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annala ríoghachta éireann.

ANNALS

OF

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

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

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

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ANNALA RÍOGHACHTA ÉIREANN.

# ΑΝΝΑΛΑ ΡΙΟΓΗΑΧΤΑ ΕΙΡΕΑΝΝ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1373.

Αοιη· Κριορτ, ιμιε, τρι χεδ, ρεαχτμογατ, α τρι.

UILLIAM mac carmaic episcop Ard achaid paoi i neccna, 7 i cpaβaδ do ecc.

Αοαμ ό ριανάν καναναό 7 ραοί ρεανόαοηα do ecc i' lior γαβαιλ.

Ιοηοριογιό do ταδοιρτ do γαλλαβ μιθε don Αηγοιλε. Ρυαδρι mac αατοιλ υί ρβρζοιλ 7 α mac do μαρβαδ οοίβ don κυρ ριν, 7 δοαίθε δά μιμητιρ ιμαλλι ριύ. Δονηαδ ua ρβρζοιλ γο lion α ριονόιλ δια λημίαιη, 7 μαρβαδ μόρ do δέναιη λαιρ ορρα. Υρκόρ do ριογιό do βυαιη don άρριό ιαρρην, 7 αν μαίόμ ροιηε ρορ γαλλαβ, γο ττορκόαιρ θε, 7 γυρ ρραοιηεαδ ρορ α μιμητιρ.

Uilliam valatún 7 Surriam na miθε do μαρβαδ le cenél ριαχach 7 lé lua maóileáclonn.

Mac an ρεαρρύμ μειρ ρεοραιρ do μαρβαδ lá ττοιρρθεαλβαό ριαδ ua cconcoδαιρ δαον βυλλι κλοιδιόη i cconmaicne δύνα ιιοιρ (ταρέρ ρell do

<sup>v</sup> *William Mac Carmaic, Bishop of Ardagh.*—To this O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“Et Archidiaconus O'Farell electus Episcopus.—*Mae Fírb.*”

<sup>t</sup> *Adam O'Keenan.*—O'Reilly states in his *Irish Writers*, p. 102, that he had in his possession two volumes on vellum in the handwriting of this O'Keenan.

<sup>u</sup> *As he was routing,* 7 αν μαίόμ ροιηε.—This part of the passage is more clearly expressed in the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster*, thus:

“Donnchaδ O' Fepζaíl δά leanman, 7 μοραν do μαρβαδ dib λειρ, 7 en-urphur ροιγθε

δά μαρβαδ ρειη, 7 ρο βυό μαίόμ don ερλυαζ αιλε αέτ muna βειε ιη ττορέρ ριν: i. e. Donough O'Farrell pursued them, and a great many of them were slain by him; but one shot of an arrow [or javelin] killed himself, and the other army would have been defeated were it not for this shot.”

<sup>v</sup> *The Kinel-Fiachach* were the Mageoghegans of Westmeath; their country was, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, exactly coextensive with the present barony of Moycashel, in the south of that county. On the margin of an old map, dated 1567, published in the third vol. of the *State Papers*, the following description of Kinel-



# ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1373.

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

WILLIAM Mac Carmaic, Bishop of Ardagh<sup>s</sup>, a man of wisdom and piety, died. Adam O'Keenan<sup>t</sup>, a canon and learned historian, died at Lisgool [in Fermanagh].

An incursion was made by the English of Meath into Annaly, on which occasion they slew Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, and his son, with a number of their people. Donough O'Farrell, with all his forces, pursued them, and slew great numbers of them; but this hero received a shot of a javelin, as he was routing<sup>n</sup> the English before him, which killed him, upon which his people were defeated.

William Dalton and the Sheriff of Meath were slain by the Kinel-Fiachach<sup>v</sup>, and by O'Melaghlin.

Mac-an-Pharson Mac Feorais [Bermingham] was slain by Turlough Roe O'Conor, with one stroke of his sword, in Conmaicne-Dunmore<sup>w</sup> (after they [the Berminghams] had acted treacherously towards him, as he was coming

Fiachach is given :

“ Mac Goghagan's country called Kinaliaghe, contained in length twelve miles, and in bredth seven myles. It lyeth midway between the ffort of Faly [Philipstown] and Athlone, five miles distant from either of them, and also five myles distant from Mollingar, which lyeth northward of it. The said Mac Goghagan's country is of the County of Westmeath, situated in the upper end thereof, trending to the south part of the said county, and on the other side southward

of it is O'Moloye's country. And on the South East of it lyeth Offaley; and on the East side joineth Terrell's Country *alias* Ffertullagh. On the North side lyeth Dalton's country; and O'Melaghlin's country on the West side between it and Athlone, where a corner of it joineth with Dillon's country.”

<sup>w</sup> *Conmaicne-Dunmore*, more anciently called Conmaicne Cinel-Dubhain, now the barony of Dunmore, in the north of the county of Galway, which then belonged to the Berminghams.

δέναϊν δοῖβ αιρ, γ δέ αζ τεαχετ α conmaicne cúile) γ é pén uimteacht  
 uaimdeóin alop α láinne iarpin ó na eapccaraid, γ é beó loitide. Ανδριαρ  
 mac cionaoiṛ do marbáð doibṛioin ara haiṫle, iar na págbail do toirpdeal-  
 bað aca i ngeall me na roza puarḡailte dpaḡháil ar an tan po feallrao  
 parr pén ponne.

Ḡappouḡ inḡean uí Ruairc bñi doimnaill mec tiḡḡnán do écc.

Seaan mac conmara arṫaiopeach [árṫaiopeach] cloinne cuiléin γ ταḡḡ  
 ócc ó duipin do écc.

ḡaḡb inḡñ cathail uí éoncobair bñi plaitḡḡitaiḡ uí Ruairc [do ecc].

Raḡnall mac corḡmaic meḡ Raḡnail do marbáð la mac Meḡ naircío i  
 pell.

Μαοιλεάcloinn Connaéṫach ó néill do écc.

Μαḡιρṫιρ Νιοcól Μαḡ τεcheaðain oipṫicel cluana do écc.

ḡriain óḡ mac ḡriain uí duḡða do marbáð la baipéðachaib.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1374.

Αοιρ Cριορṫ, míle, ṫρί céd, Seachtmócchaṫ α cṫhair.

Senicín ḡabaoir do marbáð la maḡ aonḡura.

Doimnaill ócc ó docōṫitaiḡ (.i. mac Seain) do écc.

Cucoiccrióe ócc maḡ eoðaccáin ṫaiopeac cenél pṫachach do marbáð i  
 ḡpell ar noul dó lé heppucc na miðe ḡo háṫ luain, γ an ḡionnac mac mḡnán  
 (do muinṫιρ uilliam ualatún) da marbáð daon ḡuile pṫeḡi, γ é pñn do ṫar-  
 paḡḡ o apoile iar pin γ boill ḡeacca do denain da corṫ α ccionaid α míḡmoia.

<sup>1</sup> *Conmaicne-Cuile*, now the barony of Kil-  
 maine, in the south of the county of Mayo.

<sup>2</sup> *Severely wounded*.—This entry is given very  
 differently in the Dublin copy of the Annals of  
 Ulster, in which it is entered under the year  
 1368. This authority states that Turlough Roe  
 was accompanied by twelve horsemen, and  
 makes no allusion whatever to any treachery on  
 the part of the Mac Feorais. This passage is  
 very badly given by the Four Masters, who ap-  
 pear to have patched it up from various annals.

It should stand thus, according to all the laws  
 of historical narration :

“ Turlough Roe O’Conor, as he was on his  
 way home from Conmaicne Cuile, was unfairly  
 assaulted in the territory of Conmaicne-Dun-  
 more, through which he had to pass, by Mac-  
 an-Pharson Bermingham ; but Turlough was  
 determined to fight his way, and coming to per-  
 sonal combat with Mac-an-Pharson, he slew him  
 with one powerful stroke of his sword, and  
 then escaped from his assailants by the strength

from Conmaicne Cuile<sup>x</sup>), and afterwards made his escape, in despite of his enemies, by the strength of arm, but severely wounded<sup>y</sup>. Andreas Mac Kenny was afterwards put to death by them [the Berminghams], he having been left with them by Turlough,—when they had acted treacherously towards him,—as a hostage, in whose ransom they might demand what they pleased.

Barrduv, daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of Mac Tiernan, died.

John Mac Namara, Head Chieftain of Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], and Teige O'Duirnin, died.

Sabia, daughter of Cathal O'Conor, and wife of Flaherty O'Rourke, [died].

Randal, son of Cormac Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain by the son of Mac Naisci.

Melaghlin Connaughtagh O'Neill died.

Master Nichol Mac Techedain, Official of Cluain [in the county of Leitrim], died.

Brian Oge<sup>z</sup>, son of Brian O'Dowda, was slain by the Barretts.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1374.

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

Senicin [Jenkin] Savadge<sup>a</sup> was slain by Magemis.

Donnell Oge, son of John O'Doherty, died.

Cucogry Oge Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was treacherously slain after he had gone to Athlone with the Bishop of Meath: it was the Sinnach Mac Mearain<sup>b</sup> (one of William Dalton's people) that killed him, with one thrust of a lance; and he [Mac Mearain] himself was afterwards torn asunder, and his body was cut into small pieces, for this crime.

of his arm and the fleetness of his steed.—On this occasion he left behind Andreas Mac Kenny, one of his followers, whom the Berminghams had captured, and whom they were resolved to detain as a hostage until Turlough should ransom him at a dear price. Afterwards, however, when Turlough refused to pay the price demanded as his ransom, they put this Andreas to death.”

<sup>z</sup> *Brian Oge*.—He was the eighth son of Sen Brian O'Dowda.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 119, note<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> *Senicin Savadge*.—It is added in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that “the literati were left *orphans* by his death.” Savadge was seated in the territory of Ard-Uladh, now the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

<sup>b</sup> *The Sinnagh Mac Mearain*, i. e. the Fox Mac

Τεαβόιν α βύρι οίγηρε μεϊε υίλλιαμ το μαρβὰδ δαίβ μαϊνε.

Μαϊδὸμ λα Νιάλλ ὁ νέλλ φορ γαλλαίβ, τὰρ μαρβὰδ ἀν Ριουίρε ποϊουρεαχ, βοερα να εαιρρηε, ἀν Σάνδαλαέ, ἀν βυρεαέ, ἡ υίλλιαμ βαϊλε δαλατ εεανν ἀνδρέελε ἐπιονν, ἡ υίλομαδ ναέ νάιριμῆτρ.

Ταδεε μαε Ρυαϊδὸρ μιε εαῖαλ ρυαδὸ υί ἐονκοδαιρ, δῆγθαδβορ υί ἐονκοδαιρ το ἐέε.

Μαοϊεαέλοϊνν μαε διαρματα υί ρεαρῆαλ το δυλ ἀρ εοκαδὸ ἀρ ἀν ἀνγαϊελο ἡο μυντιρ μιοϊλομορῶα το ἐυρ ἡ ναγθαϊδ γαλλ. Ταέορ ἐρῆν ἀνμυρ το ἐυρ εατορρα ἡ ἡοϊλλ ἡαρ ριν δάρ μαρβὰδ ροϊν ἡ Σοχαϊουθε οϊε.

Ταδεε ὀεε μαε γμαῆναλλ το λοτ τορῆορ το ροῖγιο ἡο ηερβαϊλ δε, ἀχίτ ηίρ βρεαρ α δεμῖν εια το τελεε ἀν τυρῆορ. Μυντιρ βηρν δά ἐυρ φορ ελοϊνν μυρῆρῆταιῆ, ἡ ελαμν μυρῆρῆταιῆ δά ἐυρ ορραροῖν μαρ ἀν εεέδνα, ἡαρ ἀρ ετορρα βαοί ιορῆαλ ἀν ταν ριν. Εοκαδὸη δερῆι ἐρῆμῖτορῶδε εδῖρ εολαῖρεαδ ἡ μυντιρ βηρν.

Εορβμαε μαε τομαλταῆ υί ρῆρῆαλ το ἡαρβὰδ.

Ρεαρῆαλ μαε ρλαϊέβῆρῆταιῆ υί Ρυαίρε το μαρβὰδ το ριλῆ.

Τιῆρῆνάν μαε βηιαμ μεε τιῆεαρῆνάν το ἐέε.

Μαοϊεαέλοϊνν Ρυαδὸ ὁ δαϊβῆρῆνναρ ραοι ἡ ρῆνέυρ, ἡ Μαθηῆανῆαν ἀν χηνο μαε δοῖνναλλ μιε Μυρῆεαρῆταιῆ υί Ρυαίρε το κοῖνῆυτιμ ρέ ἀροϊε.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1375.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, ιμλε, τῖρ χῆδ, ρεέτμογατ, ἀούη.

Δοῖνναδὸη εαομαναέ μαε μυρῆαδὸα μῆε λαῆρῆ το μαρβὰδ λα γαλλαίβ ἡ βῆελλ ἡαρ εταβοιρτ υίοῖελαῖρῆε δὸ ἡο μεμῆ ροῖμῆ ριν ορρα.

Meram. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "επε  
μαε Εοάγαμ το μαρβὰδ το.—MS. L."

<sup>c</sup> *Theobald Burke*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, from MS. L., that his father's name was Edmond.

<sup>d</sup> *Boga na-Cairrge*.—Bocks of Carrickfergus. The Anglo-Irish annalists have preserved no account of this battle.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile Dalat*, now unknown, unless it be Ballynadolly, in the barony of Upper Massarene,

in the county of Antrim.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 63.

<sup>f</sup> *Head of the inhospitality of Ireland*, i. e. the most notorious man for inhospitality then in Ireland. At this period *anbfele*, or inhospitality, was a great opprobrium.

<sup>g</sup> *Cast of a javelin*, i. e. *jacta sagitta*.

<sup>h</sup> *Muintir-Birn*, i. e. the O'Beirnes of Tír-Briúin, on the west side of the Shannon, in the county of Roscommon.

Theobald Burke<sup>c</sup>, heir of Mac William, was slain by the people of Hy-Many.

A battle was gained by Niall O'Neill over the English, in which Roche, the knight, Bogsa na-Cairrge<sup>d</sup>, Sandal, Burke, and William of Baile Dalat<sup>e</sup>, the head of the inhospitality of Ireland<sup>f</sup>, with many others not enumerated, were slain.

Teige, son of Rory, son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, King of Connaught, worthy heir to the title of The O'Conor, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Dermot O'Farrell, went from Annaly to Muintir-Maehnora, to wage war with the English. A fierce and sharp conflict afterwards took place between them [the Irish] and the English, in which he [O'Farrell] and many others were slain.

Teige Oge Mac Rannall was wounded by a cast of a javelin<sup>g</sup>, and died of the wound ; but who it was that made the shot was not to a certainty known. The Muintir-Birn<sup>h</sup> charged the Clann-Murtough<sup>i</sup> with it ; and the Clann-Murtough, in turn, charged the Muintir-Birn ; for these were the parties between whom the conflict was at the time. In consequence of this [death], a war broke out between the Muintir-Eolais<sup>k</sup> and the Muintir-Birn.

Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh O'Farrell, was slain.

Farrell, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, was slain by Philip [O'Rourke].

Tiernan, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, died.

Melaghlin Roe O'Duigennan, a learned historian, and Mahon An Chinn [of the head], the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Rourke, fell by each other.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1375.

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

Donough Kavanagh Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, was treacherously slain<sup>l</sup> by the English, among whom he had often before spread desolation<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>i</sup> *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the race of Murtough Muimhneach, who was the brother of Roderic O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland of the Irish race.

<sup>k</sup> *Muintir-Eolais*, i. e. the Mae Rannalls, on the east side of the Shannon, in the county of

Leitrim.

<sup>l</sup> *Treacherously slain*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 : “ per Bulentam de Catherloch.—*O'Mulconry*.”

<sup>m</sup> *Desolation*.—The literal translation is : “ after he had often before brought extermi-

Μαθηγαίμαιν μάε μαζηναρα υν concobair do écc iar mbuaid nínuz, 7 neanagnamha.

Caipén Rora comáin do taboirτ do Ruaidhri ó concobair, 7 baile an tobair do taboirτ do τοιρηδεαλβαé puaó ar maille pe comadhaid oile.

Μαε αρταιν υιρηί cenel φαγηαρτοιζ do μαρβαó ι βfell da βραταρ pέν μαε γιλλε τέρνοιnd μεε αρταιν.

Μαódm móp do taboirτ lá Niall ó néll φοp γαλλαιβ dúm da léglar, dú ι τορηχοιp διp pemyr baile αθα τηó (no alahud) pfi ionaid Ριζ Saخان, βυραé caimlinne, 7 iliomad naé náipimτέαρ.

Cúulaó μαε ματέγαμνα τάνοιpι ορηγιάλλ décc do éμpλιm.

Αρτ μαε μεεε υóδip αον βά λán deneach 7 ópéle do écc.

Διαρηιαó μαε μαζναίλλ do dul διομηραιζιό φοp κορημαε ua mbipm, 7 donnchaó μαε concobair an κοpáin do μαρβαó don τοιpε pιν, υμmaille pe hiliomac do θαοιμβ oile maille pμ, 7 éδαλα μορα do denaím doib [recte do].

Μαοιλεάóιonn ua domnallan ollain píl μυρηαóαιζ zo pαιρηíθαé le óán. 7 αρó pαóί Εpionn βεóρ ip m ealaóain cédna, décc ópιóλín.

Caipre, 7 eoγan, dá μαε Μέεε τιγεαρνάin do taboirτ ionhραιζτε φοp γαλλαιβ zo líon α ττιονóιλ. Pfi da μμυτηp pέν do dénaím pelle opria, 7 dá cepec le γαλλαιβ αρ ιομμίαρ. Zoill do épυμμυζηαó ιαα ττιμóeal iar na mbρατη doib; clann méεε τιγεαρνάin, 7 cuiccp αρ pícíτ do μαιτίb α μμυτηpe do díceannaó αρ én láτοip αμηpη do γαλλαιβ.

Seappaid μαε γιollananaom υί pfiζoil ófζαóδοp τιζήμα na hanγoile αρ eneac, αρ chpué, αρ éaοιμβépaib, do écc iar mbuaid nonγéα 7 ναιτηpυζε.

διp emam albanaé μαε υlliam býpε do écc iar mbuaid ναιτηpυζε. Τομάp α' μαε do γαβάλ τιγεαρναρ ταp α έp.

nation upon them," which nearly amounts to a contradiction.

<sup>n</sup> *Mohon, the son of Manus.*—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "i. mac maζnupa mic aóda βpeipnuz.—MS. L. 1375." [i. e. son of Manus, son of Hugh Breifneach].

<sup>o</sup> *Roscommon and Ballintober.*—Extensive ruins of these castles still remain.

<sup>p</sup> *Kinel-Faghartaigh,* now the barony of Kinelarty, in the county of Down, where the Mac Artans are still numerous.

<sup>q</sup> *A great victory was gained.*—Literally, "a great defeat was given." This defeat of the English is not noticed by any of our modern historians.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 131, and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 111.

<sup>r</sup> *Baile-atha-thú,* now Malahide, in the county of Dublin, the seat of the Talbot family. It is highly probable that Sir James is here a mistake for Sir Thomas, which was really the name of the head of the Talbot family in this year.

<sup>s</sup> *Camline.*—The only place of this name

Mahon, the son of Manus<sup>a</sup> O'Conor, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and prowess.

The castle of Roscommon was given to Rory O'Conor; and Ballintober<sup>o</sup> was given to Turlough Roe, in lieu of it, together with other considerations.

Mac Artan, Chieftain of Kinel-Faghartaigh<sup>p</sup>, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, the son of Gilla-Ternoinn Mac Artan.

A great victory was gained<sup>q</sup> by Niall O'Neill over the English of Downpatrick, where Sir James, of Baile-atha-thid<sup>r</sup> (or Alahid), the King of England's Deputy, Burke, of Camline<sup>s</sup>, and many others not enumerated, were slain in the conflict.

Cu-uladh Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, died in consequence of venesection.

Art, the son of Maguire, a man full of hospitality and munificence, died.

Dermot Mac Rannall made an excursion against Cormac O'Beirne, on which occasion Donogh, son of Conor an-Chopain<sup>t</sup>, was slain on this occasion, with many other persons; and he seized upon great spoils.

Melaghlin O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in particular in poetry, and the most learned man in all Ireland in the same art, died of Fiolun<sup>u</sup>.

Carbry and Owen, two sons of Mac Tiernan, marched against the English with all their forces; [but] one of their own people acted treacherously towards them, and betrayed them to the English for a bribe. The English surrounded them, after they had been betrayed to them, and beheaded on the spot the sons of Mac Tiernan, and twenty-five of the chiefs of their people.

Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-Naev O'Farrell, worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly for hospitality and prowess, personal shape, and polite manners, died, after the victory of Extreme Unction and Penance.

Sir Edmond Albanagh<sup>w</sup> Mac William Burke died, after the victory of Penance: Thomas, his son, assumed the lordship after him.

known to the Editor is Camlin, in the barony of Upper Massareene, and county of Antrim; but he is not aware that this was ever a seat of any branch of the Burkes. There is a river of the name in the county of Longford.

<sup>t</sup> *Conor an-Chopain*, i. e. Conor of the Cup.

<sup>u</sup> *Fiolun*.—This word is still in use in the county of Kilkenny to denote a kind of scurvy

which causes a swelling of the legs. In the western counties of Munster, it is used to denote the king's evil.

<sup>w</sup> *Sir Edmond Albanagh*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this entry is given as follows:

“Mac William Burke died after having received the sacraments of Extream Unction and

Orceor mac Airt meḡ uíðir do marbáð do cloinn Donncaid méḡ uíðir.

Donnchað mac ταιḡḡ mic concobair an cópáin do marbáð la muinrip brian.

Tomár mac feopair τιḡεapna átha na Ríḡ, ḡ Seann mac loclainn cñn a fine pén déḡ.

Cathal óḡ mac caḡail oḡ mic caḡail móir mic doinnail uí concobair do marbáð la cloinn Riocairḡ, ḡ lochlainn mac donnchaíð uí dubda do ḡabail don cup rin.

ḡrian ó ḡrian τιḡεapna τιαðmuíman do mðarbað la τοιρρðealbáð mac Muirceairταιḡ uí ḡrian, ḡ le cloinn Riocairḡ.

Coccað ειτιḡ Ruaiðri ó concobair Rí connáct, ḡ Maolreacloinn ó ceal-laiḡ τιḡεapna ua Maime ḡur po ḡab ua concobair nñt por uíð Maime.

Cathal mac Μαḡnyra meic διαρματα δέḡ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1376.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céð, Sechtmócchat, aδέ.

Ταðcc ó Ruairc τιḡḡina ḡpεpne, aon lán ðeneac ḡ ḡpéle, ðallað, ḡ ðοιρ-ðearcup, beḡir na mbpεpneac, ḡ leóman lethe cunn ðécc. Τιḡḡinán a mac do ḡabáil τιḡḡinair ḡpḡpne na ðeóidh.

Αοth ó τιαḡoil, τιḡḡina ua máil do marbáð do ḡallaibh.

Ḍalbach mac maoleacloinn uí ḡriom, ceann eniḡ ḡ eangnaíma laiḡion do ḡum ða ppor pεrin, ḡ a écc po céðoir.

Αοth mac Seann uí pñḡoil do écc, ḡ bá τιορpa ḡο ττοðpúctað a péle ḡ a paiρḡḡe do cliaroið Ḓriomn ḡο coiḡcìomn ó aoir a macðhaçta ḡο rin.

Penance, after whose death his son Thomas succeeded him." It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that he died of pólún.

<sup>x</sup> *Mac Loughlin*.—He was chief of the Mac Loughlins of Inishowen, who were originally a most powerful family of the northern Hy-Niall, but had been at this period reduced to great obscurity by the O'Neills and O'Donnells.

<sup>y</sup> O'Flaherty adds the following passages to this year in H. 2. 11 :

"Tadaeus filius Roderici fil. Cu Ulidij fil. Briani Magni Mae Mahon obiit.—MS. L."

"Mathgamanius filius Murcherti fil. Tigernani O'Roirk, obiit.—MS. L."

"Cathaldus filius Nielli Mac Tigernan obiit.—MS. L."

"Templum de Kill an iomairpe collapsum a Magistro Thoma mac an Oḡlaoið instauratur.—*Mac Fírb.* (MS. L. 1376)."

<sup>z</sup> *Hy-Mail*, now the Glen of Imail, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, in the county of



Oscar, the son of Art Maguire, was slain by the sons of Donough Maguire.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Conor an-Chopain, was slain by the Muintir-Birn [the O'Beirnes].

Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry, and John Mac Loughlin<sup>x</sup>, Chief of his own tribe, died.

Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, son of Donnell O'Conor, was slain by the Clann-Rickard. Loughlin, the son of Donough O'Dowda, was taken prisoner on this occasion.

Brian O'Brian, Lord of Thomond, was banished by Turlough, son of Murtough O'Brien, and by the Clann-Rickard.

A war broke out between Rory O'Conor, King of Connaught, and Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, in which O'Conor subdued the Hy-Many.

Cathal, son of Manus Mac Dermot, died<sup>y</sup>.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1376.

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

Teige O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, a man full of hospitality and munificence, a man of fame and renown, the Bear of Breifny, and Lion of Leth-Chuinn, died. Tiernan, his son, assumed the lordship of Breifny after him.

Hugh O'Toole, Lord of Hy-Mail<sup>z</sup>, was slain by the English.

Dalvagh<sup>a</sup>, son of Melaghlin O'Byrne, the most eminent man in Leinster for hospitality and prowess, was wounded by his own spur, and died immediately afterwards.

Hugh, son of John O'Farrell, died. Like unto a fountain had his generosity and bounty flowed on the literati of Ireland universally, from his youth to that time [i. e. the time of his death].

Wicklow. This is the first notice of O'Toole in these Annals as chief of Imail. Previously to the English invasion O'Toole had been lord of Hy-Muireadhaigh, which comprised about the southern half of the present county of Kildare.— See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1180, p. 51–55, where the exact extent of this territory is proved.

<sup>a</sup> *Dalvagh*.—This is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“Dalvagh mac Melaghlyn O'Broyne, a prince his son [i. e. a prince's son] and a good man, was hurt by his own spur, and thereof died.”

Βέβιnn ιnζean δομnaill uí duinn, bean uí διομαραιζ do écc.

Roibeapθ ua pñζaill do écc iaí mbuaíθ naicnriζε.

Cuaipne ua concobair pailzi, θfζaθbor τιζεapna uíθ pailze do écc.

Concobair ua bechám paoi Shñchaθha, Ceallaç mac cpuitín ollam tuaðmunián lé pñchar, Eóin ua Ruanaθa ollam mécc aonziapa lé θán, Maioleacloinn ó maoinñna ollam uí Caátam, Donnchaθ mac pñbñpñζ θñz-pñcaíθ, 7 Ruapcán ó haθhmaill ollam uí anluam 1 noán do écc. Pñ τιζε aoiθeaθ coiθcionn ζan θiulcaθ pé naon an Ruapcan po.

Cumoiζi ó caátam τιζεapna oipeachta uí caátam do ζabaill do ζallaib 1 bpuip cúle Raátam, 7 a çup θóib ζo Cappaicc Pcapζupa 1 ngeinib.

Coimciονol ζall miθe, ulaθ, 7 laiζñ dochum na hanζoile. Cpεacha pill do θenam θóib ip in típ. Ua pñζoil ζo líon a ciονóil dia paiziθpion iappin poleit, eθip ζallaib ulaθ 7 laiζean ζca. ζup loipcc a mbpuigh 7 a mbailte, ζup cpεac a cepioça, 7 a iompiθ ap a haicte ζo néθαilaib aibli po θuaicθ 7 copccup.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1377.

Αοιρ Cpιορτ, mule, τpí céθ, Seachtinoζhaτ, aSeacht.

An τερpucc ó ceallaiz .i. eapbacc Cluana pñta bñenam, Seaan ó Rodacám comoρba caillín Saoi coiθciονn, 7 an Θεccánaç móp inaζ muip-ζioρα do écc. Iθm Róim écc an θεccánaizpñ.

Maimpτιp Cappa Ruaiθ do loipcaθ.

Uatep mac Sip θauit býpc, Doimnall mac pñζaill mic An manaiζ uí ζallcobaip, Seapppaiθ ó flannaccám ταιοpeac cloimne caátal, Donnchaθh mac uilliam áloimn uí çpñcaill τιζεapna Ele, Diaipmaθ bacac mac bpanám

<sup>b</sup> *Bebinn*.—This is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“Bevyn, the daughter of Donnell O’Doyn, and wife of O’Dempsey, died.”

Here he anglicises *bébin* as if the second *b* were aspirated.

<sup>c</sup> *Cooy*.—This name is now generally anglicised Quintin. It is still very common among

the family of the O’Kanes in the county of Londonderry.—See note under 1385.

<sup>d</sup> *Oireacht-Uí-Chathain*, i. e. the tribe or people of O’Kane. This place was also applied to O’Kane’s territory, which, at this period, comprised the baronies of Tirkeeran, Keenaght, and Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

<sup>e</sup> To this year O’Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11 :

“Donnchadus filius Gilla-Jesu magni Mac

Bebinn<sup>b</sup>, daughter of Donnell O'Dunne, and wife of O'Dempsey, died.

Robert O'Ferrall died, after penance.

Cuaifne O'Conor Faly, worthy heir to the lordship of Offaly, died.

Conor O'Beaghan, a learned Historian; Kellach Mac Curtin, chief Historian of Thomond; John O'Rooney, chief Poet to Magennis; Melaghlin O'Mulvany, Ollav to O'Kane; Donough Mac Firbis, a good Historian; and Ruarcán O'Hamill, chief Poet to O'Hanlon, died. This Ruarcán had kept a house of general hospitality, and had never refused [to receive] any one.

Cooley<sup>c</sup> O'Kane, Lord of Oricacht-Ui-Chathain<sup>d</sup>, was taken prisoner by the English in the port of Coleraine, and sent by them to Carrickfergus in fetters.

A general muster of the English of Meath, Ulster, and Leinster, proceeded into Annaly, and treacherous depredations were committed by them in the territory. O'Farrell, with all his forces, afterwards invaded, by turns, the English of Ulster, Leinster, &c., so that he burned their farm-houses and towns, and plundered their territories, and returned home in victory and triumph, and [loaded] with immense spoils<sup>e</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1377.

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

O'Kelly, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan; John O'Rodaghan<sup>f</sup>, Coarb of St. Caillin, a general scholar<sup>g</sup>; and Mac Morrissy, the Great Dean, died. It was at Rome that this dean died.

The monastery of Assaroe [near Ballyshannon] was burned.

Walter, son of Sir David Burke; Donnell, son of Farrell, son of the Manach<sup>h</sup> O'Gallagher; Geoffrey O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Chathail; Donough, son of

Firbisí Tíríachraíe et Tíramalgadíe Historiographus, et peritus poeta aperto hospitio, et scholá liberá 60 annos aperta insignis in Christo quievit.—*Mac Fírb*. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fíachrach*, p. 408.

<sup>f</sup> *O'Rodaghan*, i. e. the coarb of St. Caillin. To this O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: “ἰ πρῖοδ-ναὸ Μοῦρε πεν,” at Fenagh of Moy-Rein, in the county Leitrim. This name was written

O'Rooaige, and anglicised Roddy, by the last distinguished man of the family, Thadæus Roddy of Crossfield, near Fenagh, who flourished about the year 1688.

<sup>g</sup> *A general scholar*, παοι κοῖτείν.—It may also mean a man of general accomplishments befitting a παοι, or gentleman.

<sup>h</sup> *Son of the Manach*.—Μῆς αν ἡνααῖγ, i. e. son of the monk.

ταοιραε̄ corcachlan̄o, Pachaena mac θαυιτη υί μόρδα, γ ὅριαν ὁ φλαϊτβ̄ρι-  
ταιγ̄ do écc.

Sluaiḡeas̄ la Riocair̄o a búrc̄ i cloim̄o cuil̄éin γ Cuilenaiγ̄ do t̄ionol̄ in  
Mac conmapa .i. mac in̄gene υί δάλαιγ̄. Ionnp̄raiḡid̄ do ταδοιρ̄ε δόιβ̄ ar̄  
éloim̄n Riocair̄o sup̄ cuip̄rioc̄o maic̄om̄ opp̄ra, dá̄r maib̄as̄o Teab̄óio mac uillic̄  
ceann̄ na ceith̄irne, t̄r̄í meic̄ ὁ neoin̄, γ in̄órá̄n do maic̄hib̄ cloim̄ne Riocair̄o  
ar̄ceana.

Ruaid̄or̄í ὁ concobair̄ do ταβαρ̄ε maic̄hina i Ror̄comm̄an for̄ Mac uillic̄ain  
búrc̄ γ for̄ maic̄leac̄loim̄n ὁ ceallaiγ̄ t̄iḡearna ὁ mane, d̄n̄ mār maib̄as̄o  
Riud̄or̄í a búrc̄ .i. deap̄ib̄rātāir̄ meic̄ uillic̄ain, dom̄all̄ mac Cātāil̄ óicc̄ υί  
concobair̄, Tāoγ̄ ὅγ̄ mac t̄aīoγ̄ υί éallaiγ̄, ua maic̄oin̄ .i. ταοιραε̄ p̄ōdam̄,  
mac duib̄gaill̄, gallocolaγ̄, γ iomāo oile nāc̄ náip̄in̄t̄iōr̄.

Caip̄l̄én̄ leapā ar̄p̄o abla do d̄énāin̄ la Seasān ὁ p̄f̄r̄iḡail̄ t̄iḡearna na  
hAn̄goile.

Coccāō eoir̄ mac diār̄mata γ Ruaid̄or̄í ὁ Concobair̄, γo t̄tam̄icc̄ dēp̄īde  
māgh̄ luip̄γ̄ do milleāō γ do lōp̄cāō eoir̄ γōr̄taib̄ γ φοῑr̄ḡheanā. Sochāōe  
do maib̄as̄ō eātop̄pa leāt̄ for̄ leīt̄. Sí̄t̄ do d̄énāin̄ δόιβ̄ p̄ó̄ dēōí̄ō, γ com̄h̄ta

<sup>1</sup> *William Alann*, i. e. *Gulielmus formosus*,  
William the comely.

<sup>2</sup> *Dermot Bacagh*, i. e. Dermot the lame.  
O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this Dermot  
Bacach died at Rome.

<sup>3</sup> *The three sons of O'Heyne*.—This passage is  
better given in the Annals of Ulster, in which  
it is stated that the Clann-Richard had been  
two days and two nights encamped in the terri-  
tory of Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], before  
Hugh Mac Namara, the son of O'Daly's daugh-  
ter, assembled his forces to attack them. The  
passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of  
the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“ A. D. 1377. Mac Nemara and they of the  
contrey of Klan Kullen, gave a great overthrow  
to those of Clanrickard, where Theobald mac  
Ulick, head of the great Kearne, O'Heyne's  
three sons, and many of the chiefest of Clan-  
rickard, were killed.”

<sup>4</sup> *O'Mainnin*.—In the Dublin copy of the  
Annals of Ulster he is called O'Mainnin Mor.  
O'Mainnin, now Mannion, resided first at  
Clogher, in the barony of Tiaquin, and county  
of Galway, and afterwards at Menlagh O'Main-  
nin, in the same barony, where he had a castle  
of considerable strength; and his territory origi-  
nally comprised the greater portion of the  
barony of Tiaquin.—See *Tribes and Customs of  
Hy-Many*, p. 159–165.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac Dowell Galloglagh*.—In the Dublin  
copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that  
Mac Dowell and Mac Neill Cam were slain in  
this engagement. The passage is given in Ma-  
geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-  
macnoise, as follows :

“ A. D. 1377. The field of Roscommon was  
fought between Rowrie O'Connor and [Mac]  
William Burke and Melaughlyn O'Kelly, prince  
of Imaine, where Richard Burke. Donnell mac

William Alainn<sup>i</sup>; O'Carroll, Lord of Ely; Dermot Bacagh<sup>i</sup> Mac Branán, Chief of Corcachlann; Faghtna, son of David O'More; and Brian O'Flaherty, died.

An army was led by Richard Burke into Clann-Cuilein. The Clann-Cuilein assembled around Mac Namara (i. e. the son of O'Daly's daughter), gave battle to the Clann-Richard, and defeated them. Theobald, son of Ulick, head of the kerns, the three sons of O'Heyne<sup>k</sup>, and many others of the chiefs of Clann-Rickard, were slain.

Rory O'Connor defeated Mac William Burke, and Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, at Roscommon, where Richard Burke, the brother of Mac William, Donnell, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Kelly, O'Mainnin<sup>l</sup>, Chief of Sodan, Mac Dowell Galloglagh<sup>m</sup>, and many other persons not enumerated, were slain.

The castle of Lis-ard-abhla<sup>n</sup> was erected by John O'Ferrall, Lord of Annaly.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Dermot and Rory O'Connor, in consequence of which all Moylurg was spoiled and burned, as well its fields of corn as its buildings. Numbers were killed on both sides. A peace was at last concluded between them; and Mac Dermot received considerations<sup>o</sup> from

Cahall, Oge O'Connor, Teig Oge mac Teig O'Kelly, O'Mannyn, Mac Donnell Galloglasse, and the son of Neale Kam" [*recte* Mac Neale Kam], "with many others, were slain."

O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11:

"In hac clade præter hic citatos post Mac Dubhgaill numeratur cæsi (MS. L. capti *O'Mulconry*). Somarlinus O<sup>g</sup> Mac Dubhgaill, Hobertus Mac Philbin, Theobaldus filius Henrici Mac Philbin, Brianus O'Kelly, Niellus filius Nielli Cam, Imarus filius Murchadi (Murcherti, MS. L.) O'Farell et alii multi."

<sup>n</sup> *Lis-ard-abhla*, i. e. the fort of the height, or hill of the apple trees. Mageoghegan anglicises this name Lisardawla, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus:

"A. D. 1377. The castle of Lisardawla, in the Anale, was built by John O'Ferrall this year."

The name is now anglicised Lissardowlin;

but in an inquisition taken at Longford, on the 13th of September, 1634, it is more correctly anglicised Lisardawla. It is a townland in the parish of Templemichael, in the county of Longford, and about three miles to the east of the town of Longford. The road leading from Longford to Edgeworthstown passes through it. Near its centre there is a curious moat and rampart, from which, no doubt, it derived its name.

<sup>o</sup> *Considerations, comtha*.—The word *comtha* denotes rewards, recompenses, considerations, and sometimes bribes. The whole of this passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1377. There grew great dissention and discord between Rowrie O'Connor and Mac Dermott, so as all the territory of Moylurg was altogether wasted, spoiled, preyed, and

ἄραγαίλ ὁο μαε διαριματα ὁο εἰονη να ρῖοδη ὁο δέναν, ἡ ἰ μιοναῶ α δῖοζ-  
βάλα ὁο Ρυαῶρῖ ὁο concobair.

Μαηζαῖανιαν μαε Σεααν μεἰε conmapa ὁο ἔεε.

Αη ὁανα Ρηρῶρῖ ὁο ζάβαίλ ριοζαχτε Saخان .21. Jun.

Ἰορραῖῶ μαε Αηδαῖῶ υἱ Ραζαλλαιζ ὁο μαρβαῶ λα ελοινη αν χαοιῶ υἱ  
Ραζαλλαιζ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1378.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μἰλε, τρι εεῶ, Σεαχμῶζαττ, α ηοαητ.

Caρβρε να ρεαρζοιρ Ερρυεε Αρῶαχαῖῶ, εαλευνζ conζβαλα αν εράβαῖῶ,  
Ἰλῖν οἰεαῖηνα να ηεεενο, σοῖτεχ ὁέρερε ἡ ὁαονναῶτα ερῖθε, α ἔεε ἰρη  
Ρῶῖμ ἰαρ μβρεῖῦ βυαῶα ὁο ὁεαμην ἡ ὁοῖμην.

Μῶρ ηγεαν υἱ ρεαρζαίλ βῖη Μῆεε ραζηαῖλ .1. Διαριμαῶ, ὁο ἔεε, ἡ α  
ηαῶναcul ἡ εεluαν conμαἰεηε ζο ηονῶραῶ.

Υατερ μαε υἱlliam βῦρε ὁο μαρβαῶ λα μυντιρ μῖλλε.

Ρεαρζαίλ μαζ ραζηαῖλ ὁο μαρβαῶ λα conη μαε μυρεῖρταιζ μεζ ραζηαῖλ.

Ἰολλαερῖορτ να Ρυαἰρε μαε τιζεαρηνα βρεῖρνε ὁο ἔε.

Ἰορρῶεαλθαῶ μαε Suηνε αρῶconρῖβαλ Conναῶτ, Ταῶεε μαε λοῶλαῖν  
μεζ Conμαρα ταοῖρεαῶ ελοῖηε ευῖλέη ὁο μαρβαῶ λα μαε ηεζηε υἱ ὁάλαζ.

Ἰοῖνναῖλ ηῖαζ βράῶαζ ταοῖρεαῶ εῦλε βρηζηῶν, ἡ τεαλλαιζ εεῖρβαῖλ, Σαοῖ  
conτῶονη, Σεααν ὁο ριαῖλν ὁεζῖρῖ ὁάνα, ἡ ὁυβῶοβλαζ ηεζῖη Μεεε ραζηαῖλ  
βῖη υἱ Μαοἰημαῶηαιζ ὁο ἔεε.

Ἰονῶρῖοζῖῶ ὁο ταβαρτ ὁο μαζ ραζηαῖλ (ζῶνα βράῶῖρῖβ ἡ ζῶνα οἰρεαχ-

brought to utter ruine, the inhabitants killed, their houses and buildings burnt and consumed to ashes, their corne destroyed, and their cattle prey'd. At last they came to a composition of peace; Rowrie gave full satisfaction of his losses and damages sustained to Mac Dermott for condescending to that agreement before it was concluded."

<sup>p</sup> *Richard II.*—He was the only son of Edward the Black Prince, eldest son of King Edward III., and succeeded to the throne on the 21st of June, on the death of his grandfather, and was

crowned at Westminster on the 16th of July following, he being then but eleven years old.

<sup>q</sup> *Clann-an-Chuoich*, i. e. *progenies Monoculi*. This sept of the O'Reillys, the head of whom was styled Mac Kee, gave name to the barony of Clankee, in the east of the county of Cavan, where they were seated.

<sup>r</sup> O'Flaherty adds one obituary to this year, namely:

"Finola filia Tadæi Mac Donogh, uxor Tor-delvachi ὁζ O'Conor, defuncta est.—*O'Mulconry.*"

Rory O'Connor for acceding to the peace, and as compensation for the injuries he had suffered.

Mahon, the son of John Macnamara, died.

Richard II.<sup>p</sup> became King of England on the 21st of June.

Godfrey, son of Annadh O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-an-Chaoich<sup>q</sup> O'Reilly<sup>r</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1378.

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

Carbry O'Farrell, Bishop of Ardagh, a bond for the preservation of piety, the fostering knee<sup>s</sup> of wisdom, a vessel of divine love and of humanity, died at Rome, having overcome the world and the Devil.

More, the daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of Mac Rannall (Dermot), died, and was interred with honour in Cluain-Conmaicne<sup>t</sup>.

Walter Mac William Burke was slain by the O'Malleys.

Farrell Mac Rannall was slain by Con, son of Murtough Mac Rannall.

Gilchreest O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Turlough Mac Sweeny, High Constable<sup>u</sup> of Connaught, [died].

Teige, the son of Loughlin Mac Namara, was slain by the son of the daughter of O'Daly<sup>w</sup>.

Donnell Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin<sup>x</sup>, and of Teallach Cearbhail, a general scholar; John O'Fialan, a good poet; and Duvcovla, the daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Mulvey, died.

An incursion was made by Mac Rannall, with his kinsmen and people, by

<sup>s</sup> *Fostering knee*.—This is a homely figure, taken from the fact of children being nursed on the knee.

To this entry O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“Sepultus in templo S. Petri.—*O'Mulc. et MS. L.*”

<sup>t</sup> *Cluain-Conmaicne*, now Cloon, in the barony of Mohill, in the county of Leitrim.—See note <sup>m</sup> under the year 1253, p. 349, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *High constable*.—Αποconstabla is always

used in these annals to signify the chief captain of gallowglasses. Mageoghegan translates this passage thus:

“Terlagh Mac Swyne, head and chief of all the Gallowglasses of Connaught, died.”

<sup>w</sup> *The son of the daughter of O'Daly*.—His name was Hugh Mac Namara. He defeated the Burkes of Clanriekard in 1377.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under that year.

<sup>x</sup> *Cuil-Brighdin and Teallach-Carroll*.—These

ταῖς, το δά cloinn aodha, ἡ ὄρβηγάλ ὁ Ρηαηιρ) αρ κατὰλ ρυαὸ μαζ ραζῆναλλ. Κατὰλ το τιονολ α κομβραϊτρεαὸ, ἡ α ἐλῆννοσῆ (ἡν διαρμαατ μαα διαρματα) ζο ἠέν ιοναὸ αρ α εοιοηροῖν. Μαὸημ το ταβαρτ τοῖς ρορ μαα ραζῆναλλ. Ἐβηζαλ μάζ ραζῆναλλ δεῖζρεαρ ρονα ραοβηρ, ἡ Μαα Σῆλοαοῖ, Μαα Ζιολλα δυῖς, ἡ Σοὸαὸε ναὸ νάρημῆτεαρ το ἡαρηβαὸ δον ἡμρεαρρεαμ ρη.

Ζιολλαεριορτ ὁ ρζηηζῖν ολλαῖν εενέλ εοναλλ ἡ ρῆεὺρ το ἐεε το ρῖολύν.

Ἰρην μαζ ἡὸρη .ι. αὸβαρ τῖζεαρηνα ἔβημαναα, το μαρηβαὸ λα ελοην Αρητ μεζ ἡὸρη.

Ἐβηζαλ ἡα μαοῖημιαὸαῖζ ταοιρεαὸ μνηηρηε εβηαλλαν δέζ.

Ταὸζ μαα αὸηαζάην ολλαῖν βρηετῆηαν ἡοηαρ εονναετ ραοῖ ζαν ἡηρηρην ζαν ορηβῆηναα, ἡ ἔβη εηηζε ναοῖθεαὸ εοιτχῆηδ να ζαὸ αεν το ἐζ.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΟΡΙΟΣΤ, 1379.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ἡηε, τρηί χέδ, Σεααηῆοεατ, αηαοῖ.

Ἐαρρεοβ ἡα ἡῖδε, .ι. αν ραλταα ὄο ἐεε ἡ Σαραῖβ.

Σέημρ ὁ εονζαλααζ ρηῖορη δαηῆηρη, Ἐλαηηβῆρηταα ὁ μονζάην Αρηχῆηδεαὸ Ρηρ αρητρη δέεε.

Ρηηβ μαα ἡοοοι, .ι. αν δαλατῖνααα εῖζρηνα ἡαρηαρη ἡῖδε δέεε.

Ἐβηβηρηζ μαα ρηρηβηρηζ ραοῖ ρῆηαδὰ δέεε.

Δαηῖδ ἡα δῖηηη ταοιρεαα ἡα Ρηαζάην το ἡαρηβαὸ λα μαα εαρηβαλλ ἡῖ δῖηηη.

Ρηοαρηδ μαα εαηηῆηαοῖλ το μαρηβαὸ λα ρηηβ ἡαζ ἡὸρη, τῖζεαρηνα ρεαρημαναὸ, ἡ λα δοηηναλλ ἡα ἠέλλ.

Μαὸημ ἡα ὄρηεε το τηαβαρητ δυα ἠέλλ, .ι. το ἡαλλ ἡὸρη αρ ρηηβ ἡαζ

districts are comprised in the barony of Upper Loughtee, in the county of Cavan. Mac Brady's chief seat was at Stradone in this barony.

<sup>2</sup> *Sons-in-law*, α ἐλῆννοσῆ.—Literally, his relatives or connexions by marriage.

<sup>3</sup> *Fiolum*, scorbutic eruptions. This is still a living word.

<sup>4</sup> *Muintir-Carolan*.—This tribe was seated near the Shamon, in the barony and county of

Leitrim. They are of the same race as the Mac Rannalls, being descended from Eolus, the twenty-fifth in descent from Conmac, the progenitor of all the Conmaicene.

<sup>5</sup> *Faltach*, i. e. Wall. This is the name by which one of the family of Wall would be called in Irish at the present day. The Bishop, here called Faltach, is called by Ware, Stephen de Valle, or Wale. He died at Oxford, on the 10th



the two Clann-Hughs, and by Farrell O'Rourke, against Cathal Roe Mac Rannall. Cathal assembled at one place his kinsmen and sons-in-law<sup>y</sup>, together with Dermot Mac Dermot, to meet them. They defeated Mac Rannall and Farrell Mac Rannall, a good, rich, and affluent man. Mac Shanly, Mac Gilduff, and many others not enumerated, were killed in that engagement.

Gilchreest O'Sgingin, Ollav of Kinel-Connell in History, died of *fiolun*<sup>z</sup>.

Brian Maguire (heir to the lordship of Fermanagh), was slain by Art Maguire.

Farrell O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Carolan<sup>a</sup>, died.

Teige Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Lower Connaught, a sage without contention or reproach, who kept a house of general hospitality for all comers, died.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1379.

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

The Bishop of Meath, i. e. Faltach<sup>b</sup>, died in England.

James O'Conolly, Prior of Devenish, and Flaherty O'Mongan, Erenagh of Rossory [in Fermanagh], died.

Philip, son of Nichol, i. e. the Dalton, Lord of Westmeath<sup>c</sup>, died.

Firbis Mac Firbis, a learned historian, died.

David O'Dunne<sup>d</sup>, Chief of Hy-Regan, was slain by the son of Carroll O'Dunne.

Richard Mac Cawell was slain by Philip Maguire and Donnell O'Neill.

The defeat of Dreach<sup>e</sup> was given by O'Neill (Niall More) to Philip Maguire,

of November, 1379.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 147, 508.

<sup>c</sup> *Lord of Westmeath.*—This is a mistake by the Four Masters, for none of the Daltons was ever Lord of Westmeath. The passage is more correctly given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. as follows :

“A. D. 1379. Phillip mac Nicholl Dalton, Lord of the Baronie of Rathconrath in Westmeath, died.”

<sup>d</sup> *David O'Dunne.*—Mageoghegan renders this

passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“David O'Doyn, chieftain of the contrey of Ireigan, was killed by the sonne of Karroll O'Doyn.”

The territory of Hy-Regan, or Oregan, was exactly coextensive with the present barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County. It was a part of Offaly, not of Leix.

<sup>e</sup> *Dreach*, now Dragh, a townland in the parish of Kilnawley, or Kinawly, in the barony of

υἱοῖν, δὴ ἰ τορκαίρ τὰδῆζ μᾶζ υἱοῖν, δά mac meic μαζνυρα, τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac δοννχαῖδα μέζ υἱοῖν, δρῖαν mac meic Ραιτ, ἡ μυιρδῆρταὶ mac μῖολ-  
chon.

Mac an cásich uí Raighillig do mārbað la mac anbað uí Raζallig.

Cúmapa ζῆρ, .i. Mac conmapa do mārbað la a bpaίτρῖδ ρῖν τρε ρέλλ.

Cúconnacht mac Ρῖlib μέζ υἱοῖν ἀδβαρ τῖζῆρνα ρῖρ manach αρ εἰνεὰς ἡ αρ υαιρλε, do mārbað la cloinn δοῖνnaill cloinne ceallaigh.

Μαολμορδα ὄζ mac Μαοιλμορδα ρυαῖδ υἱ concobar (i. ραίζε) do mār-  
bað la ζallaib.

Ριονηζυατα ηζῆρ υἱ cheallaig bῆρ meic uilliam bῆρ do écc.

Ρῖρδερδ ua δυβαζαν δέcc ἀδβαρ ollaman ó Maine εἰρῖδε.

Uilliam mac an ζῖolla cαῖc meic cῖρbaill δεαρρκαῖζτεὰς ζαοῖδεα ἰ ρῖνῖν do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1380.

Αοῖρ Cρῖορτ, mῖle, τῖρῖ chéδ, ochτῖmochat.

Αῖν ταbb mac διαρματα ρυαῖδ, .i. abb na τῖρῖonoide ρορ loch cé, ἡ Δοῖ-  
nall ua lῖnnán Ρῖρῖοῖρ leappa ζοβαῖll do écc.

Seaan mac concobar mῖc ἀδῖha mῖc δοῖνnaill οῖcc τῖζεαρνα τῖρε conaill, ἡ na mῖmeal ccompoζyρ δῖ, ἡ μῖοζδamna ulað uῖle, ἡ a mac Μαοῖleachlainn δυδ do mārbað ἰ mαῖνῖρτῖρ Εαρρα Ρυαῖδ, la τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac néll υἱ δοῖ-  
naill, la cloinn cατῖhaῖll οῖcc υἱ concobar, ἡ la μυῖντῖρ δυῖρῖνῖν αρ ammar  
αῖδche ma ρορλονζρορτ ρέῖν.

δρερῖmαδm la mac uilliam bῆρc ρορ mac uilliam uachτapaç (Ρῖοcαρδ

Knockninny, in the south of the county of Fer-  
managh.—See the Ordnance Map of that county,  
sheet 38. This passage is given as follows in  
Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of  
Clonmacnoise :

“ A. D. 1379. Henry O'Neale gave an over-  
throw to those of Ffermanagh [at Dreach],  
where Teig Magwyr with many of them were  
killed, and Donnell mac Gormgall Mac Tigernan.”

ῖ *Magrath*.—This was Magrath of Termon-  
Magrath, on the northern margin of Lough

Erne, near Pettigoe.

ḡ *Mac-an-Chaoich*.—He was chief of that sept  
of the O'Reillys, who were seated in the barony  
of Clankee, in the east of the county of Cavan.—  
See note <sup>d</sup> under the year 1377, *supra*.

<sup>h</sup> *Cumara Gearr*, i. e. Cumara the short. The  
name Cumara signifies *dog of the sea*.

<sup>i</sup> *Kinsmen*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of  
the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this is given as  
follows :

“ Cowmara Mac Nemara was wilfully killed

where Teige Maguire, the two sons of Mac Manus, Turlough, the son of Donough Maguire, Brian, the son of Magrath<sup>f</sup>, and Murtough Mac Milehon, were slain.

Mac-an-Chaoich<sup>g</sup> O'Reilly was slain by the son of Annadh O'Reilly.

Cumara Gearr<sup>h</sup> i. e. the Mac Namara, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen<sup>i</sup>.

Cuconnaught, the son of Philip Maguire, materies of a lord of Fermanagh for his hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Clann-Donnell of Clann-Kelly<sup>k</sup>.

Maelmora Oge, the son of Maelmora Roe O'Conor Faly, was slain by the English.

Finola, the daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of William Burke, died.

Richard O'Dugan died. He was the intended Ollav of Hy-Many.

William, the son of Gilla-Caech Mac Carroll, the most eminent of the Irish in music, died<sup>l</sup>.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1380.

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

The Abbot Mac Dermot Roe, i. e. Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough-Key, and Donnell O'Lennan, Prior of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

John, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], Lord of Tireconnell and the adjacent territories, and Roydamna of all Ulster, and his son, Melaghlin Duv, were slain at the monastery of Assaroe by Turlough, the son of Niall O'Donnell, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and Muintir Duirnin [the O'Durnins], in a nocturnal attack on his camp.

Mac William Burke defeated Mac William Uachtrach<sup>m</sup> (Richard Oge) at

by his own brothers.<sup>n</sup>

\* *Clann-Donnell of Clann-Kelly.*—Clann-Kelly was a tribe seated in the present barony of Clannkelly, in the east of the county of Fermanagh. Their chief was called Mac Donnell Galloglagh, but he was of a different race from the Mac Donnells of Scotland.

<sup>l</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the two entries following in H. 2. 11:

“Filius Reymundi ab Anglis Midie dolo cæsus.—*Mac Furb.*”

“Cuconnectus Maguir a Clann Donell Clonne Ceallauḡ cæsus.—*Ibid. et MS. L.*”

<sup>m</sup> *Mac William Uachtrach.*—This passage is

ός) hi mbaile atha leatrain. Mac Siúrtáin de xetpa tigeapna atha léthan, 7 Seon de xetpa do marbadh ann.

Ταός mac Muirceartaigh uí bhriain do marbadh la bhrian Spemacá ua bhriain.

Ruaidri mac caecil mic aoda bheirnicch uí concobair do teacht ar greip ar muintri Ruairc, 7 a marbadh la maghur ua Ruairc.

Μαϊόμ μόραδβαλ do thabairt la μάγ αφηγυρα, Αρτ, ar gallaib, 7 ar oirtepaib. Ο hanluam tigeapna oirtepa, 7 rochaide móp do gallaib do marbadh don chur rin.

Αν μοιριτιμέραχ do τέετ ι νερινι imuille pe μορι chumachtaib (.i. ma lurti) Uairle gaoideal do dul ma cñv im mozdainna epeann, .i. Niall ó néill, ó hanluam, ó feargal, ó Raḡallaig, ó Maoilmuaid, Mag eochagaim, an Siombach, 7 apoile paorclanna.

Αρτ μάγ ασηγυρα tigeapna ua neachdác ulaó do gabail tpe feill hi ttiḡ an μοιριτιμεραḡ. Ἐαιοὶλ epeann 7 μοραν do gallaib fin do gabail eccla moime iarrin pa beith ara iocht, ionnur hur chuirpse rompa gan tataighe do denam ar.

Αρτ mac ḡhrialt Caomanaig do marbadh la gallaib.

Μαϊόμ μόρ do tábairt la hua ndoinnall toirpdealbác ar concobair óg mac Seain mic concobair mic afoha mic domnall óig, ar ua ndochartaiḡ, ar éloim tpuibne du in po marbadh morán dá maithib. Οιαρ deapbraathar meic Suibne do gabail ann, .i. Eoin 7 Murchad. Eoala aibhle do buann díob deachtaib, darim, 7 déidib.

better given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1380. Mac William Burke, the Inferiour [Lower], gave an overthrow to Richard Oge Mac William, the Superiour, in the town of Athleghan, where Jordan de Exetra, Lord of Athleghan aforesaid, and John de Exetra, were killed."

Harris has the following notice of these two great branches of the Burkes, in his edition of Ware's Works, vol. ii. p. 58 :

"Upon the murder of William de Burgo, third Earl of Ulster of that family, in 1333,

and the confusions that followed thereupon, many of the English degenerated into the Irish manners and customs, and assumed Irish surnames instead of their own. Thus the Bourkes in Connaught took the name of Mac William, and were subdivided into two principal branches, as Mac William Eighter, and Mac William Oughter, or the nearer and further Mac William, the first in the county of Galway, and the other in the county of Mayo."

<sup>n</sup> *Baile-atha-leathain*, i. e. the town of the broad ford, now Ballylahan, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.

the town of Atha-leathan<sup>a</sup>, where Mac Jordan de Exeter, Lord of Athleathan, and John de Exeter, were slain.

<sup>a</sup> Teige, son of Murtough O'Brien, was slain by Brian Sreamach<sup>c</sup> O'Brien.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, set out to attack the O'Rourkes, but was killed by Manus O'Rourke.

A very great defeat was given by Magennis (Art) to the English and the people of Orior. O'Hanlon, Chief of Orior, and great numbers of the English, were slain on this occasion.

Mortimer<sup>p</sup> came to Ireland with great powers, as Lord Justice; whereupon the Irish nobility repaired to [pay their court to] him, and among others the Roydamna of Ireland, i. e. Niall O'Neill, O'Hanlon, O'Farrell, O'Reilly, O'Molloy, Magcoghegan, and the Sinnach [Fox], with many other nobles.

Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia, was treacherously taken prisoner in the house of Mortimer. After this the Irish and many of the English stood very much in awe of him [Mortimer]; and, seeing themselves at his mercy, they resolved not to cultivate any familiarity with him.

Art, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, was slain by the English.

A great victory was gained by O'Donnell (Turlough) over Conor Oge, the son of John, son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, and over O'Doherty and the Mac Sweenys. Many of their chiefs were slain in the conflict; the two brothers of Mac Sweeny, John and Murrough, were taken prisoners; and they were deprived of considerable spoils, consisting of horses, arms, and armour.

<sup>a</sup> *Brian Sreamach*, i. e. Brian the blear-eyed.

<sup>p</sup> *Mortimer*.—He was Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster. Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 135, writes:

“I cannot find, but that Ireland was pretty quiet during the government of this Lord Lieutenant, which did not continue very long, for he died at St. Dominick's Abbey, near Cork, on the 26th of December, 1381.”

Dr. Leland has the following remarks on the appointment of this great man, and his young son, to the office of Lord Lieutenant, in his *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. 6:

“To give the administration greater dignity. Edmund Mortimer, Earl of Marche and Ulster, son” [son-in-law?] “to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, was appointed Vicegerent, and on his death the same station was conferred on his young son, Roger, and the government administered by his uncle and guardian, Thomas Mortimer, as Lord Deputy. As the present favourite object was to make Ireland contribute to the exigencies of the State, by the King's letters addressed to Earl Roger, a grand Parliament was directed to be convened in this kingdom to consult, not only on the internal regula-

Αρε mac γεαραιε mic τομάρι ρινν (.i. do cloinn murchada) do marbad la Mac Murchada ri laigin.

Στοιχεαδ la cloinn Muirceartaig 7 la rilib ua Raigillig i mbreffe uí Ruairc, 7 Τομάρι macc dorchaδ do marbad dóib. Ua Ruairc do breie oppa, 7 a ceur do ar an tír go haíndeonach iar hragbáil coada dá ndaoimib 7 da neachaid dóib.

Σιαη mac Ruairi uí érbail adbar dghéoirig epiche éle do marbad doad mac Muirceartaig uí maoiniuaid dorchur poighe.

Στοιχεαδ iar an Moirtemhach go hulcoib gur millead dúinte 7 bailte ionda don toirce rin lair eirip ecclair, 7 túair, an uirnaide, doinnac móri, aipeaccal, 7 clochar, etcetera.

Corbinac óg mac carthaig, Enrí mac doinnall uí ríraigil, Adh mac muirceartaig muimnig mege Eochagán, 7 Doinnall mac dauid mege Eochagán dée.

Doinnall mac briain uí duibda tigearna ua rriacpach, 7 ó namalgaδ peap coranta a epiche daíndeoin gall 7 gaoideal batap ma aigaid do ée ma baile buddém an .3. Mai, 7 a mac Ruairi do gabail a ionaid.

tions and good government of the Irish dominions, but on the means of contributing to the exigencies of foreign affairs, and enabling the king to support the burden of his wars."

<sup>1</sup> *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the descendants of Murtough Muimneach, the son of the monarch Turlough More O'Conor. These were a very warlike sept of the O'Conors, but they were put down soon after this period by the superior power of the O'Conors of Sligo, aided by the O'Rourkes and the O'Conors of Roscommon.

<sup>2</sup> *One cast of a javelin*, or one shot of an arrow, *uno jactu sagitta*.

<sup>3</sup> *Urnoidhe*, sometimes written Earnaidhe; a parish partly in the county of Tyrone, and partly in that of Donegal, lying to the south of Lifford, now Urney.—See note x, under the year 1178, p. 37, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Donaghmore*.—This is evidently the church of Donaghmore, near Castlefin, in the county of Donegal. There is another church of the name

near Dungannon in Tyrone.

<sup>5</sup> *Errigal*, i. e. Errigal-Keeroge, near the village of Augher, in the barony of Clogher and county of Tyrone.

<sup>6</sup> *Clogher*.—The head of a bishop's see, in a barony of the same name, in the county of Tyrone. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1380. The Lord Mortimer, with great forces, went to the province of Ulster, where he destroyed many towns, both spirituall and temporall, and especially the Urnie, Downaghmore, Aregall, and Clogher."

<sup>7</sup> *Donnell, the son of Brian O'Dowda*.—To this passage about Donnell O'Dowda, O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Qui Donaldus vir bellicosus et hospitalis Anglos et Alienigenas e sua patria ejecit, Ecclesiasque et Monasteria construxit.—*Mac Fírb*."

The Editor has not been able to discover the

Art, the son of Gerald, son of Thomas Finn (of the Mac Murroughs), was slain by Mac Murrough, King of Leinster.

An army was led by the Clann-Murtough<sup>a</sup> and Philip O'Reilly into Breifny-O'Rourke, where they slew Thomas Mac Dorcy; but O'Rourke overtook them, and drove them forcibly from the territory, leaving behind some of their men and horses.

Kian, the son of Rory O'Carroll, worthy heir to the lordship of Ely, was slain by Hugh, the son of Murtough O'Molloy, with one cast of a javelin<sup>f</sup>.

An army was led by Mortimer into Ulster, and many fortresses and towns were destroyed by him on that occasion, including both lay and ecclesiastical buildings, as Urnaidhe<sup>g</sup>, Donaghmore<sup>h</sup>, Errigal<sup>i</sup>, Clogher<sup>j</sup>, &c.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy; Henry, son of Donnell O'Farrell; Hugh, son of Murtough Muimhneach Mageoghegan; and Donnell, son of David Mageoghegan, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian O'Dowda<sup>m</sup>, Lord of Tíreragh and Tírawley, who defended his territory despite of the English and Irish who were opposed to him, died in his own town<sup>x</sup> on the third of May; and his son Rory assumed his place.

name of any church or monastery built by this Donnell. He was probably the founder of the Priory of Eachros, now Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tíreragh.

According to the list of the chiefs of the O'Dowda family, inserted in a modern hand in the Book of Lecan, this Donnell, who was generally called Domhnall Cleireach, was chief of Hy-Fiachrach for forty-nine years and a half; but, according to Duaid Mac Fírbis, he reigned but thirty-six years.

<sup>x</sup> *His own town.*—He died at Dun Neill, now Dunneill, in the parish of Kilmaeshalgan, in the barony of Tíreragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 305, note <sup>r</sup>, and p. 359.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

“Primas Ardmachanus obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Brianus O'Brien et Rickardus de Burgo

cum copiis ab Anglis Momonig tributa et munerata .i. cíor 7 comáda, exegerunt.—MS. L. et *Mac Fírb.*”

“Odo Mac Dorchaidh futurus dynasta de Kenel Luachain demersus est (ar loé tamnaíde, MS. L.) prope suam domum.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Magnus filius Tadaí O'Roirk occisus est in Moylurga a Roderico filio Tadaí filii Roderici ex posteris Murcherti Muimnig O'Conor; e Tuam mna templo, ubi sepultus, ab O'Roirk consensu Mac Dermott post duas noctes translatus.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Rodericus filius Briani O'Farrell obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Aestas pluviosa, ventosa, & famelica.—*Mac Fírb. et MS. L.*”

“O'Kelly Malachias pacis, & tributi solvendi, obsides domino O'Conor tradidit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Murchertus O'Hara, et filiis a Galengais cæsi sunt.—*Mac Fírb.*”

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1381.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, τρι χέδ, ochtmocchat, a haon.

Dealb nuire chille móire i nuib bhúin do labairt co hiongnáit.

Uilliam mac donnchaib muimniḡ uí céallaiḡ tigeapna ó maine aon duine ro ba mó clú, aipeam, ḡ oirpdearcup don chinead da mbaoi, ḡ an fear tuḡ garim coitcinn einiḡ do claiarib Éreann, ḡ do díol iad do fear a noigréire uile, do écc ina Shínoir chianaoirda ian mbuaib naíterige, ḡ Maolpeclainn a mac do ḡabail a ionaib.

Ταδḡ ruad mac diaimada ḡall ḡa mbaoi uplamur airtig do marbad la cloinn ḡoirpdealbaiḡ.

Διαρματε μάḡ carḡaiḡ adbari tigeapna deapmúinan do marbad dua maḡḡamna.

Ceindeoiḡ mac bhiam ó ceuanac do marbad la ḡallaib.

Clann mic pedlimid uí concobair dionniad do Ruaidri ó concobair ḡ baile an tobair do buain díob.

Cathal mac Ruaidri uí concobair do ḡabail la bhian mballac iarrim co croidha corcpach i mbeól an tachair, ḡ daoine maithe nunnalle nup im bhian ua mbirn, ḡ im lochlainn ua nAinliḡe dia mbatar occ pillead ó conmaicne dúin móir, ḡrian da conḡbal aige i mbraighdeunup co bhuar a bhfe rín ó ua cconcobair ḡ ḡo nobhriat ríe ar a haithle.

<sup>1</sup> *The image.*—This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but not in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting fabulous passages of this description, while they omitted others of more solid historical value. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause in H. 2. 11 :

“ ḡ miobuile iomda do denam di. [i. e. and many miracles were performed by it.]—MS. L.”

<sup>2</sup> *To the schools,* do claiarib.—These were the Brehons, poets, historians, harpers, gamesters, jesters, &c.—See note under the year 1351.

<sup>3</sup> *O'Mahony.*—In the Dublin copy of the An-

nals of Ulster, the chronology of which is correct from this year forward, it is stated under the year 1381, that this Dermot Mac Carthy was treacherously slain by the O'Mahonys of Fonn Iartharach, or the Western Land. This district, which was otherwise called Ivahagh, extended, according to *Carbriú Notitia*, from Ballydehob to Dunmanus Bay, in the south-west of the county of Cork. According to the Regal Visitation Book of 24 July, 1615, the deanery of Foneragh [i. e. Fonn-Iartharach], comprised the parishes of Kilmore, Scool, Kilcrohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Cathragh; and there can be no doubt that the country of O'Mahony the Western originally comprised these parishes.



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1381.

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

The Image<sup>y</sup> of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Kilmore spoke after a wonderful manner.

William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a man of the greatest character, worth, and renown, of his own tribe; the man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to the schools<sup>z</sup> of Ireland, and had given them all their own demands, died a very old man, after the victory of penance; and his son Melaghlin assumed his place.

Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall, who had the chieftainship of Airteach, was slain by the Clann-Costello.

Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was slain by O'Mahony<sup>a</sup>.

Kennedy Mac Brien, of Hy-Cuanagh<sup>b</sup>, was slain by the English.

The grandsons of Felin O'Conor were plundered by Rory O'Conor, and deprived of [the castle of] Ballintober<sup>c</sup>.

Cathal, son of Rory O'Conor, was afterwards valiantly and triumphantly taken prisoner by Brian Ballagh [O'Conor], at Bel-an-tachair, and many good men along with him, among whom were Brian O'Beirne and Loughlin O'Hanly, [who were taken] as they were returning from Conmaicne of Dunmore. Brian detained Cathal in prison, until he obtained his own terms from him for his ransom; and they then made peace.

<sup>y</sup> *Hy-Cuanagh*, now the barony of Coonagh, in the east of the county of Limerick. The chief of the sept of the O'Briens, seated in this territory, took the name of Mac Brien Cuanagh; and the chief of another sept of the same family, seated in the Glen of Aharlagh, at the foot of the Galty mountains, in the county of Tipperary, took the name of Mac Brian Aharlagh; while a third branch, seated in the territory of Ara, in the north of the county of Tipperary, took the appellation of Mac-I-Brien-Ara.

<sup>c</sup> *Ballintober*.—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-

geoghegan, to which is added the following :

“O'Connor, and the sons of Hugh O'Connor, went to the west parts of Meath to take the preys and spoyles of the inhabitants of that contrey; were mett by the Englishmen's colonies of that parte being assembled before them, they tooke great preys, but they were brought to a restitution by the English; also Hugh O'Connor was taken and conveighed a prisoner to the towne of Trimme, and John Beddie O'Connor, surnamed the son of Meaghteige, chief head of the Gallowglasses, was killed.”

Carlen atha luain do gabail don Iarla (an Moirtemeiriá) ⁊ mac Ríocaird an t-ronnaig do marbað ann.

Carlen atha leathain do lfað do cloinn ndonnchaíð ⁊ a choimla do thabairt doib go baile an Mhothaig.

Ua duinn do marbað d'fhaib ceall dia mbaoi ag denom cpeichu oppa.

Pilib ua cinneoiig tigeapna urmuian, ⁊ a bean Aine ingean meic conmapa do écc.

Slóigeað la Niall ó néill i noirgiailaib, cpeacha mópa do denom doib, ⁊ airgiaila dia lániam gur bhréadar ar deiread pluaiig uí neill, ⁊ gur bhréat euid da cpeachuib díob. Donnchað mac Maighnua meg maighnua do marbað don taðar pin.

Sir émann moirtemeiri tigeapna gall epeann décc.

Dubcblaig ingean afa meic diaipmata bñ chaatal puaid meg raighnail, Larairpiona ingñ toirpdealbais uí Concobair bean meg raighnail, Pionnguala ingñ conmaige ui chathain bean toirpdealbais meic Suidne, Saðb ingñ uillec a bñre bñ uí concobair, Dubcblaig ingñ uí Choncobair faidrig bñ Donnail mic teaboid uí maoilmuaid, ⁊ Larairpiona ingñ pñgail uí duibzgnán bean uí muidéin an bealaig décc.

Eoghan Sionnac tanairi muirtepe taðgan do marbað do dalatúnachuib.

Að mac Muirchreaiig muimig mécc Eochagáin do marbað do maolip mac teaboidt uí maoilmuaid ar iompuagað do buille ga.

<sup>d</sup> *The castle of Athlone.*—This passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1381. The castle of Athlone was taken by the Earle, and the son of O'Ffox was killed therein.”

<sup>e</sup> *The son of Richard-an-t-Sonnaigh*, i. e. the son of Richard of Sonnagh. He was Sir Richard Tuite, of Sonnagh, in Westmeath. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called mac puaird an t-onnaig; but this is a mere suppression of the eclipsed p, as is very common in that manuscript. Mageoghegan, mistaking an t-Sonnaig, of Sonnagh, for an t-Sionnaig, of the Fox, translates it “the son fo

O'Ffox !” O'Flaherty adds the following phrase to this passage, in H. 2. 11 :

“Jactu lapidis a præidiariis quos O'Conor ibi habuit occisus est hic Richardus Midensis Baro.—*O'Mulconry.*”

<sup>f</sup> *Ath-leathan.*—This passage is thus translated by Mageoghegan :

“The castle of Athleahan was taken by Clann Mac Donogh, and the Iron gate thereof was conveyed to Ballenmote.”

This is a great oversight; but it is quite clear that Mageoghegan did not take the trouble (or, perhaps, had not the means) to compare the texts of the different Irish annals.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Dunne was slain.*—Mageoghegan trans-

The castle of Athlone<sup>d</sup> was taken by the Earl (Mortimer), and the son of Richard an-t-Sonnaigh<sup>e</sup> was killed in it.

The castle of Ath-leathan<sup>f</sup> [Ballylahan] was broken down by the Clann-Donough; and its gate was carried by them to Ballymote.

O'Dunne<sup>g</sup> was slain by the people of Fircall, as he was committing a depredation upon them.

Philip O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, and his wife, Aine, the daughter of Mac Namara, died.

An army was led by Niall O'Neill into Oriel, and there committed great depredations. The people of Oriel pursued him, and broke through the rear of O'Neill's army, and deprived them of some of the spoils. Donough, son of Manus Mac Mahon, was slain in that conflict.

Sir Edmond Mortimer<sup>h</sup>, Lord of the English of Ireland, died.

Duvcovla, the daughter of Hugh Mac Dermot, and wife of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall; Lasarina, the daughter of Turlough O'Conor, and wife of Mac Rannall; Finola, the daughter of Cooley O'Kane, and wife of Turlough Mac Sweeny; Sabia, the daughter of Ulick Burke, and wife of O'Conor; Duvcovla, the daughter of O'Conor Faly, and wife of Donnell<sup>i</sup>, the son of Theobald O'Molloy; and Lasarina, the daughter of Farrell O'Duigennan, and wife of O'Meehin of Ballagh<sup>j</sup>, died.

Owen Sinnach [Fox], Tanist of Muintir-Tadhgain<sup>k</sup>, was slain by the Daltons.

Hugh, son of Murtough Muimhneach Mageoghegan, was slain in a skirmish by Meyler, the son of Theobald O'Molloy, with the stroke<sup>l</sup> of a javelin.

lates it: "O'Doyne was killed by those of Farkcall, as he was taking their prey." O'Dunne was chief of Hy-Regan or Oregon, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the now Queen's County, a territory adjoining Feara Ceall.

<sup>h</sup> *Sir Edmond Mortimer*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster remarks, that Mortimer died the second year after his arrival in Ireland, and after he had acted treacherously towards Magennis.

<sup>i</sup> *Wife of Donnell*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the death of this lady is entered as follows:

"A. D. 1381. Dowchoulie, daughter of O'Con-

nor of Affalie, and wife of Mac Theobald O'Molloye, who was ancestor of the sept of Beallaghboye [Ballyboy], died."

<sup>j</sup> *Of Ballagh*, i. e. of Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where O'Meehin still farms the church lands of the Termon of St. Mogue.

<sup>k</sup> *Muintir Tadhgain*, now the barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County. The passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"Owen Fox, Tanist of Foxe's contrey, was killed by the Daltons."

<sup>l</sup> *By the stroke*, so buille.—This passage is

Υα μυρκαδα δο μαρβαδ λα ηυιβ εεινηρεαλαζ.

Δουζαλαδ υα μαδαδαν δο μαρβαδ ι νοιμηρυαεαδ λα ελοιν Ριοκαρη.

Ραζηαλε ιηζην ινεεε βραδαιζ βεαν μεζ δορκαδ δεεε.

Εοζηαν ο ευνν ταιοιρεαδ μιυνητε ζυλλζαν δο εεε.

Δοιναλλ ο Μυρκαδα τιζεαρνα ο ρφελιμφοηα δο μαρβαδ λα ηυιβ εεινηρεαλαζ.

Ριλιβ μαε μειε ριλιβ υί εεινηειδιζ τιζεαρνα υρηιυηαν, γ Αιυι ιηζεαν μειε εοναρηα α βεαν δο εεε ινα νοιρ.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1382.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, ιιλε, τρι χεδ, οχτημοεχατ, αδο.

Τομαρ υα εαρμαεαν ερρεορ τυαδινυαν, Μαθηα Μαζ μυρκαδαιζ ρυοιρ ελλε μοιρε δεεε.

thus given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“ A. D. 1381. Hugh mac Mortagh Moyneagh Mageoghegan was killed by Meyler mac Theobald O'Molloye, as they were fighting on horseback the prides of the Kalends of October.”

<sup>m</sup> *Hy-Felimy*.—There were two ancient territories of this name in Leinster ; the one called North Hy-Felimy, situated in the present county of Carlow, and its position is fixed by the parish of Tullow-Offelimy, containing the town of Tullow ; the other called South Hy-Felimy, is the district now called the Murroes, in the barony of Ballaghkeen, in the county of Wexford. The former was the country of the O'Honchons and O'Garveys, previously to the English Invasion ; and the latter that of the O'Murchoes or Murphys. Both these tribes descended from Felimy, the son of Enna Kinsellagh, King of Leinster in the fifth century, the North Hy-Felimy from Muireadhach, son of Aengus, son of Felimy ; and the south Hy-Felimy from Eochy, the brother of the said Muireadhach.—See Book of Leinster, fol. 247.

O'Heerin, in his topographical poem, speaks of O'Murchadha (now Murphy), the chief of this latter territory, as follows :

“ Ρυαρ τιζεαρναρ ταρβαχ ερομ  
Ο'Μυρκαδα αρ μιν ζεαλ φομ,  
Κριος Ο'Ρελιμε ρυαρ αν ρεαρ,  
Αρ υαυι ρελιβε να ριηρεαρ.”

“ A lordship of heavy profit

O'Murchadha of the smooth bright land obtained,

The territory of Hy-Felimy the man obtained,  
In the partition of the possessions of the ancestors.”

The head of this family, in 1634, lived at Toberlimnich, in the Murroes. He was Connell O'Murchoe, Gentleman, the eldest son of Art, who was son of Donnell More, who was the O'Morchoe, or chief of the name, son of Art, son of Teige O'Morchoe. This Connell died in 1634, and was buried at Castle-Ellis. He left five sons, of whom Teige was the eldest. There was another respectable family of the name at the same period at Oulartleigh, in the same dis-

O'Murchadha [Murphy] was slain by the Hy-Kinsellaghs.

Dungalagh O'Madden was slain in a skirmish by the Clann-Rickard.

Ranailt, daughter of Mag Brady, died.

Owen O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan, died.

Donnell O'Murphy, Chief of Hy-Feliny<sup>m</sup>, was slain by the Hy-Kinsellagh.

Philip, the son of Philip O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, and Aine, daughter of Mac Namara, his wife, both died<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1382.

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

Thomas O'Carmaean, Bishop of Thomond, [and] Matthew Mac Murray, Prior of Kilmore, died.

tract. The Murphys of this race are now very numerous in this district, and throughout the province of Leinster.

<sup>a</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Brianus filius Donnchadi O'Dowd futurus Episcopus Aladensis obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor, Mac Donogh, O'Dowd, et O'Hara ditionem Mac William Burke ad Carnglas et Belantondaigh et a Balinrobe, ad Sruthair, et Killinebrenainn incendiis fœdarunt.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Cormacus Mac Donogh cum Clann Donogh prædas filiorum Joannis Burk in Umalliam abstulit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Filia Gilla-Jesu O'Reylly uxor Mac Cana obiit. Terdelvacus filius Richardi O'Reylly hæres Muintir Mæhnordhæe obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Donnchadus O'Duinn, dynasta de Oriagan Ferakcallam spolians ab Odone filio Murcherti O'Mulloy occisus.—MS. L."

"Odo O'Flannagan dynasta de Clannathail obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Wilielmus filius Thomæ Mægranell obiit ;

Joannes ballac Bermingham floruit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Captá Athloniá dominus O'Conor (Rodericus Rex Connaciæ) Terdelvacus Oꝯ et Odo duo filii Odonis, filii Tordelvachi, et Joannes Lagenius filius domini O'Conor (Sc. Roderici) cum copiis Athlonia in Midiam irruerunt, incendia et prædas fecerunt ; sed Angli iudiciis præmissis in præinctu eos proffigarunt, cæsis Joanne O'Conor Wilielmo filio Donnchadi filii Roderici O'Kelly, et mac mic Eocháda moige fínd" [i. e. the son of Makeogh of Moyfin], "et Gilla-Christo O'Naghten, etc. Odo cæcus O'Conor ibidem captus Trimmæ custodiæ traditur.—*O'Mulc.* Donec anno sequenti lytro soluto dimittitur.—*Cod. Cl.*"

"Furogra coiréionn ar aor ealaðan Epeann tre doiceall.—MS. L."

"Statutum per Momonios, et Connactios Ecclesiasticos, et seculares ut nullus cibus vestitus aut pecunia Poetis, vel aliis ejusmodi literatis, .i. éꝯr 7 ollamán ullatenus erogetur.—*O'Mulconry.*"

<sup>o</sup> *Mac Murray.*—This name is now anglicised Mac Morrow and Morrow. The name is still numerous in the diocese of Kilmore.

Διαρματο ὁ Δοῖνναλλ, Μὰς ἴδε εὐζαν (.i. μὰς ἡα ἡιγγίε ρυαῖδε ἀν  
 ἐλοζαν ἡιρην) ἡις ἀὸδα ἡις Δοῖνναλλ ὄγς ἀὸδαρ τιζήρνα τῖρε κοναλλ δέξ.

Λαβράρ δῖντο δο μαρβαδ λα κλονν τδεααν υῖ ρεαρζαλ, Μυρchaδ, κορ-  
 μαε, γ δοῖνναλλ.

Ρεαρζαλ ρυαδ μαε δοννchaδ ἡις Μυρcheρταιζ ἡόρρ μεζ εοchaζάν  
 τοῖρεαδ chenel ριαchach δο μαρβαδ λα ρεαραιδ ceall τρε ρεῖλλ ι ceill mona  
 ὁ Ραιτ ἀὸδα μεῖε βρῖε ροῖρ. Ρήρζαλ ὁ μαοῖλμυαδ, γ μαε τεαβόδο δο  
 ρῖννε ἀν ἰονηροῖζιδ, γ Μαοῖλρ μαντιν ρο bual é.

Κυρο δο ἐαοῖρεαchaδ κονναέτ δο ζαβαλ λε Ρυαῖδορ ο εκοκοβαρ ἡα  
 οῖρεέτυρ ρέι, .i. ὁ ἡΑηλῖζε, ὁ βῖρρ, γ μαε εῖτερρναῖζ τρε μαρ ρυαρ α ροῖρ  
 ορρα κο ἡβάδαρ ἀζ δένοῖ κοραδορα ἡα ἀζαῖδ λε κλονν ἡῖς ρεδῖμῖδ.

Ρυδρραῖζε μαε δεααν υῖ ρεαρζαλ δέξ.

Κλann Μυρρρ δῖονηροῖζιδ κορκομοδα, γ κρεαδ δο ὑεαῖδ δοῖδ ορρα, γ  
 ἡα κονκῖναιν δο δολ ι τορραῖζεέτ ἡα κρεῖche, γ α μαρβαδ ρο εῖτοῖρ. Κο-  
 κοβαρ ὄζ ἡαε διαρματα κονα βραῖτρῖδ δῖονηροῖζιδ κλοννε Μυρρρ ἡαρρρρ, γ

<sup>ρ</sup> *Inghéan Ruadh*, i. e. the red-haired daughter.

<sup>σ</sup> *Cill-mona*, now Kilmona, in the parish of Rahugh, in Westmeath. Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“ A. D. 1382. Fferall Roe mac Donnough mac Murtough More Mageoghegan, chieftain of the contrey of Kynaleaghe, the first of May the year aforesaid, was killed by these of Ffercall, in a place called Killmona, easterlie of Rathhugh mac Briek. Fferall O'Molloye and mac Theobald made the assault, and Myler Mantyn was he that killed him.”

On this passage Mageoghegan has the following note, incorporated with the text, on the different branches of his own family existing at the time he was translating, that is, in the year 1627 :

“ This Fferall Roe is the ancestor of the sept of Newtown called Sleight Ferall ; his brother Dermott, the ancestor of those of Moycashel, called Sleight Hugh Boy ; their other brother, William Gallda, was the ancestor of the sept of

Comynstown. Their brother Johnock, ancestor of those of Clone, called Sleight-mic-Shane, and Cowchogry, their other brother head of the sept of Lismoyne, called Sleight Cowchogrie of the little head,” &c.

O'Flaherty gives the substance of this note in Latin in ll. 2. 11, and quotes “ *Goghagan*.”

The translator Connell, or Conla, the son of Niall Mageoghegan, was himself the head of this sept of Lismoyne, and had his residence at Lismoyne, now Lismoyny, in the parish of Ardnureher, in Mageoghegan's country, in Westmeath.

<sup>τ</sup> *Rath-Aodha-mic-Bric*, now Rahugh ; a parish in the barony of Moycashel, about three miles east of Kilbeggan, in the county of Westmeath. The name signifies the fort of Hugh, the son of Brec, a saint who founded a monastery there, within a rath or fort, in the sixth century.

“ Hæc ecclesia est hodie Parochialis Diocesis Midensis in regione de Kinel-facha et denominatione a viro saneto sumpta, vocatur Rath

Dermot O'Donnell, son of Owen (who was the son of Inghean Ruadh<sup>p</sup>), son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, died. This Owen was surnamed Mac na h-Inghine Ruaidhe.

Laurence Tuite was slain by the sons of John O'Farrell, Cormac and Donnell.

Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was treacherously slain by the inhabitants of Fircall, at Cillmona<sup>q</sup>, east of Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric<sup>r</sup>. Farrell O'Molloy and the son of Theobald [O'Molloy] made the assault, and Meyler Maintin struck [and slew] him.

Some of the chiefs of Connaught were taken prisoners by Rory O'Conor, at a meeting of his own, namely, O'Hanly, O'Beirne, and Mac Keherny, because he had obtained intelligence that they were forming a friendship with the grandsons of Felim against him.

Rury<sup>s</sup>, son of John O'Farrell, died.

The Clann-Maurice<sup>t</sup> made an incursion into Corcomodha<sup>u</sup>, and plundered the people. O'Concannon went in pursuit of the prey, but he was at once killed. Conor Oge Mac Dermot, with his kinsmen, afterwards set out on an excursion against the Clann-Maurice; but a forewarning of their intentions

Aodha.”

“Colitur in diversis ecclesiis, ut patronus, ut in Enach Brituin in regione Muscraigæ in Momonia, Sliebh-lieg in Tirconnelliâ, ubi capella ipsi sacra, et sollemnis peregrinatio; Rath Aodha in Kinel Fiacha, et Kill-aria quæ vicus est in regione Midia quæ Magh-assuil appellatur. Obiit autem S. Aidus, anno 588 juxta Chronicon Cluanense aliasque nostros annales.”—*Acta SS.*, p. 423, col. 2, note 30–1.

<sup>s</sup> *Rury*, Ρυρόριγε.—This is a different name from Ρυρόρι. The latter name was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes, the former they had from the earliest period of their history.

<sup>t</sup> *Clann-Maurice*.—This sept of the Fitzgeralds, who were usually called Clann-Maurice na m-Bri, i. e. Clann-Maurice of Brees, gave name to the barony of Clanmaurice, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>u</sup> *Corcomodha*, a district in the barony of Killian, in the county of Galway, comprising the parish of Kilkerrin, which is locally called the parish of Corca Mogha, or Corcamoe.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 84, note <sup>a</sup>, and the map prefixed to the same work, on which the boundaries of this territory are marked. According to tradition and all authentic documents, the whole of this territory of Corcomoe belonged to O'Concannon, chief of Hy-Diarmada, who had his principal residence at Kiltullagh, near its northern boundary. The Editor has here to correct an error in the work on Hy-Many above referred to, p. 19, note <sup>i</sup>, where it is inadvertently stated that the Kiltullagh, which was the seat of O'Concannon in 1585, was in the parish of that name near Athenry.

ποβαδ̄ δο ποχεται ποπρα, Clann Muirir cona ττιονόλ̄ δο βειε̄ ρυιτιζ̄θε  
 αρ̄ α ccionn. Ιατορ̄οῑν̄ δο̄ τυλ̄ νᾱ ναυιδέοιν̄ ζυρ̄ αν̄ mbaile, ᾱ λορεαδ̄ δοῑδ̄  
 ειδιρ̄ φοιρζνεαίν̄ γ̄ αρβαρ̄, γ̄ δαοινε̄ δο̄ μαρβαδ̄ ινᾱ τιμcheal̄ γ̄ ιμτέετ̄ δο̄  
 cónocobar̄ ζονᾱ μινιτιρ̄ αρ̄ ηαῑτε̄ επ̄ε̄ νεαρ̄ε̄ ᾱ νήζηnamhā ζαν̄ διοζ̄βαλ̄ δο̄  
 δεναίν̄ δαον̄ χυῑδ̄ διοδ̄.

Creachyluaigeaδ̄ la Murchaδ̄ uā mbriam̄ ζο̄ δ̄λ̄ιμῡμαιν̄ ζυρ̄ πορ̄ λερ̄-  
 αιρεε̄ ί.

Doínnall mac maégaíannā duinn̄ uí c̄einneit̄tiζ̄, γ̄ Emann̄ ócc̄ mac emann̄  
 buit̄ilep̄ δο̄ écc̄.

Muiric̄sr̄taδ̄ mac maégaíannā maonmaigē uí b̄riam̄ δέcc̄ h̄i b̄p̄p̄ioyún̄ baile  
 athā ep̄uim̄.

Doínnall ó̄ b̄riam̄, Toirp̄dealb̄aδ̄ mac̄ διαρματᾱ uí b̄riam̄, γ̄ b̄riam̄ mac̄  
 διαρματᾱ uí b̄riam̄ δο̄ cloinn̄ b̄riam̄ ρυαδ̄ δο̄ écc̄.

Σιollaβριγ̄h̄dē ó̄ δ̄ζιγγ̄ιν̄ αδβαρ̄ ollam̄an̄ c̄inél̄ c̄conail̄l̄ δο̄ écc̄.

Muiric̄sr̄taδ̄ ócc̄ mac̄ meic̄ maζ̄nujā τιρ̄έ̄ τυαᾱταλ̄ δο̄ écc̄.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1383.

Αοίρ̄ Κρίορ̄τ,̄ μίλε,̄ τρ̄ί̄ χ̄έδ̄,̄ οχ̄τ̄ιμ̄οcc̄ατ̄ ᾱ τρ̄ί̄.

Αη̄ tabb̄ mac̄ δαυιτ̄,̄ .i.̄ abb̄ nā búillē δαοῑ αρ̄ δέριε̄ γ̄ αρ̄ δαοναχ̄ττ̄ δο̄ écc̄.

Ταδ̄ζ̄ mac̄ δοννchaδ̄ (̄.i.̄ mac̄ τομαλταζ̄̄ μιε̄ δοννchaδ̄ ο̄ πατρ̄sr̄ clann̄  
 ηδοννchaδ̄)̄ τιζεαρ̄νᾱ τίρε̄ hoileallā ρεαρ̄ lán̄ δρε̄λε̄ γ̄ δεμεαδ̄ δο̄ écc̄ αινε̄  
 αν̄ c̄épā γ̄ ᾱ mac̄ τομαλταδ̄ δο̄ ζαβαλ̄ ᾱ ιοναδ̄h̄.

Sl̄oigeaδ̄ m̄óp̄ lē mall̄ ó̄ néill̄ conā cloinn̄, γ̄ ζο̄ ματιδ̄ cenél̄ Εοζ̄αν̄ ῑ  
 τ̄τριαν̄ Conζ̄αλ̄ διονη̄τοιζ̄ιδ̄ πορ̄ ζ̄allaib̄,̄ ζυρ̄ λοιρ̄ζεαδ̄ γ̄ ζυρ̄ λομαρ̄ζεαδ̄  
 ιοματ̄ δᾱ m̄baileib̄.̄ Σοῑll̄ nā επ̄ίcc̄ē δο̄ c̄p̄uinn̄iuζ̄aδ̄ αρ̄ ᾱ ccionn̄.̄ Αοδ̄ ó̄ néill̄,

\* *Tir Tuathail*.—This is a well known territory forming the north-eastern portion of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Mac Manus of this territory was descended from Manus Miogharan, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

x To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Mora filia Dermittii rufi filii Cormaci, uxor O'Dubhgionan obiit; Thomas filius Dermittii Rufi obiit.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Seappaδ̄ O'Uuib̄ Fear̄ τιζε̄ ναοῑδ̄ε̄ κοιτ̄-  
 c̄ionn̄ δο̄ éζ̄.—MS. L. *et Mac Fibr̄*."

y *Clann Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, who are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the



having reached the Clann-Maurice, they had all their forces in readiness to meet them; but the others advanced as far as the town [of Brees] in despite of them, and burned it, both buildings and corn, and slew many persons around it; and Conor and his people afterwards returned, by dint of prowess, without any of them receiving injury.

A plundering army was led by Murrough O'Brien into Desmond, and totally devastated it.

Donnell, the son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy, and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Butler, died.

Murtough, the son of Mahon Moinmoy O'Brien, died in the prison of Trim.

Donnell O'Brien; Turlough, the son of Dermot O'Brien; and Brian, the son of Dermot O'Brien, of the race of Brian Roe, died.

Gilla-Bhrighde O'Sgingin, intended ollav of Kinel-Connell, died.

Murtough Oge, the son of Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail\*, died<sup>z</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1383.

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

The Abbot Mac David, i. e. Abbot of Boyle, a man eminent for charity and humanity, died.

Teige Mac Donough (i. e. the son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough, from whom the Clann-Donough<sup>y</sup> are named), Lord of Tirerrill, a man full of generosity and hospitality, died on Good Friday; and his son, Tomaltagh, assumed his place.

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, with his sons and the chieftains of Kinel-Owen, into Trian-Chongail<sup>z</sup>, against the English; and they burned and totally plundered many of their towns. The English of the territory assembled

county of Roscommon. O'Flaherty adds, in the margin of H. 2. 11, that this Teige possessed the region extending from the Yellow River of St. Patrick's mountain to the frontiers of Tir-Tuathail: "Qui possidebat ab Amne flavo Montis Sancti Patricii ad frontem de Tir Tuathail.—*O'Mulconry.*"

<sup>z</sup> *Trian-Chongail*, a territory occupying the south-east of the present county of Antrim, and a part of the north-east of the county of Down, in which the village of Glynn, anciently called Gleann-fhinneachta, and the little territory of Magheramorne, were situated.—See Colgan, *Tr. Thaum*, p. 183, col. 1, n. 218.

ἡ Ραϊβιλίν Σαυαοῖρ δὸ ἔλγμáιλ πὲ ἀροίλε ἰ νομπρυσάδ μαρσῑλναῖζ, δα φορ-  
ζομ̄ φορπῑτμαρἄ δα σεραοίρεαδὰιβ δὸ ταβαῖτε ἠὶ σευρραῖβ ἀροίλε δοῖβ.  
Ραϊβιλίν δὸ δουλ βεοζοντα δὶα εἰζ ἡ μαε Εοῖν βῑρέδ δα ἀτημαρβὰδ ἀνν, ἡ  
Αὐδὸ υἷα νέλλ δὸ ἔεε ἀν τρεαρ λά ἰαρ ἡα λοτ τῑα βετῑν ἀ ζὸνα. ἡ Μαε Εοῖν  
βῑρεττ δὸ μαρβὰδ λα μῑντῑρ Ραϊβιλίν ἀν τῑῑρ λά ἰαρ μαρβὰδ Ραϊβιλίν ρῑρῑν.

Μῑρῑεῑτῑαχ υἷα ρλανάζαῖν ταιοῖρεαχ εῖατῑε Ρατῑα, ἡ Κορβμαε μαε  
Αῖρτ ἡεεε υῖδῑρ δέεε.

Σεαῖν μαε ζαρρραῖδ ἡ Μαζῑνυρ μαε δαυῑτῑ δὸ ἡαῖρβὰδ ἡ ἐνλό.

Αῖρτ μαε Τομαῖρ ρῑν δὸ εῖοῖν Μῑρῑαδὰ ρίοζῑδὰῖννα λαῖζεν δὸ ἡαῖρ-  
βὰδ δὸ ζάλλαῖβ κονδαοῖ λοχα ζαρρμαν.

Ρλάγῑ ἀδῑβεαχ ἀνῑρῑῖλ ζὸ κομῑοῖτῑν Σεαχῑον εῑῑονν.

Αῖρτ μαζ ἀοζῑῑυρ τῑζεαῖρνα ὀ ηεαχδὰε υλαδ ἐῑ ροῖτ εῑμῑζ εῖρεανῑ ἡα  
αῖνῑρ, δέεε δὸν ρλαῖζ ἰ ἡβαῖε ἀτῑα τῑυῑν, ἡ ἔ ἰ λάῖν ὀεε ζάλλαῖβ.

Μῑρῑαδὸ ἡα ραῖτῑζῑ ὀ βῑανῑ, Μοῖρ ἡζῑν Μῑρῑαδὰ υῖ μαδὰδῑν βεαν  
μείε υἷλλῑαμ Εῖοῖν Ρῑοαῖρδ (ἰ. Ρῑοαῖρδ), Σῑοβῑν ἡζῑν ἰαῖρα υῖρῑῑῑῑαν  
βῑν ταιδῑ υῖ εῑρβαῖλλ τῑζεαῖρνα ἔλε, δέζ δῑ.

Μῑρῑαδὸ μαε βῑανῑ υῖ εῖννεῖδῑζ, Δοῖνῑαδὸ ἀν χῑῖλ μαε ματῑαῖννα  
τῑζεαῖρνα κορῑα βαιρῑνδ, Εοζῑαν μαε δὸννῑαδὸ μεε Ρυαδῑρ υῖ εῖαῖλαῖζ, ἡ  
Λυδῑραῑε βαῖε ἀτῑα βῑῖδὲ δέεε.

Ροῖντῑαχ τῑζε μῑννα, ἡ ἡζῑν υῖ βῑανῑ βῑν υῖ χῑννεῖδῑζ δὸ ἔεε.

Οῖαῖρ ἡζῑν υἷλλῑαμ βῑρῑ βῑν υῖ ἡεαῖρ. Μαε ζῑοῖλαπατῑαῖε τῑζεαῖρνα  
οῖρραῖζε, ἡ Μαε εῖαῖλαῖζ μεε ζῑοῖλα Ρατῑαῖε τανῑρ οῖρραῖζε δέεε υἷε  
δὸν ρλάῖζ εῖδῑνα.

Δῑαρῑαῖτ ὀ δῑομῑραῖζ τῑζεαῖρνα εῖνὲλ μαοῖλυζῑα δὸ ἡαῖρβὰδ λα ζάλλαῖβ.

<sup>a</sup> *Raibilin*.—This name is anglicised Ravellen by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmaenise, thus:

“A. D. 1383. Hugh Oge O’Neale, a nobleman worthy to govern a Monarchie, for birth, manhood, and other good qualities, was killed by Ravellen Savadge.”

<sup>b</sup> *Mac Eoin Bisset*.—His name was Senicin Finn, i. e. Jenkin the fair-haired, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The Bissets of the Glanns of Antrim now bear, and have for centuries borne, the name of M’Keon.

<sup>c</sup> *Roydamna*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Leinster. Mageoghegan translates it, “Tanist and next in succession in the Kingdom of Leinster.”

<sup>d</sup> *An-chuil*.—Mageoghegan translates this “of the neck,” in his version of the Annals of Clonmaenise.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile-atha-buidhe*, now Ballyboy, in a barony to which it gives name in the King’s County.

<sup>f</sup> *Fountach of Tigh-Munna*, i. e. Font, or De la Fontaine of Taghmon, in the county of Wexford.

<sup>g</sup> *O’Meagher*.—He was Chief of Ui Cairin,

to oppose them. Hugh O'Neill and Raibilin Savadge met each other in a charge of cavalry, and they made two powerful thrusts of their spears into each others' bodies. Raibilin<sup>a</sup> returned severely wounded to his house, where Mac Eoin Bisset<sup>b</sup> killed him, and Hugh O'Neill died the third day afterwards of the effects of his wound; and Mac Eoin Bisset, he was killed by Raibilin's people the third day after the killing Raibilin himself.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-Ratha, and Cormac, the son of Art Maguire, died.

John Mac Caffrey and Manus Mac David were slain on the one day.

Art, son of Thomas Finn of the Clann-Murrough, Roydamna<sup>c</sup> of Leinster, was slain by the English of the county of Wexford.

A great and virulent plague raged universally throughout Ireland.

Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh in Ulster, sole prop of the hospitality of Ireland in his time, died of the plague at Trim, where he had been detained in prison by the English.

Murrough na-Raithnighe O'Brien, More, the daughter of Murrough O'Madden, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Richard); and Joanna, the daughter of the Earl of Ormond, and wife of Teige O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, died of it [the plague].

Murrough, son of Brian O'Kennedy; Donough an-Chuil<sup>d</sup> Mac Mahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscin; Owen, the son of Donough, son of Rory O'Kelly; and Lun-drasach [Loundres] of Baile-Atha-buidhe<sup>e</sup>, died.

Fonntach of Tigh-Munna<sup>f</sup>, and the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of O'Kennedy, died.

Honora, daughter of William Burke, and wife of O'Meagher<sup>g</sup>; Mac Gillpatrick, Lord of Ossory; and the son of Kellagh Mac Gillpatrick, Tanist of Ossory, all died of the same plague.

Dermot O'Dempsey, Lord of Kinel-Maoilughra<sup>h</sup>, was slain by the English.

now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary.

<sup>b</sup> *Kinel Maoilughra*.—See note ad. ann. 1394. Cenel Maoilúgra, otherwise called Clann Maoilúgra, and anglicised Clanmalier, and sometimes, incorrectly, Glenmalire, the country of the O'Dempseys, extending on both sides of

the River Barrow, partly in the King's County, and partly in the Queen's County. That portion of this territory which lay on the Maryborough side of the Barrow was made a part of the Queen's County, and the other part, which lay on the Philipstown side of it, was made a part of the King's County, by Stat. 3 & 4

Donnchað o concobair tigearna ciarraige luachra, 7 Maolcaélaínn  
 maí Shannraðain tanaíri éallaiḡ eachdað décc.

Seaan mac Doimnall uí fírlḡail tigearna na hangaile décc illioḡ Aipo  
 abla 7 a adhnacal imanniptir leath Rátha.

Cathán mac Ruaidrí uí chathán, Seaan ḡallda mac an iarla, Uilliam  
 baróid, 7 Ruaidrí mac afoha óig uí maolínuað tigherna fírcceall do écc.

Ruaidrí mac Aipt meḡ uídiḡ do marbað la mac donnchað meḡ uídiḡ.

Diarmait mac diarmata tanaíri maíge luícc do écc.

Fírlḡail mac tomair meḡ tigearnain, taoíreað tellaiḡ dunchaða do écc.

Murchað mac caḡaoir uí concobair fáilḡe do écc.

Milḡ mac oirḡelb do marbað la cloinn fáera uí ploinn.

Ioímar ó hámlḡe aḡbair taoíriḡ éneél doḡta do marbað la a énecað fín.

Caḡal mac Seppaí uí fírlḡail do écc.

Diarmait maí ḡaḡhnaill taoíreað munntipe heolair do dénaíñ cpeícc  
 ar ua ruairc.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1384.

Αοιρ Κριοστ, uile, τρι chéd, ochtmocchat, a cŷthair.

Seon Mac ḡiolla coirceh, maíḡiptir, aiphindeað, 7 pearpun aipḡ  
 bpoirca décc.

Ruaidrí mac toirpdealbaiḡ uí concobair Rí comacht décc don pláḡ  
 éfona aḡche féli Cataimona iar ccaíñ ré mbliadañ déḡ 7 ráthe 1  
 lámriḡhe comact amail deapbur an pile Maolm uca maolconaire 1 nduan  
 an réme ḡoḡraíde.

Philip and Mary.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii.  
 p. 47.

<sup>i</sup> *Lissard-abhla*, now Lissardowlin, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.—See note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1377, p. 669, *supra*.

<sup>k</sup> *Leath-ratha*, *Leaḡ Raḡa*, now anglicised *Abbeylara*; it is situated in a parish of the same name in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. The ruins of the church of this abbey still remain, from which it appears that it was of very small dimensions.

<sup>1</sup> *Cahir*.—This name is now anglicised Charles.

<sup>m</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in II. 2. 11 :

“Murchadus O'Conor Anglos Midia et Clann Feorais deprædatus est, unde tota patria vastata, *Mac Fírb*. (videtur esse filius Cathiri supra).”

“Gornlathia filia Donaldí filii Murcherti O'Conor (de Sligo) uxor domini Bermingham defuncta.—*Mac Fírb. et MS. L.*”

“Stipendiarii quidam .i. ceḡepm congḡála domini Murchadi O'Conor Hy-falgii (qui vide-

Donough O'Connor, Lord of Kerry-Luachra, and Melaghlin Magauran, Tanist of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died at Lisard-abhla<sup>i</sup>, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha<sup>k</sup>.

Cathan, son of Rory O'Kane; John Gallda, the son of the Earl; William Barrott; and Rory, the son of Hugh Oge O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall, died.

Rory, the son of Art Maguire, was slain by the son of Donough Maguire.

Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, died.

Farrell, the son of Thomas Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], died.

Murrough, the son of Cahir<sup>l</sup> O'Connor Faly, died.

Miles Mac Costello was slain by the sons of Fiachra O'Flynn.

Ivor O'Hanly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Dofa, was slain by his own tribe.

Cathal, son of Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

Dermot Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, committed a depredation upon O'Rourke<sup>m</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1384.

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

John Mac Gilla-Coisgli<sup>n</sup>, a master erenagh, and parson of Airech-Brosga<sup>o</sup>, died.

Rory, the son of Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, died of the plague on the night of St. Catherine's festival, after reigning sixteen years and three months as King of all Connaught, as the poet Maoilin O'Mulconry<sup>p</sup> testifies in the poem which enumerates the kings of Ireland:

tur filius Cathiri, supra) profligati sunt ab Anglis.—MS. L."

" Joannes filius Fergalli Mac Donogh et uxor decesserunt.—MS. L."

<sup>n</sup> *Mac Gillachoisgle*.—There are several of this name at present living in the town of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, where it is incorrectly anglicised Cosgrove. It is added, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that this John

was a reader Jubilatus of both laws, and particularly of the canon law.

<sup>o</sup> *Airech-Brosga*, now Derrybrusk, a parish in the barony of Tirkenny, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>p</sup> *Maoilin O'Mulconry*.—Charles O'Connor writes in the margin of H. 2. 11, that this poem is rather to be attributed to Donough Bacach, the son of Tany O'Mulconry:

Բսար Բսար ըռոցիս ան րնաւք.  
 Արե՛ ճե՛՛ս ար ճհրա՛ւք  
 Տօ ճրսա՛հան աօ՛ չան յօրչա՛ւ.  
 Մա՛ս տա՛արծործ Թօրրճեա՛լն.

Տա՛ լիցի՛րս ճօ ճնօն՛ հի ճոսա՛հտա՛ւն յարրի, յ. Թօրրճեա՛լն ճե՛՛ս մա՛ս Աճօս  
 մի՛ս Թօրրճեա՛լն ճօ ճրճոնեա՛ծ հի լիցի՛րս սսա ճեա՛լն, ճօ ճլօնն Րիօ-  
 ճարճ, ճօ Տօմնա՛լ մա՛ս Մարճի՛րս յի ճոնո՛սար, յ ճօ ճլօնն ըճոնճա՛ծ  
 արճնա, յ Թօրրճեա՛լն ըսա՛ծ մա՛ս աճօս մի՛ս ըլն մի՛ս աճօս մի՛ս Եճի՛հան  
 ճօ ճրճոնճ հի լիցի՛րս մար ան ճճոնա ճօ մա՛ս ճարմա՛տա, ճօ ճլօնն Մար-  
 ճի՛րս ըսա՛լն, յ ճօ ճարճա՛հան ըլ մարճեա՛ծ արճնա, չար ըօ ըար  
 ճոնեա՛ծ հի ճոնա՛հտա՛ւն սիլ հի ճօրճոնն յարրի ճօ մարճար ար ըս ճոն-  
 նարճեա՛ծ լիճնի՛ս.

Մա՛ց Րաճնա՛լ (ս. մա՛ց ըսնա՛լ սսծ) յ. Տարմա՛տ մա՛ս մա՛ս ճարմա՛լն  
 ըարճարճեա՛ծ ճիցի յ ճոնա՛մա մարճի՛րս հե՛՛՛ս ճօ մարճեա՛ծ լի ըլն ճ  
 ճլօնն Րաճնա՛լ մա՛ց ըսնա՛լ մարճար լիցի Րիճո՛ւտ մե՛՛ս Րաճնա՛լ.

Մարճարճա՛ծ ճօ ճոնո՛սար լիցի՛րս ճօ ճարճի՛ց ճե՛՛ս յար ճոնա՛սար.

Թոմա՛տ մա՛ց ճարճա՛ծ ճարճա՛լ ճե՛՛՛ս սսա՛հան ճօ մարճեա՛ծ ճօ ըլն  
 ըլն, յ ճօ ճարճ ճրճ.

Կոմո՛ս ճարճար ճիճար սս ճարճարճա՛լ յ սս մա՛լլ. Մարճար ճօ  
 ճիցի ճոնա՛ ճօ ճարճար ճիցի ճօ մա՛լլ, ճոնա՛ծ ճօ մա՛լլ (ս. ճոնա՛ծ  
 ճրճոն), յ ճոնա՛ծ մարճա՛լ ըլն ճօ մարճար ճարճարճա՛լ.

Կարմա՛ ըլն ճօ ճոնա՛ծ ճօ ճիլ ճօ ճիլ, յ ճիլ մար ճօ ճարճ ճօ ճօն-  
 ճա՛ծ ճօ.

“Donnchaó bacas mac Tanaishe uí Maoil-  
 concuibe potius.”

<sup>9</sup> *Cruachan-Aoi*, i. e. Ratheroghan, the ancient  
 palace of the Kings of Connaught, situated in  
 the plain of Magh-Aoi, in the county of Ros-  
 common.

<sup>†</sup> Mageoghegan translates this passage as fol-  
 lows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmac-  
 noise :

“A. D. 1384. Rowry mac Terlagh O’Conor,  
 King of Connaught, died of the plague upon  
 the night of St. Katherine the virgin, in winter,  
 after he had reigned King of Connought quietly

for the space of sixteen years and one quarter,  
 as the chronicler and poet, Moylyn O’Mol-  
 chonrye recompteth, numbering the Kings of  
 Connought in his verses. After whose death  
 there grew discorde between the O’Connors for  
 the succession : O’Kelly, they of Clann Rickard,  
 Donnell mac Mortagh O’Connor, and the family  
 of Clann Donnogh, joyned together to make  
 Terlagh Oge mac Hugh mac Terlagh (nephew  
 to the former King), King of Connought : Mac  
 Dermott of Moylorge, the sonns of Mortagh  
 Moyneagh O’Connor, and the chieftains of Sile-  
 Moreye, combyned together to make Terlagh

Rory the Royal obtained the reins  
 For sixteen years and a quarter,  
 At Cruachan-Aoi<sup>a</sup>, without contention,  
 The son of Turlough, fierce in battles.

After this two lords were set up in Connaught, Turlough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Turlough, was inaugurated by O'Kelly, the Clann-Rickard, Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, and all the Clann-Donough; Turlough Roe, son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, son of Owen, was likewise installed into the lordship by Mac Dermot, the race of Murtough Muimhneach, and all the other chieftains of Sil-Murray. In consequence of this, a great war afterwards broke out through all Connaught, in general, so that they were much disturbed'.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Mac Rannall Duv, Dermot, son of Melaghlin, the excellent chief of Muintir Eolais [illustrious] for hospitality and prowess, was treacherously slain by the sons of Randall Mac Rannall in the doorway of the house of Richard Mac Rannall.

Murtough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, died at a great age.

Tomaltagh Mac Dorcy, chief of Kinel-Duachain, was killed by his own knife while he was shoeing a horse<sup>s</sup>.

A meeting took place between O'Flaherty and O'Malley, but a quarrel arose between them, in which Owen O'Malley, Cormac O'Malley (i. e. Cormac Cruinn<sup>t</sup>), and many others besides these, were slain by the people of O'Flaherty.

Carrickfergus was burned by Niall O'Neill, who thereupon acquired great power over the English.

Roe mac Hugh mac Ffelym O'Connor, King of Connought; whereby ensued generall warrs in and throughout the whole provence of Connought, between the two said elected kings and their partakers, the one spoyleing, burning, and destroying the friends and allies of the other, so as the inhabitants of Connought sustained intollerable losses and irrecoverable damages thro' their discordance. The one of the said kings is ancestor of O'Connor Donn, the other of O'Connor Roe, and then began these two names."—See also *Memoirs of the Life and*

*Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, pp. 84–87.

<sup>s</sup> *Shoeing a horse*, аз cup épu, i. e. setting a horse shoe. This passage is literally translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“ A. D. 1384. Thomas Magdorchie, chieftain of the contrey of Kynelloghan, was killed by his own knife as he was shoeing a horse.”

<sup>t</sup> *Cormac Cruinn*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is also called Cormac Cruinn, which means Cormac the Thrifty.

Cuconnaét ua rířǵail (.i. mac aóda) tígřina móige tpeařa, 7 Seppraíd ó rířǵail décc.

Uilliam mac Šir émann a bupe, 7 Riocairđ mac maídiucc mic tomin baípeđ feichín coitcheonn na celiar do écc.

Uigritim ua duibđřnán ollain éonmáicne pe ríncbur décc.

Ualđarcc ua Ruairc dđřadbar tígearna bpeípe do bařhad ar Loc gairna.

Rilip ua Rađallđ tígřina muinpe maóimpođa do écc.

Maóilip mac Šir uilliam bupe do mářhad do earccar, Šřaan, 7 Đauit da mac ele meic uilliam bupe do écc don plařh.

Mađnar mac Maóileclainn uí rířǵail, Tomalřac mac cairppe uí rířǵail, 7 rířǵail mac cařail uí rířǵail do écc.

Šluaiccead la domnall mac muirceřtaig đona oipečřaíb i mařh luícc đo po loícc longpořt meic điarřata.

Đonnchad ó duđda do écc, a mac Muircearřac do đadál a ionađ.

Đonnall mac plairđřtaig uí ruairc do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1385.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, míle, τρί chéd, ochtíocchatt, acúig.

Đauitř mac Émann mic Noibeřt do đadail la hua cconcobair, 7 a écc iarrin ma bpařhđřnur i mbarle an topar.

<sup>u</sup> *Magh Treagha*.—Anglice Moytra, a territory in the county of Longford, now comprised in the barony of Longford.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1255, p. 354, *supra*.

<sup>v</sup> *Of the learned*, na celiar.—The celiara were the bards, harpers, gamblers, &c. Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1384. Richard mac Maduick mac Thomyn Barrett, a man of exceeding good housekeeping, and one that deserved to be well commended by the Rhimers, Poetts, and such others in Ireland for his liberality towards them, died after good penance.”

<sup>w</sup> *Conmaicne*.—He was chief chronicler to Mac Rannall, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>x</sup> *Lough Gamkna*, uow Lough Gowna, a large lake situated between the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford, and the barony of Clanmahon, in the county of Cavan. The legend concerning the origin of this lake explains it as meaning “the lake of the Calf,” *lacus vituli*. A well which sends a stream into this lake is called Tobar Gowna, and lies in the townland of Rathbraekan and parish of Abbeylara; from which well, according to the legend, a magical calf sallied forth at the eruption of the lake, and the waters followed him all the



Cuconnaught, the son of Hugh O'Farrell, Lord of Magh-Treagha<sup>u</sup>; and Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

William, the son of Sir Edmond Burke, and Richard, the son of Maiduke, son of Tomín Barrett, the general patron of the learned<sup>v</sup>, died.

Vigistin O'Duigennan, chief historian of Conmaicne<sup>w</sup>, died.

Ualgarg O'Rourke, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Gamhna<sup>x</sup>.

Philip O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Meyler, son of Sir William Burke, was killed by a fall. John and David, two other sons of Mac William Burke, died of the plague.

Manus, the son of Melaghlin O'Farrell; Tomaltagh, the son of Carbry O'Farrell; and Farrell, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

An army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough<sup>y</sup>, with his adherents, into Moylurg; and he burned Mac Dermot's fortress.

Donough O'Dowda died, and his son Murtough assumed his place.

Donnell, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died<sup>z</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1385.

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

David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert [Burke], was taken prisoner by O'Conor; and he afterwards died in prison<sup>a</sup> at Ballintober.

way to Ballyshannon, which circumstance accounts for the names Tobar Gamhna and Loch Gamhna.

<sup>y</sup> *Donnell, son of Murtough.*—He was at this time the chief leader of the O'Conors of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. His pedigree is thus given by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 221 :

“Donnell, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, who was son of Brian Luighneach, who was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.”

The chief of the O'Conors of Carbury was called Mac Donnell Mic Murtough, till the year

1536, when he took the title of O'Conor Sligo.

<sup>z</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

“Pól mac zetiḡan comarba cluana conmaicne decc.—MS. L. *et O'Mulconry.*”

“O'Nellus hoc anno contra Anglos potens eos vastavit.—MS. L. *et Mac Firb.*”

“Odo O'Kelly et Feredachus O'Kelly una hebdomade sublatis peste.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Lasarina uxor Mac Donogh, quam Mac Dermott genuit, defuncta.—*Mac Firb.*”

“Rodericus O'Mulloy Dominus Fearakeallæ, obiit.—*Mac Firb.*”

<sup>a</sup> *In prison*, μα βραυηοσνυρ, literally, in his captivity.

Sluaigeas la hua Ruairc 7 la mac donnchaíð zona pasclannaib lé ar lé zo mað luirg, gur loircceist longporc meic diairmata, 7 an tír uile i coitínne, mac Seasain uí easra do marbhad i ttorraigeacht an tpluaig rin, 7 a brathair uile do gabáil.

Feidlimíð clepac ó concobair 7 concobar óz mac diairmata do dul ar pluaigeas co tír noilella. Raibthe do rochtain rómpa, oircill do dénom pa ccomair. Iasom do dul fon tír iarain, daoine, 7 muidle do marbad doib inni, luét ionchoiméda na epiche do bñitih oppa iarain, tachor dóib ppi aroile. Catál cairpreach mac donnchaíð do marbad, Concobar mac diairmata do gabáil 7 feidlimíð ó concobair do lot.

Ionnroigíð do éabairt do Muirchíreach mac Cathail, do corbmac mac Ruairí, do Taoz mac diairmata, 7 do chathal mac diairmata for Máz paiznaill ruas, 7 for aodh ua cconcobair. A ngabáil diblinib doib, 7 a mbreit zo cairiac locha cé da ccomíed.

Cathal ua fírgail d'ghaóðbar tizhina na hanzairle, 7 Cúmaize ó cathain tizearna oirecta uí áatháin do écc fo pinn arinne 7 oirpreair.

Ua concobair ruas, mac diairmata, clann muircíraitz, 7 taoiriz connacé do dul pluas lanmór zo huib maine. Baile mic emainn uí éalliaz do lorccas doib. Uilliam buide ó neachtain do marbad don chur rin.

Fir bhréne, 7 muintir tíre hoilella do theacht a ccomóal uí concobair

<sup>b</sup> *O'Rourke and Mac Donough.*—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“ Mac Donnogh and O'Royrek, with their forces and Gallowglasses, repaired to the country of Moylorge, where they burnt Mac Dermott's own dwelling-house, and the whole territory besides, and also killed in pursuite the son of John O'Hara, and his other brother (was) taken.” Here he translates longporc by dwelling-house.

<sup>c</sup> *His brother.*—The word brathair is evidently employed here to denote brother, though the Four Masters more usually use it in the sense of “ kinsman.”

<sup>d</sup> *Preparations were made,* oircill do dénom. This passage is translated as follows by Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“ A. D. 1385. Felym Klereagh O'Connor and Connor mac Dermotta, with their forces, repair'd to the contrey of Tyreallealla. The inhabitants being warned of their coming were well sett and ready in their way before them. They gave the assault to each other eagerly : many cows and sheep were killed at first with their arrows, and were answered by the horsemen of the watch. Cahall Carpreagh Mac Donnogh was killed in that presence, Connor Mac Dermott was taken, and Ffelym O'Connor was wounded.”

<sup>e</sup> *Guards,* luét ionchoiméda.— Literally, “ people of watching, or guarding.”

<sup>f</sup> *Incursion,* ionnroigíð.— Mageoghegan trans-

An army was led by O'Rourke and Mac Donough<sup>b</sup>, with their nobles, into Moylurg; and they burned the fortress of Mac Dermot, and also the territory in general. The son of John O'Hara was slain while in pursuit of this army, and his brother<sup>c</sup> was taken prisoner.

Felim Cleireach O'Conor and Conor Oge Mac Dermot went upon an excursion into Tirerrill; but a forewarning of their designs had preceded them, and preparations were made<sup>d</sup> to meet them. They, however, passed into the country, and killed men and cattle; but the guards<sup>e</sup> of the territory afterwards overtook them, and a battle ensued, in which Cathal Cairbreach Mac Donough was killed, Conor Mac Dermot taken prisoner, and Felim O'Conor wounded.

An incursion<sup>f</sup> was made by Murtough, son of Cathal [O'Conor], Cormac, son of Rory [O'Conor], Teige Mac Dermot, and Cathal Mac Dermot, against Mac Rannall Roe and Hugh O'Conor, both of whom they took prisoners, and conveyed to the Rock of Lough Key, to be imprisoned there.

Cathal O'Farrell, worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly; and Cooley O'Kane<sup>g</sup>, Lord of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, died, while at the pinnacle of prosperity and renown.

O'Conor Roe, Mac Dermot, the sons of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo], and the chieftains of Connaught, proceeded with a very great army into Hy-Many, and burned the town of the son of Edmond O'Kelly. On this occasion William Boy O'Naghtan was slain.

The men of Breifny and Tirerrill repaired to meet O'Conor Don<sup>h</sup>, and made

lates this word *inroad* in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which he gives this passage as follows :

“A. D. 1385. Mortagh and Cormack mac Rowrie, Teig Mae Dermoda and Cahall Mac Dermoda, with their forces, joyned together, made an inrode upon Magrannell Roe, and upon Hugh O'Connor, tooke them both prisoners, and conveighed them to be safely kept, to the Carrick of Logh Ke.”

<sup>g</sup> *Cooley O'Kane*. He was the celebrated chief of the O'Kanes, generally called Cooley na n Gall, i. e. “Quintin of the English.” He was buried in the old church of Dungiven, where his tomb

is still preserved, of which an illustration is given in the *Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. p. 405. It is an altar tomb of much architectural beauty, situated on the south side of the chancel. O'Kane is represented in armour, in the usual recumbent position, with one hand resting on his sword, and on the front of the tomb are figures of six warriors, sculptured in relievo.

<sup>h</sup> *Repaired to meet O'Conor Don*, *do tēēt a ccomóáil*, i. e. came to meet. Mageoghegan gives the passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“The inhabitants of the Brenic, and they of Tyreallella, repair'd to meet O'Connor Donn,

ουμου. Ιονηροῖξιδὸ το θαβαιρτ τοιβ ἄο κορκαχλανν ἄυρ λοιρρεῖδὸ μοραν θα ιμβαλιτβ λεο, ἡ ἄυρ ἄρραδὸ ιομαδὸ θα ηγορταιβ.

Τῖρ ριαῖραχ το λορρεαδὸ το ἡακ υλλιαμ βυρκ. Αὐδὸ ἄο ριρρεαχ ἀρα ἡαιῖλε ἡ α λορρεαδὸ λαρ μαρ ἀν εῖδὸνα ιμαλλε ρε Καρρρρε ἀβυρ, ταχαρ το ἔαβαιρτ δὸ ἀνηρην. Μάιυεεε μαολ το ἡαιῖτβ α μυντιρρε το ἡαρβαδὸ, ἡ βραιἄδε το βυαν δε ἀρ α ἡαιῖλε.

Τῖρ ἀἡαλἄαδὰ το λορρεαδὸ λα τοἡἡαλλ μακ Μυρρεῖρταῖἄ υῖ εῖκοδοβαρ, Σοχαῖδε το ἡαοῖνβ το ἡαρβαδὸ, ἐδὰλα ἡόρα το ἡεναἡν το ιἡητε, ἡ βραιἄηδε ἡά ἡαιῖτβ το ἔαβαιρτ δὸ λαρ ιαρρην.

Μαιδὸμ το ἔαβαιρτ λα Μυρκαδὸ υα εῖκοδοβαρ τιἄεαρρα υα βραιἄἄε ἡ λα εἡελ ριαχახ ρορ ἄλλαῖβ ἡα ἡἡδε ι τοόχαρ ερυαχάἡμ βρῖ ἐλε ιη ρο ἡαρβαδὸ Ὑιηηρἡομαῖ ἡα ἡἡδε, Αἡ Σεορραῖ, ἡ α ἡακ, ἡ λῖοη δῖρῖἡε ιἡαλλε ρρῖῖ το ἡαιῖτβ ἄαλλ, ἡ ἡά ἡαορκυρρλῡαἄ.

Ταναῖδε υα μαολκοναρρε ἀρδολλαἡ κοἡναχε ι ρῖνχῡρ, ἡ ι ρρῖῖδεῖτ ἡεῖε (ι. ιἡ λῡἄηαρἄδ) ιἡα τιἄ ρέἡμ ιαρ ιμβαῖδὸ ἡοηἄε, ἡ ἡαιῖρῖἄε, ἡ α ἡἡα-καλ ι εῖυαἡ εῖορρῖετι εο ἡοηορἄ.

Σῖε το ἡῖοἡἡ το κοἡναῖταῖβ ρε ροἡε, ἡ Σῖολ μυρρεαδῖαῖἄ το ροἡμ ἀρ ἡό ετιρ ἀν ἡά υα Κοκοδοβαρ.

burnt the contrey of Corkaghlan, and did cut their feilds of green corne.”

<sup>1</sup> *Forced from him.*—This passage is given differently in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“ A. D. 1385. Mac William Burke burnt the Country of Tyrefiachragh ; marched with his forces from thence to Sligeagh, where he killed Madiuck the Bald, and tooke certain prisoners.”

<sup>2</sup> *The Kinel-Fiachach.*—These were the Mageoghegans of the barony of Moycashel, in Westmeath, and the O’Molloys, of Fircall, in the present King’s County.

<sup>3</sup> *Tochar Cruachain-Bri-Ele.*—Now the townland of Togher, lying a short distance to the south-east of the conspicuous hill of Croghan, in the north of the King’s County. This *tochar*, or pass through the bog, still remains, and tradition says that it was defended by a castle,

which is proved to be true by an old map of Leax and Ophaly, which shews a castle at Togher, near Croghan.—See the year 1546, under which it is stated that the Lord Justice plundered Offaly, as far as the Tochar of Croghan. O’Conor Faly’s Castle lies in ruins immediately to the south-west of this conspicuous hill, from which circumstance O’Conor Faly is not unfrequently called chief of Croghan by the Irish bards, as by O’Heerin in his topographical poem :

“ Τρῖαῖ ο βραιἄε ἀν ῖμἡμ εαῖαῖἄ,  
 Ηἡ ἡαμβρῖρ ἐ δ’ ῖρῖεαδῖαῖβ,  
 Ο κοκοδοβαρ εῖυἡἄ ἀν ἐλάρ,  
 Αρ ἄορμ-ἄῖαῖἄ εῖυρρ ερῡαχάἡμ.”

