumph over all her enemies ; and likewise that it should please him to unseal my eyes, and grant me grace, by my dutiful and humble service hereafter, which I do dedicate to her Majesty to the last drop of my blood to be spent to acquit and recompence some part of my grievous offences past, which I will endeavour myself to perform. In testimony of all and singular the premises to be true, I the said Earl of Clancahir have hereunto subscribed my name.—DONYLL CLANCARE.—(Rot. Pat. 13 Eliz. d. r. 6.)

as followethe.—Imprimis he is to receive from O'Sullivan-more, and O'Donoghoe-more, and Macgillicuddy, for every night's cudihie they paie yearelye, the hydes of all the beoves and the felles of all the shepe that shal be killed for the said Cudihies, together with the chines of the said beoves and of hogges ; alsoe O'Sullivan Beara is to give the said Manus his tribute, and from everie other gentleman or person of my countrie or anie other that owes a night's supper, alias a Cudihie, the said Manus and his heires are to receive the hydes of the beoves, together with the chines of the beoves and hogges that shal be killed for the provision of the said Cuddyhies : alsoe I authorize the said Manus whensoever I or my heires shall not be determined to repaire to the said gentlemen's houses, to spende the said Cuddyhies, to take upp and collecte the same for my use, he the said Manus beinge bound to sende the same to my house or manor, receiving his accustomed fees ; and said Manus and his attornies are to keep all the meat and victuals that shall be sent to my houses and manors : and moreover it shall be lawfull for the said Manus to receive on the marriage of every of my daughters, or of the daughter of a Mac Carthy More, in facie Ecclesiae, from the husbände of said daughter, five marks or five good hackneys as his fee ; and also the fosterers of my children are to pay him his fees ; and the said Manus shall have the hides of all the beoves killed when I the said Earl shall be in camp, alias in *fustoheel*, with Easter and Christmas offerings, and all other accustomed dues,— Datum vicesimo Septimo die Julii anno Domini 1584, annoque regni Reginæ nostræ Eliz. Vicesimo Sexto.

(Signed) Donyll Clancare.

Witness. Moriertagh Mac Teige.

Teige Mac Dermody.

Cormac Mac Owen.

O'Gra,* have given all the land and ground and all my rent in Cinel-Dungaley, and in every place where it is due to me both in stone and tree, in grass and arable land, wood and bog, fish and water, and every other profit, appertaining unto said lands to Donagh, son of Conor O'Brien (Earl of Thomond) and to his assigns for ever, from me my heirs and assigns for ever. And I send Charles O'Rabecan and Donogh O'Rabecan as bailiffs with him, to put him into the possession thereof. I give my permission and assent to have this deed written on parchment, in Latin, English and Irish in legal form, I set my hand and seal hereto in testimony thereof; and I bind myself to go and put my hand and seal unto said other deeds (in Latin and English) as shall be required of me. I the aforesaid O'Grady do give this deed out of my own hand to the said Earl in presence of all those whose hands are hereunto subscribed this day, at Clonramtra, the 4th of the month of April, 1586.

✍ I, Henry O'Grady. (L. S.)

The witnesses present at the
confirmation and sealing of
this deed.

By me, Robert Fentinoe,
Jacobus Lukeus Testis,
R. White.

* King Henry VIII. by letters dated 9th July, 1543, signified that he had granted to Sir Denis O'Grada, knt. *captain of his nation*, and to the heirs male of his body, all the lands, &c. which he pretended a right to; with a power to the Chancellor, Alen, to pass Letters Patent to him of the same. They accordingly passed, reciting that the king and his predecessors were the Lords and true possessors of all the manors, &c. of Thoymcreny, with various lands; yet the said Denis and his ancestors, the King's natural subjects, against their allegiance, and without any title, usurped the premises, until of late said Denys, calling to mind as well his duty towards God, as his allegiance towards his natural and liege Lord and King, humbly sub-

XXXI.