“ Lord of Offaly of the cattle abounding land,  
 A fact not unknown to poets,  
 Is O’Conor, hero of the plain,  
 On the green smooth hill of Croghan,”

an incursion against [the people of] Corcoaclann, where they burned many of their towns, and cut down many fields of corn.

Tireragh was burned by Mac William Burke; he afterwards went to Sligo, which was burned by him in like manner, together with South Carbury. But here battle was given to him, and Maidiuc Mael, one of the chiefs of his people, was slain; and hostages were afterwards forced from him<sup>i</sup>.

Tirawley was burned by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, where he killed numbers of people, acquired great spoils, and afterwards took with him some of their chieftains as hostages.

A victory was gained by Murrough O'Conor, Lord of Offaly, and the Kinel-Fiachach<sup>k</sup>, over the English of Meath, at Tochar Cruachain-Bri-Ele<sup>l</sup>; Nugent of Meath, Chambers<sup>m</sup> and his son, and a countless host of the chiefs and plebeians of the English were slain.

Tany O'Mulconry, Chief Ollav<sup>n</sup> of Connaught in History and Poetry, died at Lammas, in his own house, after the victory of [Extreme] Uction and Penance, and was interred with honour at Cluain Coirpthe<sup>o</sup>.

A peace was made by the Connacians with each other, and Sil-Murray was divided into two [equal] parts between the two O'Conors<sup>p</sup>.

This hill of Croghan, in O'Conor Faly's country, is celebrated by Spenser in his Fairy Queen.

Colgan, and after him Lanigan, have asserted that Cruachan-Bri-Eile, on which St. Mac Caille erected a church in the sixth century, was on the confines of Leinster and Munster; but the Editor has proved, in a letter written at Tullamore, January 4th, 1838, now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, that it is this hill of Croghan, which is on the confines of ancient Meath and Leinster, and on which a small portion of the ruins of Mac Caille's church are still visible.

<sup>m</sup> *Chambers*, an *Seompach*.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1385. Morrogh O'Connor, prince of Affaile, and the inhabitants of Kynaleagh and

Fercall, gave a great overthrow to the English of Meath at Croghan, where one Chambers and his son, Nugent of Meath, with many others, were killed.”

<sup>n</sup> *Chief Ollav*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called Chief Chronicler of all Connaught:

“A. D. 1385. Tanaye O'Mullechonrie, Chief Chronicler of all Connaught, and one that was in great favour with the inhabitants in generall, died in his own house, after long and good penance, and was buried in Cloncorpre.”

<sup>o</sup> *Cluain Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Tarmonbarry, and county of Roscommon. This church is to be distinguished from Cluain Creamha, or Cloon-craff, near Cloonahee, the seat of O'Mulconry.—See note under the year 1405.

<sup>p</sup> *The two O'Conors*, i. e. Turlough Don, the

Αρε mac αρε μορι υί μαοιλεαόιοιιν. Δεαρηβορηαλλ ιηζεαν αάταιλ όιζ  
 βεαν υί έονόοβαρι ριαό, γ βεαν Μηιόε ιηζήν μέεε ματηγαίινα βήν υί νελλ  
 δέεε.

Ϊολλαοιορε mac ζιλλεφιννέιν ταιοιρεαχ μιντιρε Ρηεοδαχαιν δέεε.

Ορεαχα μορα λα όιοιιν ηδονηχαίό ι εεήρα. Οιανν εαηηαιλ όιζ υί con-  
 cobari do breit orra, δονδοναιζ, γ μορι ροχαίόε οίε ιμμαλλε ρριύ,  
 Μαίόμ do έάβαρη ρορ έιοιιν ηδονηχαίό, Μοραν δα ηδαοίμβ do μαρηαό,  
 γ ιαό ρέμ do χορη ιςτεαχ ι εελλ έονδουβ αρα ηαιηλε.

son of Hugh, son of Turlough, who was son of Owen O'Conor, King of Connaught, who was killed in 1278, and Turlough Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, who was son of Owen aforesaid.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

“Odone O'Conor et Conchovaro Mae Dermott Manumissis.—*O'Mulconry.*”

On the partition of Sil-Murray between these two chiefs, Dr. O'Conor writes the following remarks in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, pp. 86, 87. After mentioning the submissions of the Irish chieftains to King Richard II., he says :

“But these submissions of the old chiefs disgusted their turbulent clans; and on Turlogh's arrival in Connaught, he found his cousin Turlogh Roe O'Conor in arms against him. This Turlogh Roe, the son of Hugh, and grandson of Felim, was supported against him by Mac Dermott of Moylurg, and O'Rorke of Breffny, and the Connaught electors, harassed by so many contentions, came to a resolution of dividing the government of Connaught between the two cousins, naming the one Turlogh Don” [*recte* O'Conor Don], “and the other Turlogh Roe” [*recte* O'Conor Roe], “from the colour of their hair (Ann. Con.)”

“With this distinction of O'Conor Don and O'Conor Roe, and this division of power, which

began in 1384, commenced the decline of the O'Conors; hitherto they were considered only one family, having but one interest, and supporting their power and dignity by union and affection. But ambition tears asunder the finest feelings, and the closest ties of the human heart. The Annals of the Four Masters give a dreadful account of the animosities prevailing among the two cousin families of O'Conor Don and O'Conor Roe, at the end of the fourteenth century. Turlogh Don, who was in reality the last King of Connaught, was killed on the 4th of December, 1406, after a reign of 22 years. His eldest son died about the same time, overwhelmed with anxiety of mind, because, instead of succeeding as King of Connaught, he was by the above settlement of Don and Roe, to succeed only to the Domain of his father, as O'Conor Don.”

<sup>q</sup> *Muintir Pheodachain*, a well-known district in the barony of Clanawley, county of Fermanagh, extending, according to the natives, from the mouth of the Arney river to the western extremity of the Belmore mountain; but it would appear from written authorities that it also originally comprised a small portion of the present barony of Magheraboy.

<sup>r</sup> *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>s</sup> *Cathal Oge*.—See the year 1348. According to the pedigree of the O'Conor's preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he had three

Art, the son of Art More O'Melaghlin; Dervorgilla, the daughter of Cathal Oge, and wife of O'Conor Roe; and Beanmidhe, daughter of Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Gilchreest Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain<sup>a</sup>, died.

Great preys were taken by the Clann-Donough<sup>r</sup> in Carra, but were opposed by the sons of Cathal Oge<sup>s</sup> O'Conor, the Stauntons<sup>t</sup>, and a great number of others. The Clann-Donough were defeated; many of their people were slain, and they themselves were afterwards driven into Cill-Chondaibh<sup>u</sup>.

sons, Rory, Manus, and Teige, by Graine, the daughter of O'Donnell; two, Cathal and Rory, by Honora, the daughter of Sir Redmond Burke; two, Donnell and Felimy, by the daughter of the Archbishop; and Dermot, who died in 1370.

<sup>c</sup> *The Stauntons*.—The head of this family, who took the Irish name of Mac Aveely, was the chief Lord of Carra at this period.

<sup>u</sup> *Cill-Chonduibh*, now Kilonduff, an old church in ruins in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 484, and the map to the same work.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following passages in H. 2. 11:

“Tordelvacus puarò O'Conor eadem et incendia agris Magoirechty intulit, ipsumque captivum fecit.—*O'Mulconry*.”

“David filius Edmundi filii Hoberti, et uxor ejus Mòmonia .i. bean niumun filia Domini O'Conor (Aidi filii Fedlimii) et etiam Moylerus filius Hoberti, et Mòmonia capti ab Odone O'Conor.—*Mac Fìrb*.”

“Donnchadus O'Dowd, et Honoria uxor ejus filia Roberti Barrett eodem die mortui sunt; et Murchertus filius ei successit. Erant ambo pietate, hospitio et eleemozynis insigne conjugum par.—*Mac Fìrb*.”

“Cormacus Mac Donogh deseruit regionem na hancìdeacáza” [*alias clann cuam in regione de Keará*.—ED.] “dictam prè timore domini

Mac William Burk, et ut suis open ferret. Dominus Mac William cum secutus et non assecutus præsidiarios e Castlebarry dedito ejecit. Clannodonghi venerunt prædatum Kearam, & Clanncuaniam, prædasque ad montem Kearæ egerunt; et apud Killconduibh ea nocte in stativis, non obstante præcingentium Anglorum multitudine, securi retrocesserunt.—*Mac Fìrb*.” (De hoc infra.)

“Murchertus O'Dundubhan decessit.—*Ibid*.” [Murtough O'Donovan, died.]

The Editor has not been able to find this Murchertus or Muirchertach in any authentic pedigree of the O'Donovans, and inclines to think that it is a mistake for Murchadus, or Murchadh, and that he was Murchadh O'Donovan (Chief of Clancahill, in the county of Cork), the son of Teige, who was son of Crom O'Donovan, who was killed by the O'Mahonys in 1254.—See note <sup>c</sup> under that year, p. 352, *supra*. John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan of Bawlahan, mentions, as Chief of Clancahill, a Muircheartach O'Donovan, son of Raghannall, son of Conchubhàr, son of Teige, son of Cathal, who was the son of Crom aforesaid; but the Editor has not been able to discover any authority for the existence of this Muircheartach, in any authentic genealogical work, and believes that Collins had his information from oral tradition only, which is but a very uncertain chronicle of genealogical or historical facts.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1386.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, τρι chéd, ochtíocchatt, aré.

Αιμε ιηγή ταύδ μειρ donnchaíð βñ τιγήρñáñ υί Ruairc (τιγήρñα ðρειρνε) αση ρογħα ban leithe cuinn décc ι τυαμν Seancha acc loch ριονημαγħe, γ α ħaðnacal ι Slisceach.

Caρbpe mac bñian mic Muρchaða υί ρεαργħail τιγήρñα calaíð na ħan-γaile, ρεαρ τιοðλαϊτεαé ταðαρταħ εροða copantach décc ιñρ mbuaíð nanma γ noipρðεαρραιρ, οηγá γ αιτρηγε.

Níall mac conócocpiche óγ μέicc eochagħain aððαρ τιγήρñα α χιηíð ðο ħαρβαð la ħuilliam ndalatún, γ la α ħac.

Maγñuρ mac aóħa meic ðιαρμαða ðο ħαρβαð ðο ðαλατύħachaíð ðεορ.

Sloiγeað mór la ðoñnall mac Muipcñρταγ υί conócobair, la cloinn ndonnchaíð, la ħua nduðða, γ la muιτηρ σαγħηρ ι ερριħ meic uaittin. Α ħιονηρað, γ α ħαργum uile ðon ευρ ρη, γ ηορán ðο ðασíοñð ðο ħαρβαð ιη Ροιβñð ðύñ ðοññanη, γ ιη Mac Maοιρ an éopρann, γ ιη Μαιγεοcc γallða, γ caρlen ħonoíð ðο γaðail, aballγopρ cañρtannain, γ aballγopρ ιηρ cua ðο γεαρρað leó.

Ερεαñion ua maοιλεácloinn ðο ħαρβαð ðο ħαγ añalγaíð γ ðο ðαλατυ-achaíð.

Ua concobair ρuað cona bñuair laρ ðο chonnachταíð ðο ðul ðο conγñam le Mac uilliam búρc ι naγħaíð ðoññail me Muipcheαρταγ γ cloinne

<sup>u</sup> *Tuaim Seancha*, now Toommonaghan, in Woodford demesne, in the parish and barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim. It is situated on the north-east brink of Lough Finvoy, or Garadiee lough.

<sup>x</sup> *Lough Finvoy*.—This lough is called Lough Fenvoy on the engraved map of Leitrim, from the Down Survey; but it is now usually called Garadiee Lough. It is situated in the barony of Carrigallen, in the east of the county of Leitrim.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1257, p. 360, *supra*.

<sup>y</sup> *At Sligo*.—Mageoghegan gives this passage as follows, in his translation of the Annals of

Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1386. The Lady Anie, daughter of Teig Mac Donnogh, and wife to Tigernan O’Royreck, died in Twaym Seancha, adjoining to Logh-Ffinmoye, and was entred in the abbey of Sligeagh.”

<sup>z</sup> *Caladh na h-Anghaile*, i. e. the Callow, or Strath of Annally. This name is still known in the country, and applied to a tract of land stretching along the Shannon, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., the barony of Rathclyn comprised the whole of the



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1386.

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

Aine, daughter of Teige Mac Donough, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke (Lord of Breifny), the most favoured of the women of Leth Chuinn, died at Tuaim Seancha<sup>w</sup>, on Lough Finvoy<sup>x</sup>, and was interred at Sligo<sup>y</sup>.

Carbry, son of Brian, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Caladh na h-Anghaile<sup>z</sup>, a bountiful, generous, brave, and protecting man, died, after gaining the victory of good fame and renown, Extreme Uction, and Penance.

Niall, the son of Cucogry Oge Mageoghegan, materies of a lord of his tribe, was slain by William Dalton and his son.

Manus, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, was also slain by the Daltons.

A great army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, the Mac Donoughs, O'Dowda, and the O'Haras, into the territory of Mac Wattin<sup>a</sup>, which they totally plundered and devastated on that occasion; and many persons were killed, among whom were Robert of Dun Domhnainn<sup>b</sup>, Mac Meyler of Corran, and Maigeog Gallda<sup>c</sup>. They took Lynott's castle<sup>d</sup>, and cut down the Orchard of Caerthannan<sup>e</sup>, and the orchard of Inis Cua<sup>f</sup>.

Heremon O'Melaghlin was slain by Magawley and the Daltons.

O'Conor Roe, with all the Connacians he could find [to join him], went to assist Mac William Burke against Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor

territory of the Callow, and parcel of Clanconnor; and the same Inquisition gives a list of the townlands in "the Callow," by which its exact boundaries may still be determined.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Wattin*.—He was the head of the Barretts of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>b</sup> *Dun Domhnainn*, now Dundonnell, an ancient fort, situated on a small round hill in the valley of Glencastle, in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 97 and 489. The Robert here mentioned was evidently one of the Barretts.

<sup>c</sup> *Maigeog Gallda*, i. e. Maiduic the anglicised. He was also one of the Barretts.

<sup>d</sup> *Lynott's Castle*.—According to the tradition in the country, Lynott lived in the Castle of Carns, in the parish of Moygawnagh, and barony of Tirawley. In later ages a branch of the family dwelt at Rosserk, near the Moy.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 236.

<sup>e</sup> *Caerthannan*.—This name is still extant, and well known to the inhabitants of Tirawley; but the place is usually called Castle-Hill in English. It is a townland on the west side of Lough Conn, on the northern limit of Glen Nephin.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482, and map to the same work.

<sup>f</sup> *Inis Cua*, now Inishcoo, on the west margin of Lough Conn, in the parish of Crosmolina, and

Donnchað. Creacha moira do thabairt a tír fiachrach muaidhe dóib. A ndul iarrin for creacrúathar i cloinn Riocairð. O brian do breit orra go mórrluað maille rir, 7 Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairð map an cclona. O concóbar ruad diompúð rriú. Maiðm do tabairt do forro, 7 Concóbar mac taioð mic concóbar uí brian do marbað leo do ruathar rin.

Sochaði do gallaib orraige do thuitim la mac Murchaða ní Laižen.

Doimnall máz cochláin tigeapna delbna décc.

Rinigin mac Ruaidri maz eochazam do marbað.

Sit do denum do connactar me apoile a haithle a cozað, 7 Mac uilliam burc do ðul i teách meic uilliam cloinne Riocairð, 7 tigeapnar do tabairt dó. Mac feorair do dul ina teach on muð cclona.

Donnchað mac caba do marbað la cloinn Maðnura uí Raðallaiz.

Cathal ó nectam do marbað la hó cconcoðar Ruad.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1387.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, míle, τρι chéd, ochtmochatτ a Seacht.

Teach do ðnom in Eainam macha do mall ó néill (do ríð ulað) do díol dáim éreann.

barony of Tirawley.—See *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 114, note P, and map to the same work.

<sup>g</sup> *Tír-Fiachrach Muaidhe*, i. e. the territory, now the barony, of Tireragh, which is bounded on the west by the River Muaidh, or Moy.

<sup>h</sup> *Great army*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“ A. D. 1396. O'Connor Roe, with his forces of Connought, such as he cou'd command, repaired to assist Mac William Burke, against Donnell mac Mortagh, and the family of Mac Donnough ; [they] tooke great preys from the familys of Tirefiaghgragh, and from thence they went to Clanrickard to prey that contrey, where they were overtaken by the infinite [countless?] and huge forces of O'Bryen, that came to aid

Mac William of Clanrickard against them. O'Connor Roe, notwithstanding their forces, retrayted upon them, gave them an overthrow, killed at that instant Connor mac Teig mac Connor O'Bryen, and divers others.”

<sup>i</sup> *Mac William Burke*, i. e. the Lower Mac William.

<sup>j</sup> *Went into the house, &c.*, i. e. made his submission to him, and acknowledged him as his lord.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1190, p. 86, for a further explanation of the phrase, dul ina zeac.

<sup>k</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

“ Filii Conchovari filii Cathaldi O'Farell Milionis Dalton Castellum dolo captum Thomæ filio Cathaldi O'Farell tradunt : quare filii Joannis O'Farell eum Daltoniis conspirantes contra

Sligo], and the Clann-Donough. They carried off great preys from Tir-Fiachrach Muaidhe<sup>s</sup>. After this they proceeded to Clanrickard on a predatory excursion. O'Brien, with a great army<sup>b</sup>, and Mac William of Clanrickard, came up with them; but O'Conor Roe turned round on them, and defeated them; and Conor, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, was slain in the conflict.

Numbers of the English of Ossory fell by Mac Murrough, King of Leinster.

Donnell Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin, died.

Finéen, son of Rory Mageoghegan, was killed.

A peace was made by the Connacians with one another after the war, and Mac William Burke<sup>i</sup> went into the house<sup>j</sup> of Mac William of Clanrickard, and ceded to him the lordship. Mac Feorais [Bermingham] went into his house in like manner.

Donough Mac Cabe was slain by the son of Manus O'Reilly.

Cathal O'Naghtan was slain by O'Conor Roe<sup>k</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1387.

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

A house was built at Eamhain Macha<sup>l</sup>, by Niall O'Neill, King of Ulster, for the entertainment of the learned men of Ireland.

filios Murchadi O'Farell, et Longfordiam O'Ffarell (i. e. ædes domini O'Farell) adorti filiam Sir Davidis Burke (filiam domini Mac William, MS. L.) uxorem domini O'Farell ibidem captivam fecerunt. Angli etiam, ac Daltonii castellum capten nua dictum contra Thomam expugnant.—*Mac Firb. et MS. L.*"

"Odo O'Conor filios Nehemiæ O'Farell in Angalia spoliat.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor in ditionis domini Mac William rursus irruit, et universas incendiis vastavit; palmamque de domino Mac William, Mae Dermott, domino Bermingham, et liberis domini O'Kelly acie congressis reportavit, cæsis multis, et Eugenio filio Tadæi O'Kelly capto.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Mac William O'Conor puçò dominus Bermingham et Clann-Gostelli Clanrickardiam spoliavit cui O'Brien subveniens filium Diermitii O'Brien Tuamonix hæredem desideravit.—*Mac Firb.*"

<sup>l</sup> *Eamhain Macha*.—This was the ancient palace of the kings of Ulster of the Rudrician race; it is now locally called the Navan fort, and is situated about two miles westward of the city of Armagh. Colgan thus describes the ruins of this ancient city of the Ultonians in *Trias Thaum.* p. 6.

"Emania prope Ardmacham nunc fossis latis, vestigiis murorum eminentibus et ruderibus prestinam redolens splendorem." See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 36.

It is probable that the ruins of this house,

Σαῶβ μῆνι αῶδα υἱ νεῖλλ αον ποῖχα βαν ρλεχτα Νεῖλλ ναοῖγιαλλαιῖ με να  
 λην βεαν μιε Εῶν βιρεδ δο ἕcc ιαρ μβυαιδ νατηρηγε.

Ριοαρηδ ὄcc, ι. mac uilliam cloinne Ριοαρηδ δέcc.

Ῥορρηαῶ ριονη ὁ δαλαῖῖ ἀρθολλαῖν ερεαnn λε δάν γ Ρυαιδῶρι ὁ cιανάν  
 ραι ρεanchαῶα, γ ολλαῖν οιρηγιάλλ ειρηθε δο ἕcc.

Ῥοῖnnall mac Ῥονnχαῶα δοαρη μῆζ υἱδῶρι, γ Μαχα mac Conλῖgha δο  
 μαρβαῶ ι cill Naile.

Concoḃar mac βρηαν cαρηαῖgh υἱ νεῖλλ δο μαρβαῶ λα γαλλαῖν ἀν τρηαττ-  
 baile.

Uilliam mac διαρμαδα μεζ Ραῖghnaill αῶβαρ ταιρηῖῖ μυντηρη heolar  
 δο μαρβαῶ λα μυντηρη βῖρη.

Εοῖn mac αενῖyρα μεic δοῖnnall τῖγεαρηα ηρη γαλλ δο ἕcc.

Ῥιαρματτ Ρυαῶ ὁ δυρηῖν δο ἕcc.

Teach δο denaῖn ι neaῖnaῖn Mhacha λα Niall ὁ neill, ἀρ η βυῖ τῖgh  
 ητηρηθε ρρη με μῆνι γο ρη.

erected by O'Neill, are the "vestigia murorum eminentia" of Colgan. The Editor could not find any trace of stone walls at Eamhain, though it is highly probable that the house erected by O'Neill within it on this occasion had walls of stone. The sites of Emania and of the adjoining house of Creeveroe are thus described by Doctor Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of Armagh*:

"The site of these ancient edifices can be nearly ascertained at this present hour. There is a townland near the Navan hill, westward of Armagh, which is yet denominated *Creeve Roc*—a name which, in English letters, expresses the very sound designated in the Irish characters by the word *Craobh Ruadh*, 'the red branch.' The uniform tradition of the country assigns this district of Creeve Roe as the place where the regal palace stood. There is in an adjoining townland, called Trea, a mound which in form resembles the figure [ ], and is universally designated the King's Stables.

"Navan hill overlooks the lands of Craobh ruadh. Around this hill, betwixt the base and

the summit, there is an elliptical fosse and moat, including eleven acres three roods and thirty-six perches, by which two small circular mounds or forts (one on the top and the other on the side of the hill) are environed. These had probably been formed to protect the royal residence."—pp. 578, 579.

<sup>m</sup> *Choice woman*, αον ποῖχα βαν, i. e. only choice, or choicest, of the women. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1387. Sawe, daughter of Ilugh O'Neale and wife to Owen Mac Bisset, a Lady that far surpass'd all the Ladys of Clanna Neals in all good parts requisite in a noble matron, died."

<sup>n</sup> *Godfrey Finn*, i. e. Godfrey, or Geoffrey, the Fair, or fair-haired. He was chief poet to the Mac Carthys of Desmond.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. 103, for a short account of the poems written by this Godfrey.

<sup>o</sup> *Cill-Naile*, i. e. the church of St. Natalis. This name still exists, but is incorrectly angli-

Sabia, daughter of Hugh O'Neill, the choice woman<sup>m</sup> of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages in her time, and wife of John Bisset, died, after penance.

Richard Oge, i. e. the Mac William of Clanrickard, died.

Godfrey Finn<sup>n</sup> O'Daly, Chief Poet of Ireland, and Rory O'Keenan, a learned historian, and Ollav of Oriel, died.

Donnell, the son of Donough Docair Maguire, and Matthew Mac Coinleagha, were slain at Cill-Naile<sup>o</sup> (in Fermanagh).

Conor, the son of Brian Caragh O'Neill, was slain by the English of Sradbhaile<sup>p</sup>.

William, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, materics of a chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Muintir Birn [the O'Beirnes].

John, the son of Aengus Mac Donnell, Lord of the Insi Gall [the Hebrides], died.

Dermot Roe O'Durnin died<sup>q</sup>.

A house was erected at Eamhain Macha [Emania] by Niall O'Neill, for there was not any house within it [i. e. the fort] for a long time till then<sup>r</sup>.

cised Kinawley. It is the name of an old church and parish in the barony of Knockninny, in the county of Fermanagh, and extending into the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan. The memory of St. Natalis, or, as he is locally called, Naille, is still held in great veneration at this church, and the well of pure spring water which he is believed to have produced from a rock by a cast of his crozier, is still in existence. His festival was formerly celebrated in this parish on the 27th of January.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at that day.

<sup>p</sup> *Sradbhaile*.—This is more usually called Sradbhaile Duna Dealgan, i. e. the street-town of Dundalk. Brian Carragh O'Neill, the father of this Conor, was the head of that sept of the O'Neills called Clann-Donnell Don of the river Bann. He was the son of Cormac, who was the son of John Duv, who was son of Donnell Don.

who was son of Brian, who was son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, the ancestor of the Clann-Hugh-Boy.

<sup>q</sup> *Dermot Roe O'Durnin*.—O'Flaherty remarks in H. 2. 11, that, according to MS. L. and *Mac Firbis*, he died in July, 1388.

<sup>r</sup> *For a long time*.—This is a repetition of the first entry under this year, but it is retained here on account of the curious additional remark, "there had not been a house within it, i. e. within the great Rath of Emania, for a long time before." The fact would appear to be that there was no house within this rath since the palace of Emania was destroyed by the three Collas, in the year 332, until O'Neill erected one in this year.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entry in H. 2. 11 :

"Finnolla filia O'Farell, uxor Thomæ filii Cathaldi O'Farell capta ab Anglis, Daltoniis, et filiis O'Farell —*Mac Firb. et MS. L.*"

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1388.

Αοίη· Ομορτ, μίλε, τρή χέδ, ochtmocchatt a hochtt.

Οορβμας μάς δοννχαϊδ μιοζζαιρρεαδδach τήρε hoilella, γ α τακαρι δο δολ αρ επειχ οϊδχε ι μυζ λυρζ. Ορεαχα μορα δο δένομ λαρ. Ο concobair Ruad, clann meic peblimio, Clann áathail óicc uí éoncobair, γ clann aeda meic diaimada .i. Cathal, γ Οορβμας ζονα ποχραιοιβ δα leanman ι ποραιγεετ na cepeach. Οορβμας mac δοννχαϊδ δο ζαβάλ δερεαδ φορ α μυντιρ fein. Ουϊδ δο μυντιρ υί éoncobair δα ιονηροϊζιδ céduy, γ α μβεϊζ ζα αιμυρ ζαν óoigill, Ua concobair fein δο βρειετ ορηα, γ δο ρμαέταδ αρα μυντιρ ζαν ειρσιδ δο μαρβαδ δα νδαϊνάδ α ζαβάλ. Ζιδδδ νοάαρ φαομηροϊ ανακαλ ζυρ beccfn α μαρβαδ ποδαιοϊδ γ νί ραιβε δα χηνεαδ cobéir δό αρ ειρεαχ, γ ληζνομ ζο ριν. Concobair mac δοννχαϊδ, μυρχαδ mac οορβμας meic δοννχαϊδ, γ mac διαρμαδα ριαδ δο ζαβάλ ιαρριν, γ βραιγε δο δένομ δίοδ. Ο Concobair ριαδ δα leanman ταρ ρλιαδ ρίορ ιαραϊν γ clann ndonnchaϊδ δο τεchead ροϊμε φο énl maile γ πό ίόεταρ τιρε hoilella.

Μυρκεστραχ mac δομναλλ mic Μυρκεστραϊζ υί Choncobair δο δυλ φο φορλονζφορτ υί Δομναλλ ι ccompoζyρ ESSa Ruad γ δαιοϊνε ιομδα δο μαρβαδ λαρ δον ιονηροϊζιδ ριν im cloinn υί δαιοιγhill, γ im ua ngallcobair cona mbraitepib. Mac Suibne γ α mac δο ζαβαλ δό, γ α τεαδαρτ λαρ ιαρραμ immaile με ηέδαϊλ each αρμ γ ειθεαδ, γ clann Μυρκεστραϊζ δο ιομπύδ φορ ua ndoimnaλλ δον χυρ ριν.

Seacan ριαδ ua τααθαϊλ τιζςρνα ó Μυρκεαδχαϊζ cleite ámγ γ ληζνομια

<sup>5</sup> *Made great preys*, επεαα μόρα δο δένομ λαρ, literally, "great preys were made by him." Ορεαδ δο δένομ, literally means, "prædam facere."

<sup>6</sup> *He did not consent to protection*, νοάαρ φαομηροϊ, i. e. his martial spirit did not allow him to yield himself up a prisoner, and he was soon overwhelmed by numbers. The verb φαομαιμ means, I consent, yield, or bear with.

<sup>7</sup> *His peer*, κοϊβέιρ δο, i. e. one equal to him, or that could bear comparison with him. Κοϊβέιρ is explained ιονέομορθαϊρ, i. e. comparable, by

Teige O'Rody in his gloss on the Inauguration Ode of Brian na Murtha O'Rourke.

<sup>8</sup> *Over the mountain downwards*, ταρ ρλιαδ ρίορ, i. e. over the Coirrshliabh, now the Curliue mountain, lying between Moylurg and Collooney. Στορ, downwards, in this part of Ireland, means northwards, and ρυαρ, upwards, means southwards.

<sup>9</sup> *Murtough, the son of Donnell*.—He was the eldest son of Donnell O'Conor of Carbury, or Sligo, by the daughter of O'Rourke. It is stated in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1388.

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

Cormac Mac Donough, royal champion of Tirerrill, and its Tanist, went by night on a predatory excursion into Moylurg, and made great preys<sup>s</sup>. O'Conor Roe, the grandsons of Felim, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, namely, Cathal and Cormac, with their forces, followed him in pursuit of the preys. Cormac Mac Donough betook himself to the rear of his own people, where some of O'Conor's party first made towards him, and unsparingly attacked him; but O'Conor himself came up with them, and commanded his people not to kill him, if they could take him prisoner; but he [Mac Donough] did not consent to protection<sup>t</sup>, so that they were at last obliged to kill him. There was not of his tribe, up to that time, his peer<sup>u</sup> for hospitality and prowess. Conor Mac Donough, Murrrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, and Mac Dermot Roe, were afterwards taken and led away captives. O'Conor Roe pursued them (the enemy) over the mountain downwards<sup>w</sup> [i. e. northwards], and the Clann-Donough fled before him to Cuil-Maile [Collooney], and the lower part of Tirerrill.

Murtough, the son of Donnell<sup>x</sup>, son of Murtough O'Conor, attacked O'Donnell's camp in the vicinity of Eas-ruadh, and, in the course of this incursion, slew many persons, among whom were the sons of O'Boyle and O'Gallagher, and their kinsmen. Mac Sweeny and his son were taken prisoners, and carried away by him, together with a [considerable] spoil of horses, arms, and armour. The Clann-Murtough turned against O'Donnell on this occasion.

John Roe O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh<sup>y</sup>, pillar of the hospita-

the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, that Donnell had two other sons, Brian and Turlough, by Ragh-nait, daughter of O'Donnell, and many other sons, whose names are not given. O'Flaherty remarks that O'Conor had been provoked to this attack by O'Donnell, who had previously plundered Carbury.

<sup>y</sup> *Hy-Muireadhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, which they derived from Muireadhach, the son of Murchadh, who was

son of Bran Mut, who was son of Conall, the tenth in descent from Cathair Mor, monarch of Ireland. Previously to the English Invasion, the Hy-Muireadhaigh possessed about the southern half of the present county of Kildare; but at the period of which we are now treating, they were seated in the Glen of Imaile, and in other districts in the present county of Wicklow. O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11, that this John Roe O'Tuathail was Lord of Feara Cualan also.

α χιμῖδ̄ δο μάρβαδ̄ δο ἰοζχαῖδ̄ δα μιντιπ̄ φέιν̄ αρ̄ λάρ̄ α λοηδρῦιρ̄τ̄ φειρῖν̄,  
 ἡ αν̄ βοδαχ̄ι δο μάρβαδ̄ ἰνν̄ φο̄ χέττ̄όιρ̄.

Clann uí chuiprínín Siodraíð, cairppe, ἡ ἡιollaπατραιcc̄ δο μάρβαδ̄ λα  
 ἡαλλαῖδ̄ λαῖζεν̄.

Creacha móra δο denoim̄ ua concobair̄ ἡυαδ̄ ἡ δα mac̄ διαρῖμαδα αρ̄ ua  
 cconcobair̄ ἡδονη ἡ coccad̄ coitcheionn̄ δειρῡε̄ hi cconnaéταιδ̄ αρ̄ α λορρ̄.  
 Mac̄ donnchaíð δο λορῡαδ̄ Μυιῡε̄ λυιρῡ τριαρ̄ na creachaíð̄ pempair̄te.

Cúcoircpícc̄ ó maosímuaíð̄ τῡῡῡῡῡα φῡῡ cceall̄ δο écc̄.

Commbuaíðpeað̄ coccad̄ ειθιρ̄ ua Ruar̄ιρ̄ ἡ clann̄ ἡδονnchaíð̄.

Doimnall̄ ua concobair̄ δο δυλ̄ αρ̄ machair̄e connach̄t̄. Αρ̄δ̄ αν̄ c̄oillín̄,  
 ἡ ἡιρ̄ locha cairpῡῡín̄ δο λορccad̄ λαῖρ̄ ἡ Doimnall̄ óḡ mac̄ doimnall̄ (.i. con-  
 rabal̄ ἡallocclac̄) δο μάρβαδ̄ δον̄ τοιρcc̄ ρῖν̄.

Sluaῡῡeað̄ la hua ἡδονnall̄ .i. τοιρρ̄δ̄εαλδ̄αc̄ αν̄ ρῖονα, αρ̄ c̄loinn̄ Μυιρ̄-  
 éφρ̄ταιῡῡ ἡο ραιμ̄c̄ co Slῡῡeað̄ co ἡo ἡιηδpeað̄ ἡ co ἡo ἡοιρῡeað̄ cairppe  
 oρoma c̄hað̄ uile λαῖρ̄ ἡ ἡαρ̄ μάρβαδ̄ ρochaíðe ἡ ἡαρ̄ ἡιηδpeað̄ na c̄pichē δον̄  
 chup̄ ρῖν̄ δο τ̄haῡt̄ Doimnall̄ mac̄ Μυιρ̄c̄φρ̄ταιῡῡ ἡ τ̄eaḡḡi uí doimnall̄ co  
 ἡδ̄ῡῡῡῡῡ ρῖδ̄ ρῡῡ, ἡ δο βερ̄t̄ α ἡῡḡῡῡῡῡῡ ἡδ̄ό λᾱ ταοδ̄ na ἡḡῡῡῡῡ Ro ḡabað̄ ó c̄enél̄  
 cconall̄ ἡῡῡῡῡῡ τ̄αν̄ ρῖν̄.

Coccad̄ ειττιρ̄ ua ἡυαιρ̄ ἡ clann̄ ἡδονnchaíð̄, ἡ doimnall̄ (.i. mac̄ μυιρ̄-  
 c̄εφρ̄ταιῡῡ) δο ειρῡε̄ le c̄loinn̄ ἡδονnchaíð̄.

Maḡḡḡῡῡῡ mac̄ maos̄leachlann̄ meic̄ Maḡḡḡῡῡῡῡ δο μάρβαδ̄ λα c̄loinn̄ meic̄  
 doimnchaíð̄, ἡ λᾱ Maos̄ῡῡῡῡῡῡῡ mac̄ doimnchaíð̄.

and that he was "hospitalissimus Hiberniæ.—  
*O' Mulconry.*"—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1180,  
 p. 51-54, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *By a clown.*—The passage is given in Ma-  
 geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-  
 macnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1388. Shane Roe O'Twahaile, prince  
 of Omorie in Lynster, a man of wonderfull  
 prowes and bounty, and that went farr beyond  
 all others of his kindred in those and many other  
 good parts, was killed by a Churle of his own  
 house. The Churle afterwards was killed by  
 [for] him immediately."

<sup>a</sup> *Hostilities, commbuaíðpeað̄ coccad̄, lite-*

rally commotion, or disturbance of war. Ma-  
 geoghegan renders it as follows, in his transla-  
 tion of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1388. The O'Royrcks and Mac Don-  
 noghs prepared to warr against one another this  
 year."

<sup>b</sup> *Ard-an-choillin*, now Ardakillin, in the pa-  
 rish of Killukin, near Roscommon.—See note <sup>c</sup>,  
 under the year 1368, p. 642, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *Loch Cairgin*, now Ardakillin Lough, a con-  
 siderable piece of water, containing three small  
 islands, on the south side of Ardakillin townland,  
 in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See  
 Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon,



lity and prowess of his tribe, was slain by a clown<sup>2</sup> of his own people, in the middle of his own fortress. The clown was immediately killed for his crime.

The sons of O'Curnin, Siry, Carbry, and Gillpatrick, were slain by the English of Leinster.

Great depredations were committed by O'Conor Roe and Mac Dermot upon O'Conor Don, in consequence of which a general war broke out in Connaught. Mac Donough burned Moylurg on account of these depredations.

Cucogry O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall, died.

Hostilities<sup>a</sup> arose between O'Rourke and the Clann-Donough.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Machaire-Connacht, and burned Ard-an-Choillin<sup>b</sup>, and the island Loch-Cairrgin<sup>c</sup>. Donnell Oge Mac Donnell (i. e. a constable of gallowlasses) was slain on this excursion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough an Fhina<sup>d</sup>) against the Clann-Murtough<sup>e</sup>; and, arriving at Sligo, he plundered and spoiled all the territory of Carbry of Drumcliff. After numbers had been killed, and the country had been plundered on this occasion, Donnell, the son of Murtough, went into O'Donnell's house<sup>f</sup>, and concluded a peace with him, giving him his full demands, besides the hostages which had been taken from the Kinel-Connell on a former occasion.

A war broke out<sup>g</sup> between O'Rourke and the Mac Donoughs; and Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo], rose up to assist the Mac Donoughs.

Manus, the son of Melaghlin Mac Manus, was slain by the sons of the Mac Donough, and by Mulrony Mac Donough<sup>h</sup>.

sheets 28, 29, 30).

<sup>d</sup> *Turlough-an-Fhina*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, of the wine.

<sup>e</sup> *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were not the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, but the descendants of Murtough, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, who was the brother of Murtough Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, a sept of the O'Conors, who were now thrown into the shade by the superior power of the Clann-Murtough Mac Donnell, O'Conor of Sligo, and the O'Conors

Don and Roe of Rosconnon.

<sup>f</sup> *Went into O'Donnell's house*, i. e. to make his submission to him.

<sup>g</sup> *A war broke out*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that this disturbance between O'Rourke and the Mac Donough arose from a dispute about the right to the little district of Clann Fearmoighe: "quod propter 5. villas de Clann Fearmoighe exortum est.—MS. L."

<sup>h</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Rodericus Mac Donogh suæ familiæ domi ac militiæ laudatissimus juvenis obiit.—*O' Mule.*"

## ΑΙΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1389.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, mile, τρι έεδ, οετμοζατ, ανάοι.

διοαριε ιηρι εαίν δέεε.

Νιαλλ όεε ό νελλ δο ζαβαλ δο ζαλλοιβη.

Μυιριρ μαοι ua concobar φαλζε δο μαρβαδ δαον υπόρ ροιζηδε αζ  
τσηρall ελυαα να έορε λα ρηι ουιβ εεαλλαζ λεζι.

Μαοιεελανν εαμ ua λοχλανν ετζεαρηα εορεμοδρηαδ δο μαρβαδ λα α  
οηρηαταρ ρηι ι βρελλ.

Εοζαν ό Ρυαριε η ελανν εατοιλ όιεε δο δυλ ζο εαηλέν αν ναβαρ. Μαρ-  
ρηαζ μυιηριε ηέλιζι οηρηζε οόιβ. Ρυαζ δο έαβαρηε ορηα. Μαζηνρ  
ό ηέλιζι δο μαρβαδ ανηρη, η δαοιμε οιε. Χρηαχα μυιηριε ηέλιζι δο  
δεναν ουιβ ιαρηα, η Μυιρηηραδ ό ηέλιζι δο ηαρηαδ. Σιτη δο δεναν δυα

“Bellum inter O'Conor Donn et O'Conor  
ruad (ut infra) exorto dominus Mac William  
Burke ad Gleann da dubh” [hodie Glendawoo  
in parochia de Attymas et baroniâ de Gallen  
in agro Maioensi.—Ed.] “et cui ceapnaða  
Clann Donoghis instat, et Tadæus ραδác  
O'Dowd accedens obsequium ei desublatur  
fama per Hiberniam volabat, convalescens Ta-  
dæum O'Dowd inter duos fluvios ad cill mic  
Ταδζ transiens spoliatur, et magnam prædam a  
viris domini Mac William, et Mac Vadin ab-  
stulit.—*Mac Fírb. et MS. L.*”

“Moylurgam etiam ipse, et Clanndonoghi  
populati sunt.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Uillie de Burgo, et O'Brien pp. fecerunt  
magnas prædas, et ejusdem O'Brien uxor Slania  
filia Lochlunni Mac Conmara obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Meab filia Flathberti O'Roirk, et Ania  
filia Donaldi O'Hara uxor Donnchadi O'Durnin,  
decesserunt.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Tres supradicti filii O'Curnin in domum Sir  
Patricii Freine Kilkenniam celebratum pascha  
profecti repulsam tulerunt; et Angli comitatus  
Ossoriæ eos insecuti mactarunt ipso sabbato  
sancto. E quibus Sidgrius maximum rei litera-

riæ detrimentum fuit.—*O'Mulconry et MS. L.*”

“Mac Dermott Gall captus a Tadæo filio  
Tadæi Rufi Mac Dermott Gall.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Lochlunnius filius Donnchadi O'Dowd oc-  
cisus a Diermitio filio Odonis O'Dowd.”

<sup>i</sup> *Inis Cain*, now Inishkeen, in the barony of  
Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. Ac-  
cording to the Dublin copy of the Annals of  
Ulster, this vicar's name was Nemeas O h-Eogh-  
ain, a name still common in this parish, but  
anglicised Owens.

<sup>k</sup> *Maurice Mael*, i. e. Maurice the Bald.

<sup>l</sup> *Shot of an arrow*, δαον υπόρ ροιζηδε, *uno  
jactu sagitte*, or, one cast of a javelin.

Mageoghegan translates this passage as fol-  
lows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmac-  
noise :

“A. D. 1389. Morishe the balde O'Conor of  
Affaile, was killed with an arrow by one of the  
O'Kellys of Ley, in Clann Malierie.”

O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11 :

“η λα ελονν Μαοιυζρηα δια δορηναιζ.”

<sup>m</sup> *Cluain-da-thore*, now Cloonyhore, a parish  
lying north of the Barrow, and comprising the  
town of Portarlinton, and a townland called

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1389.

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

The Vicar of Inis Cain<sup>1</sup> died.

Niall Oge O'Neill was taken prisoner by the English.

Maurice Mael<sup>k</sup> O'Conor Faly was slain by one shot of an arrow<sup>l</sup> at the church of Cluain da-torc<sup>m</sup>, by one of the O'Kellys of Ley<sup>n</sup>.

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

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Cathal Oge [O'Conor] went to Caislen-an-Uabhair<sup>o</sup>, where they were met by the cavalry of Muintir Healy. These were defeated, and Manus O'Healy and others were there killed. They afterwards plundered Muintir Healy, and killed Murtough O'Healy. After this O'Rourke,

Clonyhork, in which an old church of the same name is situated.

<sup>a</sup> *Ley*.—This name is still retained in *corp-lean leige*, Lea Castle, which stands on the banks of the Barrow, near Monastereven. This territory comprised the lands on which this castle stands, and about the southern half of the barony of Ophaly, in the county of Kildare. O'Heerin, who died in 1420, writes of this territory thus :

“Αοιβινν αν ερσοϋ, ειαν πο clop,  
 Tuath leige na leapz polop,  
 O'Ceallaiḡ leige o'n tpaiz εαιp  
 Cεile an εlαip eanḡaiḡ iuḡpaiḡ.”

“Delightful this tract, as heard of old,  
 The tuath of Leghe of the bright plains ;  
 O'Kelly-Ley of the eastern strand (bank of the  
 Barrow),  
 Is the chief of this plain of the knotty yews.”

For a full account of the territories of Offaly, *vide* my letter from Portarlington, dated December 20th, 1837.

<sup>o</sup> *Caislen-an-Uabhair*, i. e. the Castle of Pride. This name is now anglicised Castleore, and is

that of a townland situated in the parish of Killery, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.— See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 21. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1389. O'Royrek entertained the sons of Cahall Oge, with their forces, to maintain the said warrs against the Mac Donnoghs, whereby the dissention was out of hand encreased. Owen O'Royrek and the sons of Cahall made an inrode to the Castle-Anover ; were overtaken by the horsemen of Montyr-Elie, [but they] chased them, killed Magnus O'Helie, and O'Helie's sonn, and at last O'Royrek took O'Helie's prey, and in the time of the dissention, before it was ended, killed Mortagh O'Helie.

“After these losses sustained by the Mac Donnoghs and O'Royreks, the heat of their warrs begott the childe of peace, and so it was concluded firmly of both sides. Also peace was agreed upon and concluded between Mac Dermott [and the Mac Donnoghs], and Morrugh Mac Dermott, that before was prisoner, was enlarged.”

Ρυαυρ, υο υοῖννall mac μυρρεφταῖ, ἡ υο cloinn νδοννχαῖδ ιαυρην πε  
μυολε. Σιτ υο denaῖν υο ῖnac διαυματα ἡ υο cloinn νδοννχαῖδ βῖορ, ἡ na  
βραῖγθε υο βῖnac υο cloinn νδοννχαῖδ ποῖνε υο ταβαυρτ υοῖδ, ἡ Κατῶl  
mac διαυματα βαῖ ι μβραῖγδῖνυρ αῖδ cloinn νδοννχαῖδ υο λῖccῖn amach ιαυ  
ρναδμαῖ na ρῖοδα ρέμυραιτε.

Ορεαχα τῖρε conaῖll υο denaῖν υο υοῖννall mac μυρρεφταῖ.

Ραῖνall μαῖδ ρυαυρ φλατ τεαλλαῖδ conmapa δέcc.

Ὑρῖαν mac Δοῖννall ὀcc υῖ ραῖγῖλλῖδ υο μαρβαῖδ υο cloinn μυρρεαυρταῖ.

Μαῖγνυρ ua ρυαυρ υο ῖabail υο copῖmac ua ρῖῖγῖal τρε ταῖγναῖτ.

Αυρρῖοc μῖγῖn Αῖοδα υῖ νέλλ, βῖn Ηενρῖ Αῖμῖρῖδ ἰ νέλλ υο ἔcc.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΟΡΙΟΣΤ, 1390.

Αοῖρ Ορῖορτ, ῖῖle, τῖρῖ chéd, nochat.

Νῖall ὀ ταχῖlich canánaῖd copad cloῖaυρ, ἡ comῖarba δαῖνῖννῖρῖ δέcc.

Πετρυρ ua ηεοῖam υῖccánaῖd locha ηερνε, ἡ Παρταλόν ὀ conῖaυle caná-  
naῖd, ἡ Σαυρῖρτα λῖρα ῖabail δέcc.

Οccadῖ mór ετῖρ ua ρυαυρ ἡ ὀ Ραῖγῖλλῖδ. Αῖγῖαῖλῖδ, ἡ Εολαυαῖγῖ, ἡ

<sup>p</sup> *The spoils, cpeaca*.—Thus rendered by Ma-  
geoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of  
Clonmacnoise :

“Donell mac Mortagh tooke the preys and  
spoyles of Tyreconnell.”

<sup>q</sup> *Mac Rourke*.—O’Flaherty adds : “Ὑρῖγῖαῖδ  
coῖτεῖoῖnn εῖαυραῖnaῖd an Ραῖνall ρο, υο ἔῖ ἡm  
nollaῖδ.—MS. L.”

<sup>r</sup> *Clann-Murtough*.—Nothing remains to deter-  
mine satisfactorily whether these were the Clann-  
Murtough-Muinlneach O’Conor, or the Clann-  
Murtough-Mac Donnell O’Conor of Sligo ; but  
the Editor is of opinion that they were the  
former, because they were settled in Breifny.

<sup>s</sup> *Henry Aimbreidh*, i. e. Henry the Conten-  
tions. It is stated in the Annals of Connaught  
that he was so called “*per antiphrasin*,” i. e.  
because he was of a most peaceful disposition.

<sup>t</sup> To this year O’Flaherty adds the following  
entries in H. 2. 11 :

“Pax communis in Connacia inter utrumque  
O’Conor, etc.—*Mac Firb.*”

“Filius Nielli O’Roirk obiit.—*O’Mulconry.*”

“Cathaldus O’Moenaigh vir bonus obiit.—  
*Mac Firb.*”

“Donaldus filius Henrici O’Neill depredatnr  
Muintir Durnin apud Mointech moighe heni  
circa Kal. Augusti.—MS. L.”

“Joannes filius Walteri filii Sir Davidis  
obiit.—*Mac Firb.*”

<sup>u</sup> *O’Houen*.—This name is still extant in  
Fermanagh, but anglicised Owens.

<sup>v</sup> *Between O’Rourke and O’Reilly*.—The Dublin  
copy of the Annals of Ulster gives this passage  
briefly as follows :

“*Anno Domini 1390*. A great war this year

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor] and the Clann-Donough, made peace with each other. A peace was also concluded between Mac Dermot and the Clann-Donough; and the hostages that had on a former occasion been taken from the Clann-Donough were now restored to them; and Cathal Mac Dermot, who had been in captivity with the Clann-Donough, was set at liberty after the ratification of the peace aforesaid.

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor Sligo] carried off the spoils<sup>p</sup> of Tircennell.

Randal Mac Rourke<sup>q</sup>, Chief of Teallach-Conmasa, died.

Brian, son of Donnell O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-Murtough<sup>r</sup>.

Manus O'Rourke was treacherously taken prisoner by Cormac O'Farrell.

Affric, the daughter of Hugh O'Neill, and wife of Henry Aimreidh<sup>s</sup> O'Neill, died<sup>t</sup>.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1390.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety.*

Niall O'Taichlich, Canon Chorister of Clogher, and Coarb of Devenish, died.

Petrus O'Howen<sup>u</sup>, Deacon of Lough Erne, and Bartholomew O'Congaile, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

A great war broke out between O'Rourke and O'Reilly<sup>w</sup>; and the people of

between Tiernan O'Rourke, King of Breifny, and Thomas, the son of Mahon O'Reilly, King of Muintir-Maelmora. At this time Manus O'Rourke was in captivity with O'Reilly in Clough-Lough-Oughter, but he pierced the wall of the fortress, and escaped out of it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Seur: the Clann-Murtough O'Conor pursued him, and slew him as he was leaving that lake. O'Rourke then pursued the Clann-Murtough into Teallach-Dunchadha, and routed them and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha from Ath-Daire-Dubhan to Sliabh-Cairbri."

The account of those dissensions is given as

follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1390. There was great dissention between O'Rourke and O'Reillye. The O'Ferrals, the Magrannells, Tomaltagh Mac Donnogh, and the sons of Mortagh, came to Connought upon hearing of the said warrs, by the proeurement of Donnell Mac Mortagh and Donnell Mac Donnogh. Manus O'Royreck remained prisoner with O'Reyly in the Island of Loghoghter, from whence [escaping] he went to the castle of Longhsquire, where, being bewraied to the sons of Mortagh, they killed him as he was leaving the coytt.

Clann muircfr̄ταιζ̄ do t̄oc̄t̄ fo toζ̄arim an coccaō̄ im̄ t̄p̄ē p̄eoladh̄ doim-  
nall̄ mic̄ muircfr̄ταιζ̄, ἡ tomal̄ταιζ̄ meic̄ dom̄cheaō̄. Μαζ̄nur̄ ó̄ puairc̄ baí̄  
i mbraí̄z̄d̄nur̄ aζ̄ ua Raí̄z̄illí̄z̄ i c̄cloich̄ locha huac̄tar̄i d̄eloō̄ ep̄de, ἡ tap-  
paūn̄z̄ d̄ó̄ zō caí̄rl̄én̄ locha an̄ r̄ccuip̄. Clann muircfr̄ταιζ̄ d̄p̄aζ̄baí̄l̄ b̄p̄āta  
air̄, ἡ a maí̄b̄aō̄ doib̄ aζ̄ teaō̄t̄ ap̄ coite amach̄ do.

Sic̄ dō denam̄ d̄ó̄ Ruairc̄, ἡ dua Raí̄z̄illí̄z̄, ἡ com̄tā mó̄pā d̄p̄aζ̄aí̄l̄ dua  
p̄aí̄z̄illí̄z̄ ap̄ ion̄ eap̄ccar̄at̄ uí̄ puairc̄ dāt̄cup̄, ἡ d̄ion̄nar̄baō̄ uaí̄d̄. Eoz̄an  
ua puairc̄, ἡ mac̄ cātaí̄l̄ mābaí̄z̄ dō tabair̄t̄ dō i n̄gioll̄ n̄ip̄ na com̄h̄taí̄bh̄  
p̄im̄.

Clann muircfr̄ταιζ̄ ἡ teallac̄̄ d̄unchaō̄ā dō denam̄ im̄ep̄cē n̄f̄īt̄ ap̄  
muin̄cip̄ puairc̄ im̄ p̄ioō̄ ua p̄ion̄noic̄ce, ἡ im̄ p̄haō̄ c̄cop̄p̄am̄, ἡ im̄ cen̄él̄ luach-  
am̄. Iap̄ na p̄iōp̄ p̄im̄ dua puairc̄ (ἡ é̄ i n̄ḡliom̄n̄ z̄aí̄ble an̄ tan̄ p̄im̄) p̄ucc̄ a  
im̄p̄z̄f̄ōhā laip̄ fō b̄ar̄p̄ c̄en̄él̄ luacham̄. Ion̄p̄raí̄z̄h̄iō̄ dō t̄ab̄h̄air̄t̄ d̄ó̄ p̄op̄-  
p̄ōp̄oim̄, maí̄d̄im̄ p̄ōp̄pā p̄oim̄e, ἡ maí̄b̄aō̄ dō b̄n̄t̄ ap̄ a nell̄aí̄z̄ib̄ ἡ ap̄ a n̄d̄aó̄im̄b̄  
ō beal̄ āthā dōipē d̄ubam̄ zō mullaō̄ nā t̄p̄ulaō̄ mb̄p̄ep̄n̄c̄.

Ο Raí̄z̄illí̄z̄, .i. tomár̄ mac̄ māt̄z̄am̄nā d̄écc̄, ἡ Seaan̄ mac̄ P̄ilip̄ í̄ Raí̄z̄il-  
lí̄z̄ dō z̄abaí̄l̄ t̄iζ̄eap̄nar̄.

“O’Royrek and O’Reyly came to certain arti-  
cles of agreement, and, at last, peace was firmly  
concluded between them; but before this peace  
was thoroughly concluded, O’Roirke gave great  
gifts to O’Reillye for consenting to these agree-  
ments, and for banishing his Enemies from out  
of his Territories. For the performance of these  
articles, Owen O’Roirke mac Cahall Reogh was  
given as a faithfull pledge.

“The sonnes of Mortagh and Teallagh Don-  
nogh, with their forces, made an iurode upon  
O’Roirke at a place called Ffie Ffinoige, and the  
mount called Sliou Corran and Lean Lwachar.  
O’Roirke hearinge thereof, being at Glen Gaivly,  
brought his preys and people with him to a  
place called Barre, and from thence he assaulted  
the said parties his adversaries, overthrew them,  
killed many of their people and cattle, and held  
on his course of killing them from Belahdery to  
the toppe of the place called Tullagh Breafneagh.”

\* *Made his escape.*—In the Dublin copy of the  
Annals of Ulster the reading is:

“An̄ c̄loō̄ dō t̄ollaō̄ dō ἡ ā elóō̄ aip̄t̄i, .i. e.  
he cut a hole through the stone-fortress, and  
escaped out of it.”

<sup>y</sup> *Lough-an-Scuir*, now Lough Scur, near the  
village of Kesharrigan, in the county of Lei-  
trim.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1344, p. 495,  
*supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *Clann-Murtough.*—These were unquestion-  
ably the Clann-Murtough Muimhneach O’Conor,  
who were at this time seated in Breifny, not the  
Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O’Conor of Sligo.  
See the year 1380, where it is stated that Rory,  
the son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breif-  
neach, was killed by Manus O’Rourke. See also  
the year 1370, where it is stated that Conor Roe,  
the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, aided  
by Mac Tiernan, expelled Teige O’Rourke from  
the lordship of Breifny.

Annaly [the O'Farrells], the Muintir-Eolais [the Mac Rannalls]; and the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor], at the instigation of Donnell, the son of Murtough, and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, came to join in that war.

Manus O'Rourke, who had been imprisoned by O'Reilly in the castle of Lough Oughter, made his escape<sup>x</sup> from it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Scuir<sup>y</sup>; but the Clann-Murtough, being informed of this [by his betrayers], they slew him as he was coming [ashore] out of a cot.

A peace was concluded between O'Rourke and O'Reilly; and O'Reilly received great rewards for banishing and expelling from him the enemies of O'Rourke. Owen O'Rourke and the son of Cathal Reagh were delivered up as hostages for the payment of these considerations.

The Clann-Murtough<sup>z</sup> and Teallach Dunchadha [the Mac Kiernans of Tullyhunco] emigrated, in despite of the O'Rourkes, into Fidh-na-Finnoige<sup>a</sup>, Slieve-Corrain<sup>b</sup>, and Kinel-Luachain<sup>c</sup>. But as soon as O'Rourke, who was at that time in Glenn-Gaibhle<sup>d</sup>, received notice of this, he took his scouts with him to the upper part of Kinel-Luachain, where he made an attack on them, and forced them to fly before him, killing both cattle and people on their route from Beal-atha Doire-Dubhain<sup>e</sup> to the summit of the Breifnian hills.

O'Reilly, i. e. Thomas, the son of Mahon, died; and John, the son of Philip O'Reilly, assumed the lordship.

<sup>a</sup> *Fidh-na-Finnoige*, i. e. the wood of the O'Finnocks. This name is now obsolete. It was that of a district situated near the foot of the Beneroy and Bartony mountains, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim.

<sup>b</sup> *Slieve-Corrain*, called *Sliað caibbri* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>c</sup> *Kinel-Luachain*.—This district comprised the entire of the parish of Oughteragh, or Ballinamore, in the north of the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim, adjoining the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan.

<sup>d</sup> *Gleann Gaibhle*, now Glen-Gavlin, a remarkable valley lying between the mountains of Slieve-an-ierin and Cuilkeagh, or Quilka, near the source of the river Shannon, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan. The sides

of this glen are so rugged and precipitous that the inhabitants cannot make use of ploughs or cars, excepting slide cars, in cultivating the land, and no public road has yet been made through it.

<sup>e</sup> *Beal-atha-Doire-Dubhain*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the oak-wood of Duane, a man's name; it is called *Beol-atha-Dairi-Dubhthaigh* in the Annals of Connaught, and simply *ae doipe du-bám* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name is now obsolete. It was evidently the name of a ford on the stream of the *Abhainn bhuidhe*, in the parish of Oughteragh, whence the Mac Kiernans and Clann Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor were driven by O'Rourke, who chased them as far as the Breifnian hills, in the barony of Tullyhunco.

Caipλέν éille barranne do bhriceá la doinnall mac muirceartaigh.

Órián mac aodaccán ollam na bhréne i mbríctéinnar decc, 7 Seáan (.i. oifpiceal mac Aodaccán) fear ionaid brian do marbaó cíteora hoide ma noilac.

Duibgionn ua duibgionnám ollam Conmaicne i Sínúip décc.

Éirgál ua hígna tígina luigne decc.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1391.

Αοιρ Χριορτ, míle, τρί céu, noéat, a haon.

Ua ruairc, .i. tígina do ðul i coimne uí Raigillig, Sheáan, go ðruim. Ictham uathadh rochraide. Oð éualatar clann muirceartaigh uí concobair rin tiaóioð poipilion poimhe ar bealach an épionairg. Óruir ó ruairc co na bécán buðne oppa, 7 Marbair Seáan mac mathgáinna uí concobair, 7 Donnchaó mac Aóda an cleitigh da laim buðin gen mo éá ar marbpat a muntipi don cuio ele ðib.

Doimall ócc mág cáptaigh tígina ðírmuian décc, 7 a mac Ταυθ do gabail tíginaip na ðeoidh.

O hanluam taoipeac na noipéip do marbaó da bpaíribh fín tre feill.

<sup>f</sup> *Cill-Barraine*, i. e. the church of St. Barrann, or Barr-fhionn, now Kilbarron, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal, where the O'Clerys had a castle.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 79, note<sup>m</sup>, and Irish P. Journal, January 16th, 1841, for a view of some fragments of this castle, which are situated on a precipitous cliff.

<sup>g</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, in H. 11:

“Bellum inter Tigernanum O'Roirk Brefniæ dominum, et Thomam filium Mathgannai O'Reylly dominum de Munter Moelmordha, filios Joannis O'Farell, filios Moelsechlunni Magranell et posteros Murcherti Muimniú O'Conor.—MS. L.”

“Macpaíe O Feargura luig lete Cuinn do

ecc.—MS. L.”

<sup>h</sup> *O'Rourke*.—This passage is given as follows, in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1391. O'Rourke and O'Reillye continued in their attouement of peace. O'Rourke, with a few of his household men, repaired to the towne of Drumleahan to meet with O'Rellye, was intercepted by 65 persons of Clann Mortagh in his passage. O'Rourke seeinge them to stand in his way, and seeing himself without other remedye, he tooke heart-anew, gave them the onsett valiantly, which Shane More Magmahon, thinkinge to prevent, offered O'Rourke a blow of a Launce, which O'Rourke accepted, and made towards the said Shane with wonderfull courage, whom at first” [at once] “hee runned through with his Launce.”



The castle of Cill Barrainne<sup>f</sup> was demolished by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo].

Brian Mac Egan, Ollav of Breifny in judicature, died ; and John (i. e. the Official Mac Egan), successor to this Brian, was slain four nights before Christmas Day.

Duigen O'Duigennan, Ollav of Conmaicne in History, died<sup>g</sup>.

Farrell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1391.

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

O'Rourke<sup>h</sup> (Tiernan), with a small body of troops, repaired to Drumlahan to meet O'Reilly (John). When the Clann-Murtough O'Conor<sup>i</sup> heard of this, they met him, with all their forces, at Bealach-an-Chrionaigh<sup>j</sup> ; but O'Rourke, with his small body of troops, defeated them, and made them retreat before him ; having slain with his own hand John, the son of Mahon O'Conor. and Donough, son of Hugh an-Cleitigh<sup>k</sup>, exclusive of the number of others whom his forces had slain.

Donnell Oge Mac Carthy<sup>l</sup>, Lord of Desmond, died ; and his son, Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Hanlon, Chief of the Oriors, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

On this Shane More, Mageoghegan writes the following curious remark, incorporated, as usual, with his text :

“ This Shane was sonne of a woman that could weave, which of all trades is of greatest reproach amongst the Irishrye, especially the sonnes and husbands of such tradeswomen, and, therefore, Shane More was nicknamed the weaving-woman's sonne. O'Rourke gave another blow to Donnogh mac Hugh-an-Cleittey, and presently killed him, made a fortunate escape without loss of anye of his people, after killinge fower kernes of his Enemies.”

<sup>i</sup> *Clann-Murtough O'Conor.*—These were the race of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough

More, not the Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O'Conor of Sligo.

<sup>j</sup> *Bealach-an-Chrionaigh*, i. e. the road of the withered trees, or brambles. This was the old name of the road or pass leading from the monastery of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, into West Breifny.

<sup>k</sup> *Hugh-an-Cleitigh.*—Mageoghegan calls him Hugh an chleittey, which means “ of the quill,” i. e. the weaver.

<sup>l</sup> *Donnell Oge Mac Carthy.*—He was the son of Cormac, the son of Donnell Oge, who was the son of Donnell Roe, who was son of Cormac Finn, who was son of Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, who was slain

Mac Gillmuire (.i. cuulað ua moirna) ταιορεάδ ua nήρα ceim 7 leite caṡail do maibad da bratair buðin.

Ταοδ mac gillecoluim uí uiginn, 7 bebinn inḡean uí maolconaire ollam úbraccaizte i ndán, 7 i ndaonnaét décc iar naéirizhe.

Coirhmac maol ua fήrḡail do maibad hi pful la gallaibh.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1392.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, τρι cέδ, νοάτ, αδό.

Ḥριγοιρ ua mochain airdearpucc tuama paói epáibdeac deřfīcach do écc.

Enpí ampínð mac neill móip uí néill moḡhoamhna cenél neoḡain, 7 úřh-aðbap airpuzh epenn do éřit, duairle, 7 deimec décc, po řel břenoimn iar mbuarob nonḡta, 7 naithuzē.

Doimnall mac Enpí uí néill do ḡabail la Toiprðealbac an řiona ua ndoimnall tiḡřina tipe Conall. Cpeacha, 7 upa aibde do ðenam dó ap mac Enpí cona muinrip an la ceṡna.

Moipluaiḡeac la mall ua neill Rí cenel neoḡain ḡo maipib m éuicð ime do řoiḡið ḡall epaḡa baile aḡup duim deaḡain, nήp do éup oppa dó don uil řiu, 7 deřřin paóit do éuitim laip iar ttabairt taáap doib du moile.

in the year 1185.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Hy-Nerca-Chein*.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1199, p. 119, *supra*. According to the pedigree of this tribe, given by Duaid Mac Firbis; in his genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 205, they were descended from Crnitive, son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach Galach, King of Connaught in the fifth century; but no account is preserved of how or when they settled in Lecale. The descent of Kineth, or Kenny O'Morna, of Lecale, is thus given by Mac Firbis (*ubi supra*):

“Kenny, son of Ruarcán, son of Maelsnechta, son of Morna, from whom the O'Mornas in Leth-Cathail are named, son of Ferchar, son of Oisen, son of Onchu, son of Broc, son of Aine,

son of Sinill, son of Amergin, son of Cruitine, son of Eoghan Sriabh, son of Duach Galach.”

It would appear from page 508 of the same work, that there was a more ancient line of chiefs in Leth-Chathail, or Lecale, who descended from Cathal (*a quo* Leth-Chathail), the son of Muireadhach, son of Aengus, son of Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Ulidia, who was slain in the battle of Ardeoran, in Dal-Riada, in the year 627.

<sup>n</sup> *Lecale*, leé caṡail, i. e. Cathal's half, now the barony of Lecale, in the east of the county of Down.

<sup>o</sup> To this year O'Flaberty adds the following entry in H. 2. 11 :

“Diermitius filius Donnchadi filii Murcherti magni Mageochegan dynasta Kenelfiacha obiit

Mac Gill-Muire (i. e. Cu-Uladh O'Morna), Chief of Hy-Nerca-Chein<sup>m</sup> and Lecale<sup>p</sup>, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Teige, son of Gilla-Columb O'Higgin, and Bebinn, daughter of O'Mulconry, an illustrious ollave in poetry and humanity, died after penance.

Cormac Mael O'Farrell was treacherously slain by the English<sup>r</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1392.

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

Gregory O'Mochain, Archbishop of Tuam, a pious and charitable man, died.

Henry Aimbreidh<sup>p</sup>, the son of Niall More O'Neill, Roydamna of Kinel-Owen, and a good materies for a monarch of Ireland for his justice, nobility, and hospitality, died on the festival day of St. Brendan, after the victory of Extreme Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Turlough an-Fhiona O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, who, on the same day, committed great depredations and ravages on the people of the [said] son of Henry<sup>q</sup>.

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, King of Tyrone, with the chiefs of the whole province about him, against the English of Tragh Bhaile<sup>r</sup> and Duu-

pridie Id. Januarii.—*O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl.*"

<sup>p</sup> *Henry Aimbreidh*, i. e. Henry the Contentious, a name given him, according to the Annals of Connaught, "*per antiphrasin.*" To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Vir erga peritos et inopes munificentissimus omnium Niello Νόγιγιάλλác Rege satorum.—*O'Mulconry.*" This passage is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. Henry Awrey, in English the Contentious, son of Neale More, Tanist and next successor of the principallity of Ulster, after his brother Neale Oge O'Neale's death, if he had lived, and one worthy the government of a Monarchie, the bountifullest and greatest giver of gifts of the race of Neal of the Nine Hostages, and one of a rare and wonderfull freeness of heart in granting all manner of things that came

to his hands at all times, died a good death upon St. Brandon's day in Summer."

There are more traditions preserved about this Henry Avrey O'Neill than about any of the later chieftains of that family, excepting, perhaps, Owen Roe and Sir Phelim, who flourished in Cromwell's time.

<sup>q</sup> *The son of Henry.*—The construction of the original, which has been closely rendered here, is clumsy and inelegant, and left unfinished by the Four Masters. The passage is given better as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. Terlagh O'Donnell tooke prisoner Donnell mac Henry O'Neale, and also the same day tooke great preys and spoyles from himself and his people."

<sup>r</sup> *Tragh Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son

Sloicéad mór do bhríe dua cconcobair donn (go nurríór maíte connaíct ina parrad) go huib maime. An tír do loicead 7 do lomairceain doib. O concobair ruad dia lñman. Catál mac aoda uí ruairc do beir ar dñr-íoh plóig uí cconcobair duinn, 7 a gábaíl la hua cconcobair ruad, 7 rocaíde da muinir do marbaoh.

Con Daoir dñrmuian mğñh iarla urmuian, bñh òñrlaicteaó dñgheimgh decc iar mbuaioh nairirighe.

Тоирдеалбаc mac brian ó ceuanach Ruaidri mac donnchaíó uí cñrbaill éánairi Eile, 7 Pionnguala mğñh Mağnupa mic caíail uí Cconcobair decc.

Διαριμαίτε μαξ Εοχαγαη ταοιρεαó cenel riachach do ecc.

Sloicéad mór la hua neill, mall, 7 la cloinn Enrí í néill co nulltoib uile lu cceñel cconuill for ua ndomnaill, τοιρρδεαλβαc. Sloigheaó ele la Doimnall mac muircñraig cona braitribh for ua ndomnaill bñr. Creaóa an tpe do tñicheaó fo diairib, 7 fo òrhoibélaib, 7 ó doimnaill cona rochraatte do bñe for eul a muinir. Ní po hanaó lar an pluag cconnaétaó go pangatar go cñh mağair. Fo gábaite édaia an dú rin. Ticc Ua doimnaill cona roéraitte ina lñman go raíneaó poppa go po marbaite rocaíde doib im mac donnchaíó mэг cába. Óála í níll 7 cloinne Henri cona ploğ po haircead leoride epíoc uí doóarroiğ eittri eill 7 tuait, 7 ní po hanaó leoride go pangatar go pearraite moir i nairear caía oUa doimnaill. bat-tar achaíó aghaíó i nağhaíó amlaíó rin. Cona eaó do monpat ríó do denaíó fo doíó.

of Bnan, one of the Tuatha de Danann colony. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is Spáobairle, i. e. Street-town, which is the present local Irish name of Dundalk.

<sup>5</sup> *Were slain.*—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“ A. D. 1392. O'Connor Donne, with the forces of the most part of Connought, repaired to the Contrey of Imaine, [and] burnt the whole territory. Cahall mac Hugh O'Royrek, being disorderly, and unadvisedly left in the hinder-

most part of O'Connor Donn's army, was taken by O'Connor Roe, of the adverse party, and [*recte* who] killed many others of them.”

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

“ Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor, O'Roirk, Mac Donogh, O'Dowd et Muinter Hara in hac expeditione ; in qua Palisia ardet, etc.—*Mac Fírb.*”

<sup>†</sup> *Hy-Cuanagh*, now the barony of Coonagh, in the county of Limerick, the chief of which territory, who was an offshoot of the O'Briens of Thomond, took the name of Mac Brien Cuanagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Dermot Mageoghegan.*—His death is noticed

dalk. He acquired power over them on this occasion ; and Seffin White, who had engaged with him [in single combat], was slain by him.

A great army was conducted by O'Conor Don (with the greater part of the chiefs of Connaught) into Hy-Many, and burned and totally plundered the territory. O'Conor Roe pursued them ; and Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who was in the rear of O'Conor Don's army, was taken prisoner by O'Conor Roe, and many of his people were slain<sup>s</sup>.

The Countess of Desmond, daughter of the Earl of Ormond, a bountiful and truly hospitable woman, died after the victory of Penance.

Turlough Mac Brien of Hy-Cuanagh<sup>t</sup> ; Rory, son of Donough O'Carroll, Tanist of Ely ; and Finola, the daughter of Manus, son of Cathal O'Conor, died.

Dermot Mageoghegan<sup>u</sup>, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Niall) and the sons of Henry O'Neill, with all the Ultonians, into Tirconnell, against O'Donnell (Turlough). Another army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough, and his kinsmen, against O'Donnell also. The spoils of the territory were carried<sup>v</sup> into the wilds and fastnesses of the country ; and O'Donnell, with his forces, remained behind to protect his people<sup>w</sup>. The Connacian army did not halt until they arrived at Ceann-Maghair<sup>x</sup> ; and they seized on the spoils of that neighbourhood. O'Donnell, with his forces, pursued and defeated them, and killed numbers of them, and, among others, Donough Mac Cabe. As to O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill, and their army, they plundered O'Doherty's territory, as well churches as lay property, and marched on, without once halting, until they reached Fearsat-Mor<sup>y</sup>, intending to give battle to O'Donnell. Here they remained for a long time face to face, but at length they made peace with each other.

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows, under the year 1391 :

“ A. D. 1391. Dermott Mageoghegan, sonne of Donnogh mac Mortagh More Mageoghegan, chieftaine of the Country of Kynaleaghe, and [of the] Race of Fiagha mac Neale of the Nine Hostages, died in the Pride of the Ides of Januarye.”

<sup>v</sup> *Were carried*, πο ἐτίθεσθό, literally, “ the

spoils of the country fled into the wilds, &c.”

<sup>w</sup> *To protect his people*, πορ cúl a múnair, i. e. to prevent the invaders from following after the cattle and other spoils into the fastnesses.

<sup>x</sup> *Ceann-Maghair*, now Ceann máigir, and anglicised Kinnaweer, the local name of a district situated in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmaerenan, in the county of Donegal, at the head of Mulroy Lough.

<sup>y</sup> *Fearsat-Mor*, now Farsetmore, a well-known

Κρίθηα λα ηυα νδομναλλ αρ ελοινν τδσαν υί δομναλλ, υαιρ βάτταρ ιαθριδε  
βαί αγ ταρριαυη ελοιννε μαιρεκρταυη, η δεολυρ ρίηρα αρ αν ρλυαιγεαδ  
ρλίηρατε.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1393.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, τρι céδ, νοχατ, ατρί.

Σεααν μαε Σεαρρραυδ υί Ραυγίλλη ερρυεε να βρειρνε δεεε.

Μαθηα υα ηεοζαυη εαυελλάν ιηηρι εαίν δεεε.

Αη Σαεαριτ ό ελέριυζ υο έεε.

Αοδ μαε εονεοβαρι (ι. μιε εομαλταυζ) μειε διαρμαδα τιζίηνα μοιζε  
λυιρζ δεεε ιαρ ηβυαυδ ηλίηζ η ηαιερικε, η Κατάλ α μαε υο βαθηαδ ιαριαη.

Μαοηρυαυαυδ μαε ρίηζαυη μειε διαρμαδα υο ζαβαυη τιζεαρηαυη μοιζε  
λυιρεε ερε ηίρε η ερε ευιδυεεαδ εομαλταυζ μειε υονηεαυδ.

Ιονηραυζυδ υο εταβαυρε υο ελοινν Αοδα μειε διαρμαδα ζο ελυαν ό εεομ-  
υέν (ι εαλαδ λοχα τεχετ) αρ ηιαε νδιαρμαετα. Ιομβυαυαδ υο εταβαυρε  
υοιδ υια ροιλε. Ήριεαδ ρορ ελοινν Αοδα. Εονεοβαρι η Ρυαυδρι υά ηιαε  
Αοδα μειε διαρμαδα υο ζαβαυη. Ρίηζαυη μαε υονηεαυδ ρυαβαυζ υο ζαβαυη  
ιυαυη ρυύ, η α έλυδ αρ α ηαιηηλε. Δομναλλ υυδ μαε διαρμαδα η ροεαυδε  
οιλε υο ηιαρβαυδ υον εοιρρε ρηη ινα ετιμεεε.

pass, or *trajectus*, on the river Swilly, about two miles to the east of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>2</sup> *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were certainly the O'Conors of Sligo, not the race of Muircheartach, or Murtough Muimhneach, who were at this period reduced to a powerless condition by the O'Rourkes. This noble sept sunk into obscurity soon after this period, and are now totally unknown, perhaps extinct.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

“Ubi O'Donell uxorem Conchovari O'Donell secum invitam abduxit.—*Mac Firb.*”

<sup>3</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

“Mac Donogh victor contra Odonem Mac Dermott, et dominum O'Conor puad, occisis

Donnchado Mac Dermott, Mac Samurlio, et Donnchado Cappaé filio Maelruani Fionn.—*Mac Firb.* Moylerus Mac Donogh ibidem vulneratus.—*Ibid.*”

“Inderba filia Joannis O'Farell uxor filii Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Joanna filia Congalli O'Conor uxor Andreae magni Bermingham obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Mac Murchadha multa damna Anglis Lageniæ intulit.—*Ibid.*”

“Magnus O'Fflannagan insignis hospes obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Pestis per Hiberniam.—*Ibid.*”

“Donnchadus O'Dempsey, futurus Clannmaolugrae dominus, obiit.”

“Egania filia Sefridi O'Fflannagan uxor Wilielmi Mac Branán obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*”

O'Donnell committed great depredations on the sons of John O'Donnell; for it was they who had brought the Clann-Murtough<sup>2</sup> into the country on the occasion of the last-mentioned incursion<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1393.

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

John, son of Geoffry O'Reilly, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Matthew O'Howen, Chaplain of Inis Caoin<sup>b</sup>, died.

The priest O'Clery died.

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and penance. His son Cathal was drowned<sup>c</sup> [shortly] afterwards.

Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship of Moylurg, by means of the power and assistance of Tomaltagh Mac Donough.

An incursion was made by the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot into Cluain O'g-Coinden<sup>d</sup> (at the callow<sup>e</sup> of Lough Techet), against the Mac Dermot; and a conflict ensued between them, in which the sons of Hugh were routed, and Conor and Rory, two sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, were taken prisoners. Farrell, the son of Donough Reagh, was also taken; but he afterwards made his escape. Donnell Duv Mac Dermot and many others were slain around them on this occasion<sup>f</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> *Inis Caoin*, now Inishkeen, an island surrounded by the River Erne, in the parish of Enniskillen, and barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh, and containing an area of two hundred and sixty acres, English measure. It contains the ruins of an old church in a burial ground.—See Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

<sup>c</sup> *Was drowned*.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this Cathal Mac Dermot was drowned at Inis Daighre,—now Inisterry,—in Lough-Key.

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain O'g-Coinden*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or boggy pasturage, of the O'Coinnens, now Cloonagunnane, a townland in the parish of Kilna-

managh, barony of Boyle (now Frenchpark), and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

<sup>e</sup> *Callow*, *καλαῖδ*.—In this part of Ireland the word *callow* denotes a holm or strath, or a level district on the brink of a lake or river, generally inundated in winter, but very fertile in summer. “A callow meadow” is a very common expression throughout the counties of Roscommon and Galway. It is the name of a townland in the same parish, bounded on the north by Lough Gara, anciently called Lough Techet, and on the south by Clonnagunnane.

<sup>f</sup> *On this occasion*.—This and the preceding entry are translated as follows by Mageoghe-

Ὀριαν μακ μαολεαχλανν υἱ ἑαλλαῖς ταναρι υα μαينه, Φηῖγαι μαῖ  
ραῖρηαδαν ταοίρεαὶ τεαλλαῖς eachδὰς, φηῖ ῥο νῦρη νῆμιῖς το χιαραβη, ἡ  
Μαῖρηυ ὁ heαῖρα ταναρι λυῖνε δέcc.

Σιη το δέναιῖ δυαρηβη μοῖῖε λυρε pe ποιλε um ποινη α νοοῖρηαρη, ἡ  
im ἑομφυαρυccαὸ α ηῖαλλ α ῖληῖβη.

Ραῖρηαιτ ηῖῖεαν Αὸδα μηε Φηδῖλημιὸ υἱ ἑοκοδοαρη βῆη ὀηῖδεαλβὸδα θαοη-  
ναέτας, Μυρηυ cam μακ Ρυαῖδρη μέῖῖ εοχαῖαη, ἡ Ὀριαν μακ υλλiam ὀicc  
μέcc εοχαccάη δεῖ.

Εῖαοη ηῖῖη Caῖαη ὀicc υἱ Coκοδοαρη βῆη ηρηαν μηε Μαοιῖῖελαμν υἱ  
ἑαλλαῖς, Δοῖηαλλ ἡ Εμαη θα ῖακ Μαοιῖεαχλανν υἱ ἑαλλαῖς, ἡ Διαρηματ  
υα φλαμaccαν αῖβαρη ταοιρηῖς τυαῖτε πατά το ἑcc.

Μαηρητυρη χηλλε ηαῖαὸ ἡ ηεppuccὸῖδεcc ἑηλλε θαρη το ὀenoῖη το ηρηαι-  
ρηῖ S. Φρηαρηυ λα ηυα cκοκοδοαρη φρηιῖῖε.

### ΑῖῖS CPHOCT, 1394.

Αῖρη Cρηοτ, ηηλε, τρη ἑέυ, ηοχαττ, α cῖτχαρη.

Ρηχαρη Ρη Saῖαη το ῖέcc ἡ ηερηηη φο φηῖλ Μηηηῖ, ἡ α ῖέcc ἡ τῖρη ηη  
πορηλαρηῖ ἡ α ὀολ αρηδε ῥο ηαῖ χηαῖ.

gan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmac-  
noise :

“A. D. 1393. Hugh mac Connor Mac Der-  
mott, Prince of Moylorge, a man compleat with  
all good parts befitting a nobleman, after good  
pennance and receipt of the Sacraments of Holy  
Church, died, and immediately after his death  
his son, Cahall mac Dermott, was drowned upon  
the Logh of Derry [*recte* upon Lough Key, near  
Inisderry].

“Mullronie mac Fferall Mac Dermode was  
made Prince of Moylorge by the force and power  
of Tomultagh Mac Donnogh. The sons of Hugh  
Mac Dermott [made an inrode upon Mac Der-  
mott] at Clone O’Connen, in the Strondes of  
Logh Deaket [*calaḡ loca zeḗez*], where they  
met each other feircely. The sons of Hugh

were discouffitted. Tomoltagh Duffe Mac Der-  
mott was slain; Connor Mac Dermoda, and  
Rowrie Mac Dermoda, the two sons of Hugh  
Mac Dermoda, were taken; Fferall mac Don-  
nough Revough was also taken therein (who  
escaped narrowly afterwards), and many others  
were taken captives besides.”

<sup>s</sup> *Cill-Achaidh*, now Killeigh, a fair town in  
the barony of Geshill, King’s County. A part  
of one wall of the ruins of this monastery are  
still visible, but one could form no idea from it  
of the form or extent of the building, which  
was, according to tradition, the third largest  
monastery in Ireland.—See note at 1447.

<sup>b</sup> To this year O’Flaherty adds the following  
entries in H. 2. 11 :

“Archiepiscopus O’Kelly Tuamensis venit



Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many; Farrell Magauran, Chief of Teallaeh Eachdhaeh (Tullyhaw), a man of lavish hospitality towards the literati; and Manus O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

A peace was concluded by the chieftains of Moylurg with one another, on the subject of the apportionment of their lands, and the redemption of their hostages from captivity.

Raghnailt, the daughter of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, a beautiful and humane woman; Maurice Cam, the son of Rory Mageoghegan; and Brian, the son of William Oge Mageoghegan, died.

Edwina, daughter of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and wife of Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly; Donnell and Edmond, two sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly; and Dermot O'Flanagan, heir apparent to the chieftainry of Tuath-ratha [in Fermanagh], died.

The monastery of Cill-Achaidh<sup>g</sup>, in the diocese of Kildare, was founded for Franciscan Friars by O'Conor Faly<sup>h</sup>.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1394.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-four.*

Richard, King of England, came to Ireland in Michaelmas. He landed at Waterford<sup>i</sup>, and proceeded from thence to Dublin.

Romá.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“ Sacerdos O'Clery obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“ Ουβουρα ο Μουλλε οεξ.—*O'Mulconry*, MS. L.”

“ Magnus O'Hara obiit. Filius Joannis Bermingham et Mac Dubhgaill occisi.—MS. L. *O'Mulconry.*”

“ Filius Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“ Nualla filia Cormaci Mac Donogh uxor Donaldi O'Kelly defuneta.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“ Dubhthamhrach filia Conchovari O'Dowd uxor Diermitii Mac Donogh obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“ Diermitius O'Connachtain vir bonus et equis dives et Brianus Mac Caba (conpabla O'p'giall, *O'Mulconry* ad ann. 1394) obierunt.—*Ibid.*”

“ Isthmo angusto inter Dunrus (in Tiramalgadia) et continentem marinis fluctibus obruto, homines inde nauticorum ope rudentium .i. caolcaige cnáibe extracti sunt.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“ Edmundus filius Malachlinni Magranell futurus dynasta de Munter-Eolais obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“ Edmundus filius Edmundi filii Ullic de Clannrickard obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

<sup>i</sup> *Landed at Waterford.*—Richard II. landed at Waterford on the 2nd of October, 1394, with a fleet of 200 sail, and an army of 4000 men-at-arms, and 30,000 archers. The notices of his transactions in Ireland, collected by the Four Masters from the older Irish annalists, are ex-

Ἰολλα δοίμναξ υα ηλόξαν οἰρρῖcel locá ηεηνε, πεαρρύν ἡ αρχημνεch  
 ηηρῖ cαοίν, Μαθα mac ἰολλαοῖρcecle biocαιpe cλαοιμηρῖ, ἡ Lucár μάξ Sco-  
 loice biocαιpe achað urchair do écc.

lapla o μαρρ do εεετ ι ηερῖμν.

Ταοξ mac ἰολλαοῖρα υί flannaccám ταιοίρεαé τυαιτε Ρατά do μαρβαð  
 la cloinn Θαυέð υί flannaccam, ἡ la cloinn Μυρceηταξ υί flannaccám.

Αοð ó δίομυραξ do μαρβαð la ἡαλλαð ι λυρξ cπειέce.

Τομάρ υα δίομυραξ αðβαρ τῖξημα éλοinne Μαοιλιξμα do μαρβαð la  
 Σαξαnáð.

Mac Συρταν ἔσαν mac Μαοιλιρ τῖξημα baile ατα λῆταν do μαρβαð να  
 βραιέμῖη ι ρpell .i. clann τῆσαν δερετρα.

Συαcceað la ηΑητ mac Μυρchaða la Ρίξ λαιξen do ραιξιð ἡαλλ ἡο ηο  
 λοῖρce Ρορ ηuc τῖμῖm cona éηξῖð ἡ cona éαιρλεναð, ἡ do ραð όρ ἡ αηρξεετ  
 ἡ βραιξθε λαηρ.

ceedingly meagre; but the account of his visits to Ireland, preserved by Froissart, and an anonymous Frenchman, who wrote in French metre, are very interesting. These have been carefully collected and neatly arranged by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. pp. 124-140. But to complete this portion of the Irish history, the submissions of the Irish kings and chieftains remain to be published from the original rolls.

<sup>k</sup> *Claoín-inis*, now Cleenish, an island in Lough Erne, a short distance to the south of Inishkillen. It gives name to a parish.

<sup>l</sup> *Mac Scolioige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This name is still very common in the county of Fermanagh, where it is now usually anglicised Farmer.

<sup>m</sup> *Achadh Urchair*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this name is written αάð λυρcαιpe, i. e. field of the foal, which is the form of the name now in use. It is anglicised Aghar-lurcher, and is the name of a parish in the barony of Magherastephana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>n</sup> *Came to Ireland*.—This passage is thus given

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaenaise:

“The Earle of March this year arrived in Ireland of purpose to gett his rents of the Inhabitants of the Kingdome.”

To this passage O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

“*Le Ríξ Saxon*.—MS. Richardus Rex Angliæ Waterfordia appulit in Septembri.—*Mac Fírb*.”

<sup>o</sup> *Thomas O'Dempsey*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11: “that he was slain in his own house by the Saxons.”

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Maoilughra* is generally anglicised Clanmaliere, but it is sometimes made Glanmaliry and Glenmaliere. It was the name of a territory situated partly in the King's and partly in the Queen's County, comprising the barony of Upper Philipstown, in the former, and the barony of Portnahinch, in the latter county. O'Dempsey was the chief of this territory till he forfeited the greater part of it after the civil war of 1641, and all in 1688. The site of one of his castles is pointed out at Ballykeane, about six miles north-west of Portarlington, and not far from his castle, on the verge of a bog, is a

Gilla-Downey O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson and Erenagh of Inis Caoin; Matthew Mac Gilla-Coisgle, Vicar of Claoin-inis<sup>k</sup>; and Lucas Mac Scoiloige<sup>l</sup>, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair<sup>m</sup>, died.

The Earl of March came to Ireland<sup>n</sup>.

Teige, the son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, was slain by the sons of David O'Flanagan and the sons of Murtough O'Flanagan.

Hugh O'Dempsey, while in pursuit of a prey, was slain by the English.

Thomas O'Dempsey<sup>o</sup>, heir to the lordship of Clann-Maoilughra<sup>p</sup>, was slain by the English.

Mac Jordan (John, son of Meyler<sup>q</sup>), Lord of Baile-atha-leathan, was slain by his own immediate kinsmen, namely, the sons of John de Exeter.

An army was led by Art Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, against the English; and he burned Ros-mic-Triuin<sup>r</sup>, with its houses and castles, and carried away from it gold, silver, and hostages.

curious entrenchment called the Sconce, said to be the fortification that defended Lord Clannaliere's house. O'Dempsey also obtained possession of Lea Castle, which is a great fortress (originally built by the Fitzgeralds), situated on the banks of the Barrow, nearly midway between Monastereven and Portarlinton.—See an old map of Leax and Ophaly, in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin; and Irish Statute, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, from which it appears that that part of Clannaliere lying north of the Barrow was placed in the King's County, and that part lying south of the same river was made a part of the Queen's County. On the old map above referred to, the castles or houses of Ballykeane, Raheen, Kilcooney, and Clonygowan, are placed in North Glanmaliry, and those of Castle Lee (caisleán leíge), Tenechelley, Ballybrittas, Morett, Coolbanagher, and Shane, in South Glanmaliry. This territory was bounded on the south by the Great Heath of Maryborough, which is on this old map called Frugh More (Ἐραός Μόρη).

The tomb of the last O'Dempsey, Viscount

Clannaliere, is to be seen in the churchyard of Killeigh, in the barony of Geashil, King's County, with this inscription:

“HERE LYETH THE BODY OF  
“MAXIMILIAN O'DEMPSEY, LORD VISCOUNT  
“CLANMALEERE, WHO DEPARTED THE  
“30TH OF NOVEMBER, ANNO DOMINI, 1690.”

<sup>q</sup> John, son of Meyler.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that he was slain “noctu in suo castello.”

<sup>r</sup> Ros-mic-Triuin, sometimes written Rop mic Tpeom, which is equally correct, i. e. *boscus filii Triani*, now locally pronounced Rop mic tríúim, or Rop mic tríúim. The name is applied to New Ross, in the county of Wexford, where the daughter of the Earl Strongbow, who was the granddaughter of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, built a magnificent city, as its ruins, still remaining, sufficiently prove. Ros mic triuin is to be distinguished from Ros glas, which was the name of the site on which the abbey of Mainister Eimhin, now Monastereven, was built.—See its charter of foundation,

Ἰαπτα ὑρμυῖαν το εἰονοῖ ἄο λαῖγνὸς δά μιλῆαδ ἄυρ λοῖρεε, ἡ ἄυρ μῖλλ ἄαῖνε [ἡ] εἰσοῦ ὑῖ ἔαλλαιῖ μῖαιῖε ὑμῖῖταιν ἡ λαοῖῖῖ, ἡ ῖοῖῖαδ το οῖα εῖῖῖ ἡρῖομῖ.

ῖυαῖῖοῖ μῖαε ῖυαῖῖοῖ ὑῖ Νεῖλλ το μαῖῖαδ ἡ αῖοῖμῖ Ἐηῖ ἡ Νεῖλλ.

Μῖαε Μυῖῖαῖαδ ἡ. Ἀῖρε μῖαε Ἀῖρε το δεναῖῖ αῖοαῖῖοῖ μῖε ῖῖῖ ῖαῖῖαν αῖοα ἡ ἡαῖῖαδ ἄαῖ ἡ ἄαῖῖοαῖ λαῖῖῖ, ἡ ῖο ἄαῖῖαδ εῖῖῖοε ῖῖῖα ἡοῖμῖαδ ἡ ἡῖῖῖῖ ἡ. ἡαῖῖα ὑρμυῖαν. ῖο ἡῖῖῖῖαδ ἡαῖῖῖ, ἡ ῖο αῖοῖῖαδ ὁ ἡῖῖῖ, ὁ μῖοῖῖα, ἡ ῖῖῖῖ ὁ ἡαῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῖῖῖῖ ὑῖα εῖῖ.

Μῖαε ὑῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῖῖῖ ἡ. ῖομῖῖ, το ὄῖῖ αῖο ῖῖῖ ἡ ῖῖῖ, ἡ οῖοῖῖ μῖοῖ ὑῖῖῖῖ ἡῖῖ ὄῖ, ἡ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡ ῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῖ ἄαῖῖῖῖ αῖοῖῖῖῖ.

ῖοῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ μῖαε Μυῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ὑῖ ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ το αῖοῖμῖ ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ὄῖ ὑῖ ὄῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῖ ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ὄῖ.

ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ὁ ὑῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ το ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ.

granted by Dermot O'Dempsey, published in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii. p. 1031. Dr. Lanigan has committed a most egregious error about the names of these places in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 166, and vol. iii. p. 237-239, where he says that Monastereven does not signify St. Evin's monastery, but that it may mean *monastery near the river* (abhann in Irish), and that Ros-mic-treoin, or Old Ross, in the county of Wexford, was the place called Ros glas. This assertion is erroneous in every point of view. First, the town of Monastereven is called Μῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ Ἐῖῖῖῖῖ, i. e. the monastery of Evin, all over Leinster, where they speak Irish; and it appears from various authorities that Evin was the patron saint of the O'Dempseys, by whom Monastereven was founded, and that his bell was preserved, and held in great veneration, in their territory. 2. Ros mic treoin is not the place called Ros glas by the ancient Irish writers, for it is distinctly stated in the charter of foundation of the abbey of Monastereven, that its site was called

Ros glas. 3. Ros-mic-treoin is not Old Ross, in the county of Wexford, but New Ross, in that county; for Ros-mic-treoin, which is described in the Life of St. Abban as washed by the tide, is still the local Irish name of New Ross, and Ros mic treoin is described by Colgan, in 1645, as a town remarkable for the ruins of its churches and fortifications, whereas Old Ross is not washed by the tide, and never was a town, nor had any ruins of any description, except of one small, rude parish church. Lanigan seems to have thought that Old Ross was the name of the walled town described by Colgan; but this only shews that he was totally unacquainted with these localities. This mistake has arisen from the supposition that Old Ross was the name of the town erected by Strongbow's daughter, and that New Ross is a town of comparatively modern erection; but it is well known that the town now, by some strange anomaly, called *New Ross* stands within the old walls of the town erected here shortly after the English Invasion, and that Old Ross, which

The Earl of Ormond mustered a force, [and marched] into Leinster to spoil it; and he burned and spoiled Gailine<sup>s</sup>, [and] the territory of O'Kelly of Magh Druchtain<sup>t</sup>, and then returned home.

Rory, son of Rory O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Henry O'Neill.

Mac Murrough, i. e. Art, the son of Art, waged war with the King of England and his people, and numbers of them were slain by him. He went at last to the King's house, at the solicitation of the English and Irish of Leinster; but he was detained a prisoner, on account of the complaint<sup>u</sup> of the Lord Justice, i. e. the Earl of Ormond. He was afterwards liberated; but O'Brien, O'More, and John O'Nolan<sup>w</sup>, were kept in custody after him.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Thomas, went into the King's house, and received great honour, and lordship, and chieftainship over the English of Connaught.

Turlough, the son of Murrough na-Raithnighe O'Brien, of the race of Brian Roe, waged war with the people of the King [of England] in Munster and Leinster, and burned and plundered the county of Limerick.

Camcluana O'Dugan was slain at Dublin by the people of the King of England.

is five miles to the east of it, had never any fortifications.

<sup>s</sup> *Gailine*.—This territory is shewn on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, already often referred to, as extending from near Abbeyleix, in the south of the Queen's County, to the boundary of Slewmargy. It comprised the entire of the rectory of Gallen, or Dysart Gallen, in the barony of Cullenagh, for the extent of which, in 1607, see Eock's Ecclesiastical Register, p. 131, and for its present boundaries, which appear to be the same as in 1607, see Ordnance Map of the Queen's County, sheets 24, 30, and 31.

<sup>t</sup> *And the territory of O'Reilly of Magh-Druchtain*.—The Four Masters have here corrupted the text by the omission of the copulative conjunction *agus* before *crióc uí céallaig*, for Gailine and Magh Druchtain were two distinct territories, as we learn from O'Heerin's topographical poem, in which the latter is placed in the country of Laoighis, or Leix, and described as

being "like the fertile Land of Promise." It is still traditionally pointed at in the country (where it is described as extending from the ford of Ath-Baiteoige to the ford of Ath-fuiseoige, near Luggacurran), as the country of O'Kelly, "the most fertile district in Leix." This territory is shown on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, under the name of FERAN O'KELLY, as extending from Ballymaddock southward to the hills of Slewmargie, and as comprising Ballymaddock, the Parke, near Stradbally, the church of Grange and Oghteoge, the church of Clopoke, and the castle of Coragh. Mr. Patriek O'Kelly, the translator of the Abbé Mageoghegan's History of Ireland, and the Author of the General History of the Rebellion of 1798, is the present head of this branch of the O'Kellys.

<sup>u</sup> *Complaint*, *ionntaé*.—This word is explained *corpaoid no zeappán*, i. e. accusation, or complaint, by O'Clery in his Glossary.

<sup>w</sup> *John O'Nolan*.—O'Nolan was Chief of

Ἰριαν mac Maolruanaid mic Feargail meic Diarmada aobair tigearna maigi luirec do marbad la Maelreclainn clerec mac Diarmada .i. dearb-  
braetar a aetar.

Ταδς ua heachaidem rasoi piodana do marbad la clonn Conconnaet uí  
dálaiḡ in ollainnaet uí néill.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1395.

Αοίρ Cριοςτ, mile, τρι ced, nochat, acúicc.

Αν τεppocp όcc ó μοcάιν δέcc αρ ρλιḡιό na Roma.

Αν biocáipe ó plannḡaile, .i. biocáipe Sceríne Adamnan do écc.

Αν τοιρpicel ó τυαταί, ḡ po ba biocáipe in iomdaió poidin, ppi tige  
naoiófoli oipheipe do écc.

O Neill buide do écc, ḡ adnacal in Arp ḡaáa.

Ριλip mac aóda méḡ uioip tigearna ppi manac, ppi caithme ḡ éopanra  
a épiche, ppi dar lán épe dá élú, ḡ da oipdearicup do écc iar inbuaió naít-  
pizhe. Τομάρ μάḡ uioip .i. an ḡiolla duó mac Ριλip do ḡabail tizḡuuar  
ppi manach.

Doimnall .i. ua maolédúin luirec do ḡabail la clonn Airp méḡ uioip i

Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.

\* *His paternal uncle*, dearbbraetar a aetar, literally, "the brother of his father."

<sup>2</sup> *O'h-Eachaidhen*.—This name is still extant in the counties of Tyrone and Down, and anglicised Haughian. It is to be distinguished from O'Hagan and O'Haughy.

<sup>3</sup> *Ollorship*, i. e. the office of chief poet. It would appear from this passage that the Irish poets sometimes fought with weapons more deadly than satires.

<sup>4</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Alexander filius Marci Mac Donell occidit Donaldum filium Murcherti O'Conor.—*Mac Fírb*."

"Barduba filia domini O'Hara uxor Maelruani

Mac Donogh puerperio obiit.—*Mac Fírb*."

"Reymundus an fáraḡ filius Willelmi filii Sir Edmundi obiit.—*Mac Fírb*."

[Reymund of the Wilderness, son of William, son of Sir Edmund [Burke] died].

<sup>b</sup> *Bishop O'Mochain*.—The name of his see is not given in any authority accessible to the Editor. The O'Mochains were Erenaghs of the church of Killaraght, in the barony of Coolavin. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 41, note <sup>p</sup> and <sup>q</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> *Skreen-Adamnan*, Scerín Adamnan, i. e. St. Adamnan's Shrine, now Skreen, an old church giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 171, 267.

<sup>d</sup> *O'Tuathail of Inaidh Fechin*, i. e. O'Toole

Brian, son of Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, heir to the lordship of Moylurg, was slain by Melaghlin Cleireach Mac Dermot, his paternal uncle<sup>x</sup>.

Teige O'h-Eachaidhen<sup>y</sup>, a learned poet, was slain by the sons of Cucon-naught O'Daly, [in a squabble] about the ollavship<sup>z</sup> of O'Neill<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1395.

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

The young Bishop O'Mochain<sup>b</sup> died on his way to Rome.

O'Flannelly, Vicar of Skreen-Adamnan<sup>c</sup>, died.

The official O'Tuathail<sup>d</sup>, who was Vicar of Imaidh-Fechin, a man who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality, died.

O'Neill Boy<sup>e</sup> died, and was interred at Armagh.

Philip Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, the spender and defender<sup>f</sup> of his territory, a man of whose fame and renown all Ireland<sup>g</sup> was full, died, after the victory of Penance<sup>h</sup>. Thomas Maguire, i. e. the Gilla-Dubh<sup>i</sup>, son of Philip, assumed the lordship of Fermanagh.

Donnell, i. e. O'Muldoon of Lurg<sup>k</sup>, was treacherously taken prisoner by the

of Omev, an island on the coast of Connamara.— See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1362, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 140, 141.

<sup>e</sup> *O'Neill Boy*, i. e. the head of the Clannaboy, or Clann-Hugh-Boy branch of the O'Neills.

<sup>f</sup> *Spender and defender*, *բար արմե 7 օրնա*, literally, the man of spending and defending. *Արմե* is the genitive singular of *արեամ*, spending, from the verb *արեմ*, I spend. Spenser, in his *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 53, in explaining the meaning of the word *coigny*, states that "spend me and defend me" was a common saying among the tenants of the Irish chiefs. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11, that this Philip Maguire was "poetarum et peritorum Mecenas," and that he died "in fine Quadragesimæ," and quotes "MS. L."

<sup>g</sup> *All Ireland*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster states, that his illustrious reputation had also spread all over Scotland.

<sup>h</sup> *After the victory of penance*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is *բար արմե օրնա 7 արնա*, i. e. under the victory of unction and penance. The passage is thus briefly given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1395. Phillip Maguire, Prince of Fermanagh died after he vanquished the Divell and the world, and Gilleduff Maguire (nam'd Thomas) was constituted in his place."

<sup>i</sup> *Gilla dubh*, i. e. *juvenis niger*, the black, or black-haired youth.

<sup>k</sup> *Lurg*, an ancient territory, now a barony, on the north side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. O'Flaherty writes in the margin

pfell i τερμονν δάβεόεε, γ α chur i mbraiζóσnyr ζο hua ndoinnaill, γ α écc da ép i ngnínoil.

Concobair mac aóda puaid még uóir do ζabail leir an ngnolla ndub .i. Tomár, γ le na dearbpaéair Aóó máζ uóir γ α éluó iarain .i. α bñité lair dia inac pñn.

Órñm do múintir Ríζ Saxon do dul ar epñch i nuib fáilze, γ ua concobair dia lñmairn ζο τόóar epuaáain, γ óronζ moir oioó do marbaó, γ epu pñíte each do bñn díobh. Órñm ele do múintir Ríζ Saxon im lairla Marurcal do dul ar epñch m éilbh, γ ó cñrbaill cona múintir do bñité porra, γ poóade do ζallab do marbaó ló, γ eic íomóa do bñn díob.

Níall ócc mac neill mic aóda í neill, γ O bñiam, .i. órian mac Matzáina do dol i tñch Ríζ Saxon.

Coblaiz móp inζñ Chaéail mic doinnall uí concobair inζñ Ríζ Connaéct, bñn τοicéacé epoinconairh ζο ppeabur nñmiz do écc iar mbuaó naitpíze, γ

of H. 2. 11, "O'Maelduin Luing a filiis Art Maguir traditus domino O Donell qui eum necavit."

<sup>1</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the county of Donegal, adjoining the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh.

<sup>m</sup> *Causeway of Cruachain*.—This Causeway, or "Pace," is still pointed out near the hill of Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note under the year 1385.

<sup>n</sup> *The Earl Mariscal*.—He was Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland this year, July 4.

<sup>o</sup> *Went into the King of England's house*, i. e. to make their submission to him. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, of O'Brien, "et honorifice receptus," and of O'Neill, "et honorifice habitus," and quotes "*Mac Fírb*." A very curious account of the submission of the Irish chiefs to Richard II. is given by the French chronicler, Froissart, from the dictation of an eye-witness. He writes, that when the Irish chiefs were informed of the King's intention to make them knights, according to the usage of France, Eng-

land, and other countries, they remarked that they were already knights, and needed no new creation. And they added, that it was the custom of every Irish king to confer the order of knighthood upon his sons when very young, and that they themselves had been knights since they were seven years old; that their first attempt at justing had been to run with small light spears against a shield set upon a stake in a meadow; and that the more spears each of them broke the more honour he acquired. They were, however, prevailed upon to comply with the wish of the King, and accordingly were knighted on Lady-day, in the cathedral of Dublin, and the ceremony was followed by a great banquet, at which the four provincial kings attended in robes of state, and sate with King Richard at his table. Dr. O'Connor states, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 85, that the chronicler, Froissart, was an eye-witness on this occasion; but this is not true, but his testimony is nevertheless valuable, as he had the account from Henry Castide, who



sous of Art Maguire, at Tearmon-Daveóg<sup>1</sup>, and delivered up as a captive to O'Donnell. He afterwards died in captivity.

Thomas, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, was taken prisoner by the Gilla-Duv, i. e. Thomas, and his brother, Hugh Maguire ; but he afterwards escaped, i. e. he was carried away by his own son.

A party of the people of the King of England set out on a predatory excursion into Offaly. O'Connor pursued them to the causeway of Cruachain<sup>m</sup>, where great numbers of them were slain, and sixty horses taken from them. Another party of the people of the King of England, under the conduct of the Earl Maruscal<sup>n</sup>, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ely. O'Carroll and his people came up with them, killed many of the English, and took many horses from them.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Hugh O'Neill, and O'Brien, i. e. Brian, the son of Mahon, went into the King of England's house<sup>o</sup>.

Cobhlaigh Mor, daughter of Cathal, the son of Donnell O'Connor, King of Connaught, a rich and affluent woman, of good hospitality, died, after the victory of Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle. It was she who

had been appointed to instruct these Irish chiefs in the dress, ceremonies, and manner of behaviour, which would be required of them on such an occasion. Froissart was so impressed with the rudeness of the Irish chiefs, from the descriptions of them which he had heard from this Henry Castide, their instructor in civilization, that he writes of them with the feelings of an enemy, as follows :

“Kynge Edwarde, of goode memory, dyd never so worke upon them as Kynge Richarde dyd in this voyage; the honour is great, but the profyte is but lytell; for though they be kynges yet no man can deuyse nor speke of ruder personages.”—*Froissart*, Jones's translation.

His general description of the country and people is very curious, and shews that he was strongly imbued with prejudices against them, though he never was in this country :

“But I shewe you, bycause ye should knowe

the truth, Ireland is one of the yvell countreis of the world to make warre upon, or to bring under subjection, for it is closely, strongly, and wydely [covered] with high forestes, and great waters, and maresshes and places inhabytable, it is harde to entre to do them of the countrey anie damage; nowe ye shall finde no towne nor persone to speke withal; for the men drawe to the woodes and dwell in caves, and small cotages, under trees, and among busshes and hedges, lyke wylde savage beestes. . . . . For a man of arms beyng never so well horsed, and ron as fast as he can the yrissshemen wyll ryn afote as faste as he, and overtake hym, yea, and leap up upon his horse behynde him and drawe him from his horse.”

This passage, though it does not tell much in favour of the advancement of the Irish in civilization at this period, indicates, at least, that they were a more vigorous race in 1395 than they are at present.

α ἡδῶνακαλ ἰ μαμπτειη να buille. Αἱ διριδὲ το ζαιρηί Ρορτ να τερὶ ναματ, ναρ αρ ἰ βα βῆν ὄυα δομναλλ .ι. μλλ τισβηνα τπε conuill, ὄΑοδ̄ να ρυαιρ τισεαρνα βρειρνε, ἡ το Χατάλ mac Αοδα βρειρνηξ υἱ concobair ριοξδαιμνα connacht.

Una mḡean Taidḡ mic Maḡnupa υἱ concobair βῆν Μέξ υἰδιρ το ἕcc.

Σταν mac Αιρτ μέξ υἰδιρ το ζαβάλ lé Μάξ υἰδιρ, ἡ α τιοδῶνακαλ ουσῖ μαοιλεδῶν λυρcc, ἡ α μαρβαδ̄ ὄοῖβ αρ ριονητραέτ ὄρομα βαρρ ἀμῶν πο εῦλλ νατα ροιμὲ ριν.

Ρί Saḡan το ῥάccβάλ επεανν ιμ βελτανε ιαρ ἠδῶλ ὄρμυγε μοιρε το ζαλαβ ἡ το ζαιοδῶκαλβ επεανν ιμα ἔfch, ἡ αν Μοιρτιμέραδ̄ το ῥάccβάλ τον Ρίξ ιμα ιοναδ̄ ἰ ἠρῖμν, ἡ ζε το εῦαιδ̄ Mac Μυρchaδ̄α ἰ τισ ιμ Ρίξ ἠί πο ἐρῖτο ὄό ιαρτταν.

Αρδῖρατα ἡ ελοάρι ἠῆαc ἠδαιμν το λορccαδ̄ cona νυλιβ̄ ιολῆμοιμβ.

Ρυαῖδῖ ὄ ceallaḡ ἀδβαρ τισεαρνα να μαμε το ἕcc.

Mac Σῖρτταν δεχτερ το ζαβαλ λα ελομν μειc Σῖρτταν, ἡ α ἔαβαρτ

<sup>v</sup> *Port na d-tri namhad*, i. e. the port or harbour of the three enemies.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“Cawlagh More, daughter of Cahall mac Donnell O’Connor, nicknamed the porte and haven of the three enemies, because she was married to three husbands that were professed enemies to one another; first, to O’Donell; secondly, to Hugh O’Royreck; and thirdly and lastly, to Cahall mac Hugh Breffneagh O’Connor, and died this year.”

<sup>a</sup> *Roydamna*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Connaught. This Cathal was the chief leader of that sept of the O’Conors called Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach.

<sup>r</sup> *Una, daughter of Teige*, &c. O’Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, that she died, “δο βρεε̄ ὀμβ̄ [in child birth].—*O’Mulcoury*.”

<sup>s</sup> *To the O’Muldoons of Lurg*, ουσῖ μαοιλεδῶν λυρcc. Ουσῖ here is for δο υἰδ̄, dat. pl. of οα. The O’Muldoons are still numerous in the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh, but all re-

duced to the level of cottiers, or small farmers. To this passage O’Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, “ουσῖ μαοιλεδῶν λυρcc .ι. το ηενῖ.” See the sixth entry under this year.

<sup>t</sup> *Fimtracht Dromabairr*, i. e. the white strand of Drumbar. This strand is on the north side of Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh. Druim-bairr is now anglicised Drumbarna, and lies on Lough Erne, opposite White Island.—See Ordnance Map of Fermanagh, sheet 10.

<sup>u</sup> *Had gone into his house*, i. e. made submission to him.

<sup>w</sup> *Mac Murrough*.—The personal appearance of this prince is described as follows by one who saw him in 1399, when he came to a conference with the Earl of Gloucester :

“From a mountain between two woods, not far from the sea, we saw Mac Morongh descending, accompanied by multitudes of the Irish, and mounted upon a horse, without a saddle, which cost him, it was reported, 400 cows. His

was commonly called Port na-d-Tri Namhat<sup>p</sup>; for she was wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, Lord of Tirconnell; of Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; and of Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, Roydamna<sup>q</sup> of Connaught.

Una<sup>r</sup>, daughter of Teige, son of Manus O'Conor, [and] wife of Maguire, died.

John, the son of Art Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, and delivered up to the O'Muldoons of Lurg<sup>s</sup>, who put him to death at Finntracht Dromabairr<sup>t</sup>, as he had previously deserved from them.

The King of England departed from Ireland in May, after a great number of the English and Irish [chiefs] of Ireland had gone into his house<sup>u</sup>; and Mortimer was left by the King in Ireland as his representative. Although Mac Murrough<sup>w</sup> had gone into the King's house, he did not afterwards keep faith with him<sup>x</sup>.

Ardstraw<sup>y</sup> and Clogher Mac Daimhin<sup>z</sup>, with all their various riches, were burned.

Rory O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died.

Mac Jordan de Exeter was taken prisoner by the Clann-Mac-Jordan, and

horse was fair, and, in his descent from the hill to us, ran as swift as any stag, hare, or the swiftest beast I have ever seen. In his right hand he bore a long spear, which, when near the spot where he was to meet the Earl, he cast from him with much dexterity. The crowd that followed him then remained behind, while he advanced to meet the Earl near a small brook. He was tall of stature, well composed, strong and active, his countenance fierce and cruel."—*Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre Richard*. See note under the year 1399.

<sup>x</sup> *Did not keep faith with him*, ní<sup>r</sup> é<sup>r</sup>í<sup>r</sup>í<sup>d</sup> oo, literally, *non credidit illi*, i. e. he did not regard him as his lawful sovereign, and did not, therefore, believe that he should adhere to his promise, which was extorted by fear.

<sup>y</sup> *Ardstraw*, an ancient church, which was formerly the head of a bishop's see, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1179, p. 49.

<sup>z</sup> *Clogher Mac Daimhin*, i. e. Clogher of the

sons of Daimhin, now Clogher, in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone, the head of a bishop's see. O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 22) quotes Cathal Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, who writes in a commentary on the Feilire Aenguis, that this place took its name from a stone covered with gold, which was preserved at Clogher, at the right side of the church, and that in this stone Kermend Kelstach, the principal idol of the northern parts, was worshipped. This Cathal Maguire, who was the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, died in the year 1495. Harris, in his Edition of Ware's Bishops (p. 175), also notices this stone, but makes no reference to Kermend Kelstach. His words are:

"Clogher, situated on the River Lanny, takes its name from a Golden Stone, from which, in the Times of Paganism, the Devil used to pronounce jugling Answers, like the oracles of *Apollo Pythius*, as is said in the Register of Clogher."

illaím meic ulliam bupc. Sloicéasó la Domnall mac Muircéirtauḡ ḡ la ḡaoiḡealaib ióctairi connacht i ceiric meic ulliam fo dáig ḡabála meic Siurptáin, ḡ Mac Siurptáin do lúgḡn, ḡ iúḡ do ḡnaḡmaḡ eirtir ḡallaib, ḡ ḡaoiḡealaib an éoicciḡ don chur iḡn.

Sluacéasó la hUa ndomnaill, Toirpḡealbác, i tír nEḡḡam ar cloimn Eḡrú uí néill, ḡ ceiric ḡ oircene aiḡble do ḡenaím leó ir in ceiric. Clann Eḡrú cona roéiraitte do éoét ina lḡnmain. Do pala iomaipḡce eirtir na plóḡaib cḡctarḡa ḡo iḡo ḡriaoimeasó fo ḡeoiḡo ḡor éneḡl neḡḡam ḡur iḡo láḡ a nári. Ro ḡabaḡḡo ḡana, ḡriam mac Eḡrú í néill, ḡ eḡri bḡraigḡe ḡécc do máiriḡ a plóig amaille ḡriur.

Sloicéasó naile la hUa nDomnaill ceḡḡna co ḡáimcc co Sluicceach eḡria éarpppe ḡrioiḡa cliaḡ ḡur iḡo hinḡrias an tír ina nuirḡimcell leo ḡur iḡo millḡḡe ḡac ní ḡur a ḡangatḡar, ḡ do beairḡat ceḡaḡa ḡ éḡala iomḡa leo ḡia eḡrú, acḡ namá iḡo ḡonaitḡ uaitḡe do ḡḡirḡeḡ an eḡrlóigḡ.

Ionḡrioiḡiḡ do ḡenaím la domnall mac Eḡrú uí neill ar ḡriam mac uí neill, ḡ a ḡabáil, ḡ ceiricḡa aiḡble do ḡenaím ar. Inḡriaiḡiḡ oile do ḡenaím la Domnall mac Eḡrú ḡo baile uí néill, ḡ bḡn uí neill do bḡriḡḡe lair, ḡ bḡraigḡe oile immaile ḡria, ḡ a mbḡriḡḡe lair i nuct ḡall.

Ro eḡriallḡat ḡoill laiḡḡn ḡeall do ḡenaím ar mac Muircḡaḡa, ar Arḡ, ḡ a ḡabáil. Acḡ éḡna níḡ bó toḡba ḡoib ar do éoiḡriam uaiḡib ḡia naímḡóim a loḡ a lám ḡ a ḡairceiḡ cona iḡo cumaimḡriḡe ní ḡó.

Domnall mac Muircéirtauḡ uí Concoḡairi eḡḡḡma Cairpppe ḡ Sluicciḡ ḡ bḡri eḡḡḡma ó Shliabh iḡoḡ uile do écc i ceairḡlén Shluicciḡ ḡeaḡḡmam iḡa noḡlaicc.

<sup>a</sup> *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

<sup>b</sup> *An army was led.*—The construction of the original Irish of this passage is very abrupt and imperfect. The literal translation is as follows :

“An expedition by the same O'Donnell until he reached to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff, so that the country was plundered around them by them, so that they destroyed every thing to which they came, and they brought many preys and bootys with them to their country, but only a few of the rear of the host were wounded.”

The force of “but only” is here lost from the want of the negative clause to which “but only” introduces the exception. The sentence might be completed thus : ḡ do beairḡat ceḡaḡa ḡ éḡala iomḡa leo o'á oéir ḡan ḡoḡar o'ḡaḡbáil acḡ náimá ḡoḡo ḡonaitḡ uaiḡas do ḡeireas an eḡrlóigḡ.

<sup>c</sup> *Donnell, the son of Murtough.*—He was the founder of the O'Conors of Sligo, the chief of whom bore the surname of Mac Donnell Mac Murtough, down to the year 1536, when the title of O'Conor Sligo was first assumed. His pedi-

delivered up into the hands of Mac William Burke. An army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor], and the Irish of Lower Connaught<sup>a</sup>, into Mac William's territory, in consequence of the capture of Mac Jordan; and Mac Jordan was liberated, and peace was ratified between the English and Irish of the province on this occasion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Tyrone, against the sons of Henry O'Neill, and committed great ravages and spoliations in the territory. The sons of Henry, with their forces, pursued them; and a battle was fought between both armies, in which the Kinel-Owen were at last defeated and slaughtered; and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, and thirteen of the chiefs of his army, were taken prisoners.

Another army was led<sup>b</sup> by the same O'Donnell to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff; and the country was plundered all around by them; and they destroyed every thing to which they came, and carried off many preys and spoils to their country [without receiving any injury], except only that a few of the rear of the army were wounded.

An incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, upon Brian, the son of O'Neill; and he took him prisoner, and also committed great depredations upon him. Another incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry, into the town of O'Neill, and carried off O'Neill's wife, and other prisoners along with her, and took them with him to the English.

The English of Leinster attempted to make Mac Murrough (Art) prisoner, by treachery; but this was of no avail to them, for he escaped from them by the strength of his arm, and by his valour, so that they were not able to do him any injury.

Donnell, the son of Murtough<sup>c</sup> O'Connor, Lord of Carbury and Sligo, and lord also of that tract of country from the mountain downwards<sup>d</sup>, died in the castle of Sligo, a week before<sup>e</sup> Christmas.

gree is given by Duaid Mac Fírbis in his genealogical work, p. 221.

<sup>a</sup> *From the mountain downwards*, ó Shliabh síor. In this part of Ireland síor means to the north, or northwards, and síor to the south or southwards. The mountain here referred to is probably Coirríliabh na Seágra, or the Curlieu

mountain. In 1580, O'Connor Sligo was chief lord of the district extending from Sliabh Gamh, or Slieve Gauv, to Bundrowes, at the northern extremity of the country of Sligo.

<sup>e</sup> *Before*.—Ria is the old form of the modern preposition pòin, before.

Αὐδὸ μαρ Κατὰν οἶοε υἱ concobair mac ἠγήμῃ Τοιρρδεαλβαῖξ υἱ concobair,  
 ἡ Μυρμυρ mac Ρόιλ υλλταιξ ollamh ἠγήμῃ cconuill do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1396.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, τῆνί ἐεὸ, nochatt, αδέ.

Αν τερρεορ ὁ ἠγήμῃ do écc.

Ματὰ ua lunín αιρεχιννεαδ na ἠΑρῖα, βῆρ ἠεφῖρβαχ, ἡ Σεαχημῃ, ἡ ἠδάν,  
 ἡ ῤῆμ, ἡ ἡ ἠγήμῃ do écc.

Ὁ concobair αιρημῃαῖξ do ἠῆρβαδ ἡ βῆρῖν δια βῆρ βῆμ.

Ὁ Cῆμνῃετῖξ τῖεεβῆρνα υῖρμυῖαν do écc.

Ἰρῖαλ ua lochlann τῖξεαρνα ἐορεμοδρμῃαδ do ἠῆρβαδ do ἠῆρ βῆρῖν an  
 ἀδαρταρ δά οἡβῆτ βῆρ, ἡ ἠῆοῖξαιλ α ὀβῆρβομῃατα, ἡ. Μαοῖεελαμ na loch-  
 λαμ ῖο ἠῆρβῆρῖν ῖομῃε βῆρ.

Concobair mac Εοξῃαν υἱ maill do ὀδ ar ἡοηηρῃαῖξ ἡ ἠαρῖταρ Cομῃατ

<sup>1</sup> *Paul Ultach*, i. e. Paul the Ulidian. This is the present usual Irish name of the Mac Donlevys, who were originally chiefs of Ulidia. The branch of the family who became physicians to O'Donnell are still extant, near Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal. It is curious to observe that O'Donnell's chief historian, O'Clery, and his chief physician, Mac Donlevy, were descended perhaps in the direct line, from chieftains once as noble and as powerful as O'Donnell himself; the ancestor of the former was dispossessed by William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, and that of the latter by Sir John De Courcy.

<sup>2</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in II. 2. 11 :

“ Archidiaconus Mac Branan Olfinniæ occisus a Conchovaro O'Flannagan.—*Mac Furb.*”

“ Rodericus O'Maelbrenann futurus dynasta de Clannconor obiit.”

“ Mac Altair (.i. filius Walteri) Rex Scotiæ obiit.—*Mac Furb.*”

“ Magnus filius Joannis O'Duvegan insignis

Antiquarius obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“ Nix magna in fest. S. Patricii : boum et pecorum interitus.—*Ibid.*”

“ Donaldus filius Diermitii O'Donell obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“ Lochlunnius O'Huigin insignis Poeta obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“ Donaldus filius Henrici O'Neill cum copiis Brianum filium Nielli O'Neill cepit et spoliavit.—*Ibid.*”

“ Idem Donaldus uxorem Domini O'Neill et alios captivos abduxit ad Anglos confugiens.—*Ibid.*”

“ Dubeobla filia Donaldi O'Flaherty uxor Odonis O'Flaherty defuncta.—*Mac Furb.*”

“ Mac Carthy Carbriæ magnam victoriam de viris Regis Angliæ, et Anglis Momoniæ retulit.—*Mac Furb.*”

“ Richardus secundus mense Majo in Angliam rediit uti heic habetur, et non sub quinquagesimam præcedentem ut Angli scribunt.—*Selden's Honours*, Tit. Ireland, § 3. p. 843.”

Hugh, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, by the daughter of Torlogh O'Conor, and Maurice, son of Paul Ultach<sup>f</sup>, Chief Physician of Tirconnell, died<sup>g</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1396.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-six.*

Bishop O'Hara<sup>h</sup> died.

Matthew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Arda<sup>i</sup>, a man of various professions, and skilled in history, poetry, music, and [general] literature, died.

O'Conor Kerry was treacherously slain by his own tribe.

O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, died.

Irial O'Loughlin, Lord of Corecomroe, was slain by Mac Girr-an-adhastair, one of his own tribe, in revenge of his foster-brother Melaghlin, whom he [Irial] had killed [some time] before.

Conor, the son of Owen O'Malley, went on an incursion with a ship's crew to West Connaught, and loaded the ship with the riches and prizes taken by

“Accedit Frossardi testimonium de Equitibus 4, ab eo creatis Divilinæ (seu Dublin) in Ecclesia die 25 Martii et die Jovis 1395, C litera Dominicali.—*Frossard*, vol. 4, cap. 63, *Chronica Hist. Holinshed*, p. 73. *Selden*, citato loco.”

“Mac Jordan Dexeter ab agnatis suis in manus Domini Mac William Burk tradito, Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor cum inferioris Connaciæ viribus in ditionem Domini Mac William irruiit ob captum Mac Jordan, ubi pax inita est, ejus beneficio Mac Jordan dimissus. Interim O'Donell ad Maḡ cezzne pervenit, et ulterius progredi, absente Donaldō a costodibus regionis non permissus aliquot vulneratos, et occisos desideravit, quorum damno retrocessit. *Mac Firb*.”

“Penuria in Angliâ.—*Ibid*.”

“Odo filius Domini O'Conor puatō a filiis Cormaci Mac Donogh apud Killathractam interfectus.—*Mac Firb*.”

“Dubeobla filia Cathaldi Regis Connaciæ,

fili Donaldi, obiit.—*Ibid*.”

“Tadaus O'Conor Kierry futurus Kierrigia Dominus cæsus ab . . . . . [sic].—*Ibid*.”

<sup>h</sup> *Bishop O'Hara*.—The name of his see is not given in any of the Irish Annals accessible to the Editor. He was probably of Achoury, a diocese which includes all O'Hara's and O'Gara's territories. The list of the Bishops of Achoury in Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops (p. 660), is very imperfect. It is very likely that this O'Hara succeeded William Andrews, who died in 1385.

<sup>i</sup> *Arda*, i. e. of Arda Muintire Luinin, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan, in the county of Fermanagh, where the O'Luinins, anglicè Linnagars, dwelt for several centuries. Rory O'Luinin, of this family, was the transcriber of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See other references to this place, under the years 1441 and 1512.

luēt luinge. An long do líonad do máoimib ḡ dédálaiḡ na heacētra rin, ḡ a mbaḡad uile, acḡ maḡ aon duine eicḡir Eirinn ḡ árainn.

Μαίδη na cḡfcca le hUa cconcobair ruad cona bḡaiḡrib, for Ua cconcobair ndonn, ḡ for Ad uia cconcobhair, for Chonn mac bḡanán, ḡ for Ad uia nánliḡi taoíreaḡ éneoil doḡḡa ; dú maḡ maḡbaḡ Conn mac bḡanán taoíreaḡ Chorcaélann, Sḡan ó taoḡḡ, mac Sḡan uí ánlḡiḡ, ḡ roḡaḡe ammaile riú.

Ο Δομναλλ do ḡéḡt plḡḡ i ccairppe, ḡ ḡronḡ don ḡplḡḡ do bḡitḡ aḡ cloinn Maoilḡlann éaiḡ mic Muirḡearḡaiḡ baí acc foraire, ḡ acc for-éomíḡḡt do éonnaḡḡaiḡ ḡo ndírḡm móir maḡeḡlḡaiḡ amaille riú. Ro rḡaom-eaḡ forra la hUa ndomnaill ḡo rió paḡcaibḡiḡt uphḡr a nḡch, ḡ ro ḡonaḡ aḡaill doḡ, ḡ ḡérnaḡḡt apoile alloḡḡ eirpḡumal. Ro cḡreachaḡ iarḡaḡ Cairppe lár an plḡḡ, ḡ róaiḡ for ccaulaḡ cona cḡḡḡaiḡ.

Μαοιλḡhlann eaḡ mac Muirḡḡḡaiḡ mic Δομναλλ uí cconcobair do écc.

Μαίδη la hua ḡḡaḡaiḡ aḡ ḡallaḡ laḡen ḡ aḡ Shaxanchaiḡ, aḡm i ḡḡuccaḡ ár aḡbal aḡ ḡallaḡ, ḡ do maḡaḡ ḡe riḡḡt éḡn i ḡḡaḡelbaḡ ḡo hua ḡḡaḡaiḡ la taoḡ iliomaiḡḡ do bḡaiḡḡib, ḡ doḡálaḡ aḡm, ḡ each, ḡ éitḡiḡ.