✠ IN DEI NOMINE. ISE njo fojllyr an rerybjoñ ro, zo bfuyl Doñchad dub Mac Conyadojn admalac an ro geall do bjo azyj fejn an an zcujo do molad do ceatrumajn mji Zujre an Cnocajne do beð ac Ojarmajd Mac Emojoñ r, Deaža uada fejn acur o na fejzryb acur o narjnzryb, zo bñac ac Ojarmajd acur aza fejðryb acur az arjnzryb; acur a ta admalach, zo bfuajr a tojl fejn o Ojarmajd O'Deaža anazað a zyll fejn ð an bfeapan rjn a dubramð. Azur mar deapbad ð ro, a ta lam azur tojl Doñchajd reryobta añ ro, mar zac fjadajr esle da bfuyl reryobta añ; azur jr jad fjadajr Lajrneac, do bjo do latajr an rerybjñ ro .j. Oja an tcur, azur Maczamrjn Mac Domnajll Meje Conyadojn, azur Ojarmajd O'flañazajr: Azur Ojarmajd õz O'Uallajr do reryob ro do tojl Doñcajo Meje Conyadojn azur da fularajr. Alr na reryobad a nOjrm Motar an ceatramad la .xx. de October 1587.

Diarmitius Neallain Testis.

Copia vera examinata et concordans
cum Originali coram nobis infrascriptis.

Do. Myagh.

John Gold.

✠ Myre Doñchad Meje Conyadojn.

XXXI.

Translation.—Release of Mortgage.—A. D. 1587.

✠ In the name of God. This writing maketh known that Donogh Duffe Mac Consadine acknowledges that the mortgage which he had upon that part of the quarter-mire of Gortanchrochaire awarded unto Dermot Mac Edmond O'Dea, shall be held by said Dermo this

mitted to the King and his laws; wherefore the king, considering and hoping that he and his heirs thereafter would always behave like faithful and obedient subjects, granted the said premises as above, with a provisoe of forfeiture, if he or his heirs should confederate with any rebels, or war against the Government. *Rot. Pat. 35^o. Hen. VIII.*—On 1st August, 1582, John O'Grady, alias Brady, gent. (son of Sir Denis deceased) and Hugh Brady, obtained a grant of the Lordships, Manors, &c. of Tomgrenie, Ballyduff, Skariff, &c. for ever. Rent 2l. and two pair of gloves at All Saints, or 3s. 4d. for same. *Rot. Pat.*

heirs and assigns, for ever, from him the said Donogh, his heirs and assigns. Said Donogh also acknowledges to have received full consideration from said Dermot for said mortgage of the aforesaid land. In testimony hereof the said Donogh signs these presents with the witnesses hereto. The witnesses present at this writing are, God in the first place, Mahon Mac Donel Mac Consadin and Dermot O'Flanagan. Dermot oge O'Neallan wrote this by the consent of said Donogh Mac Consadin and at his request. Written at Drummother, the 24th day of October 1587.

✠ I Donogh Mac Consadin.
Dermot Neallan, witness.

XXXII.

✠ Amen.

Alz go an fojrm azur an mola do nyne bryan Mac Rudraide acur Cojmmeda Mac Taidz oiz Meje Taidz Meje Matzaimna edar Loclan .n. O'Slatra acur Onora jnzean tSeajn an gleana, fan mejd dAjrnejy Majne n'Seacnaraiz dfan ajr Sean Mac Murchad I'Slatra .j. do moladar atzamnac yeare jn laoz no yeac buach jn laoz acur bo yeary na bealtojne a nojy ar Loclan .n. acur zac d'jol ar fejr do bey az loclan do zabajl fan mbojn yeary fa man bey ya tjr. Tujlle oyle, ata an cornudec Mac Bruaideada man rlan zcojyz q jnzean tSeajn an gleana da dtrej anuar q Loclan .n. fan bfeamañ jnad Man n' Seacnaraiz do bed az loclan .n. ar cetriona mjr Cnre na Tuzje .j. na tjr ba do fazbad az Majne ar a mbed az loclan ar Dlojy an Tjgearna .j. da bjadzajn dez acur cejre .xx. acur .r. .c. acur mjle, ar an ceadla drozmar do rznjod Taidz O'Clejre an Injy le tojl an da mañ.

Loclan .n. O'Slatra.

Loclan .n. O'Slatra.

An Cornudec Mac Bruaideza.

Bryan Mac Rudraide an moltojn.

acur Cojmmeda Mac Taidz.

Tujlead eyle az loclan .n. ar a bfeamañ zceadna .j. bo mojr do marbad do ajr torama Seajn Meje Murchad I'Slatra majlle ne zac crujneacta acur ne zac folatar bjotajlle.

Al tajmyj Onora, Injzn tSeajn an gleana admalac zur glacay na baryn o loclan Ruad O'Slatra.

✠ Mye Onora.

XXXII.

Translation.—Award.—A. D. 1592.

✱ Amen.