Κύυλαḡ máḡ aḡḡḡḡa aḡbaḡ ḡiḡḡḡa uia neachḡaḡ do maḡbaḡ la ḡallaḡ.

Ο hannluam ḡiḡḡḡa oirḡḡḡ do maḡbaḡ i ḡḡḡul la ḡḡḡm dia ḡine ḡḡn.

Μαḡe inḡḡn uí éaḡám bḡn uí doḡaḡḡaiḡ do écc.

<sup>k</sup> *Between Ireland and Aran*, eicḡir Eirinn ḡ Arann.—This passage has been copied from the Annals of Ulster. It would appear from it that the writer of it did not consider Aran as a part of Ireland. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaenise :

“ A. D. 1396. Connor mac Owen O'Mealie, with a certain company, took shipping and repaired to gett themselves some spoyles at sea, which they accordingly gott, and filled their shipp with all such stuff as they cou'd find, and at last the whole company, shipp and all, were unfortunately drowned, but one man only that escaped by some hard shift.”

Between the lines of this passage O'Flaherty inserts the following :

“ Maoilḡclum mac Concobair uia maile, ḡ mac ḡeaḡoḡ na ceḡerne do éloinn riḡaḡḡ do doḡ ḡo Connaicne maḡa ḡoḡeann loimḡe. ḡ mac mic caḡal buiḡe uia ḡlaḡḡeapḡaiḡ do maḡbaḡ, ḡ a mbaḡad uile 33. aḡ Arann.—*Mac F'arb.*”

[“ Melaghlin, the son of Conor O'Malley, and the son of Theobald [Burke] of the Kerne, one of the Clanrickard, went to Conmaiene with the crew of a ship, and slew the grandson of Cathal Boy O'Flaherty ; and they were all drowned, thirty-three in number, at Aran.”]

<sup>l</sup> *The victory of Creag*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaenise, as follows :

“ A. D. 1396. O'Connor Roe fought the feild of Creag with O'Connor Donn, where O'Connor



that adventure. But all, save one man only, were drowned between Ireland and Aran<sup>k</sup>.

The victory of Creag<sup>l</sup> was gained by O'Connor Roe and his kinsmen over O'Connor Don, Hugh O'Connor, Conn Mac Branán, and Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa. In the conflict were slain Conn Mac Branán, Chief of Corcachlann, John O'Teige, the son of John O'Hanly, and many others besides.

O'Donnell marched an army into Carbury; and a part of this army came up with the sons of Melaghlin Caech<sup>m</sup> Mac Murtough, who were watching and guarding [the country] for the Connacians, with a great body of cavalry. They were defeated by O'Donnell; and they left the most of their horses behind them. Some of them were wounded, and others made their escape by means of their valour<sup>n</sup>. Carbury was afterwards plundered by the army of O'Donnell, who returned home with their preys.

Melaghlin Caech, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

A battle was gained by O'Toole over the Anglo-Irish and Saxons of Leinster, in which the English were dreadfully slaughtered; and six score [of their] heads were carried for exhibition before O'Toole, besides a great many prisoners, and spoils of arms, horses, and armour.

Cu-Uladh Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, was slain by the English.

O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

Mary, the daughter of O'Kane<sup>o</sup>, and wife of O'Doherty, died.

Donn was overthrown, together with [Hugh] O'Connor, Conn Mac Brannan, and Hugh O'Hanlie, cheiftaine of Kyneldowha, that partaked with O'Connor Donn; also Conn Mac Brannan, John O'Teige, and the son of John O'Hanlie, with others, were slain in the said feild."

<sup>m</sup> *Melaghlin Caech*, i. e. Melaghlin, or Malachy, the blind, or rather the one-eyed. According to the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he was the brother of the celebrated Donnell O'Connor, the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo; and he had two sons, Teige and

Loughlin.

<sup>n</sup> *By their valour*, αλλορ ερριμμαλ.—The εριμμαλ, or, as it is sometimes written, εριμμαλ, is explained "γαρρησαδ," i. e. valour, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Verum prædæ quas quas cepit per insequentes Carbrios ablatæ sunt, aliquibus utrinque occisus.—*Mac Fírb.*"

<sup>o</sup> *Mary, the daughter of O'Kane*.—To this passage O'Flaherty adds, *inter lineas*, "σο βπειτ λιμβ, i. e. in child-bed.—*Mac Fírb.*"

Ὀριαν μακ Ἐνρι υἱ νελλ το ρυαϋλασσά λα ηὐα νελλ ὁ Ὑα νδομναλλ, γ το παθ εις, ειπταδα, γ ιονμυρ ιοϋλαρδα αρ, γ το παθ Ὑα νέλλ ειρθε το μακ ειλε Ἐνρι, .ι. το Ὁμναλλ α ρυαϋλασσά α μῆσι ρῖν, .ι. Ὀριαν μακ νελλ μαλλε κομταῖς οἰλε.

Σλυαισάσα λα ηὐα νδομναλλ Τοιρρθεαλβακ μακ νελλ ζαυῖς, γ λα Ταδζ μακ καταλ υἱ concobayr ζο ρανγαττυρ ζο Sliccec ζο ρο λορρερεατ αν βαλε υλε ειπτιρ ελοικ γ ἐριαν, γ ρο μαρβαδ μακ Concobayr μαονμαιζε ζο ρο-αδιδ ελε λεό τον chur ριν. Ὁα τοιλιζ αν βαλε ιῖν το λορρεαδ, αρ βα ὀρρρεαιζτε α ἐμῖδαζτε ειπτιρ ελοικ γ ἐριαν.

<sup>p</sup> *Teige, the son of Cathal.*—He was the third son of the celebrated Cathal Oge O'Conor, by Grainne, the daughter of O'Donnell.

<sup>q</sup> In the margin opposite this passage O'Flaherty writes in II. 2. 11 :

“*Ex Mac F'irb.* Verum Murchertus O'Conor cum Carbriis eos inter duos fluvios assecuti Marcum Mac Donell Constabularium militum domini O'Donell saucium, et Maglanchy Dartrigiae dynastam præter aliquot occisos ceperunt.”

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, in II. 2. 11 :

“David filius Theobaldi fil. Ullic Burk quievit.—*O' Mulconry.*”

“Tadæus filius Nicolai O'Hein Dominus Hyfiachriæ uōne ab O'Flaherty peremptus apud naves.—*Mac F'irb.*”

“Diermitius filius Cathaldi O'Maden Siolanmchadiæ Dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Filia Mac Jordan Dexeter uxor . . . . [sic] ballaiz O'Conor ex puerperio decessit.—*Ibid.*”

“Mac Gilla Patrick Ossoriæ dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Campanile .ι. ελοικεῖς ὀρομα ελαῖς fulmine destructum.—*Mac F'irb.*”

“Clann Moris obsequium præstant Domino Mac William Burk.—*Ibid.*”

“Ullic Burk devastat Μαάριε να μβαν [*recte Μαάριε να Μυμῖαν*], et cremat Brugh-righ.—*Ibid.*”

“Maom na c'p'eca ob prædam et incendium ab O'Conor Donn factum.—*Mac F'irb.*”

“Filia Domini O'Brien uxor Domini Ullic Burk mortua.—*Ibid.*”

“Aurelia .ι. οϋλαεῖ filia Odonis O'Maelbre-nann uxor Joannis Rufi Mac Dermott ζαλλ defuncta.—*Mac F'irb.*”

“Tadæus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus sæculo renunciaturus ab Eliis suis, et orientalis Momoniæ Hibernis proceribus prohibetur.—*Mac F'irb.*”

“Gillachristus O'Dubhthaidh insignis poeta decessit.—*Mac F'irb.*”

“Donnchadus filius Roderici O'Kelly dominus de Clann mic neogain obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Gormlathia Kevanach uxor O'Conor F'ailge defuncta.—*Ibid.*”

“Thomas Butlera Geraldinis cæsus. O'Kennedy Ormoniaæ dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“O'Conor Kierry a suis cæsus. Filius Raymond filii Ricardi obiit.—*Ibid.*”

*Appendix ad annum 1396 ex Mac F'irb. et Libro Lecan :*

“Post pacem inter utrumque O'Conor Bellum exortum est inter filios Odonis Mac Dermott et Magranell.”

“Mortimerus Marchiæ Comes Hiberniæ optio Dominum O'Neill spoliat.”

“Bellum inter filium Murchadi O'Brien, et Dominum O'Kennedy.”

“Bellum inter Comitum Desmoniaæ, et Dominum Mac Carthy.”

Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from O'Donnell by O'Neill, who gave, as the price of his ransom, horses, armour, and much valuable property; and O'Neill delivered him over to the other son of Henry (i. e. to Donnell), together with other considerations, in ransom for his own son, namely, Brian, son of Niall.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall Garv) and Teige, son of Cathal O'Conor<sup>p</sup>, to Sligo; and they burned the whole town, both its edifices of stone and of wood: and the son of Conor Moinmoy, with many others, was slain by them on this occasion. It was grievous that this town should have been burned, for its buildings of stone and wood were splendid<sup>q</sup>.

“Idem Mortimerus cum Anglis Lageniæ, et Momoniæ in Ultoniam irrumpit; Ardmachæ 4 noctes moratus multa damna intulit, et ab O'Nello recepit.”

“Clann Donogh, Robertus Baret et filii Joannis O'Hara in ditionem domini Mac William Burk prædatum advecti duos filios domini O'Hara Artum et Cathaldum, Magnum Fionn filium Diermitii fil. Cormaci fil. Roderici ex Clann Andrias (i. e. estirpe Andree O'Conor) et alios apud Knock O'Conor desiderarunt domino Mac William et domino Bermingham eos assecutis. Et filiis Ricardi Mac Moris spoliatis, unus ex iis a domino Mac William captus.”

“Deprædatio Tirfiachriæ Mucoidæ per Mac William Burk.”

“Tadaeus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus limina Apostolorum Religionis ergo salutatum peregrinatur. Et per Angliam reversus Regi se exhibit simul cum O'Broin, Geraldo, et Thoma Calvo Mac Murchadh e stirpe Regum Lageniæ, quos perhumaniter excepit, et Regi Galliæ occursurus suo ascripsit comitatui.”

“Bellum inter utrumque O'Conor, et Planities vastata. O'Conor domum O'Conor puicó deprædatus Condum Mac Branán, &c., ut supra, amisit.”

“O'Kelly, O'Conor Donn, Clannrickardi, et dominus Bermingham cum domino Mac William

Burk, contra Murchertum filium Donaldi, Tomaltum Mac Donogh, et Rodericum O'Dowd in inferiorem Connaciam incedunt ut filios Cathaldi O'Conor adjuvarent, et familiam O'Dowd e Tirfiachria exterminarent. Illi obsequium domino Mac William præstare obtulerunt quod suggerentibus O'Kelly et Berminghamis renuit acceptare (post pacem inter utrumque O'Conor, ut supra, hæc expeditio fit).”

“Wilielmus filius filii Sir Redmundi (Edmundi reor) Burk aggressus est Episcopum Baret apud Anachdubhan, et occidit filium Episcopi Ricardum, et Siliam (Ægidiam filiam Ricardi) Episcopi concubinam .i. leanaóin captivam fecit, villá penitus incensá.”

“Murchertus filius Donaldi O'Conor, Mac Donogh et O'Dowd domum domini O'Donell, ipso pulso, et multis occisis, pretiosis scyphis, vestibus peregrinis aliisque cimeliis spoliarunt, et uxorem Cathaldi O'Roirk filiam Donaldi fil. Murcherti abduxerunt (post hæc O'Donell filios Malachlinni cæci fugavit ut supra).—*Mac Fivb.*”

“Bellum inter O'Conor Donn et Mac William Burk. In quo Mac William Burke O'Kelly, Dominus Bermingham, et O'Conor puicó in Galengam feruntur, ut inde Connaciam inferiorem infestarent. Et filium Moyleri fil. Hoberti Burk Balimotam contra Mac Donogh exurendo amiserant cum multis equis, et aliis: Joannes

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1397.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι ceo, nochat, aSeacht.

Sluaicéad mop do éionol la Niall ó neill la Ríḡ cenél neoḡam do ðul por Ua ndóinnail, Toirpðealbác, ḡ por éloinn Enri uí neill. O doínnail, ḡ clann Enri do épuinnuccáð ploiḡ oile ma aḡaíð. báττap aτaíð amlaíð yin aḡaíð i naḡhaíð na po éumainḡpior ní dia yioile. O Ro pciáḡḡð ua neill cona ploiḡ, Ro triallpat por ccúlaib dia τciḡib ḡan ariuuccáð don τploiḡ oile. O Ro páτaḡḡḡτ an plóḡ oile mōpim po líccpior pceimealta ma lñham ḡo po mapbað apail do muintri uí néill, ḡ co pparccaibpior eich ḡ eḡala iomða aḡ cenél cconuill, ḡ acc éloinn Enrí don éup yin.

Sluaicéad la Toirpðealbác ua ndóinnail la τciḡina cemeoil cconuill i pḡḡiaib manac, ḡ do bḡḡτ ḡḡra iolapða laip por loch Eipne, por oilenab, ḡ por inḡḡaib an loca ḡup po hoipcecað, ḡ ḡup po hionopáð laip iaiḡpðe uile cen moτáτ eccailpi, no nñíñða, ḡ do bḡḡτ éḡala iomða anpḡoille laip, ḡ iompaíḡḡ ḡan nað pḡpiorḡam.

Sluaicéad naile la hUa ndóinnail i ccaipḡpe do díocup éloinne Doínnail mic Muipceapτaḡ eipτe ḡo po loipcecað an τḡḡ ḡo lñp laip ḡo cluan ḡḡḡpáτa.

O'Coeman contra occisus et Cosnius filius Briani O'Dowd laesus est. O'Conor Donn suscepit dominum inferioris Connacæ, facto apud tobap an coipe in Lugnia [hodie Tolbercurry, villam in baronia de Leyny in agro Sligo-ensi.—Ed.] “propugnaculo, et filius Murcherti fil. Donaldi traditus est ei obses. O'Donell filios Malachlinni cæci fugavit, ut supra.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Clannrickardi regionem domini Bermingham incendunt. Mac William dominus Bermingham et O'Kelly Ardnariagh frumenta corrumpunt, non ultra progressi. Mac William Joannem O'Hara multis cæsis frustra adortus est. Et Episcopus O'Hara dominum Mac William comitatus a filiis Joannis Dexeter, caso equo vulneratur. Pax inter utrumque O'Conor.”

After these additions he writes, *vide reliqua* “anni 1396 ad finem libri hujus.” But no other

entries belonging to the year 1396 are now to be found in the manuscript.

On the back of a blank page, which he inserted to make those additions, O'Flaherty writes, “Annales ex O'Malconry codice ad annos 1256 et 1396.”

*Skirmishing squadrons*, pceimealta.—This word is translated “emissariorum manipuli,” by Dr. Lynch in his translation of Keating's History of Ireland. The word is used in this sense by Keating, as will appear from the following sentence in his account of the rescue of Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster:

“Óála na puaḡ do éip triallao up an Muíam a ḡ-Connacéab aḡup do léḡeapap pceimealta ḡo Muaió, ḡo h-loppap, aḡup ḡo h-Uímall do éionol epcaé ḡo porlonḡpior Muíneach.”

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1397.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-seven.*

A great army was mustered by Niall O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, to invade O'Donnell (Turlough) and the sons of Henry O'Neill. O'Donnell and the sons of Henry mustered another army to oppose him. They remained for some time face to face, without coming to any engagement. O'Neill and his army growing weary, they set out for home, unnoticed by the other army; but when the other army perceived this [i. e. that they had disappeared], they sent skirmishing squadrons<sup>r</sup> in pursuit of them; and some of O'Neill's people were killed, leaving many horses and [other] spoils to the Kinel-Connell and the sons of Henry on this occasion.

An army was led by Turlough O'Donnell, Lord of Kinel-Connell, into Fermanagh, and he carried many boats with him to Lough Erne, and, [landing] on the islands and islets of the lake, he plundered and preyed them all, except the churches or sanctuaries; and he carried away immense spoils, and returned without opposition<sup>s</sup>.

Another army was led by O'Donnell into Carbury, to expel from thence the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough<sup>t</sup>; and he burned the whole territory as far as Cluain-Dearg-ratha<sup>u</sup>.

This passage is translated as follows by Dr. Lynch :

“ Ubi terrestres copię per Connaciam iter habuerunt, aliquot *emissariorum manipuli* ad Campos Muaidh anni adjacentes Irrisiam et Umalliam digressi sunt, prædę ad castra ducentę causã.”

<sup>s</sup> *Without opposition*, γων ναὶ ἐπιποσειγων, i. e. without any counter-plunder. In compound words of this description, ἐπιτ, or ἐπιουτ, denotes *against*, as ἐπιουτβουαλαο, repercussion, ἐπιουτβεαυτ, opposition.—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, chap. vi. p. 277.

<sup>t</sup> *The sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough*.—O'Donnell went on this expedition to set up Teige O'Connor, the son of his own daughter,

Graine, as Chief of Carbury, in place of the heir of Donnell, the son of Murtough.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1396. It would appear, however, from the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72–74, that Donnell, the son of Murtough, was married to Raghnait, another daughter of O'Donnell, and that he had by her two sons, Brian and Turlough; but his eldest son, Murtough, was by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke.

<sup>u</sup> *Cluain-Dearg-rath*, i. e. the lawn or meadow of red rath, or earthen fort. There is a townland called Deargrath, in the parish of Toomna, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. It is sometimes anglicised Derrygra, but Derrigra, or Dergrath, is the true form.

A Shúile do ríogáil doiríon do Aod mac Maínganna tria tiorccad do denam in do onóir na croice naomh Rátha both, 7 in onóir deilbe Muire Acha triura.

Niall mor mac Aoda uí neill Rí éenél eoḡam, 7 iomcórnamais Eirenn, inneoin órdain, 7 oiréar an ríatáinnair, tuir iomfúlaing zac aipfolaann, doirgaoiltiḡ gall, tátaḡéíóir gaoideal, mórao eccaili 7 ealaḡan na heirenn do écc iar mbuaio nongta 7 naitiḡe, 7 Niall óḡ a mac do ḡabáil a ionaio.

Mac donnchaio ture hoilella do dul go Maáaire Chonnaét (go lion a éionóil, a máome, 7 a innile) do éongnaí dUa éoncobaír donn, ḡur ḡabírat forlonḡroir aḡ cuirreach chinn Eitḡ eitir dainiḡ 7 aipnír maí a mbaoi ó concobaír. Iar na cloí rín dUa concobaír ruaḡ cḡuinnḡir da zac taioḡ go hén ionaḡ Mac uilliam bupe Tómar mac Síir Eimann albanaiḡ, Clann éatáil óicc uí éoncobaír, Clann Aoda meic diaḡmata, Maíng, 7 clann mac Féidli-moḡ ríirín go líón roéraitte zac aoin díoḡ, 7 go ccomitioḡal ḡallócclaic ma ffarraḡo. Triallaite iarirín do ríaiḡio an máaire, Acht éna ní raibe Ua concobaír donn i ffarraḡo meic Donnchaio anuirín 7 noéar aipḡh Mac donnchaio an ríuaḡ no go ttaímecc ua concobaír ruaḡ ronn móí maíḡuaíḡ ma éimec. Féíéar iomairecc ítorra go díóira duéiraétaic ééetar da líona iarirín ḡur maioḡo for Mac donnchaio cona muinuir. Uḡaio na bíéire lep bḡiread opra iad ḡur cuiríot a náir, Maíéar Mac donnchaio anuirín, 7 Aod caoḡ mac aoda mic toirpéalbaiḡ uí éoncobaír, Mac Surbne aipéonpapal connaét o ríad ríor cona diaí úríbraitar Donnchaio 7 Donnplebe, Cúaire mac Conaire uí Concobaír, 7 Diaḡmaic mac Donnchaio tanairi

"*The image.*—This image was in existence so late as the year 1538, as appears from a letter dated the 10th of August that year, from Thomas Allen to Cromwell, in which he speaks of the Blessed Virgin's image at Trim, as follows :

"They thre" [viz. Archbishop Brown, Mr. Treasurer, and the Master of the Rolls], "wold not come in the chapell, where the Idoll of Trym stode, to th' intent they wold not occasion the people; notwithstanding, my Lord Deputie, veray devoutely kneeling before Hir, hard thre or fower masses."—See *The Book of Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, printed for

the Irish Archæological Society in 1844. Introduction, p. xix.

\* *Niall More.*—This notice of the death of Niall More O'Neill is more briefly given in the Annals of Ulster; and in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is Englished as follows :

"A. D. 1397. Neale More mac Hugh O'Neale, monarch of the provence of Ulster, after confession of his sins to a ghostly father, and receipt of the sacraments, died. After whose death his son, Neale Oge, succeeded him in his place and principallity."

Hugh Mac Mahon recovered his sight by fasting in honour of the Holy Cross of Raphoe, and of the image<sup>w</sup> of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Ath-Trim.

Niall More<sup>x</sup>, the son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, Contender<sup>y</sup> [for the crown] of Ireland, Pillar of the dignity and preeminence of his principality, Pillar of resistance to every attack, Destroyer of the English, Uniter of the Irish, and Exalter of the Church and sciences of Ireland, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance; and Niall Oge, his son, assumed his place.

Mac Donough of Tirerril repaired to Machaire-Chonnacht with all his forces, substance, and cattle, to assist O'Connor Don, and encamped with his people and cattle at Cuirrech-Chinn-eitigh<sup>z</sup>, where O'Connor was. O'Connor Roe having heard of this, he assembled together, from every side, Mac William, Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Connor, the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, the Hy-Many, and even the grandsons of Felim, with all the forces of each of them, and a body of gallowglasses besides; and these then marched to the Plain [of Machaire Chonnacht]. But O'Connor Don was not then along with Mac Donough, nor did Mac Donough perceive the army until O'Connor Roe had surrounded him with a large body of cavalry. A battle ensued between them, which was fiercely and determinedly maintained on both sides, until [at length] Mac Donough and his people were defeated; and the heroes by whom they were routed pursued and slaughtered them<sup>a</sup>. In this engagement were slain Mac Donough, and Hugh Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor; Mac Sweeny, High Constable of Connaught from the Mountain downward, and his two brothers, Donough and Donslevy; Cuafne,

To the passage relating to Niall More O'Neill, O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, ex *Mac Firbis*: "Vir hospitalissimus ac magnificentissimus, et Hiberniæ hæres obiit domi suæ apud Dunganon post ætatem magnam et provecam bene exactam, et filium suum Niellum successorem designavit, qui Dunganonam a morte patris migravit."

<sup>y</sup> *Contender*, *iomcõpnamuġ*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the word is *iomcõpnamac*, which means *contender*. The Irish translator of Nennius renders "*contentio magna*" by "*copnam mõp*."—See *Genealogies, Tribes*

and *Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 182, note <sup>4</sup>.

<sup>z</sup> *Ceann-eitigh*, now anglicised Kinnitty, a townland in the parish of Kilbride, lying to the north of Roscommon town. Cuirrech-Chinn signifies the Curragh, or moor (or race course) of Kinnitty.

<sup>a</sup> *Pursued and slaughtered them*, literally, "The bears [*beirpe*] by whom the breach was made upon them, followed them so that they caused their slaughter." The correct English mode of expression would be, "and the cavalry followed up the route with dreadful carnage."

ua noilealla annaille le hionatτ duairlib ἡ δάρδομαιτίβ α mbραιτέρεαδ ἡ α muintipe. ba dpirín do airníδ α pppít déδαλαβ ἡ maomib la hua cconcobair puad don turuy rin gan airín ar eachaib ar arm, na ar éδεαδ. Oíδe céid féile muipe ποζμαρ tuccaδ an maídm rin éim Eitigh. Iar ceolp na pccel rin dUa cconcobair dóm (an trísr lá iar ταβαίρε an mádm) ταινcc πο δότάντιβ uí cconcobair puaid, ἡ cloinne pñdlimíδ, ἡ α mbualte ar na puídiuccaδ ι τιμíceall Liaττpoma zo τtucc maídm imirgíδ oppa da ngorpí an gcalmaídm zo pucc cpeaca, ἡ éδαλα aíδble uaáta don dul rin.

Pñdlimíδ mac Caáail óicc ἡ Dubgall mac Doínnail gallócelaδ do dul ι cefn í doínnail diaipiaδ α éonganta ι naghaíδ α nfcceparatτ. Ua Doínnail zo maítib éipe Conuill do éoét zo Cairppe don éur rin do éuiduccaδ le cloinn Chaáail óicc. Cairpbríḡ ἡ oileallaḡ do éeicheat πο δaimgib, ἡ πο opoibelaib an duíδe poidhe. O doínnail do ποέταν zo haonac éipe hoilealla, tíge ionda ἡ arbhanna do lopcaδ da muintip, ἡ epícha do denam doib ar mac Corbmaic mic Ruaidpí. Maolpmanaiδ mac Doínchaíδ tígeapna típe hoilealla, Ua dubda, ἡ ua hígpa do tábaire éop, ἡ sídipíδ dUa Doínnail ἡ do cloinn Chaáail óicc iarpin le gan cup na naghaiδ zo bhath. Síe do éhgal ftoppa dua doínnail ar an ccoingeall rin, ἡ é pñm diompúδ zo típ conaill πο éédoi. Clann Caáail óicc, muintip duipin, ἡ Mac Doínnail gallócelaδ cona cloinn do éeaét ι ccairppe anpin. Suíde doib illiof an Doill, ἡ α mbíé ag poim na epíce ftoppa an oíδe rin, ἡ ποpταr impípnaiḡ impé. Ua Doínnail do éoét uaθαδ mapcpuaḡ ina ccomóáil apadápach do pñdiuccaδ ftoppa.

Muircpíraδ bacac mac Doínnail mic Muircpíraḡ uí cconcobar, ἡ clann

<sup>b</sup> *Nobles*, ἀρομαίτιβ, literally, arch-chieftains.

<sup>c</sup> *The herds and stalls*, i. e. herds of cows and the booleys, or enclosures, in which they were fed or milked. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Conor Don attacked the caepaíδeét, or creaghs, of O'Conor Roe, and the grandson of Felim, from which it would appear that the cattle were defended by the shepherds only.

<sup>d</sup> *An gheal-mhaídhm*, i. e. the bright defeat, breach, or overthrow.

<sup>e</sup> *Felim, the son of Cathal Oge*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Conors given in the Book

of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he was the seventh son of Cathal Oge, and his second child by his third wife, the daughter of the Archbishop.

<sup>f</sup> *Aenach-Tíre-Oilella*, i. e. the fair-town, or meeting place, of Tirerrill. This was most probably the village of Carn-Oilella, now in ruins, on the west side of Lough Arrow, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. The earn of this place was raised as a monument to Oilíoll, from whom Tir-Oilíolla, now Tirerrill, received its name.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79.

<sup>g</sup> *To parcel out the territory*, ag poim na epíce ftoppa, i. e. to confer about what districts each



the son of Cuaifne O'Connor ; and Dermot Mac Donough, Tanist of Tirerrill ; together with other chieftains and nobles<sup>b</sup> of their kinsmen and people. Innumerable and indescribable were the spoils and valuable articles obtained by O'Connor Roe on this occasion, without mentioning horses, arms, and armour. This defeat of Cinn-eitigh was sustained on the first festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary in Autumn. When O'Connor Don had heard the news of this (which he did on the third day after the defeat), he came to the herds and stalls<sup>c</sup> of O'Connor Roe and the Clann-Felim, which were situated in Leitrim, and having given them a migratory overthrow, which was called "an gheal-mhaidhm<sup>d</sup>," he carried off from them immense preys and spoils on that occasion.

Felim, son of Cathal Oge<sup>e</sup>, and Dowell Mac Donnell Galloglach, went to O'Donnell to request his assistance against their enemies ; and O'Donnell, with the chiefs of Tirconnell, came on this occasion to assist the sons of Cathal Oge. The people of Carbury and Tirerrill fled before them into the fastnesses and places of difficult access of their country. O'Donnell arrived at Aenach-Tire-Oilella<sup>f</sup> ; and his people burned many houses and much corn, and committed great depredations on the son of Cormac, son of Rory. Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Tirerrill, O'Dowda, and O'Hara, afterwards gave sureties and hostages to O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge [as securities], that they would never [again] oppose them. Upon this condition O'Donnell concluded a peace with them, and returned, himself, to Tirconnell immediately afterwards. The sons of Cathal Oge, Muintir-Durmin, and Mac Donnell Galloglach, then went to Carbury, and halted at Lissadill, where they proceeded to parcel out the territory<sup>g</sup> between them that night. But they disputed on this head ; and on the morrow O'Donnell arrived there, with a small body of cavalry, to settle matters between them.

At this time Murtough Bacagh<sup>h</sup>, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough

of the chiefs and subchiefs should be put in possession of, now that they had, as they thought, totally subdued the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough. Mageoghegan renders this sentence very correctly in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"The sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mae Donnell, with his Gallow-

glasses, repaired to the territory of Carbury, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves."—See the whole passage quoted below.

<sup>h</sup> *Murtough Bacagh*.—He was the eldest son of Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Carbury, by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke ; and by the assistance of the O'Rourkes he was enabled to

εSubhne do bhé hι pparra éoillead an tan ym. Ua hégna iarétarach, γ ρhιóτ  
 pλαιτέβhταγ υί puaire do bhé imaille yú. Ionópauγiό do éabaupe doib a  
 mucha na maithne ap cloinn éatáil óicc γ ap Ua ndóinnall go bun bhénéioce  
 ap belab líra an doill, Siopéae maperluaiγ élonne Catáil óicc do óol éappa  
 go Slisceach. éunn bhénéioγe do bhé do éaob díobhpoim γ an páuγpγe do líonaó  
 don éaob apail diob go pona poóánach doibpuih conár péaó a étaemang na  
 a étimecallaó paímlaó. Óo bhíuεε éacáρ éinnhnaó dia poile ap a haéle.  
 Maioéhι poy Ua ndóinnall, γ poy cloinn Chaéail óicc, γ Maibéar Maipuy  
 mac domnall γ duibgall a mac, Éóim mac Síéiγ γ poóaióe móp oile da ngall-  
 óeclachaió. Cpíca γ aipceue do óenaíh ap élonne Chaéail iapaíh, γ a ndioéuy  
 éar Eipne anonn doipóuy go duéa, γ óoiménaim im péil Muipre móp do  
 íonnpaóh.

subdue his rivals, even though they were supported by their kinsman, O'Donnell.

<sup>i</sup> *Bun-Brenoige*, i. e. the mouth of the Brenog, or stinking inlet, or stream. This is still the name of a part of Lissadill townland, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, where there was formerly a chapel, close to the mouth of Lissadill strand. The site of this chapel is now occupied by Sir Robert Gore Booth's stables.

<sup>k</sup> *Advanced towards them*, do óol éappa go Sligeac.—The original text is here made obscure and imperfect by the Four Masters. The meaning is, that when the sons of Cathal Oge perceived the party of Murrough Bacagh encamped at Bun-Brenoige, they sent out squadrons of horse in the direction of Sligo to surround them; but when these squadrons had approached them, they found that their camp occupied an almost inaccessible position, being defended on one side by Bun-Brenoige, and on the other by the tide, which was then full in.

<sup>l</sup> *The great Festival*.—The account of the dissensions between the O'Conors in this year is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise somewhat differently, as follows, and there is a somewhat similar account of them translated by O'Flaherty from

Mac Firbis, in the margin of ll. 2. 11 :

“A. D. 1397. O'Connor Roe, with all the forces of his kinsmen, the sons” [? race] “of Ffelim O'Connor, Mac William Burke, Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, the sons of Cahall Oge O'Connor, the sons of Hugh Mac Dermodda, the inhabitants of the territory of Inainy, with their Gallowglasses, marched with all the said forces, to O'Connor Donn's mansion house of Carragh Kynnetty, upon the plaine of Moy-Nie; O'Connor Donn himself was not then at home, but was then in Clannmack-neoyne” [Clanmaconow]. “The said forces being come to the said towne as aforesaid, made towards the companie, and did let flye sharpe-pointed arrows, or darts, that they made them stick fast in the bodyes of their enemies, and at last O'Connor Roe, and the sonnes of Ffelym O'Connor, overthrew their adversaries in that presence, killed Mac Donnogh, one of great note and respect in Connaught, and also killed Hugh Keigh O'Connor, Tanist of the province, with these ensuing persons, viz. Dermott Mac Donnogh, Tanist of the Countrey of Tyreallealla, Dermott mac Donnogh mac Gillechrist, the two sonnes of Rorie mac Molronie Mac Donogh Fyn Mac Donnogh, Art mac Cahall Cleareagh.

O'Connor, and the Mac Sweenys, were at Fassa Coille, together with the Western O'Hara, and the descendants of Flaherty O'Rourke; and they all set out early in the morning to Bun-Brenoige<sup>i</sup>, opposite Lissadill, to attack the sons of Cathal Oge and O'Donnell. Squadrons of the cavalry of the sons of Cathal Oge advanced towards them<sup>k</sup> [the party of Murtough Bacach], on the way to Sligo; but [the stream of] Bun-Brenoige lay on one side of them, and, luckily and favourably for them, the sea had flowed on the other side, so that they could not be encompassed or surrounded. They afterwards came to a brisk engagement with each other, in which O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge were defeated, and Marcus Mac Donnell, and Dugald his son, John Mac Sheely, and a great many others of their gallowglasses, were slain. Great ravages and depredations were then committed on the sons of Cathal; and they were again banished across the River Erne, in sadness and dejection, precisely on the Great Festival<sup>l</sup> of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Cowaifne mac Cowaifne" [O'Connor], "Mac Swyne, head of the Gallowglasses of Igher Connaght, his two brothers, Donnsleive and Connor Mac Swynie, with divers others of the noble and ignoble sorte. It were impossible to recoumpt, the spoiles of horses, armes, coves, cloathes and other things they found that day. This exploite was done upon our first Ladye day in harvest."

"O'Connor Donn upon hearing of these tyde-ings came to O'Kelly's Countrey, his adversar-yes encamped with their rich booties and great preyes about Leytrimme, which O'Connor Donn assaulted and skirmished withall, in the end he recovered a greate parte of the cattle that were taken by them, and gave them a discomfiture (an *ḡeal-mairiōm ann ro*). This was the third day after the first prey and slaughter."

"Felym mac Cahall Oge and Dowgall Mac Donell Gallda" [Galloglagh], "repaired to O'Donell's house, to whome they related in particular the said exploites. Whereupon O'Donell, without delay, caused to be assembled the inhabitants of Tyre Connell, such as were ap-

pointed and able to bear armes, and repaired, with the sonnes of Cahall aforesaid, to the territorye of Carbrye. The inhabitants of that countrey, findeinge themselves unable to resist the power of O'Donell, fledd into their bolts and places of greatest force" [i. e. strength] "in their Lands, to secure themselves, their goods, and chattles, from these invincible armies (as they tooke them)."

"O'Donell's forces made no stay untill they came to a place called the Faire of Tyre-allealla (*áonach tupe allealla*), where they burnt many houses and cornes, and tooke the spoiles of Cormacke mac Rowric."

"Mullronie Mac Donnogh, prince of the Countrey of Tyreallealla, and O'Hara, yealded hostages to O'Donnell, and to the sons of Cahall Oge O'Connor, as pledges of their fidelity, and faithfully promised never thenceforward to contradict him, or oppose themself's against him in any matter whatsoever; afterwards O'Donnell returned to his own house, and the sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallowglasses, repaired to the

Διαρματ μαc ιομάρι υι βήρη δο βήτη ι ρριαβραρ, γ α βρήτ ι ccoite πορ loch ona εγih ρίν διομηραγιδό τιγε Μhυρchaδ mic Τομάρι, γ λήm δο βρήτ δό γαν πορ δο άάch amach αρ an ccoite ηρη loch γο πο βαδδoh α cceδoip.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1398.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, mile, τρι cέδ, α hochτ.

Τομάρ μαc Μυρξήρα μεic donnchaδ eppeco achad conaipe δο έζ.

Coγaδ μορ δο λήγε ληρη ua néll, Νιall όγ, γ ό Τοίμναλλ Τοιρηδεalβαc, γ α έαιορηγ γ α ορηcτ δο έρεγεαδ υί δοίμναλλ γο mbyí ι ccuήγα ηοιρ occ cloimn Enpí υί neill αγ cloimn τθεαain υι Θεοίμναλλ, αγ ua ηοοάριταιγ, γ αγ cloimn τδυbne. Δο cοiδ μαc υί Τοίμναλλ mall γαρb, γ clann Τοίμναλλ mic néll υί δοίμναλλ πορ ηοηοιγιδό ι ραναιτ γυρ πο γαβαδ leó eóin μαc Μαοι-μυρη μεic δυbne, γ co ηδερηρατ ορηγαν. Ξοιλλ γ γαοιδιl coigeδ υλαδ δο ουl ι teach υί Neill, γ bpaγde, γ umla δο έαβαρητ δό cένμοτά ό Τοίμναλλ α aenap.

Sloucceaδ μορ la Νιall όcc ό neill Rí cenel foγan, γ la cloimn Enpí ι neill δο ραγιδό υί Τοίμναλλ γο ρaimcc λρη ηυαiδ γυρ apccpocce an maμρηρη ρο na huile ionnhapaib, γ τήρ aοδα γο huiliδo. Όρηm δο μμηρηρη υί Θεοί-μναλλ δο έαβαρητ ταcαρη υοib. Αοδ μαc ρήγαν υί ηυαρη δο γαβαίλ don τυρηρη ρm. Ua neill διομηρúδ γο τήρ Eoγan διορηρη.

territory of Carbury, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves; at which time Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell" [O'Connor] "was at Fasagh-Kelly, with such of the family of the Clann-Swynes in his company as returned alive out of the great overthrow before mentioned, aboute Donell Mac Swynie, O'Hara the Lower, the race of Flath-vertagh O'Royrek : with whome, the next morning, he tooke his journey to the foott of the place" [stream] "called Brenoge, adjoining to the towne of Lisandoyll ; Clancaball sent their squadrons of horse" [ρηορεα μαρηρλαυγ] "between him and Sligeagh, who cou'd not come neere him to endamage him, being com-

passed of the one side where he encamped with Brenoge aforesaid, and of the other side with the seas ; but at last they skirmished with each other, in the end whereof O'Donnell, and the sons of Cathall Oge, were discomfitted, Marcus Mac Donnell, and his son, Dowgall Mac Donnell, Eoyne Mac Sihie, with many others of their Gallowglasses, were slain ; also they tooke great preyes from the sons of Cahall Oge, and banished themselves over the river of Erne, who were left there with great sadness, grief, and sorrow, that a little before were full of mirth, joye, and pleasure, the case being so altered with them : these things thus fell out on our second Lady day in harvest, or thereabouts."

Dermot, the son of Ivor O'Beirne<sup>m</sup>, was in a fever, and was conveyed in a cot on a lake from his own house, towards the house of Murrough, the son of Thomas [O'Beirne]; and he leaped out of the cot, unobserved by any, into the lake, and was immediately drowned<sup>n</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1398.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-eight.*

Thomas Mac Morrissy, Bishop of Achonry, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turrough); and his own chieftains and tribe abandoned O'Donnell, so that he was reduced to great straits by the sons of Henry O'Neill, by the sons of John O'Donnell, by O'Doherty, and by the Clann-Sweeny. Niall Garv, the son of O'Donnell, and the sons of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, went upon an excursion into Fanad, took John, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, prisoner, and committed a depredation. The English and Irish of the province of Ulster (O'Donnell only excepted) went into the house of O'Neill, and gave him hostages and other pledges of submission.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill<sup>o</sup>, King of Kinel-Owen, and the sons of Henry O'Neill, against O'Donnell, and arrived at Assaroe; and they plundered the monastery of all its riches, and all Tirhugh. A party of O'Donnell's people gave them battle; and Hugh, son of Farrell O'Rourke, was taken prisoner on this occasion. O'Neill returned [in safety] to Tyrone.

<sup>m</sup> *O'Beirne*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1397. Dermott mac Imer O'Beyrne, being sick of an ague, in his own house, and being conveigh'd from thence in a litter to the house of Morrogh mac Thomas, where being arrived he leapt out of the litter and coytt into the water, and was unfortunately drowned, and afterwards entered in the church of Killmore-na-Synnain, the month of July.”

<sup>n</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise,

as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Philip Mac Nichol Dalton, Lord of the barony of Rathconrath, in Westmeath.

<sup>o</sup> *Niall Oge O'Neill*.—This passage, rather carelessly, is abstracted by the Four Masters from the Annals of Ulster. It is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1398. Neale Oge O'Neale brought a great army to Tyreconnell, destroyed all places to Esroe, tooke the spoyles of the Abbey of that towne, and at last some of Donnell's people en-

Slóigheadó la Tomár a búrc tigeapna gall connaéct, la hua concobair puadó, la cloinn Chaéail óicc, 7 la cloinn meic diaimata zo pangatari tír oilealla zup lír arpceriot í. Concobair ócc mac Aóda meic diaimatta, 7 a braitre do éilleadó ón rlog iarpm do cuarctuzadó moizi luircc. Fhígal mac diaimata tigeapna moize luircc do dol in oíóce yin zo mainprip na búille, 7 a bpuair do biaó, 7 do corður innce do éur ar in mbaile dar ab ainm an éarraig dó. Lóicc na fóna do éscemal do cloinn meic diaimata, 7 a lín-main dóib. O Ró paéaigpripoí an topaigheíct foipia, zluairpce tpe pan tír zo pangatari Eacdroym mic naóda i ttip baíúm na rionna. Clann meic diaimata do lóccaó tñmpal eachdroima oppa. Concobair mac Diaimada, .i. mac Fhígal do mairbad dóib, 7 rocaíde da mainprip imalle rip, 7 Maolruanaíó mac diaimata do zabal, Eóal do denaíó da neachab, da nairn, 7 da nífóh.

Murcheadó bán mac Seáán mic Dóinnall uí fhígal dfgadóari tigeapna na hanzáile fécce enigh, 7 oipdeapcar, zale, 7 zarccadó pleéca fhízura dppioi a aoiri, do écc iar mbuaíó naéppige mí pua noelaic, 7 a aónacul i mainprip leaépaéa i ttopba a aéar, 7 a ífnaéop.

Muirp mac Píapair dalatún do mairbad la Muircepcaé ócc maz eóca-zán, 7 la hrian mac ui concobair fáilze.

Zleam do locha do lóccaó do gallabh.

countered with them, where some were killed. Hugh mac Fferall O'Royrek was taken by these of Tyreowen; Neale Oge and his forces returned home without loss and in safety."

<sup>p</sup> *An army was led.*—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connought, and Terlagh Roe O'Connor, Lord of the Irish of Connought, accompanied with Felym mac Cahall Oge O'Connor, and his brothers, Rowrie O'Dowrie, with his forces, Mac Dermott, Teig O'Hara, with his assemblies, repaired to the contrey of Tyreallella, wasted and destroyed all that contrey, both spirituall and temperall, Lands and Islands of Loghs, together with all their holts" [i. e.

strongholds], "and places of fortification. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott departed from the said forces and went to Moylorge: Mollronie mac Fferall Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, went that night to the Abbey of Boyle, tooke all the victualls he cou'd find there, which he caused to be sent to the Carrick of Loghke, whose track Connor Mac Dermott found, and he followed him to Eaghdroym of Hugh, in the contrey of Tyrebryan: they having entred the church of Eaghdroym aforesaid, he burnt the church over their heads, killed Connor mac Fferall Mac Dermott therein, tooke Mollronie himself, killed many of his people, and bereaved them of all their horses and armour."

<sup>q</sup> *The rock.*—It is stated in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry O'Clery, that this pas-

An army was led<sup>p</sup> by Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connaught, and by O'Connor Roe and the sons of Cathal Oge, into Tirerrill, which they entirely plundered. Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, and his kinsmen, afterwards returned from this army to traverse Moylurg. On the same night Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, went to the monastery of Boyle, and took away all the provisions and other stores which he found in it to the town [i. e. the castle] called the Rock<sup>a</sup>. The sons of Mac Dermot, discovering the track of his party, pursued them; and as soon as the others had notice of their being pursued, they proceeded onwards through the country, until they reached Eachdruim Mac n-Aodha<sup>f</sup>, in Tir-Briuin na Sinna. The sons of Mac Dermot burned the church of Aughrim over their heads. Conor Mac Dermot, i. e. the son of Farrell, was slain by them, and many of his people along with him; and Mulrony Mac Dermot was taken prisoner. They then took their horses, arms, and armour, as booty<sup>g</sup>.

Murrough Bane, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, a worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly, and the most distinguished of his age of the race of Fergus<sup>h</sup> for hospitality, renown, valour, and prowess, died, after the victory of penance, a month before Christmas, and was interred in the monastery of Leathratha<sup>u</sup>, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Maurice, son of Pierce Dalton, was slain by Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, and Brian, the son of O'Connor Faly.

Gleann da loch<sup>w</sup> was burned by the English.

sage is extracted from the old Book of Lecan.

<sup>r</sup> *Eachruim Mac n-Aodha*, now Aughrim, a parish in the county of Roscommon, lying between Elphin and Jamestown. No part of the old church is now visible, but the grave-yard is very extensive.

<sup>g</sup> *As booty*, éobail do denam, i. e. they seized upon them as spoils of war.

<sup>h</sup> *Race of Fergus*, i. e. of Fergus Mac Roigh, the ancestor of the Conmaicne, and many other tribes in Ireland.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46.

<sup>u</sup> *Leathrath*, now Abbeylara, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Granard, and

county of Longford. There was a primitive Irish church erected here in St. Patrick's time; and about the year 1210, Sir Richard Tuite, then lord of this district, erected a small church here.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 275. No trace of the primitive church now remains here; but there are considerable ruins of the church of the abbey erected by Tuite, from which it would appear that it was a very small establishment.

<sup>w</sup> *Gleann da loch*, now Glendalough, a well-known place in the barony of North Ballinacor, in the county of Wicklow, where the ruins of several churches are still to be seen. for descrip-

Μυρσφίταχ υα concobair do ðul ι ττίρ Αοδα, α ιονηύδ go hñr ruad  
 ζαν μοράν έδαλα υραζαλ don ευαίρ ριν. Αοδ υα θυρηνίη do βρήτ ορρα  
 ανηρην. Ιομπυαααδ do ταβαίρ τοιβ φα βελ ατα ρήναιζ, Each Αοδα do lot,  
 Ερην do λαααδ, γ α μαρβαδ ιαράν.

Ώαροίττ ιαίρα υβρμυήαν, ρήι ρυαίρ ροιβέραδ, do δεαρρσσηαζ do  
 ζαλλαιβ Ερεανν, γ do μοράν da ζαοιδεαλαιβ ι ναίτνε, γ ι neolur ζαοιδελεce,  
 ι νυάν, γ ι Σήνέυρ amaille ρε ζαχ ροζλαμ ele da ραίβε αίccε, γ α έcc ιαρ  
 mbuaδ ηαέτηζε.

Ιαίρα έίλλε ναρα do ζαβαλ don έαλβαδ υα concobair, γ do μαρρλυαζ  
 δυίccε ό βραλζε, γ α έυρ αρ λαμ μυρchaδ υί Concobair.

Σηρ δεον ιαίρα δεαρμυήαν do βάταδ ιρ ιη Σηυρ ζαρ βέcc ιαρ ηζαβηαλ να  
 ηιαίραάτα do. (*Vide* 1399).

Caτ do ταβαίρ ρορ ζαλλαιβ δυα βραμ, γ δυα τυαάτλ. Ιαίρα όμαρρ do  
 ηαρβαδ ιρ ιη ccατ ριν, γ άρ ζαλλ ιmaille ρηρ.

Ριονηζαλα ηηζή υαλζαίρcc μόιρ υί ρυαίρ βήη τδεαάμ ηόιρ υί εαζρα  
 doζ.

Οαυτ υα δυηβιονηαν ολλαμ cloimne μαοιλρυαααδ ι Σήνέυρ, βιαταδ coιτ-  
 έηηη compoζnach, γ ραοί δυηε εαλαδνα do έcc.

tions and illustrations of which the reader is referred to Petrie's Essay on ancient Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture. The name is translated *vallis duorum stagnorum* by the author of the Life of St. Kevin, and the name of the see is latinized *Episcopus Bistagniensis* by Hoveden.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 956, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 46. The place has been so called because there are two lakes in the valley; for, in the Irish language, ζλεαμ means *valley*, doά, *two*, and loč, *lake*. Hence Ledwich's assertion that Glendalough is an Anglo-Saxon compound, must be regarded as groundless. St. Kevin, or Coemhghin, the original founder and patron of this place, died, according to the accurate Annals of Tighernach, in the year 618, in the 120th year of his age.

<sup>x</sup> *Afterwards killed*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1398. Mortagh mac Donnell O'Connor, with his forces, went to the Territory of Tirehugh, of Easroe, to hender O'Donnell; they cou'd find no good bootys therein; at their returne were pursued by Hlugh O'Dornine, who, with his horsemen, did sett upon them at Belatheseanye; Hugh himself fell from his horse, and was not suffered to mount his horse again, the multitudes thronged upon him and killed him. John mac Johnine Roe was also killed in that pursuite.”

<sup>y</sup> *Garrett, Earl of Desmond*.—The obituary of this Garrett is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in the following words:

“The Lord Garett, Earle of Desmond, a nobleman of wonderful bountie, mirth, cheerfulness in conversation. charitable in his deeds,



Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo] went to Tírugh, and returned to Assaroe, without gaining much booty by the incursion. Hugh O'Duinn came up with him there, and routed him [and his people] at Ballyshannon; Hugh's horse was wounded, and he himself thrown off, and afterwards killed\*.

Garrett, Earl of Desmond<sup>y</sup>, a cheerful and courteous man, who excelled all the English, and many of the Irish, in the knowledge of the Irish language, poetry, and history, and of other learning, died, after the victory of penance.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by Calvagh O'Connor and a body of the cavalry of Offaly, and delivered up to Murrugh O'Connor.

Sir John, Earl of Desmond, was drowned in the Suir<sup>z</sup>, a short time after assuming the earldom.

A battle was given to the English by O'Byrne and O'Toole, in which the Earl of March was slain, and the English were slaughtered<sup>a</sup>.

Finola, daughter of Ualgarg More O'Rourke, and wife of John More O'Hara, died.

David O'Duigennan<sup>b</sup>, Ollav of the Clann-Mulrony in history, a general and select biatagh, and a man of learning and science, died.

easy of access, a witty and ingenious composer of Irish poetry, and a learned and profound chronicler, and, in fine, one of the English nobility that had Irish learning and professors thereof in greatest reverence of all the English of Ireland, died penitently after receipt of the Sacraments of the holy Church in proper form."

Tradition still vividly remembers this Garrett; it is said that his spirit appears once in seven years on Lough Gur, where he had a castle.

<sup>z</sup> *In the Suir*.—This entry is repeated, evidently from a different authority, at the end of the year 1399. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is stated that he was drowned in the river of Sinnen; but this is a mistake, for it appears from the older Irish Annals, Irish pedigrees, and the Anglo-Irish authorities, that John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, was drowned this year in the Suir, at the ford of Ath an droiehid, at

Ardfinnan, in the south of the county of Tipperary. O'Flaherty adds to this entry, under the year 1399, in H. 2. 11:

"Γην βογήμαρ.—MS. L. dum agros Ormonia comitis popularetur submersus est in conspectu copiarum a mbel aza an droieced for Suir.—*Mac Firb.*"

<sup>a</sup> *The English were slaughtered*.—It is stated in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under this year, that Edmond, Earl of March, the King's Lieutenant, was slain, with divers others, on St. Margaret's day, at Kenlis, in Leinster, by Obren and other Irishmen; and that Roger Grey was then elected Lord Justice of Ireland. The passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. O'Broyn and O'Tuahall fought against the Englishmen, where they killed the young Earle, with many other Englishmen."

<sup>b</sup> *David O'Duigennan*.—This passage is given

Ἡ concobair ruad̄ ἡ Mac Diarmata do d̄ul r̄lusaḡ lánmór ar cloinne n̄donnchaíð t̄ipe hoilealla ḡo p̄anzattar maḡ t̄uircaíð. C̄reac̄a m̄óra do venam̄ doib̄. Clann n̄Donnchaíð do b̄reac̄t̄ oppa, ἡ Muirsc̄irtac̄ mac Donnall uí concobair cona leiptionol. Iomairicc do éur̄ f̄t̄oppa. Maíðm̄ for̄ ua c̄concobair ἡ Somairle buíðe mac domnall cona muinnt̄ir do m̄arbað am̄.

Tomar mac caḡail nuic m̄urcheaíð uí r̄f̄r̄ḡail t̄iḡearna na hanḡaile eal-éunḡ eniḡ ἡ oir̄d̄sc̄oir̄ cloinne Rora do m̄arbað ma baile r̄fin̄ ip̄in̄ c̄collin̄ c̄c̄r̄úbach la ḡalllaib̄ na muíðe ἡ la barún delbna, iar̄ na t̄oḡha ἡ t̄iḡ̄f̄r̄nur̄ p̄oim̄er̄in̄ ar̄ bélaib̄ a ḡin̄r̄ior̄ b̄raḡtar, .i. Seaan ó r̄f̄r̄ḡail, ἡ Seaan do oir̄d̄neac̄t̄ iar̄r̄in̄ ἡ t̄iḡ̄earnur̄ na hanḡaile.

Maíðm̄ m̄ór̄ aḡbal la Máḡ car̄taḡ c̄cair̄p̄reac̄ for̄ ua Suilleabam, ἡ ua mac uí Shuilleabam, Eoḡan ἡ Concobair do m̄arbað ip̄ in̄ c̄cait̄ḡhaíð r̄in̄. ἡ r̄oc̄aíðe imalle r̄in̄.

Ο ἄριαν μαοί do écc̄ don̄ t̄f̄id̄m̄ ip̄ in̄ n̄ḡall̄dach̄t̄.

Mac Muir̄r̄ buíðe uí m̄ór̄oḡa t̄iḡ̄f̄r̄na r̄lebe m̄air̄ḡi, r̄f̄r̄i c̄oḡaḡḡhe d̄ám̄, ἡ d̄eop̄aḡh̄ Eireann do écc̄.

Mac uilliam b̄ir̄ic̄ do loḡcc̄aḡ Slicc̄iḡ.

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1398. David O'Duigennan, Cowarb of the Virgin, St. Lassar, Mac Dermott's chief Chronieler, and his great favourite, a common house-keeper for all comers of Ireland in general, a reverent attendant of a nobleman, a foot or a horseback, and one that never refused any man whatsoever for any thing he had in his power untill his death, died in his house, and was entered in the church of Killronan."

<sup>c</sup> *Magh-Tuireadh*.—There were two Magh-Tuireadhs (Moy Tuirrys) in Connaught, famous for battles fought on them between the Firbolgs and Tuatha-de-Danaans, the one near Cong, in the county of Mayo, called the southern, and the other, which is the one here referred to, in the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo, and called the Northern Moy-Tuirry. It lies in the parish of Killmacranny, in the barony of Tirerrill, and is divided into two townlands, one

called Moytuirry Mac Donnogh, and the other, Moytuirry Conlan. Tradition points out this as the site of a dreadful battle between the Tuatha-de-Danaans and Fomorachs, and many giants' graves are shewn, in which the heroes who fought there were interred.

O'Flaherty describes the situation of the Northern Moy-Tuireadh thus, *Ogygia*, p. 176 :

"In confinibus Tir-Olilla in Sligo et Tir-Tohilla (τ̄ip̄ t̄usaḡal) in Roscommon agro."

And Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, who lived for a long time near the place, has clearly and satisfactorily defined its situation in the following words :

"The Fomorians invited back the Belgians to their assistance, and their conjunction produced the second Battle of Moy-turey, near the lake of Arrow (Lough Arrow), but distant from the former Moyturey about fifty miles, and, by way of distinction, called Moyturey of the Fomorians. This place, surrounded by high hills,

O'Conor Roe and Mac Dermot marched with a great army against the Clann-Donough of Tirerrill, until they arrived at Magh-Tuiredh<sup>c</sup>, where they committed great depredations. The Clann-Donough and Murtough, son of Donnell O'Conor<sup>d</sup>, with all his forces, assembled, came up with them; and a battle was fought between them, in which O'Conor [Roe] was defeated, and Sorley Boy Mac Donnell and his people were killed.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, bond of the hospitality and renown of the race of Ros<sup>e</sup>, was slain at his own mansion-seat of Coillin Crubach<sup>f</sup>, by the English of Meath and the Baron of Delvin, after he had been elected Lord of Annaly in preference to John O'Farrell, his senior kinsman. John was then installed into the lordship of Annaly.

A very great defeat<sup>g</sup> was given by Mac Carthy of Carbery to O'Sullivan, and the two sons of O'Sullivan, Owen and Conor, together with many others, were slain in the conflict.

O'Brien Maol died of the plague in the English Pale.

The son of Maurice Boy O'More, Lord of Slieve-Margy<sup>h</sup>, fosterer of the learned and destitute of Ireland, died.

Mac William Burke burned Sligo<sup>i</sup>.

great rocks, and narrow defiles, was pitched upon probably by the weaker side, but which made the attack is not recorded."—*Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, p. 167. Dublin, 1753.

There are remarkable monuments of the battle still remaining at this place, which, as well as those at the southern Magh-Tuiredh, have been for the first time described by Mr. Petrie, in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy in 1836.

<sup>d</sup> *Murtough, son of Donnell O'Conor.*—This passage is misplaced, because it has been already stated that this Murtough O'Conor was slain at Ballyshannon by the O'Duirnins.

<sup>e</sup> *Ros.*—He was the son of Rury, from whom the Clanna-Rury are descended.

<sup>f</sup> *Coillin-Crubach.*—This place still retains its name, but is now more usually called Coillin, or Killeen. It is a townland in the parish of Rathreagh, adjoining Foxhall demesne, in the

south-east of the county of Longford.

<sup>g</sup> *A very great defeat.*—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1398. Macarthis gave a great overthrow to the family of the O'Sullevars, killed O'Sullevan the Bald, and the two sons of O'Sullevan the Great, Owen, and Connor O'Sullevan Bearrie, with many others."

<sup>h</sup> *Of Slieve Mairge, Slebe maipge.*—The name is sometimes anglicised Slewmargin, and sometimes Slievemargue, and is that of a barony forming the south-east portion of the present Queen's County. The plain of Magh Ailbhe is described as being immediately to the east of it. See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 936, 937.

<sup>i</sup> *Sligo.*—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1398. Mac William Burke and the

Caéal mac Ruaidrí meḡ uídhir do marbhad la heoḡan mac néill óicc ní néill.

Art Cúile mac Pílip mḡḡ uídhir do marbhad la teallać eacđach.

Clann Enri uí neill, ḡ clann tḡeacain uí Doínnail, ḡ pír manach do tioneol plogh inđ aḡhaid uí doínnail. Ua Doínnail do cruinnmuccad a íochrairte ma naḡhaid don lñć eile, ḡ a mbñć i ndíb pópłonpoptaíb póp aḡhaid a ćele ḡo po pccarrat po dfoíd ḡan nach ḡḡmóí noipđírc.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1399.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, τρι ćéd, noćat, αναοί.

Sluaḡeacđ la hua neill (mall oḡ) póp ḡallaíb ḡo po creacđoirḡđ, ḡ ḡo po hionnarbad lair a nřmóp.

Concobair maḡ carmaic epucc Raća boć dñíb doínnail corca baipind do ćcc.

Cuulać (.i. cuulać puacđ) mac neill móir mic Aođa uí neill dćcc don tñđm.

ḡrian ua ḡrian (.i. mac maḡḡanna) tḡḡrpa tuacđmuíhan do ćcc.

Toiprđealbac mac mupchać (.i. Mupchać na paćnḡḡe) uí ḡrian do ćcc.

Přđlmíć mac cataoír uí concobair tanaipr ua ppałḡe decc (.i. don tñđm) i tḡḡh uí Raḡhíllḡ.

Clann enri í neill do dol ar ionnpaḡíć póp ḡallaíb tpaḡabaile. Ro tioneoilpíot ḡoill ma naḡhaid ḡo po paipíot pópna, ḡ ḡo po ḡabać doínnail

sons of Cahall" [O'Connor] "assaulted the castle of Sligeagh, burnt the whole towne, tooke the spoyles thereof, and ransacked it altogether."

<sup>k</sup> *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, of the territory of Cuil, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>l</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record that a great plague raged throughout Ireland; and O'Flaherty adds, in the margin of H. 2. 11, on the chronology of the Irish Annals at this period:

"In omnibus fere hinc ad annum 1406, exclusive *Mac Fírb.* et MS. L. uno anno posteriores et (ni fallor) certiores sunt his et O'Mulconry *Annalibus.*"

<sup>m</sup> *Corca Bhaiscinn*, a territory in the south-west of the county of Clare, extending from Inishmore, in the mouth of the river Fergus, to Loophead, and from the Shannon to the boundary of the barony of Ibrickan. This territory is well defined in a description of the county of Clare, preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, in which the name is anglicised Corca Vaskin. It is thus

Cathal, son of Rory Maguire, was slain by Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill.

Art Cuile<sup>k</sup>, the son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw].

The sons of Henry O'Neill, the sons of John O'Donnell, and the people of Fermanagh, mustered an army against O'Donnell; and O'Donnell, on the other hand, assembled his forces against them; and they remained for some time fronting each other, in two camps; but they afterwards departed without achieving any remarkable exploit<sup>l</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1399.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-nine.*

An army was led by O'Neill (Niall Oge) against the English, so that the greater number of them was plundered and expelled by him.

Conor Mac Cormac, Bishop of Raphoe, one of the O'Donnells of Corca-Bhaiscinn<sup>m</sup>, died.

Cu-Uladh (i. e. Cu-Uladh Roe), son of Niall More, who was son of Hugh O'Neill, died of the plague.

Brian O'Brien (i. e. the son of Mahon), Lord of Thomond, died.

Turlough, the son of Murrrough (i. e. Murrrough Raithnighe) O'Brien, died.

Felim, the son of Cahir O'Conor, Tanist of Offaly, died of the plague at O'Reilly's house.

The sons of Henry O'Neill went upon an excursion against the English of Tragh-Bhaile<sup>n</sup>. The English assembled to oppose them, and routed them, took Donnell, the son of Henry, prisoner, and killed great numbers of his people.

described by Colgan in a note to the Life of St. Senanus, *Acta SS.*, p. 535 :

“*Corca-bhaschind*.—Est regio maritima Tu-  
monia, seu comitatus de Clare illud nomen  
sortita a Carbreo Baschaoim, cujus posterii ad  
multa tempora rerum ibi potiebantur, ut nostri  
passim tradunt antiquarii.”

This territory was divided into two parts, East Corca Vaskin and West Corca Vaskin, of which the former was co-extensive with the

barony of Moyarta, and the latter, with that of Clanderalaw. The O'Donnells here mentioned were chiefs of West Corca Vaskin; the western division belonged to O'Baisein; but both families were subdued, after the English Invasion, by the Mac Mahons, a branch of the great family of Dal-Cais.

<sup>n</sup> *Tragh-Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son of Buan. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk.

μας ειρη, ἡ ὄρονῃ μόρ δια μιντιρ δο μαρβαθ. Δοιinnall το ὄορ ῥο Σαχαῖθ ιρ ιν ινβλιαῖθαι αρ ccinn ιαρ πρειμόσῳ α ρυαρλαιεε.

Σεααν υα Περῥαῖθ τιῥῥινα να hangaile, ρῥι εαρηναῖθ, ινπλεαῖταῖ, ρῥαχ ρῥῥlamτα ῥο νοιρθερeur νειμῃ ἡ νῥηῥναῖα το ἕcc.

Αοῖ υα Δοιnnchaῖθ τιῥεαρνα Εοῥαναῖτα loῖa λῥη, Ο ὀρion, (.ι.) ῥεραετ μαε Ταῖθ, ἡ Τοιρῥῥεαλβαῖ μαε μαολμυιρ μειε Δυῖbne ράναττ, ἡ Αῖmlaῖθ μαε Ριληρ μιε αῖmlaῖθ μιε Δυιnn ἕαρηαιῃ μέῃ ιυῖρ, τοιρεch μιντιριρ ρεο-nachan το ἕcc.

Αοῖ μαῃ Μαῖῥαῖnna το ἕcc ιαρ ηδολ α ρῥλ υαῖθ.

Δοιinnall μαε ῥιollaῖορα ρυαῖθ υῖ ραιῃλλῃῃ το ἕcc.

Μαῃ αονῃυρα μυιρεῥταῖ ὄcc μαε μυιρεῥταῖῃ μοιρ, τιῥεαρνα υα νεῖῖαῖ το ιαρβαῖθ δια ρῥιε buῖῖein.

Αη ἕῥραμαῖθ ηενριυ το ριοῃῥαῖθ ορ Σαχαῖθ, 29. September.

ἑαῖῥαλαῖ μαε αῖῖαῃαν ραοι ἕοιτῖοιnn ι ρῥῥineαῖeur ἡ ι ρῥinn, ἡ ρεαρ τιῥε ναῖῖεαῖ ναῖρῖειρ, ἡ ῥιollananaoῖn μαε concobaῖρ μειε αῖῖαῃαν αρῖ ὀllanῖ ι ρῥῥineachur το ἕcc.

Ιαρλα δεαρμυῖan δlan μαε ῥεαροιττ το βάῖαῖ ι ναῖ Αρῖα ριοναν ρορ Δυιρ. (*Vide* 1398).

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1400.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mle, ceῥpe ἕῖῖ.

Αοῖ υα μαολμυαῖθ τιεῥῥινα βῥῥι ccell, Λαιῃνεαῖ μαε ρερῥαῖ ρυαῖθ μιε Δοιnnchaῖθ μέῃ εοῖαῃαν Δοιnnchaῖθ Δοιnnach τιῥῥινα μιντιριρ ταῖῃαν, ἡ

<sup>o</sup> *His ransom*, i. e. his people having refused to pay the price of his ransom.

<sup>p</sup> *Eoghanacht of Lough Leane*.—This territory, which is called of Lough Leane, to distinguish it from other Eoghanaghts in Ireland, comprised the present barony of Maguireby, in the county of Kerry, which verges on Lough Leane, or the lake of Killarney.

<sup>q</sup> *Henry IV.*—He was Duke of Lancaster, the eldest son of the famous John of Gaunt, fourth son of King Edward the Third. The election of this prince to the crown in prefer-

ence to the rightful heir, was the origin of those tedious and sanguinary conflicts which afterwards ensued between the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry IV. was crowned on the 13th of October, 1399.

<sup>r</sup> *The 29th of September*.—This is the day to which the accession of Henry IV. has been assigned by English historians; but Sir Harris Nicolas says, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 321, “that it is proved by the *Rolls of Parliament*, containing the record of Richard’s resignation, and of Henry’s acces-

Donnell was sent to England in the following year, after his ransom had been refused.

John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, an intellectual, ingenious, erudite, and learned man, illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died:

Hugh O'Donoghoe, Lord of Eoghanaght of Lough Leane<sup>p</sup>; O'Byrne (Gerald, son of Teige); Turlough, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny of Fanaid; Auliffe, the son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain [in Fermanagh], died.

Hugh Mac Mahon died, after the loss of his eyes.

Donnell, the son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died.

Magennis (Murtough, the son of Murtough More), Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own tribe.

Henry IV.<sup>a</sup> was made King of England on the 29th of September<sup>r</sup>.

Bœthius Mac Egan, a man extensively skilled in the Fenechus law, and in music, and who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality; and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Arch-Ollav of the Fenechus Law, died.

The Earl of Desmond (John, son of Garrett) was drowned at the ford of Ardfinnan, on the Suir<sup>s</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1400.

#### *The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred.*

Hugh O'Molloy, Lord of Fireall; Laighneagh, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough Mageoghegan; Donough Sinnach [Fox], Lord of Muintir-Tadh-

sion, that the latter became King of England on Tuesday, the feast of St. Jerome the Doctor, i. e. the thirtieth of September, 1399."

<sup>s</sup> See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1398, p. 761, *supra*. Under the year 1398, the Annals of Clonmaenise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the arrival of Richard II. in Ireland this year, in the following words:

"A. D. 1398. Richard, King of England, arrived in Ireland this year, by whom Art Mac Murrough, King of Lynster, was mightily weakened and brought low. Mac Murrough, upon an

inroad he made, was overtaken by the English of Lynster and Meath, where many of the English armie, and the retained kerne of Mac Murrough, were killed, with the sons of Donnogh O'Doyme, Karroll, and Owen, with their cheifest people, also William Mac Karroll Fitzpatrick was killed there."

But the true date is 1399. A very interesting account of Richard the Second's proceedings in Ireland in this year is preserved in the *Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre, Richard*, a poem written in French by a Frenchman who visited

τασηεαé τείβα, Διαρματ γ ήριαν δά mac Καταρνατ mic an τριονναίξ do écc.

Καπλέν Ούνι ιομόαιν do γαβάλ do mac an αβαίó υί concoδαιη, γ Ηοιβήτο mac Εμαινν mic hoibeπο α bupe do μαρβαó ιnn, γ Mac mic Εμαινν υί écal-  
λαίξ do bí illamh ann do leccen amach.

Ξριγοιη mac ταναίθε υί macoilconaipe, ραιι ποιρηéε ina ealacain δυέτοιη, δεαζηαóβαη ollamh ρil μυιρβóηαιξ εριóε do μαρβαó γο τείγμαηεαé δαon buille γα do lám uilliam γαιρη πορ τοchar úinn ιομόαιν ι ναίηηιοóτ. Dé ba γ πέ ρiclucet do τηαóαρτ ina epaic iappin.

Ρυαιóηι mac Αιητ íέξ ασηγυρα τιζεαρηα ua neachóac ulaó do μαρβαó lá cloinn conulaó υί néill, γ la cathbarr íάξ ασηγυρα α δεαρηραθηαιη ρen.

Σλυαξ μόρη la Νιαιλ óγ ua Néill hi tíη conaill γυη míll moπαν do γορηαιó γ δαρηβανναίó ιηητι. Τανγαταη cenél cconailh ina αξαίó γυη ηο ριccεαó ιομαηεcc ετορηα γο ηο íεαβαίó πορ chenél Εοζαη, γ γο ηο μαρβαó ρoch-  
αιóε όίóβ, γ γο ηο beanaó ech ιομόα όίóβ don chup ηηη.

Ireland in the King's train, treating of the last four or five months of King Richard the Second's reign. Of this very curious and important little work there are two manuscript copies, one of which is in the British Museum, and the other in the Library of Lambeth Palace. A translation of that portion of the story which relates to Ireland was made by the celebrated Sir George Carew, President of Munster in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, and published, in the year 1770, by Harris in his *Hibernica* (p. 49-58). But the entire tract has been recently translated and illustrated with notes, by the Rev. J. Webb, by whom it has been printed in the twentieth volume of the *Archæologia*. The substance of this narrative has been given by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 134-140, and the Editor has not deemed it necessary to abstract it here as it would interfere with the notes to other passages.

'*Muintir-Yadhgain*, or Fox's country, now the barony of Killecoursey, in the King's County, as appears from Patent Roll, Chanc. 42 :

"Hubert Fox of Lehinch, Baronie of Killcourse, *alias* the Foxe his country, gent., commonly called the Foxe, chief of his name, by deed dated 1st May, 1599, to express his zeal and loyalty, surrendered to the Queen all the estate spiritual and temporal within the whole baronie and territory of Killcourse, called Moun-terhagan, or the Foxe his Country, &c. &c. with the intent that her Majesty should regrant the same in tail male to him and others of his Kinsmen."

See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society for a curious covenant made between Fox and Mageoghegan, A. D. 1526.

According to the tradition in the country, as recited to the Editor in January, 1838, by Mr. John Daly of Kilbeggan, who was then in the eightieth year of his age, there were latterly three branches of the Foxes in this territory, of which one possessed the estate of Ballymalady, lying between Horseleap and Clara; another, Clogh-an-tsionnaigh, in the same neighbourhood; and a third, Streamstown, in the



gain<sup>t</sup>, and Chief of Teffia; and Dermot and Brian, two sons of Catharnach Mac an-t-Sinnaigh, died.

The castle of Dunamon<sup>u</sup> was taken by Mac an-Abbaidh O'Conor. Hubert, the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Burke, was killed in it; and the grandson of Edmond O'Kelly, who was imprisoned in it, was set at liberty.

Gregory, son of Tanuidhe O'Mulconry<sup>w</sup>, a man perfect in his hereditary art, and a good materies of an ollav of Sil-Murray, was accidentally killed, by one cast of a javelin from the hand of William Garv [Mac David Burke], who mistook him for another. One hundred and twenty-six cows were afterwards given as an eric [fine] for his death.

Rory, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh in Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, assisted by Caffar Magennis, his own brother.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill into Tirconnell, and destroyed many fields and much corn. The Kinel-Connell came to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and many of them slain; they were also deprived of many horses on this occasion.

county of Westmeath. The two last estates were confiscated after the civil war of 1641; and the first, Ballymalady, was sold about sixty years ago by Charles Fox, Esq., who was the last estates gentleman of that branch of the family.

In the reign of James I. a Mr. Patrick Fox, of Dublin, afterwards Sir Patrick Fox, who seems to have been active in the service of the crown, had lands granted him in the neighbourhood of Moyroe, in the county of Westmeath; from his son, Nathaniel, the present Fox, of Foxhall, is descended; but the Editor has not been able to get at any satisfactory evidence to prove whether this Patrick, who had been originally a merchant in Dublin, was of the Foxes of Muintir-Tadhgain, or even of the Irish race. D'Arcy Fox, Esq., of Foxbrook, in the county of Meath, is supposed to be the present head of the Foxes of Kilcoursey; but he possesses no portion of the original territory of Muintir-Tadhgain.

<sup>u</sup> *Dunamon*.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1232, p. 264, *supra*. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1400. The castle of Dunoman was taken by the son of the abbott O'Connor. Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert Burke was killed therein, and the son of Edmond O'Kelly, that was prisoner in the same castle, was sett at liberty.”

<sup>w</sup> *O'Mulconry*.—This passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1400. Gregory, son of Tanye O'Mollchonry, Chief Chronicler of Sillmorey by profession, and a very authentick author in many knowledges, was killed of a blow of a lance by the hands of William Garve Mac David, in the conflict of Donoman aforesaid by chance medle, for which cause the offender was driven to pay 126 Cowes in satisfaction, or Eirricke, of him.”

Mac maḡnara mḡz uīdḡ, .i. ḡiollapatraicc da nḡoirḡi an ḡiolla buīde dḡcc ina tḡiḡ ḡin ḡo biḡim cuīrlinne do legeaḡ ḡó.

Seaan mac ḡilib mic ḡiollaíora ḡuaḡ uī Raíḡillíḡ tḡḡearna bḡeīrne, aon do bḡearr enec, ḡ uaīrl da chineaḡ dḡḡ do bioḡḡ ina íomḡaḡ ἰ τευλαḡ mḡnḡáin.

Mac ḡiḡ Saḡan do tḡeacht ἰ nepinn.

Maḡnur mac conconnaḡt uī Raíḡillíḡ aḡbar tḡḡearna Mḡuimḡipe Maoil-moḡḡa [do ecc].

Concḡobar mac Doḡnaill mic néill ḡaīrlḡ, mic aḡḡa, mic doḡnaill óicc uī doḡnaill do ḡol ar cḡeíḡ tar ḡliaḡ ḡoir ἰ τḡίḡi cḡonaill, ḡ éḡḡin, ḡ eoccan ḡuaḡ mac ḡuibne do comḡuimḡim ḡé aḡoile.

Clann ḡlaidḡḡḡḡaḡ uī Ruairc do ionnarḡaḡ ar an mbḡrḡírne, ḡ a ndol ḡo tḡíḡ conuill, ḡ aḡaill do cḡenél cḡonaill do bḡíḡt leo íḡim mbḡeīrne co nderḡarac cḡeaḡa moḡa ḡoḡ ua ḡuaīrc ḡ do ḡaḡḡarac leo ἰ τḡίḡi conuill íaḡḡḡḡe.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1401.

Αόιρ Κριοστ, míle, ceithre chḡḡ, a haon.

Maolḡeachlann ua ceallaḡ tḡḡearna ua maíne, ḡear ḡnḡ eimḡ ḡaon-nachḡaḡ, ḡ Tomár mac ḡiḡi émaínn (.i. eimann albanac) a buḡc mic uilliam tḡḡearna ḡall connacht do écc íar mbuaḡḡ naḡḡḡḡḡe. ḡa mac uilliam do ḡḡnom tar éḡ Tomair a búḡc, .i. mac uilliam do denam ḡUilleac mac Riocairḡ óicc, ḡ Mac uilliam oile do Uateḡ mac Tomair a buḡc, ḡ umla uaḡḡ do mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ ar ḡinnḡḡeachḡ.

Doḡnall ua maíle tḡḡearna umáill dḡcc íar ḡḡoḡbaḡ a aoiri.

Cathal ḡuaḡ maḡ Raḡnaill taioḡeaḡ mḡimḡipe heolair do maḡbaḡ ἰ ndḡruim chubḡa la Seappaiḡ mac Maolḡeaḡloinn mḡḡ Raḡnaill.

<sup>x</sup> *Gilla-Buidhe*, i. e. *juvenis flavus seu luteolus*, the yellow youth.

<sup>y</sup> *Tulach Mongain*, i. e. Mongan's hill, now Tullymongan, a townland on the east side of the town of Cavan. The hill on which O'Reilly's castle stood, in this townland, is now generally called the Gallows-hill. The foundations of the

castle are now scarcely traceable.

<sup>z</sup> *The son of the King of England*.—This should be entered under the next year. Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, son of King Henry IV., arrived in Dublin on the 13th of November, 1401.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 106. and Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1401.

Gillapattrick, the son of Manus Maguire, who was usually called Gilla-Buidhe<sup>x</sup>, died, in his own house, in consequence of venesection.

John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, the most hospitable and noble of his name, died of a sudden fit, in his bed at Tulach Mongain<sup>y</sup>.

The son of the King of England<sup>z</sup> came to Ireland.

Manus, the son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, heir apparent to the lordship of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, went on a predatory excursion over the mountain<sup>a</sup> eastward, through Tirconnell; and he and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny fell by each other's hands.

The sons of Flaherty O'Rourke were banished from Breifny; and they went to Tirconnell, and brought some of the Kinel-Connell with them into Breifny, where they committed great depredations on O'Rourke, and carried away the spoils into Tirconnell.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1401.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred one.*

Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a truly hospitable and humane man, and Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh Burke, [i.e.] Mac William, Lord of the English of Connaught, died, after the victory of penance. After the death of this Thomas Burke, two Mac Williams were made, namely, Ulick, the son of Richard Oge, who was elected the Mac William; and Walter, the son of Thomas, who was made another Mac William, but yielded submission to Mac William of Clanrickard for his seniority.

Donnell O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, died, after having attained to a good old age.

Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain at Druim-chubhra<sup>b</sup>, by Geoffry, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

<sup>a</sup> *Over the mountain*, i. e. across the mountain of Barnesmore.

<sup>b</sup> *Druim-chubhra*, now Dromcoorha, a townland in the parish of Cill Tæcómairc, or Kil-

Μαολιουαναιὸ μακ Καθαίλ ρυαὶὸ μεζ ραγναίλ ὁο μαρβαὸ λα ελοινν αν  
Μαοιλεαχλαινν εστена α τροραιζεετ α ερειχε.

Concobar anabaiὸ ua ceallaiζ ὁο ζαβαίλ τιζερραιρ υἱὸ mane δείρ α  
αθαρ.

Carraac locha cé ὁο ζαβαίλ λα ελοινν φηζαίλ μειε Διαρματα. Θαοιηε  
ιοηδα ὁο μαρβαὸ, γ ὁο βαθαὸ να τιμχεαλ, γ lucht α κοιμεδα ὁα ταβαιρ  
υαθα ὁαρ εfnn κομαὸ.

Feolmíὸ μακ καθαίλ ὀιζ υἱ concobair ὁο ζαβαίλ λα μακ υἱ concobair  
ḍuinn.

Comne ὁο ḍfnaíη ειρρι ὀ néill, .i. mall ὀιζ γ ὀ δοίηναίλ Τοιρρḍεαλβαὸ αζ  
caol υιρζε γ Síe ὁο ḍenoíη ὁοιὸ ρε αροιλε ὁον chur ριν.

Coccaὸ ὁφριζε ειρριρ ua ἠδοίηναίλ ιαροίη γ ḅriar μακ ηρρί υἱ néill, υαιρ  
τυζ ḅriar ρλόζ λαιρ ζο τίρ conaίλ, ζυρ ρο ιοηρροιζ longpope υἱ ḍoíηναίλ, γ  
ρο μαρβαὸ Mac néill ὀιζ mic neill ζαιρὸ mic αfoha mic δοίηναίλ ὀιζ, γ  
μαοιλεαελοινν μακ φλαίεβφρταιζ υἱ Ρυαιρ γ ροχαίθε οίλε leo. Ὀο ὁεαχαὸ  
ὀ δοίηναίλ εο να ελοινν, γ μυιηριρ ὁυιρρḱίη ιρ ιη ló εfḅna ιlleanníarη ḅriar  
ζο puccpat φαιρ, γ ερεαε υἱ ζαιρμλεαὸαιζ (.i. ηρρί) ροιηε ιαρ μαρβαὸ ηρρί  
λαιρ. Ro ριζεαὸ ιομαρρḱίη αḱḱηυρ ειρριρ ua ἠδοίηναίλ γ ḅriar ua néill, γ ρο  
μαρβαὸ ḅriar λαιρ, γ ρο ρραιοηεαὸ ρορ α μυιηριρ ιαρ ḅράζβαίλ ερεαε εηέλ  
Moan. Ro μαρβαὸ ḅeop ροχαίθε οίλε ιμαίλ ρρḱ ḅriar αρ αν λαθαρ ριν.  
Soarρ ua δοίηναίλ ρlán cona μυιηριρ εο ηεδαλαίὸ αἰὸβλḱ ιαρ ηḅυαὶὸ γ εορ-  
εορ.

Corbmac μακ ḅriarηηη ταιοίρεε εορεο αέλανδ ὁο μαρβαὸ λα α ḅραιερḱḱ  
ι ρελλ, .i. Concobar Mac Seasain μειε ḅriarηηη, ḱc.

Doínnall μακ Ηρρί ἱ néill ὁφραεελαὸ ὀ ζαλλαίηη.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1402.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, ιηλε, εετḱηε ched, αἰὸ.

Coccaὸ μορ ειρριρ ua néill, γ εlann ηρρί ἱ néill, γ αν τίρ ὁο ιιλλεαὸ αρ  
ζαε ταεὸ ετορρḱα.

Μυιρḱφρταεε ua ρlannaζαηηη αρρḱηḅεοεαηηη οίλε ρḱḱ ὁέεε.

togher, near Drumshanbo, in the county of  
Leitrim.

<sup>c</sup> *Conor Anabaidh*, i. e. Couor or Cornelius the  
abortive. He was so called because he was born

Mulrony, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain by the sons of the same Melaghlin, while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor Anabaidh<sup>c</sup> O'Kelly assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after his father.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by the sons of Cathal Mac Dermot, and many persons were slain and drowned around it. Its ward gave it up for a bribe.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the son of O'Conor Don.

A conference was held between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turrough) at Cael-uisge; and they made peace with each other on that occasion.

A war afterwards broke out between O'Donnell and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill; for Brian had led an army into Tirconnell, and had attacked the fortress of O'Donnell, and killed the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], and Melaghlin, son of Flaherty O'Rourke, and many others. On the same day O'Donnell, his sons, and Muintir Duirnin, went in pursuit of Brian, and overtook him as he was driving off a prey taken from O'Gormly (Henry), whom he had slain. A fierce battle was fought between O'Donnell and Brian O'Neill, in which Brian was killed by O'Donnell, and his people were routed, leaving the spoils of Kinel-Moen behind them. Many others were slain along with Brian in this engagement. O'Donnell then returned home safely with his people, with great spoils, after victory and triumph.

Cormac Mac Branán, Chief of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, i. e. Conor, the son of John Mac Branán, &c.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from the English.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1402.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred two.*

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill; and the country was destroyed in every direction between them.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Archdeacon of Elphin, died.

before his time. For his pedigree up to Mainé *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for More, the progenitor of all the Hy-Many, see the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842.

Coccað eiðir iarlra upnúman 7 iarlra deapnúman, 7 an ða mac uilliam  
do ðul do éonham la hjarla upnúman.

Carrae locha cé do gabail la Concobar ócc macc afða ar cloinn fhrigal  
meic diaimata.

Fhrigal ua Ruairc aoban tigeapna bpeirne, fhr bpuétop beoða dealbða  
veigemig, do marbað ma éig fén la cloinn cába 7 (a) aónacul i mairprip  
Sligig.

Niall óg mac Néill moip mic afða uí néill (Ri cenel neogain) décc iar  
mbuað emig 7 oiprðhcaip ongeta 7 aethrige. ðrian mac Néill óig décc  
iarttain (.i. don galap bpe).

Muirchfrtað mac Donnchað uí ðubða paóí coitcinn i nuairle, 7 i neimeac  
décc, 7 a aónacul i nArð na piazh

Maða o Scingín do écc don fiolún.

Pilib mac brian móip meg maéгамна тигйна oipgiall décc, 7 Arðgal  
mac brian do gabail tighhnaip na ðeoið.

Cúconnacht mac maghura mic concconnacht uí Raigillig tanairi bpeirne  
do écc. Una ingín coiprðealbairg uí concobar a mathair pðe.

ðrian mac Domnaill uí flaitébrtaig aoban tigeapna cairn geccairg décc.

Fedlimið mac cathail óig do legeað ar a bpaigdenup.

Mairprip chuiche i ceuaðhmumain i neappuccoideact cille ða lua do  
toccbail do bpaithribh .S. Pponper la Sioba ecam mac connara tighhna  
clonne cuilein fo ðaigh go mað í bað Roimh aohnaicthe ó pemin, 7 dia cenel.

Aðð flanchaith ó domnaill Saoi flnchaða do écc.

Coccað móip eitrip ua ndomnaill (Coiprðealbac mac neill) 7 ua caðain  
(.i. Maghar) go po hindpeað, 7 go po cepeáoipgib oipeact uí caðain la lua  
ndomnaill, 7 gur po lrimilleað an típ uile laip.

<sup>d</sup> *The Clann-Cabo*, i. e. the family of the Mac Cebes, who are of Danish descent, and were leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys of Breifny. To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "1403, Kal. Jan. Domini O'Roirk Odonis filius 15 dies ante paseli. per clann mic caba occisus suggestione Eugenii O'Rourk."

<sup>e</sup> *Galar breac*, literally, the speckled disease.

Mageoghegan translates it, "the pied pox, or little pox."—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1327, p. 536, *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> *Fiolun*, a kind of scorbutic eruption.

<sup>g</sup> *Carn-Gegach*.—See the Annals of Connaught, in which this place is called Gno beg.

<sup>h</sup> *Felim*, the son of Cathal Oge.—He was the son of the heroic Cathal Oge O'Conor, who was the son of Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught

A war broke out between the Earl of Ormond and the Earl of Desmond; and the two Mac Williams went to assist the Earl of Ormond.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by Conor Oge, the son of Hugh, from the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot.

Farrell O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, a powerful, energetic, comely, and truly hospitable man, was slain in his own house by the Clann-Caba<sup>d</sup>, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall More, son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, died, after the victory of hospitality and renown, [Extreme Unction and Penance].

Brian, the son of Niall Oge, died of galar breac<sup>e</sup>.

Murtough, the son of Donough O'Dowda, a man universally distinguished for his nobleness and hospitality, died, and was interred at Ardnarea.

Matthew O'Scingin died of fiolún<sup>f</sup>.

Philip, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Ardgall, [another] son of Brian, assumed the lordship after him.

Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, who was son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died. Una, the daughter of Turlough O'Conor, was his mother.

Brian, the son of Donnell O'Flaherty, heir to the lordship of Carn Gegach<sup>g</sup>, died.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge<sup>h</sup>, was released from captivity.

The Abbey of Cúinche<sup>i</sup>, in Thomond, in the diocese of Killaloe, was founded for Franciscan friars by Sheeda Cam Mac Namara, Lord of Clann-Coilein, [who ordained] that it should be the burial-place of himself and his tribe.

Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell, a learned historian, died.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) and O'Kane (Manus); and [during this war] O'Kane's tribe was plundered, and the territory<sup>j</sup> totally spoiled by O'Donnell.

in 1324.

<sup>i</sup> *Cúinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare, about five miles to the east of Ennis. The magnificent ruins of this abbey still remain in good preservation. According to Sir James Ware, this abbey was not erected till 1433.—See Harris's edition of

Ware's Works, p. 280, and note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1278, p. 429, *supra*.

<sup>j</sup> *The territory*.—Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, i. e. O'Kane's tribe, a name which was also applied to the territory which, about this period, comprised the baronies of Keenaght, Tirkeeran, and Coleraine, in the present county of Londonderry.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1403.

Αοιρ Χριοστ, mile, ceithpe ched, atri.

Doimnall mac enri uí néill do gabail tigeapnau típe heógham.

Ταός mac cathail ócc uí concobair do maphaó la cloinn τοιρρδεαλβαιζ  
όιζ uí concóβαιρ, γ υθοζαν mac an abao uí concobair for machaire na  
naileac, γ α αδναcol hi ττοmβα Doimnall mic cathail a pñathap.

Concóbair an abaoí mac Maoileachlann uí ceallaiζ tigeapna ó maine,  
Nathair neime a chiuó γ na nγαοιδεal ap chfna do écc iar nonccao γ iar  
naítrige, γ α αδναcal i manurcip eoin baipe hi τtip maine.

Fiονηγυala ιηζή τοιρρδεαλβαιζ mic afda mic eozham uí concóβαιρ bñ  
Maoileachlann uí ceallaiζ (tígeapna ua maine) do écc iar ndeizbeatuaó.

Sluaiζeao la hua ceoncoóair ndonn, γ la Muipcñraó bacach mac doim-  
nall (tígeapna Sliziζ) i nuachtar connacht dar ζaδpaτ neapτ ap pñol  
nanmchaóa. Tiaζaitτ i cclonn Ριοcαιρd ara hacte do congnañ le huilleac  
mac Ριοcαιρd i naghaoí maineach ζup chuipñeτ a τpén opna oiblimb.

<sup>k</sup> *Machair-na-nailech*, the field of the stones. This name is now obsolete.

<sup>l</sup> *The tomb of Doennll*.—O'Flaherty writes in H. 2. 11, between the lines: "rectius i ττοmβα ccaal mic doimnall a pñanap.—O' *Mulconry*."

<sup>m</sup> *Donnell, son of Cathal*.—This is a mistake for Cathal, son of Donnell; for the grandfather of this Teige was Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught in 1308, and the ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo.

<sup>n</sup> *Monastery of John the Baptist*.—This monastery was situated at Rindown, or St. John's, on Lough Ree, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Rosecommon.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1199, p. 120, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *Tir-Many*, i. e. the country of Mainé Mor, the ancestor of the O'Kellys. This territory is more usually, but less correctly, called UiMaine, anglice Hy-Many.

<sup>p</sup> *They acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchadha.*

—Mageoghegan renders this phrase: "which country they possessed themselves of."

<sup>q</sup> *Ulick*.—De Burgo in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, explains the name Ulick thus:

"Eum (Gulielmum de Anaghkeen) vocabant Hiberni Uliog nomine seilicet composito ex vocalis Uliam et oge significantibus Gulielmum juvenem seu juniorem per syncope autem Willog aut Ulog apud Hibernos et Ulick et Ulic apud Anglos."

Sir William de Burgo of Annaghkeen, the first Mac William Eighth, was the first who was called Ulick.—See the *History of Galway*, p. 55.

<sup>r</sup> *Obtained sway over both*.—The construction of the original is inelegant and faulty. The meaning is, that they obtained sway over the O'Maddens and O'Kellys, the two great families of the Hy-Many. The whole passage should stand as follows:

"O'Conor Don and the chief of the O'Conors of Sligo (Murtough Baeach, the son of Donnell),



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1403.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred three.*

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, assumed the lordship of Tyrone.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, was slain on Machaire-na-nailech<sup>k</sup>, by the sons of Turlough Oge O'Conor [Don], and by Owen, the son of the Abbot, O'Conor, and was interred in the tomb<sup>l</sup> of Donnell, son of Cathal<sup>m</sup>, his grandfather.

Conor Anabaidh, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the Serpent of his tribe, and of all the Irish people, died, after Extreme Unction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptist<sup>n</sup> in Tir-Many.

Finola, the daughter of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Conor, and the wife of Melaghlin O'Kelly (Lord of Hy-Many), died, after a virtuous life.

An army was led by O'Conor Don and Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell (Lord of Sligo), into Upper Connaught, by which they acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchadha<sup>p</sup>. They afterwards proceeded to Clanrickard, to assist Ulick<sup>q</sup>, the son of Richard [Burke], against the Hy-Many; so that they obtained sway over both<sup>r</sup>.

marched into the upper part of Connaught, with an army, by which they subdued the O'Maddens of Sil-Anmchy; after which they proceeded to Clanrickard to assist Mac William (Ulick, the son of Richard) against the O'Kellys and subdued them also; so that they reduced the two great families of Hy-Many to obedience on this occasion."

The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1403. O'Connor Donn, and Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell, Lord of Sligeagh and the territory thereof, with their forces repaired to the Lands of Owen mac Murrogh O'Madden, which contrey they possessed themselves of, and from thence they went to Clann Rickard to assist Ulicke mac Rickard Burke, against the O'Kellyes of Imaine" [whom they also sub-

duced]; "from thence they returned to their houses without any loss or accidentall mischance."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the construction of the language of this passage is much more correct than that of the Four Masters. The literal translation of it is as follows:

"A. D. 1404. An army was led by O'Conor Don, and Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Conor, into Hy-Many and Sil-Anamchy, to compel O'Madden by force to submit to them. O'Madden came into their house and submitted to O'Conor [Don] as his lord. They then proceeded into Clanrickard to assist Mac William and to make war on O'Kelly, and they obtained sway over O'Kelly on this occasion, and then returned in safety to their houses."

Μυρχειρταὸ βάσαὸ μαε Δομναλλ μιε Μυρχειαρταιζ τιζεαρνα ιοχι-  
ταιρ connachit do écc (ιρ ιη προζμαρ) ι ccairlén Slicciζ.

Coccað ðñpζe ειπιρ βπειρνεαχαιβ̄ η clann ððonncheað ðαρ μαρβαð  
τομαλταχ όcc μαε τομαλταιζ̄ μέζ ðορcheað ðεοðπλαιτ̄ cheneóil ðuacham  
ðon αιcme pη, η Μυρχειρταχ̄ όζ ό ήλιζε βρυζηαιβ̄ cedach conáich, 7c.

Μαοιμορða μαε conceðdacht μιε ζιολλαίορα pιαιβ̄ υί Ραιζιλλιζ̄ ðο ζαβαιλ̄  
τιζζηναιρ̄ μιντιπε Ραιζιλλιζ̄.

Μαζνυρ̄ μαε Conmaize υί caτáη τιζεαρνα cιannaτa ðο écc.

Felim̄ μαε ðομναλλ̄ μιε Μυρχειαρταιζ̄ υί cõncobair̄ ðο écc.

Cúilað̄ μαε ζιολλαπατραicc̄ μεic̄ caτmaoιl̄ ðο μαρβαð̄ (.ι. ι pφιull̄) μα  
οιρετ̄υρ̄ ðá ðαóιm̄b̄ pñη.

Coρbmac̄ μαε Donncheað̄ μεζ̄ capταιζ̄ ðο écc.

O ceinneitziζ̄ Donn̄ ðο μαρβαð̄ la cloim̄n̄ Pηilip̄ υί cειννειτιζ̄,

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1404.

Αοιρ̄ Κριορτ, mile, cεthpē cheð, a cεthαιρ.

Τομάρ̄ βαιρεð̄ ep̄cop̄ οilē pηð̄ pαοί̄ ep̄eann̄ ι neaccnā η ι naip̄ð̄ eoluȳ  
ðιαðá, ðο écc, η a aθnacal̄ ιη Αιριζ̄ lochā con.

Concobar̄ όcc̄ μαε αθhā μεic̄ Διαρμαðā τιζεαρνᾱ μινιζε̄ λυιρζ̄, βñειρ̄ αρ̄  
βεοðáτ̄ ðο ecc̄ (.ι. ιρ̄ ιη προζμαρ), η Τασhζ̄ μαε αθhā μεic̄ ðιαρμαðā ðο  
ζαβαιλ̄ τιζεαρναιρ̄.

<sup>s</sup> *Died.*—It is added in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that he was succeeded by Brian, the son of Donnell. This Brian was the half brother of Murtough Bacagh; Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke, being the mother of the former, and Raghnaill, the daughter of O'Donnell, that of the latter.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>t</sup> *The last chief*, ðεοðπλαιτ̄.—The particle ðεοð when thus prefixed, denotes *last*, as in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 6, Σαρðαναπαλυρ̄ ðεοðπλαιτ̄ Αραρðā, “Sardanapalus, the last sovereign of the Assyrians.”—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part ii. chap. vi. p. 277.

<sup>u</sup> *Brughaidh Cedach*, i. e. the centurion Brughaidh, or farmer. The ancient Irish farmer was so called, because he was bound by law to keep one hundred labourers, and one hundred of each kind of domestic animals.—See col. 921 of the Leabhar Buidhe of the Mac Fírbíse of Lecan, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in which distinct reference is made to this law. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 238, note <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>w</sup> *Thomas Barrett.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the obituary of this prelate is given as follows:

“A. D. 1404. Thomas Barrett, Bushop of

Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell, who was son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught, died<sup>s</sup> in autumn, in the castle of Sligo.

A war arose between the Breifnians and the Clann-Donogh, in which Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dorey, the last Chief<sup>t</sup> of Kinel-Duachain of that family, and Murtough Oge O'Healy, a wealthy brughaidh cedach<sup>u</sup>, &c, were slain.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, became Lord of the Muintir-Reilly.

Manus, son of Cooy O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta, died.

Felim, son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died.

Cu-Uladh, son of Gillpatrick Mac Cawell, was treacherously slain at an assembly by his own people.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, died.

O'Kennedy Don was slain by the sons of Philip O'Kennedy.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1404.

#### *The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred four.*

Thomas Barrett<sup>w</sup>, Bishop of Elphin, the most illustrious man in Ireland for wisdom and profound knowledge of divinity, died, and was interred at Airech Locha Con<sup>x</sup>.

Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, a bear in vigour<sup>y</sup>, died in Autumn; and Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship.

Olfynn, a very reverend and noble prelate, and full of all good qualities belonging to his function, died in the Spring of this year, and was interred in Derry of Logh Con. The families of Barretts, Cusacks, and Mac Quillans of the Roote, are Welshmen, and came from Wales to this land."

<sup>x</sup> *Airech Locha Con*, now Errew. A peninsula, extending into Lough Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*, and also note under the year 1413,

*infra*.

<sup>y</sup> *A bear in vigour*.—The word beṛip is explained "a bear, a fierce wild beast," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary; and in the Tale of Deirdre, the three sons of Uisneach are called tpe peṛuc Sleibe Cuillun, tpi beṛpeacá beoóa, and tpi leomum leapa Connaḁ, i. e. three hawks of Slieve Gullion, three vigorous bears, and three lions of the Fort of Conradh." See *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin*, p. 116. The comparison of heroes to bears would shew a low state of classic feeling in the

Corbmac mac diarmada do marbad ar pluaiscud i cloinn Riocaird in iomruaccad la marcpluag cloinne Riocaird asur tuadhmuimian.

Ingean uí Choncobair fáilziḡ bhí giollapartraice uí mhóda do écc

Maidm atha dub la giollapartraice ua móda tigeairna laoiḡiri for gallaib, i ttorcparatar daoine iomda. Eudail each, arim, ḡ édeaḡ do dñom oira.

Iarla uimúian ceann crodachta gall eireann do écc.

Donnchaḡ bán ua maolconaire allam ril Muircaḡaig i Sínchar do écc.

GiollaDubhin mac cruicín ollam tuadhmuimian le ríncar, ḡ le Seimh décc.

Cearball ó dálaig ollam corcomodruad, Doimnall mac Donnchaḡa ua Dhalaig ua ngoiri bolḡ an dana, Flann mac Seain uí doimnallam ollam ril muircaḡaig i ndán, Uilliam ua deoraḡáin ollam laigín i mbreicfínna, Nualaḡ inḡín Doimnall mic Muircfritiaig uí concobair bean Fearḡail mic corbmaic mic Donnchaḡ, ḡ Donncaḡaig mac Muircaḡaig inḡ rínlaoich brugaḡo cédaḡ conáig do corco aclaime, ḡ laimfeap ḡraḡa do Ruairi ó concobair do riḡ conaḡt déḡ.

Eogan mac Murchaḡa mic caḡaoir uí concobair do marbad la iarla cille dara.

Anriu baroiḡ do marbad la huib murchaḡa.

Coḡaḡ deirḡe eidiu maḡ cáptaig ḡ ua Sulleaban buide. Toirrdealḡac meit mac maḡhaína do beit ina loimḡeoir aḡ maḡ carḡaig an tan rin. ḡreit ó ar ua Sulleaban ar fairḡe, ḡ ar cloinn diarmada inḡ carḡaig baḡar aḡ cuidmḡaḡ leḡ i naḡaḡ inḡ cáptaig. Ua Sulleabáin do baḡaḡ don dul rin ó, ḡ doimnall mac diarmada inḡ carḡaigh do ḡabal.

Maḡhaíam mac conmara do écc for Sligiḡ na Romá.

writer; but the probability is that the original meaning of the word was lost sight of, and that it is employed by modern Irish writers in the sense of vigorous hero. The passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1404. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, a desperate and hardy man of his hands; died between Mychaelmas and Hollentide, and Teig mac Hugh Mac Der-

mott was established in his place at Hollentide."

<sup>2</sup> *Cormac Mac Dermot*.—this passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"Cormack Mac Dermoda was killed in a hoasting in Clann Rickard by some of the horsemen of Clanrickard, in September this year."

<sup>3</sup> *Head of the prowess*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

Cormac Mac Dermot<sup>2</sup> was slain upon an incursion into Clanrickard, in a conflict with the cavalry of Clanrickard and Thomond.

The daughter of O'Conor Faly, and wife of Gillapatrik O'More, died.

The victory of Ath dubh was gained by Gillapatrik O'More, Lord of Leix, over the English, where many persons were slain, and great spoil was taken in horses, arms, and armour.

The Earl of Ormond, head of the prowess<sup>a</sup> of the English of Ireland, died

Donogh Bane O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history, died.

Gilla-Duivin Mac Curtin, Ollav of Thomond in music, died.

Carroll O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroc; Donnell, the son of Donough O'Daly, who was usually called Bolg-an-dana<sup>b</sup>; Flann, the son of John O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry; William O'Doran, Ollav of Leinster in judicature<sup>c</sup>; Nuala, daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, and wife of Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough; and Donncahy, the son of Murray Mac Shanly, a wealthy brughaidh cedach [farmer] of Corco-Achlann, and chief servant of trust<sup>d</sup> to Rory O'Conor, King of Connaught, died.

Owen, the son of Murrrough, son of Cathaoir O'Conor [Faly], was slain by the Earl of Kildare.

Andrew Barrott<sup>e</sup> was slain by the O'Murphys.

A war broke out between Mac Carthy and O'Sullivan Boy. Turlough Meith<sup>f</sup> Mac Mahon, who was at this time Mac Carthy's chief maritime officer, came up at sea with O'Sullivan and the sons of Dermot Mac Carthy, who were aiding O'Sullivan against Mac Carthy; and he drowned O'Sullivan, and made a prisoner of Donnell, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, on this occasion.

Mahon Mac Namara died on his way to Rome.

<sup>a</sup> A. D. 1404. The Earle of Ormonde, head of the chivallrie of all Ireland, died."

<sup>b</sup> *Bolg-an-dana*, i. e. the budget of poetry.

<sup>c</sup> *Judicature*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "chief professor of the Brehon law with the Mac Murroghs of Lynster."

<sup>d</sup> *Úámpeap gráda*, means the chief servant of trust to an Irish king.

<sup>e</sup> *Barrott*.—The name βαρρότιο is to be distin-

guished from βαρπέο. The former was that of a sept of Welsh origin located in the south of Ireland, and the latter of one in Connaught.— See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 335, note <sup>γ</sup>. The O'Murrroughs, or O'Murphys, who slew this Barrott, were seated in the east of the county of Wexford, where they are still numerous.

<sup>f</sup> *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the Fat or Gross.

Μαοιλεαχλαϊνν μᾶζ οἰρεέταιζ ταιοῖρεαὶ μιντιρε ποδῶιβη δο ecc.

Δοννχαὶο μαε καέμαοιλ ταιοῖρεαὶ αν δα cenel φεαρηαδαιζ δο μαρηαὶο  
λα Μᾶζ υἱοῖρ.

Φῶδλιμῶ μαε αῖδα υἱ τσααταῖλ τιζεαρηνα υα Μυιρφοθαζ δο ecc.

Caatal mac Taidg meic Donnchaio adbar tizearna ua nAilealla do ecc.

Ταῖλεὶ μαε δοννχαῖο υἱ δουδα, ἡ Τσααταῖλ μαε Μαοιλεαχλαϊνν υἱ  
δοῖνναλλᾶιν αδβαρ ολλαμᾶν ριλ Μυιρφαδαιζ ἰ νδᾶν, ἡ Ταῖοζ μαε βαῖτζαλαιζ  
μειε αῖδαζαῖν αδβαρ ολλαμᾶν ιοέταιρ ῥονναέτ ἰ φφenecuy, λαοῖριδε ινα  
τρριυρ δο ecc.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1405.

Αοῖρ Κριορτ, mile, εῖτηρε ῥεο, αῖυῖcc.

Σλόιζεαὶο λα Ταδηζ μαε αοδθα μειε διαρμαδα τιζεαρηνα μαιζε λυιρζ  
διαρραὶο α τιζεαρηναῖρ αρ ρλοχε concobair mic ταχλιζ, ἡ φορ λυχε αρτιζ  
αρῖενα, αῖναιλ ρο buδ dual οφιορ α ιοναῖο δο ζῖρερ. Μυιντιρ αρτιζ δο  
ταρραῖνζ υἱ concobair δυιnn, cloinne μυιρῖεῖταιζ μυιρῖιμζ, ἡ cloinne ρῖηζαῖλ  
μειε διαρμαδα cuca ἰ ναζαῖο μειε Διαρμαδα. Cpuinnιζιδ ἰ ccoinne αροιλε  
ζο loc labann ἰ ccῖic αρτιζ. Ρῖηθαῖρ δεαβαῖο ιτορρα. Ουιρῖρ μαε διαρμαδα  
ἡ Δοννχαὶο μαε μεζ Δονναῖλ (α Conrabal) cona μυιντιρ διβλινῖο ἰ τῖρ  
αν λαοῖ φορ αν ccumuyeplyaz cεεθαῖρδα βαταρ ινα αζθαῖο ζυρ ρο μαρηαὶο  
μορᾶν δα φφοδαοιμῖο δον ρυαθοῖρ ριν. Ζιὶδῖο τυε ρῖη εῖζιμ οφιανλαὶο αν  
ῖαῖομα αζαῖο αρ αν ιοναὶο ιν αρ δόχα λαῖρ μαε Διαρματα δο βειε co ττυζ  
υρῖορ ρο ροιζλιτε ρουαῖβριζ νδοεαδῖρᾶνα δα ιοηηροῖζιδ, ζυρ δεαναῖταιρ ζο  
εῖρε coῖμῖοῖρεαὶο ινα βραζαῖο δὸ ζο ττορχαῖρ (no ζυρ ecc) Mac Διαρματα  
ταῖοζ οῖριδε α ccionn τρεέτμυινε ινα εῖζη ρῖη. Ρυαῖοῖρ μαε αοδθα μειε  
Διαρματα δο ζαβαῖλ τιζεαρηναῖρ μαιζε λυιρζ ιαρῖη.

Μαζηυρ μαε αῖδθα υἱ ιυζιnn δο ecc.

Αοδη υα hamliζi, Ταιοῖρεαὶο ῥeneῖλ δοδῖτα δο ecc. ἡ α αῖνακαῖλ ἰ ccluan  
coῖρρε.

<sup>s</sup> *The Hy-Muireadhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, who were originally seated along the river Barrow, in the south of the present county of Kildare; but, at the period of this Felim, they were seated in the Glen of

Imaile, in the county of Wicklow.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1180, p. 51–54, *supra*.

<sup>h</sup> *The man in his station*, i. e. the head of the Mac Dermots, or Chief of Moylurg.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1297, pp. 468, 469, *supra*, for

Melaghlin Mageraghty, Chief of Muintir-Rodiv, died.

Donough Mac Cawell, Chief of the two Kinel-Farrys, was slain by Maguire.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh<sup>s</sup>, died.

Cathal, the son of Teige Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

Taichleach, the son of Donough O'Dowda ; Tuathal, the son of Melaghlin O'Donnellan, intended ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry ; and Teige, the son of Bæthius Mac Egan, intended ollav of Lower Connaught in law,—the three died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1405.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred five.*

An army was led by Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, against the descendants of Conor, the son of Taichleach [Mac Dermot], and all the other people of Airtech, to demand chiefry from them, as was always due to a man in his station<sup>p</sup>. The people of Airtech drew O'Conor Don, the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, and the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot, [to their assistance] against Mac Dermot. They all assembled [and met] at Loch Labain<sup>l</sup>, in the territory of Airtech, where a battle was fought between them. In the early part of the day Mac Dermot and Donough Mac Donnell, his constable, with the forces of both, routed the fourfold mixed army<sup>k</sup> opposed to them, and killed many of their common people in the conflict. But a certain man of the soldiers of the routed part turned towards the spot where he thought that Mac Dermot was, and cast at him a terrific irresistible javelin, which struck directly in his throat, so that Mac Dermot (Teige) died of the wound a week afterwards in his own house. Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, then assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Manns, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, died.

Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died, and was interred in Chuain Coirpthe<sup>l</sup>.

the exact boundaries of the territory of Airtech.

<sup>l</sup> *Loch Labain*.—This name would be anglicised Lough Labaun, but the Editor could not find it in the territory of Airtech.

<sup>k</sup> *Fourfold mixed army*, cum arceploriz ceth-

apora, “the fourfold mixed host,” i. e. an army composed of the combined forces of four different tribes.

<sup>l</sup> *Chuain-Coirpthe*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: “In margine Sinanni fluvii sub patrocinio

Ριρδρδ βυιτελερ δα ηγοιρεί κορ ερμαδ δο μαρβαδ λα μαε φαχτηα υί  
μόρδα.

Κογαδ αζ μαε μυρχαδα πε γαλλαιβ, ζο ταμικ δεριδε αν εονταε ριαδα  
δο ερεαδλοργαδ λαίρ ιμ εστιορλαε, γ ιμ διρεαρτ διαρματα.

Ριρδετ μαζ Ραζναλλ αδβαρ ταοιριζ να νεολαραδ δο εεε τρε αιμηλιαρ  
ολ.

Υα concobap ciappaige Διαρμαιτ μαε δοννεχαδα δο μαρβαδ λα Μαε  
Μυρριρ ciappaige.

Ιηζην Δομναλλ υί θρμαη, βην Ριλιβ μικ μαηιζαμνα ουμν υί ειννειδιζ  
δο εεε.

Ξιλλανααση μαε Ρυαδρι υί ειανιην ολλαη Σεαχαίρ φεαρ μαναδ δο

S. Brendani" [*recte* Berachi].—"O'Mulconry." This place is now called Kilbarry, and is situated in the parish of Termonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Archdall, and from him all the topographical Irish writers have asserted that Cluain Coirpthe, where a monastery was founded by St. Bearach, in the latter end of the sixth century, is the church of Clooncraff; which Archdall places in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon; but this assertion of Archdall's, which has led so many others astray, involves a double error, for Cluain Coirpthe is not Clooncraff, and Clooncraff is not in the barony of Athlone. Cluain Coirpthe is described by the old writers as in the desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, and on the brink of the Shannon; and this is sufficient to prove that it could not be Clooncraff, which is not in Kinel-Dofa, nor on the brink of the Shannon. The situation of St. Bearach's great monastery in O'Hanly's country of Kinel-Dofa, is still well known to the natives of that territory, who point out its ruins in the townland of Kilbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, and about two miles to the north of the small village of Termonbarry-Bridge, in the district of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Ros-

common. The ruins yet remaining, which are very interesting to the architectural antiquary, will be described in the second volume of Petrie's work on the ancient Irish ecclesiastical architecture, and need not be described here; but it may be necessary to remark that their situation near the brink of the Shannon, in the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, is enough to shew that they occupy the very situation ascribed to Cluain-Coirpthe by the old writers.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1238, pp. 294, 295, *supra*; and a letter describing the ruins, written by the Editor from Strokestown, on the 19th August, 1837, and now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

<sup>m</sup> *Cos-cruaidh*.—Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, calls him "Richard Butler, surnamed Hardfoote."

<sup>n</sup> *Faghtna*.—This name is usually latinized Festus.

<sup>o</sup> *Conte Riabhach*, i. e. the grey country. This was the usual appellation for the county of Wexford in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. There arose great dissensions and wars between Mac Morogh, of Lynster,



Richard Butler, who was usually called Cos-cruaidh<sup>m</sup>, was slain by the son of Faghtna<sup>n</sup> O'More.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English; during which the Contae Reagh<sup>o</sup>, together with Carlow<sup>p</sup> and Disert-Diarmada<sup>a</sup>, were plundered and burned.

Richard Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, died of a surfeit<sup>r</sup> in drinking.

O'Conor Kerry (Dermot, the son of Donough) was slain by Mac Maurice of Kerry.

The daughter of Donnell O'Brien, and wife of Philip, the son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Rory O'Keenan, Ollav of Fermanagh in history,

and the English, whereof ensued the burning, wasting, and destroying of the county of Kildare, Catherlagh, and Desert Martin."

Mageoghegan, however, is wrong in making Contæ Riabhach the county of Kildare, for we learn from Fynes Moryson, who was in Ireland in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the county of Wexford was "called by the Irish County Reogh."—See his *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. ii. p. 361. This name for it is now obsolete; but it is sometimes called by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny, an contæ galloa, by which they mean the anglicised or English-speaking county; but the present general Irish appellation for it is contæ loca Garman, i. e. the county of Loch Garman, the ancient Irish name, first for the bay, and afterwards for the town of Wexford.

<sup>p</sup> *Carlow*, cñiethplac, i. e. the town of Carlow, which was a strong English town at this period. The name cñiethplac, which is said by tradition to denote the quadruple lough, *quadruplex lacus*, is anglicised Katherlough by old English writers.

<sup>a</sup> *Disert-Diarmada*, i. e. the disert or hermitage of St. Dermot, now Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare, where Sir Hugh de Lacy erected a strong castle. The name is

variously anglicised Tristerdermot, Tristledermot, and Castledermot.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1186, p. 71, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Surfeit*, &c.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Ἐπε ἀνμεαπαρῶαετ οἰλ υἱρε βεαεα."

The passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. Richard Magranell, Chieftain of Moyntyreolas, died at Christmas by taking a surfeit of aqua vitæ. Mine author sayeth that it was not aqua vitæ to him, but aqua mortis."

This is the first notice of υἱρε βεαεα, aqua vitæ, usquebaugh, or whiskey, in the Irish Annals. The English writers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth considered the Irish usquebaugh better than the aqua vitæ of England. Fynes Moryson speaks of it as follows:

"And the said Humidity of Air and Land making the Fruits for Food more raw and moist; hereupon the Inhabitants and Strangers are troubled with Looseness of Body, the Country Disease. Yet for the Rawness they have an excellent Remedy by their *Aqua Vitæ*, vulgarly called *Usquebaugh*, which binds the Belly, and drieth up Moisture more than our *Aqua Vitæ*, yet inflameth not so much."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 366.

έcc γο hobban 1 ττιγ mic neide uí maileconaire, 1 ccairppe gabra, 7 a aóna-  
cal imairtuir léraáa.

Ρεαρζαl mac corbmaic meic Donnchaí, aóbar ταιριγ ua nailealla do  
έcc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1406.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cίτηpe céδ, αδé.

Comarba cainóigh do έcc.

Ua concobair donn, .i. Τοιρηδέαλβαχ όγ mac αόθα mic τοιρηδέαλβαγ,  
εττετερα, τuir coάαιγτε 7 coranta emg 7 oirpdeaircair connacht do marbaó  
la caál dub mac uí concobair ruaid, 7 la Seaan mac Hoibept mic emann  
mic hoibept mic Siu dauié a bupe (dar maθhai beannuinan injean mic  
peólimó) 1 ττιγ Riocairó mic Seaan buíde mic emainó mic hoibept ir in  
cpeaccan lá ταóβ píoic 1 cloinn connáigh, 7 Sían mac hobpíó do éuirim lá  
hua cconcobair ar an látau pín.

Μαοlpυαναí mac ταιόγ meic Donnchaí τιγίηna τipe hoilealla do έcc  
ina έιγ pín, iar mbuaíó naίpριγε, 7 a aónacal 1 mairtuir na búille.

Μαιόim ópimaii la mupchaó ua cconcobair τιγεapna ua bpaίlze (cona  
mac an calbaó imaille mii, 7 γο ccloinn uí concobair ruaid, .i. caθal dub,  
7 ταόγ γο mbuíoim mapeplyaiγ immapaon piú iar ndol ar cuairt dóib co huíó

<sup>s</sup> *Cairbre-Gabhra*.—This was the ancient name of the barony of Granard, in the north of the county of Longford, the mountainous portion of which barony is still called Sliabh Chairbre.

<sup>t</sup> *The Coarb of St. Canice*.—This entry is so indistinct that it is impossible to determine the locality to which it is to be referred. The Coarb of St. Caninech, or Canice, generally means the Abbot of Aghaboe, in the Queen's County; but it sometimes means the Coarb of the churchlands of Termonkenny, in the barony of Keenaght, in the now county of Londonderry, of which St. Canice was the patron.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1206, p. 149, *supra*, where the Coarb of St. Canice is placed in the north of Ireland. See also an entry under the year 1090,

in the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters.

<sup>u</sup> *Cregan*, now Creggauns, a townland in the parish of Kilbegnet, barony of Ballinroe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

<sup>v</sup> *Fidhici*.—This was the name of a wood adjoining the said townland of Creggauns. This passage is given by Mageoghegan as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

" A. D. 1406. Terlagh Oge mac Hugh mac Terlagh, that reigned 22 years joynt King of Connoght with O'Connor Roe, was killed by Cahall Duffe O'Connor Roe's son, and by John mac Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert mac David Burke (who was sonne of Benwone, daughter of Ffelym O'Connor) in the house of

died suddenly in the house of Neidhe O'Mulconry, in Cairbre-Gabhra<sup>s</sup>, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the chieftainship of Tirerrill, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1406.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred six.*

The Coarb of St. Canice<sup>t</sup> died.

O'Conor Don (Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of 'Turlough, &c.), Pillar of the support and protection, of the hospitality and renown, of Connaught, was slain by Cathal Duv, the son of O'Conor Roe, [assisted] by John, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, son of Sir David Burke, whose mother was Beammunhan, grand-daughter of Felim, in the house of Richard, son of John Boy, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, at Cregan<sup>u</sup>, beside Fidhici<sup>w</sup> in Clann-Conway<sup>x</sup>; and John, the son of Hubert, fell by the hand of O'Conor on the same spot.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, died in his own house, after the victory of penance<sup>y</sup>, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great defeat was given by Murrough O'Conor, Lord of Offaly, with his son Calvach, and the sons of O'Conor Roe, namely, Cathal Duv and Teige (who had come to Offaly, with a troop of cavalry, on a visit<sup>z</sup>), to the English of Meath,

Rickard mac Shane mac Edmond mac Hobert, called the Kregan adjoyninge to Ffie Ike, in the country of Clynn Conway."

"Terlagh O'Connor was the third Kinge of Connoght that was slain in Clann Conway, viz., Connor mac Rory mac Terlagh More; Rory mac Cahall mac Connor Roe mac Mortagh Moyneagh, who was son of Terlagh, monarch of Ireland; and, lastly, Terlagh Oge O'Connor, as before I have declared."

<sup>x</sup> *Clann-Conway*, a territory on the west side of the Suck, in the barony of Ballimoe, and county of Galway. It was the original country of the O'Finaghtys, the chief of whom was re-

garded as the Senior of the Sil-Murray; but shortly after the English invasion of Ireland it came into the possession of a branch of the Burkes, the head of whom took the Irish title of Mac David.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1232, pp. 264, 265, *supra*.

<sup>y</sup> *After the victory of penance*.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1406. Mulrony Mac Teigue Mac Donnogh, Prince of Tireallealla, after good penance, died in his own house, and was buried in the Abbey of Boyle."

<sup>z</sup> *On a visit*, i. e. they lived with him for

παλῆ) πορ ἄλλαιβ na μιδε, γ πορ εοῖαν mac an abaid uí éoncobair coccfi-  
 ἔτην éongbala connacht immaile ppor. Co ndeacádar na rluaiḡ rin úsblinib  
 i nuachtar ḡeipille γ co ndeacáid mac an Abaid cona copugad ceithirne  
 buddéin ḡo cluain immurroir ḡo baile an ḡiolla buide mic maoilcorra ḡo  
 pucc oppa annrin an calbac mac Murchaða uí Choncobair γ Cathal mac  
 uí concobair puaid Serreari marpac, γ Eoghán ḡona muintriḡ aḡ denom édála  
 an baile. Daoí oigín ón ccalbac ua cconcobair ar iaracé aḡ pḡr an baile  
 rin aḡ denom lenna, γ ar bpaicrin an calbaiḡ éuige óo aread do ráid. Aḡ-  
 rin éoiḡín acc an cceitirín a calbaiḡ, γ puagrain duit é. ḡabaim lair irin  
 ionad ina bpuil pé ol an calbac. Daoí in ctoiḡín annrin πορ muin óḡlaoic  
 do lucht papaiḡé an baile, γ tuḡ an calbach ó concobair upchor aitheparac  
 do cloic tapla ina láim docum an óḡlaoiḡ ḡur po ammair an ctoiḡín, ḡur  
 bḡn puamm γ ποḡrom an oigín (iar mbéim na cloice óo) blioiḡ bḡdḡad  
 omnaiḡḡeac a cpoiḡe ḡac aoin uap na poghla ḡur ḡabrat bḡpaeá cuca  
 pochétoir. Leantar ḡo lánatlam iad ḡo tuḡad oirleach γ aithcumma oppa.

some time, to assist him against his enemies. Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it thus :

“Cahall Duff and Teige O’Connor, with their followers and dependants, whom the said Murrogh entertained, as well to offend the English of Meath, as also to defend himself and his Country from them.”

<sup>a</sup> *Cluain-immurrois*.—This, which was the name of a townland in the parish of Killeigh, near Gesbil, in the King’s County, is now obsolete.

<sup>b</sup> *Took to flight*.—The construction of the original of this part of the passage, which borders very closely upon the ridiculous, will be seen in the following literal translation :

“The cauldron was then on the back of a youth of the plunderers of the town, and the Calvagh O’Conor made a successful shot of a stone, which happened to be in his hand, in the direction of the youth, so that he aimed the cauldron, so that the noise and report of the cauldron, after being hit by the stone, struck a sudden dis-

mayng panic into the heart of every one of the plundering party, so that they took to flight.”

The whole passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1406. Murrogh O’Connor, prince of Affalie [Offaly], with his sonnes and kinsmen, and alsoe with the helpe of the two sonnes of the Kinge of Connoght, Cahall Duff and Teige O’Connor, with their followers and dependants, whom the said Murrogh entertained, as well to offend the English of Meath as to defend himself and his country from them, gave a greate overthrow to the Abbott O’Connor’s sonne, and his retained kearne of Connaght. The said Abbott’s sonne, with his route of kearne, went to a place in the upper partes of Gesell, called Clon-Imor-rosse, to the towne of one Gilleboye Mac Moylecorra (from whence it had been better for themselves to have stayed), for they were overtaken there by Calogh mac Murrogh O’Connor, with Cahall O’Conor, and the number of six horsemen onely, who finding the said Con-

and to Owen, the son of the Abbot O'Conor, who had the retained kerns of Connaught with him. Both of these armies repaired to the upper part of Ges-hill; and Owen, the son of the Abbot, with his own band of kerns, went to Cluain-immurrois<sup>a</sup>, and to the town of Gillaboy Mac Maoilcorra, where Calvagh, the son of Murrough O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of O'Conor Roe, attended by six horsemen, came up with Owen and his people as they were collecting the spoils of the town. The proprietor of this town had a cauldron, which he had borrowed from Calvagh, for brewing beer; and on seeing Calvagh coming towards him, he said: "There is thy cauldron with the kerns, O Calvagh! and I order it to be given to thee." "I accept of it where it is," said Calvagh. The cauldron was at this time on the back of a young man, one of the plunderers of the town; and Calvagh O'Conor flung a stone, which he happened to have in his hand, successfully at him, and which, striking against the cauldron, produced such a noise and sound as struck a sudden terror and panic in the hearts of all the plunderers, so that they instantly took to flight<sup>b</sup>. They were swiftly

naghtmen spoyleinge the said Gilleboye of all his goods, and amongst other things, one of the said Kearne tooke a greate cauldron, that Callogh before lent to the said Gilleboye to brew with-alle, which Gilleboye seeinge one of the kearne carry from out of his house, in presence of Callogh, said, 'there is your Cauldron, take itt, and discharge mee of my loane,' which Callogh willingly accepted, saying, 'I take it as a sufficient satisfaction of you;' and suddainly one of Callogh his people flung a stone, and hitt the cauldron, att the greate sound thereof, the kearne broke out of their places, and fled as fast as they could, where at last the abbot's sonne was killed upon the bogge adjoininge to the towne; and of their men and kearne they lost no less than 300 persons betweene that place and Clonarice, in Krih-ne-Kedagh in Affalie, beinge hottly pursued by the inhabitants of Affalie to that place; besides the loss of their meu, they also lost one of the Relickes of Saint Patrick, which before remained att Elfyynn, untill it was lost by them that day, which was coumpted to

be the chiefest relicke of all Connaght. This discomfiture was given on Satturday the tenth day of Julye this yeare."

On this passage Mageoghegan has the following note, incorporated, as usual, with the text:

"Bryan O'Connor, that lost Affalie by his attainder, was descended of the said O'Connor lineally, viz., Bryan was sonne of Cahire, who was sonne of Conn, who was sonne of Callogh, who was sonne of the said Murrough."

This Murrough O'Conor Faly was the eleventh in descent from Donslevy, the son of Brogarvan, King of Offaly, who was slain at the memorable battle of Clontarf in the year 1014. His pedigree is given as follows, by Duald Mac Firbis and others: Murrough, son of Murrough of the Rock, who was the son of Murrough of Dublin, the son of Murtough of Kilkenny, who was the son of Maelmora, the son of Murtough, who was son of Donough, the son of Cuaifne, who was son of Murtough, who was son of Congalagh, who was son of Donslevy mac Brogarvan, who was slain at Clontarf.

Μαρθταρ mac an abbaid uí éonóobair for an mónaig alla éuaid don baile annhyn, 7 noóar lúga ma trí éed 1 neapbátha eiopir gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib, óthá yin go cluain Aine 1 ceppich na céédach. Ar don toirc yin do beaó aipóimonn Connacht, .i. an buacach Patraic do bioó 1 noile yin do gallaib.

Ταός mac donnchaid ui bhyn ταιορεαχ τινε bhynn na rionna décc.

Niall o garmléadhais aóbar ταιοριγ cenél Moein do écc.

Μαργρεγ inén Τοιρηóελδαιγ mic eoγain meic ruibne bñ τσfain mic doinnall mic neill uí doinnall do écc.

Αοó mac donnchaid mic Μυιρχσταιγ uí conobair do μαρθαó la a bhraipib yin lá Μαγναρ mac donnchaid, 7 la hΑοó mbuidε mac donnchaid.

Mac Conmara ταιορεαó élonne cuiléin do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1407.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, ceithpe éed, aóeachττ.

Μυιρχστιαó (.i. mac mic mame) na ceallaiγ Aipdeppcop connacht, raió 1 neccna, 1 nlineaó, 7 1 cpabaíó dég.

Seaan mac ταιός ui Ruairc aóbar τιγεapna bhreifne deγ 1 muig luipg, 7 a aónacal 1 noipumm leatham.

Mac Ταός mic maτhγamna duinn uí éinneoiγ τιγεapna upmúian uach-τapaige do μαρθαó la hua cceapball.

Μαιóim la gallaib for gaoidealaib na muian dú map μαρθαó ταιός ua cfpball τιγεapna éle, pñiceam coitcfn do cliaib epenn eipde.

<sup>c</sup> *Cluain-Aine*, i. e. Aine's, or Hannah's lawn, meadow, or bog-island, near the hill of Croghan, barony of Warrenstown, in the north of the King's County, and this shews that Colgan is wrong in placing Crioeh na g-cedach in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>d</sup> *Buacach-Phatraic*.—*Quære* was this a conical cap, or mitre, of St. Patrick's? *Buac* signifies a cap. Mageoghegan does not translate this word; his words are: "They also lost one of the Reliques of St Patrick, which before remained at Ellfynn, untill it was lost by them on that day,

which was coumpted to be the chiefest relique of all Connaught."

<sup>e</sup> *A battle was gained by the English*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, with which MS. L. and *Mac Fírb.*, as quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, agree, this battle was gained at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny, by Stephen Seroope (deputy to the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), assisted by the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, and the Prior of Kilmainham, who slew O'Carroll and eight hundred others. On this occasion, as the Anglo-Irish annalists gravely inform us, the sun

pursued, slaughtered, and vanquished. The son of the Abbot O'Conor was slain on the bog north of the town; and their loss was not less than three hundred persons, both English and Irish, in the route from thence to Cluain-Aine<sup>c</sup> in Crioch-na-g-Cedach. It was on this expedition that the chief relic of Connaught, namely, the Buacach-Patraig<sup>d</sup>, which had been preserved at Elphin, was taken from the English.

Teige, son of Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, died.

Niall O'Gormly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Moen, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Turlough, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, and wife of John, the son of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], was slain by his own kinsmen, assisted by Manus Mac Donough and Hugh Boy Mac Donough.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1407.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seven.*

Murtough, grandson of Maine O'Kelly, Archbishop of Connaught, a man eminent for his wisdom, hospitality, and piety, died.

John, the son of Teige O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, died in Moylurg, and was interred in Drumlane, [in the county of Cavan].

The son of Teige, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain by O'Carroll.

A battle was gained by the English<sup>e</sup> over the Irish of Munster, in which O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, general patron of the literati<sup>f</sup> of Ireland, was killed.

stood still for the warlike Prior of Kilmainham, as for Joshua of old, while the Englishmen were riding six miles (a full hour, no doubt), which was much marvelled at by all!

<sup>f</sup> *Of the literati*, οο ελιρατιβ.—The word ελιρατιβ does not, as might be supposed, signify the clergy or priests, but the poets, Brehons, minstrels, and other classes of that description. Mageoghegan, in whose time the word was per-

fectly understood, translates this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1407. The English of Ireland, with Scroope, the King's Deputy, gave an overthrow to the Irish of Mounster, by whom Teige O'Kervell, prince of the territorie of Elye, was slain. This Teige was deservedly a man of great accompt and fame with the professors of Poetrye and Musicke of Ireland and Scotland, for his





The battle of Cill achaidh<sup>e</sup> was gained by O'Conor Roe, the sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly, and Mac Dermot, against Mac William of Clanrickard, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Conor (who, after the killing of O'Conor Don, received the name of King of Connaught). Cathal O'Conor, William Burke, Redmond Mac Hubert, and O'Heyne, were taken prisoners, after the loss of many persons on both sides. Among the slain were Randal, the son of Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, and John Ballagh<sup>h</sup>, son of Mac Henry. Many horses and coats of mail<sup>i</sup> were left behind them after this defeat.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donough, were they who had inaugurated<sup>k</sup> this Cathal King on Carn fraoich<sup>l</sup> [on a former occasion], when they visited Machaire Chonnacht, and when they also destroyed the castle of Tobar Tuillsce<sup>m</sup> [Tulsk].

Owen, son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, died, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

Cormac O'Farrell died.

Cathal, the son of O'Conor Faly, was slain by the Clann-Feorais<sup>n</sup>.

Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own relatives and tribe.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) into Carbury, and he plundered that territory.

Hugh Maguire and Manus Eoghanagh Maguire were taken prisoners by Niall O'Donnell and Cathal O'Rourke, and brought before O'Donnell, who liberated Hugh on the guarantees of Owen O'Neill and Maguire.

liam Burke, of Clann-Rickard, and to Cahall mac Rorye O'Connor, who was called Kinge, instead of Terlagh O'Connor Donn, that was killed by Cahall Duffe (as before is declared). The forces of Mac William and Cahall mac Rorie were put to flight, themselves were both taken, and many of their people slaine and taken therein.

“The castle of Tobbor Tulske was [had been] taken and broken down before” [on a former occasion] “by Bryan mac Donnell mac Murtagh, and by the familie of the Mac Donnoghes; and Cahall mac Rorye was by them conveyed to Carnefroighe, to be created King of Connaght.”

This last paragraph should have been entered

immediately after the death of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh. Dr. O'Conor has not a word about these transactions in his *Memoirs of the House of Conor*.

<sup>l</sup> *Carn fraoich*.—See note <sup>a</sup> under the year 1225.

<sup>m</sup> *Tobar-Tuillsce*, i. e. the well of Tulsk, a village in the barony and county of Roscommon. This well is still in existence, and lies near the bridge of Tulsk, at the foot of an old rath. There are ruins of an old castle and monastery at the village of Tulsk, but not immediately at this well, so that it looks probable that the castle of Tulsk was removed from its original site.

<sup>n</sup> *The Clann-Feorais*, or Berminghams of

Αὐὸ mac Αἰρε μεζ ἀνήγυρα τιγεαρνα ua neachd̄ach do iondarp̄ad̄ la cloinn Conulad̄ í néill, ἡ la a brátaip̄ f̄in, .i. Mac muirésc̄itaiḡ óicc meζ aonḡyura ap a éip̄ buod̄ín i ep̄ic̄ mec an t̄rabasoír̄iḡ, ἡ iaττ̄ dia l̄inman ip̄ m̄ tip̄ rin ḡo po p̄raoínead̄ laip̄ruim̄ p̄oppa, ἡ ḡo po m̄arb̄ Mac ḡiollamuire.

Αὐὸ ua p̄laib̄sc̄itaiḡ τιγεαρνα iaρ̄t̄ar̄ connac̄t̄ do écc̄ iaρ̄ cc̄ian̄ aoir̄.

Εοḡan̄ ó dōc̄ar̄itaiḡ ād̄bar̄ taoip̄riḡh̄ Αἰρᾱ m̄ioth̄air̄ do écc̄.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1408.

Αοίρ̄ Cρίορ̄τ, m̄ile, ceth̄re ch̄éd, a hoch̄t.

Iap̄lā éillē uapā do ḡabal̄ do mac Riḡ Saḡan.

Sluaḡeād̄ la ḡallaib̄ Αθᾱ cliāt̄ im̄ mac Riḡ Saḡan ḡo laḡm̄b̄. H̄ic̄ruim̄ Oíúō do m̄arb̄ad̄ p̄op̄ an p̄luaḡeād̄ rin, ἡ ba m̄óipear̄baiō ep̄īōe.

Tomár̄ mac Hoibeip̄t̄ mic̄ Emainn̄ mic̄ hoibeip̄t̄ do m̄arb̄ad̄ uaōn̄ up̄chor̄ p̄oḡhā la ḡiollananaom̄ mac uilliam̄ ḡall̄dā uí̄ taioḡ.

Maz̄mup̄ maz̄ Samrād̄áin̄ do m̄arb̄ad̄ uōn̄ bas̄th̄án̄ mac ḡiollap̄uaiō duip̄-  
c̄ar̄ do chuaillē.

Milip̄ ualat̄ún̄ do m̄arb̄ad̄ lá a bráit̄rib̄ buod̄éin̄. Ᾱ m̄ac̄ do m̄arb̄ad̄ iaρ̄ rin̄ la Sl̄iocht̄ Chāt̄air̄ uí̄ f̄r̄ḡair̄, ἡ a chaip̄len̄ do b̄ripead̄.

F̄earḡal̄ mac Conconnac̄t̄ uí̄ f̄r̄ḡair̄ do écc̄.

Leinster, were located in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare; and the monastery of Mainistir Fheorais, near Edenderry, in the King's County, was founded by them.

◦ *Mac Gilla-Muire*.—This is the famous plunderer called Mac Adam Mac Gilimori by the Anglo-Irish annalists, who assert that he was never baptized (for which reason he was called Corbi), and that he destroyed forty churches. In the year 1407 he took Patrick Savadge prisoner; and, though he had received two thousand marks for his ransom, he afterwards put him and his brother, Richard, to death.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, *anno* 1407.

◦ *The son of the King of England*.—Mageoghegan, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, has at the beginning of this year :

“Prince Thomas, the King of England's son, came to Ireland this year.”

In Ware's Annals of Ireland, it is stated that the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, the King's son, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Carlingford on the morrow after Lammas day, and that in the following week he came to Dublin, and arrested the Earl of Kildare who was coming to him with three of his family.

<sup>a</sup> *He was a great loss*, ba m̄óipear̄baiō ep̄īōe. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“A. D. 1408. The King's sonne with his forces marched to the Province of Leinster. Hodgin Tuite, a man of greate worth was lost of that hoastinge.”

Hugh, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was banished by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and his own kinsman, i. e. the son of Murtough Oge Magennis, from his own country into the territory of the Savadge; and they pursued him into that territory, but he defeated them, and slew Mac Gilla-Muire<sup>c</sup> on this occasion.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Owen O'Doherty, heir to the chieftainship of Ardmire, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1408.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eight.*

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by the son of the King of England<sup>p</sup>.

An army was led by the English of Dublin, under the conduct of the son of the King of England, into Leinster. Hitsin Tuite was slain upon this expedition, and he was a great loss<sup>q</sup>.

Thomas, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, was slain with one cast of a javelin by Gilla-na-naev, the son of William Gallda O'Teige.

Manus Magauran was killed by the blow of a pole, thrown at him by Baethan Mac Gilroy<sup>r</sup>.

Myles Dalton<sup>s</sup> was slain by his own near kinsmen; and his son was afterwards slain, and his castle demolished, by the descendants of Cathal O'Farrell.

Farrell, the son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Gilroy*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1408. Magnus Magawran was killed by Boyhanagh Mac Gilleroe, by a throw of a staff of a hedge."

The name Mac Gilla ruaidh is now anglicised Mac Elroy, which is that of a numerous sept in Fermanagh.

<sup>s</sup> *Myles Dalton*.—This is the last entry in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, in which it is given as follows:

"A. D. 1408. Miles Dalton was killed by his own Brother, and the race of Cahall O'Fferall," [who] "killed his sonne, and tooke his Castle too."

The other old translations of Irish annals accessible to the Editor are, 1st, a part of the Annals of Lecan, from 1443 to 1468, translated in the year 1665, for Sir James Ware, by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duaid Mac Firbis. Of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

Concobar mac ionair uí Ainlige do marbáð la corcaib aélann ⁊ la cenél  
 doðcha buðóein for monaig cluana na ccailleac lá na mbpuach ndub (⁊ ba  
 cpyaíð an la rin do cloinn ionair uí ánlige, ⁊ do chaatal dub ua concobair),  
 ⁊ a aðnacal ⁊ Ror commáin.

Eóghan ó Ruairc, ⁊ clano duinn inéð Samraðáin do dul ⁊ tiri conaill do  
 éogað for bpeirneachaib.

Mac briann ó ccuanac do marbáð ⁊ meabail la gallaib, ⁊ lar an mbreic-  
 leigech.

Ταός ua gráða ταιορεαé éenél ónḡaile do écc.

Sfan cam ó Sschmarraig do marbáð la Mac uí loclainn ar ruzriað ar  
 paíte cluana rampoeta:

Ο hŋcheidein do marbáð do uib dalaiḡ ⁊ macaire Maonmaiḡi.

Mac giollamuir do marbáð ⁊ meabail ⁊ ccarrac rŋḡura la cloinn mec  
 a trabaóiriḡ.

Coccað aḡ Mac Murchaða pe gallaib, ⁊ aré Mac Murchaða ba cor-  
 cpyach.

Coccað mor acc ua cconcobair paigze pe gallaib ḡo po arcc, ⁊ ḡo po  
 mill ile uaóibh.

Mac an baipó cúile an uprain ollain ua Maine do écc.

Carlen baile an óuin do denaibh la Concobar mac τaiós mec donnchaíð.

Carlen cuile maóile do denaibh la Murchað mac corbmaic mec donn-  
 chaíð.

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799, Plut. cxv. E; and an ancient copy in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. 2nd, the continuation of the translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Clarendon, tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784. This extends, with here and there a chasm, to the year 1504; and the Editor has, therefore, here to correct an observation made in note ʒ, under the year 1307, p. 489, *supra*, where it is stated that the old translation of the Annals of Ulster did not extend beyond that year. It should have been there stated that the portion of it preserved in Claren. tom. 49, Ayscough, 4795, ends with the year 1303, *al.* 1307,

but that the translation is continued in Claren. tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784.

<sup>c</sup> *The Kinel-Dofu themselves*, i. e. the O'Hanlys themselves.

<sup>u</sup> *Cluain na g-Cailleach*.—The Editor has not been able to find any place bearing the name in the territories of Kinel-Dofa, or Corc-Achlann, the extents of which are well known.

<sup>v</sup> *La na m-Bruach-n-Dubh*, i. e. the day of the black borders. This was evidently the name of some day of mourning.

<sup>w</sup> *Breicleigheach*.—This was the Irish name of the head of the family of Breckly, or Brackleigh, seated in the county of Limerick.

<sup>x</sup> *Cluain-Ramfhoda*, now anglicised Clon-

Conor, the son of Ivor O'Hanly, was slain by the people of Corco-Achlann and the Kinel-Dofa themselves<sup>r</sup>, on the bog of Cluain na-g-Cailleach<sup>u</sup>, on Lá na-m-Bruach-n-Dubh<sup>v</sup> (and that was a hard day to the sons of Ivor O'Hanly, and to Cathal Duv O'Conor), and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Donn Magauran went into Tirconnell, to make war against the Breifnians.

Mac Brian O'g-Cuanach was treacherously slain by the English, and by Breicleigheach<sup>w</sup>.

Teige O'Grady, Chief of Kinel-Dunghaile, died.

John Cam O'Shaughnessy was slain by the son of O'Loughlin while playing on the green of Cluain Ramhfhoda<sup>x</sup>.

O'h-Echeidhein<sup>y</sup> was slain by the O'Dalys on the plain of Moinmoy.

Mac Gilla-Muire<sup>z</sup> was treacherously slain at Carrickfergus by the Savadges.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English, in which he was victorious.

O'Conor Faly carried on a great war against the English, and he plundered and carried off great spoils from them.

Mac Ward of Cuil-an-Urtain<sup>a</sup>, Ollav of Hy-Many, died.

The castle of Ballindoon [in the county of Sligo] was erected by Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donough.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Coloony] was erected by Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough.

road, is a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, lying immediately to the east of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare. We learn from the *Cáithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, or wars of Turlough O'Brien, that Donough Cairbreach O'Brien was the first who erected a fortress of earth at this place. According to tradition, he had also a stone castle here which stood near the bridge of Clonroad; and this seems borne out by a passage in these Annals at the year 1553, where it is stated, that Donnell and Turlough O'Brien made a nocturnal incursion into Cluain-Ramhfhoda, against their brother, Donough More, and burned that town, and slew many persons; and that Donough went into a tower, which was in the town, to defend himself.

<sup>y</sup> *O'h-Echeidhein*.—He was a poet, and was killed by the O'Dalys through envy.

<sup>z</sup> *Mac Gilla-Muire*.—This was Hugh Mac Gilmurry, or Mac Gilmore. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that he was slain within the church of the Friars Minor, which church he himself had previously injured by breaking down the glass windows, to possess himself of their iron bars, through which his enemies, the Savadges, now entered upon him.

<sup>a</sup> *Cuil-an-Urtain*, now Coooor-tan, or Coooor-tan, a townland in the parish of Abbey-Knockmoy, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 44. And also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, note <sup>d</sup>, p. 72.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1409.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, míle, cethre céu, anaóí.

Ὀριαν mac Slain uí Sghra eppcop achaid conaire do ecc iar mbuaidh ongta ἡ αἰτμιζε.

Mac míg Saxon do págbail epeann, ἡ larla cille dapa do leigean dó ríana imtect.

Αθηταιρεαδ do dénom do Maioleaclainn mop inas eochagain, ἡ feargal ríuad mac feargail ríuad mic donnchaid do óirðneadh ina ionad.

Cor Rírdaird a búrc do bhríead la coin basí ina ríot do buam dó, ἡ a écc tpeimíordé.

Creach beoil lece la Tígearnan ua Ruairc ar ua ndóinnail, ἡ for cáthal ua Ruairc, ἡ for Eoghan ua Ruairc. Ua doinnail ἡ cenel conaill do beith i forlongport alla tall don earr, Catal, ἡ eogan don taob abur don earr csetna go tuccepoim an creach uaeta diblinb.

Forlongport do denam dua cconcobair ríuad ἡ dua cceallaiḡ i ttimcell Rorra comain dia po míllíot arbanna an baile ἡ na mainirtire, ἡ po cuirreat na braitre ar in mainirtir dscela rccel do poctain anonn don cairlen.

Sluas mop la Ὀριαν mac Doinnail mic Muircheartaig uí Concobair, ἡ la Mac donnchaid tíre hoilealla, ἡ la cloinn tígepnám uí Ruairc sur po chuirt corpur ἡ lón i cairlen Rora commain damdeoin fír cconnaet ó ríab ríuar, ἡ iate in aoin tisonól ara ccionn do cor ἡ beach. Agur tanzadar tar a nar an oide rin irin Airn, ἡ arnamarae dia tígib.

Muintir chuirtín do denam marbta for apoile, .i. Seaan ἡ Connla do marbad la Diarmait mac Muircheartaig uí chuirtín i tíg uí Duibhionnain baile coillte rogar. Diarmait do dul iarriu go teac Choncobair éruimn

<sup>b</sup> *On one side.*—Literally: “O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on the yonder side of the cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the hither side of the same cataract.” It is difficult to know which side is meant by *yonder* or *hither* in this sentence, because the passage seems to have been copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Connaught, the compiler of

which would call the north side of the cataract the yonder side; while, if the language had been composed by the Four Masters themselves, at Donegal, the yonder side would be the south side of the cataract. The cataract here referred to is the celebrated Eas Aodhe Ruaidh, now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, at Ballyshannon.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1409.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred nine.*

Brian, the son of John O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

The son of the King of England left Ireland, having liberated the Earl of Kildare before his departure.

Melaghlin More Mageoghegan was deprived of his chieftainship, and Farrell Roe, the son of Farrell Roe [Mageoghegan], installed in his place.

The leg of Richard Burke was broken by a greyhound that rushed against him, while running at full speed; and he died in consequence.

The plundering of Belleck [was accomplished] by Tiernan O'Rourke against O'Donnell, Cathal O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke. O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on one side<sup>b</sup> of the Cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the other; and he carried off the prey from both parties.

O'Conor Roe and O'Kelly pitched a camp around Roscommon, on which occasion they destroyed the corn of the town and of the monastery, and drove the friars out of the monastery, lest intelligence [of their doings] should reach the castle.

A great army was mustered by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], by Mac Donough of Tirerrill, and by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke; and they placed provisions and stores in the castle of Roscommon, in despite of the men of Connaught from the mountain upwards<sup>c</sup>, all of whom, both horse and foot, had assembled together to oppose them. On the same night they returned to Airm<sup>d</sup>, and on the next day to their own houses.

Muintir-Cuirnin committed slaughters on each other, i. e. John and Conla were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Cuirnin, in the house of O'Duiggennan of Baile-Coillte-foghair<sup>e</sup>; and Dermot went afterwards to the house of

<sup>c</sup> *From the mountain upwards*, i. e. that part of the inhabitants of Connaught dwelling southwards of the Curlieu mountains.

<sup>d</sup> *Airm*.—Now *Arm*, a well-known townland in the parish of Kilkeevin, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and in the north-west of the

county of Roscommon.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile-Coillte-foghair*.—This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language, but it is anglicised Castlefore, which is the name of a small village in the barony and county of Leitrim, which, according

mic ταιῶς υἱ Ρυαιρε α ἐιζήρνα γ α ἰομάλτα βυῶδέμ. Concóbair dá ḡabair po ἔστῶρ ἰ ccionnaid α ἰνῆνίσῶμα, γ α ἔαιρβερε υαιῶη ὁο μυντιρ Ρυαιρε γ ὁο μυντιρ chuiprín, γ α βειτ ἰ mbriaghdenur ara haithle ḡo cfn coicéidiri γ mac Seasain ui chuiprín dá marbaḡ iarain.

Muircheartach mac aḡhagáin ollain bpeitheamian fear tpeatba paoí pōipceḡi ḡrḡna ina ealaḡain pēiriḡ ὁο ἔcc.

Maelpeclann mac Maelpuanaid mic donnchaid, γ Sfan buide α βραταίρ ὁο ἰονηραιγῆῶ Θαἰῶς mic Maoilpuanaid mic ḡillcypre mic donnchaid ἰ μαἰḡ luyḡ, γ Ταυḡ ὁο ḡabáil doib. Tionól an típe ὁο βrít forpa, γ veabaḡ ὁο ἔop ḡtoppa, γ paḡḡe ὁο chup ἰ Maoileclann mac mic donnchaid, γ α ἔcc ap α lop.

Coccaḡ moḡ ειπτιρ ua mbriain cona cloinn γ clann briain ui briain. Ὁο παλα ḡtoppa ḡup po ppaóinḡh for ua mbriain, γ po ḡabaḡ mac larla ἔille ὁαρα ὁο παλα ina pappāḡ γ Oiarmaid, γ po hionḡarbaḡ ó ḡriain arin munain móir amach la cloinn υἱ briain.

Maḡ cáptaḡ cluarach, .i. Doinnall mac fínḡin mic donnchaid mic diaρmata pñaiar ὁο ἔcc.

Fínḡin mac mecon mic Fínḡin υἱ ειθερpeoil ὁο ecc.

O hñuipceóil ócc ὁο ἔcc.

Muirceartach mac ḡiollaulltain paoi ḡñchaḡa ὁο ecc.

Eicneac ó duinnín aubap ollain ḡspunian ὁο ἔcc don plaiḡ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1410.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mίle, ceitḡe chéd, α uech.

Doinnall ua néill τιḡearna típe heoḡham fear ḡo ηḡairin pḡḡ α ἔeinóil ὁο ḡabáil la briain maḡ maḡḡainna mar nap ἔubaḡ, γ α ἔabaipre ap ἔomtaḡ ὁeoḡan ó néill, γ eoḡan dia ἔop dia ἰomcómēte ḡo Maḡ υἰḡir.

Raḡhnall maḡ Raḡhnall ταιορεac muntipe heolair ὁο ecc iar nonḡaḡ γ

to tradition, was the seat of the O'Duigennans, who kept a bardic school here in ancient times.

<sup>f</sup> *Received a javelin.*—The literal translation of this sentence is as follows: “A gathering of the country overtook them, and a battle was

fought between them, and a javelin was put into Melaghlín, the son of Mac Donough, and he died in consequence of it.”

<sup>g</sup> *Mac Carthy Cluasach*, i. e. Mac Carthy of the long ears.



Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, his own lord and foster-brother; [but] Conor immediately took him prisoner for his evil deed, and delivered him up to the O'Rourkes and the O'Cuirmins; and he was kept in confinement for a fortnight afterwards, when he was killed by the son of John O'Cuirmin.

Murtough Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Teffia, a learned and profound adept in his own profession, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and John Boy, his kinsman, made an incursion into Moylurg against Teige, the son of Mulrony, son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, and took him prisoner. A muster of the territory came up with them; and a battle ensued between both parties, in which Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, received a javelin<sup>f</sup>, which caused his death.

A great war [broke out] between O'Brien and his sons and the sons of Brian O'Brien. They came to an engagement, and O'Brien was defeated; and the son of the Earl of Kildare, who happened to be along with him, was taken prisoner, as was also Dermot [O'Brien]; and O'Brien was banished from the province of Munster by the sons of [Brian] O'Brien.

Mac Carthy Chuasach<sup>g</sup>, i. e. Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Donough, son of Dermot Reamhar, died.

Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Fineen O'Driscoll, died.

O'Driscoll Oge died.

Murtough Mac Gilla-Ulltain, a learned historian, died.

Eigneach O'Duinin<sup>h</sup>, intended ollav of Desmond, died of the plague.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1410.

##### *The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ten.*

Donnell O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, a man who had the title of King of his tribe, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon, as was not becoming, and by him delivered up, for a reward, to Owen O'Neill; and Owen sent him to Maguire, to be held in custody.

Rannall Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died, after [Extreme] Unction

<sup>h</sup> *O'Duinin*.—This name, which was that of a anglicised Dinneen, in the county of Cork, where family of hereditary poets in Munster, is now it is very common.

ιαρ ναιτηριγε, γ Κυμρεραδ μάξ Ραζναλλ δο εϋρ ι τταοιριγεετ ινα θεοιδ, γ α εεε ριδε ηι εοιονν εοιετιζιρι ιαρ ριν.

Ρεδλιμιδ ελειρεαδ μαε Αλδηα μιε ρεδλιμιδ υί εονκοβαρ δο εεε.

Ταδξ καρραδ μαε τοιρρδεαλδαξ θυινη υί εονκοβαρ δο εεε.

Μαοιλεαχλαινη μαε εοζαιν υί Ρυαιρε δο ηαρδαδ λα εοναλλεχαιβ.

Εαιρλέν θυινη εερεμτανναινη δο βλοδαδ υρφραιβ εαιρρρε γ δο βρειρνεαχαιβ.

Τομαρ μαε Μαοιμυιρε μεεεραετ ολλαη ειαδμυινην λε δάν δο εεε.

Σαδβ ηζήη Κοκοβαρ υί βριανη βήη υατερ α βύρε δο εεε.

Εορβμαε οξ μάξ κάρτχαιξ υέξ ι ηγειμεαλ ηέξ κάρτχαιξ μόρι ηξ ά βραταρ.

Ταδξ μαε Μαοιλεαελαινη μιε υιλλιαμ μιε Οονηχαδ μυιμηηξ υί εεαλλαξ τιζεαρνα ό μαηε, ρλαίτρεαρ δεαρκαεαε δαονηαεταδ δο εεε ιαρ ημβυαδ ναιτηριγε.

Ταδξ μαε υιλλιαμ μιε εονκοβαρ μεε βριανίν τταοιρεαδ εορκε αελαινη δο εεε λά Σαηνα ινα ειξ ρέιη ι εοιλληδ μόρι ελουαη ρήηχα ιαρ ηονηαδ γ ιαρ ναιτηριγε ηδιοηημαλα, γ α δναεαλ ι μαηιρτιρ ηα ημβραταρ ι Ρορρ κομμαιη ι ηοηδαιδ α αεηαρ γ α ρήηαεηαρ.

Οονηχαδ μαε Μαοιλεαελαινη υί εεαλλαξ δο ζαβαηλ τιζεαρηηαρ ρορ υιβ μαηε ι ηδεοιδ Ταιδξ.

Ευιξ εέδ βό δο βρειετ δο ελοηη υί εονκοβαρ θυινη ο μυιητιρ υί εονκοβαρ ηυαδ (ι ετιμχεαλ ηα Σαηνα) ο Ράετ βρεηαινη.

Τοιρρδεαλδαδ γ Ταδξ δα μαε υί μαοιημυαδ, γ Οονηαλλ μαε μιε ηοιβιέη υί μαοιημυαδ δο ηαρδαδ λα ελοηηη Μηαοιηυζρα.

Μαοιλεαελαινη μόρι μαε ρφρζαηλ μιε ρφρζαηλ μιε Μυιρδέηταιξ μόρι ηέξ εοηαηαινη τιζεαρηηα εέηελ ριαεαεαε δο εεε ιαρ ημβυαδ ηονηετα γ ναιτηριγε.

Οονηαλλ μαε εορβμαε υι εαηρα αδβαρ τιζεαρηηα λυιζηε δεεε.

Ο βριαηη δο εεετ ι εειαδμυιηαινη ιαρ ηδεναιη ριοδα ρρια α βραιεπιδ, ι. λε ελοηηη βριαηη υι βριαηη.

Εαιρλεη μαηξε βρφεραηξε δο ζαβαηλ λα ζαλλαιβ ηηδε γ λαρ ηη λυητίρ αρ υα ρφρζαηλ.

<sup>i</sup> *Coille-mor-Cluana Seancha*, now Kilmore, near Cloonshannagh, a townland in the parish of Bumlin, in the territory of Corea-Achlann,

near Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>k</sup> *Rath Brenainn*, i. e. Brenann's, or Brendan's Rath, now Rathbrennan, a townland in the pa-

and Penance ; and Cumscragh Mac Rannall was installed in the chieftainship after him; but he died in a fortnight after.

Felim Cleireach, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, died.

Teige Carragh, the son of Turlough Don O'Conor, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Kinel-Connell.

The castle of Dun-Cremhthannain was demolished by the men of Carbury and Breifny.

Thomas, the son of Mulmurry Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Sabia, the daughter of Conor O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, died.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy died in captivity [in which he was kept] by his kinsman, Mac Carthy More.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a charitable and benevolent chief, died, after the victory of penance.

Teige, the son of William, son of Conor Mac Branán, Chief of Corco-Ach-lann, died on Allhallow's Day in his own house at Coille-mor-Cluana-Seancha<sup>1</sup>, after [Extreme] Unction and praiseworthy Penance, and was interred in the Friars' monastery at Roscommon, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after Teige.

Five hundred cows were carried off, about Allhallow-tide, by the sons of O'Conor Don, from the people of O'Conor Roe at Rath Brenainn<sup>k</sup>.

Turlough and Teige, two sons of O'Molloy, and Donnell, the grandson of Hopkinn O'Molloy, were slain by the Clann-Maoilughra [i. e. the O'Dempsys].

Melaghlin More, the son of Farrell, son of Farrell, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Cormac O'Hara, heir to the lordship of Léyny, died.

O'Brien returned to Thomond, after having made peace with his kinsmen, the sons of Brian O'Brien.

The castle of Magh Breacraighe<sup>l</sup> was taken by the English of Meath and the Justiciary from O'Farrell.

rish of Roscommon, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 39.

<sup>1</sup> *Magh Breacraighe*.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1295, p. 464, *supra*.

Doimnall mac afa uí flaitébrtairiḡ tigeapna iapétairi connaét do marbað la cloinn briaín uí flaitébrtairiḡ ina oipeachtur fein.

Sluaigeað la huá ndoimnall Toiprðealbác i mbreipne uí puairc ḡo po cpeacloirceað an tair lair. Ruccrat fir bpreipne i ttopairgeaét fair. Ro riḡðh epḡal ttopra ḡo po rpaóineað for an tóir uí in po marbað Sfan mac Eoḡain uí puairc ḡo rocaíðib ele imaille fir, ḡ ruccrat cenél cconail an cpeich.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1411.

Αοίρ Crioστ, mile, ceḡpe céð, a dech, a haon.

Cpoch naomh Raḡa both do tpeiprim pòla tap a epéctairib ḡalpa. ḡ tḡðmanna ioimða do róiprðin lair an bpuil hḡin.

Doimnall mac concobairi uí briaín tanairi tuasðmḡhan do marbað lár an mbarrac móp.

Eoḡain mac muipcaða uí maðaðáin tigeapna píl nanmcaða décc.

Maolmórða mac conconnaét mic ḡiollaíora puaid uí Raḡallairiḡ tigeapna bpreipne do écc.

Cobḡtach ua maðaðáin aðbar tigeapna epíðe ap a duḡairð pḡin décc.

Muipcḡrtach mac conulað uí néill pḡoḡðanḡa cenel eoḡain décc.

O Sulleabán moir do ḡabal ḡ do ðallað, ḡ a mac do marbað la doimnall (.i. doimnall duð) ua Sullebám i fell.

Tomár mac Sfan iapla ðḡrḡmḡhan ðimbarbað a heiprð lá Semur mac ḡeapíðo.

Maolpcaclann mac briaín mēḡ tigeapnám tanairi tealairiḡ ðúncáða décc.

<sup>m</sup>*Breifny O'Rourke*.—This territory originally comprised the whole of the county of Leitrim, and the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the north-west of the county of Cavan; but in the year 1585, it was found by Her Majesty's commissioners at Cavan, that the two latter baronies were tributary to Sir John O'Reilly.—See the Carew Collection of Manuscripts, preserved in the Library at Lambeth, No. 614, p. 162.

<sup>n</sup> *The holy Crucifix*, literally, the holy Cross. This was probably a representation of the eru-

cifixion done in wood; for the allusion to its wounds clearly shews that it exhibited a figure of Christ crucified. This passage is also to be seen in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

“A. D. 1411. Cpoch naom̄ paxha both opḡrtam pòla dá epéctairib an bliaðain ri, ḡ tēḡmanna ḡ epḡairi imða ðróiprðin di.”

“A. D. 1411. The holy Cross of Raphoe showered out blood from its wounds this year; and many distempers and diseases were relieved by it.”

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, was slain by the sons of Brian O'Flaherty, at a meeting of his own people.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Breifny-O'Rourke<sup>m</sup>, and plundered and burned the country. The men of Breifny pursued and came up with him; and a battle was fought between both parties, in which the pursuers were defeated; and John, the son of Owen O'Rourke, and many others, were slain; and the Kinel-Connell bore off the prey.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1411.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eleven.*

The Holy Crucifix<sup>a</sup> of Raphoe poured out blood from its wounds. Many distempers and diseases were healed by that blood.

Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, was slain by Barry More.

Owen, the son of Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, died.

Cobhthach O'Madden<sup>o</sup>, heir to the lordship of his own territory, died.

Murtough, the son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, Roydamna<sup>p</sup> of Kinel-Owen, died.

O'Sullivan More was treacherously taken prisoner, and blinded, and his son killed, by Donnell Duv O'Sullivan.

Thomas, the son of John, Earl of Desmond, was banished from Ireland by James, the son of Garrett<sup>q</sup>.

Melaghlin, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Tanist of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], died.

The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting passages of this description, and yet they either did not know of, or did not wish to put on record, a very sublime miracle gravely recorded by the Anglo-Irish chroniclers of this period, namely, that the sun stood still for a full hour in the year 1407, while Stephen Scroope and the warlike Prior of Kilmainham were slaughtering O'Carroll and his followers,

at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under that year.

<sup>o</sup> *Cobhthach O'Madden*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this Cobhthach was intended Bishop of Clonfert: αὐτὸν ἐργασίᾳ ἐκταμάρεται."

<sup>p</sup> *Roydamna*, ροῦδαμνα, i. e. materies regis.

<sup>q</sup> *James, the son of Garrett*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, from MS. L. and *Mac Firb.*, that

Concobar ua caṭaraiḡ aircindaḗc fearainn muinṭire caṭaraiḡ i ndaí-  
míur, ḡ Iohaner mac rḡoloige aircindaḗc a fearainn fḡin i rḡor airṭir décc.

Muirceartaḗc mīdeḗc mac bḡiaín uí fearḡail tiḡearna an cálaḗd ír an  
anḡaile fear naḗ ar himdearḡaḗd rīamḡ décc.

Concobar mac ḡiolla moḗuda uí řuillebain do marbḗaḗd da bḡraíṭrīb fḡin  
i řḡiull.

Maimṭirṭir eanaíḡh dūín do loṗcaḗd.

Domnall doídiola o bḡcain raóí řḡnchaḗda do ecc.

Diarmat mac ḡiollaiora meḡ cḡraíṭ ollamḡ tuaḗdmuíam le dán do écc.

Domnall mac caṭail uí ruairc do ecc.

Taicleaḗc buíde ó hḡḡra do ecc.

Sḡrriam na mīde do ḡabail la hua cconcobarí řḡailḡe, ḡ řuarlaccḗd mór  
do bḡin ar.

Máḡ cáṗṭaiḡ mór do iondarbḗaḗd la huíḡ Sulleabain.

Maolmuire mac Suibne do ḡabail la hua ndomnallṭire ionnlaḗc ḡ řḡar-  
cḡraoíṭṭ apoile dia mīunṭir.

Ṭaḡḡ (i. Caóḗ na moíceirḡe) mac diarmata meḡ carṭaiḡ aḗdbari tiḡ-  
earna dḡřmuíam do mārḡaḗd i řḡiull la řeíḗlīmīḗd mac diarmata meḡ cáṗṭaiḡ.

Mac maḡnaraṭire tuaṭail ḡ a mac do mārḡaḗd la cloinn Ruaiḗrī meḡ  
maḡnaraṭ.

this James was the son of Gearoid Iarla, and the paternal uncle of Thomas.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Sgoloige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This surname is now very common in Fermanagh, but anglicised Farmer.

<sup>s</sup> *Caladh in Annaly*.—The callow, or strath, of Annaly; a large district lying along Lough-ree, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford. For a list of the townlands in this territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. The name of this territory is still well known and its limits pointed out by the natives of the barony of Rathcline; and the inhabitants of the barony of Athlone, on the west side of Lough Ree, seldom call the barony of Rathcline by any

other name than “the Callow.”

<sup>t</sup> *Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda*.—This Conor is the ancestor of the family of Mac Gillicuddy, commonly called “Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks,” in the county of Kerry, which is a branch of the O’Sullivan More family. His pedigree is given as follows in a copy of Keating’s History of Ireland, in the possession of the Editor. Conor, son of Gilla-Mochuda, who was son of Dunlang, the son of Gilla-Mochuda, who was son of Gilla-Mochuda Caech, the progenitor of the family of Mac Gilla-Mochuda, who was the son of Donnell More O’Sullivan of Carrig-Finvoey, the common ancestor of the families of O’Sullivan More, O’Sullivan Beare, Mac Gillicuddy, Mac Crehin, Mac Fineen Duff, and Mac Laurence. The name Gilla-Mochuda, which has been very

Conor O'Casey, Erenagh of the lands of Muintir-Casey in Devenish, and Johannes Mac Sgoloige<sup>r</sup>, Erenagh of his own lands at Ros-airthir [Rosorry, in Fermanagh], died.

Murtough Midheach, the son of Brian O'Farrell, Lord of the Caladh in Annaly<sup>s</sup>, a man who had never been reproached, died.

Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda<sup>r</sup> O'Sullivan, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

The monastery of Annadown [in the county of Galway] was burned.

Donnell Doidhiola O'Beaghan, a learned historian, died.

Dermot, the son of Gilla-Isa Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke<sup>u</sup>, died.

Taichleach Boy O'Hara died.

The Sheriff of Meath was taken prisoner by O'Conor Faly, and he exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Carthy More was banished by the O'Sullivans.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny was taken prisoner by O'Donnell, in consequence of the accusations and complaints of some of his own people.

Teige (i. e. Caech na Moicheirghe<sup>v</sup>), the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was treacherously slain by Felim, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Mac Manus<sup>w</sup> of Tir-Tuathail and his son were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus.

common in the family of O'Sullivan, signifies "Servant of St. Mochuda," from the custom in the family of placing their children, when being baptized, under the tutelage of St. Mochuda of Lismore.

<sup>u</sup> *Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke.*—To this entry O'Flaherty adds the following phrase, in the margin of H. 2. 11: "Initio prosperitatis et atatis.—MS. L."

<sup>v</sup> *Caech na Mocheirghe*, i. e. the purblind or one-eyed man of the early rising.

<sup>w</sup> *Mac Manus.*—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Tir-Tuathail still

retains that name, and comprises all the parish of Kilonan.

O'Flaherty changes this passage in H. 2. 11, so as to make it read as follows:

"Mac Maḡnura tpe zaethail .i. fírḡal, 7 a mac .i. aó do marbaó la cloinn Ruaidrí Mic Maḡnura .i. Eoḡan cam [co na deap-braiérib], 7 Mac Maḡnura do ḡairm don eoḡan céona.—MS. L. *et Mac Fírb.*"

[Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail, i. e. Farrell, and his son, i. e. Hugh, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus, i. e. Owen Cam [and his brothers], and the same Owen was styled Mac Manus.]

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1412.

Αοίρ Cριoρτ, μίλε, cετρε cεο, α δεc, α δό.

Θεαλβ Μυιρε αcα τρυμ δο δεναμ μιορβαλ μιομδα.

Θομναιλλ mac νέιλλ υί δομναιλλ δέcc.

Αοδ mac εηρί υί νείλλ δο ελύδ α hac cλιαc ιαρ μβνίc δο δεc μβλιαδνα ιλλαμ γ τυcc φόρ μόραν δο βραιγδνβ οίλε λαιρ αρ αν ελύδ ριν ρα mac Μέγ υιδν, γ ρα mac υί νέιλλ .ι. mac α δερβραcαρ ρίν, γ βα αρ ρον ί νείλλ δο cοιδ- ρυμ ι μβραιγδνβ, γ ιαρ νέλυδ δό ρο, μεαρccβυαιδρεαδ αν cοiccead υίλε αζ τοβαc ί νέιλλ αρ εοζαν υα νείλλ, γ αρ υά νομναιλλ, γ αρ Μαζ υιδν, γ αρ οηγίαιλλιβ.

Τιζεαρναν όcc mac τιζεαρναν μόρι αδβαρ τιζεαρνα βρειρνε δεcc ιαρ ραν ρειρεαδ βιαδαν τριocac α αοιρ ι μί αρρλ δο ροηραδ.

Cύcονδαcτ mac τιζεαρναν ταιορεαc τεαιλαιγ δύνχαδα δο μαρβαδ λα ρτραιβ ιαναc ιμα cιγ ρίν ιι cερυαcαιμ ινεc τιζεαρναν αρ γρηρ οιδcε, γ τυca- ταρ άρ ρή, βαη, γ λήαν, γ ρο λοιρccρcτ αν βαίλε υίλε, γ τιαζαιτ ιαραμ ταρ α ηαιρ.

Θοννχαδ mac δομναιλλ μεc γίλλε ρινδείμ δέcc.

Ριοcαρδ βαιρέδ δο cεαcτ αρ cρεc ζο cύλ cρναδα, γ θαοίνε υαιyle αν cίρε δο βρειc ραιρ, γ α cηυι ζυρ αν ιμαιδ, γ α βατχαδ ρυιρρε ζο ροχαυδνβ υια μμυητιρ ιμμαίλλε ρρυρρ δο βάταδ γ δο ζαδάλ.

Εθα λείρ γ mac ιαρλα cίλλε δαρα δο cοιμcυιτιμ ρέ αροίλε ι cοίλλ μοcεαιλλόζ.

\* *The Image of Mary.*—This passage is also given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

“A. D. 1412. Θεαλβ Μυιρε αcα τρυμ δο δεναμ μιορβυιλε μόρ ρα βιαδαν ρι.”

“A. D. 1412. The Image of Mary at Ath-Truim wrought great miracles in this year.”

<sup>3</sup> *In demanding O'Neill*, i. e. the English demanded of Owen O'Neill to re-deliver O'Neill into their hands; for Owen was the person who had taken him prisoner, and caused him to be delivered up to the English for a reward.

<sup>2</sup> *Cruachan-mhic-Tighearnain*, i. e. Mac Kiernan's round hill. It is now called Croaghan;

it lies about six furlongs to the north-west of the town of Killyshandra, in the barony of Tullyhunco, and county of Cavan. According to the tradition among the Mac Kiernans, who are numerous in the barony, the head of the Mac Kiernans had his residence in Croaghan, now occupied by Mr. Carson, till about the year 1641, when the chief of the family and several of his brothers were taken and hanged by the English. This was also the place where O'Rourke was inaugurated prince of Breifny.

<sup>a</sup> *Coolcarney.*—A district in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, comprising the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas.—See note P,



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1412.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twelve.*

The Image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary<sup>x</sup> of Ath-Trim wrought many miracles. Donnell, the son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Henry O'Neill, made his escape from Dublin, after having been imprisoned for ten years; and he took with him on the occasion many other prisoners, among whom were the son of Maguire and the son of O'Neill (i. e. the son of his own brother); and it was for the sake of O'Neill that he had gone into prison. After his escape, the entire province was thrown into disturbance, in demanding O'Neill<sup>y</sup> from Owen O'Neill, O'Donnell, Maguire, and the Orieliens.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Tiernan More [O'Rourke], heir to the lordship of Breifny, died, in the sixty-third year of his age, in the month of April.

Cuconnaught Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], was killed by the people of Fermanagh, in a nocturnal assault, in his own house at Cruachan Mhic-Tighearnain<sup>z</sup>. And they massacred men, women, and children, and burned the whole town, and then returned [home].

Donough, the son of Donnell Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Richard Barrett came upon a preying excursion into Coolcarney<sup>a</sup>; but the gentlemen of the country overtook him, and drove him into the River Moy, in which he was drowned; and many of his people were also drowned, and others were taken prisoners.

Eda Leis<sup>b</sup> and the son of the Earl of Kildare fell by each other at Cill-Mocheallog<sup>c</sup>.

under the year 1225, p. 225, *supra*. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11: that Barrett was driven on horseback into the Moy, and that "multæ loricae hic partæ, et filius Odonis O'Dowd vulneratus.—*Mac Fírb*."

<sup>b</sup> *Eda Leis*.—Henry of Marlborough calls him Odoles, A. D. 1412, and says that he was a knight. His name was Hugh Lacy. In the pedigree of Piarus Og De Les, of the county of Limerick, given by Duaid Mac Fírbis, in his

Genealogical Work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 825, the name Eda occurs in the fifth generation after Sir Hugh I. Thus: "Eda De Les, son of Maurice, who was the son of John, son of John, son of Nicholas, who was the son of William [Gorm], who was the son of Sir Hugh De Lacy, by the daughter of Roderic O'Conor, monarch of Ireland."

<sup>c</sup> *Cill Mocheallog*, i. e. the church of St. Mocheallog, now Kilmallock, in the county of

Coccað ειπιρ υα νοδῖνναλλ γ υα ccaτάν γ clann tpeaaiv υί δῖνναλλ, Tάινicc epά υα cαthάiv γ clann tpeaaiv cona pócpaide hi ττίρ cónaλλ, γ πο μαρβαð ceττιρ pιr δέγ do μῖνντιρ υί δῖνναλλ leó im mac pεδλννῖð υί δῖνναλλ γ im caτal mac paγnaλλ υί bαιγῖλλ.

Móp pλυαγ lá bpiav mac δῖνναλλ mic μῖννccεαpταιγ υί cónccobaiv im λυγναpαð ι ηγαλεγαib apτύρ. Aπpῖðe ι cloinn cuav, hi cήpa hi conmaicne cύile τόλαð, γ nuc λειρ clann Μῖνντιρ na mbpῖγ cona ccaopaigεαcτ ip im epῖc pῖn. Ro τιονόλpε clann uλλiam býpc, υί pλαιτέβεpταιγ, μῖνντιρ μάιλλe, βαipέδαγ, γαλεγα, γ γοιpδεαλβαγ apa cῖνð, αγυρ ní cυccpατ pῖn υιλε τpῖοῖð ná ταcαρ δό, γ do λοιpcc bpiav a cεpῖcá ða ναῖῖðeóiv, Cῖa do ῖνῖλλ a ηγῖpε, γ cῖa do λοιpε a λονγpοpτα, .i. caπλέn an βαpρῖαγ, leτ ῖpῖ, baile loá mῖpcca, γ pάγβαiv clανð μῖνντιρ cona ccaopaigεαcτ ῖνα ττίρ pῖn, γ pυαiv pῖτ o na γallaib γ ó na γαῖῖðelaib pῖn ðon cύp pῖn, γ ταινῖc pῖin pῖán ðῖa cῖγ ῖαpῖin.

Sluaigεαð οῖλε lá heoγan mac δῖνναλλ mic μῖννccεαpταιγ υί cónccobaiv co μαcαιpε connacτ pο τoγaipῖm cloinne τοῖpῖðeαλβαγ υί conccobaiv γυρ ῖνῖλλpε cuῖð cloinne mic pεδλννῖð ðon ῖναcαιpε γ puccpατ bý, γ bpaigðe leó ῖa pῖn.

Saðb ῖγῖn τῖγεαpῖνάiv υί Ruaipe bῖn emavῖn mic τομάiv mic caτal υί pεpγail ðécc.

Limerick. Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 30, speaks as if it were not certain that Cill Mocheallog was the present Kilmallock; but it is its Irish name among the natives at the present day, as is universally known in Munster.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 7th of March, and 22nd of December, and the Feilire or Festilogy of Aengus, at the 24th of March, in which this saint is called Mochelloe of Cill Dachelloe (*mo*, my, and *do*, thy, having been frequently prefixed to the names of Irish saints, in token of respect and veneration), in Uibh Cairpre, in Munster. The territory of Ui Cairpre, or, as it is more generally called, Ui Cairbre Aobhdha, which was the original country of the O'Donovans, comprised the barony of Coshma, and the plains on

the west side of the River Mague down to the Shannon, in the county of Limerick.—See note<sup>m</sup>. p. 45.

<sup>d</sup> *Clann-Maurice-na-m-Brigh*, i. e. the Clann-Maurice of Brees. This was the name of a sept of the Fitzgeralds, after whom the present barony of Clannorris, in the county of Mayo, was called. They were called na-m-Brigh, i. e. of Brees, from a castle of that name which was the principal fortress in the territory.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482.

<sup>e</sup> *Creaghts*.—These were the drivers of the prey, and, according to tradition, they were armed with clubs and meadoges, or large knives, with which they made battle when overtaken by their pursuers. They were commanded by officers as well as the kerns and gallowglasses.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell [on the one side], and O'Kane and the sons of John O'Donnell [on the other]; and O'Kane and the sons of John came with their forces into Tirconnell, and slew fourteen of O'Donnell's people, as also the son of Felim O'Donnell, and Cathal, the son of Randal O'Boyle.

A great army was led by Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], about Lammas, first into Gaileanga, and thence into Clann-Cuain, Ceara, and Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, into which latter territory he brought the Clann-Maurice na-m-Brigh<sup>d</sup> and their creaghts<sup>e</sup>. The Clann-William Burke, the O'Flahertys, the O'Malleys, the Barretts, the inhabitants of the barony of Gaileanga, and the Costelloes, assembled to oppose them; but all these [numerous as they were] did not [venture to] give him either skirmish or battle, although Brian, in despite of them, burned their territories, destroyed their corn-fields<sup>f</sup>, and burned their fortresses, viz. Caislen-an-Bharraigh<sup>g</sup> of Leth-inis<sup>h</sup>, and Baile-Loch-Measca<sup>i</sup>. He then left the Clann-Maurice, with their creaghts, in their own territory; and he obtained peace from the English and Irish on this expedition, and returned home in safety.

Another army was led by Owen, the son of Donnell<sup>k</sup>, son of Murtough O'Conor, at the instance of the sons of Turlough O'Conor, into the Plain of Connaught, and devastated that part of the plain belonging to the grandsons of Felim, and took away many cows and prisoners afterwards.

Sabia, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, and wife of Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

<sup>f</sup> *Destroyed their corn-fields.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “so geapp a ngruiz uile, i. e. he cut down all their corn-fields.”

<sup>g</sup> *Caislen a Bharraigh*, i. e. Barry's castle, now Castlebar, the head town of the county of Mayo. This town is called Castle-Barry by Downing, in his Short Description of the County of Mayo, written about the year 1680, in which he remarks, that “this castle did formerly belong to the Burkes, but first of all after the English Invasion it is said to have belonged to the Barrys, of whom it took its name.”—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 160, note <sup>v</sup>.

<sup>h</sup> *Leth-inis*, now Lehinch, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcommon, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or, as it is now called, the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 492, and map to the same work.

<sup>i</sup> *Baile-Loch-Measca*, i. e. the town of Lough Mask, now Loughmask Castle, in the parish of Baile an chala, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or barony of Kilmaine.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 478.

<sup>k</sup> *Owen, the son of Donnell.*—This Owen is the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.

Ρυαῖορι mac caṭail uí ῤῥῖγαῖλ do maṛbaḍ 1 macáapṛi cúipene duṛéup  
poḗde.

Αν cuicceḍ Ἡενṛῖ do poḗḡḗḡ oṛ Saṛaṭḗ .20. maṛta.

Sluaiḡeaḍ la ḍṛῖan ua cconcoḡaṛ 1 teṛṛ naḡḗa, ḡo po loṛce ḡo maṛbaḍ, ḡ  
ḡo po maṛḗ coṛlín mac Coṛlín 1 mbel áṭha ῤῥῖgaḡh.

Μάḡ ḡṛaḡaḡḗ taoiṛeaḗ cúṛle ḍṛῖḡḗḡṛṇ, Μαḡṇup máḡ ῤḡḡaṛll, Mac Coḗ-  
laṛṇ uí ṛṛaṛc, ḡ Cuaba máḡ ḡoṛmáṛṇ do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1413.

Αοῖρ Cṛῖοστ, míle, ceṛṛe ḗéḡ, a dech, aṛṛṛ.

Ἡενṛῖ baṛpeḡ do ḡaḡáṛl la Mac baṛṛṛṇ (.1. Roṛbeṛḡ) ḡṛ teampall aṛṛḡ  
loḗa con, ḡ a ḡṛeṛ aṛ eccṛṇ ἰaṛ ῤḡṛuccaḗ aṇ baṛle. ní ṛaṛḡe mac baṛṛṛṇ éṛ  
oṛḗce naḗ teṛṛceḗḗ naom aṇ baṛle (ṛḡḡeaṛṇaṇ aṛṛḡ) 1 naṛṛṛṇḡe cúṛce aḡ  
ἰaṛṛaṛḗ na ḡṛaḡḗḗ ḡo ḡṛuaṛ a ḡaṛeaḗc ῤo ḗéoiḗ, ḡ ṛuc mac baṛṛṛṇ ceṛ-  
ṛaṛṇe ῤeaṛaṛṇṇ do ṛḡḡeaṛṇáṇ aṛṛḡ ḡo ḡṛaṛ 1 néṛaḗ a ῤḡṛaḡḗce.

Coṛcoḡaṛ ua doḗaṛṛaḡḗ taoiṛeaḗ aṛḡa moḗḗaṛ, ḡ ṛḡḡeaṛṇa ṛṛṛ ḡeoḡaṇ  
ῤῥṛ lán ḡṛéle ḡ deṛeaḗ coṛṛceṛṇ ῤṛṛ ṛṛuaḡaṛḗ ḡ ḡoḗṛaḗḗ do écc.

<sup>1</sup> *Machaire Cuircne*.—This is the ancient name of a district coextensive with the barony of Kilkenny west, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>m</sup> *Henry V*.—This entry is placed under the wrong year; for Henry IV. died on the 20th of March, 1413, and was succeeded by his son, Henry V.—See Chronology of History by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 322. Sir Richard Cox, who had better materials for determining the dates of the succession of the English kings than the Four Masters, places the death of Henry IV. under the year 1412, so that we need not be surprised at finding an error of this nature in a compilation made in the monastery of Donegal.

<sup>n</sup> *Murvagh*.—There are two places of this name in the barony of Tirhugh, in the county of Donegal; but the Murvagh here alluded to is

that situated in the parish of Drumhome, to the south-west of the town of Donegal.—See note <sup>h</sup>, under the year 1272, p. 417, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *Cuil-Brighdein*.—This was the ancient name of the district around Stradone, in the county of Cavan.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1348. and note under the year 1378.

<sup>p</sup> *Cu-abha Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare. This family was first seated in Hy-Bairrche, near Carlow, in Leinster, but they were driven from this territory about the period of the English Invasion, when they settled in the district of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare, under the auspices of O'Brien, King of Thomond. Maoilin Oge Mac Brody, in a curious poem on Thomond, says, that after the expulsion of this family from their original territory of Hy-Bairrche in Lein-

Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin in Machaire Chuirene<sup>1</sup>.

Henry V.<sup>m</sup> was made King of England on the 20th of March.

An army was led by Brian O'Conor into Tirhugh; and he burned the country as far as Murvagh<sup>n</sup>, and slew Coilin Mac Coilin at Ballyshannon.

Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin<sup>o</sup>, Manus Mac Rannall, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, and Cu-abha Mac Gorman<sup>p</sup>, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1413.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirteen.*

Henry Barrett was taken prisoner in the church of Airech-Locha-Con<sup>q</sup> by Mac Wattin (i. e. Robert), who carried him away by force, after profaning the place. [But] Mac Wattin<sup>r</sup> passed not a night in which the saint of the place (Tighearnan of Airech) did not appear to him in a vision, demanding the prisoner, until he obtained his request at last; and Mac Wattin granted a quarter of land to Tighearnan Airich for ever, as an eric for having violated him<sup>s</sup>.

Conor O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, and Lord of Inishowen, a man full of generosity and general hospitality to the wretched and the poor, died.

ster, a party of them proceeded to Ulster, and another migrated westwards, with their cattle, to Doire Seanliath, in Uaithne Cliach, in Munster, where they greatly multiplied; whence they afterwards removed into the country of the O'Briens, and settled in the territory of Hy-Breacain, where Mac Brody says they had been for the last four hundred years, supporting poets and feeding the poor. According to a pedigree of this family, given in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the Cu-abha, whose death is above recorded in the text, was the ninth in descent from Murtough, the son of Donough Mac Gorman, the first of this family who settled in Ibrickan. The late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, was the first of this family who changed this name from Mac

Gorman to O'Gorman; and all the respectable branches of the family have since adopted this unauthorised change.

<sup>q</sup> *Airech-Locha-Con*, now Errew, on the west side of Lough Con, in the parish of Crosmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Finch-rach*, pp. 12, 239.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Wattin*, i. e. the son of little Walter. This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley.

<sup>s</sup> *As an eric for having violated him*, ἰν-εραῖο α ἱάραγῆε, literally, “in eric of his profanation.” This is a technical mode of expressing “in atonement for his having profaned St. Tighearnan's sanctuary.”—See note <sup>5</sup>, under the year 1224, p. 207, on the profanation of the

Τυατάλ ό μάιλλε δο δουλ αρ κονγμάιλ ηι σσίυεεαδ υλαδ, γ α βήετ βλιαδαν ιννετ γ ας ρσαδ δια τίς λυέτ ρεέτ long im féil éolaim éille, Ρο έπιγ ανραδ να μαρα έιαρ δόιβ, γ πο ρυαδαιγεαδ ιαδ λαμ δσαρ πέ halbain γυρ πο βάιθεαδ πέ longa cona ρφόιριμ διβριδε im δά μάε τυατάιλ υί μάιλλε, im δοννχαδ mac εοζαιν connaéταιζ mec Suibne, im δοιναλλ ballac mac mec ruibne γυρ, γ δά ρίετ αρ δά έέδ immaille ρριύ, γ τυατάλ πέιν δο τέέτ ι ττιρ αρ ειγιν ι nalban.

Caéal mac εοζαιν υί μαδαδάιν τιζεαρνα ριλ nanmchaða δέζ.

Tomár óγ ua Raǵallaiǵ γ clann cába δο δολ αρ ιονηροισιδ ιριν ινθε, γ λοιργέι γ αιρνε δο denam δόιβ ιννετ. Σοιλλ δο βήετ ορρα. Ματζαμάιν mac cába, loélaim mac cába, γ θρονζ νόρι δια μυιτιρ δο μαρβαδ. Σα δο βήν ηι εκοιρ έομάιρ όεε, γ α βήετ bacac ó ριν amaé.

Corbmac mac Ταυδζ mic Ruaidri υί éoncobair décc an .ii. Bl. man.

Τοιρριδεαλβαé mac υί éoncobair ραιλζιγ δο έζ δο εαργαρ.

bebino ingén Ruaidri, mic tomaltauǵ, mec donnchaio bean εοζαιν, mic doimnaill υί concobair décc.

Luinneac uile ειτιρ έλοίε γ ερann δο λορρεαδ λά ηασν ρίνασί.

Μαιδm la Mac Murchaða (.i. Αιρτ mac Αιρτ έασίμαναιζ) τιζεαρνα Λαιζίν αρ ζαλλαιβ να κονταε ριαβεα, γ ρόεαιθε νόρι δο μαρβαδ, γ δο ζαβαιλ διοδ.

Μαιδm mor la hua mbraim αρ ζαλλαιβ ατα ελιαé μαρ αν εέδνα ειττιρ μαρβαδ γ ζαβαιλ.

Colla mac ταυδζ υί έεαλλαιζ αδβαρ τιζεαρνα ua mane, Maioleaclaim mac Μαζναρα mec doimnaill O meacair ταοιρεαé ό εσαρίν, γ Mac αδθαζαιν υρμυμαν ρασί ι ρφεινλchur, ιαττιριδε uile δο έεε.

O ρλοινη ταοιρεαé ριλ μαοίλερμαν δο μαρβαδ la mac Μυιρεεριταιζ υι ρλοινη.

crozier of St. Colman of Kilmaeduaigh; also note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1225, p. 239: “cú dia niam ráráidí, a Céó?”

<sup>c</sup> *Military service*, αρ κονγμάιλ.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, “αρ buannaéζ.” i. e. on Bonnaght. The retained kerns, or Gallowglasses, of the Irish chiefs were called their Bonnaght-men.

<sup>d</sup> *Contæ Reogh*.—Fynes Moryson says that this was the name by which the county of Wexford was known to the Irish: “The third County of Wexford (called by the Irish County Reogh) was of old inhabited by the Menapii, where at the town called Banna (now Bannow) the English made their first descent into Ireland.”—Vol. ii. p. 26.—See ° note ad an. 1405.

Tuathal O'Malley went, to be employed on military service<sup>l</sup>, to the province of Ulster, where he remained one year ; on his return home with seven ships and their crews, about the festival of St. Columbkille, a storm arose on the western sea, which drove them [northwards] to the right towards Scotland, where six of the ships, with all their crews, were sunk, among whom were the two sons of Tuathal O'Malley, Donough, son of Owen Connaughtagh Mac Sweeny, Donnell Ballagh, the son of Mac Sweeny Gearr, and two hundred and forty others. Tuathal himself, with much difficulty, effected a landing in Scotland.

Cathal, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly and the Mac Cabes went upon an excursion into Meath, and committed acts of conflagration and depredation there. The English overtook them, and Mahon Mac Cabe, Loughlin Mac Cabe, and a great number of their people, were slain. Thomas Oge O'Reilly received a javelin in the leg, in consequence of which he was lame ever afterwards.

Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory O'Conor, died on the 6th of the Calends of May.

Turlough, the son of O'Conor Faly, died of a fall.

Bebinn, the daughter of Rory, son of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, and wife of Owen, the son of Donnell O'Conor, died.

All Limerick, both stone and wooden buildings, was burned by one woman.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrrough (Art, the son of Art Kavanagh), Lord of Leinster, over the English of Contæ Reagh<sup>u</sup> ; and great numbers of them were slain, and [others] taken prisoners.

A great victory was likewise gained by O'Byrne over the English of Dublin, some being killed, and others taken prisoners.

Colla, son of Teige O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many ; Melaghlin, the son of Manus Mac Donnell ; O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin<sup>w</sup> ; and Mac Egan of Ormond, a man learned in the Fenechus<sup>x</sup>, all died.

O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, was slain by the son of Murtough O'Flynn.

<sup>w</sup> *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O'Meaghers, or Mahers, who are of the same race with the O'Carrolls of Ely, are still nume-

rous and respectable.

<sup>x</sup> *Fenechus*, i. e. the ancient laws of Ireland, commonly called the Brehon laws by English writers.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1414.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, ινιε, ρειτέρι céυ, α δεχ, α cτάρ.

Doimnall ua heóγain δεγαναχ λοά hepne δεγ αν .3. non. october.

Μαινριτιρ Slicciγ do loρccαó lé coinuill ι neappaó na bliαóνα ρο.

Claun enpí uí néill do ionnpoiγió eogain mic neill óγ uí néill, γ eogain do γabáil dóib hi ngeall ριρ ua néill do βαοί illanm an tan ριη αγ eogain, γ α léiγean amaó díblinib ι naγαóó apoule, γ α éiγeanpυρ pñm do γabáil dua néill .1. doimnall.

Μαιóη mór lí mupchaó ua cconcobair τιγeanpa ua pπαiγe γ lá pεap-γαλ ριαó mαγ eocαgan τιγeanpa cenél pιαchaó mic nell ρορ γallaib mive hi ccill écáin m ρο μαρβαó βαρύν na pεpíne γ oρoηγ móri do pαoρélanuαib γ vaopélanuαib imuaille pριρ, γ m ρο γabaó mac βαρύν Sláine ap α bpπίc cñtpe céυ décc μαργ, m ρο γabaó uona vaρuippec γanvliγe γ an líon oile ap α pρπίc dá céυ décc μαρcc cén mo tá luaó lípα γ impυe.

Αοó mac caτair uí conóobair décc.

Máγ cáρτchaiγ capppeac .1. doimnall mac doimnall do écc.

lapla vaρmumán do étaóτ ι nepinn, γ pαxanaiz iomóα do éαbaipτ lap do milleαó mumán.

lapla upmumán do τοóτ ι nEρinn o Ríγ Saρan.

<sup>a</sup> *Dean*, δεγαναó.—This word is written Deaccanach by O'Brien in his Irish Dictionary, who explains it "a dean;" but O'Reilly writes it déαγanaó, and explains it "deacon."

<sup>a</sup> *A great defeat*.—Ware states in his Annals of Ireland, under this year, that the English of Meath were discomfitted by O'Connor and the Irish, on the Feast of St. Gordian and Epimachus; and that Thomas Manravard, Baron of Skrine, and Christopher Fleming and John Dardis were taken prisoners, and many others slain.

<sup>a</sup> *Cill-Echain*.—This is probably the place called Killeagha, in the barony of Fore, near Oldcastle, in the county of Meath.

O'Flaherty adds from *Mac Firb.*, in H. 2. 11, that the Prior of St. John's, of Ath Truim, and

nine priests were slain on this occasion.

<sup>b</sup> *Dardis the Lawless*.—This might also be read γεpυliγe, i. e. of the severe law. The name Dardis is still extant in Meath. There is a monument to this family in the churchyard of Killoolagh, or Cill-Uailleach, in the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath, which exhibits the following inscription:

"Underneath this stone are interred the remains of William Dardis, formerly of Carlinstown, in the county of Westmeath, Esq., as also those of Catherine Dease of Turbets town, alias Dardis, who died on the 11th of March, 1797, and at whose desire this monument has been erected.

"Several of the Dardis family, late of Gigans-



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1414.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fourteen.*

Donnell O'Howen, Dean<sup>y</sup> of Lough Erne, died on the third of the Nones of October.

The monastery of Sligo was burned by a candle in the Spring of this year.

The sons of Henry O'Neill attacked Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and took him prisoner as a hostage for the liberation of O'Neill, who was then the prisoner of Owen. Both were set at liberty, the one [being given in exchange] for the other; and O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, [re]assumed his own lordship.

A great defeat<sup>z</sup> was given to the English of Meath by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, and Farrell Roe Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach mic-Neill, at Cill-Eochain<sup>a</sup>, where the Baron of Skreen, together with a great number of nobles and plebeians, were slain, and where the son of the Baron of Slane was taken prisoner, for whose ransom fourteen hundred marks were obtained. Dardis the Lawless<sup>b</sup> was also taken prisoner, together with a number of others, for whose ransom twelve hundred marks were obtained, besides [the usual fines called] Luach-leasa and Luach-impidhe<sup>c</sup>.

Hugh, the son of Cathal O'Connor, died.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach<sup>d</sup>, i. e. Donnell, the son of Donnell, died.

The Earl of Desmond came to Ireland, bringing with him many of the Saxons, to devastate Munster.

The Earl of Ormond<sup>e</sup> came to Ireland from the King of England.

town, county of Westmeath, are likewise buried here. R. I. P."

<sup>c</sup> *Luach leasa* literally means "reward of welfare," and *luach impidhe*, "reward of intercession." It appears from a letter written by Sir John Davis, to the Earl of Salisbury, that the ecclesiastical officer called herenach paid a fine called Loughinipy, to the bishop on the marriage of every of his daughters.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 144, 145.

<sup>d</sup> *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*.—In a fragment of an old medical Irish manuscript, in the Library

of Trinity College, Dublin [II. 5, 27], the exact date of his death is given. It is stated that the work was translated from Latin into Irish by John O'Callannan, with the assistance and instruction of his own tutor, Master Pierce O'Huallahan; that it was commenced at Kilbrittan, in the life-time of Donnell Reagh Mac Carthy, but while he was on his death-bed, and finished at Ros-Oilithri [Roscarbery], immediately after his death, namely, on the day before the festival of St. Brendan, in the year of Christ fourteen, four hundred and one thousand.

<sup>e</sup> *Earl of Ormond*.—He was James Butler,

Iohn Zarlæ .i. ρήν ιοναδ ριζ̄ ραχαν δο έταάτ ι νερινν ρεαρ να τυεε εαδур νό τήρμανν δο έτααιτ, νά θεαελαρ, νά θεαλαδαιν αν μέδ ζур а ράινεε αέτ а εεур ρηι ρυαέτ, ραιζ̄θε, γ ζορτα. Α ρέ ρο αιρζ̄ μαιλ μαε αοδα υί υιζινδ ι νυιρνεαεε μιδε, γ ρο ηαιρζεαδ Semur διύιτ γ μυιντιρ αν ριζ̄ λα ηαιρί θαλατύν, γ τυεε βό ρα μβοιν θονα ηοιρζ̄ινδ ριν δο μυιντιρ υιζινν, γ ρο ιοδλαε ι εεονναέταιδ ιαδ ιαρριν. Ρο αορρατ ιαρανί μυιντιρ υιζινν ιμ μαιλ Iohn Zarlæ, γ νί ραιβε θεδ ιαρ ραν αοίρ ριν αέτ εύεε ρεαέτμαινε ναινά αν ταν ρυαιρ βάρ δο νήν να ναορ, γ αρέ ριν αν θαρα ριορτ ριιδ̄ δο μοναδ ρορ μαιλ υα νυιζινν, .i. ελανν εονομαιζ̄ δο λετθαδ αιδ̄ε ερειεε νέιλλ ηί ελαδαινδ, γ Iohn Zarlæ δο έεε.

Concobari mac Seppraio υί flannagáin αδβαρ ταιοριζ̄ ελοιννε εαταλ δέεε αν ρειρεαδ λά ρια ράιναιν.

Eochaid mág maégaíma ταναρι ορζ̄ιαιλ δο ζαβáiλ λά ημian μαζ μαεζαίμα γ λα ζαλλαιβη.

Murchoad na haongura τιζεαρνα ελοιννε εολζαν δέεε.

Arct Caoimánac αδβαρ ριόζ̄ λαιζ̄ην δο έεε.

fourth Earl of Ormond, commonly called the White Earl. He was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1407, and afterwards in 1440.

<sup>c</sup> *John Stanley*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, John Stanley, the King's Lieutenant in Ireland, landed at Clontarf on the 1st of October, 1413, and departed this life on the 18th of January following. Cox says that he died at Ardee, on the 6th of January, 1413. These writers make no allusion to the poetical miracle wrought upon him by O'Higgin.

<sup>3</sup> *Uisneach*, now the hill of Usnagh, situated in the parish of Killare, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. There is a very large rock on this hill, called Ail-na-mireann by Keating, who says it was the point at which the four provinces met, before Meath was formed. This is the fourth place in Meath at which the monarch Tuathal Teachtmhar erected royal forts and established fairs, games, &c.

<sup>h</sup> *Out of the preys*, δο να ηοιρζ̄ινδ ριν, i. e. of, or out of these preys, i. e. the preys taken

from James Tuite and the King's party.

<sup>i</sup> *Do leaead*, to spread, or scatter; but it is most generally used in these Annals in the sense of to disable, discomfit, or overpower, as at the year 1429: “οιέ μόρ θαοινε δο ταδαιρτ αρ ρεαριδ̄ βρειρνε ειουρ λεαead γ μαρβαδ; i. e. A great loss of men was brought on the men of Breifny, both by disabling and killing.”

For some curious notices of the belief in poetical miracles in ancient times in Ireland, the reader is referred to the Statute of Kilkenny, edited for the Irish Archæological Society by Mr. Hardiman, p. 55, note j. Reginald Scot, in his Discoverie of Witchcraft, states that “the Irishmen will not stiecke to affirm that they can Rime either man or beast to death.”—Book iii. c. xv. p. 35. An αοιρ is a poem in which the subject is not only lampooned, but imprecated and cursed. Many specimens of such poems are still extant; but the bitterest the Editor has ever seen is the one composed for the celebrated Dr. Whaley of Dublin, astrologer and almanac

John Stanley<sup>f</sup>, the Deputy of the King of England, arrived in Ireland, a man who gave neither mercy nor protection to clergy, laity, or men of science, but subjected as many of them as he came upon to cold, hardship, and famine. It was he who plundered Niall, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, at Uisneach<sup>g</sup>, in Meath. Henry Dalton, however, plundered James Tuite and the King's people, and gave the O'Higgins out of the preys<sup>h</sup> [then acquired] a cow for each and every cow taken from them, and afterwards escorted them to Connaught. The O'Higgins, with Niall, then satirized John Stanley, who lived after this satire but five weeks, for he died of the virulence of the lampoons. This was the second poetical miracle performed by this Niall O'Higgin, the first being the discomfiture<sup>i</sup> of the Clann-Conway the night they plundered Niall at Cladann<sup>k</sup>; and the second, the death of John Stanley.

Conor, son of Geoffrey O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cathail, died six days before Allhallowtide.

Eochy Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon and the English.

Murrough O'Hennessy, Lord of Clann-Colgain<sup>l</sup>, died.

Art Kavanagh, heir to the kingdom of Leinster, died.

maker, about the year 1691, by Ferdoragh O'Daly, whose brother the Doctor is said to have caused to be prosecuted and hanged. The poet first describes the wicked practices of the astrologer, whom he describes as in league with the devil, and who, since he began to view the moon and the planets, had, with his basilisk eye, destroyed their benign influence, so that the corn-fields, the fruit trees, and the grass, had ceased to grow; the birds had forgotten their songs, except the ominous birds of night, and the young of animals were destroyed *in utero*. He then begins to wither this astrologer with imprecations, calls upon various diseases of a violent nature to attack him, and calls down upon him the curses of God, the angels, the saints, and of all good men. Dr. Whaley, however, does not appear to have melted before this *Aoir* of O'Daly, for he lived

to a great age, and composed more effectual lampoons against the Irish, than the bards, who were then certainly not in the zenith of their power, had composed against him. His almanacs throw much light on the history of the ferocious times in which he flourished.

<sup>k</sup> *Cladann*.—This was the name of a townland on the west side of the river Suck, in the territory of Clanconway and county of Galway; but the name is now obsolete.

<sup>l</sup> *Clann-Colgain*, a territory in ancient Offaly, which was co-extensive with the present barony of Philipstown, in the King's County. O'Huidhrin, who died in 1420, thus writes of this territory, which he makes one of the seven tuaths of Ui Failghe:

“ Τασοιρυχ οϊλε αρ αιενιο δαμ  
Ο'ηαεγγυρα αρ ελαρ Colgan,

Μαοληρσαναῖο μαε φηῖζαιλ μεε διαρματα τιζεαρνα μαῖζε λυρεε δο ecc.  
Ο ηῖνυρρεοιλ μόρ δο μαρβαῖο λα λυέτ λυινγε εῖνωαιζε ι φηυλλ.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1415.

Αοιρ Κρίορτ, μίλε, εέτρε εέδ, α δεχ α κύιυε.

Εμανν μαε φινδοαιρρ ρρῖορ ινρῖ μοῖρε λοεα ζαῖννα δο εζ αν 27. Αρρῖλ.

Λορδο φυρρμυαιλ δο τεέτ ινα λυρτιρ ι νερῖνν. Λαιοῖρῖ υῖ ἡορῖδα δο ἡιλλεαῖο λαιρ, ἡ αιρῖλέν μιε φαέτνα υῖ ἡορῖδα δο ζαβαῖλ λαιρ βεορ. Αῖρζνε μόρα δο βυαιβ δεααῖβ ἡ οἡμῖλῖβ δο βρῖε ὄο α ηαιρζῖαλλαιβ, ἡ μειε να ἡβρῖεναε δο ἡιλλεαῖο ἡ δο ορζαιν, ἡ ζεαρῖοδ μαε τομάιρ εαιοε δοη φῖλ ζεαραιταῖε δο ερροχαῖο λαιρ. Ρο αιρζ βεορ υρροηζ ἡορῖ οαορ οάνα ερεανν, ι. υα οάλαιζ ἡῖδε (διαρμαιε), αοδ ὄε μαε εραιε, ουβέαε μαε Εοχαῖοα εολαιζ, ἡ μυρζεαρ υα οάλαιζ. Ιρ αν ραιρῖαῖο αρ εεῖνο ονα ρο αιρρε υα οάλαιζ

Ζταν α ουεαῖο ζαρ φέιν φάιλ  
Οο ὀλύεαιζ λε εέῖβ Κρυαεάμ.”

“ Another chief, to me well known,  
O’Hennessy, rules over Clar-Colgau,  
Fair his country beyond Fail’s territories,  
Which borders on the grass of Croghan.”

It appears from the old map of Leix and Ophaly (made in the reign of Philip and Mary, as already stated), that the territory of Tuomoy (the *tuath* *muige* of the Irish), extended from the river Mongagh, which divides it from the county of Westmeath, to the northern boundary of Clannaliere; and, in the other direction, from Edenderry to Philipstown: from which fact it may be clearly inferred that the territories of Tuomoy, Nether and Upper, as shewn on this map, were formed into the baronies of Warrenstown and Coolestown; and, this being proved, it will be seen at once that the *tuath*, or cantred of Clann-Colgan, which lay, according to O’Heerin, as above quoted, at the hill of Cruachan in Offaly, could be no other than the barony of Lower Philipstown, at the northern

boundary of which the hill of Cruachan is situated. The kindred families of O’Hennessy and O’Huallahan were by turns the chiefs of this cantred previous to the English invasion. Their descent from Colgan, the progenitor of the Clann-Colgan, is given as follows in Duaid Mac Firbis’s Genealogical work :

1. Colgan, *a quo* Clann-Colgan,
2. Cumascach,
3. Aengus, *a quo* O’Hennessy,
4. Donnell,
5. Teige,
6. Uallachan,
7. Teige,
8. Uallachan,
9. Hugh,
10. Donnell O’Hennessy.
3. Fogartach,
4. Uallachan, *a quo* O’Huallahan,
5. Mac-Tire,
6. Conor, .
7. Cuilen,
8. MacTire O’Huallahan.

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna*, now Inishmore, an island situated in that part of Lough Gawna which belongs to the barony of Granard, in the

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died.  
O'Driscoll More was treacherously slain by the crew of a merchant's ship.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1415.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifteen.*

Edmond Mac Finnvar, Prior of Inis-Mor-Locha-Gamhna<sup>m</sup>, died on the 27th of April.

Lord Furnival<sup>n</sup> came to Ireland as Lord Justice. Leix, O'More's territory, was devastated by him, and he took the castle of the son of Faghtna O'More. He carried off great preys of cows, horses, and small cattle, from the people of Oriel; and he spoiled and plundered Mic na m-Breathnach<sup>o</sup>, and hanged Garrett, the son of Thomas Caech, of the Geraldine blood. He also plundered a great number of the poets of Ireland, namely, O'Daly of Meath (Dermot), Hugh Oge Magrath, Dubhthach Mac Keogh the learned, and Maurice O'Daly. In the ensuing Summer he plundered O'Daly of Corcumroe, i. e. Farrell, the son

county of Longford. On this island there is an old church called Teampull Choluin Cille, i. e. St. Columbkille's church, which was the original church of the parish of St. Columbkille, near Granard.

<sup>n</sup> *Lord Furnival*, was Sir John Talbot of Hal-lamshire, who was Lord Furnival by courtesy, through his wife, having married the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Neville, by Joan, the sole daughter and heiress of William, the last Lord Furnival. This great warrior was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the 24th of February, 1413, and landed at Dalkey in September, 1414. He remained in Ireland for six years, during which time he was active in reducing the Irish chiefs, making of each successive chief, that fell into his hands, a tool and scourge for the subjection of his fellows.—See Original Letters illustrative of English History, edited by Sir Henry Ellis, second series, vol. i. letter 19. In Henry of Marlborough's Chro-

nicle of Ireland, the following notice of the departure of this Lord Lieutenant from Ireland is given under the year 1419:

“On the feast day of *Mary Magdalen*, the Lord Lieutenant, *John Talbot*, went over into England, leaving [as] his Deputy there the Archbishop of Dublin” [Richard Talbot], “carrying along with him the curses of many, because hee being runne much in debt for victuall and divers other things, would pay little or nothing at all.”—See also Ware's Annals of Ireland, in which nearly the same words occur under this year.

<sup>o</sup> *Mic na m-Breathnach*, i. e. the sons of the Welshmen. These must have been the Walshes of the Welsh mountains, or Sliabh Breathnach, in the west of the county of Kilkenny, as it does not appear that he ever went into the baronies of Tirawley, Erris, and Ross, in the counties of Mayo and Galway, where the other Welsh tribes of Ireland were seated.

ἄρκαμοδρυσᾶ ἰ. φήζαλ μαε ταιῶζ μιε ἀοηζυρα ρυσᾶ. Ρο ἀρκε βρυνεῶεαν δά κοεκα ιμμαῶαιρε ἄιρνε, νί ηῶδ ἀμᾶιν ἀετ νί εὐκε εῤῥμανν δο ρασῶ ινά δο νειμεᾶδ ιν παδ δο βαοί ιν ἔρην.

Ἐρεᾶδ μῶρ δο δεναῖν δυα μάλλε ἰ. ἀεῶ φορ διαρμαῖο υα μάλλε, ἡ διαρμαῖο δο ζαβᾶιλ οιλέν υί μάλλε, ἡ ἀοῶ δο ὄυλ ι ραρῖῶραῶετ διαρμαῖο, φῥεταρ ιομαρῖεζ ετορρα, ἡ ρο μαρβαῶ ἀοῶ υα μάλλε εῤῥεαρνα υμαῖλλ ἀνηρην λά διαρμαῖο ἡ α μαε κοεκοβαρ, ἡ μαε τομάιρ υί μάλλε. Ρο μαρβαῶ ἀνη ονα δομῖναλλ μαε διαρμαῖο υί μάλλε. Ρο ρεαρ ορεαῶαρρ υμαῖλλ ρέ ριοῶετ ἀοδα ὀ ρην ἀμαῶ, ἡ ζαβαῖδ διαρμαῖο εῤῥεαρρα.

Τομαλταῶ ρυσᾶ μαε κοεκοβαρ μιε μαιρῥεῤῥα δέεε.

Ἀν ελαραῶ υα κοῶεταῤῥ ρασί ρέ δάν, ἡ ρε δαονναῶετ δέεε.

Διαρμαῖο μαε διαρμαῖο μιε κοεκοβαρ μιε τομαλταῤῥ μεε διαρμαῖο δο μαρβαῶ λα ελοινδ υί ἄκοεκοβαρ δυινη, ἡ α ἀθναεα ι μαμῖρτερ ἀεα οα λααρῥ.

Καταοίρ μαε δοννεαῶα υί ρεαρῥαῖλ δο ἔεε.

Ἀεῶ μαε δοννεαῶα υί ἄεαλλαιῥ δέεε.

Τομαλταχ μαε ταιῶζ υί βιρην δο μαρβαῶ ι ηγρειρ οῖῶεε λα ρεαρῥαλ μαε διαρμαῖο μέεε Ραῥναῖλλ ηι ελυαν ρῖεε ι μβαῖλε ελλι ηι εῤῥ μεε ἀν δονναῖ-ναιῥ, ἡ ιηῥῖν λοελαῖν υί ἀμῖλιῥι δο λορρεᾶδ ἀνη βεῶρ ἀν..υι. ιδυρ ιανυαρι.

Κοεκοβαρ μαε βρῖαν μιε υῖλλιαμ μέζ εοῶαῥᾶν δο μαρβαῶ ι εεῖλλ ευαρρ-ρῖεε.

<sup>p</sup> *Bruighean-da choga*, now called in Irish *Ἰρυνῖ-εεαν μῶρ*, and anglicised Breenmore, or Brinemore. It is situated on a conspicuous hill in the townland of Breenmore, in the parish of Drummaney, and in the territory now locally called Cuireneach by the old natives, but in all legal documents and maps, the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath. It is a fort of earth two hundred and four paces in circumference, and containing within it the ruins of a castle, the erection of which tradition ascribes to the Dillons, who were lords of Cuireneach from the period of the English Invasion till Cromwell's time. This castle is now a heap of crumbled ruins; but it is said that a considerable portion of it was standing about seventy-nine years since.

This castle is shewn on Petty's printed map of Westmeath, under the name of Brinemore, which is placed midway between Athlone and Ballymore Lough Sewdy. There was originally a circle of large standing stones around the fort, from which it might, perhaps, be inferred, that this Bruighean was used for sepulchral or religious purposes, as well as for defence. For some historical accounts of this place, see Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 402; O'Flaherty's *Oggia*, part iii. c. 81; and the curious historical tale, entitled *Τοῦαῖλ Ἰρυνῖνε οα ἄοζα*.

The territory anciently called Cuirene, or Machaire Chuirene, and now locally Cuireneach, comprised the entire of the present barony of

of Teige, son of Aengus Roe. He plundered Bruighean-da-Choga<sup>p</sup> in Machaire Chuirene. And not only this<sup>q</sup>, but he gave no protection to either saint or sanctuary while he abode in Ireland.

A great prey was taken by O'Malley, i. e. Hugh, from Dermot O'Malley. Dermot [in retaliation] took O'Malley's Island<sup>r</sup>, upon which Hugh went in pursuit of Dermot; and a battle was fought between them, in which Hugh O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, was slain by Dermot and his son Conor, and also the son of Thomas O'Malley, and Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley. The chieftainship of Umallia was thenceforth wrested from<sup>s</sup> the descendants of Hugh; and Dermot assumed the lordship.

Tomaltagh Roe, the son of Conor, son of Maurice [Mac Dermot], died.

The Clasach O' Coffey, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, died.

Dermot, son of Dermot, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-da-laarg [the Abbey of Boyle].

Cahir, the son of Donough O'Farrell, died.

Hugh, son of Donough O'Kelly, died.

Tomaltagh, the son of Teige O'Beirne, was slain by Farrell, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, in a nocturnal attack at Cluain Sithe<sup>t</sup>, in Baile Ella, in the house of Mac an-Donnanaigh; and the daughter of Loughlin O'Hanly was burned there also, on the sixth of the Ides of January.

Conor, the son of Brian, son of William Mageoghegan, was slain at Cill-Cuairisighe<sup>u</sup>.

Kilkenny West, and that part of the parish of Forney lying on the south side of the River Eithne, or Inny.

<sup>q</sup> *And not only this, ní head amán.*—This is the Irish mode of expressing, *in short, in a word, or in summe*, as the old English writers phrased it.

<sup>r</sup> *O'Malley's Island*, i. e. Cliara, or Clare Island, in Clew Bay, which still belongs to Sir Samuel O'Malley, whose grandfather purchased it from the Earl of Clanrickard.

<sup>s</sup> *Was wrested from*, literally, “the chieftainship of Umallia thenceforth parted with the race of Hugh.”

<sup>t</sup> *Cluain-Sithe*, now Cloonshee, a townland in the parish of Clooncraft, situated to the east of the town of Elphin, in the county of Rosecommon. It lies between Lough O'Doonra, Lough O'Conallan, and the Clooncraft River. The name Baile-Elle does not now exist; but it was evidently the name of a large ancient Irish townland, or ballybetagh, of which Cloonshee was a subdivision.

<sup>u</sup> *Cill Cuairisighe*, now Kilcoursey, near the village of Clara, in the territory of Muintir-Tadhgain, or barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County.

Coccað eittir lutzneachaið þín, 7 toðar doib þri aróle, 7 þrireað þor  
an luét þoir 7 ðaome do mārþað ðioðh, 7 Art mac í lǫra do gáðáil þo þo  
cþochað leó hé aza ttiǫ.

Clann ðiarþmata ðuib úi þlaiðþfretaiǫ do mārþað 7 do gáðáil ða mbrai-  
þið þín, 7 lar in nǫiolla noðb ua þfleiðþfretaiǫh.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1416.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe céð, aðeé, aþé.

Adam lexio eppcop arðachaið, þraðair þallða epiðe do loþccað i ráit  
erpuice, 7 conðoðar mac þearǫail mic Conðonnaét úi þfǫǫail do toǫa lá  
coþaið arðachaið ina ionað.

Ðeaccanaé Cille hAlað (.i. ó hammée) do écc.

Muþǫf þua coineóil comarþa ðroma cliað do loþccað na tiz þén lá þoǫ-  
laðaið.

Tomár mac inð ócciaé aþciððeaé cille hoþrið, 7 arð muþǫfþir conðaét  
i noðǫið do écc iar mbuað naiþriǫe.

Lucár ua tpeaðair aþciððeaé cille þearcca ðécc iar noðǫbðþeðað.

Maimþtir þheciǫð do cumðað (iar na loþccað þeaét þiað) lá þriað þra-  
ðair mac ðiarþmata meé ðonncðaið.

Þorþlað inǫñ néill móir úi néill bñ Seain úi ðoinnaill do éǫ.

Arðǫal mac þriað móir meǫ maðǫamna tizǫarþna aþǫiaill do écc.

Art caománaé (Ri laǫen) mac art caománaiz mic muþcearþaiǫ  
éaománaiz mic muþir éaománaiz, 7cā, aon Roǫa þaoidéal eþeann inð  
eneáé 7 in ðñnoñ do écc iar mbuað naiþriǫe ina lonǫþoþt buððém.

<sup>u</sup> *Adam Lexid.*—He is called Adam Lyns in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where it is stated that he died in June, 1416, without any allusion to the place or manner of his death.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

“Minimè hospitalis, do loþccað i ráit er-  
puice initio Autumni.—*O'Mulconry.* Ordinis  
prædicatorum.—*Hen. Marleburg.* apud *Camd.*  
*Brit.*”

<sup>x</sup> *Rath Easpuig*, now Rathaspick; a pa-

rish near Rathowen, in the county of West-  
meath.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys,  
Feb. 16: “Αοð ǫlar eapþoǫ Raða na n-eap-  
þoǫ a n-iarþiðe.” There is a small rath, or  
earthen fort, called Raé na n-eapþoǫ, and some-  
times Raé eapþuiz, in this parish, on the brink  
of Lough Glyn, where tradition says three bi-  
shops were interred, from which circumstance  
the name is said to have been derived. There is  
no church at the place so called at present.



A war broke out among the people of Leyny; they gave battle to each other, and the inhabitants of the eastern part [of the territory] were defeated, and some of them killed; and Art, the son of O'Hara, was taken prisoner, and hanged by them at their own house.

The sons of Dermot Duv O'Flaherty were partly slain and partly taken prisoners by their own kinsmen, and by Gilladuv O'Flaherty.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1416.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixteen.*

Adam Lexid<sup>w</sup>, Bishop of Ardagh, an English friar, was burned at Raithe-aspuig<sup>x</sup>; and Conor, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was elected in his place by the Chapter of Ardagh.

The Dean of Killala (i. e. O'Hainmche) died.

Maurice O'Coineoil, Coarb of Drumcliff, was burned in his own house by robbers.

Thomas Mac an-Oglaigh, Erenagh of Cill-Oiridh<sup>y</sup>, and chief Professor of Law in Connaught, died after the victory of penance.

Lucas O'Trevor, Erenagh of Cill-Fearga<sup>z</sup>, died, after spending a virtuous life.

The monastery of Sligo was re-erected (having been burned some time before) by the Friar Brian<sup>a</sup>, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

Gormlaidh, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of John O'Donnell, died.

Ardgal, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Art Kavanagh<sup>b</sup> (King of Leinster), the son of Art Kavanagh, who was son of Mortogh Kavanagh, son of Maurice Kavanagh, &c., only choice of the Irish of Ireland for hospitality and activity at arms, died in his own fortress, after the victory of penance.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill-Oiridh*, now Killerry, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1333, p. 550, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *Cill Fearga*, now Killargy, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

<sup>a</sup> *The Friar Brian*.—To this passage O'Fla-

herty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“ Qui divino amore captus sæculo renunciavit religionem ingressus. MS. L.”

<sup>b</sup> *Art Kavanagh*.—See his death again entered under the year 1417, p. 829; and O'Flaherty's remarks on the chronology in note <sup>1</sup>.

Cúmeada mac Sfan mec conmapa aóðar ταιοιριξ cloinne culéin do écc.

Ionhroigíð lá mac Siúptain Dexeτρα cona bhaiérib for cloinn Seasain uí hÉgra, ua hÉgra fíin, 7 τοιρρðealβáé capriac mac doínnail mic muiréap-ταιξ uí concóðair, 7 μαρεβλυαξ cairppe do éeaccmáil pé τοιρρεac ná φβóna ρin mēc Siupτάin, 7 ua hÉgra do máρβαð, 7 μαξnar mac ðonnehaið mic muiréap-ταιξ uí concóðair, 7 mac aóða mec ðonnehaið, 7 τοιρρðelβáé capriac mac doínnail do lot. Mac Siupτάin do ðenain cpeac ná cpiçe iarpin, 7 an tíρ uile do éionól, 7 do ðul na ττοραιοξeacé. Spaoimτεαρ leo for mac Siup-τάin, 7 po μαρβαð é, 7 aéð ua Ruadáin, 7 ua Ruadáin φειρin, ða mac tomair mec maioiip, 7 mac ðuapcain (.i. τιξeαρna cύla níρið) do máρβαð ann ðeór co ρocaiðib oile cñ mo éáττ.

Coccað eiptip φeaprib manac 7 ρip bpeipne pá éioρ caéail mic aóða uí Ruairc, 7 caéail allníé manacé an tan ρin. Tuccað ρpaoineað for múin-τιρ aóða mēξ uioip 7 caéail uí Ruairc lá Ταðξ 7 lá doínnail ua Ruairc in po μαρβαð ταðξ mac φeapξail uí Ruairc 7 naonðari imaille ρpup, 7 po bñað aoiñ eac ðécc ðioð ðon éup ρin.

Ionhroigíð oile do éabairτ lá haóð mbuidé 7 lá ταðξ ua Ruairc 7 la mág caba for múinτιρ pèoðacáin, 7 ρip manach o loé epne ρiap do bpeith ρoppa. Rucc opna ðin caéail ua Ruairc 7 eoξan ua Ruairc, 7 po φuinhξðop clann uí Ruairc an tanβopplann ρin nó ξo paxaττap a cceann a ngallocclac po páξairβíτ a cceilce ina hpcómar. Ro ionpαιðpíτ ðíβlímb iapoiñ ρpup an τόραιοξ, 7 po μαρβαð leó ðonnehaið 7 Sfan ua Ruairc, 7 ðá mac maioíeac- loinn mic φlaiébeapταιξ uí Ruairc, 7 po μαρβαð oéτap 7 ða ρiéτ imaille ρpú do φeaprib manach.

Doínnail mac τιξeapnain móip uí Ruairc do ecc do ξalap bpeac, 7 ba híρβαð móip do ξairbτpian connacé oiðeað an ρip hupin.

Ξpaimne mξñi φlaiéβήταιξ uí Ruairc ðécc.

<sup>c</sup> Concerning the rent, φα éioρ.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the phrase is pá éúρ, for the cause of, which is evidently the true reading.

<sup>d</sup> West of Lough Erne.—The territory of Muintir-Pheodachain is on the west side of Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Clanawley.

<sup>e</sup> Overwhelming numbers, an tanβopplann. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh, “that the sons of O’Rourke were in great distress on this occasion on the mountain of Sliabh da chon” [near Derrygonnelly], “but that they bore up against the hardship until they arrived

Cu-meadha, the son of John Mac Namara, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cuilein, died.

An attack was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and his kinsmen upon the sons of John O'Hara. O'Hara himself, and Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, with the cavalry of Carbury, met the van of this army of Mac Jordan : and O'Hara was killed ; and Manus, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Connor, the son of Hugh Mac Donough, and Turlough Carragh, were wounded. After this Mac Jordan plundered the country, [but the people of] the whole territory assembled together, and went in pursuit of him ; and Mac Jordan was defeated, and slain, together with Hugh O'Rowan, and O'Rowan himself, the two sons of Thomas Mac Meyler, Mac Duarcán, Lord of Cul-neiridh, and many others.

A war [broke out] between the people of Fermanagh and the men of Breifny, concerning the rent<sup>c</sup> of Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who at this time sided with the men of Fermanagh ; and the people of Hugh Maguire and Cathal O'Rourke were defeated by Teige and Donnell O'Rourke [in a conflict], in which Teige, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, and nine others, were slain ; and eleven horses were taken from them on that occasion.

Another incursion was made by Hugh Boy and Teige O'Rourke, and by Mac Cabe, into Muintir-Pheodachain. The people of Fermanagh, [dwelling] west of Lough Erne<sup>d</sup>, came up with them, as did also Cathal O'Rourke and Owen O'Rourke. The sons of O'Rourke sustained the attacks of the overwhelming numbers<sup>e</sup> that pursued them, until they arrived at the place where they had left their gallowglasses in ambush ; both parties then turned upon their pursuers, and slew Donough and John O'Rourke, and the two sons of Melaghlin, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, together with forty-eight of the men of Fermanagh.

Donnell, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, died of *galar breac*<sup>f</sup>. The death of this man was a great loss to Gairbhthrian Connacht<sup>g</sup>.

Grainne, daughter of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

at the place where they had planted the Mac Cabes, their retained Gallowglasses, in ambush, when both parties, suddenly uniting, turned upon their pursuers, and routed them," &c.

<sup>f</sup> *Galar breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small-pox.

<sup>g</sup> *Gairbhthrian Connaught*, i. e. the Rough third of Connaught.

Ταὸς ὄcc mac ταιὸς ρυαῖδ mec διαρμὰδα γαλλ τιγεαρνα αιρτιγ̃ do ἐξ ἰ  
 νοιαῖδ fele nichil ἰ ττιγ̃ na μῆρατάρ ἰ πορ ὀmάν, ἡ α ἀθαcaλ ἡρ in μαιμῆρτιρ.

Τῆnpall ἡρἰ μοῖρ loc̃ γιλε do λορcaḃ, ἡ ρερερτρα uí cuῖρμῆῖν ἰμον leabaρ  
 ἡγεαρρ μῆντιρε cuῖρμῆῖν γο ρεὸδαῖδ ἰomḃa oile ap ḃeana.

Semur mac Rirḃḃῖrḃ mec ρεοραρ do ecc.

Slan mac γοῖρδελb do ḃol ap cpeich ρορ ἑmann an ἡαḃαιρε, cpeac̃ mḃῖ  
 do, ἡ ερῖn do μαρβαḃ δαḃḃ ὑρḃορ ραιγ̃δε ἡαρ ccuῖρ na cpeῖce ρορ δαιηγ̃ḃḃ.

Slan ὀ cḃnḃuḃaῖῖn ρεαρρῖῖν Τῖρε ριαchραḃ μῆαῖδε do ecc.

Ρεῖδḃḃῖῖδ mac αὸδα uí concḃḃaῖῖρ do ἡαρβαḃ la clonn uí concḃḃaῖῖρ  
 ḃuῖnn.

Cpeac̃a μορἰ do δenaῖῖn la hémann a ḃyrc ap Mac ρεὸραρ, ἡ Mac  
 ρεοραρ do γ̃abáil la hemann, ἡ a cḃρ γο baile locha mῖρca.

Sicḃ do δénaῖῖn δῆα δomnaῖῖl ἡ do ḃῖῖῖῖn ὀ cḃncḃḃaῖῖρ ρῖῖ aῖoile.

Μαῖḃḃῖῖν μορ do ḃabaῖῖρ la hua cḃncḃḃaῖῖρ ρραῖγ̃ε ρορ γ̃allaῖḃ na μῖḃe,  
 ἡ ἑḃala μορἰ do ḃḃḃḃ doḃ do ḃραῖγ̃ḃḃḃ, δeac̃aῖḃ, ἡ γ̃ḃḃḃḃḃ.

Saxain ἰomḃa do τεḃτ ἰ nḃῖῖῖῖḃ.

Μαῖḃḃḃḃḃ do ḃabaῖῖρ do Mḃac μῖρchaḃa ap ḃḃallaῖḃ na cḃnḃae ριαḃca,  
 ἡ ρεḃτ ρῖcῖτ δέcc do ἡαρβαḃ ἡ do γ̃abail doḃ, ἡ ρῖḃ do δenaῖῖῖ ρῖῖρ aραḃa-  
 ρac̃, ἡ ḃραῖγ̃ḃḃḃ do ταḃaῖῖρ do.

<sup>h</sup> *Teige Oge Mac Dermot Gall*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11. that he was succeeded in the lordship of Airteach by Muirgeas Caecl Mac Dermot Gall, and quotes *Mac Fírb*.

<sup>i</sup> *Inis mor*, i. e. great island. This island is still so called by the natives when speaking Irish, but Church-island has become its English name. In an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Papers Office in London, it is called Enishmoor, and placed in the north-east part of Lough Gill, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, and close to the boundary of the county of Leitrim.

<sup>j</sup> *Screaptra uí Chuirnín*, i. e. O'Cuinn's manuscripts. Colgan renders τεαḃ ρερερτρα by *Bibliotheca*, in his translation of a passage from the Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 1020, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298; and Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it, *library*. The literal translation is, house of the manuscripts. Sometimes the word ρερερτρα would seem to be employed by the old writers in the sense of Scriptures (i. e. the Bible), like the Latin *Scripturae*; but the Editor is of opinion that, in this instance of ρερερτρα Uí Cuῖρμῆῖῖn, it means manuscripts in general. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that goblets, a tympan, and a harp, were also burned on this occasion, (cuῖρḃ cum-ḃaῖγ̃ cḃmpan ἡ claiρpeac̃), and quotes *O'Mulconry*.

<sup>k</sup> *Leabhar Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. The Editor has not been able to determine what book this was. In a memorandum in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is stated that it was restored to

Teige Oge<sup>b</sup>, the son of Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall, Lord of Airteach, died, a short time after Michaelmas, in the Friars' House at Roscommon, and was interred in the monastery.

The church of Inis Mor<sup>i</sup>, in Lough Gill, was burned; and Screaptra ui Chuirmin<sup>j</sup>, and the Leabhar Gearr<sup>k</sup> of the O'Cuirnins, as well as many other precious articles, were burned also.

James<sup>l</sup>, son of Richard Mac Feorais [Birmingham], died.

John Mac Costello set out upon a predatory expedition against Edmond [Mac Costello] of the Plain, and carried off a great prey; but he himself was slain by an arrow, after depositing the prey in a fastness.

John O'Canavan, Parson of Tireragh of the Moy, died.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don.

Great depredations were committed by Edmond Burke upon Mac Feorais [Birmingham]; and Mac Feorais was taken prisoner by Edmond, and sent to Ballyloughmask<sup>m</sup> [to be there confined].

O'Donnell and Brian O'Conor made peace<sup>n</sup> with each other.

A great defeat was given by O'Conor Faly to the English of Meath; and he took from them considerable spoil, consisting of prisoners, horses, and armour.

Many Saxons came to Ireland.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrough over the English of Contæ Reagh [the county of Wexford], of whom he killed or took prisoners three hundred and forty; and on the following day a peace was made with him, and hostages were given him.

O'Conor of Sligo, in the ransom of O'Doherty, after it had been in the possession of the O'Donnells during the reign of ten successive lords of Carbury.

<sup>l</sup> James, son of Richard Mac Feorais.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he died of the plague in Meath "peste in Midia obiit," and quotes "*Mac Firb.*"

<sup>m</sup> *Ballyloughmask*, now Loughmask castle, situated on the east side of Lough Mask, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1271, p. 414, *supra*, and

also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, note <sup>c</sup>, p. 202.

<sup>n</sup> *Made peace*, literally, "a peace was made by O'Donnell and Brian O'Conor with each other."

<sup>o</sup> *Three hundred and forty*.—O'Flaherty remarks in the margin of H. 2. 11, that according to the Annals of Lecan, the number slain on this occasion was only 140, but that, according to Mac Firbis, it was 340, and that Mac Murrough obtained "*innuera spolia*" on this occasion.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1417.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceépe céo, aocé, a Seaát.

Αρτ ιναc αρτ mic μυρceαρταιγ mic μυρμυρ τιγεαρνα λαιγεν, ρήρ το cοραν α cυccεαó δαιμόcοm gall η γαοídeal ó αοίρ α ρé μβλιαóαν δέcc γο cήnα α éρi ρίcιτ βλιαóαν. Ρήρ λán θήνεαc, θεολαρ, η θεαγναñ. Ρήρ λán το ραc, η το ριογachτ, ρήρ μέδαγcτε ceall η μαμρτρεαc λα α αμρρανabh, η cήβαρταíθ το écc (ιαρ na βήc da βλιαóαν cέτραcάc ι τιγεαρμυρ λαιγεν) ρέccτμαιν ιαρ νοcτλαicc αcβαth. Αcβήραc αραιλε γυρ bo το διγ nñme τucc βήρ hι Ρορρ mic βρμυñ δόραñ η δυα θλόράñ βρñcήñ λαιγεν δια ρο eccρατ ινα nόίρ. Donnchaó a mac το γάβαíl α ιοναíθ δια éίρ.

Μαιγίρτμρ Deon Ρήργύñ δαιμñμρ δέcc.

Διαρμιαó λαιμθεαργ mac αρτ cάομαναíγ, mac Ριγ λαιγεν, δέcc.

Ρυαíθρi (i. ó θυóδα) mac δοñnaíll mic βρμιαñ mic ταíχληγ uí θυóδα τοβαρ ρονυρα η ραιθβρπορα ua ρριαcραc δέγ ινα βαιλε ρήρ ιαρ ρρél βρίγθε ι cιñθ ιμορα θερραc, η ταóγ ραβαc α θεαρβραcταιρ το γάβαíl α ιοναíθ.

Ρυαíθρi mac μυρchaóα uí ρλαcβήρταíγ, Ρυαíθρi mac διαρμιαóα θυóθ

<sup>1</sup> *Lord of Leinster*.—On this passage O'Flaherty writes, in H. 2. 11, the following words, translated from *Mac Fírb.* :

“ Artus (de quo supra) Rex Lageniæ, columen provinciæ suæ contra Anglos et Hibernos 16<sup>o</sup> ad 60<sup>m</sup>, ætatis annum. Vir hospitalitate, prudentia, et misericordia spectabilis, erga templa et monasteria condenda liberalis, et erga literatos munificus anno 42<sup>o</sup> regiminos post natalitia Domini defunctus non sine suspicione veneni ipsi et O'Deorain Lageniæ iudici, cum eo simul extincto, a fæmina apud Rosmacbriuin propinati. Cui Donaldus filius successit. — *Mac Fírb.* ad ann. 1417.” He then remarks: “Unde in Januario 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>7</sub><sup>6</sup> eum deceisse colligo.”

This was the celebrated Art Mac Murrough Kavanagh, who opposed Richard II. See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1395, p. 738, *supra*. It should be here remarked, that the descendants of

Donnell Kavanagh, the bastard son of Dermot na n Gall, never prefixed the O, as asserted by De Burgo, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, and other modern writers. They called themselves Mac Murrough, Mac Murrough Kavanagh, or Kavanagh simply. There is no instance of the O having been prefixed to their name in the authentic Irish annals, or in any Anglo-Irish legal document.

<sup>2</sup> *Ros-mic-Briuin*.—This is an error for Rosmic-Triuin, which is the ancient and present name of the town of New Ross (not Old Ross), in the county of Wexford.

<sup>3</sup> *Dermot Lavdery*, i. e. Dermot the Red-handed. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is also called the son of Art Kavanagh, i. e. the son of the King of Leinster. If this be correct, he must have been a different Dermot Lavdery from the ancestor of that sept of the

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1417.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventeen.*

Art, the son of Art, son of Murtough, son of Maurice, Lord of Leinster<sup>p</sup>, a man who had defended his own province against the English and Irish from his sixteenth to his sixtieth year; a man full of hospitality, knowledge, and chivalry; a man full of prosperity and royalty; the enricher of churches and monasteries, by his alms and offerings, died (after having been forty-two years in the lordship of Leinster) a week after Christmas. Some assert that it was of a poisonous drink which a woman gave to him, and to O'Doran, Chief Brehon of Leinster, at Ros-Mic-Briuin<sup>q</sup>, that both died. Donough, his son, assumed his place after him.

Master John, Parson of Devenish, died.

Dermot Lávderg<sup>r</sup>, the son of Art Kavanagh [i. e.] the son of the King of Leinster, died.

Rory (i. e. the O'Dowda), the son of Donnell, son of Brian, son of Taich-leach, Fountain of the prosperity and wealth of Tíreragh, died in his own town<sup>s</sup>, after the festival of St. Bridget (at the end of the first month of Spring); and Teige Reagh, his brother, assumed his place<sup>t</sup>.

Rory, the son of Murrough O'Flaherty; Rory, the son of Dermot Duv

Kavanaghs, called Στιούτζ Διαρμασα λάμδερργ, for their progenitor, according to all the pedigrees of the Kavanaghs, was the son of Gerald Kavanagh, and the cousin-german of the celebrated Art Kavanagh, who died in this year, that is, he was the son of Gerald, who was the son of Murtough Roe, the grandfather of Art, King of Leinster.

<sup>s</sup> *In his own town.*—According to the list of the chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach, given by Duald Mac Firbis and in the Book of Lecan, he died at Dun Neill, which was a castle in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, barony of Tíreragh, and county of Sligo.

<sup>t</sup> *Assumed his place.*—According to a note in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry

O'Clery, the historical Book of Lecan was written [i. e. compiled] in the time of this Teige: “Re linn an t-aoibh rín do reriobaó leabap oipir leacan.” O'Flaherty translates the obituary of this Rory O'Dowda, from *Mac Firbis*, as follows, in H. 2. 11: “Rodericus O'Dowd (de quo supra) Rex Hyfiachriæ et Hyamalgad, vir magnificus, opulentus, prudens, et strenuus; patriæ defensor invitis Anglis, et Hibernis; Qui hostium muros et castella evertit, sibique ac posteris ditionem, pulsus exteris vindicavit, erga templa et monasteria ædificantes beneficus, hospites et peregrinas benignus, et clerum ac literatos munificus, 37 annos, &c. ut supra.—*Mac Firb.* Liber apud Lecan scriptus (ut supra).—*Ibid.*”

uí flaitberitaiḡ, ἡ ῥέ ῥιρ δέcc úib flaitéiritaiḡ imaille ῥιúú do bátað ῥορ úuan umáill.

Tomar mac mec muirir ciarraiḡe do marbað lá Sémur mac iarla deap-muman.

Ματα inac cononnaét uí ῥῥiḡail τιḡearna maiḡe tpeaḡa do écc.

Cormac ballac mac ῥῥiḡail mic cononnaét uí ῥῥiḡail do marbað lá ḡallab.

Coccað móρ ειτιρ ua neill ἡ ceiel cconall, ἡ inḡoiḡið do tḡabairt dua néill ar neachtain ua doinnall dia ῥορlongḡoρt ιρ in oioche ι carn ḡlar ειτιρ Ráth both ἡ doinnach móρ ἡ bpeit ῥοῥiḡa ina ccollað, ἡ ua ῥiclit each do bñn úioð, ἡ euala móρa úéiðoðh dapiḡ, ἡ deudach dpaḡhðáil úóib, Eimῥiḡ δέcc ειτιρ marbað ἡ ḡabail do úuan úioð, ἡ Neachtain buððein do téρnuð do éopað a calmatair a inḡnaíḡa ἡ a ειρiomaíl.

Una inḡñn doinnall uí néill bean Néill óiḡ uí néill do écc.

Coccað móρ ι λαιḡmð ειτιρ ḡallab ἡ ḡaiðealab.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1418.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceḡpe céð, auech, a hocht.

Αη τερρcob ua hñdiḡiḡceóil, ἡ Maccon ua heioḡiḡceoil (α deapibraétaip) τιḡearna corca laíḡe, ἡ diaρmaioð mac inéḡ cáρétaḡ cluapḡaiḡ tanaipr ua caipḡpi δέcc.

<sup>u</sup> *Bay of Umallia*, Cuan Umáill, i. e. Clew Bay, lying between Upper and Lower Umallia, to the west of the town of Westport, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>w</sup> *Carn-glas*, between Raphoe and Donaghmore.—This place has lost its ancient name. According to the Annals of Cloonenagh, as quoted by Keating, it was on the boundary between the diocese of Ardstraw and Raphoe, from which it is quite evident that it is the hill now called the Tops, which is situated on the boundary of the diocese of Derry and Raphoe, and between Raphoe and Donaghmore. Donaghmore church stands to the right of the road as you go from

Stranorlar to Castlefinn, within one mile of the latter.

<sup>x</sup> *Corca-Laighe*.—This was anciently applied to a very extensive territory in the county of Cork, but the name is now, and has been for centuries, applied only to a comparatively small district in the south of the county of Cork. In the Regal Visitation Book of 1615, the following parishes are placed in it, viz.: “Myross, Glanebarahane” [now Castlehaven], “Tullagh, Creagh, Kilchoe, Aghadowne, and Cleere.”

<sup>y</sup> *Hy-Cairbre*.—This was the name of a tribe originally seated along the River Maigue, in the county of Limerick, whence they were driven



O'Flaherty, and sixteen others of the O'Flahertys, were drowned in the bay of Umallia<sup>u</sup>.

Thomas, the son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by James, the son of the Earl of Desmond.

Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, Lord of Magh Treagha, died.

Cormac Ballagh, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was slain by the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the Kinel-Connell. O'Neill made a nocturnal assault upon the fortress of Naghtan O'Donnell at Carn-glas<sup>w</sup>, between Raphoe and Donaghmore; and, finding those within it asleep, he took away from them forty horses, and obtained [other] great spoils, consisting of armour, arms, and apparel. Eleven men were either killed or taken prisoners; but Naghtan [O'Donnell] himself made his escape, by force of his valour, prowess, and bravery.

Una, the daughter of Donnell O'Neill, and wife of Neill Oge O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] in Leinster between the English and Irish.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1418.

#### *The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighteen.*

The Bishop O'Driscoll, Maccon O'Driscoll (his brother), Lord of Corca-Laighe<sup>x</sup>, and Dermot Mac Carthy Cluasach, Tanist of Hy-Cairbre<sup>y</sup>, died.

by the Fitzgeralds some few years before 1201, when they settled in the territory afterwards called Cairbre, in the south-west of the present county of Cork, to which they gave their tribe name. The principal family of the Hy-Cairbre on their removal from the plains of Limerick were the O'Donovans; as appears from the original Annals of Inuifallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Rawlinson, 503, in which it is distinctly stated that, in the year 1201, Auliffe O'Donovan, was the king or chief leader of the Hy-Cairbre, then seated at Kinneigh in the county of Cork. As this passage is sufficient to prove the period at which the Hy-

Cairbre first appear out of their original locality, the Editor is tempted to give it here as it stands in the original MS. :

A. D. 1201. Sluaigeas moresbul la hulliam 7 la gallab archeda su puzgao numan uli .i. im Murcepas ua brian 7 im conchobur ruas im donnchas cairbreas cum aulif mulzir i noeruman, gur curit a puzehi fce murgrai 7 miztam, go deapnrae arghu mora ann, 7 arpan doib go ceann eich gur rabadar peactman ann 7 go noearnrat chreacha mora 7 ra lufceae arbeanna imda zahc mas imma riasatara 7 dno no marbas amlab ua donnubam ni ua cairbre leo 7 do no marbas

Ορεαά μόρα γ αιρνε δο δεναμ λά ιαλλ υα νδομναλλ αρ υα νέλλ, γ α διοούρ ταιρ βαννα γαιρ ηι εεην μεε υιδίλιν.

Αιρνε μόρα δο δεναμ λά Λορδ ρυρnumαι ρορ αεδ mac αιρτ μέζ αονζυρα τιγεαρνα υα νεαδδαε υλαδ. Μαζ αονζυρα .ι. αβ, γ ιμαε υί nell βυιδε δο δολ ι τορραιγεαετ ζαλλ γ α εερεαε, Ρο ρραοίνρεαδ ρορρα ιαρ βράζβαίλ να εερεαε. Ρο μαρβαδ γ πο ζαβαδ λίον δίριμ δονα ζαλλαίβ δον ευρ ριν λά μαζ αονζυρα.

Όριαν ballac mac αοδα μιε ρεδίμιδ υί εονεοβαίρ ρβι ná πο έρ νεαε ριαμ im ναε ní nó βιαδ ιμα εύμαηδ δέεε, γ α αθναεαλ ι Ρορ εοmmáιν.

Εόζαν mac τιγεαρνάιν μόρι υί ρυαιρε ταηαιρ βρειρνε δο βαταδ ιαρ νοελαίεε acc τεαεε α ηιηηιρ να τορρε ρορ loc ριοηημαίζ, γ έ αζ δολ ρορ ευαιρε δο com α αεαρ βαοί ι ηγαλαρ α έεεα αν ταν ριν.

Τιγεαρνάιν μόρι mac υαζγαιρζ υί Ρυαιρε τιγεαρνα βρείρνε ρεαρ ιρ ερποδα γ αρ εαίμα ταίμεε δο εαε υα μβριύιν, ρεαρ πο βήν α ούεταδ αρ έεειν δά βρεεαιρδιδε τρια ηήρε α λαίμε δέεε ιαρ εειαν αοιρ im ρείλ βριζδε, γ α αθναεαλ ηι μαίηιρτιρ ρηιζιζ. Αοδ βυιδε υα Ρυαιρε δο ζαβαίλ ιοναυδ α αεαρ.

Ταδζ .ι. μαζ ρlanhcaδa, mac εαταίλ μιε ταιδζ ταιοίρεαε δαρτραιζε δέεε ιαρ νουλ ιρ να μαηχαίβ δό εοίετιδιρ ριαρην ταν ριν, γ α ιμαε εαηθαλ δο ζαβαίλ α ιοναυδ.

Ριρδρβηδ mac τομαίρ υί Ραζαλλαίζ τιγεαρνα να βρήςρνε εαιρ δο βαταδ ρορ Λοε Sílem, γ Εοζαν υα Ραζαλλαίζ α mac, ριλιβ mac ζιollaίopa μεε ζαρ-

ραιρεαηη διβρυμ im mac οιρδελβ γ cum αλιρ μυλτιρ.

It is thus translated by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duaid Mac Firbis, in a MS. in the British Museum, Cod Claren. Tom. 68. Ayscaugh 4799. Plut. Cxv, E. :

“A. D. 1201. William” [de Burgo], “with the rest of the English, made a great army” [i. e. hosting] “against the Nobilitie of Munster .i. about Mortagh O’Brien and Connor Ruadh and Donnogh Carbragh, *cum multis aliis*, in Desmond this yeare, so that they put” [sent] “their forelorne hopes” [ριρβη] “throughout Muskry-mittany wherein they gathered much spoile, and thence they marched to Kennech,

where they tarryed seaven dayes, and they tooke greate preys, and they also burned much corne in all places they reached. They also killed Amlaibh O’Donnubhain King of O’Cairbry, and some of them was killed about Mac Oisdelb *cum aliis multis.*”

About the year 1290, Mac Carthy Reagh became master of all the vast territory now called the Carberys, and compelled the O’Donovans, O’Mahonys, and O’Driscolls, to pay him tribute.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1178, p. 45 ; note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1200, p. 126 ; and note <sup>l</sup>, under the year 1254, p. 352.

<sup>z</sup> *Mac Quillin.*—He was seated in the territory called “the Route,” in the north of the county

Great depredations and plunders were committed by Niall O'Donnell upon O'Neill, whom he banished eastwards across the Bann to Mac Quillin<sup>z</sup>.

Great depredations were committed by Lord Furnival upon Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia. Magennis and Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>a</sup> set out in pursuit of the English and the preys, and defeated them, after they had left the preys behind. Countless numbers of the English were slain and taken prisoners on this occasion by Magennis.

Brian Ballagh<sup>b</sup>, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, a man who never refused anything in his power to give, died, and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was drowned shortly after Christmas, as he was going [in a boat] from Inis-na-d-torc<sup>c</sup>, an island on Lough Finvoy, to visit his father, who was then lying ill of a mortal disease.

Tiernan More<sup>d</sup>, the son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, the bravest and most puissant man that had come of the Hy-Briuin race, a man who had wrested his principality from his enemies by the strength of his arm, died at an advanced age, about the festival of St. Bridget, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo. Hugh Boy O'Rourke assumed his father's place.

Teige (i. e. the Mac Clancy), the son of Cathal, son of Teige, Chief of Darry, died, having retired into a monastery a fortnight previously; and his son Cathal assumed his place.

Richard, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, Lord of East Breifny, was drowned in Loch Silean<sup>e</sup>; and with him were also drowned, his son, Owen O'Reilly,

of Antrim.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—The chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is henceforward called Mac-I-Neill Boy, to distinguish him from the O'Neill of Tyrone.

<sup>b</sup> *Brian Ballagh*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

“Nunquam prælis devictus, obiit circa finem Januarii.”

<sup>c</sup> *Inis-na-d-torc*, i. e. Hog-island; an island in Garadice Lough, anciently called Lough Finvoy, near Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1257, p. 360, *supra*.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“Cum fratrum consensu patri successor designatus, cujus mors proinde naufragium in portu .i. earcar a mbeul oipeacácar.”

<sup>d</sup> *Tiernan More*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

“Rí breifne bapp of cionn 40 bliagam, vir pius, benevolus, munificus in largiendo aurum, vestes, pecora, erga templa et monasteria erigenda eleemosinarius, et ditionum suarum strenuus defensor, etc. ut supra.—*Mac Fírb*.”

<sup>e</sup> *Loch Silean*, now Lough Sheelin; a large

παῖδ δεκαναεὶ ὄμομα λῆταιν ἡ βιοκάριε εἰσαιεὶ ζῆαιβ, ἡ ποκάθε οἰλε το δῆξ-  
 ὀαιοιμβὸ το βάταδ ἰμμαλλε φηύ. Τεαινα τερά φρονηζυαλα ἰνγεαν ἰμεξ Ραξ-  
 ναλλ βῆν υἱ Ραιζιλλεὶ ὄν ἰμβαδᾶδ φιν το ὄροπαδ ἁ φναῖα.

Ἄν καηλέν βεεε το ὀεναῖν λα ἠυλλιαμ ἠα ὀεαλλαιε φη ἰε ὀίεξ λά ἰνδῆξ  
 ἠι πορρ κομμᾶιν ἁρ ἀξαιδ ἁν ὀαιρλέιν ἰνόρι δαιηδῆοῖν ζαλλ ἡ ζαιοδῆαλ κο-  
 ναετ (ὀνεοὶ βᾶταρ ἰνα ἀξαιδ ἁξ κοηναῖν λέ κλοινν τοιρρδῆαλβαιεὶ υἱ κο-  
 ὀδοβαιρ) ἡ φαιρπαδ ἠα βλιαδῆα φο.

Μορρβλαεζεαδ λα κλοινν δοῖνναλλ ἠε κηρκεαιρταιεὶ υἱ κοηκοδοβαιρ, ἡ λά  
 κλοινν ἰδοηνάδ το ὄξαιλ ἁν ὀαιρλέιν βεεε, ἡ ἠί φο αιρρέαδαιρ ζυρ πο  
 ζαβρατ λοηγορε ἰνα τιηέαλλ δά ζαὶ ἠῆε ζῆδῆαδ ἠη βό ταρβα δόιβ ἰτιρ ἠαιρ  
 πο κορναδ ἁν καηλέν κο φεαιρρδα φηύ, ἡ ο ἠάρι φῆδρατ ἠί δό, Ρο κοηρρετ  
 λόη ἡ ἡ καηλέν ἰνόρ, ἡ πο λοιρρετῆε κεαλλ ὀύιλε φῆλιννε δον κυρ φιν.

Ζαραιρρῆοηα ἰνγεαν κατᾶλ ἠε ἀοδα βρῆρρῆεξ βεαν ἠαιολεακλαινν ἠνε  
 φλαεβῆρταιεὶ υἱ ρυαιρε το ἕεε.

Σίε το ὀεναῖν λα κλοινν δοηηχαιδ φη αιρῆλε ἁν κῆν ἠό ἠαιρρεαδ Μαε  
 δοηηχαιδ, κοηκοδοβαιρ, ἠα ὀῆξῆηα ἁεα.

Δοῖνναλλ ἠε Μαοιλεακλαινν ἠε κηρξυρα ἠεε δοηηχαιδ το ἕεε ἠνα  
 τηεὶ φῆιν.

Κοκαδ ἠορ εἰτιρ ἠῆε υἱ ἠελλ βυδῆ ἡ ἀλβαιαιεὶ ἡ ζολλ υλαδ ἡ ἁν Ρύτα.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1419.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, ἠίλε, κεῖρε κῆδ, ἁ δεκ, ἁ ἠαοί.

Εοιν ἠεε καρῆαιε ερρεκορ Ραχᾶ βοθη το ἕεε.

Αοδ ἠα φλαηαζᾶν Ρρῆορι ἠῆρα ζαβαλ δῆεε.

lake on the borders of the counties of Cavan, Longford, and Meath.

<sup>f</sup> *Eanoch Garbh.*—This is the parish of An-nagh, in the barony of Loughtee, and county of Cavan.

<sup>g</sup> *By swimming.*—This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, somewhat more briefly, but better, as follows :

“ A. D. 1418. Richard, the son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, i. e.

King of Breifny, went in a cot upon Loch Sigh-leann to meet the English, but was drowned on that excursion, together with his young son, Owen, and two masters [professors] of his people. His wife, Finola, the daughter of Mac Rannall, escaped by swimming [ἁρ τορπαδ ἁ φναῖα].”

<sup>h</sup> *The Small Castle.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this is called Carlen ἠε ἠαλλᾶετ, i. e. the castle of the curses.

Philip, the son of Gilla-Isa, son of Godfrey [O'Reilly], Dean of Drumlane, and Vicar of Eanach-garbh<sup>f</sup>, and many other distinguished persons. Finola, however, daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Reilly, escaped by swimming<sup>g</sup>.

The Small Castle<sup>a</sup> was erected at Roscommon, by William O'Kelly, in the space of fifteen days, opposite the Great Castle, in despite of those English and Irish of Connaught (who were opposed to him, and were assisting the sons of Turlough O'Conor), in the summer of this year.

A great army was led by the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donough<sup>i</sup>, to demolish the Small Castle; and they did not halt until they encamped about it on every side; this, however, was of no use to them, for the castle was bravely defended against them; and, as they were unable to do it any injury, they laid up a store of provisions in the Great Castle, and burned the church of Cuil-Silinne on that occasion.

Lasarina, the daughter of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach [O'Conor], and wife of Melaghlin, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

A peace was concluded between the Clann-Donough [of Tirerrill, to last] while Mac Donough (Conor) should be lord over them.

Donnell, son of Melaghlin<sup>k</sup>, son of Maurice Mac Donough, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac-I-Neill Boy, the Scots, and the English of Ulidia and the Route.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1419.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred nineteen.*

John Mac Carmac, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, Prior of Lisgool, died.

<sup>i</sup> *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

O'Flaherty adds from Mac Firbis, in H. 2. 11, that Mac William of Clanrickard, joined the forces of Lower Connaught on this occasion, and that they burned Moylurg:

“Hæc obsidio in æstate etiam; po loirgea-

oap Mağ luirg; Mac William de Clanrickard se adjunxit copiis inferioris Connactiæ.—*Mac Firb.*”

<sup>k</sup> *Donnell, son of Melaghlin.*—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

“Vir aperta hospitalitate insignis.—*Mac Firb.*”

Coccað mór do sírge eitiu ua neill, doinnall mac enrí aimprið, 7 eoðan mac néill óicc rioðoamna éneél eoðain. Tainicc eoðan i mbáid uí doinnall, toirpðealbaid, 7 do róine a éaradpad durnaidm ppi. Tionoilic pluað lánmór do ðul i ttiu eoðain. Tainicc iu in roépaide iin, brian mað maé-ðamna tiðearna oirðiall, 7 tomár máðuidir tiðearna pear manac, 7 iar ná toirpáctain do haon máigin co toirpðealbac do deacatar uile i ttiú eoðain, 7 po hoirðeac an tíu co léiu leo, 7 po ionnarbrac ó néill fo ðimiac a tíu eoðain uile ður por cuiprte i mfrð ðall tap banna anonn, 7 mac i neill buide do ðenam epiçh fair iu na ðlinoiðh.

Mórppluaicéacð lá brian ua concobair 7 lá hioctar conaacé uile co ngal- laib ionðoib leó tpa porconðpa 7 toðairm uí neill ðop po millpet tíu aða uile oða ac na ngall co hac peanaig eitiu ppi, arðar, 7 poipceñm, 7 po loipcepiçt muibac longpore uí doinnall an ecéin baóí ó doinnall cona pligh- aib i ttiú eoðain. Soair brian mac doinnall mic muipceaptauð ðona roé- paide dia ttiðib iarpetain.

Coð buide ua puairc tiðearna bpeipne ppi mé bliaðna co leit do écc, 7 taðð ua Ruairc do toða ina ionacð lá muinpiu Ruairc ó pliað an iairu piar 7 apt mac tauðð mic ualðairð do toða ina aðaid o pliað an iairu fair la muinpiu Raðallaið, 7 lá teallic ndunchaða, 7 la plioct maoleaclainn még Raðnaill ður po buaiðpeacð ðairðepian conaacé uile toippa.

Catal mac aða még uoiu ðlðaððar tiðearna ðpðraib manac, pear a aoipi po ba mó ainm 7 oipbearc ða paibe ina tíu ina aimpriu ðecc.

<sup>1</sup> *And drove him*, ður por cuiprte, i. e. ður cuipceacp é, so that they drove him.

<sup>m</sup> *Committed depredations upon him*, do ðenam epiçh fair.—When O'Neill was driven from Tyrone, he took his followers, flocks, and herds, along with him into the country of the English, to the east of the Bann; but his enemy, the head of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who took the new name or title of Mac-I-Neill Boy, hearing of his being in the Glynnns, with his flocks, herds, and other moveables, proceeded thither and plundered him.