This is the settlement and award made by Brian Mac Rorey and Conmeadha Mac Teige oge Mac Teige Mac Mahon, between Loghlan roe O'Slattery and Honor daughter of John of the Glen, respecting all the cattle belonging unto Mary Shaughnessy that remained due of John, son of Morough O'Slattery, viz. they awarded a dry stripper in-calf, with one in-calf heifer and one barren of the present May from said Loghlan roe to said Honor, she to take the best payment that Loghlan can give in place of that barren cow according to the times. Furthermore, Cosny Mac Brody is guarantee for said Honor, that if any charge be made on said Loghlan concerning the land, he shall be entitled to Mary Shaughnessy's claim in the quarter-mire of Tuighe, viz. the three cows left to her thereout to be enjoyed by him therein. In the year of our Lord 12 years, 4 score, 5 hundred and 1000,* and on the first day of harvest this has been written, by Teige O'Clery at Ennis with the consent of both parties.

Loghlan roe O'Slattery.

Bryan Mac Rorey, the Umpire,

Cosny Mac Brody and Coinmedha Mac Teig.

More, to which Loghlan roe is entitled, out of the same land, viz. a great cow which was killed for the funeral of John Mac Murogh O'Slattery, together with all the wheat and liquor provided for same. †

I Honor, daughter of John of the Glen, do acknowledge that I received the said three cows from Loghlan roe O'Slattery.

☞ I Honor.

* This custom of the Irish to reckon from unity, is deserving the attention of the learned.

† The ancient Irish indulged in feasts and banquets at funerals, and this habit they are said

XXXIII.

An meo zu dtaarla Impearan a dtaob ejoza a nZabq jorj an tlarla azuy Taob
 Mac Matzanna .j. an tlarla az tozbajl ejoza an ran bfeanañ, acuy an tEayboz
 mar an zcēadna az tozbajl ejoza an ran bfeanañ cēdna; acuy dar le Taob nar
 eojj jad anaon djmcur ya bfeanañ; acuy zur tojl leo q zac taob rjn do leazad
 do cum an mbreathujzēe-ne acuy an molta an luŷ yo za bfuyljō an laima an
 ryrjbjñ yo, mar a ta Mujriceartac cam Comarba Seanajn, Donnall Mazcorman,
 Urgan Mac Matzanna acuy Ojarmajd Meje Murchad, azuy zur ceanzladan na
 mañta rjn jad fējn, pa mjonada, pa fujeac mar dearmaojy. Iy amlajō dorndujze-
 majj, an mejo zor bfearamajj fjadajj q, zur ab amlajō do bj an feanañ rjn zo bñac
 .j. tñj cednamna de, az jōc rjy ra mbhujajj, acuy ceadnamna az jōc rjy an Eayboz,
 rjyl do cujreadan na fundujryde na fjaća q zac taob etorja ran cotram. Do mo-
 lamajjne tñj ceadnamna don feanañ rjn zo macad uajō yo amac do djol ejoza rjy
 an larla .j. 15 rjzlljngj ya mbljadajj: acuy do fazbadan na cejtne ba do zlac an
 tlarla ran feanañ, an jonad a ndeacajō tajrjy do ejoj; azuy a bñjeacēt an
 tjarujzēe do rjn de ajj a maon, acuy ejoj tñj zceatnaman dfazhajl zo rrajmneac
 uajō yo amac: acuy do deanam a fjadnujye rjn, do cujremqne, na moltojñj neum-
 rajōte rjn, an lam q an rjzrybjñ yo. Sa Cluajn, an naomad la do mj lujl 1593.
 Iy rj cednama fazbamaojō az an Eayboz, an cednama an a rjydeocar fjaća an
 Eaybujz do bed an .c. la.

Mujriceartac Cam.

Donnall Mazcorman.

Urgan Mac Matzanna.

Diermoid Mac Morogh.

I, Teige Mac Brody, wrote the above order,
 by the consent and appointment of the above
 arbitrators.—Witness my hand.

Teige Mac Brody.

to have borrowed from the Germans. Sir James Ware makes the following quotation from an old
 book of canons taken from an ancient Irish Synod:—"Every dead body has, in its own right, a
 cow, and a horse, and a garment, and the furniture of his bed; nor shall any of these be paid in
 satisfaction of his debts; because they are, as it were, peculiar to his body."—*Ant. Vol. I. p. 152.*

XXXIII.

Translation.—Award.—A. D. 1593.

Whereas a dispute has arisen concerning the rent of Gabhair, between the Earl (of Thomond) and Teige Mac Mahon, to wit, the Earl taking rent on the land, and the Bishop (of Killaloe) doing the same; said Teige considered that both ought not to do so; wherefore the parties have consented to submit the matter to the arbitration and decision of us whose hands are hereunto subscribed, to wit, Muriertach cam Comorban of Seanan, Donald Mac Gorman, Bryan Mac Mahon and Dermot Mac Morogh, and have bound themselves by oath to abide by our decision. We do, (after hearing evidence, that said land had been circumstanced thus, viz. 3 quarters paying rent to O'Brien and 1 quarter to the Bishop, before the arbitrators had allocated their claims equally between them,) do adjudge that 3 quarters of the land shall henceforth pay rent unto the Earl to amount of 15s. annually, that the 4 cows which he had taken on the land are to be in payment of the past arrear of rent and the trespass committed against his steward, that he is henceforth peaceably to receive the rent of said 3 quarters. In witness whereof we, the arbitrators aforesaid, have set our hands to this writing, at Clone the 9th day of July 1593. The quarter which we award to the Bishop is that which shall be proved to have been the quarter originally charged with his dues.

Muriertach Cam.

Donald Mac Gorman.

Bryan Mac Mahon.

Diermoid Mac Morogh.

of Clare, in consideration of the fulfilment of an award made between me and the honorable Lord the Earl of Thomond, and for other lawful considerations on surrendering my right and title in and to the one third which belongs to me in right of my wife Judith Mac Gorman of the castle and lands of Dunmore, and all other lands held by Donat Mac Dermot Mac Fermacaigh belonging to said Judith in right of her husband to the aforesaid Earl, his heirs and assigns, from me my heirs and assigns, do hereby assign my right and title in and to said one third of the said castle of Dunmore before mentioned, with all the lands thereunto belonging and every other emolument and profit both wood and moor pasture and arable land, fish and water with the appurtenances, and in every other land held by me as we have also before recited, to the said Earl, his heirs and assigns, as aforesaid, from me my heirs and assigns, and for warranting same to the said Earl against every other person. I the aforesaid Mahon do set my hand and seal unto these presents at Cuivren-colly the 25th day of Sept. 1594.

The mark of Mahon Mac Gorman. (L. S.)

Being present at the signing,
sealing and delivery hereof.

Teige Mac Brody.
Dermod Mac Brody.

XXXV.

Testamentum.—A. D. 1603.

In Dei Nomine, Amen. Ego, Donaldus Mac Murucha, an Tarymun, non coactus, non impulsus, sed mera et propria ac legitima voluntate, ad hæc inductus, facio ac condo meam ultimam

voluntatem et testamentum, modo et forma subsequenti. In primis rellegio ac relinquo corpus meum sepeliendum in templo de Kilmory-Ibreacan. Secundo, rellegio et relinquo Domino meo, comiti Donato O'Brien, fœudum meum seu terram, scilicet semiquartam existentem in villa de Cassleancalla et quecunque alia fœuda, seu terras ubicunque sunt aut fuerunt, eidem Domino meo Donato, per præsentes, relinquo. Tertio, rellegio et relinquo Johanni O'Griffa, et Gradarium meum cum ephippio suo vice rerum omnium, quas post mortem mecum consumpserit: Quarto, rellegio et relinquo Domino Donato O'Brien alteram semiquartam vocatam Ballicassin. In cujus rei testimonium, potestatem imponendi manum meam, atque subscribendi, Donato Griffæo, per presentes, concedo. Datum in Kilmory, secundo die mensis Maii, 1603.

Donaldus Mac Murcha en Tarymun.

Donagh O'Griffa.

Johannes O'Griffa, testis.

Thadeus † Gulliel. Mac Gillipatrick, testis.

XXXVI.

✠

IN DEI NOMINE. Amen.

In ajm an Aear, acur an Mjc, acur an Spjrd Naom.

TIOMNSZAS in Tjomna ro Emrn Znar * .j. an tur, Tjomna ye ann do Dja acur do cujmyc Mujre Matajn azur do Mjcel Ardangel, acur na hujlle Naom a bflajtur Dej, acur a corp djozlan a Majnyrtjn beolajz. ITEM, ata ye ajz pagbasl a majtyr raozalta na tyn nañrp, acur az rod man pagbur ye na tyn naña rjn

• The ancient family of Grace, whose chiefs were formerly Barons of Courtstown, co. Kilkenny, was descended from Raymond Le Gros (one of the principal invaders of Ireland in the time of Hen. II.) by Basilia sister of Earl Strongbow. One of the direct descendants of this great family Sheffield Grace Esq. of the Inner Temple, London, whose virtues would reflect honour on a nobler race, if a nobler could be found, has lately enriched the Biographical History of his country by most invaluable Memoirs of his family; an example, which, if generally followed, would prove incalculably advantageous to the History of Ireland.