<sup>n</sup> *Glynnns*, a territory in the north-east of the county of Antrim, so called from its abounding

in valleys.—See Dubourdiou's Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim, p. 621.

<sup>o</sup> *Ath na-n-Gall*, i. e. the ford of the foreigners. This was the name of a ford on the River Esk, immediately to the west of the old castle of Donegal. There is a bridge over it at present. It is probable that the old dun, or earthen fort, from which the town of Donegal (*Ðún na ngall*, i. e. "fort of the foreigners") derived its name, stood near this ford; but no trace of it is now visible.

<sup>p</sup> *While O'Donnell*.—This sentence is literally translated, and the exact arrangement of the original is followed. The Four Masters should

A great war arose between O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry Aimhreidh) and Owen, the son of Niall Oge, Roydamna of Tyrone. Owen repaired to O'Donnell (Turlough), and formed a league of friendship with him; and they mustered a very great army to march into Tyrone. Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Thomas Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, came to join this army; and when they had come to one place, to meet Turlough [O'Donnell], they all marched into Tyrone, totally plundered the country, and expelled O'Neill from Tyrone with disgrace, and drove him<sup>1</sup> over across the Bann, to the English; and Mac-I-Neill Boy committed depredations upon him<sup>m</sup> in the Glynn<sup>n</sup>.

A great army was led by Brian O'Connor and all [the people of] Lower Connaught, with many of the English, at the request and solicitation of O'Neill; and they spoiled all Tírugh, from Ath na-n-Gall<sup>o</sup> to Ballyshannon, including its grass, corn, and buildings; and burned Murvagh, O'Donnell's fortress, while O'Donnell<sup>p</sup> was with his forces in Tyrone. Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, and his forces, then returned to their homes.

Hugh Boy O'Rourke, who was Lord of Breifny for one year and a half, died; and Teige O'Rourke was elected in his place by the O'Rourkes from Slieve-an-ierin West. But Art, son of Teige, son of Ualgarg, was elected in opposition to him from Slieve-an-ierin East, by the O'Reillys, the [people of] Teallach Donnchadha<sup>q</sup>, and the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall; so that the entire of Gairbhthrian Connacht<sup>r</sup> was thrown into commotion [by the contests] between them.

Cathal, son of Hugh Maguire, worthy heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man of greatest fame, and noblest deeds, of his age and time, in his territory, died.

have made it a part of the preceding paragraph, and should have arranged it as follows:

"But while O'Donnell was away with his forces in Tyrone, Brian O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, at the earnest solicitation of O'Neill, mustered a strong force of the Irish and English of North Connaught, with whom he marched into Tírugh in the South of Tírconnell, which territory being then unprotected, they plundered and ravaged from the ford of Donegal to Ballyshannon, including its grass (or hay), corn, and

dwellings; and they burned O'Donnell's fortress at Murvagh (in the parish of Drumhone), after which O'Connor of Sligo, and his forces, returned home, loaded with spoils."

<sup>q</sup> *Teallach Dunchadha*, i. e. the Mac Kiernans, who were seated in the present barony of Tullaghdonagha, or, as it is barbarously anglicised, Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

<sup>r</sup> *Gairbhthrian Connacht*, i. e. the Rough, or mountainous, third part of Connaught.

Cucoicepíe mac néill uí maoilínuaí do écc.

Feipéipthe mac uiginn mic giollananaoín uí uigind ceann fine pleácta giollananaoín uí uigind décc.

Dauid mac tanaíde uí maoilconaire do ecc do plaiḡ ina tíḡ fín i ccoill móir na mbriénaí iar naítpiḡe ḡ iar nonḡaí, ḡ a aónacaí i mainiptri eoin baipthe i mbaile aḡa tpuim. Mac ollaman píl muipreaḡaíḡ an dauid hírin.

Diarmuid puad mac toiprḡealbaiḡ óicc uí concobair décc.

Murchaḡ mac brian uí p̄laiḡbeap̄taíḡ tíḡeap̄ina iarḡair connacht déḡ.

O Neill do ḡol do tíḡh Eoghain uí neill, ḡ p̄t̄ éap̄tanaí caip̄oínical do denaín doib pe poile ḡ a tíḡhnap̄ fein do éabairt dua neill.

Taḡ mac doínnaill uí ceallaiḡ tíḡhina cloinne mic nfoḡain do écc.

O hítp̄p̄ceoil móir, ḡ An Riḡipe p̄ionn cona mac do écc.

An calbaí o concobair p̄ailḡe do ḡabáil i p̄puill la mac Sír libinep̄ p̄rene, ḡ a p̄ic pe Lop̄o p̄up̄naual pe p̄h̄i ionaíḡ piḡ Saḡan i nérin, ḡ an oíḡe iar na ḡabail an p̄h̄i do baí ina éomḡap̄ do elíḡ, líp̄ dia tíḡ fín.

Mac Murchaḡa tíḡhina laiḡen, .i. donchaḡ mac Airḡ éaómanaíḡ do ḡabáil le Lop̄o p̄up̄naual ḡ p̄á lén mop̄ do ḡaioḡelaiḡh eip̄de.

Tomar bacac mac iarla up̄muían do ḡol do conḡain la Riḡ Saḡan hi ccoccaḡ na p̄panci, ḡ a écc éoir i p̄p̄ap̄raḡ Riḡ Saḡan, ḡ up̄mop̄ a ndeachaḡ lair a hepin do écc ip̄in p̄p̄ainḡe ḡ hi Saḡoib on muḡ ccéona.

P̄p̄raḡac mac taip̄ mic doínnaill uí éallaiḡ do máp̄baḡ la mac mic uilliam óicc uí ceallaiḡ.

Donchaḡ mac Muip̄c̄p̄taíḡ uí concobair do écc do eap̄cap̄ i ndop̄up̄ éap̄léin p̄liḡiḡ.

Murchaḡ ua concobair aḡbar tíḡhina ua p̄p̄ailḡe, Caḡal mac aḡḡa méḡ

<sup>s</sup> *Keniffne*, i. e. head of a sept or tribe. This term is applied to the heads of minor families.—See note <sup>t</sup> under the year 1268, p. 405, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *Coill mor na-m-Breathnach*, i. e. the great wood of the Welshmen, now Coill-more, or Kilmore, a townland in the parish of Rathmolyon, in the barony of Moyfenrath, and county of Meath, and about four miles south of the town of Trim.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Meath, sheet 42.

<sup>u</sup> *Clann Mic Eoghain*, now the barony of Clannaenowen (or as it is sometimes barbarously anglicised. Clonmaenoon), in the south-east of the county of Galway.

<sup>w</sup> *Libiner Prene*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Libined a Freinne. This was the name of a respectable Anglo-Irish family, seated in the county of Kilkenny. The name is now written Freyne, and sometimes Franey.



Cucogry, the son of Niall O'Molloy, died.

Ferceart, the son of Higgin, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, the Kennfinè<sup>s</sup> of the race of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, died.

David, the son of Tany O'Mulconry, died of the plague, in his own house, at Coill-mor na-m-Breathnach<sup>t</sup>, after Penance and [Extreme] Unction, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptist at Trim. This David was the son of the Ollav of Sil-Murray.

Dermot Roe, the son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, died.

Murrough, the son of Brian O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

O'Neill went to the house of Owen O'Neill, and they concluded a charitable and amicable peace with each other; and his own lordship was given [restored] to O'Neill.

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Clann-mac-Eoghain<sup>u</sup> died.

O'Driscoll More, and the White Knight, with his son, died.

Calvagh O'Conor Faly was treacherously taken prisoner by the son of Sir Libiner Prene<sup>w</sup>, and sold to Lord Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England in Ireland; but the night after his capture, the person who was confined along with him escaped with him to his own house.

Mac Murrough<sup>x</sup>, Lord of Leinster (Donough, son of Art Kavanagh), was taken prisoner by Lord Furnival, and this was a great misfortune to the Irish.

Thomas Bacagh<sup>y</sup>, the son of the Earl of Ormond, went to assist the King of England in the war with France, and died while on the expedition with the King of England. The greater number of those who went with him from Ireland died likewise, either in England or France.

Feradach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell O'Kelly, was slain by the grandson of William Oge O'Kelly.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died of a fall in the doorway<sup>z</sup> of the castle of Sligo.

Murtough O'Conor, heir to the lordship of Offaly; Cathal, the son of Hugh

<sup>x</sup> *Mac Murrough*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he was taken prisoner on the 4th of May: "4° Maii captus."

<sup>y</sup> *Thomas Bacagh*, i. e. Thomas the lame.

<sup>z</sup> *Doorway*.—The word *doorway*, which is cog-

nate with the Greek *θυρα*, or *θυρίς*, and literally signifies a door, is sometimes applied to the outer gate of a castle, and sometimes to the gate of a walled town.

υἱοῖν, Διαρματ ρυαῶ ματ υἱ concobair ὀυινη, ἡ Mac Μυιρην na mbriḡ ραοῖ  
 ι neaccna ἡ ι neolar do écc.

Ο δυιβῶδῶρμα ἡ Μυιρῆστὰτ ματ κατὰιλ mic αοῶα βρειρμḡ do écc.

Ḥiollananaoim o mitchidém comarba an bealach do écc.

Tomaltach maḡ plannchaid do écc.

An barrach mor ἡ Ο Sullebain do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1420.

Αοίρ Cριοστ, mίle, ceḡri céd, píce.

Μαινερτιρ .S. φρανρειρ ι nḡr ḡephḡme ipin muimain ar brú na Sionna  
 ι neppcopóitteaḡt luimnḡ do denam do braitheirib .S. φρανρειρ la hiarla  
 deapmúman, ἡ do chumḡdaḡ tumba ὀῶ ρein, ἡ dia pól ina deaðhaid imte.

Ματὰ ua branán, maḡirtir, pḡrún, ἡ aircindeaḡ doipe maoláin decc  
 an. iii. idur Sept.

Caipḡn bona ὀροῶοιρ do ḡionnḡnaḡ lá bran mac doimnaill mic muir-  
 ceapraḡ uḡ concobair. Cenel conaill do ḡeaḡt do ḡoimnḡḡ na hoibpe cona  
 pócraide imaille pḡú. ὀrian do epuinnuccaḡ plóicé oile ma naḡaid, .i. a  
 braitḡri buḡén, ua Ruairc, .i. ταḡḡ, ἡ mac doinnchaid cona pócraidib conár  
 lamḡrat cenél cconall dul tar an upcáta pḡar don éur rin. ὀator conal-  
 laḡ ι pḡrlongpḡrḡ pá éuan eapra Ruaid. Tangatḡar clann uḡ doimnaill,  
 Niall ḡarb, doimnaill, ἡ neaḡtan ὀῶρμα maḡepluaḡ ar an maḡ. Tangat-

<sup>a</sup> *Mac-Maurice-na-mBrigh*, i. e. Mac Maurice, or Fitzmaurice of Brees, or Brize, lord of the territory, now the barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Davdirna*.—He was chief of the eastern half of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>c</sup> *Martough, son of Cathal*.—He was the eighth son of Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught in 1308. He is the last man of the warlike sept of the Clann-Murtough Muimneach O'Conor, mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>d</sup> *Bealach*, i. e. of Ballaghmechin, in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Sligo.

<sup>e</sup> *Eas-Gephtine*, i. e. the cataract of Gephtin, now Askeaton, an ancient town, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick, situated on the River Deel, not far from its influx with the Shannon. The ruins of this magnificent abbey, the architecture of which is remarkably beautiful, still remain in good preservation.

<sup>f</sup> *Doire-Maelain*, i. e. Maclan's oak grove, now Derryvullan, a parish situated on the west side of the narrow part of Lough Erne, in the

Maguire; Dermot Roe, the son of O'Conor Don; and Mac-Maurice-na-inBrigh<sup>a</sup>, a man eminent for wisdom and knowledge, died.

O'Duvidirma<sup>b</sup>, and Murtough, son of Cathal<sup>c</sup>, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Meehin, Coarb of Bealach<sup>d</sup>, died.

Tomaltagh Mae-Claney died.

Barry More and O'Sullivan died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1420.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty.*

The monastery of St. Francis at Eas-Gephtine<sup>e</sup>, in Munster, on [*recte* near] the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Limerick, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb in it for himself and his descendants.

Matthew O'Brannain, Master, Parson, and Erenagh of Doire-Maelain<sup>f</sup>, died on the sixth of the Ides of September.

The castle of Bun-Drobhaoisi<sup>g</sup> was commenced by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor; but the Kinel-Connell, with their forces, came to prevent the work. Brian assembled another army to resist them, namely, his own kinsmen, O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, and Mac Donough, with their forces; so that the Kinel-Connell did not dare to proceed eastwards across the Urscatha<sup>h</sup> on that occasion, but remained encamped by the Bay of Assaroe. The sons of O'Donnell, Niall Garv, Donnell, and Naghten, proceeded with a troop of cavalry to the Moy<sup>i</sup>; and the sons of Brian O'Conor set out at the

barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>g</sup> *Bun Drobhaoise*, i. e. the mouth of the Drowes, a river which flows out of Lough Melvin, and, taking a west-north-west course, falls into the Bay of Donegal.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180, col. b, note 154; and Harris's edition of Ware's works, vol. i. p. 18.

<sup>h</sup> *Urscatha*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 n̄p lam̄ m̄

rluaiḡ Ulltach̄ oul tap̄ an ur̄ḡāā r̄ap̄ cucū son̄ oul r̄m̄; i. e. and the Ulster army did not dare to go across the Ursgatha westwards to them” [the O'Conors] “on that occasion.”

Urscatha was the ancient name of a stream, which falls into the sea at the little town of Bundoran, from which to Bundrowes the road runs nearly due west, which accounts for the phrase “tap̄ an ur̄ḡāā r̄ap̄.”

<sup>i</sup> *The Moy*, an m̄āḡ, i. e. the plain, now always

ταρ clann brian uí concobair marcfluaḡ ele do dol d'pégain aḡa rfnaiḡ conur tarla d'óib aḡaiḡ i naḡaiḡ amlaiḡ rin. Tuccrat conallaiḡ ruaiḡ do cairbheachaiḡ dia ro marbaḡ Seaan mac brian uí concobair aḡḡ buide mac domhchaiḡ, caḡal mac diaρμαḡa mic corbmaic mic Ruaiḡri, ḡ eoḡan ó dubda, ḡrian ua concobair iaroiḡ (iar ccloirteaḡt na nḡroic'pḡél rin do) do éoḡt cona p'ócraide for maiḡ eni, eoḡan ua concobair ḡ t'oirp'dealb'ac' capraḡ clann domnailḡ mic muirceartaḡ do dol hi cceann cóicc noiḡéce iar rin ḡo marp'fluaḡ móp tar ḡr ruaiḡ anonn ar ionnroḡiḡiḡ oḡéce, ḡ clann uí domnailḡ do b'it' buidean marcfluaḡ aḡ p'or'it na long don taḡḡ éall don ear iar nól p'íona, ḡ iar b'raḡail a p'eara rin deoḡan ro ionnroḡiḡ iaḡt, ḡ ro marb'baḡ domnailḡ mac t'oirp'dealb'aiḡ uí domnailḡ aḡḡbar t'ḡearna t'ḡre conailḡ don éur rin leó ḡ daoine ele ná c'airéḡter. Do cóiḡ om nialḡ ua domnailḡ ḡur an ccuan, ḡ do deachaiḡ for rnaḡ i luinḡ dona longaiḡ c'ḡḡaiḡ baó i r' in ccuan. Soair brian ua concobair dia t'ḡ iarpan ccorḡar rin.

Eoḡan mac ruaiḡri uí concobair décc an t'p'ear calainn do mar'ra, ḡ a aḡnacal i cluan mic noiḡ.

Ταḡḡ mac p'earḡail uí ḡra tanaḡi luḡne decc.

Caḡal mac t'aiḡḡ m'és planḡhaḡa t'aoḡreaḡ d'ap'p'raḡe do mar'baḡ lá a b'raḡ'riḡ ina t'ḡ p'ém im p'él b'riḡde, ḡ aḡḡ buide mac p'lanḡhaḡa do mar'baḡ imaille p'p'ur. Aḡiaḡt na b'raḡ'p're Ταḡḡ, Μuiḡur, ḡ épp'í.

Iarla ur'num'an l'ur'p'ir na hépp'em do beḡh i ccoḡaḡ p'ri hultaiḡ aḡ ḡaḡáil neiḡt dua néill ḡur chuir M'áḡ aḡḡḡura p'o umla óó, ḡ co t'p'ar'ḡ a b'raḡ'h'ḡe dua néill.

Uilliam mac Maoleachlann mic uilliam uí cheallaiḡ aḡḡbar t'ḡḡina ó Maime p'p'í lán do Raḡh ḡ d'ḡḡnam do écc iar mbuaiḡ onḡḡa ḡ aḡḡriḡḡe.

called locally "the Moy." This is the celebrated plain of Magh g-Cedne, which is mentioned in the oldest accounts of the earliest Irish colonies. It is called Magh-ene, by Colgan; Magh g-Cedne, by Keating; and Moy Genne, in the Ulster Inquisitions.

Its position is pointed out by Colgan as follows, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180:

"Magh-ene est campus Tirconnelliæ ad australem ripam fluminis Ernei inter ipsum et

Drobhaois fluvium protensum."

This plain extends from the mouth of the River Erne to Bundrowes, and from Belleek to Lough Melvin.

<sup>k</sup> *Cathal, son of Dermot, &c.*—This Cathal is not mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74; but his father is given as Dermot, son of Cormac, son of Rory, who was the brother of Murtough, the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.

same time with another troop of cavalry to reconnoitre Ballyshannon, so that both parties thus met face to face. The Kinell-Connell charged and routed the Carbury men, and killed John, the son of Brian O'Conor; Hugh Boy Mac Donough; Cathal, son of Dermot<sup>k</sup>, son of Cormac, son of Rory [O'Conor]; and Owen O'Dowda. Brian O'Conor (on hearing of this ill news) advanced with his troops to Magh-Eni; and on the fifth night afterwards, Owen and Turlough Carragh O'Conor, the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, crossed the ford of Assaroe with a large body of cavalry, on a nocturnal excursion. The sons of O'Donnell were at this time stationed with a squadron of cavalry at Port-na-Long<sup>l</sup>, at the yonder side of the Cataract, and they had been drinking wine. After Owen had received information of this he made an attack upon them, and killed Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and others not enumerated. Niall O'Donnell went to the harbour, and swam to one of the merchant vessels<sup>m</sup> lying in it. After that victory Brian O'Conor returned home.

Owen, the son of Rory O'Conor, died on the third of the Calends of May, and was interred at Clonmacnoise.

Teige, the son of Farrell O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

Cathal, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, was slain in his own house, together with Hugh Boy Mac Clancy, about the festival of St. Bridget, by their own kinsmen, Teige, Maurice, and Henry.

The Earl of Ormond, Justiciary of Ireland, waged war with the Ultonians, to obtain dominion for O'Neill; and he reduced Magennis under submission to O'Neill, and delivered up his hostages to him.

William, the son of Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, a man full of prosperity and prowess, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

<sup>l</sup> *Port-na-Long, at the yonder side of the cataract, i. e. of the cataract of Assaroe. For the situation of this cataract, which may be now regarded as in the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal, see Ordnance map of that county, sheet 107. The name Portnalong is now obsolete, but the situation of the port so called cannot be mistaken. There*

is another place of the name in the townland of Glengad, in the parish of Culdaff, in the barony of Inishowen, in the same county.

<sup>m</sup> *Merchant vessels.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that “Niall O'Donnell made his escape from them into a Saxon [i. e. English] ship which was in the harbour.”

Ο νελλ το ινδρβαδ α κοιγεαδ υλαδ λα ηεόζηαν υα νέλλ γ λα Μαc υι νελλ  
 βυιδε γ λα Νιall ηγαρβ υα νδομναλλ ζο ματηιβ αν χυιζιδ αρ εfνα γ τοchte  
 δό co Σλιγεαχ co τεαχ βριαν mic δομναλλ mic Μυιρcφταγ τιζεαρνα  
 ιοχταιρ εονναχτ.

Coζαδ ι βφφιαβ Μαναc ειτηρ Αοδη μάγ υιδιρ γ Μαγ υιδιρ φείν, γ Μαc  
 αfθα, ι. δομναλλ το ιμαρβαδ αρ αν cκοζαδ ριν.

Αη δαρηαχ μορ, ι. Σεαη το εcc.

Ο pollamam, ι. α fδ βυιδε το εζ.

Ζιolla να ναομ ό ηυιδιρ η ραί ρfηχαδα, γ Ρυαιδιρ mac θαυιδ υι βυιδζη-  
 νάν ραοί ρfηχαδα ολε, γ Ρφζαλ ό δάλαγ ολλαμ cορκομοδρυαδ ι νδάν το  
 εcc.

Ερρκοποιτε Ράτχα βοτ το ζηνούζαδ το chum υί ζαλλόδαρ.

Εαχημαρκαc Ρυαδ mac κομηιδε ραοί ριρ δάνα το εcc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1421.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cετρε εed, ρίε, α ηαέν.

Νicolár μαζ βραδαδ ερρκορ να βρειρνε ραοί ι νεccνα γ α cοράβαδ ι  
 νόιζε γ ι μηδρακαρ δέcc.

Τομαρ όζ ό Ραζαλλαγ αδβαρ τιζεαρνα βα ρφηρ οιναc γ ηζηναμ ταμicc  
 το caτ αεδα ριμη ινα αιμριρ το εcc ινα τιζ φείν.

Ρυαιδιρ mac αοδα μεc διαρμαδα τιζεαρνα μαιζε λυιρζ, ρέclm κοιτεclm  
 ζαν διύλεαδ ρια νδρειc βυιηε το εcc ιρ ιη cαρηαιc αν .χι. callamh Μαι, γ

<sup>n</sup> *Lower Connaught*, i. e. of North Connaught. It is stated in the margin of the manuscript that this passage has been taken from the *Leabhar Lecan*. This, however, is not the Book of Lecan now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, but a manuscript book of annals now unknown, but which is quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, as MS. L.

<sup>o</sup> *Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin*.—He was the author of the topographical Irish poem enumerating the families of Leinster and Munster, so often quoted by the Editor in the notes to these Annals.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. 119,

where it is stated that there was a valuable copy of this poem, in the handwriting of Cuccoigeriche O'Clery, in the collection of manuscripts belonging to the Assistant Secretary of the Ibero-Celtic Society (who was O'Reilly himself). That copy is now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, having been purchased at the sale of O'Reilly's manuscripts in 1830, together with other historical manuscripts, for the Academy, by Mr. Petrie.

<sup>p</sup> *O'Gallagher*.—Loughlin, or Laurence O'Gallagher, Dean of Raphoe, was advanced to the see by the provision of Pope Martin V. on the

O'Neill was banished from the province of Ulster by Owen O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the other chiefs of the province; and he went to Sligo, to the house of Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught<sup>a</sup>.

A war [broke out] in Fermanagh between Hugh Maguire and Maguire himself; and Donnell, the son of Hugh, was slain in this war.

Barry More, i. e. John, died.

O'Fallon (Hugh Boy) died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin<sup>o</sup>, a learned historian; Roderic, son of David O'Duigennan, another learned historian; and Farrell O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe in poetry, died.

The bishopric of Raphoe was procured for O'Gallagher<sup>p</sup>.

Eachmarcach Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], a learned poet, died.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1421.

##### *The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred four.*

Nicholas Mac Brady<sup>a</sup>, Bishop of Breifny, a man distinguished for wisdom, piety, chastity, and purity, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly, a materies of a lord, who, of all the descendants of Aedh Finn<sup>f</sup>, was the most distinguished for hospitality<sup>g</sup> and prowess, died in his own house.

Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, a man of universal hospitality, who never refused the countenance of man, died in [the castle of]

27th of February, 1420, or, according to the English computation, 1419. He died in 1438. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 273.

<sup>a</sup> *Nicholas Mac Brady*.—He was Bishop of Kilmore. He succeeded Rory, or Roderic Mac Brady, who was advanced to the see at Rome, in the year 1396, by the provision of Pope Boniface IX; but the date of the death of the one, or succession of the other, has not been discovered.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 228.

<sup>f</sup> *Aedh Finn*, i. e. Hugh the Fair. He was the common ancestor of the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys. He was the son of Feargna, who was son of Fergus, son of Muiredhach Mal, who was son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach Galach, who was son of Brian, King of Connaught, who was son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

<sup>g</sup> *Distinguished for hospitality, &c.*, literally, "who was of best hospitality and prowess."

α ἀνᾶκαλ ἢ μαμπριπ νᾶ βυλλε, ἡ τομαλταᾶ ὅε μαε concobair το γαβᾶιλ ἁ ἰοναῖθ.

Μυρχαῖθ υἱα concobair τιξεαρνα υἱα φφαίλζε φεαρ πο βηυρ ἰολᾶτα φορ γαλλαῖθ ἡ γαιοῖδελαιῖθ νό βῖοῖθ ἰνα ἀζαῖθ ἰαρ μβρειῖθ βυαῖθ ὁ ὄομαν ἡ ὁ ὄσμαν το ἔεε ἰνα ὀύναρυρ φέιν, ἡ α ἀνᾶκαλ ἰ μαμπριπ εἰλλε ἡαχαῖθ.

Coccat το εἰρζε εἰθιρ μμυπιρ Ρυαιρ ἡ clann νδοννχαιῖθ. Υἱα Ρυαιρ το ἔγλαμαῖθ ἡ το ἔιονόλ φλόιζ ἡόιρ ζο ἡαοῖνιοναῖθ, ἡ υἱα δοῖναιλλ (τοἰρρῖοεαλ-βαῖ) cona φοῖραιθε το τοῖδεαῖτ δια φυρταῖτ ἡ νεαρταῖθ, ἡ Αῖοῖθ ἡάγ υἱθιρ cona ἔιονόλ, ἡ υἱα Ρυαιρ φῆρην cona ἡμυπιρ ἡ ἰαθῖῖδε υἱε το ὄολ ἢ ττιρ νοἰεαλλα, ἡ αν τῖρ το λορρεαῖθ leo, ἡ καῖταλ μαε μεε donnchαιῖθ το ἡαρβαῖθ don cup ρην, ἡ φοῖαιθε ele θεορ.

Νιἱαλλ υἱα δοῖναιλλ ἡ α ρλυαζ, ἡ υἱα Ρυαιρ cona ἔαοραιοεῖτ λαιρ το ἔοῖτ ζο cuan ῖρρα Ρυαῖθ. Clann νδοννχαιῖθ ἡ καῖταλ μαε Ρυαῖθῖν υἱ concobair το ὄολ co longpope υἱ Ρυαιρ ταρ α νέρι, ἡ αν βαἰε το λορρεαῖθ ἡ αν καἰρλέν το λεγαῖθ ἡ το βηυρεαῖθ leo, ἡ cῖντηυρ να τῖρε το ἡἱλλεαῖθ υἱε. Αν ρλυαζ conallaῖθ το βῖῖε ἰ φορlongpope ἰ νᾶρῖθ φῆρνα, ἡ καἰρρῖιζ το βῖῖε φῖ καἰρλέν ὄονα ὄροῖθαοῖρ, ἡ θαοῖνε ἰοῖῖθα ἡ ech το βῖῖε occa ἡαρβαῖθ ἡ ογα lot ῖτορρα ζαῖ λαοῖ. Μυρρεαρταῖθ βυῖθε μαε αν ἔορναῖηαιζ υἱ ὄυῖθα, υἱα μαοῖναιζ, ἡ μαε donnchαιῖθ ἔαοῖμαναιζ το ἡαρβαῖθ λά cenel conaἱλλ don cup ρην, Αεθ μαε μμυῖῖῖθαιζ ρυαῖθ μεε loclann το βατῖαῖθ φορ αῖ ρῖηαιζ. Σῖε το ὄεναῖθ τοῖθ ἰαρρην.

Ἰορρρῖοῖθ οἱῖῖε το ἔαβαἰρτ λά καῖταλ υἱα Ρυαιρ ἡ λά α ἔλοἡν φορ ἡάγ φλannchαιῖθ co ἡἱρρ εαοἡν φορ loch μελζε, ἡ λυῖτ coἡῖεθα αν λοῖα, ἡ. μεζ

<sup>1</sup> *A man who had gained many victories; literally, "a man who broke many battles upon the English and Irish." The Irish to this day use the English word *breach*, to denote a defeat, as, "the breach of the Boyne;" "the breach of Aughrim," &c., which are but translations of βηυρεαῖθ να ὄοἡνε, βηυρεαῖθ Θεαῖορμα, &c.*

<sup>2</sup> *Killeigh, Cill ἁῖαῖθ, a village in the barony of Geshil, in the King's County.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1212, p. 176, supra.*

<sup>3</sup> *Creaghts, i. e. the shepherds and eare-takers of the cattle, who were armed with wattles and*

meadoges, or long knives. Their office was to drive and take charge of the prey.

<sup>4</sup> *Ardfearna, the eminence, or hill of the alder. This name, which was that of a hill, situated to the east of the castle of Bundrowes, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, has been long obsolete, as the oldest of the natives of this district retain no remembrance of it.*

<sup>5</sup> *O'Maonaigh.—This family was seated in the east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name is still extant in this barony, and anglicised Meeny, without the prefix O.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-**



the Rock, on the eleventh of the Calends of May, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle ; and Tomaltagh Oge, son of Conor, assumed his place.

Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, a man who had gained many victories over those English and Irish who opposed him, after vanquishing the world and the devil, died at his own mansion-seat, and was interred in the monastery of Killeigh<sup>u</sup>.

A war arose between the O'Rourkes and the Clann-Donough. O'Rourke mustered and collected a great army to one place ; and O'Donnell (Turlough) came with his forces to aid and support him, as did Hugh Maguire and his muster. O'Rourke himself, with his people, and all these [his allies], proceeded into Tirerrill, and burned the country, and slew Cathal, the son of Mac Donough, and many others besides, on that occasion.

Niall O'Donnell and his army, and O'Rourke with his creaghts<sup>w</sup>, went to the harbour of Assaroc ; and the Clann-Donough, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Connor, went in their absence to the fortress of O'Rourke, and burned the town, and pulled down and demolished the castle, and destroyed all that side of the country. The army of the Kinel-Connell were [at this time] encamped at Ardfearna<sup>x</sup> ; and the people of Carbury were under the castle of Bundrowes ; and many men and horses were daily killed and wounded [in the conflicts] between them. Murtough Boy, the son of Cosnamach O'Dowda, O'Maonaigh<sup>y</sup>, and the son of Donough Caemhanach<sup>z</sup>, were slain by the Kinel-Connell on this occasion ; and Hugh, son of Murray Roe Mac Loughlin<sup>a</sup>, was drowned in the ford of Ballyshannon. They afterwards concluded a peace.

A nocturnal attack was made by Cathal O'Rourke and his sons upon Mac Clancy, on Inis Caoin<sup>b</sup>, [an island] in Lough Melvin ; and the guards of the lake,

*Fiachrach*, pp. 107, 171, 173, 272, 273.

<sup>u</sup> *Donough Caemhanach*.—This was evidently one of the O'Dowdas, who was called Caemhanach, from having been fostered by the family of O'Caemhain, now anglicised Keewan, and, sometimes, but incorrectly, Kavanagh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 109, 139, 199, 440.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Loughlin*.—The Mac Loughlins were seated in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal,

and though originally the dominant family in the north of Ireland, they were at this period reduced to great obscurity.

<sup>b</sup> *Inis Caoin*, i. e. *insula amœna*, the beautiful island, now anglicised Inishkeen. It is situated in Lough Melvin, about two miles north-west from the village of Garrison, and close to the boundary of the counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim. There are no ruins of a castle, or church, on this island.

Ἰολλαῖζ δο ἔαβαιρτ ἴαρ αν λοῶα δο ἔαταλ cona ἔλοινν, ἡ μαζ φλαννχαιῶ ὄζ δο ḡαβαλ δοῖβ, ἡ loc melze cona ἄαιρλέν. Cócceap δο μάκαῖβ μέζ φλαννχαιῶ, ἡ ὄρονζ ἰῶρ ὄφearaiβ ὄαρτραιζε δο ἰαρθαῶ δοῖβ, ἡ clann μέζ φλαννχαιῶ δο dul hi ccaipppu iarpin.

Μόρ ἰηζῆν βριαῖν υῖ βριαῖν bean αατερῖ α βύρc, ἡ βύρc, ἡ δο βασί ἰνα ἰνναοῖ αζ παῶζ ua ἄearβαῖλλ ἔν βῆν δο βφearp αιῖνε ἡ οἰνεαῶ, ciall ἡ cpaβαῶ δο βασῖ ἰν αῖον αἰμρῖρ ἡια ἰλλεῦ μοζα ὄέcc. Μόρ muῖan na muῖmneαῶ ατβερῖῖ ρρῖα.

Cormac na coille mac μέζ earταιζ (caipbriζ) mac τῖζῆῖνα ἡο βα ρῆρρ δο ἰῖuῖmneachaiβ ἰνα ρέ δο ἰαρθαῶ λά cloinn eoζain μέζ cάρῖταιζ.

Αν Ἰιolla ἡιαβαῶ ua clepῖζ ραοῖ ρeanchaῶa ὄέcc ἡαρ ἡδειζβεαῶταιῶ.

Εοζan ua néll δο epζabaῖλ λά mac υῖ nell buῖde αζ dol ἡ coῖnde an ἡαρῖα co δύν dealgan.

Mac ḡiollaπατραιcc ἡ mac libnéδ α ρρene δο ḡallaῖβ δο ἔoche maῖlle ἡe ὄα ρῖchῖc ὄέcc δο αἰμρῖβ λέῶ ap cpeich ἰλλαοῖζῖρ, ἡ ἡί ἡο αἡρατ ζο ρανζαταρ ζο μαῖμρῖτρῖ λαοῖζῖρῖ. Ταρῖα ua concobaῖρ ραῖλζε ap α ccῖnd ἡρ ἰν τῖρ ἡ ἡο ἰνδρῖαιζ mac ḡiollaπατραιcc ἡ na ḡaῖλλ ζup ἡο ἡραιονεαῶ λαῖρ ρoppa, ἡ ζup ἡο chuῖρ α ἡάρ, ἡ ρuapῖρῖτ α muῖnτρῖρ eoῶla ἡόρῖα δεῖῖδῖ, ὄαρῖν, ἡ ὄρῖαῖδῖ na ηgall. O concobaῖρ (ἡ. muῖpῖαῖdῖ) δο ἔeῖτ ὄῖα εῖζ ἡαρῖρῖ, ἡ ḡalaῖρ αἡβαῖλ ὄῖα ḡabaῖλ, ἡ α ὄul ἡρ na βρῖαῖτρῖβ ἡ ccall Αῖχαιῶ, ἡ αἡῖτε βρῖαῖταρ δο ḡabaῖλ ὄῶ uῖmne, ἡ α βρῖαῖταῖρ ρeῖn δο ρῖζβαῖλ ἡona ἡonaῶ ἡῖα ἡbάρ ἡ. ὄῖαρῖμαῖτε ὄ concobaῖρ, ἡ ua concobaῖρ δο beῖτ ἡί ἡρ na βρῖαῖτρῖβ ἡῖα na ἔcc, ἡ ατβαῖ ρο δεοῖῶ ἡαρ ἡδειζβεαῶταιῶ.

O Ruairc δο ḡenaῖῖν δο Αρτ mac ταιῶζ υῖ Ruairc ἡ naζαῖῶ ἔαιῶζ ἡῖc τῖζearῖnaῖn.

<sup>c</sup> *Mag-Gollaihs*.—This name is contracted in the original; perhaps it is intended for Mac Gallogly, a family name still common in Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Lough Melvin and its castle*.—The castle of Lough Melvin, is now called the castle of Ross-clogher. It belongs to the county of Leitrim, and has given name to the barony of Ross-clogher, in that county.

<sup>e</sup> *Cormac na Coille*, i. e. Cormac of the wood.

<sup>f</sup> *Gillareagh O'Clery*.—He was the son of Gilla Brighde, who was son of Cormac, the first of the

O'Clerys who settled in Tirconnell.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fúachrach*, pp. 78, 394.

<sup>g</sup> *A Frene*.—This name is now written Freyne and Franey. There was a family of this name seated in the parish of Tiscoffin, in the county of Kilkenny, and another at Brownstown, in the same county, not far from the town of New Ross.

<sup>h</sup> *The monastery of Leix*, μαῖμρῖτρῖρ λαοῖζῖρῖ, now Abbeyleix, on the River Nore, in the ba-

namely, the Mag-Gollaighs<sup>c</sup>, delivered up the boats of the lake to Cathal and his sons. And Mac Clancy Oge was taken prisoner by them; and they took possession of Lough Melvin and its castle<sup>d</sup>. Five of the sons of Mac Clancy, and a great number of the men of Dartry, were slain by them, after which the [rest of] the sons of Mac Clancy went to Carbury.

More, the daughter of Brian O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, and who had been married to Teige O'Carroll, the most distinguished woman in her time, in Leath Mogha, for knowledge, hospitality, good sense, and piety, died. She was usually called Mor-Mumhan-na-Muimhneach.

Cormac na Coille<sup>e</sup> Mac Carthy of Carbery, the best son of a lord of the Momonians in his time, was slain by the sons of Owen Mac Carthy.

Gillareagh O'Clery<sup>f</sup>, a learned historian, died, after spending a good life.

Owen O'Neill was taken prisoner by Mac-I-Neill Boy, while on his way to Dundalk to meet the Earl.

Mac Gillpatrick and the son of Libned a Frene<sup>g</sup>, one of the English, set out with twelve score soldiers on a predatory excursion into Leix, and did not halt until they reached the monastery of Leix<sup>h</sup>; but O'Conor Faly happened to come in contact with them in that country, and attacked Mac Gillpatrick and the English, and defeated and slaughtered them, and his people obtained great spoils of the armour, arms, and accoutrements of the English. O'Conor (Morough) then returned home; but he was attacked by a dangerous disease, whereupon he retired among the friars in the monastery of Killeigh, and took the habit of a friar; but before his death he appointed his own kinsman, Dermot O'Conor, in his place. O'Conor was [only] a month among the friars, when he died<sup>i</sup>, after a well-spent life.

Art, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was made O'Rourke<sup>k</sup>, in opposition to Teige, the son of Tiernan<sup>l</sup>.

rony of Cullenagh, in the Queen's County, about seven miles southwards of Maryborough.

<sup>i</sup> *When he died.*—The original Irish of this passage is very rudely constructed. The literal translation is: "O'Conor was a month in the friars before his death, and he died at last after a good life." The adverbial phrase *po deoib*, at last, is out of the way incorrect in this sen-

tence, and the Editor has deemed proper to leave it untranslated in the text.

<sup>k</sup> *Was made O'Rourke*, i. e. was installed, or inaugurated, chief of the O'Rourkes.

<sup>l</sup> Notwithstanding the industry of the Four Masters in collecting entries of preternatural events, they have omitted a sublime miracle said to have taken place in this year, while Sir James

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1422.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, mile, ce'tri céo, fiche, adó.

Τοιρρδεαλβác mac neill ζαρβ uí doínnall τιζεαρνα έίρε conaill do ðol  
i naibíte mánaz̄ i maiprτip eapra puaið iap mbrié báipe an b'íta ppeac-  
naipe, γ a mac p'ín, mall ζαρβ do oipðneað ina ionaðh.

Руðραιδε ua Concóβαip (.i. mac concóβαip) τιζεαρνα coipcamoðpuaið do  
μαρβαð la a ðραέριð p'ín la cloinn p'edlimið uí concóβαip ina baile p'ín hi  
ccairlén na ðuicá.

Εοζαν ua néill do p'uarlaccáð lá a mnaoi γ lá a cloinn p'ín ó mac uí neill  
buide.

Διαρμαð mac ταιðζ mec διαρματα do μαρβαð.

Doínnall p'ind ua p'laiteβαipταιζ do μαρβαð la cloinn doínnall uí p'laite-  
b'ipταιζ.

Slóiz'fó lá hua noínnall .i. mall, γ la hua nell, la heoζan ua néill, γ la  
mac uí néill buide zo maite an cóiz'io ap é'ina, Ro loipcep'fe γ po aipcep'fe  
caippe uile co Slisceac, Tionoilið eoζan ua concóβαip, γ τοιρρδεαλβác  
caipac, γ ua Ruaipe a po'p'iaide ap a ccind i Slisceac, γ τυζρατ ðeabað  
ðon τρ'ιυαζ̄ αναip, γ po μαρβαð móip'p'ep'ep'ar ð'ib lá conna'ctarð. Do cóταp-  
aip'p'ide hi ð'ip noiealla, γ po m'ill'p'fe an τ'ip co léip.

Αn Copnaiaiz̄ óζ mac aeoζain ollan énel p'iaçac, γ uí concóβαip

Butler was defeating O'More at "the Red Bog of Athy." But, fortunately, Edmund Campion has preserved the following account of it, without, however, quoting any authority, which is very much to be regretted, as he could not be considered a sufficient voucher himself for an event which had happened about two centuries before his time :

"In the red Moore of Athy (the sun almost lodged in the West, and miraculously standing still in his epicycle the space of three hours till the feat was accomplished, and no pit in that bogge annoying either horse or mau on his part) he vanquished Omore and his terrible Army with a few of his own, and with the like num-

ber, Arthur Mae Murrough at whose might and puissance, all Leinster trembled."

Mr. Moore, quoting this passage in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 162, changes the spelling Omore to O'Moore, and omits the words, "with a few of his owne."

Under this year the Annals of Connaught record, that the castle of Granard, in Cairbre Gabhra, was taken from William O'Farrell by the English, who abandoned it soon after, and that William O'Farrell then destroyed it from fear of the English.

<sup>m</sup> *Present world*, an b'iza ppeacnaipe. The word ppeacnaipe is now obsolete, but it is always used to denote present, or presence, as,

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1422.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-two.*

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, took the habit of a monk in the monastery of Assaroe, after gaining victory over this present world<sup>m</sup>; and his own son, Niall Garv, was inaugurated in his place.

Rory O'Conor (i. e. the son of Conor), Lord of Corcomroe, was slain in his own town of Caislen-na-Dumhcha<sup>n</sup>, by his own kinsmen, the sons of Felim O'Conor.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>o</sup> by his wife and sons.

Dermot, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was slain.

Donnell Finn O'Flaherty was slain by the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Niall), O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with the other chiefs of the [northern] province. They burned and plundered the entire [territory] of Carbury as far as Sligo. Owen O'Conor, Turlough Carragh<sup>p</sup>, and O'Rourke, mustered their forces to oppose them at Sligo, and there gave battle to the eastern army, of which seven men fell by the Connacians. From thence they [the Ultonians] went into Tirerrill, and devastated<sup>q</sup> the entire territory.

Cosnamhach<sup>r</sup> Oge Mac Egan, Ollav of the Kinel-Fiachach, and of O'Conor

"*presens tempus*, .i. in ainneoin ppeacnaire." *L. Ballymote*, fol. 171. "Ina ppeacnaire, in his presence."—*Ann. Four Mast.*, ad ann. 1602. Ro baccap hi ppeacnaireap, they were present, *aderant*."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

<sup>n</sup> *Caislen-na-Dumhcha*, is now called in Irish *Cairleán na Dúinníche*, i. e. the castle of the sand-bank, and anglicised Dough Castle. It stands in ruins at the mouth of the River Eidlhneach, or Inagh, about two miles to the west of Ennistimon, in the parish of Kilmacreehy, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.—See another notice of this castle under the year 1585.

<sup>o</sup> *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy.

<sup>p</sup> *Turlough Carragh*.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster he is called *Coipaelbuac cappaic hua concobuir*, i. e. Turlough Carragh O'Conor.

<sup>q</sup> *Devastated*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Ultonian forces on this occasion "remained a night in the Caiseal of Loch Deargan, and afterwards returned home through Breifny, by the permission of O'Rourke."

<sup>r</sup> *Cosnamhach*.—This name signifies *defender*, and has always the article prefixed in Irish. The same may be observed with respect to all those names whose significations require the article, as, an *giolla ruad*, i. e. the red youth; an *giolla dub*, i. e. the black youth; an *oubalzac*, i. e. the black-jointed, &c.

παίλι lé βρετίνναρ δο μαρβαδ λά ελοινν υί μαοίεαείλαινν δασον υπίαρ δο  
 ποίγιτ ι ναμμηποέτ.

Νιáll γαρβ mac τοιρηδέαλβαιζ mic neill γαρβ υί δοίμναίλλ δο δολ ι φρεαρ-  
 οίβ μαναά γ ηρίτ δο γαβáιλ δό φορ μάγ υδύρ, γ φορ Μαγ μαέγαίμνα, γ φορ  
 Μαγ αήγυρα, γ α μβρείε λαιρ ι cceann υί έατάιν γυρ βο μαριαά δό, γ α  
 νδολ αρ ριν ι cceann mec í neill βυδε, γ clann έατάιν leó, γ na γλιννε, γ Mac  
 Εóιν βιρέττ δο αρζαιν ζο lom, γ an τίρ δο λορεαδ, γ a νδολ ι cceoinn Αοδα  
 βυδε, γ ι μαίγ line, γ a cepeaca δο βρείε δοίβ ζο capraice φήγυρα γ a  
 ττεαάτ ιαρτταν δια ττιζίβη.

Εοζαν ό neill δο ρυαπλαccaδ δά ίμναοι γ δα ελοινν ό υα neill μβυδε  
 δεαλλάά, δο εαείαίβ, γ δο coímtaíb ele.

Αν Σερεαδ Ηενρι δο ριοζαδ όρ Saχαίβ, 31. Αυγουστ.

Σλυαιζεαδ la Νιáll υα νδοίμναίλλ, γ la hua neill, γ le ματίβ an έυiccíð  
 υίε ι cceann ι neill βυδε. Α δαιγνίεχα γ a έοίλλτε δο ιντεέτ δοίβ ζο πο  
 γαβρατ ηρίτ φαίρ, γ ζο τταρττ a βραιζδε δυα neill, γ πο βήναδ δε an υίε  
 coíma πο βήνομ a heoζan υα neill maίlle pe coímtaíb oίe.

Αν maίll ceττνα δο έιομπαχαδ μαίτε an έυiccíð ιn έν ιοναδ, ι. Ο neίλλ,  
 γ clann Ηενρί í nell, γ Εοζαν ο neill cona ελοινν, γ cona βραιτέρβ, γ clann  
 Chonulaδ ρυαίð υι neill, ριρ μάναά γ οιρηγίall ρα Μαγ μαέγαίμνα γ ρα μάγ  
 υδύρ, Μαγ αήγυρα, ό hanmluan, γ Mac υι neill βυδε cona ττιονολ, Clann  
 caτάιν, γ conallaίγ βυδδίν cona ηγαλλocclaείaίβ, γ co ηγαλλαίβ an έυiccíð δο  
 τεαάτ αρ ρλυαιζεαδ ι cconnaάταίβ. Clann copbmaic mec donnchaíð γ clann  
 Maolpuanaíð mec donnchaíð δο βήε αζα τταρραηζ αρ an ρλυαιζεαδ ριη ιαρ  
 na ccup αρ a νδυτχαίζ lá Mac donnchaíð lá δεαρβραταίρ a ναταρ, ι. la  
 concobar mac donnchaíð γ la a ελοινν, γ la Tomalταά occ maic donnchaíð,

<sup>5</sup> *Mac Eoin Bisset.*—This family is now called Makeon, or Keon, in the Glynnns of Antrim, the original name, Bisset, being totally forgotten.

<sup>7</sup> *Burned the country,* i. e. burned the houses, churches, corn fields, &c.

<sup>u</sup> *Was ransomed.*—This is a repetition, but it is here retained, because it is better stated in this than in the former entry.

<sup>w</sup> *On the 31st of August.*—This is the date of the death of Henry V. Sir Harris Nicolas fixes

the date of the accession of Henry VI. to the 1st of September, 1422. He states that this monarch did not receive the great seal from the Chancellor until the 28th of September, and that his peace was not proclaimed until the 1st of October in the same year.

<sup>x</sup> *Which he had obtained for,* πο βήνομ, &c., literally, “which he had wrested for Owen O’Neill,” i. e. which he had wrested from his family in his ransom.

Faly in judicature, was slain, in a mistake, by the sons of O'Melaghlin, with one cast of a javelin.

Niall Garv, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went into Fermanagh, subjugated Maguire, Mac Mahon, and Magennis, and brought them with him to O'Kane, who [also] submitted to him. From thence they proceeded, attended by the sons of O'Kane, to Mac-I-Neill Boy, and completely plundered the Glynnns [of Antrim] and Mac Eoin Bisset<sup>s</sup>, and burned the country<sup>t</sup>; and they proceeded into Clannaboy and Moylinny, the spoils of which territories they carried off to Carrickfergus, and afterwards returned home [in safety].

Owen O'Neill was ransomed<sup>u</sup> by his wife and family from Mac-I-Neill Boy, by giving him cows, horses, and other gifts.

Henry VI. was made King of England on the 31st of August<sup>w</sup>.

An army was led by Niall O'Donnell, O'Neill, and the chiefs of the entire province, against O'Neill Boy, and penetrated through his woods and fastnesses, until they obtained the mastery over him, so that he gave hostages to O'Neill; and he was despoiled of all the equivalent<sup>v</sup> which he had obtained for<sup>x</sup> [the ransom of] Owen O'Neill, and of other valuable things.

The same Niall [O'Donnell] assembled together all the chiefs of the province, namely, O'Neill, and the sons of Henry O'Neill; Owen O'Neill, with his sons and kinsmen; the sons of Cu-Uladh Roc O'Neill; the people of Fermanagh and Oriel, under [the conduct of] Mac Mahon and Maguire; Magennis, O'Hanlon, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with his forces; the O'Kanes and the Kinel-Connell themselves, with their gallowlasses, and also the English of the province; and they all set out upon an expedition<sup>y</sup> into Connaught. They were drawn upon this expedition by the sons of Cormac Mac Donough, and the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, who had been banished from their country by their paternal uncle, Mac Donough, by Conor Mac Donough and his sons, and by Cormac Oge

<sup>y</sup> *Expedition*,  $\rho\lambda\omega\gamma\epsilon\alpha\theta$ .—The Irish  $\rho\lambda\omega\gamma\epsilon\alpha\theta$  has the same meaning as the old English word *hosting*. The order of the narrative is here transposed by the Four Masters. They should have first described the feuds between Mac Donough and his nephews, and the expulsion of the latter into the country of Mae William Burke, and next their having solicited the aid of Niall

O'Donnell; immediately after which the beginning of this entry, as it now stands, should, by right, be placed. In most of their lengthened narratives, the Four Masters, like the Epic poets, plunge "*in medias res*," and afterwards tell the beginning of the story and the cause of the events, in the middle, or at the very end of their narrative.

όρι το ρόναδ cairlen la Mac donncaid i pfrann cloinne Maolruanaid mec donncharid, .i. i ccaireal loca dfrccain, a mbairp γ a ngrupt do millead go lom, γ a mounarbad iarttain i nuet Mheic uilliam burc, γ a mbid ag tapraing an tfrloig rin do millead ioctair connaet.

An pluaγ m6p rin do teaet i ccoirprie, γ uaoine do lot γ do marbad doib ag cairlen bona dprobaioiri, An tip do lopecaδ γ do millead doib, γ a tteaet go Slisceac. Eoγan mac domnaill, γ τοιρηδεalbac carpac do bndt porpa, γ puacc do tabairt doib do dfrpead an tfrluaig rin, γ moirpfrpeap do marbad doib, eid, γ uaoine do lot. An pluaγ do bid i ccuil iprae an oidce rin, γ a ndol arabadpac go tip fiachrach do millead an tipe. O duδda do teaet ma cceann, γ rit do denaib do me Niall, γ bpaigde do tabairt tap cfn a tipe do mall, γ a ndol ar rin i ttip oilealla γ ip in Corann, γ an tip do lopecaδ, γ do millead doib. Clann corbmaic γ clann Maolruanaid do bid ag lopecaδ uaetair an tipe. Tomalpac oec γ clann inec donncharid do bpeit orpa laim le cluan γad, γ bndpim do tabairt doib da cele. Muirgfr mac corbmaic, diaipmaic mac maolruanaid mec donncharid, γ Mac domnaill mic Aoδa na γaobca do marbad ann. An Sluaγ ullpac do bid an oidce rin i ccaipiol loca deapγain ar millead an tipe, γ a ndol ar rin i ccenn uí puairc γ o Ruairc do γabail leδ, γ a ndol aride tap Eirne tap a narp.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1423.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, mίle, cfrtpe céd, pice, απρί.

Concobar o comeoil eppcop do ecc.

O beollain comarba droma cliaδ do ecc.

<sup>z</sup> *Loch-Deargaín*, now Lough Dargan, a small lake, situated in the townland of Castledargan, in the parish of Kilross, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 493, and map to the same work.

<sup>a</sup> *Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carvagh*.—These were the sons of Donnell mac Murrough O'Conor of Carbury, or Sligo, who died in 1395.

<sup>b</sup> *Cuil-irra*.—This name is still well-known

in the county of Sligo, and applied to a tract of land lying to the west of the town of Sligo. According to the deed of partition of the O'Conor Sligo estate, it comprises the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen, and Killaspugbrone. It is that *cuil*, or angle, of the country which lies between Lough Gill and the Ballysadare Bay, and on which stands the remarkable hill of Knocknarea.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 488, and the



Mac Donough. For Mac Donough had erected a castle in the territory of the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, that is, at Caiseal Locha-Deargain<sup>z</sup>, and had entirely destroyed their crops and fields, and afterwards banished them to Mac William Burke; wherefore, they drew this great army to devastate Lower [i. e. North] Connaught.

This great army arrived in Carbury, wounded and killed many persons at the castle of Bundrowes, burned and spoiled the country, and then proceeded to Sligo. [Here] Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh<sup>a</sup>, came up with them, and routed the rere of the army, killed seven of them, and wounded men and horses. The [Ultonian] army remained in Cuil-irra<sup>b</sup> for that night, and, on the next day, marched into Tireragh to spoil that country. O'Dowda met them and made peace with Niall [O'Donnell], and delivered him hostages in behalf of his territory. From thence they went into Tirerrill and Corran, and burned and destroyed the country. The sons of Cormac and the sons of Mulrony (Mac Donough) were [at the same time] burning the upper part of the territory, and were overtaken by Tomaltagh Oge and the sons of Mac Donough, near Cluain gad<sup>c</sup>, where they gave battle to each other, in which Maurice, the son of Cormac, Dermot, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and the son of Donnell, son of Hugh na Gaobhcha<sup>d</sup>, were slain. The Ultonian army remained that night at Caisiol-Locha-deargain<sup>e</sup> ravaging the country. From thence they went to O'Rourke, and took him prisoner; and then they returned home, crossing the Erne.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1423.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-three.*

Conor O'Coineoil<sup>f</sup>, a bishop, died.

O'Beollain, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

map to the same work.

<sup>c</sup> *Cluain gad*, now Cloongad, a townland in the parish of Tawnagh, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheet 34.

<sup>d</sup> *Hugh na Gaobhcha*, i. e. Hugh of Geevagh, a well-known mountain on the west side of

Lough Allen, on the confines of the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Caisiol-Locha-Deargain*, i. e. the circular stone fort of Lough Dargan, now anglicised Castledargan, a townland in the parish of Kilross, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

<sup>f</sup> *Conor O'Coineoil*.—He was Bishop of Kil-

Μυρριρ μάα μεα οργαυρ μίεζ υιθιρ αιρσίθεοάιν ελοάαιρ, 7 πεαρρύν  
αχαίθ υρέααιρ, τιζεαρινα ελασίη ιηρι 7 Ρορρα αιρτιρ δεζ αν. 6. Callaunn μαν.

Τοιρρθεαλβαό μαα nell ζαυρβ υί θομναιλλ τιζεαρινα τιρε conaill cenél  
μοάιν 7 ιηρι ηεοζαυ, πεαρ ρίοτέαητα ροόοναζ, ροιηεαίηαιλ θέεε ι ηαιβιτ  
μαναζ ι μαμριτιρ Εαρρα ρυαίθ ιαρ ιμβυαίθ οηζα 7 αιτηριζε.

Σλοιζέθ λά ηυα nell .ι. θομναιλλ, 7 λα ηυα ηθομναιλλ, .ι. μαιλλ, 7 λά ηεοζαυ  
μαα νέιλλ εο ηγαιοθεαλαιβ υλαθ αιρσίηα θο ροιζιθ ζαλλ. Αρεαθ λοταρ εετυρ  
εο τραζ βαίλε εο μαάαιρε οηζιαιλλ ζο λυζμαζ, 7 αιρρίθε ζυρ αν μίθε. Τυε-  
ρατ θεαβαίθ θρφορ ιοηαιτ ρίζ ραζαν, 7 ηο μαρβαθ (.ι. λα Μαολμυιρε Μαα  
Συιθνε connachtaeh conrapal υι θομναιλλ 7 αρ λαυίθε ηο βηηρεαθ ρορ ζα-  
λαιβ) αν ηιθιρε βα τυαιρζηθ εατα θο ζαλλαιβ εο ηθρμυηζ ηοιρ (εεθ βα ρεαθ  
λιον τορκαυ) ιμαίλλε ρρυρ θια ηιμυτιρ, 7 ρυαιρρτε έδαλα αιθβλε θον τυρρυρ  
ρην. Θο ζμαθ ιαραμ ριέ ηε ζαλλαιβ, 7 ραζβαθ τραζ βαίλε 7 α μβαοί μα  
εεοηρφοραιβ θο ζαλλαιβ ρό έιορ θοιβ αρ α ηαιελε.

Αυρλέη ατα ρεαναζ θο θέηαιμ λά μαιλλ μαα τοιρρθεαλβαζ υί θομναιλλ.

Ο εεινηέηηζιζ ρινθ τιζεαρινα υρμυηαιλ/θο ecc.

Ραολάν μαα αν ζοβαηη ραοί ρήηαθαθα θο έεε.

lala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 651.

<sup>g</sup> *On the sixth of the Calends of May.*—This entry has been copied word for word from the Annals of Ulster, which treat of the affairs of Fermanagh more minutely than any other of the Irish annals.

<sup>h</sup> *The deputy of the King of England.*—It is not easy to determine who this was. On the 9th of May, 1423, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he appointed, as his Lieutenant, Edward Dantsey, Bishop of Meath. Mortimer himself came to Ireland in 1423, but his government was of short duration, for he died of the plague, at the beginning of the following year, in his own castle of Trim. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland on the 9th of May, 1424.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

<sup>i</sup> *Under tribute, ρο έιορ, literally, "under rent."* This is what the English writers call "Black rent." This passage has been patched up by the Four Masters from various annals. Immediately after this they insert between the lines and in the margin a different reading of the clause relating to the peace as follows:

"Σιέ θο θυαιη θα ηαιμθεοίη θο ζαλλαιβ επεανν θοίβ 7 έιορα θυαιη επε βίθε ρορρα μαιλλε λε εομζαιβ μορα, 7 λε βραιζοιβ α ηγιολλ αν έιορα ρην."

"A peace was obtained by them from the unwilling English of Ireland, who were to be under constant tribute for ever [επε βίθε], and to give great considerations, and deliver hostages as guarantees for" [the payment] "of the tribute."

This historical fact, the truth of which will scarcely be questioned, has not been recorded by any of the writers of the history of Ireland,

Maurice, the son of Matthew, son of Osgar Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghahurcher], and Lord of Claoin-inis [Cleenish] and Ros-airthir [Rossorry], died on the sixth of the Calends of May<sup>g</sup>.

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kincl-Moen, and Inishowen, a peaceable, affluent, and graceful man, died in the habit of a monk, in the monastery of Assaroc, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Neill (Donnell), O'Donnell (Niall), Owen, son of Niall, with the Irish of Ulster in general, against the English. They first marched to Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], to Machaire-Oirghiall, to [the town of] Louth, and from thence into Meath. They gave battle to the Deputy of the King of England<sup>h</sup>, in which the knight who was the chief commander of the English army was slain (i. e. by Mulmurry Mac Sweeny Connachtach, O'Donnell's Constable, and it was by him the English were routed), and many others of his people besides him (one hundred was the number of the slain). They obtained great spoils on that occasion, and afterwards made peace with the English, and left Traghbhaile, and all the English dwelling in its vicinity under tribute<sup>i</sup>.

The castle of Ath-Seanaigh<sup>k</sup> was erected by Niall, son of Turlough O'Donnell. O'Kennedy Finn, Lord of Ormond, died.

Faelan Mac-an-Gowan<sup>l</sup>, a learned historian, died.

which is unpardonable, at least in Leland, as he had the Irish accounts of it from Charles O'Connor of Belanagare. Mr. Moore is to be excused, as he evidently had not the passage from any of the Irish annals. The entry is thus more briefly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

“ A. D. 1423. A great hosting was made by O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, by Owen O'Neill and O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, and by the Irish of the province in general, against the English. On this occasion they proceeded to Louth, and thence to Sradbhaile” [Dundalk], “ and gave battle to the English of Meath, and to the English of Machaire-Oriel and of Sradbhaile, and to

the Deputy of the King of England. A great victory was gained by them over the English on this occasion, and they slew the knight, who was the head of the fight” [ceann tpoada] “ among the English, and many others of the English besides him ; and they obtained great spoils on this expedition. They made peace with the English on this occasion, and left Sradbhaile and all the English under rent and tribute, &c.”

<sup>k</sup> *Ath-Seanaigh*, i. e. Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

<sup>l</sup> *Mac-an-Gowan*.—The family of Mac-an-Ghabhann, now generally anglicised Magowan, and sometimes translated Smith, were heredi-

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1424.

Αοίρ Χριοστ, μίλε, ceτpe céo, piche, a cétair.

Concobair o fírlaíl earrpucc Conmaicne fírl co nairmuicim, 7 co nonoir, 7o naitne, 7o neolar 7o nderepc, 7 7o ndonnacht do écc.

Siollaiora mac bhian méz tigeapnám aóðar tairiγz teal্লাiγ eacóac pear éiγe naoídeac coitcfinn décc iar mbuaó naitpige.

Donnchaó mac maóíleaólainn uí óeallaiγ tigeapna ua maine do márbacó dypóop do poigiz occ íctpáin a múintipe fírl for apóile.

Coccaó móp eitip múintip Ruairc i ndiaó aóða buíde uí Ruairc. Taóγ mac tigeapnám uí Ruairc do denam ríóða le múntip Raγallaiγ 7 pe heoγan mac pεaan uí Raγaílliz, 7 tigeapnur na bpeipne do éabairt co hionlan do taóγ iar ttabairt ionnpoiγió óó ap Art co maγ anγaíde 7up po loipgeac an baile lair, 7 art do éabairt úmla óó iar mbeíé i ppiγbeart ppi apóile ppi pé ceitpe mbliacóan 7ó pin.

Maóíleaólainn mac caba conpabal an da bpeipne 7 fírl manac, 7 oip-γiall décc don pláiz.

Saxanaiz ionóða do teét i nepinn la hiarla upmúnian, 7 nírt mop do teét i nγallaib deipíde. Crlcha mop do denam lar m iarla, la a Saxanoíó, 7 la γallaib na míde ap mácaipe aróa maéa, 7 ap mácaipe mucnaína. Inó-

tary historians to the O'Kennedys of Ormond.— See the preface to Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 4.

<sup>m</sup> *Teallach Eachdhach*.—This is a mistake of transcription by the Four Masters, for in the older annals he is called “aóðar tairiγ teal-laiz Donnchaó,” i. e. materies of a chief of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan. The family of Mac Thighearnan, or, as the name is now made, Kiernan, had no pretensions to the chieftainship of the adjoining territory of Teallach Eachdhach, or, as it is now made, Tullyhaw, which belonged to the more warlike sept of the Magaurans.

<sup>n</sup> *Cast of a javelin*, or shot of an arrow.

<sup>o</sup> *To pacify*, i. e. when he interposed to quell

a riot among his own people.

<sup>p</sup> *With the O'Reillys*, le múntip Raγallaiγ, i. e. the Muintir-Reilly, or family of the O'Reillys. The construction of the original is faulty, because Muintir-Reilly includes Owen, the son of John O'Reilly, as well as all the other members of the name. It should be “Taóγ mac Heoγan uí Ruairc do denam ríóða le hUa Raγallaiγ 7 le hEoγan mac Seaan uí Raγallaiγ, &c.”

The whole passage should have been written as follows :

“After the death of Hugh Boy O'Rourke, a great contention arose among the O'Rourkes, respecting the succession to the lordship. Teige, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, entered into a league of amity with the O'Reilly, and with Owen, the

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1424.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-four.*

Conor O'Farrell, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], a man of dignity, honour, intelligence, learning, charity, and benevolence, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Tealach-Eachdhach<sup>m</sup>, who had kept a house of general hospitality, died, after the victory of penance.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by a cast of a javelin<sup>n</sup>, while interposing to pacify<sup>o</sup> his own people.

A great war broke out between the O'Rourkes after [the death of] Hugh Boy O'Rourke. Teige, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, made peace with the O'Reillys<sup>p</sup>, and with Owen, the son of John O'Reilly, whereupon the entire lordship of Breifny was given to Teige. [But this was not until] after he had made an incursion against Art into Magh-Angaidhe<sup>a</sup>, and burned the town. Art made submission to him after they had been at variance with each other for a period of four years.

Melaghlin Mac Cabe, Constable<sup>r</sup> of the two Breifnys, and also of Fermanagh and Oriel, died of the plague.

Many Saxons came to Ireland with the Earl of Ormond, in consequence whereof the English of Ireland acquired great strength. Great depredations were committed by the Earl, by his Saxons<sup>s</sup>, and the Galls of Meath<sup>t</sup> in Maichaire

son of John O'Reilly, who caused him to be inaugurated Lord of Breifny. But his relative, Art O'Rourke of Magh-Angaidhe, and his adherents, refused to acknowledge Teige's authority, and continued their opposition to him for the space of four years, when Teige mustered his forces, made an onslaught into Magh Angaidhe, burned Art's town, or village, and forced him to submit and deliver hostages for his future fealty.<sup>q</sup>

<sup>q</sup> *Magh-Angaidhe*.—This was the ancient name of a level district situated to the south of Lough Finvoy, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county

of Leitrim. The name is not yet forgotten by the old inhabitants of this barony, but it is usually called, in English, "the Moy." O'Rourke had a very strong castle on an island in the adjoining lake of Lough Finvoy, the ruins of which still remain.

<sup>r</sup> *Constable*, i. e. chief leader of gallowglasses.

<sup>s</sup> *The Saxons*, i. e. the English who had recently come into Ireland with the Earl of Ormond.

<sup>t</sup> *Galls of Meath*, i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families who had settled in Meath at the period of the English Invasion. According to Keating

ραγιῶ ελε το denaīn leó ar Mág aſhγyρα. Cairlén loá bpicpenn, Cairlén még aſhγyρα το bpicpaó lep an iarla, γ lar na gallaib pempáτε γ conpabal gallóglach még aſhγyρα το marbaó leó, γ lucht ioncómeda an charlém uile duſmóρ. Coγaó γ combuaiopeaó móρ do beit i cooigeaó ulaó ó gal-laib don chur pín. Maithe an éoigio im ua néill, γ im ua ndómnaill Niall, γ im Eoγan ua néill eitip tigeapna γ uppiγ γ taoipeaó do éionól pe haγaió gall. Doánde το ματεib an éoicció do ðol i celéit gall ar an cooccaó pín, .i. Mac í neill bñde, ó hannluam, γ Μαγnyρ mág ματγaίνα. Μαγ aſhγyρα το mðaribaó ar a tíρ laí mac í neill bñde γ la gallaib, γ a éeaót i celno γaoidel an éoicció.

Μαγ aſhγyρα .i. Aoó do ecc don tñom, γ a mac Ruaióρi doiponeaó ma ionaó.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairp, uillóc a býpc, do écc ma tiz pñn iar mbuaó o ðñman γ ðoman.

Ο ceallaiz tigeapna ua maine, .i. Donnchaó mac Maoleclann, mic uilliam, mic donnchaíð múimniγ do marbaó la cloinn uilliam ui ceallaiz le cloinn a ðñbpaéar pñn aγ éabaó a tigeapnair poppa.

Μαοlmuyre mac Suibne Conpapaλ tipe Conaill, pinn éopanta γ éalmaéta an éoicció do écc.

Γιollaioρa mac bñiam mec tigeapnain taoipeaó éeallaiz dunchaóa do écc.

Iarla of marp .i. pñn ionaó an Riγ do éeaót mð epinn po péil Michil, γ goill epeann aγ pñccpa dó.

Ruaióρi mac puibne mac meic puibne Connaétaigh do marbaó le Caçal

these were called Galls by the Irish, because they considered them to be Galli or Frenchmen; but it should be observed that they had called the Danes *Galls* before the Anglo-Normans came among them.

<sup>u</sup> *Machaire Arda Macha*, i. e. plain of Armagh.

<sup>v</sup> *Machaire-Mucnamha*, i. e. the plain of Mucknoe; a parish containing the town of Castle Blaney, in the east of the county of Monaghan, said to have been the original country of the O'Hanrattys. The lake of Castle Blaney, which was anciently called loé muc-

pnáma, i. e. lake of the swimming of the pig, gave name to this parish. The memory of St. Maeldoid, the patron saint of this parish, is still held in high veneration among the natives, and the O'Hanrattys boast that he was one of their tribe.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 13th May. The situation of this place was pointed out for the first time in the *Circuit of Ireland by Muirheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1841, p. 8, note <sup>v</sup>.

<sup>x</sup> *Loch-Bricrenn*, now Lough Brickland, a

Arda Macha<sup>u</sup>, and Machaire Mucnamha<sup>w</sup>. Another excursion was made by them against Magemis, and they demolished his castle of Loch Bricrenn<sup>x</sup>; and killed the Constable of his Gallowglasses, and almost the whole of the ward in the castle. War and great disturbance were [kindled] in Ulster on this occasion by the English. The [greater part of] nobles of the province, both lords, dynasts, and toparchs, with O'Neill, O'Donnell (Niall), and Owen O'Neill [at their head] assembled [their forces] to oppose the English. Some of the nobles of the province, however, went over to the English in this war, namely, Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>y</sup>, O'Hanlon, and Manus Mac Mahon. Magemis was banished from his territory by Mac-I-Neill Boy, and the English and he went over to<sup>z</sup> the Irish of the province.

Magemis (Hugh) died of the plague, and his son Rory was elected in his place.

Mac William of Clannrickard (Ulick Burke) died in his own house, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, i. e. Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly, his own brother, while endeavouring to make them submit to his chieftainship<sup>a</sup>.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tirconnell, weapon of the protection and bravery of the province, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, died.

The Earl of March (the King's Deputy) came to Ireland about Michaelmas, and the English of Ireland rose up at his summons<sup>b</sup>.

Rory Mac Sweeny, son of Mac Sweeny Connachtach, and other Gallow-

small town in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. Colgan, in *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 90, note 19, latinises this name "Lacus Bricreanus."

<sup>y</sup> *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the Chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who was seated to the east of Lough Neagh, in the counties of Down and Antrim.

<sup>z</sup> *Went over to*, i. e. he sought refuge among.

<sup>a</sup> *To make them submit to his chieftainship*: literally, bringing his lordship over them, i. e. making them submit to him as their lord. This is a repetition, but it is here retained, as being a different reading, and evidently copied from a different authority.

<sup>b</sup> *Rose up at his summons*, *Ṣoil Epeann ag ppeuccpao doó*, literally, the English of Ireland responded to him, i. e. were ready at his call.

ndub ó concobair γ Gallocclaiγ eile zenmotáron. Concobair mac muir-  
ceartaiγ mic cátail mic aodha bheirniγ í concobair do marbáð don chur  
r'n.

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOCT, 1425.

Αοίρ Crioct, mile, ceṫpe céu, píce, a cúicc.

Αη τεppcop τοιμίneach, .i. Τομαρ mac uilliam duib mic maigfog do écc  
peáctman για ppeil bpiγhde pñ lan dscena γ θεolar γ δαιτηne ιηιθε.

ιαρλα of μαργ, pñ ionaidh Righ Saγan ι nepinn do écc don plaiγ im peil  
bpiγhde.

Ο Neill γ Eoghan o neill, Neáctain o doínnail, γ mac í neill buide, Mac  
uóilin, Mac doínnail gallocclac, γ o Meallán maop cluicc an uóácta  
πατραιcc do παλα ι ταιγ an ιαρλα do γabail la Copt Pynnaual .i. ιαρλα  
Saγanað ιαρ necc ιαρλα of μαργ, γ na maite pin do bñit la p uilliam γo  
haṫ cliath.

Ο maóilmuaidh .i. niall mac Ruaidóρι, τiγeapna pñ cceall do ecc.

Rí Alban .i. Muirbóac Stiuapθ, γ a mac .i. Ualcap Stiuapθ, γ Muipmóρι

<sup>c</sup> *Conor, the son of Murtough*, i. e. the son of Murtough O'Conor who died in 1419, who was the seventh son of Cathal O'Conor, who is mentioned in these Annals under the year 1342, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, who was son of Conor Roe, who was son of Muircheartach Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Muircheartaigh Muimhnigh, who was the brother of Roderic O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland of the Milesian race. Murtough, the father of this Conor, is the last generation of this branch of the O'Conors given in the pedigree of the O'Conor family, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>d</sup> *Tomin*.—O'Flaherty adds, from Duaid Mac Fribis's Annals, that he was Bishop of Killala. The list of the bishops of Killala, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, is imperfect

at this period. The Clann-Tomin, who were an offset of the Barretts of Tirawley, were seated in Erris, in the north-west of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 326.

<sup>e</sup> *Bell of St. Patrick's will*, i. e. the bell willed by St. Patrick to one of his disciples. It is mentioned in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. 142, that he left a bell and little ritnal to his disciple Columbus, in the territory of Imchclair, a district in Tyrone. This bell is preserved in Mr. Petrie's Cabinet of Antiquities.

<sup>f</sup> *Lord Furnival*.—He was the celebrated Sir John Talbot, commonly called "the English Achilles," from his bravery in the French wars. He was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland after the death of the Earl of March. He had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for six years (from 1413 to 1419).—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

<sup>g</sup> *After the death of the Earl of March*.—This



glasses, were slain by Cathal Duv O'Conor; and Conor, the son of Murtough<sup>c</sup>, son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, was [also] slain on this occasion.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1425.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-five.*

Bishop Tomin<sup>d</sup>, i. e. Thomas, son of William Duv, son of Maigeog, died, a week before the festival of St. Bridget. He was a man full of wisdom, knowledge, and intelligence.

The Earl of March, the King of England's Deputy in Ireland, died of the plague, about the festival of St. Bridget.

O'Neill and Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell and Mac-I-Neill Boy, Mac Quillin, Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and O'Mellan, Keeper of the Bell of St. Patrick's Will<sup>e</sup>, who happened to be in the house of the Earl, were taken prisoners by Lord Furnival<sup>f</sup> (an English Earl), after the death of the Earl of March<sup>g</sup>; and he conveyed these chieftains as prisoners to Dublin.

O'Molloy (Niall, the son of Rory), Lord of Tircall, died.

The King [*recte* Regent] of Scotland<sup>h</sup>, i. e. Muireadhach Stewart, and his

passage is given as follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which shews that the compiler of them was not well acquainted with English affairs :

“A. D. 1425. Mortimer, i. e. Earl of March, came to Ireland this year, and many Saxons came along with him. This Earl had the guardianship of the King of England, and of the greater part of France, and of all the English of Ireland; for the King of England was left a child, and the Earl of March had his guardianship and protection. Many of the chiefs of Ireland came to the house of that Earl and returned with great satisfaction and honour. The nobles of the Ultonian province came to the house of that Earl, namely, O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell, and Mac-I-Neill Boy (Brian Ballagh); and Mac Quillin went

thither by himself. When they had completed their treaties with the Earl” [they set out for their homes], “but before they were outside Meath, the Earl died of the plague. The Galls” [i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families] “of Meath and the Saxons pursued these Irish chiefs, and took them all prisoners, together with distinguished men of their people. O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, and Mac Quillin, submitted to the award of the Galls, and were set at liberty. But many complaints being tendered against Owen O'Neill and the son of O'Donnell, they were detained in custody. These captures were the cause of great disturbance throughout the province of Ulster.”

<sup>h</sup> *The King of Scotland*, Ri Alban.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, writes in Irish, in the margin, that this passage is not plain : “[ní fuil

línna do mairbad le Rí Alban .i. mac an Rí bácaí, 7 mac ele an Rí, .i. Sémuir Stiuaró 7 clann Muirnoir línna da ionnabadoíom mo Éirinn.

Eoghan o neill do ruarplaccaóh o gallaib.

Órian ballac mac uí nell buidé, aempear po ba peappi eimeac 7 tióðlacad, aítne 7 eolur i nealaónaib exámlaib dá raibe a ccomairiur ppuir do mairbad la baclacáib na cairpce, 7 Seasan mac Enrí uí nell do mairbad maille ppuir.

Óormlaó ingh doinnall uí concobair bhé tigeapnáin uí Ruairc dég iar naitéige.

Ταός ua pallainam taoípeac cloinne huadaó do mairbad i fell ma cairlén fín dia bpaírib.

Ruaóri ruacó ua huiginn raóí ppuir óana epíde décc.

Μαζ epaité, .i. mac ploinn meζ epaité ollam tuadmuíam le dan ppaóí pona ppaóbir do écc.

Mac a ζobann na pccél ollain uí lochlann córcumruacó le peanchur, .i. tomair mac ζiolla na naóim mic a ζobann do écc.

Órian ζapó 7 Μαζhnap da mac mec donnchaó típe hoilella .i. Maolpuanaó mac ta ócc mec donnchaó do mairbad la cloinn caóail mec donnchaó .i. clann órhpapthar a nathar.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1426.

Αοίρ Cpuopt, míle, ceitipe céo, píce, a sé.

Neáctain o doinnall bai illáin aζ gallaib óruarplaccaó dua doinnall dia óeapbpaóair .i. mall. Níp bó huypura a puóm no a áipín a tuaccaó oionnuir ar la taoó bpaζat ele do pazbal dia éir.

po foilléir].” The fact is, that it has been incorrectly copied by the Four Masters. It is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster thus :

“ A. D. 1425. Muireadac Soibard .i. ppuinpa na halban do mílleacó, 7 a mac .i. Ualtar, 7 a mac eile, 7 mormair leamna do mílleacó a fell le ruz alban, 7 Semuir Soibard oimrpa a nÉirinn.”

“ A. D. 1425. Muredach Stuart .i. prince”

[i. e. regent] “ of Scotland, was destroyed, as were his son, Walter, and another son; and the Mormaer” [the great Steward] “ of Leamhain” [Lennox], “ was treacherously destroyed by the King of Scotland, and James Stuart was banished into Ireland.”—See the year 1429.

On this passage O’Flaherty has the following remark, in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

“Mordacus hic .i. Muirpóac fuit Dux Albania

son, Walter Stewart, and the Great Steward of Leamhain<sup>i</sup>, were slain by the King of Scotland, i. e. by the son of the lame King; and the King's other son, i. e. James Stewart, and the sons of the Great Steward of Lennox, were banished into Ireland.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from the English.

Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy, the most distinguished man of his own time for hospitality and bounty, knowledge and skill in various sciences, was killed by the peasantry<sup>k</sup> of Carrick [i. e. Carrickfergus]. John, the son of Henry O'Neill, was slain along with him.

Gornlaidh, the daughter of Donnell O'Conor, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke, died after penance.

Teige O'Fallon, Chief of Clann-Uadach, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen in his own castle<sup>l</sup>.

Rory Roe O'Higgin, a learned poet, died.

Magrath, i. e. the son of Flann Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, a prosperous and wealthy man, died.

Mac Gowan of the Stories, i. e. Thomas, son of Gilla-na-naev Mac Gowan, Ollav to O'Loughlin of Corcomroe, in history, died.

Brian Garv and Manus, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. of Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, were slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Donough, i. e. of their paternal uncle.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1426.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-six.*

Naghtan O'Donnell, who had been imprisoned by the English, was ransomed by O'Donnell (Niall), his brother. It would be difficult to reckon or recount all the property given for his ransom, besides hostages given in his place.

et filius Roberti Ducis Albanie filii Roberti II. Regis Scotie a Jacobo .i. Rege Scotie, filii Roberti III. Reg. Scotie fil. Roberti II. Stuart Reg. Scotie, ob læsam Majestatem capite plexus cum duobus filiis, cujus filius Jacobus in Hiberniam pulsus, uti heic, et infra ad ann. 1429."

<sup>i</sup> *Leamhain*, i. e. of Lennox.

<sup>k</sup> *By the peasantry*, *la baclaúab*.—The word *baclaú* literally means a shepherd, being derived from *baúall*, a shepherd's crook.

<sup>l</sup> *In his own castle*.—O'Fallon dwelt in the castle of Miltown, in the parish of Dysart, ba-

Τοιρρδεαλβιὰς ο δοιμναλλ το φαεεβαδη ιη ιοναδ Νεαχταμ το έλυδ ο ζαλαβη, η εστραρ το βριαζοις ele amaille φριρρ.

Ο concobair ruad, τοιρρδεαλβιὰς mac aoda mic pelim, φεαρ millte η copanta connaet φαιί αρ αιτνε η αρ eolur ζαία healathan το έcc ιαρ mbuair nairrize ιαρ mbriit buada ο doman η ό deamian.

Φεδλιμδ mac muirceartaiξ mic doimraill mic muircfirtaiξ uí concobair το έcc. Αδβαρ τιζεαρνα ιοctair connaet ειριδε.

Concobair ο βριαν τιζεαρνα τυαδmuman δέcc ιαρ φηδαταδ φαταρμ εαρξ, η ταδξ mac βριαν uí βριαν το οιρδνεαδ ινα ιοναδ.

Τοιρρδεαλβιὰς mac ματξαιμνα βυιδρι τιζεαρνα copca βαιρρεμν το μαρβιαδ η το λορεαδ λά α βραιτρις φημ αρ ζριερ αιδce, η έ cian αοιδα.

Concobair epom mac ταδξ uí Ruairc δέcc.

Ρυαιρηι (.ι. Μαξ αφηζυρα) mac aoda μεξ αονζυρα το μαρβαδ μα τιξ φέν λά βριαν μαξ αονζυρα.

Ερηι .ι. caoc, mac uí néill βυιδε το δαλλαδ λα α βραιτρις .ι. clann βριαν βαλλαίξ mic í neill βυιδε.

Ταδξ mac ζιλλε φινέν η α mac το μαρβαδ, .ι. αοδ λά harc mac εοζαν uí nell.

Υα ουιβζηνάν cille Ronam, .ι. Pilib mac θαυιδ δέcc, ollam cloinne μαολφυαναδ le φηχαρ ειριθε.

Ο heilide mór, .ι. Concobair caoc ο heilidhe το έcc.

Σιτ το denam το clandaib Neill pe poile, .ι. θεοζαν η δυα neill, η εοζαν το δολ ι τειζη í neill, η ζαc φφραν θα ιμβαοι ινα νεccμαρ pe φδ α ναυηπειτιξ το βηit αγα tabac aca.

Cian mac ζιolla οιλθε micc α ζαβανν φαιί φηχαδα, η φεαρ τιζε ναοιδεαδ coitcinn το μαρβαδ το φρειρ ειc.

Debinn mξh τιζφριαν uι φυαιρ τιεεφρα βρειφνε το ecc.

Ριρδεαρδ mac Σιρταμ να coille το ζαβάν λα heoζan mac uí φλατβεαρταιξ, η α ειδλαεαδ το Mhac Σιρτάμ ουιβη ζο πο millead λα.ρ.

rony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, in the year 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mony*, p. 19, note <sup>m</sup>.

<sup>m</sup> *Destroyer and defender*, i. e. he was the destroyer of the English, and such of the Irish as

had joined with them, and the defender of his own followers.

<sup>n</sup> *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

<sup>o</sup> *Corca-Baiscinn*: a territory comprising the baronies of Clonderalaw and Moyarta, in the

Turlough O'Donnell, who had been left as a hostage in lieu of Naghtan, made his escape, together with four other hostages.

O'Connor Roe (Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Felim), Destroyer and Defender<sup>m</sup> of Connaught, illustrious for his knowledge and his skill in all the sciences, died, after the victory of penance, and after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Felim, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, died. He was heir to the lordship of Lower Connaught<sup>a</sup>.

Conor Brian, Lord of Thomond, died, at an advanced age, on Easter Saturday, and Teige, son of Brian O'Brien, was inaugurated in his place.

Turlough Mac Mahon Bodhar, Lord of Corca-Baiscinn<sup>c</sup>, was killed and burned, at an advanced age, in a nocturnal assault, by his own kinsmen.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Rory (i. e. the Magennis), son of Hugh Magennis, was slain in his own house by Brian Magennis.

Henry Caech Mac-I-Neill Boy was blinded by his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy.

Teige Mac Gillafinnen and his son, Hugh, were slain by Art, the son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Duigenman of Kilronan, i. e. Philip, the son of David, died. He was Ollav of Clann-Mulrony<sup>p</sup> in History.

O'Healy More, i. e. Conor Caech O'Healy, died.

A peace was made by the Clann-Neill with each other, i. e. by Owen and the O'Neill. Owen went into the house of O'Neill, [and made submission]; and they proceeded to recover by force all the lands which had been alienated during their contentions.

Kian, son of Gilla-Oilbhe Mac Gowan, a learned historian, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, was killed by a kick from a horse.

Bebinn, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Richard Mac Jordan of the Wood was taken prisoner by Owen, son of Fla-herty, and delivered up to Mac Jordan Duv, who destroyed him<sup>q</sup>.

county of Clare.—See note<sup>m</sup> under the year 1399.

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Mulrony*.—They were the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon,

and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>q</sup> *Who destroyed him, go po millead larp:*

Ρήραδᾶς mac brian uí ceallaiḡ do écc don plaiḡh.

Seasan mac mec feorair·do marbað le tomair mac a ðribraethar fín.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1427.

Αοίρ Cριoστ, míle, ceitpe céu, píce, a Seac̄t.

Ο Μαιοίμυαοῦ, φήγαλ, τιḡεαρνα fήri cceall do écc, ἡ Ruaiðri mac neill uí maioίμυαοῦ do oirðnfoh ina ionaḡh.

Ruaiðri ua ðuinn taoipeaḡ ua piaccan do ecc.

Doínnall mac Air̄t mic giollaeript in ruairc do ecc.

Μυρᾶδᾶς mac τoιρpðealbaiḡ mic μυρchaḡd ua pait̄mḡe uí brian do marbað lá a ðeapðpaḡair pen.

Διαρμαιτ ua μαḡγαίηνα τιḡεαρνα an puinn iarḡairaiḡ paoí ðñḡeimḡ nar̄ ép neaḡ im ní décc iar̄ mbuaḡd naḡt̄pḡe.

Cophmac ócc mac διαρμαυα décc.

Caτaρίoηa ιηḡh Αρðḡail μέḡ μαḡγαίηνα bñ uí neill .i. eoḡain mic néill ócc décc.

Una ιηḡh aεḡa μεḡ uḡðir bñ uí Ruairc, .i. ταιḡḡ bñ bá feappi oineach uere ἡ cpaḡaḡd do baóí i moḡtar connac̄t ina ham̄p̄ir décc i noḡp̄eaḡ an cōpḡuir.

Ρήγαλ mac τιḡεαρναίην aḡbap̄ taoip̄iḡ teallaiḡ dúnchaḡa décc.

brian mac φήḡail mec pañpaḡáin mac taoip̄iḡ teallaiḡ eaḡḡaḡ décc.

brian ua ðaímin taoipeaḡ t̄ipe ceannp̄oḡa décc.

Aine ιηḡh uí b̄irn bean μεḡ Raḡnaill (.i. Seppaḡd) décc.

Mac ðomnaill mic Μαḡγαίηηνα ðuinn í ceinneit̄tiḡ τιḡεαρνα up̄muñan uaḡtaρaiḡe do marbað do Ual̄tar topín ðaon up̄cōp̄ ḡae.

Sluaḡeaḡ la miall o noḡmnaill .i. ó doínnall τιḡεαρνα t̄ipe conuill i τ̄p̄ian conḡail i naḡhaḡd í néill do conḡnañ la cloinn m̄ieic í neill buḡe.

Μαḡḡm do ḡaḡair̄t la huā noḡmnaill ap̄ Mac uḡðilin ðon ðul̄ pu, ἡ p̄oḡaḡe

literally, "so that he was destroyed by him." The word *milleaḡ* is used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, when applied to persons, in the sense of "to mutilate, or put to death."

<sup>1</sup> *Fonn-Iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This was another name for Ivahagh, in the southwest of the county of Cork.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*.

Feradhach, the son of Brian O'Kelly, died of the plague.

John, son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham], was slain by Thomas, his own brother's son.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1427.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-seven.*

O'Molloy (Farrell), Lord of Firecall, died; and the son of Niall O'Molloy was installed in his place.

Rory O'Dunne, Chief of Hy-Regan, died.

Donnell, son of Art, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, died.

Murrough, son of Torlogh, who was son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe O'Brien, was slain by his own brother.

Dermot O'Mahony, Lord of Fonn Iartharach<sup>r</sup>, a truly hospitable man, who never refused [to give] any thing to any one, died, after the victory of penance.

Cormac Oge Mac Dermot died.

Catherine, daughter of Ardgal<sup>s</sup> Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Neill (Owen, son of Niall Oge), died.

Una, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, and wife of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, a woman the most distinguished of her time for hospitality, charity, and piety, in Lower [North] Connaught, died at the end of Lent.

Farrell Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullahunco, in the county of Cavan], died.

Brian, son of Farrell Magauran, son of the chieftain of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Brian O'Devine, Chief of Tir-Kennedy<sup>t</sup>, died.

Aine, daughter of O'Beirne, and wife of Mac Rannall (Geoffrey), died.

The son of Donnell, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain, with one cast of a dart, by Walter Tobin.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Niall), Lord of Tirconnell, into Trian-Chongail, against O'Neill, and to assist the Mac-I-Neill Boys. On this expedition O'Donnell defeated Mac Quillin, and killed a great number of his people; and

<sup>s</sup> *Ardgal*, now anglicised Arnold among the Mac Mahons of the county of Monaghan.

<sup>t</sup> *Tir-Kennedy*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

μορ δια μιντιρ δο μαρβαδ ανη, γ βα μιαc δομχαιδ μεc ρυβνε βαοι αγ  
congnañ la mac uíðilin do gabal la hua ndoñnaill. Cpíca moρa γ εβαλα  
αιθλε δο βñé αγ μιντιρ υι δοñnaill γ αγ μιντιρ cloinne meic í neill buide  
ip m ló pin.

Sluaigeað la hiarla upuñman i μιντιρ Maolmoρna, baile uí Raǵaillig  
do loρceað laip, γ an cairlén do hpuipíð.

Αοδ Ο Maille .i. mac διαρματα, αδβαρ τιξεαρνα υμαill δο ðol ap  
loingip i ττίρ conuill, γ a μαρβαδ ðaon upóop ραιγδε ap ðñpeað a μιντιρe  
αγ τεαέτ δο cum a luinge.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1428.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, míle, ceitpe éeð, píce a hoct.

Mac Mupchada .i. τιξεαρνα λαγην .i. Donnchað mac Aipr éaomanaiz  
baoi illáin i Saρoib ppi ré naoí mbliathan do puaplaceað dia éúuceð pñn, γ  
ba pccél poáap do γaoidelaib inopin.

Διαρμαιτ ua caéain τιξεαρνα ciannachta γ na epaioibe pñi lán do paeh  
γ do onoir do écc.

Roiheapð comopba caillin vécc.

Αοδ an úniǵ mac pilib meǵ uíðip pñi po bað mó clú γ oipðeapcep einiǵ  
vá ubaói hi coñaimprip ppiρ ðecc hi ceimð Sáile an ééð uíðce táinic i nepinn  
iap nðeñam τυραιρ S. Sem an tpeap idup auγupeti iap παίτηγε διοcρα na  
pεacéaib. Tomáp ócc maǵ uíðip baói na pappað do ébaipr a éuipρ laip  
co copcaǵ, γ a aðnacal innte.

Ma Conmapa taoípeað cloinne cuilém paói ðeρcað ðeizεiniǵ pεap po  
éoiρc mepíe γ goib, γ tucc píð γ páime na ðuíað vécc.

Copbmac ua b:pn taoípeað típe bpiúim vécc

Αοδ ογ maǵ uíðip .i. mac, aoda do μαρβαδ lá Mac γλλερινném γ lá  
cloinn donnchað ballaiz mész paimpáðain.

Cairlen cloinne Αοδα mész uíðup do γabáil la máz uíðip γ la a cloinn, γ  
clann Αοδha do chup ap m tíρ amach, γ a μιντιρ do apγam go lom.

<sup>u</sup> Robert, Coarb of Caillin, i. e. Robert O'Rodaghan, or O'Rody, lay coarb of the monastery of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, which was

founded by St. Caillin, in the sixth century.

<sup>v</sup> Ceann-Saile (i. e. the head of the salt water), now Kinsale, a town in the south of the county



the two sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, who were assisting Mac Quillin, were taken prisoners by O'Donnell. The people of O'Donnell and of the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy became possessed of great spoils and immense booty on that day.

An army was led by the Earl of Ormond into [the territory of] Muintir-Maelmora. O'Reilly's town was burned by him, and the castle demolished.

Hugh O'Malley (i. e. the son of Dermot), heir to the lordship of Umallia, went with a fleet to Tirconnell; but he was slain by one shot of a javelin in the rear of his own people, as he was returning to his ship.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1428.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-eight.*

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster (Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh), who had been imprisoned in England for a period of nine years, was ransomed by his own province; and this was of great advantage to the Irish.

Dermot O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Creeve, a man full of triumphs and great honours, died.

Robert, Coarb of Caillin<sup>u</sup>, died.

Hugh the Hospitable, son of Philip Maguire, the most famous and illustrious man of his time for hospitality, died at Kinsale<sup>v</sup>, the first night after his arrival in Ireland, after performing the pilgrimage of St. James<sup>w</sup>, on the third of the Ides of August, and after rigid penance for his sins. Thomas Oge Maguire, who was along with him, conveyed his body to Cork, where he was interred.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, a charitable and truly hospitable man, who had suppressed robbery and theft, and established peace and tranquillity in his territory, died.

Cormac O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Mac Gillafumen and the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

The castle of the sons of Hugh Maguire was taken by Maguire and his sons; and the sons of Hugh were banished from the territory, and their people totally plundered.

of Cork, at the mouth of the River Bandon, famous for an excellent harbour, and protected by

a strong fort, called Charles Fort.

<sup>w</sup> *St. James*, i. e. of S. Iago of Compostella.

Seaan mac tomáir uí Raigillig do máibad i meabail la a élanmairne  
fíin.

Σιλίβεαριε ua flannagan aóðar ταιοιριζ τuaiτε ράτα do écc.

Ἰνδραϊγιδό do denam la mac Siurpauin δεχτρα, γ la Seaan mac oipdelb  
i ττιρ ναμάλζαιδ αρ τόμαρ βαρεττ, γ αρ ελόιμη μειρ βατιη, γ ερεαά do  
denam δοιβ, Ριρδερο βαρεττ do μαρβαδ i ττόρραιγεέτ να ερειέε ρη, γ Sfan  
pionn mac oipdelb do máibad don chur cedna.

Ἠενρι βαρεττ mac βατιη do écc.

Ἰομάρ mac Emainn μεζ ραζηαλλ aóðar ταιοιριζ μιυητιρε heolair do  
μαρβαδ la caatal mac μεζ Razhnaill.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1429.

Αόιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, εφίτε εέυ, ρίεε α ναοί.

Seurp Στιουαρδ Mac Ríg Alban, γ ριοζηόαμνα Alban beop iap na μαρ-  
βαδ a halbain i neppinn do écc, iap τεεέτ λοηγιρ ó ρήραιδ alban ρορ a χήνω  
δια Ρίοζαδ.

Ἠιαλλ o dochartauiz ταιοίρεαé αρθα μιούαιρ do écc.

Σηαιμνε ιηζήη Neill μόιρ i neill βήη í δομηαυλλ .i. ταιοιρδεαλβαé αν ρίονα,  
do écc.

Ua flannagan τuaiτε Raata .i. γιολαιορα do máibad la cloinn αούα μέζ  
υδύρ ια είζ ρήη αρ ηρηρ οιδέε.

Coccaó ειτιρ ua Ruairc, ταδγ, γ ua Raigillig .i. Eozan. Clann μα-  
ζαιμνα υί ραιγίλλιζ γ γαιλλ να μιθε do ηρηε i ναζαιδ υί Raigillig la hua  
Ruairc, γ baile υί Raigillig do λορκαδ leó. Ua Raigillig do εάβαιρτ υί  
neill éuicce δια cómpurtaéτ. Αιρηζιαλλα γ ρηρ μαναé γ α έαορραιγεέτ  
do έορ δό la hua neill γ λάρ να μαίτεβ ρη co hachaó eille μόιρε. Ua  
Ruairc, γ μάζ ματζαιμνα, γ βαρύν δεαλβνα, γ Mac caba do τοέτ ρλυαζ μόρ

\* *James Stuart*.—O'Flaherty writes in the margin of H. 2. 11, opposite this passage:

"Filius Mordaci Ducis Albanie de quo supra ad ann. 1425."—See note <sup>b</sup>, under 1425, p. 865, *supra*.

<sup>y</sup> *Creaghts* were persons not bearing arms,

employed by the Irish princes to drive off the cattle of those neighbours with whom they were at war. These are called *Creaghts* by English writers.

<sup>z</sup> *Achadh-chille-moire*, i. e. field of great church.

This name is still preserved, and correctly an-

John, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, was treacherously slain by his own sons. Gilbert O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Tuath-ratha, died.

An incursion was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and John Mac Costello into Tirawley, against Thomas Barrett and the sons of Mac Wattin, and committed depredations. Richard Barrett was slain while in pursuit of the prey; and John Finn Mac Costello was slain on the same occasion.

Henry Barrett Mac Wattin died.

Ivor, the son of Edmond Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Cathal, the son of Mac Rannall.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1429.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-nine.*

James Stuart<sup>x</sup>, son of the King of Scotland, and Roydamna of Scotland, who had been banished from Scotland to Ireland, died, after the arrival of a fleet from the men of Scotland to convey him home, that he might be made king.

Niall O'Doherty, Chieftain of Ardmire, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of O'Donnell (Turrough an Fhina), died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha (Gilla-Isa) was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire in his own house, in a nocturnal assault.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Teige) and O'Reilly (Owen). The descendants of Mahon O'Reilly and the English of Meath joined O'Rourke against O'Reilly, and burned O'Reilly's town, whereupon O'Reilly prevailed upon O'Neill to come to his relief; and O'Neill, with the forces of Oriel and Fermanagh, and his own creaghts<sup>y</sup>, marched as far as Achadh-Chille-Moire<sup>z</sup>. Thither they were pursued by O'Rourke, the sons of Mahon O'Reilly, the Baron of Delvin<sup>a</sup>, and Mac Cabe; and O'Neill and his sons and gallowglasses, in con-

glicised Aghakilmore. It is that of a townland situated in the west of the parish of Ballymac-hugh, in the barony of Clanmahon, in the south-west of the county of Cavan. It is not to be confounded with Kilmore, the head of the bishop's see in the same county.

<sup>a</sup> *The Baron of Delvin.*—The Delvin here mentioned is the present barony of Delvin, in the east of the county of Westmeath, which has been in the possession of the Nugent family since the Anglo-Norman invasion. Previously to that period it was the lordship of O'Fenelon,

ma lánmain co hachad cille móire. Ua néill, a clann, a galloccláca, rir  
 mánaic, ua Raigillig, 7 a brátair da monnroigid anghin 7 maíom achaid  
 cille móire do bhréad forra. Darín dealbna, Mac caba, Enrí mac caba,  
 diairmaitt ua ruairc, 7 rochaidé oile do gabail 7 do marbad don éur rin lá  
 hua néill.

Donncaó mac gille rinnein décc.

Asdh direach o doinnail .i. mac toirpdealbais an ríona 7 a mac do  
 marbad la toirpdealbais mac neill gairb í doinnail .8. februa.

Ruoirige ua docharraig decc an raite cedna hi rraáann Mura othna.

Díth móir daoine do thabairt ar rraib brieirne uile eirir léad 7 mar-  
 bad la muinntir feóbachán ar tulraig odra ar rraib da éon conar luza ina  
 dá rraic i nearbaid im Concoðar mac doinnail mec Suibne ar ndul dó tria  
 basóir 7 óige for an roðal rin, Cuid do darrraigib 7 cuid oile do muinntir  
 cloinne afoha méz uóir do marbad ann.

Murchad mac ui brian do écc.

Maolreachloinn mac Concoðar anabaid uí éallais mac tigeirna  
 ó Manne do marbad daon uróir do za la Deaan cam ó ttaidz do muinntir  
 uí concoðar.

Maileaclann ó Máille adbar tigeirna umail do marbad la cloinn  
 uí Mháille.

Matha mac tomair uí éurpín ollam na brieirne, rrai coitcenn i rraicir  
 7 hi reinn do écc ina tiz réin.

O cobtaiz .i. Maileaclann mac an clarras uí cobthas do marbad la  
 hémann mac Hoiberð dalatín.

as appears from these Annals at the years 1160  
 and 1168, and from O'Dugan's topographical  
 poem.

<sup>b</sup> *Hugh Direach*, i. e. Hugh the Straight.

<sup>c</sup> *Within a quarter of a year*: literally, died  
 the same quarter.

<sup>d</sup> *Fathan-Mura*, now Fahan, in Inishowen,  
 about six miles to the north-west of London-  
 derry. A monastery was erected here by St.  
 Mura, in the seventh century. Colgan, in treat-  
 ing of the acts of St. Mura, at 12th March, de-  
 scribes Fathan as "nobile olim monasterium et

nunc parochialis ecclesia diocesis Dorensis in  
 regione de Inis Eoguin." The parish church  
 here referred to by Colgan is now to be seen in  
 ruins not far from the margin of Lough Swilly,  
 but its remains are of no antiquity or interest.  
 The memory of St. Mura, which was venerated  
 at Fahan on the 12th of March, was held in  
 great veneration by his kinsmen, the northern  
 Hy-Niall, particularly the O'Neills, who con-  
 sidered him as their patron saint. His crozier,  
 called Bachall Mura, is referred to by Colgan,  
 as extant in his time; and preserved in Mr.

junction with the forces of Fermanagh, and O'Reilly and his kinsmen, then engaged, and defeated the enemy in the battle of Achadh-Chille-Moire, in which the Baron of Delvin, Mac Cabe, Henry Mac Cabe, Dermot O'Rourke, and many others, were taken prisoners or slain by O'Neill.

Donough Mac Gillafinnen died.

Hugh Direach<sup>b</sup>, the son of Turlough-an-Flhina O'Donnell, and his son, were slain by Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, on the eighth of February; and Rury O'Doherty died within a quarter of a year<sup>c</sup> afterwards, at Fathan-Mura-Othna<sup>d</sup>.

A great number of the men of Breifny were disabled and slain by Muintir-Feodachain, on the hill of Odhra<sup>e</sup>, in Sliabh-da-Chon<sup>f</sup>. They lost no less than forty men, together with Conor, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, who had gone on that incursion through folly and youth<sup>g</sup>. Some of the men of Dartry, and others of the people of the Clann-Hugh Maguire, were slain there.

Murrrough, the son of O'Byrne, died.

Melaghlin, son of Conor Anabaidh<sup>h</sup> O'Kelly, who was the son of the Lord of Hy-Many, was slain with one cast of a javelin, by John Cam O'Teige, one of O'Conor's people.

Melaghlin O'Malley, heir apparent to the lordship of Umallia, was slain by the sons of O'Malley.

Matthew, the son of Thomas O'Cuirnin, Ollav of Breifny, and universally learned in history and music, died in his own house.

O'Coffey<sup>i</sup>, i. e. Melaghlin, the son of Clasach O'Coffey, was slain by Edmond, the son of Hubert Dalton.

Petrie's Cabinet, together with a bronze chain, said to have belonged to the same saint.

<sup>e</sup> *Odhra*, now Ora, a hill situated to the north of the village of Holywell, in the barony of Clanawley, and county of Fermanagh. According to the tradition in the country, the territory of the Muintir-Feodachain, extended from this hill to the mouth of the Arney River. This tribe was, soon after this period, subdued by the race of Auliffe Maguire, who changed the original name of Muintir Feodachain to that of Clanawley.

<sup>f</sup> *Sliabh-da-Chon*, i. e. the mountain of the two dogs, is situated in the parish of Bohæ, in the barony of Magheraboy, and in the county of Fermanagh. It is now divided into two townlands, of which one is called the "Big Dog," and the other the "Little Dog."

<sup>g</sup> *Through folly and youth*, τρια βασιρ 7 óige.—This should be τρια βασιρ να hóige, through the folly of youth.

<sup>h</sup> *Conor Anabaidh*.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1402, p. 772, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *O'Coffey*.—The O'Coffeys are still numerous

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1430.

Αοίρ Χριοτ, μίλε, σετρί δέο τριocat.

Ἰολλα να ναοίη να ληνάιν κανάναδ ἡ Σαριτα λήρα ἡαβαίλ δέcc.

Σλοίγεαδ μόρι λα ηεόζαν μαc νείλλ όιcc υι νείλλ ἡο ἡαλλαίβ μαάαιpe οιρ-  
ἡιall. Ρο ηαιρceαδ ιμορριο ἡ πο λομπαδ ἡ πο λοιρceαδ ἡαλλαδcτ μαάαιpe  
αιρἡιall υιλε λήρ. Ρο λοιρce βεορ δύναδ τραἡα βαίλε, ἡ πο έυιρ αιτpeαδα  
αι βαίλε πό έίορ ἡ πό υίλλα όό, ἡ ταιμcc δια τιἡ έο ιμβυαιδ ἡ κορἡαρ.

Σλοίγεαδ μόρι οίλε λά ηεόζαν cο ματιβ αι έυιccίδ υιμε ιρην Αηἡαίλε, ἡ  
α όυλ όνα ἡυρ αι ρήιλονἡόροιτ όο έόιό ιαροίη αιρίθε cο cαίλλ ραλαίἡ, ἡ πο  
βαοί ρεαλατ αιη να έοιηαιθε, όο έυαιδ ιαρ ριη cο ρρέμαιηη ηίθε. Ταιἡατ-  
ταρ όιη ἡαοίδιλ αι θειρceιρτ υα cοcοδαιρ ραίἡιἡ, .ι. αι cαλδαέ, υα μαοί-  
μυαιδ, ἡ υα μαθαδάιν, Μαἡ εοάἡἡίη ἡ υα μαοίλεαέλαηη ι ccoinne εόἡαιη  
όο ἡαβαίλ α έυαυρυοαίλ. Ρο λοιρceαδ ιαρέαρ ηίθε υιλε λάρ να ρλυαcέαιβ ριη  
ιη έίλλ βιccριἡ. Τάιηcc βαρύν θεαλβηα, ρλοηἡcέοδαίἡ, οιρβερταίἡ, ἡ ἡοίλλ  
ιαρέαιρ ηίθε cο cοιτέcαιηη ι ccoinne εοἡαιη υι νείλλ όο ταδαιρτ α ριαρα όό  
οαρ cήη α τείpe. Όο βήρταρτ ιαροίη ἡ όο ρόηρατ ρίδ. Σοαρ εοἡαιη δια  
είἡ ιαρ ιμβυαιδ ἡ κορἡαρ, ἡ ηἡἡ μαc υί ρήρἡαίλ .ι. μαc όοηηαίλλ βυίθε λαρ  
ἡο όύη ηἡἡαιηη μαρ βραἡαδ έαρ cήη τιἡεαρηαιρ υί ρήρἡαίλ.

Μάἡ υίόρρ Τομαρ (.ι. αι ἡολλα όυβ) τιἡεαρηα ρήρ μαηαέ ρρρ ρέ ρέ  
ιμβυαδαιη όέἡ αρ ρίcτ ρεαρ ειηἡ cοιτέcοηη ρρρ τρμυαἡαβ ἡ τρέναιβ, ρήρ cυη-  
οαίἡcτε μαηιρτpeαέ, cεαίλλ, ἡ ηεἡλέρ, ἡ θεαίβ ηοηόδα, ρήρ ριοδαιἡcτε τυαé ἡ  
ταοιρpeαέ, ἡ cοραητα α cηίcc αρ α cομαρραιη, ρήρ πο cαρρατ τυαé ἡ ecclαιρ

in the barony of Rathconrath, in the county of Westmeath, which was Dalton's country.

<sup>k</sup> *Machaire-Oirghiall*, i. e. the plain of Oriel. This was the ancient name of the level portion of the county of Louth.

<sup>l</sup> *Sean-Longphort*, i. e. the old fortress. This was Longphort Ui Fhearghail, or the town of Longford, which was O'Farrell's chief seat.

<sup>m</sup> *Caill-Salach*, now the townland of Coill-Salach, anglicised Kilsallagh, situated about two miles south-east of Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.

<sup>n</sup> *Freamhainn*, now Frewin, a conspicuous hill, near Lough Owel, to the north of the town of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>o</sup> *Accept of stipends from him*, το ἡαβαίλ α έυαυρυοαίλ, i. e. to receive his wages. Whenever an inferior chief submitted to a more powerful one, the latter made him a certain present which was called τυαυρυοαίλ.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1189, p. 86, *supra*.

<sup>p</sup> *Kilbixy*.—This was a town of some importance at this period.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1192, p. 93, *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1430.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty.*

Gilla-na-naev O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led by Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, into [the plain of] Machaire Oirghiall<sup>k</sup>, and he plundered, laid waste, and burned the English settlements of the entire plain. He also burned the fortresses of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], and made the inhabitants of that town tributary and submissive to him; after which he returned home with victory and triumph.

Another great army was led by Owen [O'Neill], with the chiefs of the province about him, into Annaly. He went first to Sean Longphort<sup>l</sup>, and from thence to Caill-Salach<sup>m</sup>, where he abode for some time. He afterwards went to Freamhainn<sup>n</sup>, in Meath, to which place the Irish of the South, namely, O'Conor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, O'Molloy, O'Madden, Mageoghegan, and O'Melaghlin, came to meet him, and accept of stipends from him<sup>o</sup>. The whole of West Meath, including Kilbixy<sup>p</sup>, was burned by these forces, upon which the Baron of Delvin, the Plunketts, the Herberts, and the English of Westmeath in general, came to meet O'Neill, to pay him his demands for [sparing] their country. These they afterwards paid, and they made peace. Owen returned home after victory and triumph, bringing with him the son of O'Farrell, i. e. the son of Donnell Boy, to Dungannon, as a hostage for O'Farrell's lordship<sup>q</sup>.

Maguire (Thomas, surnamed Gilla-Duv), Lord of Fermanagh for the period of thirty-six years, a man of universal hospitality towards poor and mighty, founder<sup>r</sup> of monasteries, churches, and *regleses*<sup>s</sup>, and maker of many images, pacifier of territories and chieftains, and protector of his territory against his neighbours, a man beloved by the clergy and the laity for the goodness of his

<sup>q</sup> For O'Farrell's lordship, i. e. to ensure O'Farrell's submission to him as his lord.

<sup>r</sup> *Ἐεαρ κύμδουίξτε Μανιηρεαί*, founder of monasteries; literally, man of the founding of monasteries. The verb *κύμδουίξιμ* is now obsolete, but its meaning is unquestionable. In the Book of Ballymote the Latin verb *condo* is translated by it, *Roma condita est*, ἢ. πο κύμ-

*δουίξαό* in Rom.—Fol. 3, p. b, col. a, six lines from the bottom.

<sup>s</sup> *Regles* signifies an abbey church; *teampull*, means any church, whether belonging to the secular or regular clergy.—See Petrie's Essay on the Ancient Architecture of Ireland, first edition, p. 140.

ap feabur a pollamhnaigēi décc iar mbuaiō nonzta γ πατήριγε. Ro hoipō-  
nead a mac tomár óg ina ionad do péip toza tuaitē γ eccairi.

Niall mac enri uí neill décc.

Coccaō moip eipir mág cártaiγ piabaō γ an tiapla, .i. Sémur, γ cairlen  
cille biritain do gabail iar an iarla ap maγ cártaiγ, γ a tábairt do donn-  
chaō mág cairtaiγ deapbraētaiγ epide do mac cairtaiγ do baóí ina fáppaō  
aγ tozail an cairlein.

Slóicēad lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocairō, γ lá mac donnchaō típe  
oilealla, γ lá mac domnaill .i. brian mic muirce, piatγ ui concobair hi con-  
maicne cúile, loipcē móra do denaīn leó, γ aed mac uí concobair ruaid, γ  
caippre mac brian ui brian do mārbaō leó, γ a tpeact dia tpiγib iar ceoi-  
zar.

Cairlén tuillpzi zo gabáil la caēal mac ui concobair Ruaid ap cloinn  
toiprdealbair [óiz mic Aeda mic toiprdealbair] ui concobair.

brian mac tigeipnáin óicc ui Ruairc do mārbaō lá cloinn maōileaclainn  
még Raznaill hi maōtail inanóain γ donnchaō mac tigeipnáin do cup don  
ruais pin i mainipir maotla. Donnchaō pin do tēt amaō tap cōnn a  
muinipre, ap ionnchaō még maγnaill, γ Síē do dénoī eatorpa, γ épiac [brian]  
do díol iarpin la hua ruairc.

Art ua ruairc aōbar tigeipna na bpeipne do mārbaō ina tiz pin i  
meabail la mac a dōibpāēar, .i. Maγhnaγ mac concobair ui Ruairc pēact-  
māin pua cēaircc do pōppadh.

Taōz mac donnchaō mic muirceairtaiγh do écc.

Mac lochlainn ui Ruairc, .i. Uilliam ruad do écc.

Donnchaō ócc mac mec lochlainn do écc.

Ppizal mac baotzalaiγ mic taiōz mec aōnacain ollain iōctair cōmaōt

<sup>1</sup> James, i. e. the Earl of Desmond.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-Britain*, now Kilbritton, a fair town in the barony of Carbury, and county of Cork.

<sup>3</sup> *Tulsk*, a village in the parish of Ogulla, in the barony and county of Roscommon. In this village are still to be seen the ruins of the castle and abbey of Tulsk, which belonged to the O'Conor Roe. Both were joined together, as were piety and warfare, in the age of their

erection. A considerable part of the ruins of the abbey, which was small but beautiful, is still in existence; but the castle is nearly all destroyed. According to the *Annales Rivenses*, or *Annals of Lough Ree*, this castle was erected in 1406; and Ware says, that the abbey was founded for Dominicans in the fifteenth century. See note on Tobar Tuilsge, under the year 1407, p. 793, *supra*.



government, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance. His son, Thomas Oge, was installed in his place by the election of the laity and clergy.

Niall, the son of Henry O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Carthy Reagh and the Earl, i. e. James'. The castle of Cill-Britain<sup>u</sup> was taken by the Earl from Mac Carthy, and given to Donough Mac Carthy, Mac Carthy's own brother, who was along with him in storming the castle.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard, Mac Donough of Tírerrill, and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], into Conmaicne Cuile, where they caused great conflagrations, and slew Hugh, son of O'Conor Roe, and Carbry, the son of Brian O'Beirne; and then they returned home in triumph.

The castle of Tulsk<sup>w</sup> was taken by Cathal, the son of O'Conor Roe, from the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Conor.

Brian, the son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, at Maethail-Mhanchain<sup>x</sup>; and Donough Mac Tiernan was driven into the monastery of Maethail. Donough, however, came out of his own accord, for sake of his people, on Mac Rannall's guarantee, and made peace between them; and Eric was given<sup>y</sup> to O'Rourke for [the death of] Brian.

Art O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain in his own house, just one week before Easter, by his brother's son, i. e. Manus, the son of Conor O'Rourke.

Teige, the son of Donough<sup>z</sup>, son of Murtough [O'Conor], died.

William Roe, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, died.

Donough Oge, the son of Mac Loughlin, died.

Farrell, the son of Bæthius, son of Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Lower Con-

<sup>u</sup> *Maethail-Mhanchain*, now Mohill, a town in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim. St. Manchan erected an abbey there in the year 652.

<sup>y</sup> *Eric was given*, i. e. the Mac Rannalls paid O'Rourke a mulct, or reparation, for the death of Brian O'Rourke, who had been killed by them. This passage is given nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, in the

Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, from which the Editor has added the word *Ḑpucm* enclosed in brackets. In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, no mention is made of the *eric*.

<sup>z</sup> *Teige, the son of Donough*.—He was the third son of Donough, the son of Murtough O'Conor of Sligo. His eldest brother, Hugh, was slain in 1406, and his second eldest brother, Manus, was slain in 1416.

ι ρρῖνςχαρ ραοι κοιτέσιν ιν γαχ εῖρητε, ἡ ρεαρ τῖγhe ναοιδεαῶ da γαε ἀσῖ  
no εἰγῖh δια ραγῖηh do ecc ιαρ ἠδῖγῖβῖτῖαῶ.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1431.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, ceṛpe céo, τριοχαττ, α haon.

Αῖ τερρκορ ο μαρταιν, .ι. ερρκορ clochar do ecc.

Αῖ τερρκορ ο μαολαccain, .ι. ερρκορ λειτζῖλινne do ecc.

Ταῶγ ua heozain οἰρρῖcel loá heṛne ραοί λειζῖno décc.

Σιομόn μᾶγ γαραεάιν cananaé do μῖνιτιρ leapa γαβαῖl décc.

Ua concoḃair copca moḃruaḃ, .ι. Μυιρῖςῖραεῶ do μᾶρβαḃ lá cloinn α  
deapḃpaṭar ῖéin.

Conn ua μαοίleaélaῖnn μιοζδαῖnna μῖde do μᾶρβαḃ lá μῖνιτιρ ua han-  
zale ἡ lá gallaῖb ιαρῖταιρ μῖde, ἡ α bpaṭar copc do γαβαῖl.

Ζεαρατε caoḃanaé μιοζδαῖnna λαιγῖn ραοί σῖοἰγ ἡ ῖηγῖnaῖa ειρῖde décc.

Μαγ ραγῖnaῖll, .ι. Σερραῖḃ, ῖῖρ deapḃcaḃṭe, ἡ εῖnn α éneoiḃ ῖειρῖn décc.

Seaan mac conconnaéṭ mic ῖilῖb μῖέγ uḃoir do μᾶρβαḃ lá τεallaé eaé-  
ḃaé, ιαρ ἠoul dia ροιεεῖḃ ap α μιοεṭ ῖῖn dia τῖῖρ, bῖian caoé mac μῖécc  
ραῖḃpaḃáin apé no ῖeall ῖaiṛ, ἡ ῖῖρ éó topḃa do bῖian ῖῖn uaῖρ topcaῖṛῖḃde  
ἡ ḃῖoṛg dia μῖνιτιρ imalle ῖῖῖρ. Nῖ ρaῖbe Seaan cennoṭa μῖοῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡ no  
báṭṭar an luéṭ oile εῖῖpaéaṭ ma aγῖaḃ, ἡ no ῖopṭaῖmlaḃ an tanḃopḃlann  
ῖaiṛ γῖῖρ no μᾶρβαḃ ῖaῖḃlaḃ.

Μαγ uḃoir, .ι. τομάρ do ḃul ῖluaz μῖοῖ ἡ τεallaé eaéḃaé do ḃiozail α  
bpaṭar ῖopḃa. Ro ḃῖnoῖeaḃ, no cῖeaḃaḃ, ἡ no haῖpceeaḃ an τῖῖρ λειρ γῖῖρ  
no μᾶρḃ ῖoḃhaῖde dia μαῖῖḃ. Ro λοῖγḃ ḃno baῖle μῖέγ ραῖḃpaḃáin, ἡ τᾶῖnocc  
dia εἰγ ιαρ ccoṛzār

Cῖeéa μῖοῖa do ḃénaῖn, ἡ ḃaoῖne ioḃḃa do μᾶρβαḃ la μαγḃῖῖρ μαγ μαε-  
γᾶḃnna ap γallaῖb.

<sup>a</sup> *Simon Mac Garaghan*.—In the Dublin copy and of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Canon and Grauger of Lisgool. There were anciently certain officers called Grangiaríi belonging to religious houses, whose duty was to look after their granges, or farms.—See *Fleta*, lib. ii. c. 8.

<sup>b</sup> *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

<sup>c</sup> *Ballymagauran*, i. e. Magauran's town, a small village in the district of Magh Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

<sup>d</sup> *Great depredations*.—The literal translation of this entry is as follows: "Great preys were made, and many people were killed, by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English." But as the

naught in Law, universally learned in every art, and who kept a house of hospitality for all who came to visit him, died, after a good life.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1331.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-one.*

The Bishop O'Martain, i. e. Bishop of Clogher, died.

The Bishop O'Mullagan, i. e. Bishop of Leighlin, died.

Teige O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, a man of literature, died.

Simon Mac Garaghan<sup>a</sup>, a canon of the family of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

O'Connor of Corcumroe, i. e. Murtough, was slain by the sons of his own brother.

Con O'Melaghlin, Roydamna<sup>b</sup> of Meath, was slain by the people of Annaly and the English of Westmeath; and his brother Corc was taken prisoner.

Gerald Kavanagh, Roydamna of Leinster, a man illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Geoffrey, an illustrious man, and the head of his own tribe, died.

John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], after he had, at their own invitation, gone into their country. Brian Caech, the son of Magauran, was the man who committed this act of treachery towards him; but this was of no profit to Brian, for he himself and a number of his people were slain. John was attended by only seven persons, while his opponents were forty; and being overpowered by numbers, he was thus slain.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, proceeded with a great host into Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], to take vengeance on the inhabitants for the death of his kinsman. He plundered, spoiled, and ravaged the territory. and slew many of the chiefs of it. He also burned Ballymagauran<sup>c</sup>, and then he returned home in triumph.

Great depredations<sup>d</sup> were committed upon the English, and many of their people were slain, by Manus Mac Mahon.

idiomatic meaning of *on*, *on*, or *upon*, in this sentence, would not be understood in the English of the present century, the Editor has been obliged to transpose the language in the translation.

Στοιχεᾷ μόρι la heozan ua neill, lá macz uidiu, 7 lá hua Ražallaiž đo mac uidiú, 7 a típ do cpeachađ 7 do milleađ leó. Eozan cona řlog 7 cona caopaižeačt do bñt lřt ráite ip in típ až milleađ arđann, 7 až lořccađ poiřžneam, 7 ionpuđ đó hi ttíp eozain iapettain.

Enpi mac eozain mic neill óicc ui néill do žabáil lá neačtain ua ndoinnall. Coimne do dénam deozan ua neill 7 do neačtain řpi apoile, 7 řio do dénam đóib ina nimppearain řpi apoile, 7 ei pí do leižean amac.

Neačtain ó doinnall do đol řopi ionpřiožio co caiplén loča laožaire, 7 a žabáil do řopi toipřdealbác ua ndoinnall, 7 a bpuar ann deđál do bpeit laiř.

Mařepluaž móri žall do čóčt řopi cpeic hi eclomn an čaioic uí Ražilliz. Mažnuř mac arđžail mež mačžaimna do đol an lá čéđna ap cpeic i nžallab, 7 iar bpioř řžel na nžall do čóio ina ndeađaiđ co tinneapřiac, 7 řuar iatř až řopičoinéđ a cpeiče. Ro ionpřiož řočaiđ, Ro bñ a cpeačá điođ, do žabađ laiř a maiče, 7 do mařbađ đpřiog oile deóř, 7 tamicc dia čiz iar mbřiř buađa.

Doinnall mac žiolla řatpřaic mac tižearna opřaiže decc.

Đařpřuđ nžln uí Ruairc bean cřaiđdeač deřžeiuiž decc.

Aine nžln uí Ruairc bñ ui řřřžail decc.

Maž carmaic řearmanac .i. žiollapřaic 7 muřceapřac mac řiib do mařbađ lá doimchađ mac carmaic cona muřtip.

Mořn mac enpi í žařpřleađaiž do mařbađ la doinnall mac čaiđž mic cačail óicc, 7 la hó nduipřin.

Žilleberř ua đuibžlnán [ř] eozan ua řialám řaóí le đan decc.

Doinnall mac đauđ ui čuačail decc.

Conall mac neačtain uí doinnall do čochř řopi cpeich i ttíp Aiođa řopi mác an ullčaiž, 7 muřtip žallcuđaiř 7 clann meč an ullčaiž do bpeit řaiř, 7 Conall do mařbađ đaon upčop do řaižit.

<sup>e</sup> *His territory.*—Mac Quillin's territory was the northern part of the county of Antrim, commonly called "the Route."

<sup>f</sup> *Clann-Kee, Clann an Choic, progenies Monoculi.* This sept of the O'Reillys was seated in and gave name to the barony of Clankee, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is

stated in a pedigree of the O'Reillys, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, esq., that all the families of this sept had laid aside the name O'Reilly, and adopted that of Mac Kee, till they were compelled to reassume the former by the celebrated Hugh O'Reilly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, in 1645.

A great army was led by Owen O'Neill, Maguire, and O'Reilly, against Mac Quillan, and they plundered and spoiled his territory<sup>e</sup>. Owen, with his army and creaghts, remained in that territory half a quarter of a year, destroying the corn, and burning the dwellings, after which he returned to Tyrone.

Henry, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Naghtan O'Donnell. Owen O'Neill and Naghtan [afterwards] came to a conference, and having settled their disputes, they made peace with each other; and Henry was set at liberty.

Naghtan O'Donnell went to assault the castle of Loch Laoghaire, and took it from Turlough O'Donnell; and all the spoils that he found in it he carried off.

A large body of English cavalry set out to plunder the territory of the Clann-Kee<sup>f</sup> O'Reilly. On the same day Manus, the son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, set out to plunder the English districts, and on obtaining intelligence of the proceedings of the English, he expeditiously pursued them, and found them engaged in guarding their prey; whereupon he attacked them, deprived them of their spoils, took [some of] their chiefs prisoners, and slew others, and returned home victoriously.

Donnell Mac Gillpatrick, the son of the Lord of Ossory, died.

Barrdub, the daughter of O'Rourke, a pious and truly hospitable woman, died.

Aine, the daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of O'Farrell, died.

Mac Carmaic<sup>g</sup> of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillpatrick, and Murtough, the son of Philip [Mac Carmaic], were slain by Donough Mac Carmaic and his people.

Moen, the son of Henry O'Gormly, was slain by Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, and O'Duirnin.

Gilbert O'Duigeman, and Owen O'Fialain, a learned poet, died.

Donnell, the son of David O'Toole, died.

Connell, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, set out on a predatory excursion into Tirhugh on Mac an-Ultaigh<sup>h</sup>; but the O'Gallaghers and the sons of Mac an-Ultaigh met and opposed him, and he was slain by one shot of a javelin.

<sup>g</sup> *Mac Cormaic*.—This passage is given better in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

"A. D. 1431. Mac Cormaic of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillapatraic, and Murtough, the son of Philip Mac Cormaic, were treacherously slain

by Donough Mac Cormaic, and his malicious companions, on the sixth of the nones of May."

<sup>h</sup> *Mac an Ultaigh*, i. e. the son of the Ultonian. This name is now anglicised Mac Anulty, and sometimes Mac Nulty.

Mac Murchada tigeapna laigen .i. donnchað mac Airt ásománaiz do ðol ap ionnpaizíð i cconðae baile aeta cliaé, 7 na zoill do eirze amacé, 7 maíðm do éabairt la Mac murchada ap gallaib i ττύρ λαί, 7 ποάιðe díob do maíðbað, 7 éðal ionða do bíñ díob. Zoill do aitéionol pa ló céðna iarpin, 7 bpeit doib ap múntip mec Murchada ðñpeað láí, 7 éðala moípa aca, ðpuppeað poppa la gallaibh, 7 ðponz ða namípað do maíðbað pa mac an míðiz mic tauðz do pìol mbpian, 7 pa dá mac uí Concobair ciarpauze, 7 ó tuatail do gaíal ann.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1432.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, míle, ceépe céð, τpioáat, a dó.

Airt mac caénaoíl eppcop cloáap paóí cpaíðeac, pepar tíze aoiðeac coitcínð do boctañ 7 ðaíðelzneacáib an coimðeacð décc iap naítpíze.

Ua néill, .i. ðomnall boce mac enpi aímpeíð do maíðbað i noipect ui caéan lá ða mac ðiapmada ui caéan .i. ðomnall 7 aíbne, 7 la caéancaib apéñna iap ngaíal tíze paip. Ro maíðbað ðna, ðomnall mac í neill, 7 Paτpaice ó maíðcallann, 7 mac í meallann. Eozan mac néill óiz ui néill do oipðneacð ma ionacð ap leic na pnoz i ττυλαiz occ.

Comne do ðenam lá hua néill (Eozan) ap caol upcece pé cloinn ðomnall mic Muipéíptaiz .i. Eozan 7 τoipðealbac cappac, do éñgal dóib pé apoile

<sup>i</sup> *Dublin*, called in Irish baile áeta cliaé, i. e. town of the ford of the hurdles, and sometimes at cliaé ðuiblunne, i. e. hurdle-ford of the black river. The name Dublin, which was anciently written Develin, is formed from ðuiblunn, which is translated *nigræ thermæ* by the author of the life of St. Kevin. Colgan says that *Dubhlinn* was the name of that part of the River Liffey on which the city of Dublin stands:

“Pars enim Liffey fluminis in cuius ripa est ipsa civitas Hibernis olim vocabatur *Dubh linn*, i. e. nigricans alveus, sive profundus alveus.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 112, n. 71.

<sup>j</sup> *One of the O'Briens*, do ífol mðpian, i. e. of the race of Brian. From this it would appear that a member of the house of O'Brien of

Thomond, and two sons of O'Conor Kerry, were retained in the service of Mac Murrugh in Leinster.

<sup>k</sup> *Of the Lord*.—The word coimðeacð is generally applied to Christ in the *Leabhar Breac*, in the sense of *dominus*. It is also applied to a temporal lord, but never to the Trinity, as erroneously stated by O'Brien, and, after him, by O'Reilly. The poor, and such as were supported by alms, are usually called *the poor of God*, or of the Lord, throughout these Annals.

<sup>l</sup> *Donnell Bog*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, the Soft.

<sup>m</sup> *Aibhne*.—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who anglicise it Evenew.

Mac Murrrough, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh, made an incursion into the county of Dublin<sup>1</sup>, and the English rose up to oppose him. In the early part of the day Mac Murrrough routed the English, killed numbers of them, and deprived them of much booty; but the English re-assembled on the same day, and having overtaken Mac Murrrough's people in the evening, when they were possessed of great spoils, defeated them, and killed many of their soldiers, who were under the conduct of Mac-an-Mhidhigh, the son of Teige, one of the O'Briens<sup>1</sup>, and the two sons of O'Conor Kerry. O'Toole was taken prisoner.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1432.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-two.*

Art Mac Cawell, Bishop of Clogher, a pious man, who had kept a house of public hospitality for the poor and indigent of the Lord<sup>6</sup>, died, after penance.

O'Neill, i. e. Donnell Bog<sup>1</sup>, the son of Henry Aimhreidh, was slain in O'Kane's country by the two sons of Dermot O'Kane, i. e. Donnell and Aibhne<sup>m</sup>, assisted by the O'Kanes in general, after they had taken [by assault] the house in which he was. Donnell O'Neill, Patrick O'Mulholland, and the son of O'Mellain<sup>n</sup>, were also slain. Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was inaugurated his (O'Neill's) successor on Leac na Riogh<sup>o</sup>, at Tullaghoge.

O'Neill (Owen) and the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo] came to a conference at Cacl-Uisge. The sons of Donnell and the sons of Mac

<sup>n</sup> *O'Mulholland and the son of O'Mellan.*—These were the hereditary keepers of two celebrated bells which had belonged to St. Patrick. O'Mellan's bell is now in the Cabinet of Mr. Petrie, and O'Mulholland's is in the possession of Adam Mac Clean, Esq. of Belfast. The latter has the name *Ua Maelchallainn* engraved upon it.

<sup>o</sup> *Leac-na-riogh*, i. e. the flag-stone of the kings. This was the inauguration stone of the O'Neills, which was broken in pieces by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy in the year 1602. Tullaghoge is a small village in the parish of Desertereaght, in the barony of Dungannon, and

county of Tyrone. It is said that pieces of Leac-na-riogh were to be seen in the orchard belonging to the glebe house of Desertereaght till the year 1776, when the last fragment of it was carried away.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 431, note <sup>v</sup>. For some account of these inauguration stones the reader is referred to the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore, in the county of Londonderry, and the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. p. 208, where the inauguration chair of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is described in an article written by Mr. Petrie.

ι ναζηαδ υί δοιinnaill. Cείτε ριέτ μαρκαδ ἀρεαδ lion το έοτταρριδε γ clann mec δονηχαδ ip in ccoinne ρin. Uα δοιinnaill, .i. maill το έορ α muin-  
τιρε το έοιμέδ an έαoil το έοιρρμεαρcc na ccoinne. O neill γ μαζ υιδιρ το  
τοέτ αρ an ccaol, γ muinτιρ υι δοιinnaill το έςζιμάil ρριú ιαρ τοέτ το ροέ-  
ραιδε μέζ υιδιρ hi ττιρ. Σραοιντεαρ ρορρα αρ ρυδ μιoδбуilγ. Ro μαρβαδ,  
γ ρο λοιτεαδ δαοίνε ιομδα la cenel cconall don cup ρin. Ap α σοι ταηγατ-  
ταρ clann δοιinnaill nuc μυιρέαρταιγ αιρμ ι ραιβε ua neill, γ το βερτρατ α  
laia διαρολε ρρι comall α ccaταδ γ α ccaρατραιδ.

Coccaδ μόρ το ειρζε ειδιρ ua neill γ ua δοιinnaill, γ έηρι mac υι néill  
το dol γο ρlicceac αρ cfin cloinne δοιinnaill ηic μυιρcφραιγ. O δοιinnaill,  
γ O Ρυαιρc .i. ταδγ, γ clann αοδα μέζ υιδιρ το βήέ ι ροραιρε ρίμρα an  
ccfin βαοι έηρι έιαρ, Eηρι γ cairpριγ το έοττ αρ μαίγ ene. Maζ υιδιρ, .i.  
τομαρ όcc το έαδαιρε έοβλαιγ laip ρορ caol υιρce ι ccoinne έηρι γ cair-  
hpeac, γ α mbpeit ρlám laip υια τιγ.

Slóicceacδ μόρ lá hua néill, lá μαζ υιδιρ, γ lá mac υι néill βυδε hi  
ccenél moan ρρι huét υι δοιinnaill co mbαταρ ó pél cpογγ γο luζnarac  
hιρυδε αζαδ ι ναζαδ. Ro γοναδ γ ρο μαρβαδ δαοίνε ιομδα cτορρα an  
αριέ ρin. Ro λοιρceαδ baile υί δοιinnaill γ baile neacταν don cup ρin, γ  
τιαζαυδ δια ττιζιβ διβλιμβ ζαν ρίδ ζαν ορραδ.

Cpeacá moρα μιnci αρ ζαλλαβ, γ δαοίνε ιομδα το μαρβαδ lá μαζnar  
μάζ μαέζαίμνα δονα ζαλλαβ cέδνα, γ ρο τόζβατ α ccoinna ρορ cuailib  
ζαρρδα baile na lupzan, .i. δύν αρυρ μαζnyρα βυέim combó ζράν γ αδυαέ  
lá lucé α βραρccρfiα α ρilleαδ.

<sup>p</sup> *Had fourscore horsemen*, literally, they were fourscore horsemen, i. e. they consisted of, or formed a body of, fourscore horsemen.

<sup>q</sup> *To guard the strait, do ccoiméd an ccaoil.*—The kael, or strait, here referred to, is that narrow part of Lough Erne, near Castle Caldwell, now called Caol na h-Eirne.

<sup>r</sup> *They were routed all over Miodhbholg.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell sent his people to guard the pass, to prevent the two parties, who were about to hold the conference, from coming together, that O'Neill and Maguire came to the

pass, and that O'Donnell's people met them, when a discharge of arrows took place between them; that the men of Fermanagh landed on the opposite side despite of the Kinel-Connell, but that they were routed, and many of them slain, at Mibolg. That the sons of Donnell-Mac-Murtough O'Conor, nevertheless, made their way to where O'Neill was, and gave their hands into his hand. Miodhbholg, pronounced Meevolg, or Mee-vüllög, was the ancient name of that portion of the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh, lying between Breesy hill and the northern margin of Lough Erne.



Donough had fourscore horsemen<sup>p</sup> at this conference. O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, sent his people to guard the strait<sup>q</sup>, and prevent the meeting; so that when O'Neill and Maguire advanced to the strait, they were met by O'Donnell's people; and as soon as Maguire's troops had landed, they were routed all over Miodhbholg<sup>r</sup>; and many of them were killed and wounded by the Kinel-Connell. The sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, nevertheless, proceeded onward to the place where O'Neill was; and they gave one another their hands, in token of their keeping mutual friendship and amity.

A great war arose between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and Henry, the son of O'Neill, went to Sligo for the sons of Donnell<sup>s</sup>, son of Murtough; but O'Donnell and O'Rourke (Teige), with the sons of Hugh Maguire, were on the watch for them, while Henry was in the West<sup>t</sup>. Henry and the Carbury men proceeded to Magh-Ene, and Maguire went for them, taking a fleet with him to Cael-Uisce [on the Erne], and he conveyed them in safety to his house.

A great army was led by O'Neill, Maguire, and the Mac-I-Neill Boy, into Kinel-Moen, confronting O'Donnell; and they remained there face to face from the festival of the Holy Cross to Lammas. During this time many persons were wounded and killed [in the affrays] between them; and the town of O'Donnell, and the town of Naghtan (O'Donnell), were burned on this occasion. Both parties returned to their homes without peace or cessation from hostilities.

Great and frequent depredations were committed by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English, many of whom he slew; and he placed their heads—upon the stakes of the garden of Baile na Lurgan<sup>u</sup>, Mac Mahon's own mansion-seat, hideous and horrible spectacles<sup>w</sup> to the beholders.

<sup>s</sup> *The sons of Donnell.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “*Clann cloinne domnaill mic muircéptaig hu Concobair*, i. e. for the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor.” It should be here remarked, that *Clann Domnaill mic Muircéptaig* did not as yet become a fixed tribe name for the O'Conors of Sligo; for the *clann Domnaill mic Muircéptaig*, here referred to, were Owen and Turlough Carragh, who were the sons of Donnell O'Conor, who died in 1395, from whom the tribe name Clann-Donnell was given to

the O'Conors of Sligo.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>t</sup> *While Henry was in the west.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Henry O'Neill remained for five weeks with the sons of Donnell O'Conor on this occasion.

<sup>u</sup> *Baile-na-Lurgan*, now Lurgan, a townland in the parish of Magheross, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan. This mansion of Mac Mahon's gave origin to the town of Carrickmacross.

<sup>w</sup> *Hideous and horrible spectacles.*—It is stated

Εοζαν mac μέζ cártaiz ríabaiζ do dol ar cpeic go cmo raile, 7 a mar-  
bað daon upcor.

Μάζ ματζαίμνα brian mac- arðgail do dol 1 naζaið ui neill, 7 1 naζaið  
a bpaitepcað fñn, Rúðpαιζε 7 μαζnuρ, 7 a áapαιζεacé do bpeic laip 1  
cclñt gall.

Sluaζ gall do éionol, 7 a tét lá mάζ ματζαίμνα 1 naipziallaib, ðaptpaizi  
coinnpí do loρccað leo. Lotap aippíde co macáipe apða macá, 7 tucpat  
apáibe do biað ip na ceampλαib eprib 7 po loipcpst é ap paítee an baile.  
Do bñpact coímaða mópa do ppuitib 7 do ínacalib eccalpa an baile ðap cñn  
a necclap ðanacal ap loρccað. Tiaζaið gail 7 μαζ ματζαίμνα ðia tciζib  
iapañ.

Μαοileaclainn maineað mac conmapa taoipeað cloinne cuilén décc.

Ταòζ ua ματζαίμνα aðbaρ tigeapna coρca baipcno, 7 Μαοlmóρða ua  
Raζallaiz decc.

Τοipðealbac mac ðeaaín ui μαζallaiz décc.

Caéal mac tomáip ui fñpζail décc.

Ua ðuibgeannáin cille Rónáin .i. maéta glap paói ollainan lé ðñncup  
décc.

Þpεgoip mac pεaaín ui ímaoilconapre aðbaρ puað lé pñncup décc.

Ταòζ mac ðoímnail mic bpaín ui ðuibða tigeapna ua ppiaácpach pεap  
tucc a ðuécup ða ζach ðuine ína típ eictip cill 7 tuaié, pεap congμάla  
caðaip ðéiccpib 7 ðpílðoalib do écc 16. Ianuapín.

Νiall puað mac epní uí neill do écc.

Uaτέp a býpε mac meic íapla ulað fñp ðepcað ðaonnaétað do écc.

in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the bards, minstrels, and the poor of Ireland, who frequented Mac Mahon's house, were horrified at the spectacle presented by the garden of Lurgan, it having so many of the heads of Mac Mahon's foes stuck up around its walls. The verb *pilleað*, here used by the Four Masters, is explained as follows, by O'Clery, in his Glossary: "*Silleað* .i. *péζain*. *Sillip* .i. *pencáip*. *Silleadh*, i. e. to view; *sillis*, i. e. he views." In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the

verb employed is *pεζain*: "Inouρ ζup aðuacé-  
muρ le ðamaib 7 le ðeopaðalib Epenn beiz  
σζ pεζain ζappða baile μαζnuρa ap a með  
do bi do éennalib a namas 7 a epcapuð paip."

<sup>x</sup> *One shot*, ðaon upcor, i. e. one cast of a javelin, or shot of an arrow.

<sup>y</sup> *Machaire Ardamacha*, i. e. the plain of Armagh.

<sup>z</sup> *Teige O'Mahony*, ταòζ ua ματζαίμνα.— This is a mistranscript by the Four Masters for ταòζ mac ματζαίμνα. The entry is given as

Owen, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, went upon a predatory incursion to Kinsale, and was killed by one shot<sup>x</sup>.

Mac Mahon (Brian, the son of Ardgall) turned out against O'Neill and his own kinsmen, Rury and Manus, and took with him his creaghts over to the English.

The English mustered an army, and marched with Mac Mahon into Oriel, where they burned Dartry-Coininse [in the county of Monaghan]. From thence they passed to Machaire Ardama<sup>h</sup>, and having carried away all the provisions which they found in the churches, they burned them on the Green of the town. They obtained great gifts from the clergy and students of the town, as considerations for refraining from burning their churches. The English and Mac Mahon then returned to their homes.

Melaghlin Maineach Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuillein, died.

Teige O'Mahony<sup>z</sup>, heir apparent to the lordship of Corca-Baiscinn, Maelmora O'Reilly, and Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Cathal, the son of Thomas O'Farrell, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan, i. e. Matthew Glas<sup>a</sup>, a learned Ollav in history, died.

Gregory, the son of John O'Mulconry, an intended historian<sup>b</sup>, died.

Teige, the son of Donnell, son of Brian O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, a man who had restored the hereditary possessions in his territory to their lawful proprietors, both lay and ecclesiastical, and had maintained a respect for learned men and poets, died on the 16th of January.

Niall Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, died.

Walter Burke, grandson of the Earl of Ulster, a charitable [and] humane man, died.

follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

“ A. D. 1432. Τᾶδς μᾶς μαῆγᾶμνα ἄσβαρ ρι κορκο βαρῆγῆμ μορτσορ ερτ.”

“ A. D. 1432. Teige Mac Mahon, materies of a king of Corca-Vaskin, died.”

<sup>a</sup> *Matthew Glas*, i. e. Matthew the Green.”

<sup>b</sup> *Intended historian*. ἄσβαρ ρυᾶδ λε ρεανᾶρ,

literally, the materies, or making, of a *suadh* or learned man in history. It would appear that he was the eldest son of an antiquary; and that as the profession was hereditary in the family of the O'Mulconrys, he would have succeeded his father had not death carried him away, probably before he was qualified for the family profession. He is, therefore, styled ἄσβαρ ρυᾶδ.

Ἐρεαχα μορα δο δεναμ̄ ὁῦα δομ̄ηαιλλ̄ αρ ὕα νελλ̄.

Ἐρεαε̄ ελε θεορ̄ δο δεναμ̄ λα ὄρηαν̄ occ ὁ̄ νελλ̄ αρ ὕα νελλ̄ αν̄ λά̄ ε̄δνα.

Ἐοκαῶ μορ̄ ειτρι ὁ̄ εεφ̄ιβαλλ̄ τιζεαρ̄νᾱ ε̄λε ἡ̄ λαπλᾱ υρ̄μυμ̄αν̄. Ἀν̄ ελαπλᾱ δο̄ ε̄ε̄ε̄τ̄ ἡ̄ νε̄λιβ̄ ζο̄ ρ̄λυαζ̄ μ̄ορ̄ ἡ̄μ̄αιλλ̄ ρ̄ρηρ̄. Ἀν̄ τ̄ιρ̄ δο̄ μ̄ιλλ̄εαῶ̄, ἡ̄ ὄᾱ ε̄αρ̄π̄λε̄ν̄ υῑ εεαρ̄ιβαλλ̄ δο̄ β̄ρηρεαῶ̄ λαρ̄.

Μαε̄ Μυρ̄χαῶᾱ τιζεαρ̄νᾱ λᾱζ̄ην̄ δο̄ μ̄ιλλ̄εαῶ̄ νᾱ γαλλ̄δαε̄τᾱ εο̄ μ̄ορ̄. Ἰν̄δ̄ρ̄αιζ̄ιῶ̄ δο̄ ὄρ̄ηαμ̄̄ δο̄ ζ̄αλλ̄αιβ̄ αρ̄ Μαε̄ Μυρ̄χαῶᾱ, ἡ̄ ρ̄υᾱιζ̄ δο̄ ε̄αβαρη̄τ̄ δο̄ ζ̄αλλ̄αιβ̄, ἡ̄ υᾱεταρ̄ τοιβ̄ην̄ δο̄ ζαβᾱιλ̄ αρ̄ αν̄ ρ̄υᾱιζ̄ ρ̄ην̄, ἡ̄ ὄαοιη̄ε̄ ἰομ̄ῶᾱ δο̄ λο̄ε̄ δο̄ μαρ̄ιβαῶ̄, ἡ̄ δο̄ ζαβᾱιλ̄ ὄιοῶ̄.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1433.

Αοίρ̄ Κρη̄ορ̄τ̄, μ̄ιλε, εε̄τρη̄ ε̄εῶ̄ τρη̄οε̄ατ̄τ̄ ατρη̄.

Ἐοκαῶ̄ μ̄ορ̄ ειτρῑ ε̄νε̄ε̄λ̄ ε̄εοηαιλλ̄ ἡ̄ εοζ̄αην̄. Ὑᾱ δομ̄ηαιλλ̄, μ̄αιλλ̄ ζαρ̄β̄ μαε̄ τοιρη̄θεαλ̄δ̄βαιζ̄ αν̄ ρ̄ίση̄ᾱ ε̄οηᾱ ρ̄οε̄ρη̄αῡε̄ δο̄ ὄυλ̄ ἡ̄ρη̄ν̄ ὄυιβετρη̄αν̄ δο̄ ε̄οηγη̄ηαμ̄̄ λά̄ μαε̄ ῡο̄ιῶ̄λ̄ην̄. Ὑᾱ νε̄λλ̄ ἡ̄. εοζ̄αην̄ δο̄ ὄυλ̄ ρ̄λυαζ̄ μ̄ορ̄ ἰλλ̄η̄ν̄μ̄αιη̄ υῑ δομ̄ηαιλλ̄, ἡ̄ ἡ̄οῑε̄ ῡο̄ιῶ̄λ̄ην̄. Ἐᾱη̄οῑε̄ ὄηᾱ μαε̄ δομ̄ηαιλλ̄ νᾱ ἡᾱλβαν̄ εο̄ ε̄εοβ̄λαε̄ μ̄ορ̄ ἡ̄ῑ ε̄εο̄η̄-ὄαῑλ̄ ῡί̄ νελλ̄ δο̄ ε̄οηγη̄ηαμ̄̄ λαρ̄. Ὅο̄ ε̄ο̄ιῶ̄ρ̄στ̄ε̄ νᾱ ἡᾱλβαν̄αιζ̄ ρ̄ο̄ ε̄αορη̄ιζε̄ε̄τ̄ ἡ̄οῑε̄ ῡο̄ιῶ̄λ̄ην̄ ἡ̄ ρ̄οιβετρη̄ν̄ ρ̄αῶαο̄ιρ̄ ζο̄ ρ̄αῶ̄ρη̄ατ̄ ρ̄ορ̄ ᾱ ε̄εοηαρ̄, ἡ̄ τ̄υαεαῶαρη̄ ἄρη̄ δεαρ̄-μ̄αρη̄ ἡ̄ ὄῑε̄τ̄ ὄαοιη̄ε̄ ρ̄ορ̄ μαε̄ ῡο̄ιῶ̄λ̄ην̄ ἡ̄ ρ̄ορ̄ ρ̄οιβε̄ρ̄η̄ν̄, ἡ̄ ᾱ τ̄εαρ̄η̄νᾱ ὄιᾱ μ̄υνη̄τρη̄ αρ̄ αν̄ ὄυιβετρη̄αν̄ τορ̄ε̄ρη̄ατ̄ταρ̄ υη̄ε̄ ὄυρη̄η̄ορ̄̄ αζ̄ ρ̄ε̄ρη̄αρη̄ε̄ αν̄ ε̄αρ̄π̄λε̄ην̄ μ̄υη̄.

Ὅο̄ ε̄υαῶ̄ιῶ̄ ὁ̄ νελλ̄ αρ̄ ᾱ ἡᾱε̄τ̄ε̄, Ἐρη̄ρ̄ῑ ᾱ ἡ̄μαε̄, ἡ̄ μαε̄ δομ̄ηαιλλ̄ ε̄οηᾱ ρ̄λοε̄ε̄αιβ̄ ζο̄ ἡαρη̄ν̄ ζ̄λαρη̄, ἡ̄ ρ̄ο̄ λοιρ̄εεαῶ̄ ἡ̄̄ λεῶ̄. Ὅο̄ ὄεαχαῶ̄ιῶ̄ ἡαρη̄ο̄η̄ μαε̄ δομ̄ηαιλλ̄ ε̄οηᾱ ᾱλβαν̄χαρη̄β̄ ἡ̄νᾱ λοηγᾱιβ̄ ὁ̄̄ ἄρη̄ν̄ ζ̄λαρη̄ ζο̄ ἡ̄η̄ρη̄ εοζ̄αην̄, ἡ̄ ὁ̄̄ νελλ̄ ε̄οηᾱ ρ̄λοε̄ε̄αιβ̄ ρ̄ορ̄ τ̄ιρ̄ ἡ̄νᾱ ε̄εοηη̄ε̄ δο̄ ἰοη̄ν̄ρη̄αῶ̄ τ̄ιρ̄ε̄ ε̄οηαιλλ̄. Ἠεᾱε̄τ̄αην̄ υᾱ δομ̄ηαιλλ̄ ὄηᾱ, ἡ̄ ἡ̄ζ̄η̄ν̄ ῡί̄ ε̄οηεοβ̄αρη̄ ρ̄αη̄ζ̄ιζ̄ β̄η̄ν̄ ῡί̄ δομ̄ηαιλλ̄, ἡ̄ ἡ̄ε̄οῑε̄ε̄ε̄ε̄ε̄ ε̄οηαλλ̄αε̄ ὄο̄ ε̄οε̄ε̄τ̄ ἡ̄νᾱ ε̄εοηη̄ο̄αῑλ̄ ζο̄ ἡ̄η̄ρη̄ εοζ̄αην̄, ἡ̄ ὄο̄ ρ̄ιζ̄η̄ρη̄ατ̄ ρ̄ῑε̄ε̄ λά̄ ἡ̄υᾱ νε̄λλ̄ ζ̄αην̄ ε̄ε̄ν̄ ὄυᾱ ἡ̄δομ̄ηαιλλ̄.

<sup>c</sup> *The territory of the English*, νᾱ γαλλ̄δαε̄τᾱ. By Galldachta is here meant the English Pale.

<sup>d</sup> *Dubhthrian*, i. e. the black third, or ternal division, now the barony of Dufferin, situated on the west side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down. Mac Quillin's territory was the Route, which forms the

northern portion of the county of Antrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Newcastle*.—This is now the name of a village at the foot of Slieve Donard, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. The *ρ̄εαρη̄ατ̄*, *trajectus*, or pass, here referred to, is on a stream rising in the Mourne mountains, and falling into the Bay of Dundrum, a short

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon O'Neill; and on the same day another depredation was also committed upon O'Neill by Brian Oge O'Neill.

A great war [broke out] between O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, and the Earl of Ormond; and the Earl marched at the head of a great army into Ely, ravaged the country, and demolished O'Carroll's two castles.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, greatly ravaged the territory of the English<sup>c</sup>; and the English made an attack upon Mac Murrough, but they were routed, and Walter Tobin was taken prisoner in the conflict; and many others were wounded, killed, or taken prisoners.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1433.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-three.*

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell; and O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Turlough an Fhina) marched with his forces into Duibhthrian<sup>d</sup> to assist Mac Quillin. O'Neill, i. e. Owen, set out with a great army in pursuit of O'Donnell and Mac Quillin; and Mac Donnell of Scotland arrived at the same time with a large fleet, and went to where O'Neill was, to aid him. The Scots proceeded to attack the creaghts of Mac Quillin and of Robert Savadge, worsted them, and caused great slaughter and loss of men upon Mac Quillin and Robert; and those that made their escape from the [territory of] Duibhthrian were almost all cut off at the Pass of Newcastle<sup>e</sup>.

O'Neill, Henry his son, and Mac Donnell, afterwards went to Ardglass<sup>f</sup>, which they burned; and Mac Donnell and his Scots afterwards went in their ships from Ardglass to Inishowen, while O'Neill marched by land to meet them, with intent to plunder Tirconnell. Naghtan O'Donnell and the daughter of O'Conor Faly, the wife of O'Donnell, and the sons of the chieftains of Tirconnell, repaired to Inishowen to meet them; and they made peace with O'Neill, without leave from O'Donnell.

distance to the north of Newcastle. From the mouth of this stream to Tyrella church, in the barony of Leale, extends a very remarkable strand, anciently called the Strand of Murbholg.

<sup>f</sup> *Ard Glas*, now Ardglass, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down, about seven miles north-east of Downpatrick. It is now a poor village, but is remarkable for the ruins of its

Ὑα δοῖναιλλ ἰμορρο γ μακ υἰδὶλίν δο ἐότταρ ριβε ζο γαλλαῖβ μινε δο δέναιμ ἐλῆζαλ γ καρὰδραῖδ ριύ γ ρέ ρβῖ ἰοναδ αν ρίξ, γ τυεερατ ρλυαξ ἰμορ λέο ζο μαάαιρε αρθα μαάα, γ δο ἐόιδρστ να ζοιλλ ρόν μαιρητιρ. Ρο ἰομπαῖδ-ρῖδ ἰαρομ ζαν νεαρτ δο ζαβάλ δον τυρρυ ριν. Ο δοῖναιλλ δο δὺλ τιμείαλλ να μιδε ριαρ ζο ἡάτ λυαιμ αιρριδε ἰ νυῖβ μαινε ἰαρ ριν ταρρηνα μαάαιρε κοναάτ ἰ μαιξ λυρκε ζο μακ διαρμαῖδα γ ζο हुα ρυαιρε ἰ. ταδς μακ τιξεαρ-ναιμ, γ υα ρυαιρε δο δολ λαιρ ταρ ειρνε, υα νειλλ, γ μάξ υἰδῖρ δο ἐόετ κο καολυρκε ἠι κομοννε υἰ δοῖναιλλ, γ ρίε καρταναά δο δέναιμ δόῖβ ρυι αροιλε. Μακ υἰδὶλίν δο ἐοιμνῖδ στορρα δο γαλλαῖβ μαάαιρε αιρξιαλλ αρ νά ἰνοαρηβὰδ δυα νελλ.

Εεεναάάν υα δοῖναιλλ ἰ. μακ τοιρρηδεαλβαιξ, δο δολ αρ ερεά αρ ἰ δεαρβραάταιρ αρ δοννηαδ ἰ. δοννηαδ να κοιλλεαδ, υα νδοῖναιλλ γ δοννηαδ δο λῆμαιμ ἰ ερεά γ ἐεενεάαν δο μαρηβὰδ λαιρ ἰ μβελ ἄτα καολάιν.

Κοιμειρξε ἐοκαδ δο βῆετ ειτιρ μάξ ραζναλλ αν μαζα γ ἐλαῖν μαιοῖεαδ-λαιμν μέξ Ραζναλλ. Κλανδ Μαιοῖεαδλοινν δο ταβαιρε ἐλοιννε ματζαῖμνα μέε αβα αρ βυαηαάτ κυα δο ἐοηζαῖμ λέο. Δο ἐοιδρποδ αρ ἰοηρηοιξῖδ ἰρ ἰμ μαξ, γ ρο λοιρξρστ βαἰλε καταλ μεξ ραζναλλ. Ρυξ τόιρ ἰόρῖ ορρα αξ ράξβάλ αν βαἰλε δόῖδ. Αἰρριτε αν ἐλαμ ριν Ματζαῖμνα αρ δειρεαδ, Ρο μαρηβὰδ τρρυρ δο ἐλοινν ματζαῖμνα αρ αν λαταρ ριν, Ρορρ δοννηαδ γ βρην κο ροχαῖδῖδ οἰλε ἰμμαιλλε ρυῖ. Ρο ζαβὰδ βεόρ Ρυαῖδρῖ ἰ ριμρηεαρ ορέ λῆμαρβ. Τεάρνα αν κύιεαδ μακ, τοιρρηδεαλβὰδ βαλλαά. Ὑνα ἰηζεαν Σεααν ἠι Ραζαλληξ ἀμμαάαιρριδε.

Μακ μαζηρρα μέξ υἰδῖρ, ἰ. καταλ ρεαρ τιξε αοιδεαδ κοιτῶμν δέεε, γ ἰ μακ, ἰ. καταλ δο οἰρδνεαδ ἰμα ἰοναδ λά हुα νειλλ γ λά μαξ υἰδῖρ.

Καταλ δὺβ μακ ἠι κονάοβαρ ρυαῖδ δέεε.

castles and castellated houses, for some account of which the reader is referred to the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 313.

<sup>2</sup> *Without obtaining any strength, ζαν νεαρτ δο ζαβαλ.* This might be also rendered, "without achieving any conquest, or gaining any sway."

<sup>1</sup> *Entertained, δο ἐοιμνῖδ.*—The word *κοιμνῖδ*, is anglicised Coigny, by Spenser and other English writers. The meaning is that the Eng-

lish dwelling in the plain of Oriell, or the level portion of the present county of Louth, received Mac Quillin into hospitality, and billeted his people among the farmers of the territory.

<sup>i</sup> *Donough-na-coille, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.*

<sup>k</sup> *Bel-atha-Caelain, i. e. the mouth of Caelan's ford, Caelan signifying the slender person, being a man's name very common among the ancient Irish.*—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 13,

In the meanwhile O'Donnell and Mac Quillin went to the English of Meath, to make a treaty of alliance and friendship with them and the deputy of the King of England. They led a great army to Machaire-Ardamacha, and the English attacked the monastery, but afterwards returned without gaining any strength<sup>s</sup> by that expedition. O'Donnell then proceeded round through Meath, west to Athlone, from thence into Hy-Many, and afterwards across Machaire Chonnacht, to Mae Dermot of Moylurg and O'Rourke (Teige, son of Tiernan). O'Rourke went with him over the River Erne; and O'Neill and Maguire came to Cael Uisge to meet O'Donnell; and they concluded a charitable peace with one another. The English of Machaire Oirghiall entertained<sup>n</sup> Mac Quillin among them, after he had been banished by O'Neill.

Egneaghan O'Donnell (the son of Turlough) went to take a prey from his brother, Donough na Coille<sup>i</sup> O'Donnell; but Donough followed in pursuit of the prey, and slew Egneaghan at Bel-atha-Caelain<sup>k</sup>.

A war broke out between Mac Rannall of the Moy<sup>l</sup> and the sons of Melaghlin. The sons of Melaghlin took the sons of Mahon Mac Cabe into their pay to assist them; and they made an incursion into the Moy, and burned the town of Cathal Mac Rannall. But on leaving the town they were overtaken by a strong body of troops; and the sons of Mahon [Mac Cabe] being in the rear, three of them, Ross, Donough, and Brian, were slain on the spot, together with many other persons. Rory, their eldest brother, was taken prisoner, and he half dead; but Turlough, who was the fifth son, and whose mother was Una, the daughter of John O'Reilly, escaped.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal, who kept a house of general hospitality, died; and his son, Cathal, was installed in his place<sup>m</sup> by O'Neill and Maguire.

Cathal Duv, the son of O'Conor Roe, died.

note 7. There is no ford, or other locality, now bearing this name, in any part of the county of Donegal; but on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office in London, a place called Ballykeelan is shewn about two miles south of Louth Finn, in the parallel of Gweebarra bay and Castlefinn.

<sup>l</sup> *Of the Moy*, i. e. of the plain. This is evidently the place in West Breifny called Magh-

Angaidhe.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1350, p. 596, and note <sup>q</sup>, under the year 1424, p. 861, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Installed in his place*, i. e. as chief of that sept of the Maguires, who had assumed the surname of Mac Manus, the chief of whom had his residence at Seanat Mic Maghnusa, now Belle Isle, situated in the Upper Lough Erne, to the south of the town of Enniskillen.

Ὁα ζαιρημ εἰσιτέθνα εἰμιζ το εἰβαρη το μαρηζρέεε ιηζην υἱ εἰρβαλλ  
βῆν υἱ concobair φαλζιζ (an calbac) το δαμαῖβ ἡ το εἰλαραῖβ.

Σαμηραὸ ζορηαὸ ιρ ιη μβλιαῖθαι ρι δά ηγορητί (αιμηρη ιμέθαι ιαρηῖ) ραῖ-  
ραὸ να μεαρηαιῖνε υαιρ νί αιῖηιζεαὸ νεαὸ εαρηῖ νά εαρηῖ λα μέδ να ζορηα.

Ὁα εαηαιη, .ι. Ζορηρηαὸ μαε Conmuige υἱ εαηαιη το ἕεε.

Μαε Conmara, .ι. Μαε Con εἰηδιῖορ ταιορηαὸ ελοηνε ευλέημ το ἕεε.

Μαε υἱδῖλῖν το ιηδαρηαὸ αρ α εἰρ ρέηη λα ελοηη μεε υἱ νεἱλλ βυἱδε, ἡ α  
εχυρ ι ηΑρηδ υλαὸ ι εεἰηδ Μειε αν εδάβαῖρηζ.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1434.

Αοῖρ Κρηορη, ηηε, εἰηρηε εεδ, ερηῖοεα α εἰηαιρ.

Ρεἱλημ μαε μαῖζαῖηηα υἱ λοηλαηηη εαρηυεε εἱλλε ρηῖηηαβρηαὸ το ἕεε.

Cocead ap nhrige eiptir ua ndomnaill .i. mall, ἡ α δῖρηβρηαῖαιρ νεαῖταιη  
ρηδαῖζ μαρηβτα εἱεεηεἱεαη υἱ δοῖηηαἱλλ. Κρηεἱα ἡ μαρηβτα ιοηῖδα το δεηαῖη  
ετορηα. Νεαῖταιη το εῖοετ ι εελέτ ελοηνε δοῖηηαἱλλ ηηε ηηηρηεἱρηαιζ.  
Κρηεἱ το δεηαῖη λα ηηα ηδοηηαἱλλ αρ αν μαζ ἡ ι εαηρηρηε αρ ελοηη δοηηαἱλλ  
ηηε ηηηρηεἱρηαιζ ἡ αρ νεαῖταιη. Νεἱταιη ἡ βρηαη μαε δοῖηηαἱλλ ἡ ελαηη  
δοηηηαἱλλ αρεἱηα το δολ αρ ιη Μαζ ἡ ι εἱρη αἱδα το δηοζαἱη να εερηεἱ ρηη  
Ροηρηηεἱαῖηα το λορηαὸ λεὸ, μαρηβέδαλα ἡ ρο ερηδ το ροζβαἱλ δοἱβ. Νεαῖ-  
ταιη το δολ ι εἱρη εοηηηηη δορηδρη, ἡ ερηεἱα το δεηαῖη δὸ αρ Choncobair\_μαε  
ι δοῖηηαἱλλ. Concobair το δολ ι εαηρηρηε ζο ρο ερηεαηαὸ λαη ερηῖοε εαηρηρηε  
ηηε.

Αη cocead cédhna bhor eiptir ua ndomnaill ἡ νεἱταιη ἡ νεαῖταιη το δολ  
ι εεἱηδ Μειε υἱδῖλῖν ἡ βρηαη ὀηεε ι ηεἱλλ το εῖοεαὸ αρ υα ηδοηηηαἱλλ. Ὁα

<sup>a</sup> *Samhra na mear-athne*, i. e. the summer of slight acquaintance.

<sup>o</sup> *Godfrey*.—This name is now pronounced Gorry, and Coeey is generally anglicised Quintin among the O'Kanes, in the county of Londonderry.

<sup>p</sup> *Maccon Ceann-mor*, i. e. Maccon of the big head. The name Maccon, which was also a sobriquet of the Irish monarch Lughaidh, in the second century, was very common, as the

proper name of a man, among the Mac Namaras and O'Driscolls.

<sup>q</sup> *Ard-Uladh*, now the barony of Ardes, in the county of Down, between Lough Cuan and the sea. In the Life of St. Comgall of Bangor, quoted by Ussher, this name is translated "Altitudo Ulteriorum."

<sup>r</sup> *Magh-ene*, more generally called Magh g-Cedne. It is now locally called the Moy. This plain, although situated south of the River



Two general invitations of hospitality were given to the colleges and professional men by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll, and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calvagh).

There was a famine in the Summer of this year, called, for a very long time afterwards, *Samhra na near-aithne*<sup>a</sup>, because no one used to recognize friend or relative, in consequence of the greatness of the famine.

O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey<sup>o</sup>, the son of Cooley, died.

Mac Namara, i. e. Maccon Ceann-Mor<sup>p</sup>, Chief of Clann-Cuillein, died.

Mac Quillin was banished by the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy from his own territory, [and he took shelter] in Ard-Uladh<sup>q</sup>, with Savadge.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1434.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-four.*

Felim, the son of Mahon O'Loughlin, Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

A war arose between O'Donnell (i. e. Niall) and his brother Naghtan, in consequence of the death of Egneaghan O'Donnell. Many depredations were committed, and many lives were lost [in the contests] between them; and Naghtan went over to the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo]. O'Donnell took a prey in the Moy (Maghene<sup>f</sup>), and in the territory of Carbury, from the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, and from Naghtan; and Naghtan and Brian, son of Donnell<sup>g</sup>, with the other sons of Donnell, in revenge of the taking of this prey, made an incursion into the Moy, and into Tirlugh, where they burned houses, and seized inanimate spoils, and numbers of small cattle. Naghtan went a second time into Tirconnell, and committed depredations on Conor, the son of O'Donnell; and Conor [in return] made an incursion into Carbury, and plundered the whole territory.

The same war was continued between O'Donnell and Naghtan; and the latter went to Mac Quillin and Brian Oge O'Neill, to induce them to declare war against O'Donnell. O'Donnell and O'Neill attacked Naghtan's castle,

Erne, was a part of Tirconnell, and belongs at this day to the county of Donegal.

<sup>g</sup> Brian, son of Donnell.—He was the second

son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor of Sligo; and Raghnailt, the daughter of O'Donnell, was his mother.

δομναίλλ ἡ ὀ νείλλ δο ἴνιδι ἀ τιμκεάλλ ἀίρλέιν νεάτταν, .i. αιρλεν να  
 ριννε. ὀατταρ εἰαν ἴρ ιν ιομῆνιδε, ἀρ ἀσι νηρ ῤέαυρατ ἀν βαίλε δο ḡαβαίλ.

Lucar ua leannáin ppióir leapa ḡabail, ἡ Μαῖτα ua congale aipindeac  
 πορρα αιρῆιρ δέεε.

Ua neill .i. eoḡain, ἡ ua doimnaill .i. mall, do léiréionol an cúicció  
 immaille ppiú do dúl do mílleacó ἡ do opccain ḡall míde. Τανḡαυαρ ḡοίλλ  
 τραḡα βαίλε ηἰ ccoinne uí neill, ἡ τυερατ ἀ εἰορ δό, ἡ ρεῖοδ ιομῶα ἀρῆίνα.  
 Ὁο εἰοῖρῤε ιαρῶμ ḡυρ πο λοιρccῤετ μαῖαιρε οἰρḡιáll.

Τῖαδ δονα clann uí neill do loρccacó na ndamḡín baυαρ lá ḡruing δονα  
 ḡallaib. Ἀν ταν βαυαρ occ ἀν ρρορλορccacó ḡίρην ní πο ράταιḡῤετ ní ḡο ριαῖτ  
 ρεαρ ιοναιτ ἀν ριḡ cona ῤεῶραιδε ινα ndócum. Ὁο ραυρατ clann uí neill  
 ἐνρῖ, ἡ ἀοῶ ἀ μῖνιτιρ ῤίηρα, ἡ do βερῤερατ ροιαῖ ταρ loρcc δἰα νεἴρ ḡο  
 ττερηνάτταρ ἀρ ḡαν ḡαρḡαῖδ ḡαν μῖδῖḡαῖδ νεῖυαἰδῖδ. Λῖοδ δομἰ ua δοἰ-  
 ναίλλ ἡ ἀ μάε τοιρρῖδεαλβαῖ ἀδβαρ τιḡεαρἰνα εῤίρἰ conaίλλ ἡ mac caῖḡmaoíl ἀν  
 lá céδona do cúingeaῖδ οἰρḡne ἡ éδala ηἰ conaἰρ naile. Ἀρεαῖδ δῖυρ ρucc ἀ  
 ναηῤῆν ι cceann μαρῤῖλῖαἰḡ ἀδβαίλ do ḡallaib. Ρο ιαδῖρατ ινα τιμκεάλλ.  
 ὀατταρροἰ occ ιομῖορḡnaḡ ῤρἰú ῤρἰ ρέ ραδἰα ḡυρ πο μαρḡαῖδ τοιρρῖδεαλβαῖ  
 ua doimnaill .i. ἀν lá ιαρ ρῤεἰλ Μῖcíl, ἡ mac caῖḡmaoíl, ἡ ἀοῶ mac ἀν  
 ἐρρcoἰρ μεἰε caῖḡmaoíl, ἡ ρochaἰδε ele. Ρο ḡαβαῖδ ua doimnaill ιαρ μαρḡαῖδ  
 ἀ μῖνιτιρ, ἡ τυεαῖδ δῖρἰορ ιοναιδ ἀν Ρῖḡ ἀρ τεαῖτ ι νερἰηη, .i. Mac δῖon

<sup>1</sup> *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the [river] Finu, now Castlefinn, a village on the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

<sup>4</sup> *To burn the fortresses*, do loρccacó na ndamḡín.—The Four Masters have here obviously mistaken the meaning of this passage in the more ancient annals; for it is stated in the Annals of Ulster, that the sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, went on this occasion to burn the Nobber (a fortress in Meath), whence they were chased by the Lord Lieutenant: “Do cuaió rapum clann huí Neill do loρḡacó na hOibne .i. ἐνρἰ ἡ ἀεῶ.” The Four Masters evidently mistook the genitive case na hOibne, which might be translated “of Nobber,” or “of

the work,” for military works, or fortresses in general. The name Nobber, in Irish an obair, signifies “the work;” and, according to the legal tradition, the English fortress there erected was so called by way of distinction. A classical scholar, who lived in this vicinity, being called upon for an explanation of the name Nobber, replied by a quotation from Virgil: “Hoc opus hic labor est.”

<sup>5</sup> *Covered the retreat*.—Σḡἰαῖ ταρ loρḡ means covering the retreat, literally, shield on the track. The following passage from the historical tale, entitled *Cath Comair*, will put this passage beyond dispute:

“Ἀḡυρ ní ραἰδἰ βεο δ'á μῖνιτιρ ἀηη ῤἰη do cúingeoḡaῖδ ρḡἰαῖ ταρ ἀ loρḡ δἰ εἰρε acῖ ἰ

namely, Caislen-na-Finne<sup>5</sup>, and continued to besiege it for some time, but were, nevertheless, unable to take it.

Lucas O'Leannain, Prior of Lisgool, and Matthew O'Conghaile, Erenagh of Rossory, died.

O'Neill (i. e. Owen) and O'Donnell (i. e. Niall), with the whole forces of the province, marched to Meath to destroy and plunder the English there. The English of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk] came to O'Neill, and paid him his rent, and gave him also many articles of value; and O'Neill and O'Donnell then proceeded to set fire to Machaire-Oirghiall.

In the meanwhile the sons of O'Neill [Henry and Hugh] went to burn the fortresses<sup>6</sup> in the possession of some of the English; and while they were engaged in this work of conflagration, they observed nothing [of danger] until the King's Deputy came up to them with his forces. The sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, then sent their people before them, while they themselves covered the retreat<sup>7</sup>, and thus they escaped, none of their men being killed or harmed.

O'Donnell and his son, Turlough, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and Mac Cawell, went in search of plunder<sup>8</sup> and booty in another direction; and their evil fortune brought them into collision with a large body of English cavalry, who surrounded them. They contended with them for a long time, until Turlough O'Donnell, Mac Cawell, Hugh Mac-an-Easpuig Mac Cawell, and many others, were slain (and this was on the day after Michaelmas). After the loss of his people, O'Donnell was taken prisoner, and delivered up to the son of John Stanley<sup>9</sup>, the King's Deputy, who had shortly before arrived in

αιον μαc φέιν .ι. Θαcι mac θρηρι, αζυρ δ'φαν  
αιν mac δέιρ α αcάρ, αζυρ δο ρινε κομπας φρι  
Ραον αζυρ πο πορζαμλιγ Ραον φα δ'εοιό αρ  
ιριν ζ-κομλανν, ζυρ βαιν α cεανν δε, αζυρ  
λεαναρ θρηαρ ιαρ ριν.”

“And there was not one of his people living at the time, who would cover the retreat after him, but his own only son Dathi mac Bresi, and he remained behind his father, and made combat with Raen, but Raen finally overcame him in the combat, cut off his head, and then continued his pursuit of Breas.”—See also the year 1435, where Mac Sweeny is said to have

covered the retreat of his people: α ρεαό δο  
πομε ρειαc ταρ τορcc δο ταβαρτ α νοεοιό α  
μουντρε.

<sup>8</sup> *In search of plunder*, δο cιυγγεαό οιργνε.  
In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “διαρραιό εοάλα.”

<sup>9</sup> *The son of Sir John Stanley*.—He was Sir Thomas Stanley, who came to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant in the year 1432.—See Table of the Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's Warc, vol. ii. p. 107; and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1435, where it is stated that Neyle O'Donnel was taken prisoner in that year. It

Στανλαν, ἡ πο κυρεαδ̄ é ιαρ ριν ἰ λάιμη ḡο haṛ cliaṛ. Ro ḡabaḡ ḡona mac Maḡnara caoiṛ ui ḡoinnail araon la hua ḡoinnail ḡon ḡur ριν.

O Ruairc .i. ταδḡ mac τιḡεapnán ḡécc.

Ḋonn caṛanaḡ máḡ uiḡur ḡécc.

O ḡroin .i. ḡonnchaḡ ḡo écc.

Mac Connidhe (Μασιλιονα) ollam̄ uí néill le ḡán, ἡ Mac cruitín .i. ḡfncá mac cruitín ollam̄ tuadmun̄an ἰ ḡfnechur ḡaoi ḡoitcfn̄n in ḡac ḡfn̄ ḡo écc.

Ḋiarmaic mac Muirceartaiḡ ḡairḡ uí ḡfchnaraiḡ ḡo maḡbaḡ ḡia eoḡ ḡfn̄ aḡ cor ḡrú ḡuirpe.

O Ceallaiḡ, ἡ Mac diarmaic, ἡ ταδḡ mac ui ḡoncoḡair ḡuaḡ ḡo ḡol ar ionḡraiḡiḡ ḡo baile an topair. Ḋeabaḡ ḡo ḡn̄t̄ ḡtopra, ἡ luḡt̄ an baile, ḡoḡaiḡe ḡo lot ἰ muḡḡ ἡ ιḡtiḡ uadaiḡ ἡ ḡfn̄ ḡon muḡnt̄ur amuiḡ ḡo ḡfn̄ ḡairnaiḡe ḡo ḡun ḡonnraiḡe ḡoi ina laim̄, ἡ ḡfn̄e ḡo ḡor ιḡ in ḡcarnaiḡ ἰ mbun na ḡonnraiḡi ḡéḡna, ἡ an ḡonnraḡ ḡo ḡeilḡionn ιḡteach ιḡin mbaḡḡḡún, ἡ a buain ἰ ḡtaoḡ τιḡe baoi ann, an ḡfch ρin ḡo loḡccaḡ, ἡ an ḡfch eile ba coim̄nḡra ḡó ἡ up̄mor an baile, ἡ an baḡḡḡún ḡo loḡccaḡ, ἡ iliomat̄ ḡa ḡac maḡt̄ baoi ιḡ in mbaile ḡo milleat̄ ἡ ḡo loḡccaḡ ḡon ḡur ρin.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1435.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceḡrpe ḡeḡ, ḡp̄oḡat̄ a cúicc.

Αn ḡep̄cop ḡuaḡh ó hḡḡhra, ep̄cop aḡaiḡ ḡonaiḡe ḡo ecc.

O ḡoinnail .i. niall ḡairbh ḡo ḡfn̄t̄h ἰ ḡaḡoibh.

Reoḡh ἡ aiḡ anacnata ιḡ in mbliad̄ain ρi ḡo nim̄taḡḡair caḡ loḡa ἡ aḡne ep̄eann ar na lḡcaḡ eaḡha.

is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell (i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough) was taken to England in the year 1435.

<sup>z</sup> *Mac Connidhe*, now anglicised Mac Namee, in the county of Londonderry, where the name is very common.

<sup>a</sup> *Skilled in each art*.—In the Annals of Ulster this phrase is sometimes expressed in Latin by “in utraque arte peritus.” The two arts re-

ferred to were poetry and music.

<sup>b</sup> *The Bawn*.—The bawn of the castle of Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, encloses an area of one Irish acre. This passage bears out a local tradition, which states that there were several rows of thatched houses in the area enclosed by the great walls and towers still remaining.

<sup>c</sup> *An unusual frost*.—The notice of this frost is more distinctly given in the Annals of Ulster

Ireland, and who sent him to be imprisoned in Dublin. The son of Manus, Caech O'Donnell, was taken along with him on this occasion.

O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, son of Tiernan, died.

Donn Cahanagh Maguire died.

O'Byrne, i. e. Donough, died.

Mac Conmidhe<sup>z</sup> (Maelisa), Ollav and Chief Poet to O'Neill, and Mac Curtin (i. e. Sencha Mac Curtin), Ollav of Thomond in history, and a man generally skilled in each art<sup>a</sup>, died.

Dermot, the son of Murtough Garv O'Shaughnessy, was killed by his own horse, as he was being shod.

O'Kelly, Mac Dermot, and Teige, the son of O'Conor Roe, set out to attack Ballintober; and a battle was fought between them and the people of that town, in which many were wounded, both within and without the town. One of the party who were without took a chip from the end of a wattle which he held in his hand, and, having tied this chip to the end of the wattle, he set fire to it, and then cast the wattle into the bawn. It stuck in the side of a house, which caught fire, and was burned, as was the adjoining house, and [finally] the greater part of the town. The bawn<sup>b</sup> was also burned, and a vast deal of every kind of property which was in the town was destroyed and consumed on this occasion.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1435.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-five.*

The Red Bishop O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) was taken to London.

An unusual frost<sup>c</sup> and ice occurred in this year, so that people used to traverse the lakes and rivers of Ireland on the solid ice.

under the year 1434, as follows :

“Σικκ πορ οο τινρηγνα α νορεδ να βλια-  
 όνα ρα .i. u. ρεζτμουνε ρια νοολαιγ, 7 υι.  
 ρεζτμουνε να διαιγ, 7 νο ιμεριζοιρ τάντι βο  
 7 εις ιμδα 7 δαινε 7 capauil ριμιλόαanna  
 Ερηνν, 7 ζυαδ άρ μόρ πορ έιταιε Ερηνν  
 πορ αν ριc.”

“ A great frost commenced in the end of this year, i. e. five weeks before Christmas, and” [it continued till] “ seven weeks after it; and herds of cows, and many steeds, men and horses, used to travel over the chief lakes of Ireland, and a great slaughter was made of the birds of Ireland on the ice.”

Ο Φρίζαιλ δομνall mac Seaain ταιοιρεαé μυντιπε hanḡaile do écc.

Ḡrian o bpoim aobap τιḡεapna epice bpanaé do ecc.

Ο νέλλ do ðul pλυαḡ i bpeapain manac, ḡ longpopt do ḡabáil dó aḡ epainb na pφuaðaáam, ḡ baoi ainnpide co cfnh étopa noiðce cona láib. Ppim manac do éop a cefépa ḡ a nunnpḡb uile tap loc epne pnap, ḡ nocap bó i ncfpainb tap oct bá pop leic oiḡpeað baoi póp an loch ap nó imtiḡdóp eich ḡ capaill po a neipfðainb an loc lá méd an peoið. Iap ττιονol a plóiḡ do maḡ uiðip pé haccaio ui néill do pinne pte pnp, ḡ do éoið ma éfnh iapetaim. AScðh luio o néill cona pócrape hi tap éonail ḡup po loipee ḡ ḡup po inoip blaio móip ði, ḡ po mapbað laip Scan mac doimnall ui doimnall dupcup do poiḡio. Soap dia éiḡ iap ccoḡḡap.

Doimnall mac eoḡain meḡ capéaiḡ pécfm coitcfnr do boctainb, ḡ vaioil-ḡneacaib do mapbað lá taðḡ mac copbmaic mic viapmada méḡ capéaiḡ.

Donn mac conconnaét méḡ uiðip dέcc i nupð cananaé i celuain eoap iap mbuaio napépiḡe ḡ iap ccoḡ an tapoḡail de ap ḡpað an éoiðeao pnap an tan pin.

Comaonra éoccaio do ðénaib lá brian ócc ó néill ḡ lá neaétaim ua ndomnall i' naghaid ui neill (eoḡain), ḡ a éloimne (enpi, ḡ eoḡain). Ua néill ḡ a élanm do bpit a ccaopaiḡeaét leó do ðul i ccenel moáin hi ccoimne neaétaim ḡ brian. Ní po aipip ua neill ḡup po ḡab longpopt ip na papainb. Oo éuala neaétaim ḡ brian óḡ inoipin τιονólit a plóiḡa co τinnfnac i nenionað ap ðaiḡ amap longpait do éabait pop ua neill, ḡ ní po aipap dia péimim ḡo piáétaetai an longpopt i mbaoi ua néill. Oo ḡnað deabaio ḡup po ionnapbpat ua néill ap a longpopt, ḡ aipipet pfn aipm i mbaoi ua neill.

Bá haðnap ḡ bá haéap lá hua neill cona éloimn, ḡ lá mac doimnall ḡalloglac a noiocup ap in maizim i paghbaipct como í comaple do piḡénpat ainmap longpait do éabait pop an pλυaḡ epia popainfn enpi ui neill baoi oḡa popconḡpa poppa. Aét éfna po ḡab ḡpfn an ḡpeappað laoiðeao pin

<sup>d</sup> *Crioch-Branach*, i. e. the O'Byrnes' country, in the county of Wicklow, not Hy-Faelain, their original country.

<sup>e</sup> *Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain*.—This is evidently the place now called Creeve Hill, situated in the parish of Enniskillen, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheets 17, 18, 23, 24.

<sup>f</sup> *Rasa*, now the Rosses, in the county of Donegal, a very wild tract of country lying between the Bays of Gweebarra and Gweedore, and comprising, according to tradition and several old maps of Ulster, the parishes of Lettermacaward and Templecroan.

O'Farrell, Donnell, son of John, Chief of Muintir-Annaly, died.

Bran O'Byrne, heir to the lordship of Crioch-Branach<sup>d</sup>, died.

O'Neill proceeded with an army into Fermanagh, and pitched his camp at Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain<sup>e</sup>, where he remained three nights and days. The inhabitants of Fermanagh sent their cattle and all their moveables westward across Lough Erne; and it was not in boats that they conveyed them, but over the ice, which was then so great that steeds and horses carrying burdens were wont to cross the lake upon it. Maguire mustered an army to oppose O'Neill, but afterwards made peace with him, and joined him. O'Neill then proceeded with his forces into Tirconnell, burned and plundered a great part of it, and slew John, the son of Donnell, by a shot of a javelin, and then returned home in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Owen Mac Carthy, a general supporter of the poor and the destitute, was slain by Teige, the son of Cormac, son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Donn, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, died in canonical orders at Clones, after the victory of penance, having [some time before] retired from the world, for the love of the Lord.

Brian Oge O'Neill and Naghtan O'Donnell united to make war on O'Neill (Owen) and his sons, Henry and Owen; and O'Neill and his sons set out with their creaghts for Kinel-Moen, to oppose Naghtan and Brian, and did not halt until they pitched their camp in the Rása<sup>f</sup>. As soon as Naghtan and Brian Oge heard of this, they expeditiously collected their forces together, for the purpose of making an attack on O'Neill's camp; and they did not halt on their course until they arrived at the camp in which O'Neill was, where they made battle, and dislodged O'Neill from his camp, remaining in it themselves.

Now O'Neill, his sons, and Mac Donnell Galloglagh, felt shame and disgrace at their expulsion from the position in which they were [fortified]; and the resolution they adopted, at the request and solicitation of Henry O'Neill, was, that they should attack the camp<sup>g</sup>, [and use their boldest exertions to re-take

<sup>g</sup> *That they should attack the camp.*—This sentence is imperfect and inelegant. It could be completed thus: *Ír í comairle óo riženpat ammar óo éabairt for lonđporet a namao 7 óižceall óo óenam ar a ađđabail.*

It is stated in the Annals of Ulster that Henry O'Neill delivered a good speech to Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and to his own kinsmen and followers on this occasion, by which he roused their courage to a very high pitch of enthusiasm.

δona λόγαib ap mo ionnpoixpead co nímílíre, 7 go taoi taoiteaó an longpore, 7 enni hi peiméur pempa go pangasou lár mídon a namad. Óo pala eirp mac doimnaill galloclac 7 mac ruibne fanat co mbátar laoió agá lópaó 7 agá luatáirleaó eatorpa aoiú 7 anall. Ní ainiúgeaó capa ná namá apoile annerin lá doptaóct na haidee 7 lá dlár na laoópaide for apoile. Nó pghínóir dna aoihle tenead do éinnberpaib na ceupaó 7 do lírpeaóib na laoópaide. Imá ceomprámic daod ua néill 7 do brian ua neill ppi apoile go taparac aod forgam do pleig for brian gup mo ceactnaig é go mop. At laoi iapom brian 7 neactain ap in iomairpacc, 7 fágbaic a ngalloglaig dia níir. Opo ariú mac ruibne neactain 7 brian ócc dia pagbáil afead do póine pciat tap lorú do éabairt i ndeóid a múinrippe, 7 an laéar pin d'págbáil gan páuceaó dua néill. O po pidiu enpi cona bpaérib mōpim, Ro línpac mac Suibne co rliab truiim, 7 po ppaimead papi. Ro gabad é dna go poóandib dia múinrip imaille ppi. Ro ba corgrach ua neill don turup pin.

Neactain ua doimnaill do éabairt éairléin aía ppanaig do brian ócc ua néill ap cóinaontaó cóccaó ppi i nağaib ui néill. Ro peall brian iap-tain for neactain 7 do cóid do poixid ui neill gan ceau do neactain, 7 mo paguib a bapdaa hi ceairléin aía dñaiú. Iap noul hi ccfm ui neill do brian mo gabad é laip, 7 po pcaitead cor 7 lam de, 7 mo cioppbaó a diap mac for ecumma cftna, 7 atbat ppar diob po cédoiir.

O gaópa do mapbaó la a bpaérib pñi i mōip bolcc ap loch techst.

Doimnaill mac pñigail éaioch úi lghpa do mapbaó la Mac maúnpa mic diapmaia meic donnchaó.

Cairléin ui puairc do gabáil la donnchaó mbacaó ua puairc for cloinn

<sup>b</sup> *Vigorously*.—The reading in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster is much better :

“Óo gluaipedar pompa ap a aiele pin co zai topaóac no co pangasou an longpore; do éuaió imoppa Enpi Hua Neill pompo co cpoóa corgrac 7 co láipir láncaima co pán-gasou ap laipmeóon a namad, i. e. They advanced after this quietly and silently, until they reached the camp, and Henry O'Neill before them, bravely, triumphantly, firmly, and mightily, until they came into the very centre of

their enemies.”

<sup>i</sup> *Sparks of fire*, aoihle tenead.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, *caepca temeó*.

<sup>k</sup> *Without O'Neill's knowledge*, gan páuceaó dua Neill. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, “Eióg gan ppi dua neill.”

<sup>l</sup> *Slieve-Truim*.—This mountain has received the unmeaning Scotch appellation of Bessy Bell, and the old name, or situation, would have been



it]. Henry's exciting exhortation had great effect upon the minds of the youths, and they attacked the camp vigorously<sup>b</sup>, silently, and fiercely, Henry being the foremost in the van, until they made their way into the very centre of their enemies. Mac Donnell Galloglagh and Mac Sweeny Fanad then came to an engagement, in which heroes were mangled and slaughtered between them on both sides; [and such was the confusion that prevailed], owing to the darkness of the night, and the closeness of the combatants to each other, that friend could not be distinguished from foe. Sparks of fire<sup>i</sup> flashed from the helmets of the heroes and the armour of the champions. Hugh O'Neill and Brian O'Neill came to a personal rencounter with each other; and Hugh made a thrust of his spear at Brian, and wounded him severely, after which Brian and Naghtan withdrew from the contest, and left their gallowglasses behind them. When Mac Sweeny [the leader of the gallowglasses] perceived that Naghtan and Brian Oge had gone away from him, he sent his people before him, and remained himself in the rear to cover their retreat, and left the place without O'Neill's knowledge<sup>k</sup>; but when Henry and his kinsmen observed this, they pursued Mac Sweeny to Slieve Truim<sup>l</sup>, and there defeated him, and took himself and many of his people prisoners. O'Neill was victorious on this expedition.

Naghtan O'Donnell had given the castle of Ballyshannon to Brian Oge O'Neill, on his having consented to assist him in his war with O'Neill. Brian afterwards acted traitorously towards Naghtan, for he went to O'Neill without Naghtan's permission, and left his warders in the castle of Ballyshannon. As soon as Brian made his appearance before O'Neill, he was taken prisoner by him, and one of his feet and one of his hands were cut off; his two sons were also maimed in the same manner, and one of them immediately died.

O'Gara was slain by his own kinsmen, on Inis bolg<sup>m</sup>, an island in Loch Techet.

Donnell, the son of Farrell Caech O'Hara, was slain by the son of Manus, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

O'Rourke's castle was taken, by Donough Bacagh O'Rourke, from the sons

lost, were it not that Jobson had marked its true position, under the anglicised form of Slevetrym, on his Map of Ulster in 1590.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1275, p. 424, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-bolg*, i. e. the island of the bags. Loch

Techet, now Lough Gara, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, contains eight islands, but none of them bears this name at present. Inis-bolg was probably the one now called simply *Inis*.

Ταιὸς υἱ ἡναιρε. Ἐπίεα δο ὀναμ ἱαρρῖν λα ελομμ ττεεφῖναιμ υἱ ἡναιρε αρ ὀονηαὸ ἡβααά ἰ εκολλ αν αμμα.

Ο Ἡναιρε δο ζαιρῖν δο λοχλαῖνμ να ἡναιρε .ι. μαε ταιὸς υἱ ἡναιρε.

Ἐρεαχα ἡορα δο ὀναῖν λα ἡεαάταιμ να ἡοῖνναῖλ αρ Ἡα ἡεῖλ.

Μαε ἡναιμ ὀῖεε ἡῖε εηῖ ἰ ἡεῖλ δο ὀολ αρ ερεῖε ἰ τεῖρῖ αῖθα, ἡ εῖο δο λῖετ τεῖε ἰ ὀοῖνναῖλ (ἡεῖλ) δο ἡρεῖτ φαῖρ. Α εῖρε δο ἡῖν δε ἡ εῖ ῖῖν δο ζαβαῖλ ἡ ὀροηε ἡόρ ὀα ἡῖντεῖρ δο ἡαῖβαὸ.

Ο ὀοῖνναῖλμ, εοῖεμαε μαε μαοῖεχλαῖνμ, Ο ἡῖεεῖνμ ὀοῖνναῖλ βααά, ἡ εαιρρῖν ο εῖρῖν ὀο εεε.

Μαε ὀαῖτμ, .ι. Ροῖβερετ ἡαιρεὸ τεῖεαῖρνα εῖρε ἡΑμαλζαὸα, ῖῖν ὀερεαά ὀαοηαάταε ὀῖεῖμῖε ἡ ῖεαρ δο ὀοραῖν α εῖρεὸε ὀῖεῖτche ὀαῖμὀεὸῖμ ζαῖλ εοῖνναετ δο εεε.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1436.

Αοῖρ Κρῖορε, ἡῖε, εεῖρε εέε, τρῖοάε, α ἡε.

Ἐοεαὸ ἡόρ δο λῖρεεεῖε, δο χῖεαχαῖε, ἡ δο ἡαῖεἡεθαῖε αε να εεοῖ-εοβαῖρ ῖεαῖεε ῖεῖ ζαῖλαῖε ἰ ἡοῖοεαῖλ υἱ ὀοῖνναῖλ α εῖῖννα βαοῖ ἡῖῖνμ ααα.

Ἠαῖλ μαε εοεαῖν υἱ ἡεῖλ δο ἡαῖεβαὸ αρ ζῖεῖρ ἡα εῖε ῖεῖν λά ελομμ εῖοηαῖε αν τρῖοάε, λα ελομμ εηῖ υῖ ἡεῖλ, ἡ λα ἡοῖεεῖαῖλαῖε, ἡ ῖοεαῖε ὀα ἡῖντεῖρ ἡαῖεε ῖεῖρ.

Ἐοεοβαῖρ μαε ῖεαῖν υἱ Ραεαῖλῖε μαε τεῖεαῖρνα ἡα ἡῖεῖρῖε ῖαοῖ ὀεαε-εῖμῖε ὀεε.

Ἐραῖνὀεε λοεα λαοεαῖρε δο ζαβαῖλ λά ελομμ ἡναιμ ὀῖεε ἡῖ ἡεῖλ. Ἡα ἡεῖλ ἡ εηῖ δο εὀεετ ζῖρ αν λοε, ἡ τεαάεα δο ὀοῖρ υαάε αρ εῖνμ ἡεεεῖοῖρ τοῖαῖρ ὀεε, ἡ ἱαρ ἡα ῖοεάῖν ῖο εῖρῖαῖεαε αρεῖραεε δο ὀεαῖνμ δο ὀῖλ ῖοῖρραῖ εεραῖ-ἡὀεε α ἡβαεεαῖρ ελαῖν ἡναιμ ὀῖεε, αρ ἰ εοῖαῖρῖε δο ῖοηραὸ ελαῖν ἡναιμ αν εραῖνὀεε δο εαβαῖρε ὀαα ἡεῖλ, ἡ ῖεε δο ὀεαῖνμ ῖεῖρ. Ο ἡεῖλ ἡ μαεε ὀῖοῖρ

<sup>n</sup> *Coill-an-anna*, i. e. *wood of the soul*. This place is so called in Irish at the present day, and anglicised Killananima, and is a townland in the parish of Killanumery, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 14, 15.

<sup>o</sup> *Had in confinement*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that

O'Donnell was sent to England in the year 1435.

<sup>p</sup> *By the Clann-Kenna of Trough*, λά ελομμ εῖοηαῖε αν τρῖοάε, i. e. by the family of Mac Kenna of Triucha chéd an Chladaigh, now the barony of Trough, forming the northern portion of the county of Monaghan, where this family are still very numerous, but reduced in circum-

of Teige O'Rourke. Depredations were afterwards committed by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke upon Donough Bacagh, at Coill-an-anma<sup>n</sup>.

Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was nominated the O'Rourke.

Naghtan O'Donnell committed great depredations on O'Neill.

The son of Brian Oge, son of Henry O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into Tirlugh; but some of the household of O'Donnell (Niall) overtook him, despoiled him of the prey, took himself prisoner, and slew a great number of his people.

O'Donnellan, Cormac, son of Melaghlin; O'Higgin, Donnell Bacagh; and Carbry O'Cuirmin, died.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Robert Barrett, Lord of Tirawly, a charitable, humane, and truly hospitable man, who had protected his patrimonial territory in despite of the English of Connaught, died.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1436.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-six.*

A great war was waged by O'Conor Faly against the English, during which he did much injury by burning, plundering, and slaying, to revenge O'Donnell, his relative by marriage, whom the English had in confinement<sup>o</sup>.

Niall, the son of Owen O'Neill, was slain, together with many of his people, in a contest in his own house, by the Clann-Kenna of Trough<sup>p</sup>, [assisted] by the sons of Henry O'Neill and the people of Oriel.

Conor, the son of John O'Reilly, i. e. the son of the Lord of Breifny, a truly hospitable man, died.

The Crannog of Loch-Laoghaire was taken by the sons of Brian O'Neill. O'Neill and Henry came to the Lough, and sent messengers to Maguire, Thomas Oge, on whose arrival they set about constructing vessels<sup>q</sup>, to land on the Crannog, in which the sons of Brian Oge then were; but these [on perceiving their intentions] came to the resolution of giving up the Crannog<sup>r</sup> to O'Neill,

stances. According to the tradition in the country, Alderman Mac Kenna of Dublin is of the senior branch of this family.

<sup>q</sup> Vessels, ἀπέραυγε.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster the reading is: οο βάουρ αγ δένυμ κοιτεδ οο γαβάλ να κραννόγι, i. e. they were making cots to take the crannog.

<sup>r</sup> Crannog, i. e. a wooden house.

ιαρριν δο δολ αρ ιονηροϊγιὸ ἠι τερῖρ αὐδᾶ ερεαάα ιομῶα, εῶαλα, γ εῶτα δο ὀεναῖν λέό, γ α τελεῖτ ιαρριν δια ττιζιβ̄.

Μυρchaδ mac corbmaic mec donnchaid̄ aδβαρ τιζεαρμα εῖρε hoilealla δο ἔζ.

Ἰνδρoιγιὸ δο ὀεναῖν la cloinn Meic donnchaid̄ γ la cloinn tomaltauζ ὀιζ mec donnchaid̄ ἠι ceúil ó p̄p̄n̄d̄ αρ ὀ ηγαδ̄ρα, γ αρ ταδ̄ζ mac donnchaid̄. Ρυαιζ δο ἔαβαρτ αρ cloinn meic donnchaid̄, γ μῶιρῖρῖρῖρ δο ἠαρβαδ̄ ὀῖοδ̄ ἠη Concoδαρ caim̄ ὀ ηγαδ̄ρα, γ ba heip̄ide po ἠαρῖ ὀ ζαδ̄ρα α δεαρῖραῖταιρ p̄ém̄ ι p̄p̄ull p̄iapaρ ταν p̄in̄.

Μαζηνυρ Ρυαδ̄ mac Maoileaclaim̄ mic p̄laiēb̄s̄tauζ ἠι Ρυαιρ δο ἔcc.

Ζιolla ῖορα mac aδ̄haζáim̄ ollan̄ Meic baτim̄ ι p̄émeachur p̄eap̄ διαδ̄α δ̄εαρcaδ̄ δ̄aonachtaδ̄, γ οιδε p̄col̄ ι p̄émeachur γ p̄ilideac̄t̄ δο ἔcc.

Ζεανann̄ ἠiac ep̄uic̄in̄ aδ̄βαρ ollan̄ian̄ τυαδ̄m̄um̄ian̄ ἠι p̄fn̄chur δο βαῖαδ̄, ἠι βαοί ι leiῖt̄ Moζha ἠia p̄é aδ̄βαρ p̄fn̄chaδ̄a po ba p̄s̄p̄ ἠár̄.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1437.

Αοίρ Cριoρτ, ἠίλε, ceit̄pe c̄ed̄, τp̄iocaτ, α δ̄eaδ̄τ.

Αιρδ̄s̄p̄ucc Connaδ̄τ δο ἔcc. Δο cloinn p̄s̄op̄air ep̄iδ̄e.

Siῖτ δο ὀεναῖν d̄Ua neill, γ δο neῖtain̄ ἠa nd̄omnaill̄.

Ἰνδp̄aic̄chid̄ δο ὀεναῖν la concoδαρ ἠa nd̄omnaill̄ αρ ἠiac neῖtain̄ ἠι doῖn̄naill̄, γ δ̄á ἠiac Eoζain̄ p̄uaiδ̄ mec p̄uib̄ne ζo p̄oῖaiδ̄ib̄ ele δο ἠαρῖβαδ̄ don̄chur p̄in̄.

Coccaδ̄ ετῖρ caῖaοιρ ἠa cconcoδαρ̄ p̄ailze [p̄ráῖtauρ ἠι c̄oncoδαρ̄] γ ἠa concoδαρ̄ buδ̄sin̄, γ caῖtaοιρ δο δ̄ol̄ ι ccl̄éῖt̄ gall, γ α δ̄ol̄ ιαρριν co ηγαλ̄lauδ̄ laip̄ ι nuib̄ p̄ailze, γ baile διαp̄ματα uí concoδαρ̄ δο loῖccaδ̄ laip̄ co mbauῖtib̄ eile ζenmocta, δ̄aοim̄ ιομῶα δο lot̄ γ δο ἠαρῖbaδ̄h̄ laip̄.

<sup>5</sup> *Killed many persons, εῶτα δο ὀεναῖν.*—In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, *féta d̄ame*; and in the Dublin it is stated that John Mac Gilla Ultain, Magnire's door-keeper, was slain on this occasion by Tomlin O'Gallagher, who went in pursuit of the plunderers.

<sup>1</sup> *Cuil O'bh-Finn*, i. e. the corner or angle of

the O'Finns, now the barony of Coolaviu, in the county of Sligo. In latter ages this was the only territory possessed by the O'Garas, who previously to the English invasion had possession of Sliabh Lugha and Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>u</sup> *Mac Watin*, i. e. Fitz-Watkin. This was an Irish name, assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley in the county of Mayo.

and made peace with him. O'Neill and Maguire then made an incursion into Tirhugh, where they committed many depredations, obtained great spoils, and killed many persons<sup>s</sup>; after which they returned home.

Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Mac Donough and the sons of Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donough into Cuil O'bh-Finn<sup>t</sup>, against O'Gara and Teige Mac Donough; but the sons of Mac Donough were routed, and seven of them killed, together with Conor Cam O'Gara, who had some time before treacherously slain his own brother, O'Gara.

Manus Roe, the son of Melaghlin, who was son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

Gilla-Isa Mac Egan, Ollav to Mac Wattin<sup>u</sup> in law, a pious, charitable, and humane man, and the superintendent of schools<sup>v</sup> of jurisprudence and poetry, died.

Geanann Mac Curtin, intended Ollav of Thomond in history, was drowned. There was not in Leth-Mogha in his time a better materies of a historian<sup>w</sup> than he.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1437.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-seven.*

The Archbishop of Connaught [i. e. of Tuam] died. He was of the Clann-Feorais<sup>x</sup>.

A peace was made between O'Donnell and Naghtan O'Donnell.

An incursion was made by Conor O'Donnell against the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, on which occasion the two sons of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, and numbers of others, were slain.

A war [broke out] between Cahir O'Conor, brother of O'Conor Faly, and O'Conor Faly himself. Cahir went over to the English, whom he afterwards brought into Offaly, and burned the town of Dermot O'Conor, and other towns besides; and he killed and wounded many persons.

<sup>v</sup> *Schools*, *pcol*.—Here it is to be observed that *pcol* is the genitive plural of *pcol*, a school. The genitive singular would be *pcoile*.

<sup>w</sup> *A materies of a historian*, ἀόβερ ῥήχαιό, i. e. there was not in his time any one who gave

better promise of being a sound historian.

<sup>x</sup> *Clann Feorais*, i. e. the family of Bermingham. There is no notice of this prelate in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops.

Coccað mór þeor aʒ ua cconcobair þfairʒe þe ʒallaib na miðe ðo cpeachaið ʒ þo mairbhéaiðh ðaoinne.

Þannrai o Riain tʒʒina ua nðróna ðo ecc.

Mac oirðelb .i. Emann an máchairne ðo ecc.

Coccað mór aʒ Maʒ maʒgáinna ʒ aʒ Maʒnur maʒ maʒgáinna þe aroile. Maʒnur ðo ðol i cefnð í neill ʒ a éloinne, ʒ Mág maʒgáinna ðo ðol hi celfit ʒall.

Coccað mor eiptir ua neill ʒ þrian ócc o neill.

Maolcaclann ua maolconairne ðecc.

ʒiolla Þaðraice mac concobair uí éarmaid ðecc.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1438.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, míle cʒtʒe chéd, tʒiochaττ, a hochτ.

Αη τεαρρεob ó ʒallcobair .i. lochlann ðecc. Eppcop Raþa boð epiðe. Þrioiþi éille maʒneann ðecc. Mac meic ðiarla éille ðara epiðe. Abb éille na manac, ʒ mocól ó maonaʒ biocairne éairleim mic concobair ðo écc ma nðir ðon þlaiʒ.

Ðonðchað na colleað o ðomnaill ðo mairþað la Concobair nðonn ó nðomnaill hi tʒtʒ Eñða iar na cpeachað ðon éur éétta.

Cathaoir o ðocairtaʒh ðecc.

Þilir máʒuiðiri ðo ʒabair la maʒuiðiri.

<sup>v</sup> *Lord of Idrone.*—This is the present barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow, of which the O'Ryans, or, as O'Heerin calls them, Ui-Riaghain, were the ancient chiefs. The Ryans are common in the barony of Idrone, and there are some respectable gentlemen of the name; but it does not appear that they have retained any unforfeited portion of the original territory. The O'Ryans of this race are to be distinguished from the O'Mulryans of the county of Tipperary, who now almost invariably reject O and Mul, and write the name simply Ryan.

<sup>v</sup> *Kilmainham*, cill maʒneann, i. e. the

church of St. Maighneann, an Irish saint who flourished about the beginning of the seventh century, and whose memory was celebrated on the 18th of December. This is the Kilmainham near Dublin, and not the place of the same name in the county of Meath. A priory was founded at Kilmainham, near Dublin, for knights of the order of St. John Baptist of Jerusalem, commonly called Knights Hospitalers, by Richard, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, or Strigul, about the year 1174, and Henry II. confirmed the endowments. It was afterwards much enriched by the donations of others, and

O'Conor Faly carried on a great war against the English, during which he committed many depredations, and slew many persons.

Henry O'Ryan, Lord of Idrone<sup>y</sup>, died.

Mac Costello (Edmond of the Plain) died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon and Manus Mac Mahon. Manus went over to O'Neill and his sons, and Mac Mahon went over to the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and Brian Oge O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Mulconry died.

Giollpatrick, the son of Conor O'Carmaic, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1438.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-eight.*

O'Gallagher, i. e. Loughlin, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

The Prior of Kilmainham<sup>z</sup> died. He was grandson of the Earl of Kildare.

The Abbot of Cill-na-manach<sup>a</sup> and Nicholas O'Maonaigh [O'Meeny], Vicar of Caislen-mic-Conchubhair<sup>b</sup>, both died of the plague.

Donough na Coille<sup>c</sup> O'Donnell was slain by Conor Don O'Donnell in Tir-Enda<sup>d</sup>, after he had plundered that territory.

Cahir O'Doherty died.

Philip Maguire was taken prisoner by Maguire.

especially in the reign of Edward II. when the revenues of the Templars, then lately suppressed, were granted to this order, Walter del Erne being then Prior of the Hospitalers. This priory was likewise an hospital for strangers and pilgrims.—See Ware, Monast. county of Dublin.

<sup>a</sup> *Cill-na-manach*, i. e. church of the monks. There are many churches of this name in Ireland, but the place here referred to was probably in Connaught. There is a parish of Cill-na-manach, *anglicè* Kilnamanagh, verging on Lough Gara, in the old barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>b</sup> *Caislen-mic-Conchubhair*, now Castleconor, a parish in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

<sup>c</sup> *Donough na Coille*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

<sup>d</sup> *Tir-Enda*.—This territory, or rather the tribe which originally occupied it, is sometimes called Kinel-Enda. It was the ancient name of a district situated between Lifford and Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1175, p. 19, *supra*; and *Battle of Magh Ragh*, p. 149, note <sup>i</sup>.

Concobar mac Muirceartaig uí Dubda tigearna cloinne Donnchaíð uí Dubda do marbhad la a bhráthair fíin i ppuill .i. la tairleach mac corbmaic mic Donnchaíð uí Dubhda, 7 la Ruairí mac tairleig, la loclann mac mic loclann uí Dubda, 7 la Hanraí bairett, 7 triur mac do cloinn concobair do marbhad in oidce rin amaille ppuir.

Uilliam mac Ruairí uí Dubda do écc.

Coccað ag ua cconcobair ppaile ge ge gallaib na míde i ndiozail in domnall beor.

Mac Mez plannchaíð .i. Enri ballac do marbhad la dhrim do pbraib manac i mbaile brian uí uiginn ar Maig ene.

Seann mac Emma a bupe do ecc don galap brc.

Uilliam baired, .i. Mac mec baedin do ecc.

Uilliam mac Sfan a bupe do ecc ina tige fíin.

Sið do denaib dUa concobair paile 7 do cátaoir ó concobair dia dbrathair ppuir.

O brian .i. tadg mac brian uí brian do atriocchað la a dearbraitair .i. la Maigamain, 7 ó brian do gairm do Mhaigamain.

Mac mec peorair, .i. Rirdero do écc.

Siurcan mac Sfan mec oirdeib do écc.

O clunán ollam uí fíin i ndán do écc.

Donnchaíð mac Siðraíð uí chuinnín raóí le Seanchur, O dálaig brieine, .i. aédh ollam uí Raigillig le dán, Concobar mac Althagaín ollam cloinne Riocair do le briaínnur décc.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1439.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, mile, cñtñre ééd, tpuocñtt, a Naóí.

Iurair .i. pear ionaíð Rig Saran do tēct i neppin, 7 a gabail iarpin la cátaoir mac uí concobair pailege, 7 iar mbíé aphaíð occa po puarlaicrioc zoill Áta cliaé an Iurair, 7 tuarat mac an ploingcedaig do cátaoir dar a éiri.

<sup>e</sup> *Town, baile.*—The word baile means nothing more here than seat or residence. The Irish call any village, or hamlet, be it ever so small, by the name of *baile*, which is usually

anglicised *bally*.

<sup>f</sup> *The town of Brian O'Higgin, now Ballyhiggin, or Higginstown, in the district of Moy, and about half a mile south of Ballyshannon.*—See



Conor, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, Lord of the Clann-Donough O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen, i. e. by Taichleach, the son of Cormac, son of Donough O'Dowda; Rory, the son of Taichleach; and Loughlin, the grandson of Loughlin O'Dowda; and Henry Barrett. And three of Conor's sons were slain along with him on the same night.

William, the son of Rory O'Dowda, died.

O'Conor Faly continued to wage war with the English of Meath, in revenge of O'Donnell.

The son of Mac Clancy, Henry Ballagh, was slain by a party of the inhabitants of Fermanagh, at the town<sup>c</sup> of Brian O'Higgin<sup>f</sup>, in Magh-Ene.

John, the son of Edmund Burke, died of galar breac [small-pox].

William Barrett, i. e. the son of Mac Wattin, died.

William, the son of John Burke, died in his own house.

Peace was made between the two brothers, O'Conor Faly and Cathaoir O'Conor.

O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Brian O'Brien, was deposed by his brother Mahon, who was thereupon styled the O'Brien.

The son of Mac Feorais (Bermingham), i. e. Richard, died.

Jordan, the son of John Mac Costello, died.

O'Clumain<sup>g</sup>, Chief Poet to O'Hara, died.

Donough, the son of Siry O'Cuirnin, a learned historian; O'Daly of Breifny, Chief Poet to O'Reilly; and Conor Mac Egan, Ollav of Clanrickard<sup>h</sup> in law, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1439.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-nine.*

A Justiciary, i. e. a Deputy of the King of England, came to Ireland, and was taken prisoner by Cahir, son of O'Conor Faly; but after remaining for some time in custody, he was ransomed by the English of Dublin, who gave the son of Plunket up to Cahir in his stead<sup>i</sup>.

Ordnance map of Donegal, sheets 107, 110.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Clumain*.—This name, which is common in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, is now anglicised Coleman.

<sup>h</sup> *Ollav of Clanrickard in law*, i. e. chief Brehon, or Jurisconsult, to Mac William Burke of Clanrickard.

<sup>i</sup> *In his stead*, οαρ α εiri, i. e. after him,

Ο Δομναλλ Νιαλλ δο βρειτ ζο Μαναινν δα ρυαπλασσαδ ο ζαλλαδ, γ αέυ μαρρε δο έαβαρη α ριογ α ρυαπλαστέ.

Ο Δομναλλ Νιαλλ γαρβ δέεε ι μβραγιδιαι ηι Μαναινν, βα ηεριδε αση δράγα ζιλλ έενελ εονυλλ γ Εοζαιη γ αν τυαιρπειρ αρ ένα, γ αση λάν βεοιλ λειτε ευινη μα αυρηρ, ρβι μιλλτε γ μιυιβεαρητα ζαλλ ζο ηο διοζαληριε ραρ ρο υδιδ δα ηδρηγεηε ρορηα, ρβι έαομαντα γ εοραντα έειρε α έεηοιλ ι ηαζηαδ ζαλλ γ ζαοιδεαλ βάταρ ηα αζηαδ ηα τηζεαρηαρ γ ιαη τηζηη- ηυρ δο ζαβάλ δο. Νεαέταιη Υα δομναλλ α δβρηδραταρ δο ορηηεαδ ηα ιοηαδ.

Μάγ υιδιη δο ζαβαλ λα Δομναλλ βαλλαέ ηάγ υιδιη ι ηβαλε ηέγυιδιη ρέν, γ Ριλιβ ηάγυιδιη δο λείζηη αμαη αν λά εφνα λά δομναλλ, γ αν ζημεαλ βαοι ρορ Ριλιβ δο έορ λα δομναλλ ρορ Μάγ υιδιη ι τηζηη Μέγυιδιη ραδέηη. Αν ταη ατ ελορ λα Ηέηη υα νέλλ ηάγυιδιη δο ζαβάλ ηο τηοηοιλ ριδε α η- λυαζα γ δο ηιαηε εο Ρορηε αβλα ραοάηη ι εεοηηηε Ριλιβ γ δομναλλ, γ Μαγ υιδιη ιλλάηη ασα. Λέεετη ηαγυιδιη αμαη, γ ηο ζαβαδ βραγιδε οηε αρρ .ι. Εμνηη ηάγυιδιη α μαε ρέν, γ ηζζηη ηέγ εοηαζάηη βηη ηέγυιδιη γ βραγιδε οηε εηηηότατηοη, γ δο ηαδαδ Καηλέη ηηη εηελεηη δο δομναλλ βαλλαη ηηάγυιδιη αν ταη ηηη.

Ταδ εαοη μαε αδθα ηηε Ριλιβ ηα τηαιζε ηέγ υιδιη δέεε.

Ρβραδαέ μαε Δυιηη ηηε Concoηδαέ ηέγυιδιη δο ηαρηαδ λά ηοηη- ζιαλλαδ.

Εηη ηαδ μαε βρηαη ηεε ζιλλε ριηνέν, τηαιρηαέ ηυητηρη Ρεδδαέαιη δέεε.

Μορ ηζζηη Αδθα ηεε ραηρηαδαιη βηη ηηε βρηαη ηεε Μαζηηρηα δέεε.

Ο εονεοβαρ εονηαέτ, .ι. Ρι Conηαέτ Καταλ μαε Ρυαδρι δο έεε, 19. δο ηάρηα, γ εοκαδ αρ ηβρηγε ι Μαεαρηε εονηαέτ τηη ρηη, .ι. ειτηρη ελοηηη Μειε ρειληηδ, γ ελαηη τηοηηδεαλβαζ οηη δο ζοηρηαδ υα εονεοβαρ δο έαδζ μαε υι εονεοβαρ ηαδ λά ελοηηη ηειε εοηηηδ, γ ηο ζοηρηαδ ό εονεοβαρ

which is an inelegant mode of expressing it; but this is the fault of the writer,—who seems to have known very little of the elements of composition, or of criticism,—not of the language. It should be: “γ τηερατ μαε αν ηλοηη- γεδαζ δο εαταοιη ι ηα ιοηαδ.”

<sup>k</sup> *The chief theme of conversation, αση λάν*

beoil, literally, the only mouthful, i. e. one who formed the chief subject of conversation to the inhabitants of the northern half of Ireland.

<sup>l</sup> *Port-abhla-Faelain*, now in all probability Portora, situated between Enniskillen and the island of Devenish.

<sup>m</sup> *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the battle-axe.

O'Donnell (Niall) was taken to the Isle of Mann, that he might be ransomed from the English ; and one hundred marks were paid for information of the price of his ransom.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) died in the Isle of Mann in captivity. He was the chosen hostage of Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen, and of all the North of Ireland, and the chief theme of conversation<sup>k</sup> in Leth-Chuinn during his time, the harasser and destroyer of the English (until they took revenge for all that he had committed against them), and the protector and defender of his tribe against such of the English and Irish as were opposed to him, both before and after he assumed the lordship. Naghtan O'Donnell, his brother, was installed in his place.

Maguire was taken prisoner in his own town by Donnell Ballagh Maguire; and Philip Maguire was on the same day set at liberty by Donnell ; and the fetters with which Philip had been bound were made use of to bind Maguire himself, in his own house. As soon as Henry O'Neill heard that Maguire was a prisoner, he assembled his forces, and marched to Port-abhla-Faclain<sup>l</sup> against Philip and Donnell, by whom Maguire was there held in detention. Maguire was then liberated ; and in his stead hostages were delivered up, namely, his own son, Edmond Maguire, and the daughter of Mageoghegan, Maguire's wife, with others besides ; and the castle of Enniskillen was given up to Donnell Ballagh Maguire on that occasion.

Teige Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Philip na T'uaighe<sup>m</sup> Maguire, died.

Feradach, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the Orielians.

Henry Roe, son of Brian Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died.

More, daughter of Hugh Magauran, and wife of Brian Mac Manus, died.

O'Conor of Connaught, i. e. the King of Connaught (Cathal, son of Rory), died on the 19th of March; and Teige, the son of O'Conor Roe, was then called the O'Conor by the descendants of Felim, while Hugh, the son of O'Conor Don, was called the O'Conor by Brian, son of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Conor Sligo], in consequence of which a war broke out in Machaire-Chonnacht<sup>n</sup>

<sup>n</sup> *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. Campus Connacæ, tract in the county of Roscommon, the limits of or the Plain of Connaught, a well-known district which have been already defined.

δο Αοδ mac υί concobair tuinn la brian mac doinnall mic Muircéirταιζ cona bpairib, 7 la cloinn ndonnchaod.

Ο δοαίρταιζ τασίρεαδ Αρδα μιόδαιρ .i. Σταν balb mac concobair do écc, 7 α δεαρηραταίρ .i. doinnall do ζαβάλ α ιοναδ.

Διαρματ ο δυβδα (.i. Mac υι δυβδα Doinnall) αδβαρ τιζεαρνα να ρριαδ-pach do écc.

Ο ηζγρα δυβ donnchaod mac Σταν υι ζγρα do δυλ ιρ να βραιτριβ ι μαυιρ-τιρ αν δεαυφοδα, 7 α τιζεαρνυρ do εαδαιρτ να ορηβραταίρ .i. do εορβμαc mac Σταν, 7 ο ηζγρα do ζαιρμ δε, 7 ιοναδ εορβμαc do εαδαιρτ do Σηλαν mac an eppuce υί ζγρα.

Mac υι Εαζγρα αν Μθαδαίρε .i. Κορβμαc mac ταυδζ do écc.

Αοδ mac διαρματα mec donnchaod do écc.

Mac neill ριαδαίζ υι concobair do μαρβαδ la doinnall Mac Muircéirταιζ mic doinnall.

Αν Ρλαίζ ζο hanppoill ι nΑεcliaε ζο πο έερατ εφορα υιλε ανυ ειττιρ ριορ 7 ιναοι ειττιρ βυζ 7 μόρ ο εορραε εαρρταιζ ζο υήρεαδ μίρ Μά. Donnchaod mac υι δυβδα .i. Mac ταυδζ, Concobair mac doinnall mic κορβμαc mic donnchaod, 7 α βήν .i. ιηζήν ταυδζ mec donnchaod, 7 βιοαίρε ιμλιζ ιρill donnchaod mac τομαλταιζ υί beollán, Emann α βύρε mac mec uilliam cloinne ριοαίρτ αδβαρ τιζεαρνα cloinne Ριοαίρτ, ιαοιρθε υιλε do écc von πλάιζ.

Εοζαν ο ρλαεβήρταιζ do μαρβαδ αρ α leabaod ιρ ιν οιδεε ι ρρull la ρζο-λοιεε δια μυιτιρ ρήν.

Doinnall mac Ρυαίθρι mic ταίελιζ í δυβδα do δαλλαδ, 7 do ερποχαδ la donnchaod mac Muircεαρταιζ υι δυβδα.

Caetal mac κορβμαc υι δυβδα 7 α mac do μαρβαδ la ταυδζ ρυαδ mac Muircéirταιζ υι δυβδα ιρ ιν λό εέθνα τρε κομαιολε αν donnchaod ρεμπαίτε.

Ορfeh do denam δυα concobair .i. Αοδ mac υι concobair tuinn αρ Μθαc οιρδελβ ρυαδ.

Ο Μιτχιδειν αν δεαλαίζ κοινορβα Μολαιρ do écc.

<sup>o</sup> *Beann-fhoda*, i. e. the long beann, or hill, now anglicised Banada, a fair town, in the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>p</sup> *Imleach-iseal*.—This was the ancient name of the townland of Castletown, situated on the

west side of the River Easkey, near its mouth, in the parish of Easkey, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. The name Imleach-iseal is now locally forgotten, but the name is fortunately preserved on the Down Survey of the

immediately afterwards between the grandsons of Felim and the sons of Tur-lough.

O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, i. e. John Balv, the son of Conor, died; and his brother Donnell assumed his place.

Dermot O'Dowda, i. e. the son of the O'Dowda (Donnell), heir to the lordship of Hy-Fiachrach, died.

O'Hara Duv, Donough, the son of John O'Hara, entered among the friars in the monastery of Beann-fhoda<sup>o</sup>, and resigned the lordship to his brother Cormac, who was then styled the O'Hara; and Cormac's place was then given to John Mac-an-Easpuig O'Hara.

The son of O'Hara of the Plain, i. e. Cormac, son of Teige, died.

Hugh, the son of Dermot Mac Donough, died.

The son of Niall Reagh O'Conor was slain by Donnell, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell [O'Conor].

The plague [raged] virulently in Dublin, so that three thousand persons, both male and female, large and small, died of it, from the beginning of Spring to the end of the month of May. Donough, the son of O'Dowda, i. e. the son of Teige; Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Mac Donough, and his wife, the daughter of Teige Mac Donough; the Vicar of Imleach Iseal<sup>p</sup>, Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Beollain; Edmond Burke, the son of Mac William of Clanrickard, and heir to the lordship of Clanrickard, all died of the plague.

Owen O'Flaherty was treacherously slain in his own bed at night, by a farmer of his own people.

Donnell, the son of Rory, son of Taichleach O'Dowda, was blinded and hanged by Donough, the son of Murtough O'Dowda; and Cathal, son of Cormac O'Dowda, and his son, were slain by Teige Roe, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, on the same day, at the instigation of the aforesaid Donough.

A depredation was committed by O'Conor, i. e. Hugh, the son of O'Conor Don, upon Mac Costello Roe.

O'Meehin of Ballagh<sup>a</sup>, Coarb of St. Molaise, died.

county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 256, note <sup>a</sup>, and the map to the same work.

<sup>a</sup> *Ballagh*, now Ballaghmeehin, an ancient Ter-

mon, dedicated to St. Molaisi, in the east of the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, of which Termon O'Meehin was the ancient coarb, or lay incumbent. The head of

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1440.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cήτηρε chéd, cήτηpachatt.

Mac uilliam bupe .i. Uatép mac tomair mic Siu Emainn albanaiç tigeapna çall connacét, 7 mópáin do çaiçdealaib do écc donn plaiç peétman nua ppeil na cpoicé ip in ppoçmair, 7 Mac Uilliam do çaiçim démann a búpe i monacó a ópēpataç.

Sié do óenanā dua doinnail neacétain, 7 dua neill eoçan pe apioile.

Ο νοόαρταιç doinnail mac concobar çαιοpeac Ápda mioðair do écc, 7 dá ua noóαρταιç do çaiçim na ionacó .i. Emainn mac concobar, 7 Aoð mac Sfan.

Μαç epaitē, Ματθα mac mapcar comarba τήpμαim daβécc décc 7 Seaan buithe do oipōñoi nua ionacó.

Ópian mac Doinnail mic Muipéçitaiç ui Concobar tigiçna ioçtauç connacht, péda çaile 7 çaiçció çaiçdeal a aimppe décc an ðapa la nua ppeil Eoin iar mbéç 37 mbliaðna i tçigiçnair.

Μαçnuç eóçhanaç máç uðip, mac pibe Piliç, 7 caçaiçmona inçñi ðuimn mic Concoimacht méçuiðip bean Mec maçnuçá méç uðip décc.

Ropp mac Seaan méçuiðip, 7 pedlimið puacó mac Donnchaicó puacó méç uðip do mapbað.

Doinnail ua bpeiplén paóí bñiçñinan, 7 aðbar ollainn pcar manacó déç.

Óuibçñn çpuamða ó ðuibçññóán paóí pñchaðha décc.

Μαçhnaç ó doimnail (.i. mac doinnail) do mapbað i mbun lçaiç la cloimn Mec puibhne Connacétaiç, 7 concobar mac Eoin epçcoip .i. mac an epçcoip conallaiç, 7 ðaiçmaic mac donnchaicó mec aða pñchaicó uí doinnail

this family still farms the ancient Termon lands of Ballaghmeelin. Mr. Meehin is in possession of a curious relic consisting of a brass box, in which it is said St. Molaise's Gospel was preserved. This box exhibits a curious Irish inscription containing the names of the artist and persons for whom it was made. Of this Mr. Petrie has made a perfect fac-simile, to be preserved among his collection of ancient Irish monumental and other inscriptions.

<sup>4</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templearn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. Magrath was the coarb, or lay incumbent, of this termon, and had a castle of considerable importance, the ruins of which are still to be seen in tolerable preservation on the northern margin of Lough Erne.

<sup>5</sup> *Wife of Mac Manus Maguire*, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus, who was the head of a sept of the Maguire family seated at Senad Mac Manus,

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1440.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty.*

Mac William Burke, i. e. Walter, the son of Thomas, son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish, died of the plague a week before the Festival of the Holy Cross, in Autumn; and Edmond Burke, his brother, was styled Mac William in his place.

O'Donnell, Naghtan, and O'Neill, Owen, made peace with each other.

O'Doherty, Donnell, the son of Conor, Chief of Ardmire, died; and two O'Dohertys were nominated in his place, namely, Edmond, the son of Conor, and Hugh, the son of John.

Magrath, Matthew, son of Marcus, Coarb of Termon-Daveog<sup>f</sup>, died; and John Boy was elected in his stead.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, Lord of Lower Connaught, and star of the valour and bravery of the Irish of his time, died, two days before the Festival of St. John, after having been thirty-seven years in the lordship.

Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, son of Philip, and Catherine, daughter of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and wife of Mac Manus Maguire<sup>g</sup>, died.

Ross, the son of John Maguire, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, were slain.

Donnell O'Breslen, a learned Brehon, and intended Ollav of Fermanagh, died.

Duigen Gruamdha<sup>h</sup> O'Duigennau, a learned historian, died.

Manus, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain at Bun-leacaigh<sup>i</sup>, by the sons of Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh; and Conor Mac-Eoin-Easpuig, i. e. Mac-an-Easpuig of Tirconnell, and Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Sean-

now Belle Isle, to the south of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster these two obits are thus entered:

"A. D. 1440. Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, i. e. the son of Philip na tuaidhe, died in this year. Catherina, the daughter of Donn, son

of Cuconnaught Maguire, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year.

<sup>f</sup> *Duigen Gruamdha*, i. e. Duigan the grim, surly, morose, or gloomy.

<sup>g</sup> *Bun-Leacaigh*, i. e. the mouth of the Leacach, or rocky river, which falls into Sheep-haven, opposite Doe Castle, in the barony of Kilmacree-

δο ἰαρθαδ ἱρ ἢ ἰό εἴτενα. Μας αὐλε δοῖνναῖ ἢ δοῖνναῖ ἡ δροηδ δο  
Conallecharb̄ δο ἰαρθαδ̄ ἢε ἢεἰε ρυῖἢ Concobair̄ mac̄ Duibhne ἢ ἢοῖοῖαἰ  
α ἡραῖαρ.

Ἐραἢε ἢῖεἢ ἢ εἰαἢαῖῖ ἡεα ταιδῖ ἢ ἡραἢ ἢο ἕεε.

Caírlén baile ἢ ἡοῖῖἡἡ ἢο ῖαἡαἡ ἡα Μας δοἢἢαἡἡ ἢε ἢο δοἢἢοἡἡ  
ἡα ἡραῖῖἡἡ ἡοῖῖἡἡ ἡαἢ ἡ ἕοαἡ ἢοἢα ἢο ἡαῖἡἡ ἡἢ ἡαἢῖῖε ἡ ἡεοαῖ  
ἡ ἡεἡεαδ̄, ἡ ἡἢ caírlén εεἢα ἢο ῖαἡαἡ ἡοἢἡἡἡ ἡα ἡα ἢοἢἢοἡἡ, ἡ α  
ῖαἡαἢε ἡα ἡοῖῖἡἡ, ἡ εἡἢἢ ἡοἢἢαἡἡ ἢο ἡοἢἢαἡἡ ἢο ῖαἡἡἡ ἡἢ, ἡ α ἡεἡῖ  
ἡἡἢἢ ἡῖ ἡα ἢοἢἢαἡἡ ἢα ἢῖῖῖῖῖἢἢἢἢ.

Ο Ρυαἢε .ἢ. Lochlann̄ mac̄ ταιδῖ ἢο ῖαἡαἡ ἡα εἡἢἢ Ἀἢε ἢο Ρυαἢε,  
ἡ εἡἢἢ Ἀἢε ἡα ῖαἡαἢε ἢο ἡοἢἢεαδ̄ ἡαἡἡἡ ἢῖῖ ἡαἢἡαδ̄ἢἢ ἡ ἡα εἡἢἢ,  
ἡ ἡοἢἢεαδ̄ ἡαἡἡἡ ἡα ῖαἡαἢε ἢο εἡἢἢ ῖῖῖεαἢἢἢ ἡἡ ἢο Ρυαἢε, Coccoḃ̄ ἡἢ  
ἢῖῖῖε ἡἢ ἢο ἢἡἡἡἡἡ ἡαἢῖἡ ἡἡἡἡ εἡἡἡ εἡἢἢ ῖῖῖεαἢἢἢ ἡἡ ἢο Ρυαἢε ἡ εἡἢἢ  
ῖαιδῖ ἡἡ ἢο ἡαἡἡἡἡἡἡ ἡἢ ῖῖἡ ἡαῖαἢἡἡἡ.

ἢἢῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἢῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡἡ ἡοἡἡἡἡἡῖῖ ἡεα ἢο ἡοἢἢαἡἡ ἢο ἕεε.

Ο concobair̄ ἡαἡῖε εἡἢ εἡἢἢ, ἡ α ἡραῖαρ̄ Caḃ̄aḃ̄ ἢο ἡἡ ἡἢ εἢεἡἡ ἢ  
ἡοῖῖἡ ἢο ἢῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ. ἡἡἡἡ ἡεαἢἢἢἢἢἢ ἡ ἡαῖ ῖἡἡἡ ἢαῖἡἡἡἡ ἢο ἡἡῖῖ ἡἡἡἡ  
ἡἢ εἡἡἡ εἢεαἡ ἡεἢἡ, ἡ ἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ ἡἡ ἡα εἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ ἡἡ ἢο ἡαἢἡἡἡ α  
mac̄, .ἢ. Conn̄ εο ῖῖῖῖῖ ἡἡἡἡἡ ἡἡ ἡἡἡἡἡ ἢἡἡἡ ἡἡἡἡ ἡἡἡἡ.

Caírlén ἢο ἡοῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ .ἢ. Caírlén̄ eἡἡἡ ἢε ἡἢ ἡἡῖῖἢ ἢο ῖαἡαἡ ἡα ἡα  
ἢοἢἢαἡἡἡ.

Mac̄ baírlín̄ .ἢ. Tomar̄ mac̄ Henrí̄ ἡαἢῖῖῖ ῖῖῖεαἢἡἡ ῖἡἡ ἡἡἡἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἢο  
ἕεε ἡἢ .15. ἢο ἢἡ ἡἡ, ἡ Mac̄ baírlín̄ ἢο ῖῖἡἡἡ ἢο ἡαῖ Μαῖῖἡ ἡαἢῖῖῖ.

nan, and county of Donegal. The bed of this river is composed of enormous masses of red granite.

<sup>v</sup> *Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell*, i. e. Hugh O'Donnell, who, as we learn from a former entry, was surnamed Seanchaidh, or the historian, from his acquaintance with genealogy and general history.

<sup>w</sup> *Ballyboyle*, ἡαἡἡ ἢο ἡαῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, is on Norden's Map called Bally O'Boyle and Castle Boyle. It is situated on the north side of the bay of Donegal, and now anglicised Ballyweel.

<sup>x</sup> *When he found it unguarded*, literally,

"having found danger on it," i. e. having taken an unfair advantage or opportunity of it.

<sup>y</sup> *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*.—This name is not yet forgotten; but the place has received the alias name of Castleforward. It is situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, near the contemporaneous boundary of the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, in the county of Donegal. Its situation appears from a passage in these Annals under the year 1529, but more clearly from the following description of the situation of the place in Sir Henry Dockwra's Narrative of his Services:

"In this place where the two bays of the



chaidh O'Donnell<sup>v</sup>, were slain on the same day. Another son of Donnell O'Donnell, and a party of the Kinel-Connell, slew the son of Mac Sweeny, in revenge of his kinsman.

Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of Teige O'Brien, died.

The castle of Ballyboyle<sup>w</sup> was taken by the son of Donnell, who was son of O'Donnell, [at a time] when he found it unguarded<sup>x</sup>; and he found therein great spoils in money, apparel, and armour. The same castle was again taken by O'Donnell, and given back to O'Boyle; and the sons of Donnell O'Donnell were taken prisoners therein, and detained in captivity by O'Donnell for their evil deeds.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige, was taken prisoner by the sons of Art O'Rourke, who gave him up to Donough Ballagh Magauran and his sons, who gave him up to the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke. A war afterwards broke out between the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke and the sons of Teige O'Rourke, so that they disturbed the territory [by the contests] between them.

Finola, the daughter of O'Doherty, and wife of O'Donnell, died.

O'Conor Faly, his sons, and his brother Cahir, went upon a predatory incursion into Leix, O'Moore's territory; but, after having sent the prey on before them, they were overtaken by the Earl of Desmond, and by Mac Gillpatrick, who defeated O'Conor, and killed his son Con, together with sixty of his soldiers.

O'Doherty's castle, i. e. the castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin<sup>y</sup>, was taken by O'Donnell.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Thomas, son of Henry Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, died on the 15th of July; and the son of Maigiú Barrett was then nominated the Mac Wattin.

sea that encompass it for the most parte" [i. e. the arms of Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle, which form the peninsula of Inishowen], "come to meete somewhat neare togeather, the distance of the land between them is about six miles broad, and in a manner all bogge, with a river passing through from one side to the other, and not passable for horse nor any numbers of foote, excepte in five or six places, where there are certaine narrow foards of water to go

through. At one of the ends of this necke of land stands an old broken castle called Coolmackatren, at the other an old fforte called Cargin."

Again, speaking of Red Hugh O'Donnell's irruption into Inishowen in 1600, he writes:

"He made his retreat back again; going out he passed by Coolmacatren upon the strand at a dead lowe water, where our men had a little skirmish with him under shelter of the castle."

Μας υί Ρυαριε, Αοδη μας αεδα βυδε υί Ρυαριε αοβαρ τιγεαρνα βρειρνε  
 δο μαρβαδ λά Μας διαριματα να ηγαίνασ υί Ρυαριε ι ρελλ ι νορμυι σα  
 ετιαρ ι μβαλε δοννχαιδ βακαζ υί Ρυαριε.

Δοιμνall μας κορβμαε μέζ δοννχαιδ αοβαρ τιγεαρνα υα ηΑλεαλλα,  
 Ο ουβαγαμ Σεηχαιδ, .ι. Σεααν μας Κορβμαε, γ Ουιβζίνη ζρυαμδα  
 ο ουιβζίνηαν ολλαίη Μειε δοννχαιδ ι ρίνχυρ δο έεε.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1441.

Αοίρ Χριοστ, μήε, cethpe ched, csthrachatt, a haon.

Αιρθερρεορ κομnachτ .ι. Τομαρ ό ceallaicch δο έεε.

Ζιollaπατραicc υα μαολυδιρ abb clocharp décc.

Μυιρέρηταέ μας cαthail μοιρ μεc Μαγνυρα αιρχηθεοχαμν clocharp,  
 γ Ρήρύν αιριζ Μαολαιη, clepeac τοζαιθε décc.

Δοιμnall υα μοχάιη abb manach na búille, cfnh scna, eolair, γ ρμοι-  
 cήpta κοιζιδ κομnachτ décc.

Concóδap μας ταιδζ μεc δοννχαιδ τιγεαρνα έιπε ηοιλεαλλα ρειχίηη  
 κοιτcheann δο έλιαραιδ Ερεαηη ηηα αιμρην décc ιαρ ημβρειε βυαδα ό δομην,  
 γ ό δεαίηηη.

Μας δοιμnall cloimne ceallaiz δο μαρβαδ λα cloimn δοιμν μιε Concon-  
 ηαέτ μέζ υδηρ.

Ερεαχα μόρα δο δένοηη λά Μάγυιδιρ, τομάρ ρορ cloimn Αηηαιδ μεc  
 δοιμnall, γ μας μιε Εμαηηη μεc δοιμnall δο μαρβαδ λειρ δοη τυρρη ρηη.

Concóδap όζ μάζ υδιρ décc ιαρ ccoρη αη τραοζαη δε.

Υα μάοιλκοηηη, Μαιοιίη μας ταναίθε μιε παιδίηη ολλαίη ρηλ μυιρκαδαιζ  
 cfnh cαδυρα γ οηόρα ερεαηη ηηα αιμρην décc αη .ιζ. ρεβρη, γ α αθηακαλ co  
 ηοηοραέ ι εήηηαλλ ελυαηα κοιρρέι. Οιαρμαιδ ρυαδ μας δοννχαιδ βαηη  
 υι μαοιλκοηηηη décc ηι οηηδ ηήρ ιαρτταηη.

<sup>a</sup> *Dermot-na-nGamhnach*, i.e. Dermot, Jeremy, or Darby, of the strippers, or milch cows.

<sup>a</sup> *Druim da ethiar*, i. e. the hill or ridge of the two demons. The name is now anglicised Drumahaire, or Drumahaire, which is that of a village giving name to a barony in the north-west

of the county of Leitrim, and close to the boundary of the county of Sligo.

<sup>b</sup> *Donough Bacogh*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, the lame.

<sup>c</sup> *Airech-Maelain*, now Derryvullan, a parish situated in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain by the son of Dermot-na-nGamhnach<sup>z</sup> O'Rourke, at Druim-da-ethiar<sup>a</sup>, the town of Donough Bacagh<sup>b</sup> O'Rourke.

Donnell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill; O'Dugan, the historian (John, son of Cormac); and Duigen Gruamdha O'Duigennan, Ollav to Mac Donough in history, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1441.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-one.*

The Archbishop of Connaught [Tuam], i. e. Thomas O'Kelly, died.

Gillapatrik O'Macliure, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Murtough, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, Archdeacon of Clogher, and Parson of Airech Moelain<sup>c</sup>, a select ecclesiastic, died.

Donnell O'Moghan, Abbot of the monks of Boyle, head of the wisdom, knowledge, and instruction of Connaught, died.

Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donogh, Lord of Tirerrill, General Patron of the literati of Ireland in his time, died, after having vanquished the world and the Devil.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly was slain by the sons of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, committed great depredations on the sons of Annadh Mac Donnell, on which occasion he slew Edmond Mac Donnell.

Conor Oge Maguire died, after having retired from the world.

O'Mulconry, i. e. Maoiliu, the son of Tany, son of Paidin, Ollav of Sil-Murray, the most highly respected and honoured of all the poets of Ireland in his time, died on the 13th of February, and was interred with honour in the church of Cluain Coirpthe<sup>d</sup>; and Dermot Roe, the son of Donough Bane O'Mulconry, died a month after.

county of Fermanagh, a short distance to the south of the town of Enniskillen. It is curious to observe that the word Aireach is anglicised Derry in the county of Fermanagh, while in the county of Mayo it becomes Errew.—See notices of Airech-Brosca, now Derrybrusk, in the

county of Fermanagh, at the year 1384, p. 693, and of Airech-Locha Con, at 1404, p. 779.

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain-Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, in the parish of Termonbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, in the territory of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of

Ριαρur camm ua luinín ραοι ρίνχαδα γ ρη ρανα αιρχινδεαχ να háρδα,  
γ τριη αιριγ μαελαν, ρή ροκα μβαοί καður γ ονοιρ νιόρ δέcc.

Ο ειννειοιζ Ρυαό .ι. Ρυαοήρ μαc ριλιρ λειητιζεαρνα υρμυμάν δο écc.

Τομάρ mac υι χιννειοιζ θυινν δο écc.

Caρlen υι Μηαδαοάιν .ι. Caρlen ρυιρτ αν τυλχαη ρορ Σιοναηη δο  
ζαβαίλ λά Mac υιλλιαν υαχταραχ, γ λα cloinn Ριοκαρϋ αρ υα Μαδαοάιν,  
γ Mac υί Μαδαοάιν δο ζαβαίλ ανη γ ceίτρε βραιζοε δέcc οίλε βαταρ ηρ ιη  
ιηβαίλε, γ έδαίλ μορ δέιδαοη γ θαρμ δο ραζβαίλ ανη ρορ.

Cρeaχ ηορ λα κορβμαc μαζ Σαμρπαοάιν αρ cloinn δομχαοί ballaίζ  
ιέζ Σαηραοάιν.

Ο ηυιγιηη Μαηηζαηιαν Ρυαό ραοι ρηρ δάνα δο écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1442.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, ceθηρε χέδ, ceθηραχαττ, α δό.

Μαζ caρθηαιζ ριαβαχ τιζεαρνα υα νεαχδσc μυμάν δο écc.

Αη ταββ υα caρθηαιζ δο écc.

Αη υζάναχ μαc υιλλιαν βαρπέδ .ι. δεαζάναc χιλλε ηΑλαδ δο écc.

Αη υζάναc μαc Μαοιρμυαηαοί μιc Σιολλαcριορτ μεζ δομχαοί δο écc.  
βριαν μαc Αρδζαίλ μεζ μαηηζαηιηνα τιζήρνα οηργιαίλ δο écc ιαρ ηδζή-  
βεηαοί.

Seaan μάζυοήρ γ δομναιλ clann ριλιβ ηεζυοήρ δέcc.

Ο ρλαιηθεαρταίζ .ι. αν ζιολλα ουη μαc βριαν τιζεαρνα ιαρταρ con-  
ναcτ δο écc.

Rosecommon.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1405, pp. 783, 784, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Piarus Cam*, i. e. Pierce, or Piers, the Crooked.

<sup>f</sup> *O'Luinin*.—The family of Luinin was found in the parish of Derryvullan, in the first year of James the First, as appears from a survey of the county of Fermanagh then taken, in which this family is thus noticed :

“The parish church of Derrymollan hath six quarters of land ; it is possessed by O'Bristlan,

O'Cannann, and Muinter Loonyne as Corbes.”

<sup>g</sup> *Arđ*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Airech-Maelain, or Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkenney, and county of Fermanagh.—See the year 1512.

<sup>h</sup> *Airech-Moelain*.—See note <sup>c</sup>, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *Half-Lord*, i. e. Lord of half the territory of Ormond.

<sup>k</sup> *Port-an-Tulchain*.—On the engraved map from the Down Survey this castle is shewn, under the name of Portolohane, close to the

Piarus Cam<sup>c</sup> O'Luinin<sup>f</sup>, a learned historian and poet, and Erenagh of Ard<sup>g</sup>, and of the third part of Airech-Moelain<sup>h</sup> [Derryvullan], a man greatly revered and honoured, died.

O'Kennedy Roe, i. e. Rory, the son of Philip, Half-Lord<sup>i</sup> of Ormond, died.

Thomas, son of O'Kennedy Don, died.

O'Madden's castle, i. e. the castle of Port-au-Tulchain<sup>k</sup> on the Shannon, was taken by Mac William Uachtrach<sup>l</sup> and the Clann-Rickard from O'Madden; and the son of O'Madden and fourteen hostages who were in the castle were taken, together with much spoil in armour and arms.

Cormac Magauran took a great prey from the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

O'Higgin, Mahon Roe, a learned poet, died.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1442.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-two.*

Mac Carthy Reagh, Lord of Ivahagh<sup>m</sup> in Munster, died.

The Abbot O'Carthy died.

The son of William Barrett, Dean of Killala, died.

The Dean Mac Mulrony, the son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, died.

Brian, the son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, after a good life.

John and Donnell Maguire, the sons of Philip, died.

O'Flaherty, i. e. Gilladuv, the son of Brian, Lord of West Connaught, died.

Shannon, in the south-west of the parish of Lorha, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary. The name is now anglicised Portland, and the site of the castle said to have been erected by O'Madden, who extended his power beyond the Shannon into Ormond, is still pointed out.—See another notice of this castle, under the year 1600. That O'Madden extended his power not only into the parish of Lusmagh, in the present King's County, but also into Ormond, we have sufficient evidence to prove in the Irish Annals, and in the Book of Hy-Many. For some notices of this evidence the reader is

referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 145, *et sequent*.

<sup>l</sup> *Mac William Uachtrach*, i. e. the Upper Mac William, whose territory bore the tribe name of his family, namely, Clann-Rickard.

<sup>m</sup> *Ivahagh*.—This was the name of the country of O'Mahony the Western, for the extent of which see note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*. Mac Carthy Reagh was the chief lord not only of Ivahagh, but of all the districts now called the baronies of Carbery, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

Μάξ υιοιρ τομάρ όξ δο έάβαριτ εαυλέν ινρι εήτηλεανν δο Ρηιλιβ μάξ υιοιρι ιαρ λειζήν Ειμαιιν η τόμάρι όξ αμαχ.

Ενρί μαε εοζαν υι Νέιλλ δο υυλ δο ροιζιό γάλλ, η ρλοιζεαό λάνηορ δο έάβαριτ λαρ δο γάλλαβ εο εαυλέν να ριννε η Υα νέλλ α αθαρι δο έοχτ εο λιονήαρ λειρτιονοιτε ηι εεομόάλ Ενρί η γάλλ ζυρ αν μαιζιη εεήτενα. Ο δοιηναλλ .ι. νεαέταιν δο έοχτ ινα ναζαίό, η ριό δο υενοή όό τον έυρ ριη λα ηυα νέλλ ό να βαοι εοιηλίον ροέραυε ρηρ, η αν εαυλέν δο έάβαριτ όό δυα Νέιλλ, η εενέλ Μοάμ, η είορ ινρι ηεοζαν. Ρο ράγαίβ ενρί βαρδα ιρ ιν εαυλέν η δο ελόό ρέιν λα ηυα νέλλ δια τριζιό ιαρ έεορζαρι τον τυρυρ ριη.

Δοιηναλλ ζλαρρ μάξ εαυθαζ έιζήνα υα εεαυρρη υέεε.

Υα ηεοιρρζεόιλ μόρ (Μαε Εον) ειζεαρνα εορκο λαοιζε υέεε.

Ταός μαε εοματταίξ μεε διαρμαδα δο ιαυβαό λα μιντιρ εαταλ ιέξ Ραζναλλ ρορ αχαό εηλλε τατηέομαρ εο υρχαρ ζα.

Εοεαό δο ειρζε ειτιρ υα εεαθηάν η Μάε υιόιλιν, Ρυαζ δο έάβαριτ λα Μαε υιόιλιν, η λα ελοηη ηριαη όιζ υι νειλλ αρ υα εεατάμ, η οα ρήρ όξ αρ ριχτ δο μιντιρ υί εαθαηαν δο μαυβαό τον Ρυαζ ριη.

Αη εογαό εεδνα ειτιρ υα εεαθαηαν η Μαε υιόιλιν. Ερεαχα ιομδα η μαυβέα δο υένοιη έτορρα, η Μαε ιέξ υιόιλίν δο μαυβαό λα ηυα εεατάμ. Ερεαέα δο δέναμ δο Μαε υιόιλίν αρ Αιβνε υα εεατάμ.

Ζοιλλ αθα ειαέ η να Μιθε δο υυλ ι εεριχ ηριααό, η ερεαχα μόρα δο υένοιη όόιβ. Δραναζ η ενατάλαζ δο ηρειέ αρ να γάλλαβ, η μαυόμ δο έάβαριτ ρορρα, η εειήρε ριόετ δο μαυβαό δο γάλλαβ, η εδαλα διαρπειρι δο βέιν υίόβ.

<sup>a</sup> *Edmond and Thomas Oge*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh, the reading is somewhat different, as follows :

“Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, gave up the castle of Innis Ceithlinn (or Innis Sgeithlinn), to Philip Maguire, after letting out Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge.”

<sup>o</sup> *Kinel-Moen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is :

“An eaulen do éoirberε δυα neill η cineil Moen uile η ειρ μορ ηεοζαν, i. e. the castle was given up to O'Neill, and all Kinel Moen, and the rent of Iuishowen.”

Kinel-Moen was the name of the territory in which Castlefin is situated.

<sup>p</sup> *Hy-Carbery*, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

<sup>q</sup> *Corca-Laoighe*.—This was included in Hy-Carbery at this period.—See notes <sup>x</sup> and <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Cill-Tathchomharc*, now Killtoghert, a parish in the barony and county of Leitrim. The name is at present pronounced cill τατχόμαρ εο ηε ναιβη ιν Ιριη.

<sup>s</sup> *Aibhne*.—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who

Maguire (Thomas Oge) gave up the castle of Enniskillen to Philip Maguire, after having set Edmond and Thomas Oge<sup>n</sup> at liberty.

Henry, the son of Owen O'Neill, repaired to the English, and brought a very great army of the English to Castlefin; and O'Neill, his father, with all his forces in full muster, went to meet Henry and the English at the same place. O'Donnell, i. e. Naghtan, went to oppose them; but as he had not an equal number of forces [to hazard the issue of a battle], he made peace with O'Neill, giving up to him the castle, [the territory] of Kinel-Moen<sup>o</sup>, and the tribute of Inishowen. Henry left warders in the castle, and then returned home with O'Neill in triumph.

Donnell Glas Mac Carthy, Lord of Hy-Carbery<sup>p</sup>, died.

O'Driscoll More (Mac Con), Lord of Corca-Laoighe<sup>q</sup>, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain with the cast of a javelin by [one of] the people of Cathal Mac Rannall, on the Green of Cill-Tath-chomharc<sup>r</sup>.

A war arose between O'Kane and Mac Quillin, in which Mac Quillin and the sons of Brian Oge O'Neill routed O'Kane, and killed thirty-two of his people.

The same war continued between O'Kane and Mac Quillin; [and in the course of it] many depredations and slaughters were committed: the son of Mac Quillin was slain by O'Kane, and depredations were committed by Mac Quillin on Aibhne<sup>s</sup> O'Kane.

The English of Dublin and of Meath made an incursion into the country of the Byrnes, and committed great depredations. But the Byrnes and Tooles<sup>t</sup> overtook the English, defeated them, killed eighty of them, and stripped them of countless spoils.

anglicise it Evenew.

<sup>t</sup> *The Byrnes and Tooles*, Ὀρῆναιῖ, Τῠαῖαλαῖῖ. There are two modes of expressing surnames in Irish; the first is by prefixing O or Mac to the name of the progenitor of the family, and the second by postfixing aḋ, as O'Ḍroim, O'Byrne; O'Τῠαῖαῖ, O'Toole; Ὀρῆναῖ, i. e. *Branides*, an O'Byrne; Τῠαῖαῖαḋ, i. e. *Tuathalides*, an O'Toole. Hence the plural Ὀρῆναιῖ, Τῠαῖα-

λαῖῖ.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 332. Giraldus Cambrensis, understanding the force of Mac in Mac Murchadha, always latinises, or rather helenises, the name Dermot Mac Murchadha, by "Dermotius Murchadides," which would not be incorrect, had he not introduced *r* into the second syllable of the name of the progenitor. He should have written it *Dermotius Murchadides*.

Mac mec Muirchaða (τιζεαρνα λαιζην) .i. Muirceartac caomanað aððar τιζεαρνα λαιζην do marbað la gallaib na contae Riabcha. Cozað do óenom do Mac muirchaða rir an ccontae riabaiz 7 pe gallaib λαιζην iar marbað a meic .i. Muirceartac caománað zup bo heizean dóib an Moirprieap bpaζat do zabað an la do marbað Muirceartað do lezean amach, 7 ocht ceéd marz do tabapτ do Mac Muirchaða i nepuic a meic.

Cozað ειπιρ aed buide ó Néill 7 Mac uidiin. O néill do éipze le Mac uidiin i nazaid aeda buide.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1443.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle. ceθhe chéd, cθhpaáacτ, a τpí.

Aonghur mac zille pindém abb leappa zabañ décc.

Maζhnur máz Maθhζanna aððar τιζεαρνα οipziall ap eimeach 7 ap ζhznaiñ décc.

Einp máz Maθhζanna do marbað la hua Néill .i. Eoζan mac neill óiz.

Pinzin mac ziollapatpacc 7 diaρματ dá mac mec ziollapatpacc τιζεαρνα οppaize do marbað hi pill hi ceill cánoiz ap poptall mec Ripoip do buitilép.

Opian mac emann mic tómáip mic caθhail ui pfiζail do marbað 7 do baðað 7 é acc ταιpcepim elaíð ap eccim omip puipτ an ζoiptin iar na beie do blaðam zo leit illáin az doinnall buide ua pfiζail.

Maolpuanað mac τaíðz ui éipbañλ τιζipna éle décc.

<sup>u</sup> *Eric*, blood-money, mulct, or reparation.

<sup>v</sup> *Heir to the lordship, &c.*—This is the technical mode of expressing in Irish, what in English would be stated as follows: “Manus Mac Mahon, heir presumptive to the lordship of Oriel, and who was worthy of succeeding to this dignity for his hospitality and chivalry, died.”

<sup>w</sup> *Were treacherously slain.*—This passage is given as follows in English by Duaid Mac Firbis, or, as he anglicises his name, Dudly Firbisie, in a translation of a portion of Irish Annals made by him for Sir James Ware, in the year 1666; of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799, Plut. C. xv. E.; and an old copy in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 365. This translation shall be referred to in these notes as Annals of D. F., the translator having always written his initials *DF*.

“A. D. 1443. Ffingín Mac Gilla Patrick and Dermott Mac Gille Patrick, Mac Gille Patrick, King of Ossory, his two sons (the said King being well worthy of the kingdom of Ossory, was sole Lord, through his virtuous qualities, and conditions, both in princely person, wealth, liberality, and Martiáll ffeates) were both mur-



The son of Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Murtough Kavanagh, heir to the lordship of Leinster, was slain by the English of Contæ-Riabhach [the county of Wexford]. Mac Murrough, after the death of his son, made war against the Contæ-Riabhach and the English of Leinster, so that they were forced to liberate the seven prisoners who had been taken on the day on which Murtough was killed, and pay Mac Murrough eight hundred marks as an eric<sup>u</sup> for his son.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Neill and Mac Quillin; and O'Neill rose up to assist Mac Quillin against Hugh Boy.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1443.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-three.*

Aengus Mac Gillafinnen, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship<sup>y</sup> of Oriel, for his hospitality and prowess, died.

Ever Mac Mahon was slain by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, son of Niall Oge.

Fineen and Dermot, two sons of Mac Gillapatrik, Lord of Ossory, were treacherously slain<sup>w</sup> at Kilkenny, at the instigation of Mac Richard Butler.

Brian, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain and drowned as he was endeavouring to make his escape, by force, from the Island of Port-an-ghuirtin<sup>x</sup>, where he had been held in confinement for two years and a half by Donnell Boy O'Farrell.

Mulrony, the son of Teige O'Carroll, Lord of Ely<sup>y</sup>, died.

thered in Kilkenny, by Mac Richard Butler's direction. Walter the Sirry [sic], his son, and Alexander Croc, and John Begg O'Conallay, by these three" [*recte* were the three by whom] Ffingin was beaten to deth; and after Richard Buttler's sons cruelly ransacked Ossory."

<sup>x</sup> *Port-an-ghuirtin*.—This is mentioned in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., as Portegortine, containing two cartrons, situated in the territory of Clanshane, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. The place is now called simply Gorteen, and

is a townland in the parish of Clonbroney, in the barony of Granard.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 9. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., in F. 1. 18, p. 365 :

"A. D. 1443. Brien fitz Edmond fitz Thomas fitz Cathal O'ffeargail, being" [*recte* was] "killed and drowned by endeavouring to goe forceably from Port-in-gortin, after he was two yeares and a halfe kept prisoner by Daniel boy O'ffeargail."