.j. an cead tujan dun anam; acur an daria tujan da Ingn, acur da clujmru .j. Seon Mac Uatejn, * acur an tpeay tujan da innaoj pōpta.

ITEM, a ta ye az pagbasl pējō rgnllng tatanac az Maolruan Ma Injabajō. acur curz rgnllne az Ojarmajō Ma Injabrō, acur curz rgnllne az Sean oz Azur az ro na fjažnjrj do bj do latujr an Tjomanta rjn, mar ata, a Szart umaēda pejn .j. Maolruana Ma Injabajō azur Seojn Mac Uatejn, acur Coila O'Clajō acur Doñcuan O'Clajō. Anno Dnj 1606.

ITEM az ro na recjtojr da pag ye of ejona a matur .j. Saon Mac Uatejn, acur a bean pōyda pejn do pejn na bfazan tuay, an xx. la do mj Decembei, anno 1606. Edmrō Injāy.

Tjomna Edmrō Injāye O bayle Ualtejr a zCunde Cedarlajc andojr Lejghljn, 1606.

XXXVI.

Translation.—Will and Testament.—A. D. 1606.

✠ In the name of God, Amen.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

This will of Edmund Grace thus begins, viz. First, he bequeaths his soul unto God, and to the protection of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and to Michael the Archangel, and to all the saints in the kingdom of Heaven; and his body to be interred in the Abbey of Booley. Item, He leaves his worldly substance in three portions, and these three portions he bequeaths thus, viz. The first for his soul, the second to his daughter and son-in-law John Mac Walter,* and the third to his wife.

Item, he bequeaths 20 English shillings to Mulrony Mac Griffa, 5 shillings to Dermot Mac Griffa, and 5 shillings unto John ju-

* This John Mac Walter Walsh was one of the "heirs of the Walsh Mountains" in the county of Kilkenny, and an excellent Irish Poet. Many beautiful poems of his composition, in the Irish language, principally of the elegiac and descriptive kind, are still extant; several of them in the possession of the writer hereof, replete with all the charms of poetry.

nior. These are the witnesses present at the making of that will, viz. the priest of his own testament, i. e. Mulroney Mac Griffa, John Mac Walter, Conly O'Collins and Duncan O'Collins.—A. D. 1606.

Item, these are the executors whom he appointed over his worldly substance, viz. John Mac Walter and his (the testator's) wife, according to the above witnesses, the 20th day of December, 1606.

EDMUND GRACE.

(Indorsement.)

The will of Edmund Grace of Walterstown in the Co. of Carlow, diocese of Leighlin, 1606.—Probat'. Tho. Canc. Leighlin.

XXXVII.

O Anterhne Alhnyj.

A taimy Domnall O'Dala acur Cormac O'Humrigh admalac zup glacama m cedne puyn d'gead coronta Sacran, zup ab e mejd meadrdear an tuhra de .j. cujz rzillnige, acur fice rzillnig cum an phnt de, mar zell a m lejtcedna ma m m zupna-na-zneje fa mar zabar ye jdm cean acur ajt eyle, acur rjn do bejt uajne az Anterhne acur az a ojzmyzab, uajne acur o nar nojzmyzab, acur drjachab oirjn an fenañ rjn, fa mar a zabar, do fexam acur do cornam anaghajd zac en dujne, no zo bfaza ye cejtne pnt d'gead glan fa mar a ta rzmybta tuar : acur atamaoionj admalac zo tuzamj yelb an ledcedna ma m rjn acur an ajtjgte acon zac en tarba da mbeanñ lejr, fa talam acur of cjoñ talaman, d'Anterhne Alhnyj, no zo bfaza ye a cujd fejn. Cuñnad eyle a tamaoionj do denam le h'Anterhne, acur eyrjn lñe, a zabajl an fexrñrjn uajde acur drjachab oirñ da pjce na zalljme do crujtneact cruajd glajn do tabgt d'Anterhne, no dojzmyzab no dá corne añ ya blajzrn; acur mur rjn zac ejn blajzrn no zo bfaza ye a crñ d'zjd añ ya mejd na tuz ye uajde e; acur atamaoionj an Domnall rjn acur an Cormacrjn, dan ceanzal fejn, acur ar ndutha acur d n'nejr acur d nojzmyzge lejr zac ejn ceñzal da frl tuar añ rjn, do cojnlonad d'Anterhne acur da ojzmyzab; acur comar az Anterhne d ngeall le cejle do glacad, no zell drne agrñ, no d pearyana da mad cruajd do, acur ne fmyñe do deanam do na coñarēajb yo do cujreamj yela zac dujne agrñ d a rzmybjoñ yo, acur fa deara don rzmybneojr d najnm do rzmybabad: acur an taonmad la dēz do m jzjun, acur az yo aojr an Tjz-earna an tanyo, Mjle acur ye .c. acur oet mblyzna.