<sup>y</sup> *Lord of Ely*.—In Annals of D. F., F. 1. 18, he is called, "Mulruany (Thady O'Carroll's son), King of Ely."

Ταὸς υα δὐδδα Μac τἰζήρῆα υα φφιαχρᾶς δὐ μαρβᾶδ λα α βρατέρῆδ πέῆν.

Ορεαχα ἰνόρα λα ἡαδὐ βυῖδε υα νέῖλλ φορ α ρῖνρηαρ βραθαρ, ἰ. φορ Μυρῆςρταῶ ρυαδὐ υα Νέῖλλ εὐ τευεε α ρυαρ δὐ ταρ εῖνν α χρηεαχ, ἡ εὐ νδεαρηρατ ὀίξρῖδ φρῖ αροῖλε.

Ο ρλοῖνν ρῖλ ΜαοῖλεΡυαῖν ἡ εὐδὐ δα βρατέρῆδ δὐ μαρβᾶδ λα ελοῖνν ζοῖρ-δελβαῖξ ἡ τἰξ υἰ εῖλλῖν.

ΜαοῖλΡυαῖνᾶδ ἡᾶς ΜαοῖλΡυαῖνᾶδ υῖ δὐδδα δὐ μαρβᾶδ λα α δεαρβρατάαρ πέῆν ἡ ρυῖλλ.

Μac ἀλοηαζᾶῖν υρῖμῖνᾶν, ἰ. ζῖολλα ἡα ναοῖν ἡᾶς ζῖολλα ἡα ναοῖν ἡῖε ἀλοηα ὀλλαῖν μῖνᾶν ἡ ρεῖνεαχυρ ραοῖ εὐτεεῖνδ ἡ ζαῶ εῖρῖδ, ἡ ρεαρ τἰξηε ναοῖδεαδὐ δα ζαῶ αοῖν δὐ ἐξ.

Αὐδῆ ἡᾶς Αὐδᾶζᾶῖν ἡᾶς ρεαρζαῖλ ἡῖε βαοῦζαλαῖξ δὐ εεε ἡἰ τευῖλε α ραθα, ρῖρ ρὐ βρεαρρῖ τῆζα ἡ ἡρλαβρα βαοῖ δὐ ζαοῖδεαλαῖν ἡᾶ αῖμρῖρ, ὀλλαῖν ἡοχταρ ῆνναῶτ ἡ ρένεχυρ εῖρῖδε.

<sup>a</sup> *By his own kinsmen.*—“A. D. 1443. Thady O’Dowda, the King of O’ffiachra-Muay, his son being” [*recte* was] “cast and killed with a speare by his own brother.”—D. F. in F. 1. 18, p. 365.

<sup>a</sup> Α ρῖνρηαρ βράταρ, his kinsman, who was an elder branch of the family. Ὀράταρ originally signified a brother, but throughout these Annals, as well as in the colloquial dialect of the present day, it is used to signify a kinsman, while δεαρβράταρ is always used to signify brother.

<sup>b</sup> *For the preys.*—Thus translated by D. F. :

“Greate preyes, taken by Ædh boy O-Nell, from his eldest brother, Mortagh Roa O-Nell, so that he obeyed for the preyes, and both they concluded full peace afterwards.”

<sup>c</sup> *Sil-Maelruain*, a tribe and territory in the modern barony of Castlerca, in the west of the county of Roscommon. See note <sup>t</sup> under the year 1192, p. 92, supra.

<sup>d</sup> *Ollav of Munster.*—This entry is given somewhat differently by D. F., as in F. 1. 18 :

“Mac Egan, of Ormond, a greate Author of Irish lawes (ἰ. legent in the Irish law), died.”

<sup>e</sup> *Ollav of Lower Connaught.*—In the Annals of D. F. he is called, “Ædh fitz Ffeargail Mac Egan, cheife judg of O-ffiachra.”

<sup>f</sup> The following entries are given under this year in the Annals of D. F., which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

“The son of Taithelech boy ô hara was kiled in his owne house by East ô hara his sonn, and by his own kinsmen. A preying Army made by Ædh fitz Brien O’Kelly, King of Omany, and by Corcaroy in Meath, and by the sons of Dermot ffitz Art O’Mailechlyn in Corcaroy, in Meath, so that they gathered theare innumerable preyes of cowes, and they burned Munyna-fedy.—Another preying Army was made by Mac Gille Patrick, King of Ossory, and by O’Mordha’s sonn, and by Conn O’Conner, so that their fforces reached westward beyond Sliavardachy, and they gathered verry many Cattles, untill Richard Butler’s sonn overtooke them, and they being defeated lost some scores

Teige O'Dowda, the son of the Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, was slain by his own kinsmen<sup>z</sup>.

Great depredations were committed by Hugh Boy O'Neill upon Murtough Roe O'Neill, his senior kinsman<sup>a</sup>, who gave him his demand for [a restoration of] the preys<sup>b</sup>. They then made full peace with each other.

O'Flynn of Sil-Maelruain<sup>c</sup> and some of his kindred were slain by the Clann-Costello at the house of O'Killeen.

Mulrony, the son of Mulrony O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Mac Egan of Ormond, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, Ollav of Munster<sup>d</sup> in law, a man generally skilled in each art, and who kept a house of public hospitality for all, died.

Hugh Mac Egan, the son of Farrell, son of Boethius, died, in the springtide of his prosperity. He was the most fluent and eloquent of the Irish of his times. He was Ollav of Lower Connaught<sup>e</sup> in law<sup>f</sup>.

of their horses, and there was killed William, the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Kildare, and Caher O'Conner's son, and John Reban fitz Murris his son, and Malechlin roa mac Gille Patrick his son, and Donnagh, son's son to John O'Carole, and others of their footemen, and the most part of their horseboyes also.

"A great army made by Mac William Burk viz<sup>t</sup>., by Edmond fitz Thomas Burke, and by his confederates both English and Irish to joyne in battle against Mac William of Clanrickard, viz<sup>t</sup>., Villick Oge fitz Vllik fitz Richard, but God hindred them from fighting, so that Mac William of Clanrickard came then to Mac William Burk's house (i. e. obeyed him) for he had not competent number of fighting men for battle, nor to defend his cuntry at that season, so that he received as meanes 400 coves, a horse, and armour, and then they made both full peace as well in their owne behalfe as in the behalfe of their friends English and Irish on both sides. Johnyne, son to Cuconnacht o'feargaile, Lord of fúr-laeghaghin, died a penitent death, he being

anoynted according to the churche's rites.— O'Mordha, his son, gave a defeate to the county of Kilkenny, where Peirs, the son's son of Peirs Buttler, was kild, and two or three of the murderers that had beaten ffigir. Mac Gille Patrick.

"The Abbot of Muirgeas, son to the Abbot Mac Donnagh was killed *per dolum* by his owne kinsmen, to wit, by the sons of Ædth mac Maelruany, viz<sup>t</sup>. Bricksliav-men, and that for taking from them certaine hereditarie lands, and it is said that he was son to the Abbot mac David, though he endeavored to depose him forcibly.

"A rany tempestious yeare after May, so that many filthes multiplied in all the Rivers in Ireland, and much hurted both bees and sheepe in Ireland.

"One of the streetes in Athboy-tlachta being [was] burnt whose losses were innumerable.

"A confederacy of war made by the Brimingham and by Calwagh O'Conner against the English, so that they preyed and burnt a greate part of Meath by that warr, and that also they

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1444.

Αοίρ Χριοτ, míle, ceitín céo, cethpachatt, a cethair.

Riðepo mac an deaganaið moip mic doinnall mic Seaim gallda ui feargail, eppcop Ardachaið décc.

Uilliam ua hetigen eppcop oile pind do ðul do Roim, 7 ðronð mór do clerchib connaçt 7 a nécc ðurómór .i. taðð mac taðð mic ðiapmata iar ηgnouðað abðaine na búille, 7 uilliam mac an deccanaið ui flannaðain ppiop conman, Mac maolecloinn mic corbmaic mec donnachaið abb baile earra ðara, 7 rochaið oile do clerçib ulað.

Αοð buide mac brian ballaið ui Néill ριογηðamna epeann, neach po ba mó clú, 7 do bþip þþip eneach, 7 engnaið do ριοððamnaib a αιpυpe þþi ap mó po áτιð ðþþonn gall ða naiððeoin ða ραιbe ma pé do lot ðurchar za i nuð Eachðac, 7 a beit hi epóliðe þair cuið la þichit .i. o chçtaome an þpaiti çup an ðara lá do þamrað, 7 a écc iarþin iar mþpçiti ðuaða ó ðoian 7 ó ðñian ðia pataipn do punnpað.

Sluaçeað aðbal la heoçan .i. ua neill, mac Néill óið, 7 la hupinop

have obteyned what they fought for, according to their owne wills (to wit) the said Calwagh's challenges that is, his duties as their Lord from the English during his life, and the Briminghams pledges that had been then in custodie of the English in consideration of many challenges due unto them (to wit) satisfaction for blud and preyes, the said pledges to be freely restored without farther satisfaction given to them, and not that only [but] they obteyned all conditions as they demaunded for houlding peaceable quietness with the English. That warr was called the warr of Caimin, that is an abuse that was given to the son of the cheife of the Briminghams (hibernicè to Mac ffeorais his son) in the greate court of the towne of Athtruim by the Thresurer of Meath, .i. the Barnwall's son, so that he beate a *Caimin*, .i. a stroke of his fñinger, upon the nose of mac Mec ffeorais, or Brimingham's son, which deed he was not

worthy of, & he entring on the Earle of Ormond's safe guard, so that he stole afterwards out of the Towne, and went towards ô Conner-fhaly and they joyned together, & it is hard to know that ever was such abuse better revenged then the said Caimin, and thence came the notable word '*Cogadh an Caimin*.' In that same warr was killed Ædh ballagh fitz Rory fitz Malmordha Rievagh O Conner by a speare.

"Magnus Dall, son to O'Conner Roe, a man of an Excellent good knowledg & memory, and kind of the commonest Poets, died."

<sup>8</sup> *Bishop of Ardagh*.—The passage relating to the death of this bishop, is translated as follows by D. F., evidently from the Annals of Lecan :

"A. D. 1444. Richard, son to the Greate Deane fitz Dániel fitz John Gallda O'ffeargail, .i. Bishop of Ardachy of Bishop Mel, *quievit in Christo*, blessed be he ; and the young Official Mac Muircherty, being by the Quier of Ardachy

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1444.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-four.*

Richard, son of the Great Dean, son of Donnell, son of John Gallda O'Farrell, Bishop of Ardagh<sup>g</sup>, died.

William O'Hetigen, Bishop of Elphin, and a great number of the clergy of Connaught, went to Rome, where the majority of them died, namely, Teige, son of Teige Mac Donough, who had been appointed to the abbaey of Boyle; William, son of the Dean O'Flanagan, Prior of Roscommon; the son of Melaghlin, son of Cormac Mac Donough, Abbot of Ballysadare; and many also of the clergy of Ulster<sup>h</sup>.

Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Roydamna<sup>i</sup> of Ireland, the most renowned, hospitable, and valorous of the princes of Ireland in his time, and who had planted more of the lands of the English, in despite of them, than any other man of his day, was wounded by the cast of a javelin in Iveagh; and he continued in the agonies of death for twenty-four days, i. e. from Spy-Wednesday to the second day of summer, when he expired, on Saturday precisely, having vanquished the world and the Devil.

After the death of Hugh, a great army<sup>j</sup> was led by Owen, son of Niall Oge

chosen to supply his place, & his messengers sent towards the Pope afterwards."—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where Harris, referring to this passage, observes, that it occurs "in certain manuscript Annals, intitled, *The Annals of Furbissy*, not those of *Gelasy Mac Furbissy*, who died in 1301, but the Collection or Translation of one *Dudley Furbissy*."

It is highly probable, however, that this translation was made by Duaid Mac Firbis, or, as he anglicised his name, Dudly Ferbisie, from the Annals of Lecan, so often quoted by O'Flaherty, in II. 2. 11, under the name of MS. L.; for though the original compiler may have died so early as 1301, they may have been continued by his successors down to the year 1468, or perhaps to a later period.

<sup>h</sup> *The clergy of Ulster*.—This passage is thus given in English by D. F. in F. I. 18:

"A. D. 1444. The Bishop of Oilfinn, .i. William O'Etegan, went to Rome, and many of the Conactyan clergy, and they, for the most part, died, .i. Thady fitz Thady Mac Diermada, after obtaining the Abbacie of Boyle, and William, son to the Deane O'flanagan, .i. Prior of Roscomon, and the son of Mælachlyn fitz Cormack mae Donaghy, .i. the Abbot of Baleasadara, and John, son to the Abbot of *David* [*sic*] with many more of the clergy of Ulster and Conacht."

<sup>i</sup> *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

<sup>j</sup> *A great army*.—This and the preceding passage are translated as follows by D. F. in F. I. 18:

"A. D. 1444. Ædh boy fitz Brian Ballagh

ζασιδεαλ υλαδ υιλε ελνμοτά υα δομναλλ δο ινδρεαδ γ υο αρχαιη ελοιννε αφοηα βυιδε ιαρ νέεε αφοηα. Ρο ειονόιλ Μυρκεστιαδ ρυαδ υα νέιλλ, γ έηρί υα νέιλλ, γ μαε υιδίλν κονα λυχε κομάλντα υιλε φορ εινδ αν ερλυαζ μόιρ ριν ιρ ιν δυιδέριαν. Ρο ζήρρατ βεαλαχ κοιλεαδ φορ αν εεοναρ ιν πο βα δόιζ leo α ποχταν χυου. Ταμεε υα νέιλλ κονα ρλοζαβ δο ροιζιδ αν βεαλαζ ιομεουαηζ. Ρο ιοηηροιζρτε αν λυχε οιλε ιαδ ζυρ πο μαρβρατε Μαε δομναλλ γαλλοελαδ βαοι φορ υήρεαδ αν ερλυαζ ηι εεομμαρζ αν λόιτε. Δο χυαδ αν ρλόζ ηι μίμειρνειζ μόιρ δεριδειν, ζο τυζρατ ροιζνε να ηγιάλλ πο εοζρατ ρίν δο ελοινν μεε υι νέλλ βυιδε, .ι. αδη μαε υί νειλλ, μαε έηρί υί νέλλ, Μαε μέζ μαεζαμνα, Μαε υι μεαλλάν γ εύζ βραιζδε δεεε ιμμαλλε ρρυύ δο εινδ να ρλιζδ δο λέγεαν δοιβ ινα ρρριτελνζ ζυρ πο ιντιζρτε ιαρριν πο μέλα γ ευτεβεδ.

Εοζηαν μαε δομναλλ μιε Μυρκεαρταιζ υι Κοκοβαρ ιζγεαρνα Σιεειζ γ ερuche εαιρρπε δο μαρβαδ δυρχυρ δο ροιζηιτε λα ελοινν εορβμαε μεε δοηηχαδ, υαρ πο μαρβαδ μαε μαοιλεαελοινν μιε εορβμαε μεε δοηηχαδ ριαραη εαν ριν ηι τεροδαν λα μαε μιε Εόιν υι αιρτε, κοναδ ερπιδ ριδε πο μαρβαδ Εοζηαν μαε δομναλλ.

Σλυαζεαδ λα ηυα νέιλλ .ι. Εοζηαν ι ηγαλλδαετ οηγιάλλ ζυρ πο χηρεαελοιρρε μόραν δίοβ, γ πο αιρρε Σράδβαλε δύμνε δεαλζαν, γ ρυαρ ερί ριχιτε μαρζ γ θα εηοννα ρίονα δο χηινδ ζαν αν βαλε ρίν δο λορζαδ.

O'Nell, who was thought to bee King of Ireland, and the most famous Prince, the liberaest and hardiest in Martiall deeds, and the only man (in his owne dayes) that most planted of English" [men's] "lands against their wills that was in Ireland, was, by one cast of a spear, killed in Magennis his Countrey, of whose wound being sick for 25 dayes space, that is, from the Wednesday in which Christ was betrayed untill the Saturday the second of May; and we never heard since Christ was betrayed in such a day" [of] "a better man.

"A great Army" [i. e. hosting] "made by Eogan fitz Niall O'Nell in Ulster, and by all the Irish of Ulster also, besides" [recte except] "O'Domnaill, to spoyle and prey Ædh boy

O'Nell his sons after that their losse" [i. e. after the loss of Hugh], "so that Mortagh Roe O'Nell and Henry O'Nell and Mac Ugilin, with their confederates on both parties, gathered their forces to Dufftrian against the greate Army aforesaid, and they cut wood in their passage afore them, and there was killed O'Nell's Constable, .i. Mac Donnell Galloglach, he being left only" [i. e. alone] "in the reare of the Army amongst the carriage, by which he" [O'Nell] "was discouraged, and they gave such pledges to their owne desere to O'Neill boy his sons: to witt, Ædh, son to O'Nell, and Henry O'Nell his son, and Mag Mahon's son, O'Mellan, and fifteen pledges more, as they have chosen to themselves for to give them, & so they departed abused and ashamed."

(i. e. the O'Neill); and the greater number of the chieftains of Ulster, O'Donnell excepted, marched with a numerous army to plunder and destroy the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Murtough Roe O'Neill, Henry O'Neill, Mac Quillin, and all their auxiliaries, assembled to oppose this army in the territory of Duibhthrian [Dufferin]. They cut a passage through the wood, in the direction which they conceived they [the enemy] would approach them. O'Neill with his forces advanced to this narrow passage, when the others charged them, and slew Mac Donnell Galloglagh, who was in the rear of the army, amongst the baggage. The army became much discouraged at this, so that they delivered up to the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy all such hostages as they chose to select, namely, Hugh, the son of O'Neill, the son of Henry O'Neill, the son of Mac Mahon, the son of O'Mellan, and fifteen other hostages besides, on condition of being themselves permitted to return home through the passage already mentioned. This being agreed to, they took their way homeward in sorrow and disgrace.

Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, and of the territory of Carbury, was slain with a cast of a javelin<sup>k</sup> by one of the sons of Cormac Mac Donough; for the son of Melaghlin, who was son of Cormac Mac Donough, had been previously slain in a quarrel by the grandson of John O'Hart; and it was on this account that Owen, the son of Donnell, was slain.

A great army was led by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, into the English settlements of Oriel, and he plundered and burned many of them; he also plundered the street-town<sup>l</sup> of Dundalk, and obtained sixty marks and two tons<sup>m</sup> of wine [as a recompense] for not burning the town itself.

<sup>k</sup> *With a cast of a javelin*, *бурчуп до јоргһ-цт, jactu sagitte*.—D. F. translates it "was kild by a dart," in F. 1. 18, as follows:

"A. D. 1444. Eogan fitz Daniell fitz Mortagh O'Conner, lord of Sligeach and of the countrey of Carbrej, was kild by a dart, by the sons of Cormac Mac Donnaghy: and Melaghlyn mac Cormac Mac Donnaghy was" [i. e. had been] "kild afore that in a quarrell by the sons of Eoin O'Hairt, and that was the cause of the killing of the said Eogan fitz Daniell O'Conner."

<sup>l</sup> *Street-town*, *прáбале*, literally, street-

town, a town or village consisting of one street, and not defended by a castle.

<sup>m</sup> *Two tons*.—In the copy of the Annals of D. F., preserved in F. 1. 18, this passage runs as follows:

"A. D. 1444. O'Nell marched with a greate Army to, & in the English of Orgiall (*alias* Uriell), and ransacked the Sradvaly of Dune Delgan, and received 60 marks and two tonns of wine for not burning the towne, after he had preyed and burnt" [a] "greate parte of the countrey."

Μιορβαλ μορ το δσναñ το δελδ Μαρι Αθα τριυμ, .i. α ρύλε το έαδαριε το δαλλ, γ α τήσζα το αmlαβαρ, γ α χορα το cláipíneach γ α λάñ το ρίμυδ το νεοχ αζα ραιβε ρι cñζαιλτε δια θαοδ γ cαιε το βρειε το mñσαι έορραιζ.

Ρορβαρ λα ηυα Νελλ ρορ ζαλλαιβ, ζυρ πο mίλλ mόρián ιομρυ, γ co βρυαρ comετα mόρα ó ζαλλαιβ το cινδ ριδη λειτη βιαδνα το δσνοñ ρριύ. Cpeach-ϕλυαζεαδ ριαραν ριδ ριν το δένοñ λα mac υι νέλλ βριαν mac δοmñαιλλ mic Εοζηαν υι νέλλ ι ηγαλλδοachte ζυρ πο μαρβαδ βριαν ρññ δόñ υρcυρ cloice γ πο ζαβαδ Ειμεαρ mαζ ματζαμνα, γ πο μαρβαδ αποιλε δια μυιτυρ.

Τοιρρδεαlβαc mac εοζαν mic Ρυαιδρι υί cονcόβαρ το mαρβαδ λα cloinn Connmáiz δυρcυρ το ροιζιτε.

Seaan mac θριαν mic Εμαινν ni ρήζαιλ το mαρβαδ γ ochτορ immaille ρριρ λα Seaan υα ρήζαιλ, γ λα cloinn δοmñαιλλ βυιδε υι ρήζαιλ ρορ ριαδ callραιζε βρι λετη.

Emann mac Τόμáιρ mic cαταιλ υι ρήζαιλ το έcc.

<sup>n</sup> *A great miracle*, should be “great miracles.”—This is wonderful indeed! but not more wonderful than the miracles wrought by other images of the Blessed Virgin, at the same period, in other countries. On the 23rd of July, 1418, a Swiss soldier struck with his dagger a stone image of the Blessed Virgin, placed at the corner of the rue aux Ours and of the rue de Salle-au-Compte, in Paris; and the blow made the blood spout forth in abundance from the stone statue!

<sup>o</sup> *Feles parère*.—This extraordinary passage is quoted by O'Reilly, in his Irish Dictionary, under the word *cαιε*, where he attempts (with the best intention, no doubt) to gloss over the hideous character of this last clause by explaining the word *cαιε*, by “safe delivery in child-bearing;” but the celebrated Irish antiquary Dudley, or Duall Mac Firbis, who was a more honest investigator of truth than O'Reilly, and who understood the Irish language better than any man that flourished in, or since his time, has translated this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1444. Greate miracles worked through St. Marie's Image in Ath-truim, to witt” [it] “gave his eyes to the blind, his toung to the

dumbe, his leggs to the cripple or lame, the reaching of his hand” [to one] “that had it tyed in his side; and catts brought forth by a big-bellied woman that was thought to be with childe” [*cαιε το βρειε το mñσαι έορραιζ*].

<sup>p</sup> *Encamped*: ρορβαρ signifies an encampment formed in the territory of an enemy with a view to reduce it to subjection. The exact meaning of the word is given by Duall Mac Firbis, in his translation of this passage, which runs as follows:

“A. D. 1444. *A besieging camp* made by O'Nell against the English, wherewith he has done them much harme, and they gave him much goods for granting to them one halfe yeare's peace. *A preyeing Army*” [i. e. hosting] “made before that by the sonn's son of O'Nell, .i. by Brien fitz Daniell fitz Eogan O'Nell against the English in Orgiall (or Uriel), wherein the said Brien was killed by one cast of a stone, and Emear Magmahon was taken prisoner, and some of his men slaine.”

<sup>q</sup> *The cast of a javelin*.—Torlagh, son of Eogan fitz Ruairy O'Conner slaine by Clanconway, by one cast of a dart.—D. F.



A great miracle<sup>a</sup> was wrought by the image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, namely, it restored sight to a blind man, speech to a dumb man, and the use of his feet to a cripple, stretched out the hand of a person to whose side it had been fastened, et foeminam gravidatam feles eniti<sup>o</sup> fecit.

O'Neill encamped<sup>p</sup> against the English, and destroyed a great part of their possessions; and he received great rewards for making peace with them for half a year. Before this was concluded, the son of O'Neill, Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into the English settlements, on which Brian himself was killed by one cast of a stone, Edmond Mac Mahon was taken prisoner, and others of his people were [also] killed.

Turlough, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Connor, was slain with the cast of a javelin<sup>q</sup> by [one of] the Clann-Conway.

John, the son of Brian, son of Edmond O'Farrell, and eight others along with him, were slain by John O'Farrell and the sons of Donnell O'Farrell on the mountain called Sliabh-Calraighe-Bri-leith<sup>r</sup>.

Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrall, died.

<sup>r</sup> *Sliabh-Calraighe Bri-Leith*, now Slieve Golry, a considerable hill, situated immediately to the west of the village of Ardagh, in the county of Longford. The word *pluab* does not always signify a mountain, for in districts of a flat surface a very inconsiderable elevation is called *pluab*; and Dr. O'Brien states, in the preface to his Dictionary, that the word rather means a heathy ground, whether it be low and flat, or in the shape of a hill. In the Annals of D. F. this place is called simply Brileith, which is the ancient name of the hill.

The situation of the mountain of Bri-leith is proved by the following passage, translated from the Life of St. Mel, in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 261, col. 2:

"St. Patrick left Mel in Ardachadh to the east, and his sister in Druim-cheo, to the west of the mountain called *Bri-leith*, which lies between both places."

According to a curious legend in the *Dinnseanchus*, this hill, which is very celebrated in

ancient Irish history, received the name of Bri-leith, i. e. the hill of Liath, from Liath, the son of Cealcar of Cualann; and its present appellation of Sliabh-g-Calraighe, or, as it is anglicised, Slieve Golry, is derived from the ancient name of the territory in which it is situated, as we learn from Duaid Mac Firbis, in his Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 357, where, enumerating the different Calrys in Ireland, he writes: "Cá Calraighe i o-Cepta, go maó oí Sliab Calraighe i cconoaé an Long-puirte. There is a Calry in Tefhia, and from it is named Sliabh-Calraighe, in the county of Longford."

There were in fact two Calrys in ancient Tefhia, one in south Tefhia, called Calraighe an Chala, which retains its name to this day, and is nearly coextensive with the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath; and the other in North Tefhia, the name and position of which are preserved in Slieve Golry, in the county of Longford.

Μαγνυρ μάγ ματγαννα αδβαρ τιγεαρνα οργιαιλ δέεε, γ α αδνακαλ ι  
cluain eoair.

Εβερ μαε βριαμ μέγ ματζαννα αδβαρ τιγεαρνα οργιαιλ δο μαρβαθ.

Ταδγ υα βριαμ τιγεαρνα τυαδμυιαν δο έεε.

Σίδα camm mac Conmara ταιορεαδ cloinne cuilem fíichín coitécinn  
peap nepeann δέεε ειττιρ δα νοττλαγ.

Ουδκόβλαιγ ινγεαν τομάιρ μέγυιδιρ (τιγεαρνα peap manac) bean eoγan  
μέγ κατμαοίλ bean δαοναχταδ δερεαρκαχ δειγειμιγ δο έεε.

<sup>s</sup> *Heir to the lordship.*—"Magnus Mac Mahon who ought to be King of Orgiall, and one worthy of the Lordship of Ireland, through his liberality, Martial feates, warres, and preyes, on both English and Irish, such as had been his foes, died, and was buried at Cluain-eouis on the first day of the Exaltation of the holy Cross."

<sup>t</sup> *Heir to the lordship.*—"Ewear, son to Brian Mac Mahone, who should be King of Oirgiall, slaine."—D. F.

<sup>u</sup> *Lord of Thomond.*—"Thady O'Brien, King of Thomond, died."—D. F.

<sup>w</sup> *Between the two Christmases*, i. e. between the 25th of December, which the Irish call "Great Christmas," and the 1st of January, which they call "Little Christmas." This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"Sida Cam Mac Conmara, a very hospitable man, with [un]common liberality towards all Ireland, died between the two Christmases in this yeare."

<sup>x</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1444. A great controversie between the Clergy of Ireland in this yeare touching Easterday, for Dominica Septuagesima was on the second day of February, & quadragesima on the 23rd of the same moneth, & Easter on the 6th of Aprill, & that is erroneious, .i. the bissex-tile day happened on Sunday next to the termin

so that it extended Septuagesima on the ix of ffebruary and quadragesima on the first of March, & Easter day on the twelft day of Aprill, & that is the truth according to the common opinion.

"Greate warr stirred in Delbhna Eathra, the sons of David Mag Cochlán & ffelim Mac Cochlán, on the one part, & the Bishop Mag Cochlán, on the other part, so that each partie gathered their severall ffreinds, to wit, Mag-Eochagan & his sons, & the sons of Daniel O'Bryan, and the sons of Daniel O'Kelly his son on Mag Cochlán's side. And Breasel fitz Brien fitz Eogan O'Kelly with the Bishopp; and went they both parties to Magh Beannehoir to meete O'Madden upon terms of agreement. And the Bishop would not allow not [even] the cessation of one day nor of that night neither, but he followed all that multitude to Lom-cluain-I-flatily "[now Lumeloon]" to pursue them, where the Bishop with his men were defeated; & farther the Bishop with his two brothers, Brian & Magnus, the two sonnns of the Archdeacon Mag-cochlán, & the sons of O Ædhaean also were all killed on the bogg northward next Tuaim-Eolaing, and James the Bishop's son, Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise, & Breasall fitz Brien fitz Eogan O'Kelly, prior of Cloontuaiseert Omany was killed on the bogg southward by Tuaim-Eoluing, & also 18 of the Laytie were killed therein, & they ramsacked & burnt the ffothaire,

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship<sup>s</sup> of Oriel, died, and was interred at Clones.

Ever, son of Brian Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship<sup>t</sup> of Oriel, died.

Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond<sup>u</sup>, died.

Sioda Cam Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, general protector of the men of Ireland, died between the two Christmases<sup>w</sup>.

Duvcovla, daughter of Thomas Maguire (Lord of Fermanagh), and wife of Owen Mac Cawell, a humane, charitable, and truly hospitable woman, died<sup>x</sup>.

—Dealbnach, that night, and it was on Munday, before St. John the Baptist's day, these greate deeds were acted; & God's blessing, and the blessing of all saints & true Christians, with that Bishop to his terrestriall nantion. A common giver to all the clergy of Ireland, and a spetiall true freind to all the learned in the Irish liberall sciencess in Ireland also was that eminent Lord Bishopp.

“Greate Warr in Machary-Conacht betweene the two O'Connors, so that men and cattle were lost and spoyled, & Ruary fitz Thady O'Conner through that Warr.

“Greate Warr betweene the Earles of Desmond and Ormond, so that the Earle of Desmond preyed and burnt I-cluainn & I-Ere, & I-Hogain, and the most part of the county of Typperary, and also many of their men were slaine.

“An Army by the Earle of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and by the English of Meath & Leinster, & of the East part of Munster, against the Earle of Desmond, so that they burnt part of the Powers' Countrey, but they dare not goe any farther, but they made a yeare's peace afterwards, and each partie returned homewards.

“Great preyes made on the Comsenach by Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), afterwards, & Walter Tobin in recompence thereof tooke from them greate preyes also.

“William O-Maelbrenan, who was thought

to be Duke (or Chieftaine) of Clann-Concabbhair, was killed by Ruairk O'Maelbrenyn's sons and by Munter Connactan.

“Tomaltach, son to Cormac O'Beirn, who was thought to be Duke, or Cheiftaine, of Tirbriuen-na-sinna, died x<sup>o</sup>. Kalend. Decembris.

“Edmond, son's son to Eochy O'Kelly, died.

“A greate skirmish by the sons of Murchertach Bacach O'Conner, wherein Muireadhach O-Hairt and many others were killed. Another great skirmish by the sons of Cormack Mac Donnagh, on the sons of Tigernan Oge O'Ruairk wherein Henry Mac Caba, with many others, were killed.

“The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, was summoned from the King of England, & was takeu prisoner by the King afterwards for certaine crimes & many accusations laid unto his charge by the English of Ireland.

“One of the Pope's Cardinalls was killed by his owne Chamberlain, *per dolum*.

“The glory and solace of our Creator extolled in this yeare, .i. Eleaven thousand of the Zarcens were killed in battaile by the Prior of Rhodes, & also the Pope's men defeated them in another Battle, wherein many thousands were slaine of them.

“A wett Summer & harvist which made all Corne maltish for the most parte.

“Ffelim, son to ô Conner ffaly, went to serue Mac Murchadha, against the sons of Gerrald Cænhanach; some time expired afterwards he

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1445.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, míle, cethpe chéu, cfehrachatt, a cúicc.

Τομαρ ua lennain cananach γ Sacpirta leappa gabail décc.

Σλοίγεαδ μόρ υο δόνον λα ηυα νοδόναιλλ ζο ρλιγεαδ, γ λα Ριιβνιάζ υιόρ  
λα cloinn αδθα μέζ υιόρ γ λα cloinn Eoghain υι Choncobair. Ρο λοιρρεαδ  
λεο Σλιγεαδ ρορ τοιρρδεαλβαχ caprach mac δομναιλλ μιο Μυιρδςριταιγ  
υι Choncobair, γ ρο μαρβαδ mac δοννχαιδ τιγεαρνα τίρε hoilealla, .i.  
τομαλταδ mac δοννχαιδ leo co ροδαιδδ οιλε.

Uilliam mac Seacan mic δομναιλλ υι ρςριγαιλ τιγεαρνα na hanzale δέζ  
ιαρ ηυειζβςτχαιδ cianapora γ οα ταοιρεαχ δο ζαίρμ ιαρρμ ιρμ ανζαλε,  
.i. υο Ρορρα mac Μυιρδςριταιζ μιδιζ mic brian υι ρςριγαιλ, γ ρλοχτ Μυιρ-  
χαιδ υι ρςριγαιλ υιλε υο ζαίρμ αμμα δε. Οα cloinδ αδθα γ clauδ Seacan

returning homewards, Art Cæmhanach raised against him and tooke him prisoner, he being but few men in his company.

“ A greate defeate given to the sons of O’Conner flaly, and to the sons of O’Mordha, wherein Cathal O’Conner was taken prisoner, and many of his men slaine in the county of Killdare, so that he lost no less then five or six scores both killed and imprisoned.

“ Gerott, son to James Tirell, & Hubert Tirell’s son were slaine *per dolum*, by the sons of Richard Tirell in Balegatachan on tewesday next after Michaelmas.

“ The son’s son of Thady fitz Mahon O’Kennedy, was murdered by the sons of Daniell Mac Mahon.

“ A wicked prey taken by the sons of Thorlach ó Conner from the sons of flelim O’Conner, and in revenge thereof the preyes of Muintir-Taidhg-an-teaghy were taken by the sons of flelim’s son.

“ The castle of Athlone was taken by Muintir-Nechtyn, and by the son of Gille-bower fitz Edmond O’Kelly *per dolum*, and gave it to Donnach, son to O’Kelly afterwards, & as he pos-

sessed the said castle, he left the custodie thereof to the same people, and afterwards the Dillons in an obscure windy night went towards the said castle, and made thereunto (unawares to the wards) a way through which they entered. & after they got in, two of their men viz. William buy Dillon and Robert O’Siadhail were slaine by darts, and after that within also was slaine the son’s son of Mahon O’Nechtyn & Diarmoid O’Maelbrigdy, but Gille-bower his son entred into Tor-an-puca, and defended it untill his life was secured” [ensured] “ him by his Enemies, & was afterwards safe conducted to his owne house, & the castle kept by the Dillons.

“ Greate preyes by Conn O’Conner flaly from Mac Morach his people, espetially from the sons of Morach Mac Lochlyn, and he being pursued with a greate multitude of men that put him into a very dangerous condition; nevertheless the said Conn couragiously fought against the pursuers, & scattered them and tooke twentie horses, eight or nine prisoners of the best Ranke from them, and brought away wholly the preyes.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1445.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-five.*

Thomas O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led into Sligo by O'Donnell, Philip Maguire, the sons of Hugh Maguire, and the sons of Owen O'Conor. They [the troops] burned Sligo, then in possession of Turlough Carrach, son of Donnell, who was son of Mortogh O'Conor, and slew Mac Donough, Tomaltagh, son of Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, and many others.

William, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died, after a long and virtuous life<sup>y</sup>; and two chieftains were then set up in Annaly: Rossa, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, was called the O'Farrell by all the descendants of Murrough O'Farrell; and the two Clann-Hughs<sup>z</sup>, and the Clann-Shane<sup>a</sup> O'Farrell, and all his other friends on every side, pró-

"Magennis taken prisoner (in the beginning of this yeare) by Ædh buy O'Nell, he & kept him untill he was forced to surrender his castle with 200 cowes & pledges or prisoners.

"The prior of Killmaignen, .i. the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Kildare, was brought by Walter Brimingham's son out of New Castle, he being lett out at night by the keepers.

"Cluain-mael-bealtoiny was burnt on Ædh boy Mageochagan by Mageochagan, and by his son, and by ffeilin O'Conor, for not accomplishing his word to him; and after that the sons of Ædh boy Mageochagan tooke the prey of Killbeggan, in whose pursuance Mageochagan was wounded by Conla Mageochagan, and part of his souldiers was slaine about Diarmaid ffitz William Cam's son's son to Murtagh Roe Mageochagan, and with the sons of Manin and others.

"O Conner of Corconroe, half King of the Countrey, killed by *dolum* by his owne kinsmen.

"*Eclipsis lune in hoc anno*, & an Eclipse of the sunn too."

<sup>y</sup> *After a long and virtuous life.*—This passage

is translated by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1445. William, son to John fitz Daniell O'Feargail, *dux* of Angaly, *in senectute bona quievit in Christo*, and after him two Dukes" [i. e. *duces*, or captains] "were created in the Angaly, viz. Rossa, son to Muirchertach Midheach fitz Bryen O'ffeargail, was by all the sept of Murchadh O'ffeargail proclaymed as cheiftaine, on the one part; and on the other part, Daniell buy fitz Daniell fitz John fitz Daniell O'ffeargaille, was proclaymed Duke" [*dux* or captain] "by the sons of John O'ffeargail, with the rest of their friends, so that they gave some hott skirmishes spoyling and preying each other, & after much harme done to both parties they concluded a peace, to witt, by dividing the Angaly in twaine."

<sup>z</sup> *The two Clann-Hughs.*—These septes of the O'Farrells were seated in the barony and county of Longford. For a list of the townlands contained in their territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

<sup>a</sup> *The Clann-Shane*, i. e. the descendants of

uí fírgail ἡ α χαιρθε πορ ḡach leth do ḡairm ταιοιḡ do doínnall buíde mac doínnall mic Seain uí fírgail, ἡ an tír do míllead ftoppa co ndearp-  
pat ríð, .i. líe na hangaile aḡ ceéтар de.

Ruaíðri mac Tómaír mēḡuðri mac tighina fear manac décc.

Mac ḡillefinnéin, .i. brian ταιοίreach muinḡipe Deodachain raíó eimḡ ἡ  
fíri cornamea a chipte fíri a comappain décc.

Donnchað ballac mac raípraðain aḡbar ταιοιḡḡ teallaiḡ eachḡac décc.

Diarmait ua tuatáil tigherna cloinne tuatáil do marbað por lopcc  
cpeiche la cloinð mic tomaltaiḡ uí diomaraḡ, iar mbeiré ceirpe fichit  
blaðain daóir.

Concobar mac uí concobar ciarraḡe do marbað la Maḡḡamain ua con-  
cobar, la a bratair, ἡ riat arason i mbáð aḡ dol ḡo himp caḡhaiḡ.

Ríðepð mac uíðlin do marbað.

Tomar díolman ἡ Ríðepð óḡ díolman do écc.

Laḡneach mac afoha buíde meḡ eochazain do marbað por coil la na  
connað la cloinn Muirceḡtaḡ óḡ mēḡ eocazain.

Donnchað bacac ua Ruairc décc, ἡ an bpepne éiar do ḡairm uí Ruairc  
do donnchað mac Tighernain óḡ i naḡað lochlaimn mic taíðḡ uí Ruairc.

John O'Farrell. This sept were seated in the territory more anciently called Cairbre-Gabhra, and possessed the castle of Granard. A list of the townlands comprised in their territory is given in the Inquisition just referred to, from which it will be seen that they possessed about the southern half of the barony of Granard.

<sup>b</sup> *Dermot O'Toole*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F., in F. 1. 18, as follows :

“A. D. 1445. Diermoid O'Thuathail, King of Clann-Tuathail, being slaine” [*recte* was slaine] “pursuing a prey, by the sons of Tomaltach O'Dinasy his son, after he was 80 yeares of age, *vel plus*, and, according to the testimony of the selfe Lagenians” [i. e. of the Lagenians themselves], “he was the best horseman, and the best flesh-killer, or slaughterer, that was in his owne Cuigedh, or province.”

<sup>c</sup> *Inis-Cathaigh*.—This name is now anglicised

Inis-Cathy, and Scatterry Island. It is situated in the River Shannon, opposite the town of Kiltrush, between the counties of Clare and Kerry.”

<sup>d</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

“O'Dimasy, King of Clanmailura, *quievit*.

“Greate warr acted by Gerald Camhanach's son against the English of Munster & Linster, that he hired many greate bands to himselfe out of Connacht about Torlagh mac Dubgail, so that they preyed and burnt many of both English and Irish ; & Gerald's son went to the faire of thefeaste of the holy Cross in Clann-Tuathail, so that they had killed, taken and striped all to their own pleasures in the towne first, & they tooke now O'Tuathail prisoner, & they striped him,—an unworthy dealing done to one of his

claimed Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, chief of his tribe. The territory was destroyed [during the contests] between them, until [at last] they made peace, and divided Annaly equally between them.

Rory, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, Thomas Maguire, died.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Brian, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, a hospitable man, and the defender of his rights against his neighbours, died.

Donough Ballagh Magauran, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Dermot O'Toole<sup>b</sup>, Lord of Clann-Tuathail, was slain by the grandsons of Tomaltagh O'Dempsey, in the eightieth year of his age, and while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor, the son of O'Conor Kerry, was slain by his kinsman, Mahon O'Conor, as both were going in a boat to the island of Inis-Cathaigh<sup>c</sup>.

Richard Mac Quillin was slain.

Thomas Dillon and Richard Oge Dillon died.

Laighneach, son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, was slain at Coill-an-Chonaidh by the sons of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan.

Donough Bacagh O'Rourke died; and [the people of] West Breifny proclaimed Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, the O'Rourke, in opposition to Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke<sup>d</sup>.

name or dignitie,—& they set him at libertie, he being not so good a prisoner for ransome, & for his ould age, & after that they sat downe in the towne & consumed the towne's provision in meate, & they dranke its drinke, or beere & wine, and two or three of those that fled into the church as reffuge were choaked, one of which was O Tuathail's daughter, & they went to the church after that, & took out by the poles all men therein, & so Gerald Camhanach's son left Clann-tuathail. Torlach mac Dubhgoill, & the most part of his men taken prisoners by Ædh boy Mageoghegan, they coming out of Leinster towards their houses, after ending their service to Gerald's son, their Armour, weapones, monyes, & cloathes, was all taken from them, Terlagh himself, & the best of his

men were kept for ransome, & their meanest men were set at libertie after striping them, & two or three of them were slaine, to wit. Conner mac Dalredocair, his son, &c.

“The Bisshop Magsamhradhan came from Rome & obteyned the Episcopacy of Ardachadh, & the Quire of Ardachadh & the young official, mac Muircherty, that was elected afore him. obeyed him, having the Pope's Authoritie from Roome.

“Innumerable greate preyes taken by the English from O-Daly of Meath, to wit, by Threasurer, J. Barnewall, they, viz., the preys being betrayed by the Terrells themselves, whereby men were wounded and slaine, & others utterly undone after that prey by the Terrells aforesaid also, & there happened a greate prey

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1446.

Αοίρ Κρίορτ, míle, ceitri chéu, cethrachatt, a Sé.

Εόιν ua línnan ppióip maniptreach leappa gabail do ecc.

Ruópaige mac Arógaíl moip ínez maézaíanna tigeapna oipgiáll do écc,  
 7 a mac Aed ruad mac Ruópaige do oiponead ina ionad la hua néill.

Ua doínnail do thocht plógh moip hi connáctair do chongraín la a charp-  
 uib, do íoigíð in Ruairc ap tír, 7 do chóid aipride tpa maíð mipe, 7 tap  
 Sionann, 7 hi maíð luipg, tpe Machaire éonnacht tpe cloinn connair 7

the same day, viz', ffeargall O'Daly, he him-  
 selfe being wounded on the tract of that prey,  
 through which wound he died afterwards, he  
 being in his death bed from the feast of the  
 holy cross in harvist vntil Wednesday after the  
 feast of all saints, in the 26 yeare of his age,  
 one worthy to be chosen cheife in his owne Art  
 to all the Midians, if he did come to mature  
 yeares; the blessing of God & of his saints be  
 on his soule, & it is a greate fall to the Irish  
 sciences that he died such a death."

"Many of the Irish of Ireland went towards  
 the Cittie of St. James the Apostle, to Spaine, in  
 that Summer, about Tomaltach Mac Diarmada,  
 King of Magh-luirg, & about Margret O'Carole's  
 daughter, Calwagh" [O'Connor ffaly's] "wife,  
 & with Mageochagan, the duke of Kenel-fiacha  
 mac Nell, & about O'Edriskil Oge, & many more  
 noble and ignoble persons.

"A preyeing skermish made or given by Da-  
 niel Boy ó ffeargal, & by the son's son of Art  
 O'Mæleachlyn, against Mageochagan & his son,  
 so that they plundered and burnt Magh-Caisil  
 & the Raskagh. Greate preys taken by Ma-  
 geochagan's son in revenge thereof from Daniel  
 O'Særuidhe" [now Seery], "in Dun-ard, at  
 the bankes of Camath, so that he killed men  
 and cattle, & tooke with him both horses &  
 cowes along into his owne house through  
 Meath, and also defeated the Tuite's sonns

crossing him in Muny-liath" [Moneylea], " &  
 tooke horses & men from them, he happily in  
 the same manner routed the people in Mullen-  
 gar for opposing too, & so brought wholly his  
 prey from both English and Irish as far as  
 Druimmor, where the sons of Art O'Maelachlyn  
 rose against him, but" [it] "availed them not,  
 for he from them altogether brought his preyes  
 to his owne residence, and it" [*recte* there]  
 "was seldome seene a more couragious night  
 marching than that.

"Mac Dermoda, Margerett, & Mag Eochagan  
 returned safe and sound from Spaine to their  
 owne houses in Ireland after receiving the In-  
 dulgences at St. James's. But O'Edirskcoil died  
 on sea coming from Spaine, & Garrett, the son's  
 son of Thomas, one of the Momonian Geraldines,  
 died in Spaine, & Evelin, daughter to Edmond  
 fitz Thomas O'ffeargail, mother to the sons of  
 Piers Dalton, died in Spaine also.

"Greate Warr made by O'Conner ffaly & by  
 the Brimaghams, so that he preyed & burnt  
 townes, & cut much corne, & tooke many pri-  
 soners from the English by that Warr, & they  
 made peace afterwards, & Mageochagan, & his  
 son, & his son's son, & the sons son of Art  
 O'Mæleachlyn, went with the Barron of Dealbh-  
 na where the English were, but the English not  
 regarding any peace, wickedly tooke them all  
 prisoners, & Mageochagan after that was, for his



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1446.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-six.*

John O'Leannain, Prior of the Monastery of Lisgool, died.

Rory, the son of Ardgall More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriell, died; and his son, Hugh Roe, was elected his successor by O'Neill.

O'Donnell marched with a great army into Connaught, to assist his friends; he went first to [the territory of] O'Rourke, and from thence through Maghnisse, across the Shannon, into Moylurg, through Machaire-Chonnacht, and

son's sake (or instead of his son), set at libertie, & Magreth O-Caroles daughter afterwards went to Baleathtruim, & gave all the English prisoners for Mageochagan's son, & for the son's son of Art, & that unadvised to Calwagh, & she brought them home.

"Mac Hubert, of Disert-Kelly, died in this year." [Mac Hubert was the head of a sept of the Burkes seated at Disert-Kelly, now Isert-Kelly, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway. Ed.]

"Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donaghy, King of O-noilealla (*corrupte* Tirerril) was slaine neere Sligy, by the Ulster Army. Two kings created in his dominions, to wit, John fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Thady fitz Tomaltagh more Mac Donaghy, so that greate confusion & warrs were raised betwixt the Mac Donnaghs sept. After that all the Clann-Donaghy adhered to John Mac Donaghy, forsaking Thady, and then Thady aforesaid joynd in confederacy with O'Connor Roe, & received meanes of him.

"A preyeing Army made by the Carbrians & by the sons of Cormac Mac Donaghy, against the Brefnians through the Instigation of the sons of Elder O'Ruairk, & they taking preyes in Glin-fearna, a greate multitude pursued them, & they being defeated, Mæleachlyn, son to Cormack Mac Donnaghy, was slaine and drowned

in the Buanaird, & many horses were taken from them, and many of their men were slaine also. Thady O'Ruairk's son was killed by Magruairk's son. Mac Batin preyed Tireragh, & a greate multitude of men pursued him whom he rowted & killed 37 of their men. Richard Mac Ugilin's son was slaine.

"Sir Maurice Eustace his son died.

"John fitz Christopher Plunkett was slaine.

"A greate mortality of the cattle of Ireland; both want of victualls & dearth of Corne also in Ireland. Donache losce O'Ruairk & all the west Brefnie proclaimed Donache fitz Tygerman Oge O'Ruairk, as O'Ruairk against Lochlyn fitz Thady O'Ruairk.

"Greate warr betwixt Magragnyll & his owne kinsman, Cathal Oge Magragnyll, & many Cowes & much Corne was lost through that warr.

"Another warr betwixt the O'Beirnes, in which Maelruany fitz Daniell fitz Cormack O'Beirne was slaine, & the two sons of Daniel Carrach Mac Branán, to wit, Conn and . . . . ath-Mæleachlyn O'Beirne's son was taken prisoner that day.

"Cormac fitz Donnach, son to the Great Prior fitz Daniel O'Feargail, was killed by a dart by the sept of Muirchertagh midhach O'ffeargail."

ταινιεε mac uilliam búrc ma éinne co dún iondán, γ πυξ λειρ é ιαρριν hi conmaicne chuile tolaó.

Κύκοιερριχε mac Maine mic neill ριονναιζ τιζλρνα ρβρ τεαεββα δο écc.

Emann ua brian τιζεαρνα ua ρραολάν δο écc, γ dunnlainz ua brian διορδνεαó ma ionaó.

Donnchaó mac Airt mic διαρματα τιζλρνα ua cceinδρεαλαιζ δο μαρβαó la branachaó.

Coccaó móρ ειτιρ ua cconóοαρρ ραιζε γ ζαιλ na miδe ζυρ πο cpeac-λοιρζεαó móρián don miδe γ ζυρ πο μαρβαó ροchariδe μορ δια ndaomib, γ no τειζοιρ a ριρthe co τλρμαιζ buó éuaió, γ ζο cul maize clapaiζ ροιρ, γ πο ζabaó brian mac an calbaiz uí cconóοαρρ ap an ccoccaó ρin la ζallaió.

Cogaó ειτιρ an da ua conóοαρρ i machaire éonnaét, dia πο μαρβαó

<sup>c</sup> *Conmaicne Cuile Toladh.*—This was the ancient name of a territory, now comprised in the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo. This passage is given somewhat more fully by D. F. as in F. 1. 18 :

“The sons of ffeilm and Mac Diarmada and Thady Mac Donaghy marched together against the sons of Tomalty Oge Mac Donaghy, so that they burnt Balimotta and killed Ædh boy Mac Donaghy’s son, and brought a prey of Cows and horses with them. And O’Daniel came with a greate Army to Connacht to help his ffreinds. He came first to O’Ruairke and thence thorough Maghnissy, and over the Sinnan, and to Magh-luirg, and through Machaire-Connacht, and through Clanconnmhy, where Mac William Bourke came to meet him at Dun-Iondhan, and lead him thence to Conmaicny-Culy-tola.”

<sup>f</sup> *Hy-Faelain.*—This, as already stated, note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*, is the original tribe-name of the O’Byrnes, who were in the latter ages seated in that mountainous traet of the county of Wicklow called Ranalagh, and had a strong castle at Ballinacor, in the valley of Glenmalure. But we have sufficient evidence to prove beyond question that this tribe were,

up to the English Invasion, seated much farther to the west, and that their country comprised the north-eastern portion of the present county of Kildare, namely, the baronies of Ikeathy, Oughteranny, Salt, and Clane, and a part of the baronies of Connell and Naas. This extent will appear from the following evidences, which the Editor deems necessary to insert here, as the extent or even situation of the original country of the O’Byrnes has never been pointed out by any of our writers: The *Feilire Aenjuis* and the Irish Calendar of the O’Clerys place the following churches in the territory of Ui-Faelain: 1st. Cluain Conaire, which is certainly the present Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughteranny: September 16, Maoinean, Bishop of Cluain-Conaire, in the north of Ui-Faelain. 2nd. Claonadh, which is the present town of Clane, in the barony of the same name in the county of Kildare: May 18, δραν βαεζ ó Chlaonao m Uib Faelain i Maiζ ζαιζεαν. 3rd. Laithreach Briuin, which is the present Laragh-brine, in the barony of Salt, in the same county: September 2, Senán ζαιεριζ δριυμ m Uib Faelain. 4th. October 27, Ερc ερρ. Donnchaiζ móρρ Μοιζε luaδaz i δζυαιρεαρτε Ua δ-Faelain,

through Clann-Conway; and Mac William came to Dunamon for him, and conducted him afterwards into Conmaicne Cuile Toladh<sup>e</sup>.

Cucogry, the son of Many, son of Niall Sinnach [Fox], Lord of the men of Teffia, died.

Edmond O'Brain [O'Byrne], Lord of Hy-Faelain<sup>f</sup>, died; and Dunlaing O'Brain was elected in his place.

Donough, the son of Art, son of Donnell, Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh, was slain by the O'Byrnes.

A great war [broke out] between O'Conor Faly and the English of Meath. During this war a great part of Meath was plundered and burned; many of its inhabitants were slain; and marauding parties were accustomed to come northward, as far as Tara<sup>g</sup>, and eastward, as far as Cul-Maighe-Claraigh<sup>h</sup>. Brian, son of Calvagh O'Conor, was taken prisoner in the course of this war by the English.

A war broke out between the two O'Conors in Machaire-Chonnacht, in the course of which Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, was slain at Cuil Ua bh-

This Domhnach-mor Moighe-Luadhat is the present parish of Donaghmore, lying to the south of Maynooth. 5th. August 8, *Beóan mac neap-pam Epp̄. ó Fhioó cúilinn in Uib̄ Faelain.* Fiodh-Cuilinn is the present Feigheullen, a parish lying partly in the barony of Offaly, but that portion of it which contained St. Beoan's church is in the barony of Connell. 6th. It appears from various Anglo-Irish documents, that the town of Naas was called Naas Offelan, and was comprised in this territory.

From these six passages, and many other direct and collateral evidences, it can be inferred with great safety that, previously to the Anglo-Norman Invasion, the Hy-Faelain, or O'Byrnes, possessed the five baronies above mentioned, and that their country was bounded on the north by Deise-Teamhrach, on the west by Offaly, on the north-east by Hy-Donchadha, and on the south by Hy-Muireadhaigh, or Omurethi, which was O'Toole's original country, in the present county of Kildare.

<sup>g</sup> *Tara, Teamaip.*—The celebrated hill of

Tara, situated about four miles to the south-east of the town of Navan, in the county of Meath. For a full description of the present remains on this famous locality, the reader is referred to *The History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, by George Petrie, Esq., R. H. A., M. R. I. A., published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xviii. part ii.

<sup>h</sup> *Cul-Maighe-Claraigh.*—This was the name of a townland in the parish of Magh-Claraigh, or, as it is now correctly enough anglicised, Moyclare, in the barony of Dunboyne, and county of Meath. This passage is translated as follows, by D. F., in F. 1. 18 :

“Horrible Warrs betwixt O'Conner-faly and the English of Meath, so that he” [O'Conner] “preyed and burnt a great part of Meath, and killed many of their men, so that his forces reached as farr as Mont-Tara northward, and to Culmagh-clary Eastward. Brian Calvagh O'Conner's son, was by the English taken prisoner in that warr.”

διαρμαῖο μισθὸν μᾶς ταῖς υἱ ἐκκόβοιρ λα ἡυα ἐκκόβοιρ νδορν, ἡ λα ελοινν Μυρριρ να μβριζ, ἡ λα κυῖο δο ελοινν φέδλιμιθ ἡ κυῖλ υα φφιοννταιν.

Κοζαθ μὸρ ἡ τευαθμῦναιν δια πο milleαθ τευαθμῦναιν υἱε, ἡ θαρ ζαθαθ ἡυα βριαν βυθῶειν εο νδεαχαῖθ μᾶς υἱλλιαμ ελοιννε Ριοκαῖρ ἡ τευαθμῦναιν, ἡ τυεε υα βριαν αμαθ αρ ἐέειν, ἡ πο φαζαῖθ ἡ ἐεῶρα ιαετ.

Clann Donnchaῖθ, ἡ τοιρρθεαλβαθ εαρραθ υα εονκοβοιρ, ἡ υα εονκοβοιρ υορν δο ὄολ διβλιμιθ ἡ εεθν μεῖε υἱλλιαμ ελοιννε Ριοκαῖρ δο ὀναθν ἀοιν ἡνεε Ὀννχαῖθ, ἡ α τεαῖθεαχετ να νῶα μᾶς ὀννχαῖθ φο ὀεῶθ, ἡ ποινν λειθε ετορρα .ι. Σεααν μᾶς εονκοβοιρ μεε ὀννχαῖθ, ἡ ταῖς μᾶς εομαλ-ταῖς μοιρ μεε ὀννχαῖθ.

Φέδλιμιθ μᾶς Σεααν υἱ Ρυαῖρε δο μᾶρβαθ φορ λαρ φιοθναχα λα α θερβ-φνε .ι. εlann loclainn υἱ Ρυαῖρε.

Μᾶς ὀνναιλλ υἱ Ρυαῖρε δο μᾶρβαθ λα ελοινν ὀννχαῖθ μεε τιζεαρηαν ἡ Ρυαῖρε.

Τὸμᾶρ μᾶς Τομαῖρ ὀιζ υἱ Ραζαλλαῖζ δο μᾶρβαθ λά νοελαζ μὸρ λα ελοινν Ρεμανθ μεε ζιolla ιορ-α υἱ Ραζαλλαῖζ.

Ὀνναιλλ υα εὀβταῖζ, εθν φθνα μαῖε ἡ ραοῖ λε θάν δο μᾶρβαθ εονα θιαρ μᾶς φορ ερομυρ λοχα ἡαννιθ μεε Νειμιθ λα ελοινν ἡνεε αῖρε υἱ μαοῖλ-φεαελαμν, ἡ λα ελοινν ἡνεε φιαχახ ἡέζ εὀεαζάν.

Ταναῖθε μᾶς Μαοῖλῖν μεε ταναῖθε υἱ ἡαοῖλεναῖρε δέεε ἡ ελοινν φεο-ρπαρ εῖτερ θα εῖαῖρζ ἡ α ἀθναεαλ ι μαμῖρεπρ βαῖλε υἱ βοεεάν.

<sup>i</sup> *Cuil-Ua-bh-Fionntain*, i. e. the corner, or angle of the O'Fintans. The Editor has not been able to find any name like this in the province of Connaught.

<sup>k</sup> *One Mac Donough*.—This passage is translated as follows, by Duaid Mac Firbis in F. I. 18 :

“ A. D. 1446. Clann-Donachy and Therlagh Carrach O'Conner, and O'Conner Don, went together to mete Mac William of Clanrickard, to the end they might make one Mac Donachy, but so it was that they returned as two Mac Donaghys, and their dominions shared into two moyeties betweene them.”

<sup>l</sup> *In the middle of*, φορ λάρ.—Thus rendered by D. F. : “ Felim, son of John O'Ruarik was

killed *in the midst of* fídhnach, by his owne kinsmen.”

<sup>m</sup> *Cro-inis*.—Duaid Mac Firbis, in F. I. 18, calls it Croinis of Loch-Annin-fitz-Nemhy. It is called Cró-inis, pronouneed Crow-inish, at this day by those who speak the Irish language. It belongs to the parish of Dysart, and lies in the north-west part of Lough Ennell, in Westmeath. It is sometimes called Cormorant Island, which is the name given it on Larkin's map of the county of Westmeath. It contains the ruins of a house or castle scattered on its surface. Opposite this island are situated the Fort of Dunna-sgiath, now locally called Doon, and the castle of Kilcooley. This is the island on which

Fionntain<sup>i</sup> by O'Conor Don, aided by the Mac Maurices na-m-Brigh [of Brize], and some of the sons of Felim.

A great war [broke out] in Thomond, by which all Thomond was spoiled. O'Brien himself was taken prisoner; but Mac William of Clanrickard went to Thomond, and having rescued O'Brien by force, he set all to rights.

The Clann-Donough, Turlough Carragh O'Conor, and O'Conor Don, repaired to Mac William of Clanrickard, in order to elect one Mac Donough<sup>k</sup>. They did not, however, return until they had finally agreed on the election of two Mac Donoughs, dividing the territory equally between them, namely, John, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and Teige, the son of Tomaltagh More Mac Donough.

Felim, the son of John O'Rourke, was slain the middle of<sup>l</sup> [the church] of Fenagh by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of Loughlin O'Rourke.

The son of Donnell O'Rourke was slain by the sons of Donough, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge O'Reilly, was slain on Great Christmas Day by the sons of Redmond, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly.

Donnell O'Coffey, a good captain, and his two sons, were slain on Cro-inis<sup>m</sup>, an island on Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh<sup>n</sup>, by the grandsons of Art O'Melaghlin, and the grandsons of Fiacha Mageoghegan.

Tany, son of Maoilin, son of Tany O'Mulconry, died in [the territory of the] Clann-Feorais<sup>o</sup>, between the two Easters, and was interred in the monastery of Baile-Ui-Bhogain<sup>p</sup>.

the Monarch Maelseachlainn II. died in 1022. It is to be distinguished from Inis-Croine, the island of St. Cron, which lies about two miles east of it, opposite the Belvedere demesne.

<sup>n</sup> *Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh*, i. e. the Lake of Ainninn, the son of Neimhidh. The name is now anglicised Lough Ennell; but in the Westminster Inquisitions it is called Loch Enyn, *alias* Loch Enyll. In the notice of Malachy the Second's death, in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1020, this lake is called Lough Innill: "Moyleseachlin died in Cro-inis upon Lough Innill, near his house of Donnesgyath." In the

notice of the death of this king in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1022, the Lough Innill of Mageoghegan is written Loch Ainninn. For some account of the origin of this name, see the Book of Lecan, fol. 261, *a, b*; also Keating's History of Ireland (Haliday's edition), p. 176; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6.

<sup>o</sup> *Clann-Feorais*.—This, which was the tribe-name of the family of Bermingham, was at this period applied to their territory, which was co-extensive with the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-Ui-Bhogain*, i. e. the town of O'Bogan,

Ταὸς μάς φλαννχαῖὸ το ἡαρθαῖο λα κορθμας ἡαε υἱ φλαννγᾶν.  
 Εἰααν ἡαε μεε Μυιρτ ειαρραῖγε το ἡαρθαῖὸ λα κορθμας ἡαε εογαν  
 ἡεζ εάρταῖζ.

Ὀριαν υα δυῖδα το ἡαρθαῖὸ λα τῖρ ναἡαλζαῖα.

Ὀιαρμαῖτε ἡαε ἡρ ἡεε εαταῖλ ρηαῖὸ ἡεζ Ραζηαυἡ το ἡαρθαῖὸ.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1447.

Αοῖρ Κριορτ, ἡε, εετηρε χεῖὸ, εετηραχαιὸ α Σεαχτ.

Κομορβα ριοδναχα ρεῖρ τιγε αοιδηεαῖ κοιταἡη να ζαε αση το εεε.

Ρλαῖζ ἡοῖρ ἡι ραἡῖαῖὸ ἡ ἡι ροζῡαῖρ να βλιαῖνα ρο, οια ρο εεε ρρῖοῖρ βαεἡ  
 ἡι βοζᾶν, ρρῖοῖρ κοναλα, βαῖρῖν εαλατρομα, ζῡρῖοτε ἡαε μεε υαῖρῖοτα, ἡ

now anglicised Ballyboggan, a fair-town in the barony of Moyfenrath, in the county of Meath, about three miles south of Clonard. A priory was founded here for canons of the order of St. Augustine, in the twelfth century, by Jordan Comin, under the invocation of the Holy Trinity. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

“ Tany fitz Mælyn fitz Tany O'Maeleonary died in Clan-feoras between the two Easters, & was Honourably interred in the Monastery of Balliboggan, & Margret, daughter to the Sinnagh's son O'hanly, the said Tany his wife, died on Brigidmas afore that.”

<sup>a</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. as in F. l. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

“ A. D. 1446. An Ecclips of the moone. A hard yeare was this.

“ The monastery of Balibogan was burnt in the beginning of this yeare.

“ Greate warr in Kenel-facla-mic-nell, by which Ædh buy Mageochagan was spoyled & banished, & some of his children kild, & some others taken prisoners by Feargall roe Mageochagan.

“ Bresal ó Kelly was taken prisoner by the sons of William ó Kelly.

“ Daniel, son to Gille-na-naemh ó hanley was killed by the sons of Loghlyn O'Hanley wickedly, & O'hanley himself was Robbed and turned out of his Lordship, being then an ould blind man; furthermore the said Lochlyn O'hanley againe followed O'hanley aforesaid, the blind ould man, towards Achadh-airend, & they were beaten, whereby Ædh, son to Loelilyn O'hanley, was slaine that day, thorough which accidents it became that blind O'hanley surrendered his owne Dignitie to Muirchertach fitz Tomalty fitz Imher O'hanley. The Gentry of the Tuathas & Ruairy O'Conner gave domination to Lochlyn Oge O'hanley, nevertheless the sons of Torlagh and their freinds on both sides caused Lochlyn O'Hanley to restore back his name or dignety to blind O'hanlye, & caused them to make peace, and to helpe one another against the son of Imhar O'hanly, for they would not forsake the name of O'hanly. Att last they ordained a meeting day, & then came the sept of Ruairy O'Conner, & ffelin O'Conner Donn's son, on the side of the sept of Ædh O'hanly. And O'Kelly at once with” [i. e. along with] “ Iomhar

Teige Mac Clancy was slain by Cormac, the son of O'Flanagan.

Edmond, son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by Cormac, the son of Owen Mac Carthy.

Brian O'Dowda was slain by [the people of] Tirawly.

Dermot, the son of Ir, son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1447.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-seven.*

The Coarb of Fenagh, who kept a house of public hospitality for all comers, died.

In the Summer and Autumn of this year there raged a great plague, of which the Prior of Ballyboggan<sup>r</sup>, the Prior of Connala<sup>s</sup>, the Baron of Cala-

his son, so that Maneach-men were defeated, & the sons of the said Inhar O'hany too, whereby was slaine Diarmoid fitz Mortagh O'hany, the only man of his own age & country (viz. of the Tuathas) that was most praised, & it was the comon saying of each man that Morthy his Dukedome decayed after that son, & further there was killed Mahon, son to Tomaltach O'hany, & Edmond fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Eochy fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Rory fitz Ædh boy his son, & a son to Thady fitz Diarmoid fitz Donach Carrach O'Kelly, & many others, so that O'Kelly came with a greate Army to Machairy Connacht, & he burnt Muintir Radhnibh, both buildings & corne, & Clann-Cathail-y-conner, & Tealach-y-Mælbrenyn, & balintubber, & returned after all these doings.

"A greate pestalence in Iochtar-Connacht by which died these following, viz., Mælrwany fitz Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donnaghy, & Terlagh Carrach, O'Conner's son, & Mælrwany Sreamach fitz Maragh fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Mæleachlyn mac Cormac mac Donaghy, his son, and his wife, Cormac Ballach Mac Donachye's

daughter, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles.*

"Lord ffurnivall came to Ireland from the King of England, with six or seaven hundred Englishmen, about his owne son, & the son of the Earle of Ormond, & they grew so strong that they caused O'Conner ffaly to make peace, & to send many beeves to" [the] "King's Kitchen, & O Conner's son to be Ransomed. He also tooke many Englishmen's lands to the King's use; he also tooke the Dalton prisoner & turned him into Loch duff.

"Donnagh, son to Eogan Oge O Daly, being" [*recte* was] "plundered by the sons of Redmond Tirel, & by the Petit most wickedly & himself taken prisoner & sent to Lord ffurnivall. Gillepatrick, son to Morthy Mac ffeorais, sent to the Lord ffurnewall & was quartered.

"Diarmaid, son to Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyl, slaine."

<sup>r</sup> *Ballyboggan*.—See note under the year 1446.

<sup>s</sup> *Connala*, i. e. the abbey of Connell, near the Liffey, in the county of Kildare.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*. This passage is given as follows by D. F. as in F. 1. 18 :

"A. D. 1447. Greate flamin in the Spring of

rochaidé níor hi míde, hi muimam, 7 illaigíob, 7 aebhrat arioile gur po écc-  
pat peét céd pacapit di.

Cfnn do chur ar tšmpall achaid urchair, 7 an bfnó aipébrach de do tócc-  
báil le tomár óg Maguidoir tigeapna fear manach i nonóir dé, tigeapnaig,  
7 Rónán do ráit a amna fearin.

Domnall ballac mac tomair mic Pilib meguíoir, do marbad la donn  
mac pilib még uíoir, le macaib Airé méguidoir, le macaib mec oirgiallaig,  
7 le macaib ua ndaimín, uair baof an domnall hírin i nŕaorta pe máguíoir  
7 pe pilib tanaip an tíre, 7 ag tionntúó óó o bpeirne uí Raigillig 7 é ag  
dul go baile éhí uí néill ar ann táppéur é gur po marbad. Ro haðnaicead  
iarom i maniptir leara gabail.

Aed mac tómar óg méguidoir mac tigeapna fŕimanach décc.

Fedlimó mac Deacan mic Pilib uí Raigillig adbar tigeapna bpeirne ar  
oirbearp 7 oineac do dul go haé truum dionnroigíó pŕ ionaid níg Saŕan  
Loró Pupnumáil 7 fedlimó do gabail laip, 7 a écc don plaiğ, iar mbuad  
ongeta 7 aiprige, 7 a adhnacal i maniptir Acha truum.

Fionnguala (ingean an éalbaiğ uí éonóobair failig 7 Maiprege ingene  
ní éribail) bfn uí domnall éstéur, 7 Afóha buide uí neill iarom an aoin  
bfn do bŕŕŕ dealb 7 denam, 7 do ba mó clú, 7 oirbearpŕ baof i nepinn  
uile i naon aimpŕŕ pŕa génmóéá a maáip buðdeim, do tpegað an tpeogail

this yeare throughout all Ireland, so that men  
were then wont to eate all manner of herbs for  
the most part. [A] Greate plague in Summer,  
Harvest, and Winter, by" [i. e. of] "which died  
the prior of Ballyboggan, and the prior of Con-  
nala; and the Baron of Calatrim, and Gerott, the  
son of Walrent, and the Listel" [Mistel?];  
"and many more in Meath, in Munster, in Lin-  
ster, died of that plague, and it is difficult to  
get an accompt of the innumerable multitudes  
that died in Dublin of that plague."

<sup>t</sup> *Baron of Calatruim*, i. e. Hussey, Baron of  
Galtrim in Meath.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year  
1176, p. 27, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *Achadh-Urchair*, now Aghalurcher, an ex-  
tensive parish in the barony of Magheraste-  
phana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.—

See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1394, p. 730, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> *Was roofed*, literally, "a roof was put on  
the church, &c." It is stated in the Dublin  
copy of the Annals of Ulster that this was a  
French roof: "An bliasain pŕ do cuipéð cenn  
pŕanğacá le tomár óg meguíoir, .i. pŕ fep  
manac ar zempoll acáid urcápe, &c."

<sup>x</sup> *Was taken prisoner*.—In D. F.'s Annals, it  
is stated that Felim O'Reilly was wickedly taken  
prisoner by the Lord ffurnivall, and that he  
afterwards died in prison. In the Dublin copy  
of the Annals of Ulster the passage is given  
somewhat differently, as follows:

"A. D. 1447. Felim, the son of John, son of  
Philip O'Reilly, worthy materies of a king of  
Breifny, for his hospitality and prowess, was  
treacherously taken prisoner at Ath-Truim by



truim', Garrett, son of Mac Walronta, and a great number of others in Meath, Leinster, and Munster, died. Some say that seven hundred priests died of this plague.

The church of Achadh-Urchair<sup>u</sup> was roofed<sup>v</sup>, and its eastern gable re-erected by Thomas Oge Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, in honour of God, St. Tighearnach, and St. Ronan, and for the weal of his own soul.

Donnell Ballagh, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by John, son of Philip Maguire, assisted by the sons of Art Maguire, the sons of Mac-Oirghiallaigh [Mac Errilly], and the sons of O'Davine, for this Donnell had been at enmity with Maguire, and with Philip, the Tanist of the territory; and on his return from Breifny O'Reilly to the town of Henry O'Neill, he was seized upon, and killed. He was interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Hugh, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, [i. e.] son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Felim, the son of John, son of Philip O'Reilly, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, by reason of his noble deeds and hospitality, went to Trim, to meet Lord Furnival, the then Deputy of the King of England, by whom he was taken prisoner<sup>x</sup>. He afterwards died of the plague, after the victory of Uinction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Trim.

Finola, the daughter of Calvagh O'Conor Faly, and of Margaret<sup>y</sup>, daughter of O'Carroll, who had been first married to O'Donnell, and afterwards to Hugh Boy O'Neill, the most beautiful and stately, the most renowned and illustrious woman of her time in all Ireland, her own mother only excepted, retired from

Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England, after he had gone thither at his own invitation. And at that time Ath-Truim was visited by a great plague, of which Felim died after the victory of Uinction and Penance, seven weeks before All-hallowtide, and he was interred in the monastery of the friars of Ath-Truim. This Furnival was a son of curses for his venom, and a devil for his evils, and the learned say of him that there came not from the time of Herod, by whom Christ was crucified, any one so wicked in evil deeds."

<sup>y</sup> *And of Margaret, i. e. Finola was the daugh-*

ter of O'Conor Faly, by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., as in F. 1. 18 :

"A. D. 1447. Ffindula (daughter to Calvagh O'Conner and to Margrett O'Carole's daughter) O'Daniel's wife first, and, secondly, Ædh boy O'Neill's wife, the fairest and most famous woman in all Ireland besides" [*recte* except] "her owne mother, renouncing all worldly vanitie and Terrestriall glorious pomps embracing the Eternall glory which God prepares for his blessed Angles, virgins, blessed widdows, saints, with the rest of his chosen flock, betooke her-

εργασάσθαι ἄν ἂν μβεαθαῖο ῥυτάιν ζαν ῥοιρσῖν, ἡ αὖ οὐλ πο χυινζ ριαζλα  
ἡ εραθαῖο ἰ μαιριπτιρ χυille hachaidh.

Αὐὸ mac Μυριόρτασζ ὄιζ μεζ εοχαζαῖν λυαῖν ζαιρσῖο ὑα νέιλλ ἂν  
οειρσειρτ ἡ ἀδβαρ τοίριζ χηνεοιλ ριαχαῖο ὑιλε δέεεε δο ζάλαρ αἰζεαρρ.

Εμἄν mac εμἄνν α βυρσ δο ἔεε.

Ρεδλιμῖο mac μυρχαῖοα ἰέζ Ραζῖναιλλ δέεε.

Ζιolla να ναοῖν mac αἰρεῖταιζ ἰοιε ρολαῖν μεε Αῖθαζαῖν ραοῖ ερεἄνν  
le βρῖσῖννυρ ἡ le ρένεαχαρ δέεε.

Υιλλιαμ ὑα οειραῖν ολλαῖν λαιζεν le βρῖσῖννυρ, ἡ α βεαν δο ἔεε οον  
πλαῖζ.

Εοζαν mac Ρῥοραιρ ἰοιε ραορῖοαλαιζ ὑι βρῖρλέν ολλαῖν βρῖσῖνναι ρῥι  
μαναῖο ἡ ἀρδ αἰρχῖνδεαχ αἰριζ ἰαολαῖν δο ἔεε.

Concoβαρ mac Σεαῖν μεε βραναῖν δο τρῖεζυὸ α τιζεαρραιρ ἡ τομαλταῖο  
καρραῖο mac κυνδ ἰοιε Αῖσθα δο οιρδνεαῖο ἰνα ἰοναῖο.

Μαιριπτιρ λαοιζηιρ ἰλαιζῖνβ, ἰ νεαρρυεῖοῖδεαχτ λειτῖηλιννε δο ἔοεε-  
βαῖλ λα ηΥα μορῖοα ἰ νονοιρ .S. Ρρῖορρειρ, ἡ τοζα αθῖνναῖλ ὑι ἰορῖοα ἡ α  
ῥλεαχτα να ὀιαῖδ ἰνῖτερῖοθε.

selfe into the austere devoute life in the Mo-  
nastery of Killachy; and the blessing of guests  
and strangers and pore and Rich of both poet-  
philosephers and Archipoetphilosephers be on  
her in that life.”

<sup>2</sup> *Assumed the yoke of piety and devotion.*—  
“Cumζ ριαζλα, the yoke of a rule, i. e. took the  
veil or became a nun.”

<sup>3</sup> *Cill-Achaidh droma foda*, now Killeigh, in  
the barony of Geshill, King’s County. The  
ruins of a nunnery are pointed out here adjoin-  
ing the modern church, but I am of opinion  
that they are the ruins of the abbey church, to  
which, perhaps, the nunnery was attached, as  
the cemeteries of the noble families of the district  
are to be seen in the church yard, as:

1st. The tomb of O’Conor Faly, with a rough  
marble slab exhibiting a long inscription in  
Latin, but much effaced, beginning,

“HIC JACET HEROUM CLARO DE STEMMATE  
NATUS DONATUS PATRIE CURA DOLORQUE SUE.

“UNA SEPULTA JACET TUMULO DONATI PA-  
RENTUM, CASTA, PUDICA, PIA, HEC CONJUX,  
MATERQUE JOHANNIS NECNON DONATI MATER.”

2nd. The tomb of the Lords of Clanmalicre.

3rd. The burial place of the O’Molloys, with  
a long epitaph in praise of John O’Molloy, the  
son of Philip.

4th. The burial place of the O’Dunnes, chiefs  
of Hy-Regan, with their arms elaborately scul-  
ptured.

Two places of the name of Cill-Achaidh are  
mentioned by the Irish annalists as ecclesiastical  
establishments, of which oue, according to Col-  
gan, is situated in the eastern Breifny, the other  
in Ofalia in Leinster. The latter is sacred to St.  
Sinceil, and is always distinguished from the  
former by the addition *droma foda*, i. e. of the  
long druim, or ridge. *Achadh droma foda* sig-  
nifies the field of the long ridge or hill, and  
Cill was prefixed after St. Sinceil had erected  
his church there. The name is very descriptive

this transitory world, to prepare for life eternal, and assumed the yoke of piety and devotion<sup>2</sup> in the monastery of Cill-achaidh<sup>a</sup>.

Hugh, son of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, helmsman of the valour of the Southern Hy-Nials, and heir to the lordship of all Kinel-Fiachach, died of a short fit of sickness.

Edmond, the son of Edmund Burke, died.

Felim, the son of Murrrough Mac Rannall, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Aircachtach, who was son of Solomon Mac Egan, the most learned Brehon and Professor of Laws<sup>b</sup> in Ireland, died.

William O'Deorain, chief Brehon<sup>c</sup> of Leinster, and his wife, died.

Owen, the son of Petras, who was son of Saerdalach O'Breislein, chief Brehon of Fermanagh, and Erenach of Airech-Moelain [Derryvullan], died.

Conor, the son of John Mac Branain, resigned his lordship, and Tomaltagh Carragh, the son of Con, son of Hugh, was elected in his place.

The monastery of Laoighis<sup>d</sup> in Leinster, in the diocese of Leighlin, was founded, in honour of St. Francis, by O'More, who selected a burial-place for himself and his descendants in it<sup>e</sup>.

of the locality, for a remarkable long, low *druim* or ridge extends south-westwards, immediately over the village of Killeigh. The entire of the ancient Ofalia, from Slieve Bloom to the hill of Allen, and from the Sugar-loaf hills to the Great Heath, is a plain nearly as level as the surface of a tranquil sea, and this *druim foda*, though not high, becomes a very remarkable feature in so level a district.

<sup>b</sup> *Professor of laws*.—"Gilla-na-naemh, son to Aireachty, son to Solomon Mac Ægan, a very learned man in the Irish lawes (a fencevir), died."—D. F.

<sup>c</sup> *Chief Brehon*, literally, "Ollav of Leinster in judicature." D. F. translates it, "William O'Deorain, the cheife Judg of Leinster, and his wife died by the plague in this year."

<sup>d</sup> *The monastery of Laoighis*, μαυιγερ λαοιγ-ιρ, now Abbey-Leix, situated on the River Nore, in the barony of Cullenagh, Queen's County. Ware says that this monastery was founded in

1183 by Corcheger [Conchobhar] O'More, and Archdall adds that other writers refer the foundation of it to an earlier age. No trace of this building is now to be found.

<sup>e</sup> Under this year the Annals of Duaid Mac Firbis, as preserved in F. 1. 18, contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"Eugenius, the successor of St. Peter, died.

"The successor of fidnacha, one celebrated for hospitallety to all Ireland, died.

"Castle Carbery was reedified by the Lord ffurnwall in this year.

"Colman, son's son to Art O'Maeleachlyn, being taken prisoner by the Baron of Dealbna, in revenge of the killing of O'Coffy (hibernice O'Cobhthaigh), & the Irish and English of Meath, marched all together to the woods of the Ruffa (or Rubha), so that they chased the sons of Art's son to Connacht, & they were not suffered to stay in Connacht, & that for the

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1448.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μίλε, ρειτέρε όέδ, κέτραχαττ, α ήόχττ.

Πλάξ μόνι ιριν μιθε, concobar mac aoda ui fírgail, διαρμαιττ μάξ  
conmaige, γ Ηανηρι ουβ Mac τεέεδαμ τριυρ βραταρ το βραιτέρυδ longpuyrτ  
ui fírgail δέξ τον πλάιξ ριν.

Concobar mac faolchaða eppcop Ruir ailiéir décc.

Abb na τρινοιδε ρορ loc cé décc.

Semur óξ mac pemaip gallba mac iarla upmuían décc.

Caatal mac ui concobar pailge do μαρβαδ lá gallaib laigín.

Cúconnaét mac Ριλιβ μέξυθοιρ décc'ρά βυαιδ ναιτέρυξε, γ α αδναcal ι  
τίνρall achaid upcaip.

Ua hígpa maðac do μαρβαδ.

Ua loclainn τίζεαρνα βόιρνε δέξ.

· Niall ó maolmuaid do μαρβαδ lá huib Riaccann.

Irish tounge's sake, & the Rubha was burnt, & pulled down, & ransacked by ffeargall Mageoch-agane afterwards.

“Nicholaus being” [*recte* was] “ordained pope in Rome.

“Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), & Art Cãmhanagh, being prisoners by Walter Tobin & by Piers James Gallda his son, and Art, died on” [in] “his imprisonment, & Richard's son was ransomed.

“The Conuntry called Angaly, both west & East, obeyed to Daniel boy O'ffeargall, & Rossa Mortach Midhach his son, to whom was given the name of Duke or Prime Lord of that conuntry against him gave him obedience.

“Thady Mac Donachy, & all those of the conuntry men that adhered to him, gave domination to Tumaltach Mac Dermoda, King of Maghluirg, to defend them against the sons of Conner Mac Donnaghy.

“Iiland Mac Murehy, & Ædh mac Dermot Caoch O'ffeargall, both died.

“Sara (.i. Sadhbh), daughter to William fitz

Conner mac Brennan, Moylyn O Maelconary his wife, Banollamh of Silmuiredhy fitz ffergus, & a nurse to all guests and strangers, & to all the learned men in Ireland, died on Wednesday next after the feast day of St. Catherin the virgin, & is buried in St. Patrick's church in Oilfínn, the Lord God of St. Patrick be propitious to her.

“A murther committed on Lochlyn O'hanlye's son, whereby were slaine theese, viz. Danniell, Loghlyn O'hanlye's son, & Conner O'hanley's son, Loghlyn Sngach and others, by the sons of Gilla-na-naemh O'hanly, & by Melachlyn O'hanlye's son, & by others of the Tnathas, & all that adhered to Lochlyn's son were preyed and burnt.

“Ffelim O'Conner-ffaly and others, tooke a prey from Læseach fitz Rossa' ô ffeargall, but Læsach overtaking them tooke their prey from them, & above twenty of their men” [were] “killed and taken prisoners.

“A running prey taken by a company of Ossory at Maigh-aird, so that they were broken

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1448.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-eight.*

A great plague raged in Meath, of which Conor, son of Hugh O'Farrell, Dermot Mac Conmaighe, and Henry Duv Mac Techedain, three friars of Long-phort-Ui-Feargail<sup>f</sup>, died.

Conor Mac Faolchadha, Bishop of Ros-ailithir, died.

The abbot of [the monastery of the Holy] Trinity on Lough Key died.

James Oge, son of James Gallda, i. e. son of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Cathal, son of O'Conor Faly, was slain by the English of Leinster.

Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher].

O'Hara Reagh was slain.

O'Loughlin, Lord of Burren, died.

Niall O'Molloy was slain by the Hy-Regan<sup>g</sup> [O'Dunnes].

& lost 40 or 60 of their men, both noble and ignoble.

“Conner, son to John Mac Branan, forsooke his Lordship, & Daniel Carrach, the son of Conn Fitz Ædh, supplied his place.

“The O Loeblyn's killed each other.

“The sons of Roben Savage died also in Athtrym, after they were wickedly taken by ffunwall aforesaid.

“The Abbot of Teagh-murry in Athtrim died by the aforesaid plague.

“Bryen, the son of Thady Offallon” [was] “wickedly taken prisoner by O'Kellie's son, & was murdered by his keepers, some of the selfe said ffallons his enemies, for which crime they suffered hanging.”

<sup>f</sup> *Longphort-O'Farrell*, *Longphort Ui Feargail*, now Longford, a town in the county of the same name. Archdall says (Monasticon, p. 443, note <sup>g</sup>), that Longford was anciently called in Irish Ath-foda, i. e. the long ford; but he refers to no authority, and is a bad authority himself on the origin of the names of places

in Ireland. Long-phort-Ui-Fhearghail signifies O'Farrell's fortress, or fortified residence; and, according to the tradition in the country, the fortress to which this name was originally applied occupied the site of the present barracks of Longford.

<sup>g</sup> *Hy-Regan* was the tribe-name of the O'Dunnes of Offaly. Their country, which was formed into the barony of Tinahinch, and made a part of the Queen's County in the reign of Philip and Mary, is still popularly called Dooregan, in Irish οὐρεαίό Ριαγόν. This appears from the tradition in the country; from a grant for letters patent of James I. to Teige O'Doyne, preserved in Marsh's Library, Class v. tab. 2, No. 20, p. 331; and from a curious old map of Leix and Ophaly, preserved in the British Museum, and in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, also clearly points out the situation of this territory in the following words:

“Duæ sunt Rectoriæ in patria vacata O'Dun's Country detentæ in possessione Doctoris Dun.

Concobar mac Seaman mic eadmarcaiz meo bpanán tigeapna corca  
 aélano ppú pé peét mbliadan epíocát vo écc i nduina pealza for maiz ae iar  
 tpepao á tigeapnar ip in mbliadan poime, 7 a adnacal i Rorpr commain.

Ipse recipit decimas sed null. comparuit curat.  
 ad respondendum pro servicio Ecelesie. Ideo  
 fructus sequestrantur."

These two rectories are set down in the  
 margin as Oregan and O'Rosnolis. O'Huidhrin,  
 who died in 1420, writes of Hy-Regan thus :

“Αρ Ηιθ Ριαζάν να ρυαζ ορηομ,  
 Ξαρρα μεαρ μινδεαρ comlonn,  
 Ο'Ουιnn τασίρεαχ να τοζλα,  
 Cuiuz να εεραοιρεαχ καε-όρδα.”

“Over the Hy-Regan, of the heavy onslaughts,  
 A vigorous band who rout in battle,  
 Rules O'Dunne, chief of demolition,  
 Hero of the golden battle-spears.”

The tomb of the O'Dunne family, which ex-  
 hibits their armorial bearings elaborately scul-  
 ptered, is to be seen in the churchyard of Kill-  
 eigh, near Tullamore, in the King's County.  
 The pedigree of Donough O'Dunne, who seems  
 to have flourished in the fourteenth century, is  
 given as follows by Duaid Mac Firbis :

“Donough, son of Awley, son of Teige, son  
 of Awley, son of Cooley, son of Donslevy, son of  
 Cooley, son of Carroll, son of Cu-Blama” [i. e.  
 dog of Slieve Bloom], “son of Connell, son of  
 Fihilly, son of Donn, the progenitor from whom  
 the surname O'Duinn, O'Doyne, or O'Dunne,  
 is derived, son of Duvgilla, son of Maelfinn, son  
 of Riagan, from whom is derived the tribe name  
 of Hy-Regan, or Iregan, son of Kenny, son of  
 Flann-da-Congal, son of Dimasagh, son of Con-  
 galagh, son of Forannan, son of Maeluva, son of  
 Cathal, son of Eoghan of Breen-da-choga, son of  
 Nathi, son of Rossa Falgy, the ancestor of the  
 people of Offaly, son of Cathair More, monarch  
 of Ireland in the second century; the ancestor  
 of O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, and of all the

noble families of Leinster, except Mac Gillap-  
 trick, or Fitzpatrick, of Ossory.”

The present recognised head of this family is  
 Major Francis Dunne, son of the late General  
 Dunne of Brittas, near the foot of Slieve Bloom,  
 in Dooregan, in the Queen's County. The pe-  
 digree of this branch of the O'Dunne family  
 can be very satisfactorily traced to the reign of  
 Henry VIII., by the evidence of Anglo-Irish  
 documents; but it has not yet been connected  
 with the ancient line above given. From a ma-  
 nuscript in the Lambeth Library (Carew Col-  
 lection, No. 635), and another in the British  
 Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 169, a,  
 the Leinster Inquisitions, &c., the Editor has  
 been able to trace it as follows :

- I. *Leyny O'Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He built  
 the castle called Castlebrack, and to defray  
 the expenses attending the erection of it he  
 imposed unusual tribute on the territory,  
 which his successors continued to extort down  
 to the reign of James I. He had a son,
- II. *Teige O'Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He had  
 two sons, Teige, No. III., and Turlough; and  
 a daughter, who was married to Rory Oge  
 O'More, Chief of Leix.
- III. *Teige O'Doyne*, Chief of Dowhie-Regan.  
 He married Elizabeth, daughter of Piers  
 Fitzgerald of the county of Kildare, and had  
 by her Teige, or Thady Oge O'Doyne, or  
 O'Dunne, his son and heir; 2nd, Cormac;  
 3rd, Brian, or Barnaby, the ancestor of the  
 Brittas family; 4th, Cahir, or Charles Dunne,  
 LL. D., T. C. D., “a good scholar, and a  
 zealous Protestant,” who died without issue;  
 5th, Murtough; and an illegitimate son, Mo-  
 riertagh, who was slain in 1600. He had  
 also three daughters, one of whom was mar-

Conor, the son of John, son of Eachmarcach Mac Branain, Lord<sup>b</sup> of Corcochlann for a period of thirty-seven years, died at Dumha-Sealga in Magh-Ae, having resigned his lordship the year before, and was buried at Roscommon.

ried to Brian, son of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, the other to Calvagh O'Molloy, and the third to Mulrony O'Carroll. This Teige, No. III., was living, a very old man and blind, in 1593, when he signed, by his mark, a deed by which he settled Iregan on his five sons.

IV. Teige Oge O'Doyne, the son and heir of Teige fitz Teige fitz Leyny, married first, about the year 1570, Margaret, the daughter of Shane O'Neale, prince of Ulster, the son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and had by her Teige Reagh O'Dunne, who was thirty-seven years of age in January 1608, but being afterwards divorced from Margaret, she married Sir Cuconnaught Maguire, and he a daughter of Redmond Fitzgerald, of the Barrow's side, in the county of Kildare, by whom he had several children, of whose descendants, if they left any, no account has been yet discovered. In the petition of Doctor Charles Dunne of Trinity College, Dublin, against the fiant for letters patent to his eldest brother Thady O'Doyne, he has the following remarks on Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill :

“ That the said Thady his eldest son, Teige Reaghe, sonn to Margaret, daughter to Shane O'Neyle, and mother to Cuconnaught Oge Mac Guyer, deade beyond the seas, is not a fitt ruler over so strong a contrye, and so fitt for rebellion as Iregaine is, by reason that for his said alliance with the O'Neyles and Mac Guyers he furthered the drawinge of forces in the last rebellion oute of the Northe to Lenster, to the greate charge of the Crowne, and was then in companie with Brian Reoghe at the Burninge of his Majestie's fort of Phillipstowne, and the next day at the burninge of Kilcullen, in the countie of Kildare,

and in companie with the said Brian when he was kild, and in Bonaght with Owny Mac Rorie” [O'More] “ riflinge the towne of Marybroughe, and having not since, being now about 37 yeares of age, much bettered or altered his course, will likelye returne to his wounted practice, if the like times doe happen, and therefore not secure for his Majestie that any of so suspiciouse a behaviour should continue alone, the said countrie beinge so stronge and so fitt for rebellion.

“ That the said Margaret, mother to the said Teige Reoghe, and the gentlewoman now kept by the saide Thadye in his howse, and by whome he hath many sones, beinge both alive, the issue begotten by the venter of one of them is illegitimate, yet by vertue of the estate passed unto him, and his assignes, by the said Fiant, maie leave the said landes and chiefferie to his unlawful issue, and soe disinherit his owne heire, your supplicant, his brother, and nephewes, whereas for these many hundred yeares no bastard attained to the chieffrie of Iregaine.”

It appears from an Inquisition taken at Maryborough, on the 17th of May, 1638, that this Teige Oge O'Doyne died on the 38th of October, 1637, when it was found that Edward Doyne, aged eighteen yeares and two months, was his next relative and heir. From this it would appear that the issue of Teige Reagh, Teige Oge's son by Margaret O'Neill, and of his half brothers, were set aside by the government. But it has not been yet proved how this Edward Doyne stood related to Teige Oge O'Doyne.

Cormac, the second son of Teige O'Doyne, or O'Dunne, No. III., married Joane O'Carroll, widow of Thomas Burke, Baron of Leitrim, and had by her a son, Donnell, who had the remainder of the castle of Roskyne, and sixty acres of

Catal mac peblunio mic Ruaidhri ui concobair do marbad la cloinn Ruaidhri meic catal ui concobair toirrdelbac 7 Diarmaic.

Ταδς οcc mac ταδς mac giollacolaim uí uiginn ppiomioide aopa dána epeann 7 alban do écc iar naitirige i ceill connla, 7 a adnacal i manuirtir ata lctam.

Διαρμαic mac εοζαν mic ματζαμίνα uí θαλαις ollam fear midε uile paoi pōglainntiz 7 piri dána dέcc, 7 a adnacal i ndurimaz colaimm cille.

laud belonging to his grandmother, Elizabeth Fitzgerald, but no account of his descendants has fallen in the Editor's way. Brian, the third son of Teige O'Doyne, No. III., married the daughter of Fergananim O'Molloy, and had by her a son, Barnaby, or Brian Oge, who obtained a patent from Charles I. for a considerable estate in the barony of Tinahinch, to hold in soccage to him and his heirs for ever, provided he should not take the name, style, or title of the Fox, or O'Doyne, &c. This Brian Oge, or Barnaby, who was compelled to reject the O and style himself Barnaby Dunne, died on the 17th of November, 1661, leaving a son, Charles Dunne of Brittas, the ancestor of the present family of Brittas. Charles Dunne, LL. D., of Trinity College, Dublin, the fourth son of the same Teige O'Doyne, does not appear to have left any issue. He made his last will and testament on the 2nd April, 1617, and after his death his property in Hy-Regan was claimed by his eldest brother, Teige Oge O'Doyne, who survived him by many years. Murtough, the fifth son of Teige, No. III., married the daughter of Turlough Fitzpatrick, brother of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, but no account of his descendants, if he left any, has yet been discovered.

From these evidences it is quite clear that the descendants of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill, would be the senior branch of this family, if they were extant; and that next after them should be placed the descendants of Cormac, the second son of Teige,

No. III.; and that, if these are extinct, Major Francis Dunne of Brittas, is indisputably the present head of the O'Doynes, or O'Duinns, of Dooregan. According to the tradition in the country, the late Mr. Joseph Dunne of Killowen, near the Great Heath of Maryborough in the Queen's County, was the lineal descendant of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of Margaret O'Neill. The Editor often saw him in the year 1833, when he was about 89 years old. He was one of the largest men in Europe, and had been an officer in the French service in his youth, but for the last fifty years of his life he lived on his farm at Killowen, from which he derived a considerable income. He had several sons remarkable for their great stature, strength, courage, and intelligence, but they all died unmarried.

<sup>b</sup> *Lord of Corco-achlann.*—D. F. calls him Dux of Corcachlann, thus :

“ A. D. 1448. Conner, son to John fits Eachmarkagh, Dux of Corcachlann, for the space of thirtie-seaven yeares, died in Dumha Sealga on Magh-ay, after he had renounced his lordship a yeare afore that for God's sake, after receiving Extreame unction and making pennance, and was buried in Roscommon. God rest his soule.”

<sup>i</sup> *Cill Connla*, now Kilconly, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway. This passage is translated as follows by D. F. in F. 1. 18 :

“ A. D. 1448. Thady fitz Thady fitz Gillico-lum O'higgin, cheife master of the Poets (called *Æs-dana*) of Ireland and Scotland, the affablest



Cathal, son of Felim, son of Rory O'Conor, was slain by the sons of Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor, i. e. by Turlough and Dermot.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Colaim O'Higgin, chief Preceptor of the Poets of Ireland and Scotland, died, after penance, at Cill-Connla<sup>a</sup>, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-leathan.

Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Mahon O'Daly, Ollav of all Meath, a learned poet, died, and was interred in Durrow-Columbkille<sup>k</sup>.

and happiest that ever professed the *dan*, died after due penance and extreame unction at Killconnla, and was buried in the Monastery of Ath-leathyn."

<sup>k</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. have the following entries omitted by the Four Masters :

"A greate Army made by O'Conner-ffaly, & by the Irish of Linster : they marched to Killculinn, & to Castlemartin, so that his sword & helmet was taken from him. Caher O'Conner, Cathal O'Conner's son, hearing that O'Conner was taken, they returned towards him courageously, & rescued him forceably, Calwagh sayeing that his leg was broken, & the English horsemen about to bring him into the castle.

"Richard Buttler gave a greate defeate to Walter Tobin, & to Pierce fitz James Gallda, where many of the hired souldiers of Munster were killed.

"John Rainy, a Godly discreete friar, & a good teacher of Christian people, died.

"The Roch of Crigh Roisdeach died.

"Torlagh Carrach, son to Diarmaid, son's son to Felim O'Conner, in a drunken skirmish slaine by one blow of a sword, by Ruary fitz Cathalduff O'Conner in Balintober. Ffelim, son to ffelim clery O'Conner, & Brien, son to Cathal O'Conner, being both slaine in another skermish in revenge whereof, in Kilculy-silinnny" [now the church of Kilcooley, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—Ed.] "& by the same Ruary fitz Cahal was slaine ffelim ffitz ffelim by wan" [one] "thrust of a speere, & it is by ffelim & by Cormack Cam

Mac machon mac ffelim clery Brian fitz Cahal was slaine, & it was reported that the cast of Cormac Cam's speere had killed Brien fitz Cathall, & not the blowes in his head given him by ffelim at first. Brien went alive so wounded the same night to Ballintubber, & died the next day, & was buried in the ffriers Monastery at Roscomon, & ffelim Remained that night in Killculy, & died in the same hower the next day also, after Extreame unction & pennance, in a ffryers habit, & he chosed to be buried in the ffriers howse at Tulsy, to whome he granted a quarter of land the same yeare to build a Monastery thereon, and it was after his buriall the Monastery was consecrated to the glory of God, & to the honner of St. Patrick, Dominick, and to Diermod Mac Mæltuly, & also ffelim aforesaid, bestowed & left a greate rick of Corne as helpe to the ffryers to begin that worke.

"John fitz John boy O'hara, son to the King of Luiny, & one that ought to be King of Luiny, if he did live, was slaine by one cast of a speare by Mac-mælrwany finn's son of Coran-men, & this was the occasion thereof, viz. a prey that was taken by the sons of Cormac Mac Donaghy from the sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, & brought it to O'hara boy, so that the said sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, in their returne from that pursuance of their said prey, tooke a prey from the said O'hara boy, and afterwards they ordained a meeting day, whereby O'hara's son was slaine betwixt them by one cast as afore mentioned.

## ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1449.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μίλε, σετρε céδ, céραάαττ, α ναοί.

Donnchað mac τiξεαρνάν όις τiξεαρνα βρειφνε έιαρ το écc ιαρ ná βñέ ηι ρειρσεζαλαρ οέτα με βλιαðαιν λάμ, γ τiξεαρνάν mac ταυðς υί Ruairic το έοζα ινα ιοναð λάραη μβρειφνε έιαρ.

Εοζαν mac ρφαν τiξεαρνα μυντιρε μαοιλιμορða το écc, γ Sfan ua Raξ-αλλιξ a mac ρfm το έοζα ινα ιοναð λά hua neill, γ la ρlioché Sfan υι Raξλλιξ, γ ρεαρξal ua Raξαλλιξ, .i. mac τομαρ μóμρ, το έοζα λά ρlioché μαέγαμνα υι Raξλλιξ, γ λά ζαλλαιβ ζυρ πο ραρ coccað γ coimbuaiðpeað εατορρα. Ταμcc an Ιυρτίρ γ ιαρλα υρμυμian το éongnam λά ρεαρξal ua Raξαλλαξ, γ τυε Sfan ua Raξαλλιξ cona ρocpαιθε aminur ρορ έορραé an τρλυαιξ ζυρ πο μαρβαð γ ζυρ πο ζαβαð τρρ ρίετ οίοβ ιμ mac τοιρρðealbαιξ γ ιμ mac τομναιλλ βαιη υι Raξλλιξ.

òρpian ócc o néill décc.

Μόρ ιηξñ αοða mic Ριλιβ να τυαιζε μέζυιðιρ βñ αιρτ mic εοζαν υί néill décc.

Μαξνυρ βυιθε mac αιρρρρρ μειε ουιηη ηέζυιðιρ décc.

òρρρρρμαιðm λά mac υιθιλή ρορ μυιρéαρταé ρυαð ua neill óύ ιη πο

“A greate skirmish between the Irish & English in Linster, whereby many were slaine & taken prisoners on both sides about Thady Mac Dubhgaill & O’neachtyn’s son, with many others.

“A great pestilence in Meath. Conner, son to Edh boy O’ffeargail, & Diarmaid Mac Conway, & Henry Duffe Mac Tethedan, three Godly ffriers, of the ffriers of Longford O’ffeargail, died by that plague.

“Edh boy, son to Diarmaid Mageochagan, taken prisoner by ffeargall Oge roe Mageochagan, & afterwards died in restraint.

“Ffelim O’Duinn being slaine” [*recte* was slaine] “by Cu-coigrichy O’Maelmoy in revenge of his brother that was by him killed afore that.

“The prey of Calry taken by the sons of Laysaech mac Rossa. Mac Magnus of Tirtuahyl

his son being” [*recte* was] “killed by the son of Conner Roe Magmanusa, he intruding upon him without just cause, as it was thought.

“Warr betwixt the sonns of Morty backach O’Conner, & the sonns of Brien ffitz-Daniel O’Conner, so that Magnus ffitz-Brien’s son was taken prisoner in that warr, & an other of his sonns was wounded, so that they did much harm to each other.

“Brien Mac Donnaghyc’s son tooke a prey from John Mac Donnaghyc’s son, & has” [had?] “driven it towards O’Ruairk, & Clannonnaghly followed him, & they burnt Drum-da-Ethier, O’Ruairk’s Residence, & Thady O’Ruairk his sonns persued them, & he turned against them, & Thady O’Ruairk’s two sonns were taken prisoners, & some of their men were slaine.”

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1449.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-nine.*

Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, Lord of West Breifny, died, after having laboured a year under pulmonary consumption<sup>1</sup>; and Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by [the people of] West Breifny.

Owen, the son of John<sup>m</sup>, Lord of the district called Muintir-Maelmora, died; and his son, John O'Reilly, was elected in his place by O'Neill and the sept of John O'Reilly; but Farrell O'Reilly (i. e. the son of Thomas More) being elected by the sept of Mahon O'Reilly and by the English, war and disturbances arose between them [the candidates]. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond came to assist Farrell O'Reilly; but John O'Reilly and his forces suddenly charged the van of their army, and slew or made prisoners of sixty of them, among whom were the son of Turlough and the son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly.

Brian Oge O'Neill died.

More, daughter of Hugh, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe<sup>n</sup> Maguire, and the wife of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Manus Boy, the son of Carbry, son of Don Maguire, died.

A sudden defeat<sup>o</sup> was given to Murtough Roe O'Neill, in which the son of

<sup>1</sup> *Pulmonary consumption*, *բարձճալար օճա*, literally, the withering disease of the breast, or chest. Duaid Mac Firbis translates this passage as follows:

“Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruairk, King of West Brefney, after consuming a full yeare in consumption, died. Tygernan, Thady O'Ruairk's son was ordayned to supply his place in the western Brefney.”

<sup>m</sup> *Owen, the son of John*, i. e. Owen, the son of John O'Reilly. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

“Eogan fitz John O'Reily, King of Muintir Maelmordha, died, and John O'Reily, his owne son” [was] “proclaimed King by O'nelle, and by the Orgiallians, and by the sept of John O'Reily, on the one part; and on the other

part, ffeargall O'Reily was proclaimed King by the sept of Mahon O'Reily, and by the English, so that greate warrs grew betwixt them on both sides. The Lord Deputy and the Earle of Ormond came to assist Ffeargall O'Reily, so that John O'Reily defeated the forelorne hopes of that Army, whereby the matter” [*recte* the number] “of 40 or 60 men were taken from them captives and killed about [im] Terlagh O'Reily's son, and about Daniel Bane O'Reily's son.”

<sup>n</sup> *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

<sup>o</sup> *A sudden defeat*, *բրժմարծմ*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F.:

“A defeate given by Mac Ugilin րօր” [i. e. upon] “Murthy Roe O'nell, whereby Maelmury Mac Suibhney his son, Constable to O'Nell's son, and Ængus, son to Mac Donnayll

μαρβαδ mac maoilmuirpe mec ruibne conrubal meic ui néill, γ αονγυρ mac  
mec doinnall na halban, γ pochaide oile immaille ppiú.

Coccað mór ειςτιρ conallcaib buðdeim, γ mozan do milleað.

Υα pialáin γ gíollacriort mac an baird décc.

Αοð mac loclann mic Seappraíð τiγεαρμα cloinne catail mic muirpeað-  
αιγ muillctain pé hñ imcían ιαρ τπρέccað α τiγεαρμαιρ αρ gπαð δέ, γ ιαρ  
naonτυζαð διαριματτα mic Seppraíð ui plannaζáin do óop na ιonað decc.

Οιυice διοριc do τεετ ι περiνιico nonóip mór, γ ιαpιαδα επεανν do τεετ  
ινα τεαé, γ γαιοδil λειτίμιl μιde, γ α bπειé pñn do ιαpταib do έαβαipτ do  
do cum α έipτιμιζε.

of Scotland, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles* were killed.”

<sup>p</sup> *A great war.*—“Greate warr betwixt the Couallians, whereby many losses were suffered by both parties.”—D.F.

<sup>a</sup> *O’Fialain.*—This name is now anglicised Phelan. It is to be distinguished from O’Faolain.

<sup>r</sup> *Race of Cathal*, i. e. chief of the territory of Clancahill, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>s</sup> *The Duke of York.*—This passage is translated as follows by D. F., in F. 1. 18 :

“The Duke of York came to Ireland in the Summer with great glory and Pompe, and the Commissioners of Ireland came to his howse. And the Irish in” [on] “the borders of Meath, came also to his howse, and verry many beeves were given him for the mainteynance of the King’s Kitchin.”

<sup>t</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

“O’hara, halfe King of the west part of Leyny, died.

“O’flynn, Dux of Silmælrúain, was, by the sons of Walter boy Mac Goisdelbh, at his owne house, slaine.

“Thady O’Conner’s son tooke a prey from Balintubair. They also killed two or three of

the pursuers, whereby was occasioned greate insurrection of Warr on Machery Connacht especially, for that preye all the sons of ffelim his son forsooke O’Conner & his sons, & they adhered to O’Conner Donn, so that O’Conner Donn & O’Conner Roe’s sons coming to him they sent their preyeing horsemen & Galloglachs through Cluan-Corr Eastward, & through Cluan-Cony, & towards Driggen, & Edan-na-Creggey, wherein was O’Conner Roe’s Cattle (hibernice Cærycht), & Carbry O’Conner & his Cosins, Cathal Duffe O’Conner’s sons, & Mac Dubhgall guiding them, nevertheless their adversaries turned their faces against them, so that they were scattered att Cluain-Corr, & Mac Dubhgall was taken prisoner, & Dubhgall gruama Mac Swine his son was killed, & five or six Galloglasses more, and Daniell mac Rossa mac ffelim Clery O’Conner was wounded. Magnus O’fflanagan’s son, Ruary and mac Tharehaly of the Eastern party” [were] “wounded, & died of their wounds.

“Greate warrs in Desmond betwixt Mac Carthy riavagh & Thady ffitz Cormack Mac Carthy, so that Thady brought an Army into Iearbry, & Mac Carthy More’s sons with him, to wit, Diarmoid and Cormac, so that the said Armies’ forelorne hopes overrun’d as far as Gleann-an-muilian & Remcanan, wherein Mac

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, O'Neill's constable, Aengus, the son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, and many others, were slain.

A great war<sup>p</sup> broke out among the Kinel-Connell themselves, in the course of which much [property] was destroyed.

O'Fialain<sup>a</sup> and Gilchreest Mac Ward died.

Hugh, the son of Loughlin, son of Geoffry [O'Flanigan], who had been for a long time Lord of the race of Cathal<sup>r</sup>, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, died, having first resigned his lordship for the love of God, and consented that the son of Geoffry O'Flanigan should be appointed to his place.

The Duke of York<sup>s</sup> arrived in Ireland, and was received with great honour; and the Earls of Ireland went into his house, as did also the Irish adjacent to Meath, and gave him as many beeves for the use of his kitchen as it pleased him to demand<sup>r</sup>.

Carthy Riavagh overtook them, so that Diarmoid Mac Carthy More's son was slain therein, he being forsaken by the multitude of the Army, & also 15 of his men were killed, & that unknowne to his owne Army, & so it was afterwards the Army being followed to Ballinudan, on the Banke of the River Banda, therein being defeated, the two sons of O'Sullethane de Gleannbehy were slain, & two sons to the son of Buadhuy O'Sullethane killed also, & Thady O'Sullethane, son to O'Sullethane More, was taken prisoner, & Daniell fitz Cormac-na-Coilley Mac Carthy, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*.

"Walter fitz Edmond Bourk was killed by a fall.

"William Dalton slain at wan" [by one] "shot of an arrow.

"A preying Army made by the sons of Walter Bourk against Balinclare, so that they preyed and burnt that same towne first, & after that Mac William of Clanrickard met them, & Felim, son to O'Conner Donn, & the horsemen of Ichtur Connacht, after the towne was burnt, Mac William's sons were broken at last by force of the huge multitudes of Armed men casting & shooting at them before & behind, & often

they escaped afar off by military strength & providence by fighting most manfully; the two sons of Mac William burk were slain, viz., Thomas & Moyler, then also Edmond mac William was taken prisoner, & Moyler son to Mac Johnyne & his son, & they lost the matter of 55 men both captives & slain.

"Breassal O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Mac William of Clanrickard, William Bourke's son, & was given into his brother in law, .i. Mæleaghlyn fitz William O'Kelly, & rescued forcibly by Mac William, after he has" [had] "done much hurt sueing him.

"Catline, daughter to Mac William of Clanrickard, to wit, William Burke, Mæleaglyn O'Kellie's wife, *quievit*.

"The two sons of Laughlin O'Ruaric, King of East" [West?] "Brefny, slain by ffeara Managh, they visiting some of their acquaintance in that country.

"Ængus mac Magnusa O'huiginn was murdered by the sons of Amhly Oge O'Kenedy.

"A prey taken by Magoreachty, & by the sons of O'Kelly from Sil-Maoil-ruain at night, but O'Conner Donn overtook them, & Felim, Terlagh Carrach O'Conner's son, & they sent

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1450.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceṛpe éeo caoccat.

Αιρδεppop conδαḗτ, .i. mac an pṣpṣúm mic mic Seóinín búpc do écc i nḡaillín.

Πιαρρυρ μάγυιδιρ eppcop cloḗar dέcc i cclaoínιηρ, ḡ a aḗnacal illιoρ zaḗcal.

Αη τεppcop ua ḡallcoḗar dέcc.

Abb eppa Rucaḗ, .i. émann, dέcc.

Concoḗar ua doḡnacal ταναρι τιpe conacal dέcc.

Νιocolar ua flannaḡáin peapṣún daíηηρι dέcc ipḗin iαρ ηḗol do dénacη τυραρ.

Μάḡ υιδιρ τομάρ mac τομάρ mic Pilib na τυαιḡe do ḗul dia oιλίτpe don pḗin, ηι cηḗ peḗtmaine ιαρτταιη ταηιcc donḡcaḗ dúncaḗac Mac aḗar do μαḡυιδιρ, .i. τομαρ occ, do ποιḡḗ caḗcal mic meḡυιδιρ ḡup πο ḡaḗ é ηα ιοναḗ (no ηα ḗiḡ) péη ηι ccηuc ηηḗidḗ. Rucc leiρ é cona épeḗ ḡo ḡoρτ an pḗoán, ḡ πο ηαρḗ anη pην é. Do éuaḗ ιαρḗm co τεallaḗ ndúncaḗa ηι ccoccaḗ ar emann ḡ ar ḗonḡcaḗ μαḡυιδιρ. Ταηιcc τpa ηι cηḗ pee ιαρ pη, donḡcaḗ dúncaḗac i ccηinne do ποιḡḗ emann ḡ donḡcaḗ, ḡ do pḗn-ρατ pḗ pe apοile, ar a aoi πο ḡaḗ Emann pá ḗeóidḗ donḡcaḗ dúncaḗdach ηι nḡaḗal líηη, ḡ do paḗ laiρ é ḡo haḡaḗ ὑpḗar, ḡ πο bḗη cop ḡ lam ḗe i ηοιοḡail μαρḗḗa caḗcal.

drivers with the prey unknowne to their enemies, & they themselves stayed with the pursuers, so that O'Conner was wounded & Terlagh Carragh O'Conner's son, and Felim O'Conner's horse was slaine, with 5 or 6 of their men also & scattered them. Another prey taken after that by O'Kellie's sons, & by ffeargal roe Mageochagan from the people of Liatrim, & Donnagh fitz Ædth fitz Cathal O'Conner pursuing them was slaine by ffeargall roe by wan" [one] "blow of a speare, & brought away his horse afterwards.

"Greate preys taken by Lisagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner from the Sennagh. Another prey

taken by him from the sons of Diarmaid Cæch O'ffeargail."

<sup>u</sup> *Mac Seoinin Burke*.—He was the head of a branch of the Burkes descended from a Seoinin, or little John Burke. The name is still extant, but anglicised Jennings. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

"The Arch Bishop of Connaght, son to the parson, son to Mac Johnin Burke, died in Gallway."

<sup>w</sup> *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe, or battle-axe. •

<sup>x</sup> *Dunchadhach*.—He was so called from having been fostered in the territory of Teallach

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1450.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty.*

The Archbishop of Connaught, Mac-an-Phearsuín, the son of Mac Seoinín Burke<sup>a</sup>, died at Galway.

Pierce Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, died at Cleenish, and was interred at Lisgool [in Fermanagh].

Bishop O'Gallagher died.

Edmond, Abbot of Assaroe, died.

Conor O'Donnell, Tanist of Tirconnell, died.

Nicholas O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, died at Rome, whither he had gone on a pilgrimage.

Maguire, Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip na Tuaighe<sup>w</sup>, went on a pilgrimage to Rome. A week afterwards Donough Dunchadhach<sup>x</sup>, Maguire's (Thomas Oge) step-brother<sup>y</sup>, went to Cathal, son of Maguire, took him prisoner at his own place (or house) at Cnoc-Ninnigh<sup>z</sup>, and brought him and his spoils to Gort-an-fheadain<sup>a</sup>, where he put him to death; after which he proceeded to Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], to make war against Edmond and Donough Maguire. In some time afterwards Donough Dunchadhach came to a conference with Edmond and Donough, and they made peace with one another; but notwithstanding this, Edmond in the end took Donough Dunchadhach prisoner at Gabhail-liuin<sup>b</sup>, and brought him with him to Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], where he cut off one of his feet and one of his hands, in revenge of the killing of Cathal.

Dunchadha, now Tullydonaghy, or Tullyhunco, a barony in the west of the county of Cavan.

<sup>y</sup> *Step-brother*, mac aṣar, i. e. he was the son of Maguire's father, but not of his mother.

<sup>z</sup> *Cnoc-Ninnigh*, i. e. St. Ninny's hill, now Knockninny, a beautiful hill in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>a</sup> *Gort-an-fheadain*, i. e. field of the brook, rill, rivulet, runnel, or streamlet, now Gortinnedan, a townland in the parish of Tomregan,

in the barony of Knockninny, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 41.

<sup>b</sup> *Gabhail-liuin*, now Galloon, a townland giving name to a parish situated at the extremity of Upper Lough Erne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 159, line 24. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, this was an ancient church near Lough Erne, the patron of which was St. Comhgall:

“Comhgall Ḵobla liuin i n-Darpoige Com-

Μυρσίρτασ υα φλannaζάν τασίρεασ τυαίτε πατά δο δουλ δια οιλίρι don  
 πρίν, γ α έcc ιαρ mbuaδ παίτηζε, γ α δεαρβραταίρ κορβμαc δο ζαβαλ α  
 ιοναδ.

Σλόιζεαδ δο δονομ λά ήήνρί ο νέλλ λά ηαρτ υα νελλ, γ λά mac εοζαν  
 υί νελλ ήι τριαν conζαλ δο conζναμ lé mac μιδίλν. Νιall mac ενρί mic  
 εοζαν δο δουλ αρ επείc αρ μυρσεαρταc mac υι νελλ βυιδε, γ πο ζαβραc  
 ζαβαλα. Mac υί νέλλ βυιδε γ εοζαν mac βριαν όιζ υι νέλλ δο βρσίc αρ  
 mall, γ φρασίνεαδ φορ α μνυντιρ. Δο παδ εοζαν mac βριαν όιζ mic βριαν  
 μόρι mic ενρι αιμπίδ δια φορζαν δια φλειζ φορ mall ζυρ βό μαρβ δε, γ πο  
 ηαδναίεαδ ι nΑρδ μάcα co nonόρι μόρι.

Σίτ δο δαναίη δο φεααν mac εοζαν υι Ραζαίλλιζ γ δο domnall βάν υα  
 Ραζαίλλιζ· pe αποίε, γ φρίζαλ mac τομαίρ μοίρ δο έορ α τιζεαρναρ, γ αν  
 βρειφνε υίε δο βσίc αγ φεααν mac εοζαν, γ φεαρζαλ δο ζαβαλ τυαρυρταίλ  
 υαδα.

Ταδζ mac Ριλίβ mic τομαίρ μέζυιδίρ δο μαρβαδ la cloinn κορβμαc  
 mec Samraδαν, γ α αδναcαλ ιλλιορ ζαβαλ.

Ανδρεαρ mac ζιollacpioρτ υί δρομα φασί εαζναδ επαίβδεαc δεcc ιαρ  
 δτιονητύδ ό ποίη.

Ο cαριδε cύλε, ταδζ mac ίορεφ ollaμ φεαρμαναc le leiζφρ δεcc.

Ο ηυιζινδ, ι. τυαταλ φρποίηοιδε αορα δάνα επεανν δο έζ δο ζαλαρ obann.

Οιρζνε μόρα δο δονομ λά mac μεζεοcαζάν φορ ζαλλαβ υαρ πο επεαc-

νηρι αγυρ α ζ-cήη loca h-είρνε. Comhgall of  
 Galloon in Dartry-Coininsi, at the extremity of  
 Lough Erne."

<sup>c</sup> *Went on a pilgrimage.*—In the Annals of  
 D. F., as in F. I. 18, the going of O'Flanagan  
 and others to Rome is thus noticed :

"A. D. 1450. *Annus Jubileus*, and many of  
 the Irish went to Rome, viz., Maguire, King of  
 Fermanagh, and O'flanagan of Tuaraha, *et alii*."

<sup>d</sup> *Trian Chongail.*—This was the ancient name  
 of the territory afterwards called Clannaboy,  
 extending into the present counties of Down  
 and Antrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Of which he died.*—The translation here is,  
 perhaps, too literal. It would be better to say,

in English: "thrust his spear twice into the  
 body of Niall and slew him."

<sup>f</sup> *Received wages from him*, i. e. in token of  
 vassalage.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Droma.*—This name is still extant in the  
 county of Fermanagh, particularly in the parish  
 of Kinnawly, where it is anglicised Drum, with-  
 out the prefix O. This family possessed the  
 hereditary erenachship of the parish of Kinn-  
 awley, in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan.

<sup>h</sup> *Cuil*, now Coole, a barony in the county of  
 Fermanagh, on the east side of Lough Erne.

<sup>i</sup> *Ollav in medicine*, i. e. chief physician.

<sup>k</sup> *O'Higgin.*—This passage is given as follows  
 in the Annals of D. F., as in F. I. 18 :



Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, went on a pilgrimage<sup>e</sup> to Rome, where he died, after the victory of penance; and his brother Cormac assumed his place.

An army was led by Henry O'Neill, Art O'Neill, and the son of Owen O'Neill, into Trian Chongail<sup>d</sup>, to assist Mac Quillin.

Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen, went upon a predatory incursion against Murtough Mac-I-Neill Boy, and seized on preys; but he was overtaken by Mac-I-Neill Boy and Owen, the son of Brian Oge O'Neill, who routed his people. On this occasion Henry, the son of Brian Oge, son of Brian More, son of Henry Aimhreidh, gave Niall two thrusts of his spear, of which he died<sup>e</sup>, and was interred at Armagh with great honour.

A peace was made by John, the son of Owen O'Reilly, and Donnell Bane O'Reilly, with each other; and Farrell, the son of Thomas [O'Reilly], was deposed of his lordship; and [the chieftainship of] all Breifny was conferred upon John, the son of Owen; and Farrell received wages from him<sup>f</sup>.

Teige, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was slain by the sons of Cormac Magauran, and interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Andreas, the son of Gilchreest O'Droma<sup>e</sup>, a wise and pious man, died, after his return from Rome.

O'Cassidy of Cuil<sup>b</sup> (Teige, son of Joseph), Ollav of Fermanagh in medicine<sup>i</sup>, died.

O'Higgin<sup>k</sup>, i. e. Tuathal, chief preceptor of the poets of Ireland, died of a sudden illness.

Great depredations<sup>l</sup> were committed by the son of Mageoghegan upon the

<sup>e</sup> Tuathal O'Huiggin, *qui fuit caput suæ nationis*, and cheife master of the Æs-dana of Ireland, died of a short disease. Ruairy Oge O'Higgin *tollitur a medio*."

<sup>l</sup> *Great depredations*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"Mac Eochagan's son tooke greate spoyles from the English: he preyed and burned Rathguary, and Killucan, and Baliportel, and Ballyna-ngall Oirgiallagh, and Killbiggsy; and Carby fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was taken prisoner in

that warr, and the two sons of the son of Teabot fitz Hubert Dalton by him also, and Brien fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was killed also by him in Ballimore-Locha-Sewdy; and not that only" [but] "it is difficult to gett an accompt of all that was by him spoyled in that warr. Then came the English of Meath and the Duke of York, and the King's colours to Mullingar, and Mageochagan's son with a greate Army, and many horsemen well mounted and armed came to Belathy Glas-Arnaragh to meete the English.

λοῖρε Ραιτ̃ ζυαιρε, cill lucain, baile portel, baile na ngall oirgiallaic, ⁊ cill bicriḡe. Ro gabad̃ cairppe mac laoiḡriḡ mic porra, ⁊ mo marbad̃ d̃a mac mic teabóid̃ mec hoibeire lair ar an ccogad̃ rin. Ro marbad̃ beór bhian mac laoiḡriḡ mic Rorra lair i mbaile móir loca reiniḡe. Ac̃t éna bá díriḡ in mo millead̃ lair don coccad̃ rin. Tanḡad̃ar goill miḡe ⁊ diúice deioire, ⁊ bhataic an riḡ conḡe an muilinn ceair, ⁊ tairice mac méḡ eoḡagán marc-rluaḡ móir eoiḡte co béil aḡa ḡlar ariḡriach in ccoinne ḡall conid̃ í comairle do róirac ḡall ainoirde ríḡ do ḡenañ rriur, ⁊ mo maḡiḡe d̃o uile a ndearna porra do éionn ríḡda d̃raḡail uaid̃.

Ḍonochad̃ o ḡallcubhair comorba Adhamnám decc.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ̃, 1451.

Αοῖρ Χριστ̃, miḡe, ceḡre c̃ed, cáoccat̃, a háon.

Remann mac uilliam mec féorair do écc fori rliḡead̃ na moina iar nḡhouc̃ad̃ eppcopoide tnam̃a.

Μαμριτιρ an cabán do loḡccad̃.

But the English made peace with him, forgiving him all the spoyles he had done for granting to them that peace."

<sup>m</sup> *Rath-Guaire*, now anglicised Rathwire, but it is still called Rath-Ghuaire by those who speak Irish. It is situated in the parish of Killucan, barony of Farbill, and county of Westmeath. See note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1209.

<sup>n</sup> *Cill-Lucain*, now Killucan, a small village in a parish of the same name, a short distance to the north-east of Rathwire.

<sup>o</sup> *Baile-Portel*, now Portelstown, and sometimes corruptly Porterstown, within one mile of Rathwire. It is still called Baile-Pointel by those who speak Irish.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-Mor-Locha-Semhdidhe*, now Ballymore Lough-ewdy, in the county of Westmeath, situated midway between Athlone and Mullingar. The lough from which this ancient Anglo-Irish town (now a ruined village) took its name, is now corruptly called, in Irish, loc̃ Seimóite,

and, in English, Lough Sunderlin, from the late Lord Sunderlin of Baronstown; but its correct name of Lough Sewdy has been adopted on the Ordnance Map.

<sup>q</sup> *Bel-atha-glasarnarach*, now anglicised Bellaglass, and sometimes Ballyglass, a towuland in the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>r</sup> *Coarb of Adamnan*, i. e. the Abbot of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>s</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A hard warlick yeare was this, with greate stormes and loss of cattle.

"O'Daly, cheif Dan-maker of the Earle of Desmond, *mortuus est*.

"Johnine mac Corinac & Donnagh fitz Nicol fitz Brigdin mac Cormac were slaine by Lysagh fitz Rossa.

"Greate warrs in Muntir-Eoluis whereby much hurt was sesteyned betwixt them, for

English. He plundered and burned Rath-Guaire<sup>m</sup>, Cill-Lueain<sup>n</sup>, Baile-Portel<sup>o</sup>, Baile na n Gall-Oirghiallach, and Kilbixy. In the course of this war he made a prisoner of Carbry, the son of Laoiseach, son of Ross, and slew the two grandsons of Theobald Mae Hobert. He also slew Brian, son of Laoiseach, who was son of Ross, at Baile-Mor Locha-Sembdidhe<sup>p</sup>. In fine, it would be impossible to enumerate all that were destroyed (by him) during that war. The English of Meath and the Duke of York came with the standard of the King of England to Mullingar; and the son of Mageoghegan went the next day, with a strong body of cavalry, to Bel-atla-glas-arnarach<sup>q</sup>, to oppose them, whereupon the English, having held consultation, thought it advisable to make peace with him; and, in consideration of obtaining peace from him, they forgave him all the injuries he had done them.

Donough O'Gallagher, Coarb of Adamnan<sup>r</sup>, died<sup>s</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1451.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-one.*

Redmond, son of William Mae Feorais [Birmingham], died on his way from Rome, after having obtained the bishopric of Tuam.

The monastery of Cavan was burned.

Mag-raniall himselfe was taken prisoner by Cathal Mag Raniall & by O'Ruairc.

“Greate Warr in Maghery-Connacht betwixt the two O'Connors, & O'Conner roe his sons on the westerne partie against theire owne Brother, so that Thady O'Conner & his sonns tooke preys by that warr, & the preyes of Tirbrivin Eastwards, & other preyes westward from ballintober taken by Cathal roe O'Conner's son, & by O'Conner, was taken the prey of Killerney, from Donnagh duffsuilagh,” [Denis the black-eyed, ED.] “son to Conner roe, that was his owne cousen, & they tooke another prey from Baslick. Then came from Ighter Connaght to Maghery-Connacht Brien Mac Donnagh with an Army, assisting to O'Conner Donn, whereby

they burnt corne & burnt townes.