Domnall > O'Dala.

Cormac > O'Humrigh.

Acuf daſ laéſne, na pearyn ſo, do ſjñeád an ſzſjñbjoñ ſo, acuf tuzadſ realb dá
 lámhſ fejn dáñtrñe Alñſre, acuf tuz Antñe doſbyñ aſſſ 1 ſ na crñgeallñ a ta
 tuar tana, acuf do ſzſjñobád an tññſſñ a ta tuar añ ſñ nojm lajm acuf nojm ſela.
 Mjſ, Mujñeſtaé O'Cleſſſſ, an ſazart, ſjažſñ an cóñarſa ſa tſuar.
 Sean † O'Dala teryſ.
 Mjſ, Adó Mujñeſtaé O'Dala ſzſjñbneojñ acuf teryſ.

XXXVII.

Mortgage of Land.—A. D. 1608.

From Anthony Lynch.

We Donald O'Daly and Cormac O'Houroune do acknowledge to have received four pounds crown stamped money of England, every 5 shillings weighing an ounce, and 20 shillings makeing a pound sterling, in consideration of the $\frac{1}{2}$ quartermire of Gortnagreisi with its appurtenances ; to have and to hold same unto the said Anthony and his heirs, from us and our heirs, and we are bound to uphold and maintain said land with its appurtenances unto him against all persons until he shall receive from us 4 pounds sterling money, as is above written : and we acknowledge that we have given the possession of said half quartermire and all its appurtenances and profits issuing therefrom, over and under ground, unto said Anthony Lynch until he shall be repaid. We further covenant with said Anthony and he with us, that on our receiving the said land from him, we are bound to give yearly unto him his heirs or attorney two pecks of Gallway measure of hard clean wheat, and so to do every year until he shall be repaid the money aforesaid which he advanced us. And we the aforesaid Donald and Cormac do bind ourselves, our property, our cattle and our heirs for the performance of all the above covenants unto said Anthony and his heirs. And said Anthony shall have it in his power to levy from us jointly or severally,

bpepañrjn, acur bur cõjn dõ do bejt ceanzajlte de paõj talam acur of ejoñ talaman, uaim fejn om ožrjžjõ, om fejcedujrjõjõ acur om řjnžujrjõjõ um õjagħ, don Antojne nemrajdte řjn, dõ ožrjžjõ, da fejcedujrjõ acur da ħrjnžnjžjõ ana õjajž zo řjõrjõjõ acur zo ħrach, amajl acur mař a ta ře azam řejn řjõrjõjõ mař eřtt maña om ħrajtnecajõ; acur řõř, řa mař atajõ cejtřj řejrjõd řjõdnabeapa az mřntřj Dõla o ħarġa Tuadmũman zo ceañ acur zo eřjõcnužõd bġadna acur cõt õñ mbealltojne ař zajne don data řõ, an cõt la do mġ majur 1590, acur an řepañ řjn dõ cõnzmajl o Arđõjtžearjõdajõ an řejõjñ ař a řerřjř noća ata do cõjn acur do žnačõžõd dġžõ ž. acur a tajmřj, an Dõncha cedna řjn, dom ceanzal řejn añ řõ, a ceanzal možrjžõ mo řejcedujrjõjõ acur mo ħrjnžnjõd lejřjn leđcedrjõmajn mřj cedna Žujnt-na-õrjõře, amajlle řejřjn řle nġ dõ mbeanañ lejř, acur bur cõjn do do beđ ceanzajlte de, do řeapañ, do ħarantap, do cõtħužõd acur do cõřajnt don Antojne řjn, dõ ožrjõjõ, acur da ħfejcedujrjõjõ, acur da řjnžnjõjõ zo ħrach, anadažž žac řle Dřne zo ceañ, azur zo eřjõcnužõd na ħajmřjõře a tã žan catham don teapma bġadna, acur ced řjn a đubřamž thuar .j. bġadajñ teapda do cejtře řjčõjt, o bealltojne řõ cõžajñ ař žžõ do data na řerřjõjõ řõ řejn, amajl acur mař do đena ħarġa Tuadmũman řeapañ cejtře řejrjõ řjõnebeapa do mřntřj Dõla, do řejř a žcõñarġa lejřjn ħarġa. Tuřlle .j. Ujõd a řjõř az žac aon dřne zo đucapara an Dõncha nemrjõjõte řjn, nem ħajm řejn, řealb řjčõjlte, ħjõře an řeapañ añ řa leđcedrjõmajn mřj cedna řjn Žujnt na õrjõře añ žac řle nġ da mbeanañ lejř don Antojne nemrajdte řjn, Mac Semař meje Ambřõřř Aljnrj do řejř eřeaceta, acur řõřma na řžrjõjõ řõ anuar; acur mař đeapõdõ, acur mař řõřllyjužõd ž žac nġ de řjn, do ħujneapara Dõncha O'Dõla mo ħam azur mo řela ž an řžrjõjõ řõ, an 18 ħa do mġ Dõřřember, a ħřjõdnabeapa, Añõ Dõmřj 1612, acur añ řa naõmõd bġadajñ do řjõžacõt ař ħřjõdõřa žpapañřl Semař, do žpapařjõ Dõř Rjž Sažřan, na řřajnce, acur na ħeřeñ, acur añ řa cõžžõd bġadajñ acur da řjčõjt do řjõžacõt na ħalban, 7c.

Dõncha O'Dõla.

Až řõ na řjadajñ do bġd ħacž, an už a tužõd añ řžrjõjõ řõ ařtjž a meamřam, ořj do cõřeapara an Dõncha O'Dõla řõ ařõžğħ, ħam azur řela ž an řžrjõjõ řõ. Šjõře an mřntřj az a ħřuljt a nanmaña acur cõmarġa a ħama añ řõ řjõř.

Aodh O'Dabõřjõ.

Hugh O'Finne.

Nehemias O'Davoren.

Až řõ na řjadajñ do bġd ħajřjn, an rž do cõžapara an Dõncha O'Dõla, řõ ařõžğħ, řealb řjčõjlte ħjõře añ řeapañ nem ħam řejn añ řa bpepañ řõ ařõžğħ, acur an řžac řle nġ dõ mbeanañ lejř, acur dõ ħřulj ceanzajlte de, don Antõtojne nemrjõjõte

ro ardjg, do neji epeacta acur forma na rzybyne ro ardjg. Sjne an mntem az
a bfuljo a nanamaña acur comarca a lam añ ro rjor.

Domnall mac Zearynaoðajr.

Doð O'Dabojñ. } Nehemias O'Davoren.
Hugh O'Finne. } Loctajñ O'Dala.

XXXVIII.

Translation.—Assignment of Land.—A. D. 1612.

Be it known unto all who shall hear, read, or understand this writing, that I, Donogh Mac Loughlin roe O'Daly, of Finvarra in the parish of Octamama (Oughtmanagh) and barony of Burren, in the county of Clare, gent. do acknowledge that I have received £6 of pure crown stamped money of England, as pure, as refined and as valuable as that coin now is in England, and as it was when first it was made current, consisting of four ounces to every pound sterling, and 5 shillings to every ounce, and 12 crown stamped pence of England in each shilling, from Anthony Mac (Fitz) James Mac (Fitz) Ambrose A'Linsi (Lynch) of Gallway, merchant. And I the said Donogh, in consideration of said sum of money, do give the half quarter-mire of land, viz. the one-twelfth part of a quarter of a townland, called the half quarter-mire of Gortnadrise, of the townland of Finvarra itself, with its scite, garden and dwelling, pasture and arable land and water, with all other profits, royalties, and tenements, appertaining unto said land, over and under ground, from me, my heirs, executors and assigns after me, unto said Anthony, his heirs, executors and assigns, after him, for ever, as fully as I possess it myself for ever, as my dividend from my relatives; and as the 4 sessioghls of Finvarra are held by the Daly family from the Earl of Thomond, until the end and expiration of one hundred and one years from the May next after the first day of May, 1590,

same to be held from the chief Lords of the soil, for the service due and accustomed in law. Now I the said Donogh do bind myself, my heirs, executors and assigns the said half quarter-mire of Gortnadrise, with its appurtenances and all other things which appertain to same, to uphold, warrant, maintain, and protect unto said Anthony, his heirs executors and assigns, henceforth, against every person, until the end and expiration of the said term of 101 years as yet unexpired, viz. a year wanting of 80 years from May day next after the date of this writing, in like manner as the said Earl of Thomond shall maintain the said 4 sessiogs of Finvarra unto the Daly family, according to their covenant with the said Earl. Further, be it known unto all men, that I the aforesaid Donogh, with my own hand, have given the quiet and peaceable possession, livery and seisin of the said half-quarter-mire of Gortnadrise, with every thing thereto appertaining, unto the said Anthony Mac James Mac Ambrose Lynch, according to the intent and meaning of the foregoing writing. In testimony whereof, I, the said Donogh O'Daly, have set my hand and seal to this writing the 18th day of the month of December, at Finvarra, Anno Domini 1612, and in the 9th year of the reign of our gracious prince James, by the Grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland, and in the 45th year of his reign of Scotland.

Donogh O'Daly.

These are the witnesses present when this writing was given, upon parchment; for I, the within-named Donogh O'Daly have set upon this writing my hand and seal.—We the persons whose names and hand-writings are hereto subscribed.

Hugh O'Davoren.

Hugh O'Finne.

Nehemias O'Davoren.

IS jad ro fjadon do bj do lathar in tabantur ro do rznjobad, agur do lathar
lana agur yela Onorajn do cur.

Domnall Mac Sujbne, fñe.

Sean O'Coana, fñe.

Donnell Conry.

Morish O'Mullconry.

XXXIX.

*Translation.—Assignment of Land.—A. D. 1619.**

These presents have been made and written on the 15th day of June, 1619, and make it known, that I, Honor, daughter of Daniel, son of John O'Muldowney of Ballyhybroackaran, by these presents do resign my right and title in the half quarter of Ballyhybriackaran, from myself, my heirs and assigns, unto Donat O'Brien, the Earl of Thomond, president of the two provinces of Munster, and to his heirs and assigns for ever, without laying any claim or preferring any suit to said land for ever. And I acknowledge to have received satisfactory payment from said Donat O'Brien, as consideration for said land, and I hereby give my own place, my release and assignment of said land unto said Donat O'Brien, his heirs and assigns for ever, from myself, my assigns and executors; and also I, the aforesaid Honor, do acknowledge myself bound to go to every place which the Earl shall require of me to go, to secure him in the rightful possession of said land, to appear before the law, or go to any other place which the Earl or his heirs shall require of me to go. And I acknowledge, thro' virtue of the bonds by which I am bound, at every time that the Earl or his heirs, or his attorney

* From this period few, if any, legal instruments were written in the Irish language.

shall require of me to appear to have these presents put into legal form, as the Earl's lawyer shall order, from time to time that I shall so appear. In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal the day of the month above written.

her
Honor † O'Donnell,
mark.

The witnesses present at the writing of this assignment, and of Honor's setting her hand and seal hereunto are

Daniel Mac Sweeny, witness.

John Coony, witness.

Donnell Conry.

Morish O'Mulconry.

Having now concluded this collection of Irish Deeds, I may, to the more ancient of them, apply the description given of Saxon instruments of a similar nature, by the celebrated English Antiquary, Sir Henry Spellman.—“ The Saxons, in their deeds, observed no set forme, but used honest and perspicuous words to express the thing intended with all brevity, yet not wanting the essential parts of a deed ; as the names of the donor and donee, the consideration, the certainty of the thing given, the limitation of the estate, the reservation, if any were, and the names of the witnesses, which always were many, some for the one part and some for the other.—As for dating, it was not usual amongst them. Seals they used not at all, other than (the common seal of Christianity) the sign of the Cross, which they, and all nations following the Greek and Roman Church, accompted the most solemn and inviolable manner of confirming.”—The Irish deeds of more recent dates generally come within the description of those commonly in use in the time of Hen. III. of England and afterwards, as given by the same Author.—“ I observe in the deeds of that time a very absolute and methodicall composition, which therefore hath ever since been received, and conteyneth in a manner to this day ; consisting upon the parts here following :—

1. The Direction. 2. The Parties. 3. The Consideration. 4. The Words of Grant or Donation.
5. The thing granted. 6. The Estate of the Granter. 7. The *Habendum* or Estate granted.
8. The Use whereto. 9. The Reservation, if any were. 10. The Tenure. 11. The Warranty. 12. The Sealing and Delivery. 13. The Date. 14. The Witnesses.”—SPELLMAN

“ of *Ancient Deeds and Charters*.”—Vide his English Works, folio, London, 1723. p. 234. 235.

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