“All the King of England's conquest in ffrance was taken from him but only Callice, 3140 men being slain in Rouen & Lord ffurnewell was taken prisoner therein, as we have heard from prisoners at Rome, & the Duke of Southern, & the Bishop of Winchester were killed by the King's Counsellors, not Licenced by the King, and it was reported that the said Duke & Bishop had sould Rouen to the ffrenchmen, & therefore they were put to death, so that many in England raised Rebellion against their King for that fact. And Sir Richard Mortimer Rebelled against him too, so that the King was persuaded to make a greate ditch on the East side of London. Then the Duke of

Μαργρεέε ιηγήν υι ἐρήβαλλ (ταδῶ) ἦν υι concobairi φαλζιῖ (an calbac) ἔβη αρ φήρ βαοί ινα haunpup i nepunn uair αρ ί tucc ζαιρμ emiḡ pá óó i naoín bliadain do luét iarpata neé décc iar mbuaid onḡta ḡ aitériḡe iar mbpriet buada ó doman ḡ o deaman.

Ἐδλιμιδ ua concobairi mac an calbaiz, ḡ na margreze cédna ádbar tiḡearna ua ppalḡe φήρ bá móp ainm ḡ oipdearcur décc iar mbúit hi pepḡ-galair φμ ié poda pome pin, ḡ ní baóí acé aon oidce ειπιρ a néḡriðe.

Μυρέαδ ua maðaðain tiḡearna píl nanmáða φήρ bá coimriḡe apā ouéaiḡ φήρ, ḡ do ba cpoda lam, ḡ bá pearp pmaét do écc.

Ῥυαίδηρ mac maolmoḡða píaðaiḡ υι concobair do écc.

Εοζαν mac concobairi mec ḡillepinnén mac τοιριḡ μυντιρε Ρεόδαάαν ḡ ḡiollapatpαιce buide mac ḡille pinnén do maḡbað la Conconnaét mac Seaan mic conconnaét méḡ uidiḡ an .6. id pēpū.

Yorke's force left Ireland . . . . through these teeding.

“Mae-an-Judary of the Tuathas, Mac Morris of the Bryes, William Mac David, Magnus, son's son to Cathal O'Conner, mac Loughlin of Moy-luig, Edmond, son to Ædh boy O'Kelly, they all six died.”

<sup>1</sup> *Two invitations.*—In the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18, the following interesting account is given of these two feasts, or entertainments, to the literati of Ireland, one of which was given at Killeigh in the King's County, and the other at Rathangan, which was on the north-east extremity of the ancient Offaly :

“A. D. 1451. A gracious yeare this yeare was, though the Glory and solace of the Irish was sett but the glory of heaven was amplified and extolled therein; and although this is a yeare of graee” [Jubilee] “with the Roman Church, it is an ungracious and unglorious yeare to all the Learned in Ireland, both philosophers, poets, guests, strangers, Religious persons, souldiers, mendicant, or poore orders, and to all manner and sorts of the poore in Ireland, also for the generall support of their maintainance's decease,

to wit, Margrett, daughter to Thady O'Carole, King of Ely, O'Conner ffaly, Calwagh's wife, a woman that never refused any man in the world for any thing that she might command, only besides” [*recte* except only] “her own body. It is she that twice in one year proclaimed to and commonly invited (i. in the dark dayes of the yeare, to witt, on the feast day of Da Sinchell” [26 March. Ed.] “in Killaehy) all persons, both Irish and Scottish, or rather Albaines, to two generall feasts of bestowing both meate and moneyes, with all manner of gifts, whereunto gathered to receive gifts the matter” [*recte* number] “of two thousand and seaven hundred persons, besides gamesters and poore men, as it was recorded in a Roll to that purpose, and that aecompt was made thus, *ut vidimus*, viz., the cheife *kins* of each family of the Learned Irish was by Gilla-na-namh Mac Ægan's hand, the cheife Judg to O'Conner, written in the Roll, and his adherents and kinsmen, so that the aforesaid number of 2700 was listed in that Roll with the Arts of *Dan*, or poetry, musick, and Antiquitie. And Mælin O'Mælconry, one of the cheife learned of Connaght,

Margaret, daughter of O'Carroll (Teige), and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calbhach), the best woman in her time in Ireland, for it was she who had given two invitations<sup>f</sup> of hospitality in the one year to those who sought for rewards<sup>u</sup>, died, after the victory of Unction and Penance, triumphant over the world and the Devil; and Felim O'Conor, son of Calvagh by this Margaret, and heir to the lordship of Offaly, a man of great fame and renown, died, having been for a long time ill of a decline. Only one night intervened between the deaths of both.

Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmhadha, the most powerful in his own territory, of mightiest arm, and best jurisdiction<sup>w</sup>, died.

Rory, son of Maelmora Reagh O'Conor, died.

Owen, son of Connor Mac Gillafinnen (i. e.) son of the chieftain of Muintir-Pheodachain, and Gillapatrik Boy Mac Gillafinnen, were slain by Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, on the sixth of the Ides of February.

was the first written in that Roll, and first payed and dieted, or sett to supper, and those of his name after him, and so forth every one as he was payed he was written in that Roll, for feare of mistake, and set downe to eate afterwards. And Margerett on the garrots of the greate churche of Da Sinhell clad in cloath of gould, her deerest freinds about her, her clergy and Judges too. Calwagh himself on horseback by the churche's outward side, to the end that all things might be done orderly, and each one served successively. And first of all she gave two chalices of gould as offerings that day on the Alter to God Almighty, and she also caused to nurse or foster too" [two] "young orphans. But so it was we never saw nor heard neither the like of that day nor comparable to its glory and solace. And she gave the second inviting proclamation (to every one that came not that day) on the feaste day of the Assumption of our blessed Lady Mary in harvest, at or in the Rath-Imayn, and so we have been informed that that second day in Rath-Imayn was nothing inferior to the first day. And she was the only

woman that has made most of preparing high-ways and erecting bridges, churches, and mass-books, and of all manner of things profitable to serve God and her soule, and not that only, but while the world stands her very many gifts to the Irish and Scottish nations shall never be numbered. God's blessing, the blessing of all saints, and every our blessing from Jerusalem to Inis Gluair be on her going to heaven, and blessed be he that will reade and heare this, for blessing her soule. Cursed be that sore in her brest that killed Margrett.

"Felim, son to Calwagh O'Conner and to Margrett aforesaid, the only King's son that has got most flaine, reputation, and notable name, and that was most couragious that lived of the Lagenians in latter ages, died, and there was but one night betwixt his and his mother's death." "He died of the leprosy."—*Ann. Con.*

<sup>u</sup>Those who sought for rewards.—In the original *luice iappata neč*, i. e. the begging order of friars, the poets, the minstrels, &c.

<sup>w</sup>Best jurisdiction.—"Morragh O'Madagan, King of Silannhadha, a hospitall man towards

Coccað mór aḡ maineachaib, ḡ ó concóbaip donn do ðul do cópnam uí ceallaiḡ, ḡ tuc a mac ḡ diaḡ bpaḡaḡ oile dó i nḡeall pé píce maḡḡ do ḡreapḡ, .i. cñípe maḡḡ ðécc pεapainn na ríte puapapτap mainiḡ hi cceannað o òipḡḡðealbáð ðcc puap an tan pin, ḡ tuc aḡ uα concóbaip pin ipτeað, ḡ pé maḡcc oile pop maḡ eocaḡám [*recte* mac eochaða] ðon coḡaḡ pin, ḡ do cópam pé uα ceallaiḡ ðon cup pin.

Caipén copað pinne do ðenoiñ lá mac uilliam clonni puapip.

Caḡal ðuib mac tomalτaiḡ óiḡ mec ðonnchaíð do maḡḡbað.

Caḡal mac bḡiam mec ðonnchaíð do maḡḡbaíð lá bḡiam pñn do upcup do pñn, ḡ pé occa íápuccáð pó a comaiḡḡe.

Ḥpí meic maoleaclainn ui bḡipn τaḡḡ, uilliam, ḡ ðonnchaíð do maḡḡbaḡ hi ccluan cpeaḡa i naon uap lá pñocτ maoleaclainn méḡ maḡḡaill, ḡ lá ðomnall mac bḡiam ui bḡipn.

Cpeað lá pεðlmið uα concóbaip pop uα nḡaḡḡa, ḡ cpeað lá hua nḡaḡḡa pop luçτ baile móip hí pñonn.

Ḥiapmaíð mac τaiḡḡ mic copbmaic meḡ capḡḡaiḡ do maḡḡbað.

Ḥiapmaíð mac uí Suilleabáim mñóip do maḡḡbað ma ðioḡail pñde.

Caḡal puað mac caḡail ðuib ui concóbaip do écc.

Ḥiollapapḡaicc óḡ ó pñalan paí pñp ḡána ðécc.

all men, and the only man in all Ireland that had best command, right, and rule, in his own land, a most courageous Lord, and verry good howse keeper was he also, died."—D. F.

\* *To protect O'Kelly*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F., in F. I. 18:

"Greate warr in Maynagh, and O'Conner Donn went to defend O'Kelly, so that he gave him his sonn and two other pledges prisoners, in pawn of Twenty marks, to witt, fourteen marks of the lands of Sithy that those of Maynagh purchased from Torlagh Oge afore that time (and Ædh O'Conner redeemed that on it), and six marks more on Mac Eochy by that warr; and so he defended O'Kelly from his adversaries for that time."

<sup>y</sup> *The land of Sith*, i. e. the land of the fairy mount.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 21,

where it is stated that *sidhe* means a beautiful hill, the fictitious habitation of the *Sidhe* or fairies. There are hundreds of places bearing this name in Connaught, but it is not easy to determine which of the townlands so called this is. This land had been purchased by the Hy-Many from Turlough O'Conner, but it was repurchased on this occasion by Hugh O'Conor Don, he allowing for it twenty marks of the money which O'Kelly was bound to pay for his services during the present disturbances in Hy-Many. Makeogh of Moyfinn was obliged to pay O'Conor six marks as his share of the expenses attending the quieting of the disaffected clans of the territory.

<sup>z</sup> *Makeogh*, now Keogh, a branch of the O'Kellys, seated in the district of Moyfinn, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Ros-

A great war [broke out] among the Hy·Many; and O'Conor Don went to protect O'Kelly<sup>x</sup>, who gave up his son and two other hostages to him, as pledges for the perpetual payment of twenty marks [annually], viz. fourteen marks for the land of Sith<sup>y</sup>, which the Hy·Many had purchased some time before from Turlough Oge, and which Hugh O'Conor now redeemed; and six marks due by Makeogh<sup>z</sup> in this war. And he defended O'Kelly on that occasion.

The castle of Coradh-finne<sup>a</sup> was erected by Mac William of Clanrickard.

Cathal Duff, son of Tomaltach Oge Mac Donough, was killed.

Cathal, son of Brian Mac Donough, was killed by his own father with a cast of a knife, as the former was in the act of violating his guarantee<sup>b</sup>.

The three sons of Melaghlin O'Beirne, Teige, William, and Donough, were slain at Cluain Creamha<sup>c</sup>, within the space of one hour, by the descendants of Melaghlin Mag-Rannall and Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne.

A prey was taken<sup>d</sup> by Felim O'Conor from O'Gara, and a prey was taken by O'Gara from the people of Ballymore-I-Flynn<sup>e</sup>.

Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, was slain; and Dermot, the son of O'Sullivan More, was slain in revenge of him<sup>f</sup>.

Cathal Roe, son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, died.

Gillapattrick Oge O'Fialan, a learned poet, died<sup>g</sup>.

common. The Four Masters have written this name *Mag Eochagam* by an oversight in transcribing.

<sup>a</sup> *Coradh-finne*, now Corofin, a townland in the parish of Cummer, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See Ord. Map, sheet 57.

<sup>b</sup> *Violating his guarantee*.—"Cathal fitz Brian Mac Donnagh slaine by his owne ffather Brian, by the cast of a knife, he rescuing his protection."—D. F. as in F. 1. 18.

<sup>c</sup> *Cluain-Creamha*, i. e. the meadow, bog-island, or lawn, of the wild garlic, now Cloon-craff, and sometimes shortened to Cloonaff, a parish lying to the east of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. Archdall supposes this to be the famous monastery of Cluain Coirpthe, which was founded by St. Berach, in the desert of Kinel Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, but he is

entirely wrong.—See note <sup>1</sup> on Cluain-Coirpthe under the year 1405, p. 783, *supra*.

<sup>d</sup> *A prey was taken*: literally, "a prey was made by Felim O'Conor upon O'Gara," &c.

<sup>e</sup> *Ballymore-I-Flynn*, now Ballymore, a townland in the parish and barony of Boyle. This was called from O'Flynn, the Erenagh of Assylin on the river Boyle; and in an Inquisition taken in the reign of James I. it is called Ballimore-Assilin. See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 9.

<sup>f</sup> *In revenge of him*.—"Diarmoid fitz Thady fitz Cormack Mac Carthy being slaine" [*recte* was slaine] "and Diarmoid, son to O'Sullevane the Greate, was killed in revenge thereof."—D. F.

<sup>g</sup> In the Annals of D. F. the following entries are given under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΪΤ, 1452.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, mile, cepe ced, caozatt, a do.

Νεαΰταιν ua doinnall (.i. mac toirpdealbaid an fionn) tigeanna tige conall, cenel moán, innri heozan 7 na coiceprioð ccomhpogur, firi epoda corantach, ceinnlitir pioða 7 coccaid an tuairceirit do marbad le cloinn neill uí doinnall a ðfirbrátau 1 ndubhur oioce féile brenann do roumpaidh uair po iondarprom an élanm pin néill a tír conall piaran tan pin .i. doinnall 7 Aodh puadh. Seapca bliadan ba plan do Neaΰtain an tan do éri.

Ro érioz comphuachað coccaid 7 fuaonta anpoull eitir doinnall mac Neill zairb 7 Ruðpauze mac Neachtain uí doinnall in éirínnur thipe conall, zur po mfrccbuaidpeað an tír ftoppa, zo mbatar cairpe, 7 comafhtað ceétar nae aca az pozal, 7 acc ðibeapz por apoule. Do pouað marbad 7 muðaðað ðafine, auzthe 7 cpeacha iolarða ftoppa adiu 7 anall.

Slóizeað lá hua néill (Eozan) ip na peaðað do coccað ap zallaid macaire oirziail, 7 maguidir do ðol por an plóicceað pin. Mac uí néill, .i. Eozan óz ó néill, 7 muirir még uidiu do ðul por cpeic ap zallaid co cloic an boaidz 7 an cpeac do tabairt leó dia longpout. Zoill 7 muirir még maízanna 7 a bpaéti dia linnan hi topaizeact zo pangattar an longpout. Ua néill 7 maguidir cona muirir do eirze ma nazaid. Ro pižeað fuzal ftoppa 7 po marbad mac doinnall galloclac, .i. Somairle mor co rochaidib iondaib immaille ppir, 7 po zabaid apall ðon tpióiz. O neill do pódad

“Redmond Tirel, Lord of Fearsa-tulagh, and his Cousin’s son, were murdered in Symonstowne by the Baron of Delbhna’s son, and by the sons of Garett boy Tirel, and by the son’s son of Sir Hugh Tirel, and the Earle of Ormond made Richard, son to Richard Tirel, to be cheife of the Tirels, nevertheless he was Immediatly slaine by Maceochagan, and by Mac Eochagan’s son, and by John Tirel’s son, and by the sonns of Redmond Tirel, and John Tirel’s son was made Chieftaine of the Tirels.

“The Castle of Balinua, alias Newtowne, was taken by the sons of Brian Mageochagan, and by the sonn of Lysagh mac Rossa that was

therein in restraint, and it was taken from them the same day, and Conner, son’s son to Brian Maceochagan was blinded and gelded afterwards by Mageochagan’s son.

“William Butler went a preying to Maghery Cuireney, and Fachna fitz Lasagh fitz Rossa was slaine in his pursuance.

“The Castle of Imper fell downe in the heads of Nicholas Dalton, and his wife’s, Daniel Boy ó ffeargail’s daughter, soe they were both slaine” [killed] “therein.

“Mac Dermott taken with a heavy sickness, so that the report of his death flew over all Ireland, although he has recovered afterwards.



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1452.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-two.*

Naghtan, son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and the neighbouring territories, a brave and protecting man, and arbiter of the peace and war of the North, was slain in the darkness of the night, on the festival of St. Brendan, by Donnell and Hugh Roe, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, his brother, because he had some time before banished these sons of Niall from Tirconnell. Naghtan was sixty years of age when he was killed.

Great war and dissensions arose in Tirconnell between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, and Rory, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, concerning the lordship of Tirconnell, so that the country was thrown into confusion between them, and that the friends and abettors of either party plundered and harassed one another; and men were slain and destroyed, and many depredations and spoliations were committed between them on both sides.

An army was led by O'Neill (Owen) into the Feadha<sup>b</sup>, to make war against the English of Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and was joined by Maguire on that hosting. The son of O'Neill (Owen Oge) and Maguire's people then proceeded to Cloch-an-bhodaigh<sup>i</sup> to plunder the English; and they carried off the prey to their camp. Upon this the English and Mac Mahon's people, and his kinsmen, pursued them to their camp; and here O'Neill, Maguire, and their people, rose up against them; and a battle ensued between them, in which Mac Donnell Galloglagh, i. e. Sorley More, and numbers of others along with him were slain, and others of the forces<sup>k</sup> taken prisoners. O'Neill re-

"Calvagh O'Conner went to the Civity of St. James in Spaine, and returned in health after receiving indulgences in his sinns, and afterwards married he O'Kelly's daughter, Catherine O'Madadhan's relict or widdow.

"Redmond, son to William Mac Ffeoruis (anglicè Bermingham) died on his journey from Rome, after obtaining the Arch Bishoprick of Tuam.

"Cathal roe fitz Cathal Duffe O'Conner died

on his journey to or from the way of Rome."

<sup>b</sup> *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now the Fewes, a barony in the south of the county of Armagh.

<sup>i</sup> *Cloch-an-bhodaigh*, i. e. the clown's or churl's stone. There is no place or monument at present bearing this name in any part of Machaire-Oirghiall, or plain of Oriel, which is comprised in the present county of Louth.

<sup>k</sup> *Of the forces*.—The construction of the original is here inelegant and faulty. It should

δια λογγρορε αν οιδεε ριν κο βρειρεε ιμόρι. Εηρί α μαε (ιαρ να ελιηριη ριν) δο εοεε ινα οάιλ. Ταμρεε Μάε μαεζαίηνα ιαρση ηι εεληη υι νέιλ, γ α ελοηνε, δο ροηρατ ρίε ρε αροιλε, γ δο ραεαδ έραιε α εαρηοηρα οια νειλ λά ταοδ έρεα μεε δοηηαίλλ.

Ιαηλα υρημηάηη γ ιυητιρ ηά ηέρεαηη δο βηρηεαδ εαηρέιη υαίεηε ρορ κοη-  
εοβαρ υα μαοιημααηη, γ δο εαβαίλ εαηρέιη λειεε ρορ υιδ διομηυραίεε κο ετυεε-  
ρατ εδω ριζεε όο κο ηαηρεμ, δο βυαηη ιηε μεε ρέοραιορ αμαεδ δο βαιοί ιλλαηη  
αηη. Ρο λοηρε αηρεμ ιαηρηη. Οο εοίοδ αηρηιδε ι ηυιδ ραίλε, γ ταμρεε υα κοη-  
εοβαρ ηα εεαεε εηεε ι ηεαίλλ ρέ μαε μεε ρέοραιορ δο λέεεαδ αμαεδ. Αηρηιδε  
ρηηη αηεαίλε κο εταμηε υα ρεαρηαίλ ηα εεαε, γ ευη ρο εαίλλ ηαιο ρρηίεε  
μαρηε δο ειοηη α ριόδα. Οο δεαεάδαρ οηβηηηδ εο μαεε ηβηρηεαίηηηηη, γ ρο  
βηρηεαδ εαηρέιη βαρηιέα λέο, γ ρο ηιλληρε υρημόρ α ηαρηεαηη. Λυιδ αηρηιδε  
εο ραβαρ, γ αηρηιδε κο μαεε μαηηη. Ταηεαταρ ηυηηηηη Ραεαίλαίε ηα εεαε  
γ ευερατ α ηαρηε όο. Αηρηιδε εο μαεεαηρηε αηρηιαίλλ κο ετυερατ μέε μαε-

be: "A battle ensued between both parties, in which Mac Donnell, the Constable of O'Neill's Gallowglasses, and others, were slaine, and some of the more distinguished men of his party taken prisoners."

<sup>1</sup> *Eric*, i. e. mulct, or reparation. O'Neill obtained *eric* from his vassal, Mac Mahon, in atonement for the latter's insult to the former, who was his liege lord, in joining the English against him, and also for the death of Mac Donnell, the captain of his gallowglasses.

<sup>m</sup> *The Earl of Ormond*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1452. The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, by the authority of the King of England, and the best captaine of the English nation that was in Ireland and England in those ages, died in Ath-firdia-fitz-Daman, betwixt the two feasts of St. Mary in Harvest, after he had broken the castle of Uaithny on Conner O'Maelrian, and taken the castle of Legey from the O'Dimasyes, untill they lycensed him to passe by to Airemh to gett out Mac ffeorais his son that was therein prisoner, soe that he burned

Aireamh afterwards and marched thence to Ifaly, and O'Conner came to him as assurance of the releasement of Mac ffeorais his son; and went thence to the Angaly, wherein O'ffeargyl came to him, and promised nine score beeves for to grant his peace; and thence marched they both to Maghbregmany so that the castle of Barca was broken by them, and the most part of the countrymen's corne was spoiled after that; and went from thence to Fobhar, and thence to Maghmany, so that Muintier-Reily came to his house, and agreed with him; and thence to Maghery-Oirgiall, wherein the Mac Mahons satisfied him; and thence to the meeting of the Clanna-Nell, and caused Henry O'nell to divorce Mac William Burke's daughter, whom he kept after O'Donnyll, and to take to him his own married wife Mac Morragh his daughter, sister to the selfe said Earle; and marched thence to Baliathafirdia-mic-Daman, wherein he died afterwards, after he had done these journeyes within one month and a halfe. The daughter of the Earle of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three months before

turned to his camp that night in great wrath ; upon hearing of which, Henry, his son, came to meet him ; and Mac Mahon afterwards came to O'Neill and his sons, and they made peace with each other ; and O'Neill obtained an eric' for the dishonour he had received, and also an eric for [the death of] Mac Donnell.

The Earl of Ormond<sup>m</sup>, Lord Justice of Ireland, broke down the castle of Owny<sup>n</sup> upon O'Mulrian, and took the castle of Leix from the O'Dempsys, who permitted him to pass to Airem<sup>o</sup>, to rescue the son of Mac Feorais [Bermingham], who was imprisoned there. He then burned Airem, and from thence proceeded to Offaly, whereupon O'Connor came into his house, as an assurance that the son of Mac Feorais should be set at liberty. From thence he proceeded into Annaly, where O'Farrell came into his house, and promised him ninescore beeves, as the price of obtaining peace from him. From thence both<sup>p</sup> proceeded to Magh-Breaghmaine<sup>q</sup>, demolished the castle of Barrcha', and destroyed the greater part of the corn. From thence they marched to Fore, and from thence to Magh-Maine<sup>s</sup>, where the O'Reillys came to his house, and acceded to all

the Earle's death."

<sup>n</sup> *Owny*.—This was the name of a territory now forming two half baronies in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. The castle here referred to was situated at Abington in the barony and county of Limerick.

<sup>o</sup> *Airem*.—The final *m* should be aspirated in this name as it is written by D. F. This name is anglicised Errew in the county of Mayo, and Erriff in other places. But the name here referred to, which is now obsolete, is shewn near the river Barrow on the old map of Leix and Ophaly, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, under the name of Irry.

<sup>p</sup> *Both*, i. e. the Lord Deputy and O'Farrell.

<sup>q</sup> *Magh Breaghmaine*.—This is to be distinguished from the barony of Breagmhaine, now Brawney, in the west of the county of Westmeath. Magh-Breagmhaine, anglicised Moybrawne, is the name of a district in the county of Longford, comprised principally in the barony of Shrule, but extending also into the baronies

of Ardagh and Moydoe. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Shrule, contains the townland of Barry, and twenty-three other denominations, specified in this Inquisition, and which retain their names to the present day.

<sup>r</sup> *Barrcha*.—Now Barry, a small village containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Taghshinny, near Ballymahon, in the barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.—See note <sup>q</sup> under the year 1295, where it has been conjectured that the castle of Barry might be the same as Magh Breacraighe there mentioned. This is an error, for the castle of Magh Breacraighe stood at the village of Street, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>s</sup> *Magh-Maine*, i. e. the plain of Maine. This was the ancient name of a district situated to the east of Lough Sheelin, in East Breifne, which is now called the county of Cavan.

ζαήνα α μιαρ δό. Οο όοιό ιαροή ηι κοοηνε κλοηνε νέλλ, η τυε αρ έηηί υα νελλ ηγεαη μεε υλλιαη βύηε οο βαιοί μα ηηαιοί αηε ιαρ νέε υι οοήηαλλ α ηηη ηήη οο κοη υαόα, η α βήη πόρδα ηήη οο έαβαηηε έυηε οο ηιόηη, .i. ηγεαη μεε ηυηηαόα, η οεηβήεταη αη ιαηλα βυό όέηη. Οο όοιό αηηηόε κο βαηε ατα ηηηόιαό ηηε οαήάηη η αεβαέ αηηηη εηηη οα ηέηλ ηυηηε ιαρ ηόέηαή ηα ηυβαλ ηη ηηλε ηη αση λήηάηη: αηήάηη.

Ηγέηη ιαηλα εηλε οαηα κοηόαοηη υηηυήαη οο έεε ηηη ηέέηηαηηε ηηα ηέεε α ηηη αη ιαηλα ηεηήηάηε.

Σίε ζαλλ η ζαοηόεαλ οο όυλ αρ κουλαέ ιαρ ηέεε αη ιαηλα, η ηυηηηη οο οεηαήη οο οηη εοβαηο ηυηόάρ.

Μόη ηγεαη υι κοηκοβαηη ηαηηε βήη μεε υλλιαη κλοηνε Ρηκαηο οο εεε οο εαηζαη.

Οεαηηαηόηη ησηηαό οο έέέη ηη βηαόαηη ηο ηεαλ ηηαη αη ιαηλα οο έεε, .i. ηεό οά ηηλε οο ηηαζαό οαβαηηη ηηηε.

Σηαη ηηαε οοηηηαίό λήεηοηηεαό υα ηοηεαλλα οέεε.

Ταόε ηηαε οηαηηαόα ηηαίό υι κοηκοβαηη ουηηη οέεε.

Τοηηηόεαλβαέ ηηαίό ηηαε βηηαηη βαλλαιζ υι κοηκοβαηη, η τοηηηόεαλβαε ηηαε ταίόε ηηε τοηηηόεαλβαηζ ηηαίό υί κοηκοβαηη, η ηαηηηη εηηηέαηηο ηηαε υλλιαη μεε οαυη οο ηαηηβαό ηοη κοηηηηηαίό ηα ηέηηα λά ηηααζ κλοηνε οοηηηαίό ηη ηαηηηαίό ηα βηαόηηα ηο.

Οαυηό υα ηόηηόα ηηαε ηηγεαηηα λαιοζηηηη οο ηαηηβαό λά ηεαηζυη.

<sup>1</sup> *Baile-atha-fhirdhia-mic-Damain*, i. e. the town of the ford of Ferdia, the son of Daman, and incorrectly latinized *Atrium Dei* by Ussher in his work "*De Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Primordiis*," p. 857. The ford, near which the town is built, was called Ath-Firdia, i. e. the ford of Ferdia, from the defeat there of a celebrated champion of that name by Cuchullin, whom Tigernach styles "fortissimus heros Scotorum." O'Flaherty thus writes concerning this name:

"Septemdecim annorum erat Cuculandus, octennio ante caput æræ Christianæ cum prædam Cualgniam insectando primum virtutis suæ specimen exhibuerit. In illo Bello Cuculandi manu cecidit Ferdia, filius Damani e Damnoniis Connactiæ, a cujus excidii loco Athfirdia, nunc eon-

tracti Ardee seu Atherdea, alias de Atrio Dei oppidum inter Louthianos nomen desumpsit."—*Ogygia*, par. iii. c. 47, p. 280.

<sup>2</sup> *The peace*.—In the Annals of D. F. this event is noticed as follows:

"The peace betwixt the English and Irish broke out into warrs after the Earle's death, and Sir Edward Eustace was made Lord Deputy. O'Conner ffaly went out" [with his people] "into the wilderness of Kildare, wherein they lighted from their horses expecting beverage, and the said new Lord Deputy being informed thereof, came with an Army unawares to O'Conner, and O'Conner falling from his horse by mishap of his own horsemen, and Thady, O'Conner's son, most couragiously worked to

his conditions. From thence [he marched] into Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], where Mac Mahon gave him his demands. After this he marched to meet the Clanna-Neill, and caused Henry O'Neill to put away the daughter of Mac William Burke, whom he had taken to wife after the death of her former husband, O'Donnell, and to take back to him again his own [lawfully] wedded wife, the daughter of Mac Murrough, and the Earl's own [step] sister. And thence he proceeded to Baile-atha-fhirdia-mic-Damain<sup>t</sup>, where he died, between the two feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary (from the 15th of August to the 8th of September), having accomplished these journeys in half a quarter of a year.

The daughter of the Earl of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three weeks before her husband, the above-named Earl.

The peace<sup>u</sup> [concluded] between the English and Irish became null after the death of the Earl, and Sir Edward Eustace was appointed Lord Justice.

More, daughter of O'Conor Faly, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, died of a fall.

A sure wonderful presage<sup>w</sup> occurred in this year, some time before the death of the Earl, namely, part of the River Liffey was dried up, to the extent of two miles.

John Mac Donough Liath, Half Chief<sup>x</sup> of Tirerrill, died.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Conor Don, died.

Turlough Roe, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor; Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor; and Henry of Crumthann<sup>y</sup>, son of William Mac David, were slain in the Summer of this year on Coirrhliabh na Seaghsa [the Curleus], by the army of the Clann-Donough.

David O'More, son of the Lord of Leix, was killed by a fall.

rescue his father from the English horsemen; but O'Conner's horse fell thrice down to the ground, and Thady put him up twice, and O'Conner himself would not give his consent the third time to goe with him, soe that then O'Conner was taken prisoner, and his horsemen retired in safety towards their own houses afterwards."

<sup>w</sup> *A sure, wonderful presage*, οεαρηαιροε, a

sure sign or omen. "A wonderful presage happened this year, afore the Earle's decease, viz., the River Liffey dry all over for the space of two miles."—D. F.

<sup>x</sup> *Half Chief*.—D. F. calls him "John Mac Donnaghy, halfe King of O'Oilella."

<sup>y</sup> *Henry of Crumthann*, i. e. Henry of Cruffon. He was so called from his having been fostered in the district of Cruffon in the north of Hy-Many.

Catal mac uilliam mic Sfean mic doinnall ui feargail do marbað duircar ga iar lopeað fobair leó.

Giolla na naoim mac aoda uí ainliðe tiðearna cenel doðta do éz hi celuan corpéi iar ná bñt eð cian dall innte iar tpegeað a tiðearnar dó.

Loelaimn ócc ua hainliði taoipeð énel doðta do marbað i meabail for epannóiz loca lepi lá mac Muirchað mic giolla na naoim ui áinliði, 7 la mac Uairne mic giolla na nafin, iar na bpat da muintip fñn 7 la domhnall carpac ua maoilbriðe 7 a mac, 7 tomag mac giolléporaz uí maoilbriðe 7 taoíreach do óenam do Ruaidri bñde mac giollananaom, 7 an triar maop pin dá muintip fñn do feall for loelaimn, Ro epochað iat lár an Ruaidri pin ina mígníom.

Úz munna do cpeaðlorzad lá fñzgal mág eocazán.

Mág carpaiz puabá (i. donnchað) tiðearna ua ccairppe décc, 7 uairmaid an dúnað do ópñneað na ionað.

Brian mac an éalbasz uí éoncoðair 7 mairppege do marbað lá hearzar.

Fearzgal puabó occ mac fearzgal puabó mic fearzgal puabó mic donnchað mic muircearpaiz móip mécc eocazán éno fñona bá móp clú 7 allad ina aumip do marbað lá mac barúin dealbna, 7 lá cloinn mac Briarair dalatún hi epuac áball, 7 a diéfnad leó, 7 a éno do bñt hi tairbénað leo co hað tpuim, 7 co hað eliaé, 7 a ébairt tairair doipóip, 7 a aðnacal ar aon lia éoloinn i nouipmaz colaim éille.

Maoleaclaimn mac iorair uí maoiléonairpe do écc do galap meóom lá féle micíl dia haome do ronnpad.

<sup>z</sup> *Cast of a javelin.*—“Cathal fitz William fitz John O’Feargail was killed by throwing a dart at him after they” [*recte* he] “had burned Fobhyr.”

<sup>a</sup> *Lord of Kinel-Doffa.*—“Gill-na-naemh fitz Ædh O’Hanly, *Dux* of Kenel Doffa, died in Cluain Corpey, he being blind therein for a long time after resigning his Lordship.”—D. F.

<sup>b</sup> *Lough Leise.*—This name is now no longer remembered in the country; but there are various evidences to shew that it was the old name of Muickeanagh Lough, which divides O’Hanly’s

country from Tir-Bruin-na-Sinna. In this lough not far from the old church of Kilglass, there is a small island called *Príorún a’ Duðaltaiz*, on which Dubhaltach O’Hanly is said to have kept a prison.

<sup>c</sup> *These three stewards*, an triar maop.—D. F. translates it: “And the three said sergeants that committed the murther were by him hanged.”

<sup>d</sup> *Teagh Munna*, now Taghmon, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in a parish of the same name in the barony of Moyashel and Magh-

Cathal, the son of William, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin<sup>2</sup>, after having burned Fore.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Hugh O'Hanly, Lord of Kinel-Dofa<sup>a</sup>, died at Cluain Coirpthe, where he had been blind for a long time, after having resigned his lordship.

Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain in the crannog of Lough Leise<sup>b</sup> by the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Hanly, and the son of Owney, son of Gilla-na-naev, having been betrayed to them by his own people, namely, by Donnell Carragh O'Maelbrighde, and his son, and by Thomas, the son of Gilla-Crossagh O'Maelbrighde. Rory Boy, the son of Gilla-na-naev, was then elected Chieftain; and he hanged, for their evil deeds, these three stewards<sup>c</sup> of his own people, who had acted treacherously towards Loughlin.

Teagh-Munna<sup>d</sup> was plundered and burned by Farrell Mageoghegan.

Mac Carthy Reagh Donough, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and Dermot an Duna was inaugurated in his place.

Brian, the son of Calvagh O'Conor, by Margaret, was killed by a fall.

Farrell Roe Oge, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, a captain<sup>e</sup> of great repute and celebrity, was killed and beheaded at Cruach-abhall<sup>f</sup>, by the son of the Baron of Delvin, and the grandsons of Pierce Dalton. They carried his head to Trim, and from thence to Dublin, for exhibition; but it was (afterwards) brought back, and buried along with the body in Durrow-Coluim-Chille.

Melaghlin, the son of Irard O'Mulconry, died of an internal disease on Michaelmas Day, which fell on Friday.

eradernon, in the county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 12 and 13.

<sup>a</sup> *A captain.*—This passage is translated as follows by D. F. :

“A. D. 1452. Feargal Roe Oge flitz ffeargal Roe flitz Roe flitz Donagh flitz Morthy More Mageochagan, the only Captaine that was most famous and renowned in all Ireland in his owne dayes, was slaine in the latter end of this year by the Baron of Delbhna's sonn, and by the sons of Piers Dalton, he being by night time in the

Sonnagh, so that that night the English gathered against him, and next day killed him, and he was beheaded, and his head was caryed to Athtrymm and to Athliath, viz., Dublin, and was caryed back to the Lord Deputy and many good peeces on it, and in its pores, and afterwards was buried in Durmay of Columb-killey, with its body. And God be mercifull to his Soule.”

<sup>f</sup> *Cruach-abhall*, i. e. the round hill of the apple trees, now Croughool, a townland, in the parish of Churchtown, lying to the west of Mullingar,

Υα σοβταῖς, .ι. σοδ μαε αν ελαραις ραιοί λέ δάν γ λε τιξδουρ δο έεε ουι  
πλάῖς η ρήραιβ τυλαδ.

Γνύονναετ υα ριαλάν γ γιολλα ίορα υα ριαλάν δέεε.

Υα δουβγενναν baile caillead ποζαιρ, .ι. Μलगур μαε μαολεαδλαινν ρυαδ  
δέξ.

Αεδ μαε αεδα όῖς μιε αοδα μιε Ρηlib να τυαιγε μέξ υιοιρ δο μαρβαδ  
η εαυρλέν υί Ρυαρε (.ι. τιξεαρηναν μαε ταῖδς μιε τιξεαρηνάμ) λά βριαν  
μαε δοννεχαιδ μιε αοδα μέξυιοιρ, αν .ιι. ιουρ Αρριλ.

Concobar μαε γιλλεφιννείν ταιοιρεαδ μινυιτιρε ρεδοαδάιν δέεε αν .ιί.  
Callann Αρριλ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1453.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μιε, εετρε έεδ, ειοοεαττ, α τρι.

Μαξ ματζαμνα σοδ ρυαδ μαε Ρυδρηαιξε, ρήρ conδαιλ εραιβδεαδ γο  
νεινεαδ γο ναῖτνε γ γο νεολυρ αρ γαδ νεαλαδαιμ γο ηήζηναῖ, γ εο νοιρβεαρτ

in the county of Westmeath. There are the ruins of a castle in this townland which is said to have been erected by the family of Nugent.

\* *Feara-Tulach*, now Fertullagh, a barony in the south of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>b</sup> *Baile-Cuille-foghair*, now Castlefore, near Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim. See note<sup>e</sup>, under the year 1409, p. 799 *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

“Thady fitz Diarmaid roe I-Conner Donn died.

“Maurice, the Earle of Desmond’s son, being” [was] “slaine on Vaithny by Conner ó Maelrian after the Castle of Uaithne was broken on Conner by the two Earles. Maurice only returning against the pursuers, unknowne to his owne men, and one of the pursuers wounded his horse, and fell down and was killed. John Cleragh, son to the said Earle, died.

“A defeate given to Conner O’Maelrian after that by the sons of . . . . and Conner eseaped

by the goodnes of his Horse, and there was killed his two sonns and thirty-four of the best of their Army, and all their foot were slaine too, and he that has” [had] “beaten the Earle’s son was cutt in peeces afterwards.

“Mac ffeorais his son and Peirs, son to Meyler Mac ffeorais, have taken O’Conner ffaly prisoner in the pursuance of their prey, which he tooke from them.

“Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa being prisoner to Thomas fitz Cathal O’Feargyl was gelded as revenge, in that he brought the Earle to break Barra [the castle of Barry in Moybrawne.—ED.]

“William fitz Walter Mac ffeorys Laignagh died by the plague.

“O’Conner ffaly was released by the English againe.

“Nichol Dalton was killed by Mac Herbertt. Tegh-munna preyed and burned by Feargall Mageochagan.

“Felim O’Conner Roe his son, and Cathal



O'Coffey, i. e. Hugh Mac-an-Chlasaigh, a learned poet, who kept a house of hospitality, died of the plague in Feara-Tulach<sup>g</sup>.

Cuconnaught O'Fialain and Gilla-Isa O'Fialain died.

O'Duigennan of Baile-Caille-foghair<sup>h</sup>, i. e. Manus, the son of Melaghlín Roe, died.

Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe [of the Battle-axe] Maguire, was slain on the sixth of the Ides of April, in the castle of O'Rourke, i. e. Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan, by Brian, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire.

Conor Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died on the sixth of the Calends of April<sup>i</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1453.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-three.*

Mac Mahon, Hugh Roe, son of Rory, an affable and pious man, well skilled in each art, distinguished for his prowess and noble deeds, died in his own

roe, son to the said O'Conner, became as souldiers to Lysagh fitz Rossa to oppose Thomas fitz Cathal O'Feargyl that was enemy to them both, soe that they burnt the Mother first and afterwards marched they together to Kenel-fiagha, and the sons of the Barron of Dealbhna with them, to Bali-atha-an-uraghyr, and that towne, but so it was, Fergal Mageochagan mett them att Bel-an-Atha-soluis in Kenel-Enda, wherein some of their men was slaine, and many of them wounded, then the reare of that host, with its danger, was left to O'Conner's son, and the English fled, but that Courageous Champion Felim, son to O'Conner, kept the reare of the English Army, and forcible brought them out of that danger, and two or three were slaine of the Army of O'Conner's son, about Ængus Carragh mac Daniel Galloglagh; and Felim being wounded escaped, nevertheless he died of his wounds, and was buried in Athlone.

“ A defeate called *maidhm-an-esg* (.i. the defeate of the fish) given by Feargal Mageochagan against Lysagh fitz Rossa in the Dillons, and the son's son of Art O'Mæleaghlyn; so” [i. e. thus] “ it was : certaine English Merchants accompanying them to be by them conveyed, having bigg packs of ffish, carrying them from Athlone to Ath-trymm, and to Athboy, and to Ath-cliath, .i. Dublin, and Mageochagan's son mett them at the Leaccain of the Rubha, soe that every one of the horsemen ran away and left all their foot behind them, with their merchants also, to Mageochagan's son's mercy, soe that they were slaughtered about Redmond Duffuylagh fitz Cormac more fitz William fitz Cathal O'ffeargyl, and about the son of Uaithny fitz Rossa fitz Conner, and about Cathal fitz Marry fitz Murchadh bane O'Feargyl, and fourteen of his own men with him, and no man living shall give account of the multitude of Eeles

δέεε οἰδέε ἐάρη ινα τιξῆς βῆν ιρ ιν λυρζαν, ἡ α ἀθνααλ ηεελααν εοαιρ, ἡ βεδῆννῶ μαε βριαν ἡέξ ματζαῖννα ὄο οἰρῶνεαῶ ινα ιοναῶ φορ οἰρξιαλλαῖβ.

Coibmaic mac an gíolladuib mic aoda mic Bilib mic Duinn éarraig méz uáir déz an. 16. Callann Iul.

Ruaidri mac aoda uí concobair do mairbad la mac Sfaín a búrc i Conmaicne dúin móir.

Ruaidri mac caéail mic Ruaidri uí éonéobair do écc hi ccairlén pora conmaín.

Muircristac mac eoζan mic doinnall uí concobair do mairbad lá a briaérib βῆν, doinnall ἡ caéail.

Eoζan mac doinnall βáin uí Ραιζιλλιξ, ἡ Βῆιβ mac Seain uí Ραιζιλλιξ ὄο écc.

Emann mac τοιρρῶεαλβαζ uí Ραιζιλλιξ ὄο mairbad lá gallaib.

Μαιὸμ δεαριῖαιρ φορ cloinn αὐδα βυῖδε υἱ νέιλλ ι ναρῶ ζλαιρρε λά ραβ-αοῖρεαάαῖβ, ἡ λά ζαλλαῖβ ατα χιατ ὄο ὄεαχαῶ λοινξῖρ λán μὸρ φορρ αν βραρρῖγε βυῶ εῦαιῶ ι νεααῶχαιῶ λοινξῖρ coccáῶ ὄο βρῖοτάινεαχαῖβ λέρ ρλααῶῶ λοινξεαρ ατα χιατ, ἡ λέρ ζαβαῶ αιρδερρcop ατα χιατ βεὸρ. ὄο ραλα Eηρῖ mac υἱ νέιλλ βυῖδε αιηρῖῶε ι ναρῶ ζλαιρρ φορ α ccionn, ἡ ρο ζαβαῶ é lá ζαλλαῖβ. Ro mairbad cuulaῶ mac caéabairr μεζ αονζυρα αῶδβαρ τιζεαρνα ua νεαῶῶαῶ αιηρῖν, ἡ αῶῶ μαζ αονζυρα, ἡ mac αιρτεν, ἡ ceitérῖ cno βεαῶνα ὄεεε τον ρύτα ιμά ραον ριῦ. Ro βί α νεαρβαῶ ule ρῖε αρ εῦῖcc ceῶaῖβ.

βριαν mac concobair mec donnchaῶ ὄο ζαβαῖλ τοῖρρῖεετα ua noilealla. ἡ ταῶζ mac donnchaῶ ὄο εῖρῖεαῶ ὄια εῖαιρῶῖβ βυῶ ὄέιμ.

lost or left therein, wherefore that defeat was called *maidm an eisg*, as aforesaid.

“Brian, son to Calwagh O’Conner and Margrett, killed by a fall.

“Warr in Maghery-Connacht, and Tullagh-I-Maelbrenyn was preyed and burned by Felim O’Conner. Ædli cæch O’Conner’s sons were banished by Felim O’Conner Donn’s son; lands taken from them, and to them given again.

“The Castle of Roscommon taken from the sons of Eogan fitz Ruary O’Conner by Ruary fitz Cathal fitz Ruary more O’Conner by deceit.

“O’Madadhan taken prisoner by William

O’Kelye’s sons.

“Walter fitz Tibott fitz Edmond Bourke slaine by Thomas Barrett.”

<sup>i</sup> *Lurgan*, a townland in the parish of Magheross in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.

<sup>k</sup> *Ardglass*, a beautiful village in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.

<sup>l</sup> *Welsh ships of war*.—D. F. calls them the “skippers of the Britons.” Leland, in his history of Ireland, Book iii. c. 2, quoting Mac Firbis’s Annals, asserts that the Archbishop of Dublin was made prisoner on this occasion by

house, at Lurgan<sup>l</sup>, on Easter night, and was interred at Clones; and Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, was elected to succeed him [as Lord] over the Oriels.

Cormac, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh, son of Philip, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of July.

Rory, the son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by the son of John Burke, in the territory of Conmaicne-Dunmore.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Rory O'Conor, died in the castle of Roscommon.

Murtough, the son of Owen, son of Donnell O'Conor, was slain by his own kinsmen, Donnell and Cathal.

Owen, son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died; and Edmond, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, was slain by the English.

The Clann-Hugh-Boy O'Neill sustained a great defeat at Ardglass<sup>k</sup> from the Savadges, assisted by the English of Dublin. A fleet of Welsh ships of war<sup>l</sup> had plundered the fleet of Dublin, and taken the Archbishop prisoner; and the English of Dublin having pursued them with a large fleet, as far as the north sea, Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy met them [on their return] at Ardglass, but was taken prisoner by the English; and Cu-Uladh, the son of Cathbarr Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, Hugh Magennis, Mac Artan, and fifteen captains from the territory of the Route, were slain. The total loss on the side of the Irish amounted to five hundred and twenty<sup>m</sup>.

Brian, the son of Conor Mac Donough, assumed the lordship<sup>n</sup> of Tirerrill; and Teige Mac Donough was abandoned by his own friends.

the O'Nials, "who having intelligence of some English vessels sailing from the port of Dublin, fitted out a fleet of barks, attacked them in their passage, rifled them, made the passengers their prisoners, among whom was the Archbishop of Dublin, and returned laden with their spoil, and exulting in their success." But he has totally mistaken the meaning of the passage, as translated by Mac Firbis. Harris, also, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 340, has, under Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, a notice of his having been taken prisoner at sea, but he seems to doubt the authenticity of the

chronicle in which it is recorded, namely, certain annals ascribed to Dudley Firbisse. The fact was that the Archbishop of Dublin was taken prisoner by Welsh pirates, and that the Dublin fleet who went in pursuit of them put in at Ardglass, in the county of Down, where they assisted the Savadges in a battle fought against the son of O'Neill of Ciannaboy.

<sup>m</sup> *Five hundred and twenty*.—"All their losses being 520 persons, *ut audivimus*."—D. F.

<sup>n</sup> *Assumed the lordship*.—"Brien fitz Conner Mac Donaghy tooke the whole domination of O'Oilella (*viz.* Tirerell), and Thady Mac Don-

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1454.

Αοίρ Cμopт, нiле, ceтpe céтo, caтoт a cтaтp.

Doimnall mac Neill zairb uí doimnall do oipθneað hi tigeapnyr cenél cconall i naζaíð uí doimnall (Ruðpαιze mac Neachtain), 7 níρ bo cian iar pin ζo po ζabað an doimnall hipin la hua noðapταιz τpια tángnaét ma tígh pñn, 7 po cúip dia ioncómíte é hi ccaiplén innpí. O po clop la Ruðpαιze an ní pin do ponatíonól plóiz laipíde. Taimce ua caétain, 7 Mac uíóilín, ζo lion a pochrαιτε ina ðocum, 7 ní po απpατ ζo po ζabpατ occ toζcal an baile i mbuí doimnall co nuatħað ma pappatí occa cóimíte im cáthal ua nuibðioipma. Ro loipceatí comla 7 uopuy an cáiplín la Ruðpαιze cona plóiz, 7 po ðficclap an pταιzpe. ða uoiz la doimnall cona baóí do paogal occa, acét fð ppup a poippeatí an ploz inunn ip in mbaile, 7 po chuindiz (amaíl bñh aτchunngið ppí báp) a lézeatí a ζñmeal ap po buð meabail laip a mapbatí hi popcoimeatí, 7 hi ceuibpeac. Do ponatí pappuyñ inopín, ap po lícceatí amac ap a ζñmel é, 7 do cóið iaromí pop taibññ an baile do inðemain an tplóiz uatá. At conapc Ruðpαιde ppéioipcc poa occ annain ppup an lapair do tpaotatí do ðol ipégh do inuðuðatí doimnall. ζebaití doimnall ðna liaccétoich lamñoiρ ppia aip, 7 nop líccñn uatí ζo hñðeðípeac ap amuy. Ruðpαιde ζup po bññ hi ceíρ a caébaipuy, 7 hi ccléte a chñomullaiζ ðó co nðeapna bññpeací dia clunð ζup bo mapñ po céðóip. Ro meabatí iarain dia plóiz iar na mapbatí, 7 tappaití doimnall a anam 7 tigeapnyr tpe conuill ðon upchor pin.

Doimnall mac Seann in Raizilliz ðécc.

Seann buíde, 7 ζiollapατpαιcc clann amlaoið nuc ðuinn cáppaiζ inéζ inopín do mapbatí hi fell lá mall mac copbmaic nuc an ζiolla ðuib nuc aóða

naghy was forsaken by his owne freinds.”—D. F.

<sup>o</sup> *Inis*, now Inch, an island in Lough Swilly, lying between Fahan and Rathmullan, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>p</sup> *With a few persons*.—“And few men, as keepers and waiters with him about Cathal O’Duffdirma.”—D. F.

<sup>q</sup> *O’Duffdirma*.—The name O’Duibhdhiorma

is now generally anglicised Diarmoid, in the barony of Inishowen, and in the neighbourhood of Derry, but pronounced Doo-yerma by those who speak Irish.

<sup>r</sup> *Dying request*.—“In the meane time Daniel desired Cathal O’Duffdirma to loose his fetters, saying that it was more deacent for him to be so slaine than in his givves. So Cathal takeing compassion on his cause, and certifying himself

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1454.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-four.*

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell, in opposition to [the real] O'Donnell (Rury, the son of Naghtan). And not long after this Donnell was treacherously taken prisoner in his own house by O'Doherty, who sent him to be imprisoned in the castle of Inis°. As soon as Rury had received tidings of this, he mustered an army. O'Kane and Mac Quillin came without delay to his assistance, bringing all their forces with them; and they proceeded to demolish the castle in which Donnell was imprisoned, with a few persons<sup>p</sup> about him to guard the place, among whom was Cathal O'Duvdirma<sup>q</sup>. Rury and his army burned the gate and door of the castle, and set the stairs on fire; whereupon, Donnell, thinking that his life would be taken as soon as the army should reach the castle, entreated (it being his dying request<sup>r</sup>) that he might be loosed from his fetters, as he deemed it treacherous to be killed while imprisoned and fettered. His request was granted, and he was loosed from his fetters; after which he ascended to the battlements<sup>s</sup> of the castle, to view the motions of the invading army. And he saw Rury beneath, with eyes flashing opposition, and waiting until the fire should subside, that he might enter, and kill him. Donnell then, finding a large stone by his side, hurled it directly down upon Rury, so that it fell on the crest of his helmet, on the top of his head, and fractured it, so that he instantly died. The [invading] forces were afterwards defeated, and by this throw Donnell saved his own life, and [acquired] the lordship of Tirconnell.

Donnell, son of John O'Reilly, died.

John Boy and Giollpatrick, sons of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh Maguire, were treacherously slain by Niall, son of Cormac, who was son of Gil-

that he could not escape by any means, but that he should be slaine as soone as his enimes should meet him within the castle, loosed his irons. Then immediately Daniel went to the topp of the Tower, where he threw the happiest throw, or cast (that ever was cast in Ireland since Lugh Lamoda cast the Tabhuill) towards Rowry, and hitt him with a great stone, so that

he was instantly bruised all to the ground, soe that neither preist nor Clerke could find him alive; and by that throw Daniel defended his own soul and body with the lordship of Tirconnell to himselfe. And the Army that came full of pride and boasting retired with sadness and disdain."—D. F.

<sup>s</sup> *Battlements*, τὰ βλήθ.—This is the word used

(ο ττάτ Slioc̄t aoda cloinne hamlaib̄) mic amlaib̄ mic Pihb mic amlaib̄ mic duinn c̄arraiḡ ṽc̄.

Ḑriann mac Donnchaib̄ taoipeac̄ ēipe hoilealla do ēcc ipm aoine p̄ia cal-  
lainn Ianuari, ḡ a aōnacal ἰ maniptir Slioc̄iḡ iar̄ nonḡaō, ḡ iar̄ nait̄riḡe  
dionḡmala.

Αοδ̄ mac n̄eill uī maos̄imuaib̄ t̄iḡearna p̄ear c̄ceall do ēcc, ḡ am̄ac  
c̄uicoic̄p̄ice do ḡab̄ail a ionaib̄. C̄uicoic̄p̄ice cona p̄ōēraide do d̄ul ἰ nait̄reap  
p̄ear c̄ceall ἰ naḡaib̄ t̄eab̄oib̄ uī maos̄imuaib̄ bas̄oi occ iarp̄aib̄ t̄oiriḡēc̄ta d̄o  
p̄h̄n, ḡ c̄peac̄a m̄ōra do ḡab̄ail d̄oib̄, ḡ t̄eab̄oib̄ do p̄āḡb̄ail a d̄amḡin ḡ a b̄o  
p̄ūtaib̄, ḡ an p̄luaḡ do im̄tēc̄t l̄a a n̄ēdalaib̄, ḡ mac uī maos̄imuaib̄ do p̄aḡ-  
b̄ail in uātaib̄ p̄l̄oiḡ ἰ n̄dēoib̄ na c̄peac̄. T̄eap̄oite, ḡ clann aoda buide m̄eḡ  
eoc̄aḡān ḡ h̄i p̄iac̄ān do l̄n̄m̄am na c̄peac̄, ḡ p̄uḡrat p̄op̄ mac uī maos̄imuaib̄  
ἰ nūc̄t m̄ōna, ḡ p̄o mar̄baō ē ann̄in, ḡ d̄p̄onḡ oile im̄maile p̄p̄ir. Ro ḡab̄rat  
taōḡ ua c̄earbaill. Ḑo p̄adaō t̄oiriḡēc̄t do t̄eab̄oite ḡ do mac mic an c̄op-  
nām̄aiḡ uī maos̄imuaib̄ ἰ naḡaib̄ apoile.

Ua doim̄allān p̄lann mac c̄orb̄maic d̄ēcc.

Ḑūnaōac̄ mac cātal uī maōaōān do m̄arbaō la cloinn uilliam in c̄eal-  
laiḡ.

S̄ip̄ ēd̄bar̄o l̄ur̄tar, l̄ur̄t̄ir na hepeann d̄ēcc, ḡ iar̄lāc̄t cille d̄ara do ḡab̄ail  
do mac p̄eac̄in cam mic an iar̄la, ḡ l̄ur̄t̄ir do d̄ēnām̄ d̄e iar̄ n̄ēc̄c S̄ip̄ ēd̄bar̄o  
l̄ūr̄d̄ār.

Ua b̄rain do m̄arbaō ἰ meab̄ail l̄a mac a d̄eap̄brāc̄ar p̄h̄n aḡ p̄āḡb̄ail  
cille man̄tan.

throughout these Annals to denote battlements. It literally means tablets.

<sup>c</sup> *Clanawley*, a barony in the south of Fer-  
managh.

<sup>d</sup> *Brian Mac Donough*.—"Bryan Mac Don-  
nagh, sole King of O'Oilella, died by *stranguria*,  
on Friday before the Calends of January in the  
subsequent yeare; and sure the yeare charged  
her due unlookyly through the decease of the  
only most Hospitall" [i. e. hospitalis] "and  
valiantest man, that had best command, law,  
and rule in Connaght, and was buried in the  
Monastery of Sligo, after Extreame Uction,

and due pennance to God, and to the Catholick  
Church. God's blessing be on him to heaven."  
D. F.

<sup>e</sup> *Hugh, the son of Niall O'Molloy*.—This pas-  
sage is translated as follows by D. F.:

"Ædh, son of Niall O'Mælmoy, King of Fer-  
Kell, died, and his son Cucogry supplied his  
place. An Army made by the said Cucogry  
towards the East of Fer-Kell against Tibott  
O'Mælmoy, another challenger of that Lordship  
of Fer-Kell, and they tooke greate preyes, Tibott  
leaving his houlds and coves to their pleasures;  
and the Army marched away with their bootyes,

duff, who was son of Hugh (from whom are descended the Slicht-Aedha of Clann-Awley'), son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh, &c.

Brian Mac Donough<sup>u</sup>, Chief of Tirerrill, died on the Friday before the Calends of January, after Uction and due Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Hugh, son of Niall O'Molloy<sup>w</sup>, Lord of Fircall, died; and his son, Cucogry, assumed his place. Cucogry proceeded with his forces to the east of Fircall, to oppose Theobald O'Molloy, who was trying to obtain the chieftainship for himself, and seized upon great spoils, Theobald having left his fastnesses and his cows to them. The army marched off with their spoils, and O'Molloy's son was left, attended only by a few, in the rear of the prey. Theobald, the sons of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, and the Hy-Regan<sup>x</sup>, followed in pursuit of the preys. and, overtaking O'Molloy's son on the borders of a bog, they slew him, and many others, on the spot. They took Teige O'Carroll prisoner. Theobald and the grandson of Cosnamhach O'Molloy were then set up as chiefs, in opposition to each other.

O'Donnellan, Flann, the son of Cormac, died.

Dunadhach, the son of Cathal O'Madden, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly.

Sir Edward Eustace, Lord Justice of Ireland, died; and the earldom of Kildare was assumed by the son of John Cam, i. e. the son of the Earl, who was appointed Lord Justice after the death of Sir Edward Eustace.

O'Byrne was treacherously slain by the son of his own brother, as he was leaving Cill-Mantain<sup>y</sup>.

so that with O'Mælmoye's son was left but few men on the tract of the preys, his men being gone with too much pillage. Tibott O'Mælmoy and Ædh boy Mageochagan's sons, and the I-Riagans pursuing the said preyes overtook O'Mælmoye's son nigh by a bogg" [i nucc móna], "and killed him therein, and they tooke Thady O'Carrole prisoner, and killed others; and afterwards the said Tibott, and the son's son of Cosny O'Mælmoy, were proclaimed kings or lords each, against one another."

<sup>x</sup> *The Hy-Regan*, i. e. the O'Dunne's of Hy-Regan, O'Regan, or Doohy-Regan, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County, adjoining O'Molloy's country.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill-Mantain*, i. e. the cell or church of St. Mantan. This is the ancient and present Irish name for the town of Wicklow. Ussher states in his *Primordia*, p. 846, that the place which Giraldus Cambrensis calls Wykingelo, and the English Wicklo, is called by the Irish, Kilmantan. It should be also remarked, that conzæ Chille

Ἐρίγαλ ριαὸ μάγ εοῶσάν δο ἐρέγεαὸ α ἐίγεαρναρ, ἡ α ὄυλ ῥο θυρμαῖ  
colam éille iar nóíε α ριαῶαρ, ἡ mall μαῖ εοῶσάν δο ῥαβῶαλ α ιοναῶ.

Τοιρρῶεαλβαὸ dall mac τοιρρῶεαλβαίῖ ὄιῖ υί concobair do écc do ῥαλαρ  
αιῖῖεαρρ.

Τοιρρῶεαλβαὸ mac μυρῖῖρταιῖ mic αῶῶα υί concobair do μαρβαὸ λα  
cloinn ceitῖρταιῖ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1455.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceῖρῖ céυ, caoccat, α cúicc.

Τομαρ ua caipnéῖ ρρῖῖῖρ αῖα luam ceann eaῖῖα ἡ eolupa connaῖτ ma  
amrῖρ décc.

Τοιρρῶεαλβαὸ carraῖ mac doῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ mic μυρῖεαρῖταιῖ εῖῖεαρῖα ρῖῖῖῖ  
décc.

Caῖαοίρ mac μυρῖεαῖῖ υῖ concobair ραῖῖῖῖ do μαρβαὸ λά ταῖῖ mac αι  
calβαίῖ υί concobair ἡ eulén ua διομυρῖταιῖ do μαρβαὸ λαῖρ ῖρ in ló céῖῖῖα.

Cumhreriaῖ mac concobair υῖ ραῖῖῖῖῖῖ décc.

Coccaῖῖ déῖρῖε eῖῖρ Ρῖῖῖρ mac τομάῖρ μέῖῖῖῖῖῖρ αῖῖβαρ τῖεεῖῖῖῖα ῖῖῖ  
manach, ἡ Μάῖῖ ραῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ. Ρῖῖῖρ do ὀεναῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ acc bῖῖῖῖ each-  
labῖῖα, ἡ Clann Ρῖῖῖρ (bῖῖῖῖ, ἡ τοιρρῶεαλβαὸ) do ὀῶλ ὑα ῖῖῖρ décc αρ eachaῖῖ,

Manzám is still the Irish name for the county of Wicklow. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

“O’Broin” [was] “slaine by deceite thorough the malice of his own brother’s son, he coming from Killmantan.”

<sup>2</sup> *Clann-Keherny*.—This is the name of a district in the parish of Kilkeevin, near Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon.

The Annals of D. F. contain the following entries under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

“A thunderbolt burnt the Church of Kill . . . nech.

“An Eclips of the sunn the last of November.

“Mac Donnagh died *in fine Anni* 1454.

“Isabell (daughter to Thady O’Carole) whose

first husband was James O’Kenedy, her second Husband, Mageochagan, died. God rest hir soule.

“Mælruany, son to Magranyll (anglice Reynolds), *mortuus est*.

“Thomas fitz John fitz Meyler Dexter, Lord of Ath-lehan, *in senectute bona quievit*.

“Duffecawly, daughter to Eogan fitz Daniel fitz Morthy O’Conner O’hara’s wife, died, whose decease greived many of the Irish.

“Scor-mor sub advocacione Sanctissimæ Trinitatis habetur in Registro Vaticano. Bulla Nicholai 5, data Romæ pridie Idus Decembris anno 8 Pontificatus atque adeo 1454, in qua Pontifex narrativam supplicationem præmisit. Hi erant fratres, frater Eugenius O’Cormyn, et frater Thadæus Mac Ferbisii Eremitæ ordinis S.



Farrell Roe Mageoghegan resigned his lordship, and retired into [the monastery of] Durrow-Columbkille, having lost his sight; and Niall Mageoghegan assumed his place.

Turlough Dall, the son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, died of a short fit of sickness.

Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the Clann-Keherny<sup>z</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1455.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-five.*

Thomas O'Cairmen, Prior of Athlone, the most eminent man of his time in Connaught for wisdom and knowledge, died.

Turlough Carragh<sup>a</sup>, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Sligo, died.

Cahir<sup>b</sup>, the son of Murrugh O'Connor Faly, was slain by Teige, the son of Calvagh O'Connor; and Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by him on the same day.

Cumhscrach, son of Conor O'Reilly, died.

A war broke out between Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, and Magauran. Philip pitched his camp at Beann-Eachlabhra<sup>c</sup>; and Brian and Tuathal, Philip's sons, went forth with twelve

Augustini, qui terram quendam nuncupatam Scormore a nobili viro Thadæo O'Dowda Domino Diocesis Aladensis donatam ad erigendum conventum sub titulo Sanctissimæ Trinitatis absque licencia Apostolicæ sedis acceptaverunt; eos absolutionem reatus commisit, et confirmationem Donationis petentes Nicholaus exaudivit, et proposito Ecclesiæ Aladensis executionem remisit, in nomine Domini concedens fratribus, ut naviculum habere possent pro piscibus ex quodam flumine prope ipsum locum cursum faciente capiendis et salsandis per venditionem et ponendis ad usum et utilitatem fratrum eorundem. Ita habetur in nostris annalibus (inquit frater Gualemus O'Meahayr)."

<sup>a</sup> *Turlough Carragh*.—"Torlagh Carragh fitz Daniel fitz Mortagh O'Conner, Lord of Sligo, died."—D. F.

<sup>b</sup> *Cahir*.—"Cahir fitz Murragh-I-Conner was killed by Thady fitz Calwagh-I-Conner; and Culen O'Dimosy was also by him slaine in the same day."—D. F.

<sup>c</sup> *Beann-Eachlabhra* is now called Binn-Eachlainn. It is a very beautiful mountain near Swadlinbar, on the frontiers of the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh. Philip Ministeir Brady, in his legend of Mac na Miochomhairle, states that Binn Eachlabhra was corruptly called Biun Eachluana in his own time, and accounts for the origin of the name.

ἡ μοιρηρήρεαρ ἀρ ῥίετ δια εσοιρ. Ρο λοιρρερρερθε βαλε μέζ ραίρηαδαιν, ἡ ερῆορ ἀν τίρε, μαρβαιτ Μαοιλεαχλαινν ουβ μαε ραίρηαδάν, ἡ ορρηζ μορ δια μιυιτιρ, ἡ ροατ ιαρ μβυαδ δια ττιζιβη.

Τοιρηδέαλβαδ μαε Ριλιρ μεζυοιρ ου δολ ζο loch melze, ἡ ερᾶννόεε βαοί αζ μάζ ρλανεαδ ου ζαβαλ, ἡ α ηαρρεαιν λαιρ.

Εοζαν υα νελλ ου εῦμπερρεαδ ἀρ α ῥλαίτῆρ λα α ῆαε ρῆν Εηρι μαε εοζαν. Κομαρβα Ρατραεε, Μάζυοιρ, Μάζ ματζαίηνα, ό καταιν, ἡ clanna νελλ υιλε ου δολ λα ηενρι μαε Εοεχαιν μιε νελλ όεε εο τυλαδ όεε δια οιρδνεαδ ἡ ρο ζοιρητ ό νελλ δε ἀναιρ ρο βαδη υίορ.

Εηρι μαε υί Νελλ βυοθε ου εοετ ἀρ α ζῆμῆλ ο ζαλλαιβη.

Καηλέν ἀτα λυαν ου ζαβαλ ρορ ζαλλοιβ ιαρ να βρατ ου ῆηαοί βοί ανη.

Καηλέν να ρραυδε ου βηρηαδ λα ηυα ρῥῆζαλ, ἡ μαε ῆεε ηοιρβερτ ου μαρβαδ λαιρ αεε ζαβαλ ἀν εαηλέιν.

Μαοιρυαηαδ μαε εοηεοβαηρ μιε καταιν ρυαδ μέζ ραζηαλλ δέεε.

Σερρραδ μαε μυρχααδ οεε μιε μυρχααδα μόρη, μεε καταιλ τιεεηρηα ελοηνε Αοδα ἀν τρλεβε δέεε.

Εοεχαιρ μαε υιαρηατα ρυαδ τιεεηρηα να εοοιλλεαδ ου ῆαρηαδ λα α υῆρηβῆμε.

Μαηηε μαε μαοιλεελαινν μέζ εαβα, αοβαρ εοηρηαηαι ἀν θα βρηρηε, Αηρηαλλ, ἡ ρῆρηαηαχ δέεε.

Ο εαιρηδε εῦιλε, .i. υιαρηαιτ ρυαδ μαε νελλ ρυαυδη ου έεε.

<sup>d</sup> *Magauran's town*, now Ballymagauran, a small village in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

<sup>e</sup> *Loch Melge*, now Lough Melvin, a beautiful lake, situated on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Clancy's Crannog*, or wooden house, stood on Inishkeen, an island in Lough Melvin.

<sup>g</sup> *Oxen O'Neill*.—"Eogan O'neil was deposed by his own son Henry O'neil."—D. F.

<sup>h</sup> *Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—"Henry, son's son to O'Neill Boy, escaped out of his givves from the English."

<sup>i</sup> *The castle of Athlone*.—"The castle of Athlone was taken from the English, it being be-

trayed by a woman therein."—D. F.

<sup>k</sup> *Caislen-na-Sraide*, i. e. the castle of the street. This castle, which was otherwise called Caislen Muighe Breacraighe, and Caislen Sraide Muighe Breacraighe, stood at the small village of Street, a short distance to the north of Rathowen, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. This entry is thus translated by D. F.:

"The castle of Straide was broken by O'Feargail, whereby Mac Herbert's son was killed."

<sup>l</sup> *Clann-Hugh of the mountain*, i. e. the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, seated in the barony and county of Longford, at the foot of the mountain now called Carn-Clan-Hugh. For the exact situa-

horsemen and thirty-seven infantry, burned Magauran's town<sup>d</sup>, and the greater part of his territory, and killed Melaghlín Duv Magauran and a great number of his people; after which he returned home triumphantly.

Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, went to Loch Melge<sup>e</sup>, and took and plundered Mac Clancy's<sup>f</sup> crannog on it.

Owen O'Neill<sup>g</sup> was banished from his lordship by his own son, Henry.

The successor of St. Patrick [i. e. the Archbishop of Armagh], Maguire, Mac Mahon, and all the O'Neills, went with Henry, the son of Owen, who was son of Niall Oge, to Tullyhoge, to inaugurate him; and they called him O'Neill after the lawful manner.

Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>h</sup> made his escape from the English, by whom he had been held in fetters.

The castle of Athlone<sup>i</sup> was taken from the English, having been betrayed by a woman who was in it.

Caislen-na-Sraide<sup>k</sup> was demolished by O'Farrell; and the son of Mac Herbert was slain by him while taking the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Connor, who was son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, died.

Geoffrey, the son of Murrough Oge, son of Murrough More, son of Cathal, Lord of Clann-Hugh of the Mountain<sup>l</sup>, died.

Owen Mac Dermot Roe<sup>m</sup>, Lord of the Woods, was slain by his own kindred.

Maine, the son of Melaghlín Mac Cabe, materies of a Constable of the two Breifnies, of Oriel, and Fermanagh, died.

O'Cassidy of Cuil<sup>n</sup>, i. e. Dermot Roe, son of Niall Roe, died<sup>o</sup>.

tion of the territory of the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

<sup>m</sup> *Owen Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of the Woods*, i. e. of the woods of Coillte Conchobhair, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, still enjoys a considerable tract of property in this district. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

“Owen Mac Dermoda Roe, Lord of the Woods,

was slaine by his owne men.”

<sup>n</sup> *Of Cuil*, i. e. of the barony of Coole, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>o</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

“An Eclips of the Moone on the first day of May.

“Mac Dermoda Gall, Lord of Artagh, died.

“Thomas O'Conner, Prior of Athlone, the cheife in wisdome and knowledge of all Ireland, in *Christo quievit*.”

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1456.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceṫpe céδ, caocca, a Se.

Ο Νέλλ, Εοζαν, mac Neill óicc, mic Neill móip décc.

Coccað móip ειπιρ δομνall mac neill ζαipḃ τιζεapna εἶpe conall, ἡ ó neill énpí ipa μιονnarbað cloinne neaṫtain uí δομnauill lá hua ndoμnauill hι τῆip eozain. Ταimecc τpa ó νέill ἡ μαζ uιδιρ lá cloinn neaṫtain hι μup eozain, ἡ ní πο απρατ ζup πο ζαḃρατ longpopt ι comποṫpaiḃ cúile meic an τpeóin. An τan aḃ clop lá hua ndoμnauill an ní pin do cóid pḃde, ἡ aοḃh puað a deapḃpaṫaiρ, ἡ mac mec Suibne panað (μαolμupie) ποp a neaṫaiḃ ζo τinneapnaṫ ζan aóin neaṫ oile ina bpappað aṫt iaττ buð déin ina τepiúρ do cóp baρḃað hι ccaipḫén cuile meic an τpeóin ap cionn an τplóiz móip pin πο εapupuzpṫe clann neaṫtain. Iap bpazbáil an baile do δομnauill co na bḫz buidḃn aḃ concaḃap an pluaζ naile paḃapc ποpua, ἡ léizḃ ina ndeóid amail ap déine conpazzaṫaiρ, ἡ ipa mbpeic ποpua ní πο daímað pḃp pḫí ná comḫann pḃ comḫion doib aṫt πο éinn an τiolap ap uaṫað ζup πο mapḃað ó δομnauill, δομnauill mac neill ζαipḃ anpup (ι. an. 18. do Μαi dia haóine do ponnað), ἡ πο ζaḃað aḃ puað ἡ mac mec puibne, ἡ πο ζaḃ τoiρpḃdealbḃac capḃppeac mac neaṫtain τιζεapnuρ τipe conall.

Pḫíζal mac concobair mec diaρmaḃa taḃaiρi maizε lupz, ἡ lapupḫiona inζḫn an pḫíζail céḃna bḫn capḫpe uí conḫobair décc.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1457.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceṫpe céδ, coeccatt, a Seaṫt.

Opian mac Pilib na τuaizε inéζ uιδιρ mac τιζεapna pεapmanac décc ipa mbuaḃ onζṫa ἡ aṫpizε.

Coccað ειπιρ máζuιδιρ ἡ clann Ruðpazizε μεζ maṫζamna. Μαζuιδιρ do τionol a εἶpe do ðul in oipzallaiḃ. An ná clumpin pin do cloinn μεζ

<sup>p</sup> *Cuil-Mic-an-treoin*.—This was the name of a townland and castle situated on that arm of Lough Swilly, in the county of Donegal, which extends to Castleforward, near the south-western

extremity of the barony of Inishowen.—See note<sup>z</sup>, under the year 1440, p. 920, *supra*.

<sup>q</sup> *Tanist*.—D. F. translates the word Tanist by *Second*, thus :

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1456.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-six.*

O'Neill, Owen, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall More, died.

A great war [broke out] between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, Lord of Tirconnell, and O'Neill, Henry, after the expulsion of the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, by O'Donnell, into Tyrone. O'Neill and Maguire went with the sons of Naghtan into Inishowen, and marched, without halting, until they pitched their camp near the confines of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin<sup>p</sup>. When O'Donnell heard of this, he and his brother, Hugh Roe, and Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry), proceeded expeditiously on horseback, and, unattended by any others, to place warders in the castle of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin, to oppose this great army, which the sons of Naghtan had drawn into the territory. [But] when O'Donnell left the town with his small number of attendants, the other party espied them, and followed them as quickly as they could, until they overtook them; and then they did not shew them the rights of men, nor did they oppose to them an equal number of their forces, but the many rushed upon the few, so that O'Donnell, Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, was slain (on the 18th of May, which fell on Friday), and Hugh Roe and the son of Mac Sweeny were taken prisoners. Turlough Cairbreach, the son of Naghtan, [then] assumed the lordship of Tirconnell.

Farrell, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Tanist<sup>a</sup> of Moylurg, and Lasarina, daughter of the same Farrell, and wife of Carbry O'Conor, died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1457.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-seven.*

Brian, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died, after the victory of Unection and Penance.

A war [broke out] between Maguire and Rury Mac Mahon; and Maguire assembled [the forces of] his country to march into Oriel. When the sons of

<sup>a</sup> A. D. 1456. Feargal fitz Conner Mac Dermota, the Second of Maghluyrg, and Catherine, his daughter, Carbrey O'Conner's wife, both died."

ματζάμνα δο εόιδρτε εο να ιμβυαρ ινα νδανηγιζτίβ, .ι. αρ αν εοζαναζ γ πά ριαβ μυζδορν. Τέο ιαρομ μάζυοιρ γ Ριλιρ ι νδαρτραιζε κοινηρι, γ ό ναέ ρυεερατ αρ έρεαχαίβ, ρο λοιρζρτε δαρτραιζε υλε, γ βαιλε εοζαιν μιε ρυδραζ μεζ ματζάμνα, .ι. λιορ να ηγαβαρ, γ ταηγατταρ δια τριζίβ ιαρ ριν.

Ριλιβ μαε τομάρ ιμέζυοιρ, γ α ελανν δο όολ ρλόιζεαό ι μβρειρνε υί Ρυαιρ, γ ρο ευρ ό ρυαιρ α βυαρ αρ δανηγιζτίβ αν τίρε ρεμπα. Δο εόιδ τρα Ριλιβ ζο βαιλε υί Ρυαιρ. Ρο λοιρκεαό αν βαιλε γ αν τίρ υλε αρ εόηα λαρ, ρυζ ια Ρυαιρ αρ ριλιβ, γ ρο ριχεαό ιομαρρεαεε ρτορρα, γ τορέααρ τιζεαρνάη μαε ταιόζ υί Ρυαιρ, γ μαε μαζημπα ζρμμαζ μιε ααταίλ βυοιρ ιι Ρυαιρ, γ ροχαίθε υιλε εέν μο έατ λά ρήραίβ μαηαέ δον έυρ ριν.

Δριαν μαε μυρκεαρταιζ όιεε υι ρεαρζαίλ τιζεαρνα ελοιννε ηαηλαοίβ ιι ρεαρζαίλ δέεε.

<sup>r</sup> *Eoghanach*.—This name is given on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, under the anglicised form of Owenagh. It was the name of a district situated to the south of the town of Ballybay, and comprised the parish of Aghanamullen, in the barony of Cremourne, and county of Monaghan. Owenagh is now obsolete as the name of a district, but the name is still preserved as that of a river in this neighbourhood, which rises in Lough Tacker near Belltraine, in the parish of Aghnamullen, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and pays its tribute to the River Erne.

<sup>s</sup> *Sliabh Mughdhorn*, i. e. Mons Mugdornorum. This is not the chain called the Mourne Mountains, in the county of Down, but a range of heights in the barony of Crioch-Mughdhorna [now Cremourne], in the county of Monaghan. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, this territory is called *provincia Mugdornorum*, which is but a translation of the Irish *Crioch Mughdhorna*, i. e. the country of the Mugdorni, who were the descendants of Mughdhorn Dubh, the son of Colla Meann, one of the ancestors of the people called Oirghialla. It appears from a pedigree of the Mac Mahons,

preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that the mountainous district now called the barony of Mourne, in the county of Down (which originally bore the appropriate appellation of Beanna Boirche) was so called from a tribe of the inhabitants of Crioch-Mughdhorna in Oirgiall, who emigrated to the former in the reign of Niall the Haughty, the son of Hugh, who was son of Manus Mac Mahon.

<sup>t</sup> *Lis-na-ngabhar*, i. e. the fort of the goats, now Lisnagore, an ancient earthen fort giving name to a townland, situated about a mile to the west of Newbliss, in the parish of Killeevan, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan.

<sup>u</sup> *Clann-Auliff*.—The territory belonging to this sept of the O'Farrells is included in the present barony of Moydoe, in the county of Longford. For its exact extent the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1457. Brian fitz Morthagh Oge O'ffeargail, *dux* of Clann-Awly O'ffeargail, died.”

<sup>v</sup> The Four Masters have omitted, perhaps intentionally, to transcribe from the Ulster An-

Mac Mahon had heard of this, they went with their cattle into their fastnesses, namely, into Eoghanach<sup>r</sup> and Sliabh Mughdhorn<sup>s</sup>. Maguire and Philip proceeded to Dartry-Coininsi, but not finding any spoils there, they burned all Dartry, and burned the town of Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, namely, Lis-na-n-Gabhar<sup>r</sup>; after which they returned home.

Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, and his sons, marched with an army into Breifny O'Rourke; and O'Rourke, before their arrival, sent his cows into the fastnesses of the country. Philip advanced to O'Rourke's town, and burned it, as well as the entire country [around it]. O'Rourke [however] came up with Philip; and a battle was fought between them, in which Tiernan, the son of Teige O'Rourke, and the son of Manus Grumach, son of Cathal Bodhar O'Rourke, and many others, were slain by the men of Fermanagh.

Brian, the son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe<sup>u</sup> O'Farrell, died.<sup>v</sup>

nals at this year, an account of a disgraceful encounter which took place near Ballyconnell, in the now county of Cavan, between Maguire and O'Rourke. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that a war having broken out between these two chiefs, they appointed to hold a conference at the ford of Bel-atha-Chonaill, on the river Graine, the boundary between the territories of Breifny and Fermanagh, and that Maguire set out for this place with six horsemen and sixty kerns; but that when O'Rourke had heard that Maguire was attended only by a small party, he at once meditated treachery; that as soon as Maguire had perceived that treachery was intended, he retreated homewards with his small party, but that being pursued and overtaken at Gort-an-fheadain [now Gortaneddan, near Knockninny, in Fermanagh] by a body of O'Rourke's kerns and gallow-glasses, he was obliged to make a stand, and defend himself as well as he was able; and this Fermanagh Chronicle adds, with exultation, that his kerns fought with such amazing valour, that they routed their numerous pursuers, and killed

sixteen gentlemen of O'Rourke's people, whose heads they cut off, and carried off in triumph to Maguire's mansion, where they were fixed on stakes over the *gardha* or bawn of the castle: “*ḡ zaccadapceizep̄n̄ m̄ezuid̄p̄ uī. cinn d̄ez̄ leó do uairl̄b̄ muinnz̄ipe huí Ruap̄e co bante m̄ezuid̄p̄, ḡ do curf̄ó ap̄ cuailleac̄ z̄app̄óa m̄ezuid̄p̄ iaz̄.*” — See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1432, p. 889, *supra*, for another reference to the custom of sticking heads of enemies over the walls of the *gardhas* or bawns of the castles of Irish chieftains. The word *z̄app̄óa*, which usually denotes garden, or field, was also applied to the court-yard belonging to a castle. Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, p. 203, has the following reference to the *z̄app̄óa*, or bawn, of Mac Carthy's castle of Kileera, in the county of Cork:

“On the east side” [of the castle] “is a large field, called the bawn, the only appendage formerly to great men's castles, which places were used for dancing, goaling, and such diversions; pleasure gardens, and other improvements, being then unknown in this country. In these bawns

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1458.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceítepe cév, coeccatt, a hoctt.

Teampall achaid beíte go niomad do leabradb dñpcaigíte do lopccad ann ón óipicel, .i. Niall mac mec cpiat̃ inec maṭgamna.

Sluaigead lá hua ndómnaill toiprpealbad̃ capbpeac̃, ḡ tainicc ua néill enpí dia cómmoπαḡ Ranzattar cétur co hioctar connac̃ lotar iarom̃ don bpepne. Ro millead̃ ḡ po loipcead̃ leó o rliab̃ riar, ḡ po loipcead̃ baile uí Ruairc dpuim̃ dá eṭiar, ḡ po zabpat bpaig̃de ioctar connac̃, ḡ do paḡad̃ illam̃ uí dom̃naill iactt. Tazattar iarom̃ dia tciḡib̃.

O concobair paig̃e, an calbad̃ móp̃ mac muichaid̃ na maḡmann tigearna ua bpaig̃e uile fear nár̃ diút̃ pe opec̃ nduine tigearna (do laig̃ib̃) ar mó puar do cóm̃taib̃ ó ḡallaib̃, ḡ o ḡaoid̃ealaid̃ nó bíṭip̃ ina aḡaid̃ do écc, ḡ conn o concobair a mac p̃lin do óip̃nead̃ ma ionad̃ piaríú po haḡnaicead̃ epum̃ i ccill achaid̃.

Ua Ruairc, .i. loclann mac taig̃ leṭt̃igearna na bpeip̃ne d̃écc.

Ar̃t ó néill mac eoḡain mic neill óicc c̃f̃nn om̃ig̃ ḡ eanḡnaíma cenél eoḡain d̃écc.

Mac paṭpaḡáim̃ tomár mac p̃riḡail d̃écc.

Tomaltac̃ mac concobair mec diaim̃ada tigearna maig̃e luip̃ce ar̃p̃ig̃ ḡ t̃ipe tuaṭail, et̃cetera, p̃c̃f̃ñ̃ coit̃c̃f̃ñ̃ do ḡam̃aid̃ epeann fear toip̃bear̃ta móip̃ ḡam̃raib̃ ḡ ḡaop̃ tuaip̃p̃ḡail do écc aḡhaig̃ pele Paṭolám, ḡ a mac

they also kept their cattle by night, to prevent their being carried off by wolves, or their more rapacious neighbours."

<sup>w</sup> *Achadh-beithe*, i. e. the field of the birch trees, now anglicised Aghavea, a rectory in the diocese of Clogher, situated in the barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Murrough-na-madhmán*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the defeats. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1458. Calwagh, the great fitz Morragh na madhmán (i. of the defeats), King of O'Faly, who never refused any man liveing, died ; and he was, since Caher the Greate his

ancestor (King of Ireland), the only King of the Lagenians that tooke most from all such English and Irish as were his adversaries; and he also was the only man that bestowed most of both gold, silver, and broade cloth, to all men generally in Ireland, and God (in whose power it is) reward his soule for it. And afore his death he ordained Conn O'Conner, his own son, to supply his place: afterwards he was buried in Killaichy. God rest his soule."

<sup>y</sup> *Who never refused the countenance of man*, nár̃ diút̃ pe opec̃ nduine, that is, whose hospitality extended equally to all, without exception of persons, whose house was open to all, to



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1458.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-eight.*

The church of Achadh-beithe<sup>w</sup>, with many valuable books, was burned on the official, i. e. Niall, son of Magrath Mac Mahon.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, Turlough Cairbreach; and O'Neill, Henry, came to join his muster. They first went to Lower Connaught, and from thence they proceeded into Breifny; and they spoiled and burned [that part of the territory lying] from the mountain westwards; and they also burned O'Rourk's town, Druim-da-Ethiar [Drumahaire]. They obtained the hostages of Lower Connaught, who were given into the hands of O'Donnell; after which they returned home.

O'Connor Faly, Calvagh More, son of Murrough-na-madhm<sup>x</sup>, Lord of all Offaly, a man who never refused the countenance of man<sup>y</sup>, and who had won more wealth from his English and Irish enemies than any lord in Leinster, died; and Con O'Connor, his son, was elected in his place, before his father was buried in (the monastery of) Killeigh.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige Liath, Lord of Breifny, died.

Art O'Neill, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge, the most eminent man of Tyrone for hospitality and prowess, died.

Magauran, Thomas, the son of Farrell, died.

Tomaltagh<sup>z</sup>, the son of Cathal Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airteach, Tir-Tuathail, &c., general patron of the learned of Ireland, and who had been very bountiful to the soldiery and other stipendiaries, died on the night before the

the rich, the poor, the learned, the stranger, the traveller, &c.

<sup>z</sup> *Tomaltagh*. — In the Annals of D. F. he is called King of Maghluerg and Artagh only. The whole passage is given as follows:

“A. D. 1458. Tomaltagh fitz Conner Mac Dermoda, King of Maghluerg and Artagh, a Lord worthy of the kingdome of Connaght thorough his greate expences in almes deeds, hospitalitie, gifts, wages, or meanes to all manner of men in Ireland that pleased to accept it

of him, died on the feast day of St. Bartholomew, in Harvest; and his son, Cathal Mac Dermoda, died a few dayes afore him, and they were both buried in the abby of Boyle. The blessed and holy Trinity be mercifull to their souls *in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.* Ædh fitz Conner Mac Dermoda was made king in his throne.”

The territories of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir-Tuathail are all included in the old barony of Boyle, which forms the northern portion of the county of Roscommon.

διοημίαλα κατέλ μαε διαρματα δο έεε κοιετίδιρ για παν ταν ριν, γ α παδνα-  
 cal διβλίμβ ι μαυηρτιρ να βύλλε. Αεδ μαε concobair mec διαρματα δο  
 ζαβάλ ιοναδ τοματταζ.

Σεppaid mac emaind mic tomáir ui fearǵal do marbad lá Sfan mac  
 doimnall Mic Seacan ui fβrǵal, γ λά cloinn éconcobair .i. laoiǵreac, etceτερα.

Emann a býpe τιζεαρνα ζall connaét, γ μοραιν dá ζασιδεαλαιβ αση ποζα  
 ζall epeann ap crué ap óelb ap óenam ap uairle, ap emeac ap íct, γ ap  
 pírinne décc ι ndeipd na bliadna po.

Ρεαρζαλ ριαδ μαζ εοάζαιν τιζεαρνα cenel pιαchac décc an xun. pe-  
 hpu.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1459.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, míle cfiépe ééd, coeccat, a naoi.

Ο βριαν τοιρρδεαλβác τιζεαρνα τυαδmuman décc.

Cumara mac conmara do marbad ι mebal.

Comla máz εοάζαιν τιζεαρνα cenel pιαchac do marbad la mac apτ  
 uí maioleaclann.

Ο βριν, βριαν, τοίρεac έιρε βριύν décc.

ββρζαλ μαε τομαρ uí Raǵallaiǵ décc.

Μαδm móp do έαβαρτε λά ηιαρλα cille dapa ap ua cconcobair pφαλζι  
 conn mac an éalδaiǵ dú in po ζαβαδ conn pειρην, γ in po μαρβαδ μαε mic  
 uilliam uí écallaiǵ γ pochaiδe móp δια μυητιρ.

Κρεαáa éneóil δυαάain lá ηριαν μαε Ριλib mic τομαρ mέζυιδιρ

Κρεαáa μαιζε pλέct do δένom la mάζυιδιρ τομαρ occ, γ baile mec  
 Sainpádaan do lopecaδ laiρ don τυρυρ ριν.

<sup>a</sup> *Edmond Burke*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F. :

“ A. D. 1458. Edmond Bourke, Lord of the Englishe of Connaught, and of many Irishmen also; and the only Englishman in Ireland worthy to be chosen cheife, for his formosity and proportion of person, generosity, hospitality, constancie, truth, gentilitie of blood, martiall feats, and all qualities by which a man might merit prayse, died in the latter end of this

yeare. God's blessing be on him.”

<sup>b</sup> *Farrell Roe Mageoghegan*.—“ Feargal roe Mageochagan, *Dux* of Kenel-fiacha, xiiiio. Kal. februarii, died. God blesse his soule.”—D. F.

<sup>c</sup> *Cumara Mac Namara*.—“ Cumara Mac Conmara slaine thorough deccite.”—D. F.

<sup>d</sup> *Magh Slecht*.—Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 239, states that Moyslecht, the plain in which the Idol Crom Cruach stood in St. Patrick's time, is near

festival of St. Bartholomew, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle, with his worthy son, Cathal Mac Dermot, who had died a fortnight before him. Hugh, son of Conor Mac Dermot, succeeded Tomaltagh.

Geoffry, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was slain by John, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, assisted by the sons of Conor Laoigh-seach, &c.

Edmond Burke<sup>a</sup>, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish of the same province, the choice of the English of Ireland for his personal shape, comeliness and stature, noble descent, hospitality, clemency, and veracity, died at the end of this year.

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan<sup>b</sup>, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, died on the 17th of February.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1459.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-nine.*

O'Brien (Turlough), Lord of Thomond, died.

Cumara Mac Namara<sup>c</sup> was treacherously slain.

Conla Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the sons of Art O'Melaghlin.

O'Beirne (Brian), Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Farrell, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, died.

A great defeat was given by the Earl of Kildare to O'Conor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which Con himself was taken prisoner; and the grandson of William O'Kelly, and many others of his people, were slain.

The spoils of Kinel-Duachain were carried off by Brian, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire.

The spoils of Magh Slecht<sup>d</sup> were seized on by Maguire (Thomas Oge); and Ballymagauran was burned by him on this occasion.

Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim; in which he would be correct were it not that from his words others have inferred that Moy-Slecht is in the county of Leitrim, which is not the fact, for we have the most satisfactory evidence to prove that Magh-Slecht is in the territory of

Teallach-Eathach, which is the present barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan. According to the Lives of St. Dallan and St. Maedhog, it was the ancient name of the level portion of the country called Teallach-Eachdhach; and according to the Book of Fenagh, the plain of Magh

Ἰλαίρνε mac concobair uí Raḡallaiḡ do marbað lá cloinn ruðraíḡe mḡḡ maḡḡaíḡna.

Ο neill enpí mac eoḡam do tabairt ríóḡḡ ḡall laip co cairlén na hoḡ-  
maíḡe dia ḡabail ap cloinn airt ui neill, ḡ ríð do ðenaní ðoíð rḡe apóile.

Sfan cam mac conulað mec an ḡairḡ ðecc.

Ua cíurinn, Maḡnur, ollam uí Ruairc lé Seancur ðecc.

Μαολμαρε ua cianám aðḡar ruað lé rḡeancur ḡ lé ðan ðecc.

Μυρεφίταḡ ua dáλαḡ raoí lé ðan ðecc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1460.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cíḡḡe céð, Seapccat.

Μαινερτιρ na Μαίḡne hi tíρ Αμαḡαða i neppcopoitect cille halað i  
cconnaáctað do éḡḡail la Mac uilliam burc ap impiðe Nehemiar uí ðonn-  
chaðha an ceo biocairc pḡouiri baóí i neppno aḡ opo .S. pḡairpḡi ḡon  
obpḡuaḡia.

Αn τεppcob o brian, epccop cille ða lua do máρbað lá brian an éoblaiḡ  
mic ðonnchaíð mic maḡḡaíḡna uí ḡrian i nniur cluana paíḡoða.

Ruaíðri mac maḡnuρα uí moáam pḡoairi oile pḡno ðecc.

Αoð ruað mac néill ḡairḡ uí ðoíḡnail, ḡ mac mec ruibne ránaτ maol-  
muire do léccað ap a mbraiḡðoñur lá hua néill énpí iari na mbíḡé cíḡḡri  
bliaðna comlana illam occa ap po ba ðile laip clann nectam olðat clann  
néll.

Slecht, which was anciently inhabited by a sept of the Firbolgs, called Masraighe, was situated on the east side of Magh-Rein, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim. The fact is that the plain of Magh Rein, in which the monastery of Fenagh is situated, is the level portion of Mac Rannall's country, and the plain of Magh Slecht, where the Idol Crom Cruach stood, is the level portion of Magauran's country, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. The village of Ballymagauran is distinctly referred to as situated in this latter plain, and no part of it is included in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Oghmogh*, now Omagh, a well-known town in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>f</sup> *Maighin*, Μάίḡḡḡ, now Moyne, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The remains of this beautiful and extensive building are still to be seen on the western side of the River Moy, near its mouth, and about a quarter of a mile from the road leading from Ballina to Killala. This passage is thus translated by D. F. in F. 1. 18 :

“ A. D. 1460. The Monastery of Moyne, in Tirawley, in the Bishoprick of Killala, erected

Glasny, the son of Conor O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Mahon.

O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, brought an army of the English against the castle of Oghmhigh<sup>c</sup>, to take it from the sons of Art O'Neill; but they made peace with each other.

John Cam, the son of Cu-Uladh Mac Ward, died.

O'Cuimin, Manus, Chief Historian to O'Rourke, died.

Mulmurry O'Keenan, a materies of a historian and poet, died.

Murtough O'Daly, a learned poet, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1460.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty.*

The monastery of Maighin in Trawley<sup>f</sup>, in the diocese of Killala, in Connaught, was founded by Mac William Burke, at the request of Nehemias O'Donohoe, the first Irish provincial vicar of the order of St. Francis de Observantia.

O'Brian, Bishop of Killaloe, was killed by Brian-an-Chobhlaigh<sup>g</sup>, the son of Donough, son of Mahon O'Brien of Inis-Cluana-ramhfhoda<sup>h</sup>.

Rory, the son of Manus O'Mochain, Provost<sup>i</sup> of Elphin, died.

Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry), were liberated from prison by O'Neill (Henry), after they had been detained by him as prisoners for four full years; for the sons of Naghtan [who during this time enjoyed the chieftainship] were dearer to him than the sons of Niall<sup>k</sup>.

by Mac William Burke, by advice of Nehemias O'Donnaghada, the first provincial vicar of the order of S. Francis *de observantia* in Ireland."

<sup>g</sup> *Brian-an-chobhlaigh*, i. e. Brian of the fleet. This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name of the bishop here referred to was Turlough, or Terence O'Brien.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 594.

<sup>h</sup> *Inis-cluana-ramhfhoda*, i. e. the holm, or strath, of Clonrode; now the town of Ennis, in

the county of Clare, which is immediately to the west of Clonrode; for the site of the present town of Inis, or Ennis, was originally a green belonging to Clonrode, which was the principal seat of the O'Briens.

<sup>i</sup> *Provost*.—In the Annals of D. F. as F. 1. 18, this passage is given as follows:

"The Provost of Oilfinn, viz., Ruairy fitz Magnus O'Conner, died."

<sup>k</sup> *Sons of Niall*.—This passage, which is so im-

Μαῖομ μὸρ το ἔαβαρτ αρ γαλλαῖβ λά ηυα εονκοβαρ πφαιλζε, conn mac an éalβαῖζ δύ ι τοποείαρ βαρύν αλατρομμα, γ ποχαῖοι οίλε ιμμαλλε πριρ.

Μαῖομ το ἔαβαρτ λά γαλλαῖβ πορ υα Ραζγαλλαιζ Σεαν mac εοζαῖν mic pñan mic Ριλῖβ mic γιλλαιορα ρυαῖο αρῖν ιν πο μαρβαῖο έ, γ αεῖο δεαρῖραταῖαρ υί Ραζαλλαῖζ, γ εοζαν εαοῖ mac ματζαῖννα mec caba, γ ορηοζ οίλε γένμο ἔατ. Κατά mac εοζαῖν το γαβάλ α ιονατο.

Mac παῖραῖοἰμ εοζαν δέcc.

Ρυαῖορῖ ballac mac ιμυρκαρταῖζ υι conκοβαρ δέcc.

Τομάρ mac τομάρ α βύρc (πο buῖο mac υιλλιαμ δαρ έρ emann α βύρc), δέcc.

Mac caba enῖ mac γιλλακμιορτ το τεέτ ιρῖν ανζαῖλε λά ηυα πφκαρζαῖν, δοῖνναῖλ buῖοε, γ α έζ το ζαλαρ obann ι λιορ αρῖαβλα, γ εῖῖερῖ ρεῖτ δέcc γαλλογλαῖο εο τυαζαῖβ το βῖῖε ινα τιμκεαῖλ οζά βῖῖεῖο δια αῖονακαῖλ δον εάβάν.

Mac μαζῖνυρα ἔιρε τυαταῖλ, Ρυαῖορῖ mac εοζαῖν ρυαῖο mec ιμαζῖνυρα, ράιτ αν ἔιρε ρῖν το τιζεαρῖνα το ιμαρβαῖο λά conn υα ιδοῖνναῖλ (.ι. conn mac Nell ζαῖρῖβ mic τοιρῖρδεαῖβαῖζ αν ρῖονα), γ λα ταῖοζ mac ταῖοζ υί ρυαῖρc αζ τοραγεαῖοτ ερεαῖο αν ἔιρε, γ ρυζῖρατ να ερεαῖοα λεῖο ζο ηαρζῖοζῖνῖο, γ πο βῖῖηρατ ιμαῖτε cloinne μαζῖνυρα να ερεαῖοα ὀῖοῖο ιρ ιν ζῖνῖο ρῖν ιαρ μαρβαῖο mec μαζῖνυρα.

Δοῖνναῖλ mac διαρῖμαδα υί μάλλε, υιλλιαμ υα μάλλε, γ Σεαν υα μάλλε

perfectly written by the Four Masters, should be understood as follows: "During the contention between the sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, O'Neill (Henry) took part with the sons of Naghtan, because they were dearer to him, and he took Hugh Roe O'Donnell and the son of Mac Sweeney Fanad, his opponents, prisoners, whom he detained in captivity for four entire years, when he set them at liberty, as fortune had declared in favour of his friends."—See the year 1456; but he was very much disappointed in the security of his friends, for this very Hugh Roe O'Donnell, whose sphere of action had been confined within the walls of a prison for four years, on his liberation had a fresh contest for the chieftainship, and obtained it in 1461.

<sup>1</sup> *Defeated O'Reilly*, literally, "a defeat was given to O'Reilly." For the Anglo-Irish account of this defeat the reader is referred to Lodge's Peerage.—TAAFFE. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that this battle was fought 3. *Nonas Septembris*, and that there happened not in Connaught, since the death of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, a more lamentable event than the killing of O'Reilly, King of the two Breifnys, for the loss of whom all Ireland was filled with grief.

<sup>m</sup> *Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke*.—"Thomas fitz Thomas Bourke, that was Mac William Bourke after Edmond Bourke, died, *in hoc anno*."—D. F.

<sup>n</sup> *Mac Cabe*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

A great defeat was given to the English by O'Connor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which the Baron of Galtrim, and many others besides, were slain.

The English defeated O'Reilly<sup>l</sup>, John, the son of Owen, son of John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe; and in the conflict O'Reilly himself, his brother Hugh, Owen Cacch, the son of Mahon Mac Cabe, and a great number of others, were slain. Cathal, the son of Owen, assumed his place.

Magauran, Owen, died.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Murtough O'Connor, died.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke<sup>m</sup> (who became Mac William on the death of Edmond Burke), died.

Mac Cabe<sup>n</sup>, Henry, the son of Gilchreest, went with O'Farrell into Annaly, where he died of a short fit of sickness at Lisaird-abhla [Lissardowlin]. He was carried to Cavan, to be interred there, attended by two hundred and eighty gallowglasses, armed with battle-axes.

Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail<sup>o</sup>, Rory, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus, fully worthy to be Lord of that territory, was slain by Con, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, and Teige, the son of Teige O'Rourke, while in pursuit of the spoils of the territory. O'Donnell's people carried the spoils with them to Airged-glenn<sup>p</sup>; but, after the killing of Mac Manus, the chiefs of the Clann-Manus deprived them of their preys in that valley.

Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley<sup>q</sup>, William O'Malley, and John O'Malley,

<sup>o</sup> Macaba, i. Henry fitz Gillechrist, came into the Angaly with O'Feargail, viz., Donal boy, and died a sudden death in Lis-ard-Aula, and was carried to be buried; and we heard that there was the number of two hundred and eighty axes, or more, about him going towards his buriall."

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail.*—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors, seated in the north of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1460. Mac Magnusa de Tir Thathyl, i. Ruary fitz Eogan roe Mac Magnusa, fit cheiftaine of that land, was killed by Conn

O'Donell, and by Thady fitz Thady O'Ruairk, in pursuance or rather tract of the preys of the country, after they have" [*recte* had] "brought them as far as Argadgleann, wherein they were manfully rescued by the Clann-Magnusa."

<sup>p</sup> *Airged-glenn*, i. e. the silver glen, or valley. This was probably the name of the vale of the River Arigna, which forms the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim for some miles.

<sup>q</sup> *Donnell, the son of Dermot*, i. e. of the family of Umallia, now the Owles, in the county of Mayo. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1460. Daniel fitz Dermoid O'Mally

δο ὄλο ἀρ γιυβαλ λοηζρι λά ελοινν υί βριαν ι κορρεα βαρρεινν φορ μαε ματ-  
ζαίηνα, γ α μαρβαδ α τριούρ γιαγύ ρανζαδαρ α λοηζα, γ δοιηαλλ υα βριαν  
δο ζαβάλ, γ ματζαίηνα υα βριαν δο λοτ αζ ὄλο δο ῥοιζιῶ α λοηζε, γ α  
βάταδ ρια ροτταν να λινζε ήριη. Ρο κυρεαδ άρ α μυητιρε δοη τυριυ ρη.

βριαν υα μάιλλε δο μαρβαδ λά α δεαρηβάταρ αοδ υα μάιλλε τρια ιομα-  
ζαλλαη ταρλα εατυρρα. Δά μαε ταυδζ υί μάιλλι ιαυριδε.

Μαμριτιρ δο τοζβαλ ι ρηηρ Αρρεαη ιρηη μυηαη ι ηερρεοροιτεετ Ρυρ  
δο βραιτιρβ .S. Ρρηνρειρ ι ηουεταζ υί ειτιρρρεοίλ ατα ιηρ Αρρεαη.

Μαηερτιρ ιηρι κορρεαδ ι λαζγμβ ι ηερρεοροιτεετ ρβηηα ἀρ βρῦ να ηαβανη  
υιαηαδ αηηη Δλάηηε δο τοζβαλ δο βραιτηρβ .S. Ρρηνρειρ.

Αη ελτρηαηαδ Εδυαρη δο ρίοζαδ ορ Δαχαβ .4. μαρτα.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1461.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, μίλε, εετρε εέδ, Σεαρρεατ, α ηαση.

Ρεληη μαε εοζαη ηιε νέιλλ ὀεε υί νέιλλ ὀεεε δο βήδζ ραοί ἀρ εηεαδ γ ἀρ  
ήηηαη εήηη δάηη γ δεόραδ, ηεαδ ἀρ μό ρο εήηαυζ δο ὀάηταβ, γ ρο βα μό  
δυαηαηηε ιηα αηηρηρ ὀεεε ιαρ ηεβρηετ βυαδᾶ ο δοηαη γ δεαηηαη.

Αοδ μαε τοιρρδεαλδαυ ὀιζ υί κοκοβαρ λεττιζεαρηα κοηηαετ ι ηαζαῶ

and William O'Mally, and John O'Mally, sailed a fleet with O'Brien's sons to Corca-Baskyn, against Mac Mahon; and they were all three killed afore they might enter their shippes, and Daniel O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien was wounded goeing towards his shipp and was drowned afore he could come thereto, and their men were slaughtered. And the said Daniel's death occasioned great greife to all receivers of gifts in Ireland. God rest his soule."

<sup>r</sup> *Corca-Bhaiscinn*, pronounced Corca-Vaskin. This was the name of Mac Mahon's country, which comprised the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

<sup>s</sup> *Inis-Arcain*, now Inisherecan, an island between Cape Clear and Baltimore Bay, in the

county of Cork. Archdall says (*Monasticon*, p. 71), that this place was anciently called Iniskieran, but he refers to no authority, and it is evident from the orthography given here that he is mistaken. In Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 289, the ruins of this abbey are described as follows :

"About a mile to the south" [of the fortifications] "are the remains of an ancient abbey, founded *anno* 1460, for Franciscans, by Florence O'Driscoll, built after the model of that of Kilkrea, but this is much smaller. The steeple is a low square tower, from whence runs the nave of the church, with an arcaded wing to the south. Some parts of the building are slated, having been used for fish-houses when the pilchards frequented this coast."



went on a maritime expedition, with the sons of O'Brien, to Corca-Bhaiscinn<sup>r</sup>, against Mac Mahon ; but the three were slain before they could reach their ships ; and Donnell O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien, as they were on their way to their ship ; and Mahon was drowned before he could reach his own ship. Their people were slaughtered on this occasion.

Brian O'Mailly was slain by his brother, Hugh O'Mailly, in a dispute which occurred between them. These were two sons of Teige O'Mailly.

A monastery was founded for Franciscan Friars in Inis-Arcain<sup>s</sup>, in Munster, in the diocese of Cork. Inis-Arcain is in O'Driscoll's country.

The monastery of Inis-Corthadh<sup>t</sup>, in Leinster, in the diocese of Ferns, on the margin of the river called Slaine<sup>u</sup>, was founded for Franciscan Friars.

Edward IV.<sup>w</sup> was made King of England on the 4th of March.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1461.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-one.*

Felim, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died of a sudden fit. He was eminent for his hospitality and prowess ; he was a protector of the learned and the exiled, and a man who had purchased more poetry, and had a larger collection of poems, than any other man of his time. He died after having overcome the world and the Devil.

Hugh, the son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, Half Lord of Connaught<sup>x</sup>, in oppo-

<sup>r</sup> *Inis-Corthadh*, now Enniscorthy, a market town on the River Slaney, in the barony of Scarewalshe, about nine Irish miles to the north-west of Wexford. This town is still called *uir córpaó*, pronounced *uir córpa* by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny. According to Waro's Monasticon, this monastery was founded for Minorites of the strict observance, by Donald surnamed Fuscus [Mac Murrugh].—See also Archdall at Enniscorthy.

<sup>u</sup> *Slaine*, now the river Slaney. Some have thought that this is the *Μεδονος* of Ptolemy. But O'Flaherty attempts to shew that it was

called by no other name than *Sláine* since the time of the Belgæ :

“Nec qui nunc Slanius Modono, aut alio, quam Slanius nomine cognitus a Belgarum ingressu multis seculis ante Ptolemæi natales.”—*Ogygia*, p. 17.

<sup>w</sup> *Edward IV.*—This entry should be placed under the next year, for Edward IV. succeeded to the throne on the 4th of March, 1461.—See Chronology of History by Sir Harris Nicolas.

<sup>x</sup> *Half Lord of Connaught.*—In the Annals of D. F. he is called “half King of Connaught,” thus :

ταιδῶ υἱ concobair, diol éiccið connaét do níḡ ar crué ar éasoíndelb ar époðacé ar éoccað ar aoiðeaðcaini deiccpið, ἡ δά ἡαé αση nó niḡeað a lír do éḡ i mbaile tobairi bniḡde in ío Man, iar nonḡað ἡ iar naiépiḡe ip in .lxi. a aoíri, ἡ a aónacal i nup commain.

Clann neill ḡairið ui doínnaili aod níuað, conn, ἡ eozan do éfḡlamað líon a πτιονóil do ðul co fanaið do poiḡið mic mec Suibne máolmuire uair baioi ua doínnaili τοιρηðealbáé cairpheaé aḡ imbiric a aicriðe fori mac mec níuibne ἡ fori fánaio uile τρια na éapadpað la cloinn neill. Baðar ðna clann néill ἡ mac mec níuibne aḡ repiuað a ccomairle ðup cionnur do ḡén-ðaoíri a niuðióñ ar cloin neétain cona poépaide ar no batari acc aite a neccpaide ἡ a nanpolað foriia. Iar bpiop reél ðua doínnaili ἡ do cloinn neétain clann néill do ðul i fánoie do cóið piðé co na bpaiepið, ἡ co na éoiéírtal, ἡ ḡo ccópuccað albanac baioi immaile ppiu ina ndiað ḡo no ḡab longporet i ccfni maḡairi do cómaipic, ἡ do cóimed ar cloinn neill ui doínnaili, ἡ ar máelmuire do baioi aḡ ðul leo ar an τρη ἡ ðo cualadair clann neill ui doínnaili ἡ muinτρη fanaið pin ar comairle do póñpaτ ḡan an éonair do paeaéna no do ionḡabail do lion plóíḡ no poéaide ða mbaoi nímpa, ἡ o no cindeað fori an ccomairle pin aca, tanḡatari clann neill ui doínnaili ἡ Maelmuire mac níuibne ἡ eozan bacacé mac Suibne, ἡ ḡac ar ḡab leo do muinτρη fanaið i ccomne ἡ i ccomðail ui doínnaili ἡ cloinne neaétain ḡo cfni máḡairi, ἡ óno cómpoicciḡiḡiτe ðia poile ni no lampaτ ḡan ionnpoiḡið a cele pobit a bpioca, ἡ a bpolad, a naðbairi, ἡ a nípaenta pe apoile ḡó pin. Tucpaτ τpioið ἡ τacaπ διοḡairi ðapaécaé ðia poile anηpin ḡo paóíneað fori ua ndoínnaili, τοιρηðealbáé cairpheaé, ἡ ar éloinn neétain, ἡ no ḡabað ua doínnaili, Ro maḡbað Maḡnur a ðeapbpaéairi co pochaioð oile immaile ppiu, ἡ no hionpcoéað τοιρηðealbáé cairpheaé iarτtain. Tanḡatari na

“A. D. 1461. Ædh fitz Torlagh Oge O’Conner, halfe King of Connaght, against Thady O’Conner, and one well worthy of the kingdome of Ireland for the excellent formosity of his person, his martiall feats, eloquence, aflabilitie, and hospitalitic to all receivers of gifts, both rich and poore, died in the towne of Tober-Bride, commonly called Balentober, on the Ides of May, after Extreame Unction and Pennance,

in the 63rd yeare of his age, and was buried in Roscommon.”

<sup>1</sup> *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the castle of Bal-lintober, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>2</sup> *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweer, a district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmarenan, at the head of Mulroy Lough, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1392, p. 725.

sition to Teige O'Connor, and worthy to be King of Connaught for his personal shape and comeliness, his valour, his warfare, and his hospitality to learned men, and all who stood in need of it, died at Baile-tobair-Bhrighde<sup>y</sup>, in the sixty-third year of his age, during the Ides of May, after Uinction and Penance, and was interred at Roscommon.

The sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, Con, and Owen, assembled all their forces, and proceeded into Fanad to the son of Mac Sweeny, Mulmurry, because O'Donnell (Turlough Cairbreach) was wreaking his animosities on the son of Mac Sweeny and all Fanad, for their friendship to the sons of Niall. The sons of Niall and the son of Mac Sweeny held a council, to consider how they should act, in order to defend themselves against the sons of Naghtan and their forces, who were ready to wreak their vengeance and enmity on them. When O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan were informed that the sons of Niall had arrived in Fanad, he set out after them with his brothers, his troops, and a battalion of Scotsmen then in his service, and pitched his camp at Ceann-Maghair, to watch and check the sons of Niall O'Donnell and Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, who was passing with them out of the territory. The sons of Niall O'Donnell and the people of Fanad having heard of this, they consulted with one another; and they came to a determination not to abandon or cede the pass to any host or army that should oppose them: and when this resolution was adopted, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Owen Bacagh Mac Sweeny, and all the people of Fanad who adhered to them, proceeded to Ceann-Maghair<sup>z</sup> to meet and oppose the forces of O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan; and as they [i. e. the hostile parties] approached each other, they did not hesitate to attack each other, in consequence of their enmities and hatred, provocations and animosities; and they met each other in a furious and obstinate battle, in which O'Donnell, i. e. Turlough Cairbreach, and the sons of Naghtan, were defeated. O'Donnell himself was taken prisoner, and his brother Manus, and numbers of others, were slain. Turlough Cairbreach was afterwards maimed<sup>a</sup>. After this defeat at Ceann-Maghair, these [victorious] chieftains

<sup>a</sup> *Maimed.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell was maimed on this occasion by cutting off one of his hands and one of his feet! a barbarity some-

what glossed over by the Four Masters, by using simply the verb πο ἠομπεοσάδ, i. e. was maimed, which conceals the exact nature of the barbarity. Turlough Cairbreach was thus nu-

μαίτε ριν ιαρραν μαϊομρι εινν μαζαιρ γο ειλλ μεε νεναν, γ δο ζαιρσδ τιζ-  
εαρνα δαεδ ριαδ μαε νειλ ζαιρβ αμαιλ ρο βα οιν γ δο ζαιρ ο δομναλλ .ι.  
αεδ ριαδ Mac Suibne ρανατ δο μαελμυρε μαε Suibne.

Μαζνυρ μαε βριαν μυε δομναλλ μυε μυρπερταιζ τιζεαρνα εαιρβε  
δεεε.

Μαε εατμαοιλ .ι. βριαν τιζεαρνα εενέλ ρήραδαιζ δεεε γ τιζήρνα δο  
δεναν δεοζαν μαε εατημαοιλ.

Ρεαρζαλ υα ζαδρα ταναρι ευλε ο ρήρηνν δο μαρβαδ λα μαε ζοιρδελδαιζ.

Αν δεεεαναδ υα μαοιλεοιν ραοι ερενν υιλε δεεε ι εελυαιν μυε νοιρ μυε  
ριοδαιζ.

Αονζαιρ μαζ ερατ ραοι λε δαν, Νιαλλ οεε ό ηυιεοινν, γ μαιλ μαε ρεαρ-  
ζαιλ υι υιεοινν δεεε.

Μαεζαμμαν μαε υιλλιαμ υί ρήρζαλ δεεε.

Υιλλιαμ υα ρλannaεαιν δαεεαρτ γ εαναεαδ εοραδ ι νοιρηνν δεεε.

Ρεοδλιν ριονν υα εονεοβαρ δο ζαβαλ δια βρατρηβ ρήν .ι. ελοινν βριαν

tilated to render him unfit for the chieftainship, and so prevent his future rivalry. In the Annals of D. F. the mutilation of O'Donnell is briefly noticed as follows :

“ A. D. 1461. Torlagh Carbragh O'Donnell, head King of Tircconnell, had his members cutt off by the sons of Niall O'Donnell.”

<sup>b</sup> *Cill-mic-Nenain*, corruptly anglicised Kilmaerenan, now a very poor village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Donegal.— See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 494, col. a, n. 19, and O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. cc. 25, 29, 30, 59, 78, 103.

<sup>c</sup> *Mac Cawell*.—This name is anglicised Mac Caghwell by Harris, in his edition of Ware's Writers, but it is never so written by any of the race at present. The Editor is acquainted with some of this family, who anglicise the name Canphill, and he has met others who make it Howell; but in the original territory of Kinel-Farry, which is comprised in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, the name is anglicised Mac Cawell, which comes near

enough to the Irish pronunciation, *MacCáhcēel*.

<sup>d</sup> *Farrell O'Gara*.—“ Feargall O'Gara, that ought to be King of Culofinn, was killed by Mac Gosteloe.”—D. F.

<sup>e</sup> *The Dean O'Malone*.—This passage is rendered by D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1461. The Deane O'Maleoin, one most ingenious of all Ireland, *quievit in Christo*, in Cluain-mic-Nois-fitz-Fidhy of St. Kieran.”

<sup>f</sup> *Cluain-muc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh*.—This, which is given throughout the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, as the original Irish form of the name, which is now anglicised Clonmacnoise, signifies the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Nos, the son of Fiodhach, who was of the sept of the Dealbhna Eathra. But the name is also written *cluain mic Noir*, i. e. the Cluain of the son of Nos, and this form has been adopted throughout this work, except where the Four Masters themselves write the name differently, as in the present instance.

<sup>g</sup> *Aengus Magrath*.—“ Ængus Mageraith, a notable man thorough all Ireland over, died in

went to Cill-Mic-Nenain<sup>b</sup>, and Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, was stiled lord after the lawful manner; and the O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, called Mulmurry Mac Sweeny the Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Manus, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Conor], Lord of Carbury, died.

Mac Cawell<sup>c</sup>, i. e. Brian, Lord of Kinel-Farry, died; and Owen Mac Cawell was made lord.

Farrell O'Gara<sup>d</sup>, Tanist of Coolavin, was slain by Mac Costello.

The Dean O'Malone<sup>e</sup>, the most learned man in all Ireland, died at Cluainmuc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh<sup>f</sup>.

Aengus Magrath<sup>g</sup>, a learned poet, Niall O'Higgin, and Niall, son of Farrell Oge O'Higgin, died.

Mahon, son of William O'Farrell, died.

William O'Flanagan<sup>h</sup>, Priest and Canon Chorister of Elphin, died.

In the beginning of this year Felim Finn O'Conor<sup>i</sup> was taken prisoner by

the prime of his happiness and teaching. God rest his soule."—D. F.

<sup>b</sup> *William O'Flanagan*.—"A. D. 1461. Muirgeas, William O'Flannagan's son, preist of Shankill, and the chiefe of the Quire in Elphin, *quievit*, and the said kill, or church, was burnt in Harvest following."—D. F.

<sup>i</sup> *Felim Finn O'Conor*.—In the Annals of D. F. the account of these transactions runs as follows:

"A. D. 1461. Felim finn O'Conner's son was taken prisoner by his own cousins, .i. by the sons of Brian Ballach, and by Ruairy O'Conner Donn's son, in the beginning of this yeare, so that greate warrs and common troubles grew in Silmuiredhy afterwards, and Thady O'Conner was taken prisoner thorough that warr by his own cousins, or kinsmen, and by O'Conner Donn.

"A greate Army gathered by Mac William Bourke, and by his kinsmen, and they marched towards Machery-Connaght to release (by agreement) Felim flinn from Brian Ballagh's sons,

and gave him as much as he desired, and suretyes of the best of Connaght to make all things good and true accordingly; and so he lett Felim out of his givves on Wednesday, and he brought all those potentates to Carn-frygh-fitz-fidhy, and Mac Dermoda did put on his shooe after buying it, and they tooke pledges from Ona fitz Ængus his sept, and Mac William retired homewards after he has" [*recte* had] "left the said pledges in Brian Ballach's son's hands. O'Conner Roe's sons, seeing the extraordinary proud crowning they gave the half town of Clare to O'Conner Donn, as ransom redeeming Thady O'Conner, and came they amongst the sons of Conner Mac Branán on the Creaca and adhered they to them; Brian's soune having intelligence thereof, he sent for Mac Dermoda, and for his men, and Bryan Duffe and Felim flinn came into that congregation, and O'Conner Roe's sons sent . . . . . wherein a hott skirmish happened betwixt them, whereby they suffered greatly on both sides, they being both weary of fighting departed at Raitinach in the evening."

ballaig̃ 7 do Ruaid̃ri mac ui concobair̃ duinn a t̃cyp̃ na bliad̃na ra sup̃ far̃ coccað 7 commbuað̃peað̃ a riol̃ muir̃peað̃haiḡ̃ ð̃fir̃ na ñgabala riñ, 7 po ḡabað̃ taðḡ̃ ua concobair̃ f̃iñ la a b̃raip̃rib̃.

Sloicceað̃ la mac uilliam̃ b̃urc̃ co na b̃raip̃rib̃ co mac̃air̃e connac̃t̃ do r̃iñdiuccað̃ feid̃lim̃ f̃inñ o mac̃ b̃riaiñ ballaig̃, 7 t̃uc̃p̃at̃ ðó̃ a b̃riḡ̃t̃ f̃iñ ar̃ a maitẽ connac̃t̃ a c̃cop̃ f̃p̃p̃i, 7 po l̃icceað̃ feid̃lim̃ a ḡ̃imel̃. Rug̃rom̃ na maitẽ riñ laĩr̃ co car̃ñ f̃p̃p̃aioc̃ mic̃ f̃ioð̃aiḡ̃ fol̃t̃p̃uaioð̃, 7 do é̃uir̃ mac̃ diãr̃-maḡ̃a a b̃p̃oc̃c̃ f̃air̃ iar̃ na é̃iñnac̃, 7 do ḡab̃p̃at̃ b̃raig̃ḡẽ r̃l̃ḡ̃tã õnã mic̃ aeñ-ḡurã 7 na mb̃riuiñ, 7 do im̃p̃iḡ̃ Mac̃ uilliam̃ iar̃ b̃raḡ̃baıl̃ na mb̃raḡ̃at̃t̃ riñ aḡ̃ mac̃ b̃riaiñ ballaig̃. Iar̃ na cluiñriñ riñ do é̃loinñ ui concobair̃ Ruaid̃ po f̃uar̃pl̃aic̃ep̃l̃t̃ taðḡ̃ ua concobair̃ ar̃ l̃ḡ̃ bailẽ añ é̃lair̃ õ ua concobair̃ ñdonñ, do é̃oið̃ r̃ioḡ̃ a l̃iḡ̃t̃ é̃loinnẽ concobair̃ mec̃ b̃rañaiñ iar̃ip̃t̃aiñ.

Coccað̃ mõp̃ aḡ̃ ḡallaib̃̃ mið̃ẽ 7 laiḡ̃iñ ḡur̃ milleað̃ mõp̃añ ð̃oñ mið̃ẽ ð̃oñ coccað̃ riñ. Ua concobair̃ f̃ailḡ̃ẽ 7 mac̃ R̃ip̃ḡep̃ḡ̃ b̃uit̃ilẽp̃̃ do t̃eḡ̃t̃ co ḡp̃uim̃ t̃uip̃l̃iñnẽ ð̃eich̃ c̃ced̃ nõ ni ar̃ uillẽ do mãr̃ep̃l̃oiḡ̃ co c̃c̃iññb̃rĩp̃tib̃̃ f̃op̃raib̃ uilẽ 7 baḡ̃ar̃p̃ið̃ẽ ceñ omañ ḡañ imec̃clã aḡ̃ ep̃aiḡ̃t̃l̃õ a neac̃, 7 a r̃luac̃ḡ̃ 7 a r̃ip̃iḡ̃t̃ẽ acc̃ ep̃eaḡ̃lõp̃c̃cað̃ na mið̃ẽ inã t̃p̃im̃c̃eall̃ co noña. ḡa ar̃ añ coccað̃ r̃em̃p̃raitẽ po ḡabað̃ mac̃ feid̃lim̃ioð̃ mic̃ añ cal̃ḡ̃aḡ̃ í̃ concobair̃ la ḡ̃añ mac̃

<sup>k</sup> *Felim was set at liberty*, po l̃icceað̃ feid̃lim̃ a ḡ̃imel̃.—D. F. renders this: “He lett Felim out of his givves.” The literal translation is: “Felim was let out from fetters.”

<sup>l</sup> *Carn-Fraoigh-nhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruidh*, on which the O’Conor was inaugurated, is now called simply Carn, and is situated near the village of Tusk, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1225, p. 221, *supra*. For some account of the inauguration of the Irish chiefs, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 425–452.

<sup>m</sup> *The descendants of Ona the son of Aengus*, i. e. the Mac Branans, who were seated in the territory of Corca-Achlann, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Ona, the son of Aengus, their ancestor, was a noble Druid and lord of the district of Corca-Achlann, in the time of St. Pa-

trick, and is said to have made a present of his residence, called Imleach-Ona, then included in Corca-Achlann, to the saint, who there founded the episcopal see of Elphin.—See *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 45; O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79; and Lanigan’s *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 242.

<sup>n</sup> *The Hy-Briuin*, i. e. of the O’Rourke, O’Reillys, and their correlatives.

<sup>o</sup> *Bail-an-chlair*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontooskert, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Richard Butler*.—He was a distinguished chieftain of the Butler family, who took an Irish surname from his ancestor Richard. He had residences at Kilkenny, Dunmore, Gowran, Kill-Fraich, on the banks of the Nore, and at Duu-Aengusa-mic Nadfraich, otherwise called

his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh and Rory O'Conor Don, so that after this capture war and disturbances arose in Sil-Murray, and Teige O'Conor himself was taken prisoner by his kinsmen.

An army was led by Mac William Burke and his kinsmen into Machaire-Chonnacht, to release Felim Finn from the son of Brian Ballagh; and they gave him his own demand for his ransom, and the chiefs of Connaught as guarantees for the payment of it, whereupon Felim was set at liberty<sup>k</sup>. He took those chieftains with him to Carn-fraoigh-mhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruaidh<sup>l</sup>; and Mac Dermot put on his shoe, after having purchased him; and they obtained the hostages of the descendants of Ona, the son of Aengus<sup>m</sup>, and those of the Hy-Briuin<sup>n</sup>. Mac William left these hostages with the son of Brian Ballagh, and returned home. As soon as the sons of O'Conor Roe had heard of this, they ransomed Teige O'Conor from O'Conor Don, by giving the half townland of Baile-an-chlair<sup>o</sup> for him; and they afterwards went over to Conor Mac Branán.

A great war broke out between the English of Meath and those of Leinster, during which war a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Conor Faly and Mac Richard Butler<sup>p</sup> went to Druim-Tuirleime<sup>q</sup> with one thousand horsemen, or more, all wearing helmets, and remained there, without fear or dread, shoeing their steeds<sup>r</sup>; and their army and marauding parties were plundering and burning Meath in every direction. It was in this war that the son of Felim, who was son of Calvach O'Conor, was taken prisoner by John, son of Mac Thomas.

Rath-an-Photaire, which he purchased from the Earl of Ormond. Rath-an-Photaire, i. e. the Potter's rath, is now vulgarly called, in Irish, Rath-an-Photaile, and anglicised Pottle-rath. It is a townland, containing the ruins of a rath, castle, and church, in the parish of Kilmanagh, barony of Cranagh, and county of Kilkenny. A copy of the Psalter of Cashel, which was made for this chieftain in the year 1453, by John Boy O'Clery, at Rath-an-Photaire, is still extant, in rather bad preservation, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Laud. 610.

<sup>q</sup> *Druim-Tuirleime*, now Drumhurlin, situated in the parish of Taghmon, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance map

of that county, sheet 13.

<sup>r</sup> *Shoeing their steeds*, αἷ κραίετό α νεαὶ.—

This passage is translated as follows by D. F. :

“A. D. 1461. The English of Meath and the Lagenians made great warr, whereby a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Conner faly and Mac Richard Butler marched with an army to Drumtorlingy, 1000 helmets on horseback, *vel plus*, wherein *they being shoeing their horses*, their army and forlorne hopes preying and burning Meath on all sides round about them” [7 βαοαρ πιδε αἷ κραίετο α νεαὶ, 7 α πλυαἷ 7 α πιδε acc κραίετοαο να μιδε ι να τιμκεαλλ], “untill it was later end of the day. By that warr was taken prisoner one of the

mic tomair. Comta mora d'raghal dua concobair o gallaid do ciond Sioda amail ra gnat le rsi a ionaid do gper.

Creaca mora la maz eocagan por barun dealbna 7 creaca mora ele beor por leduacaib gur arcc an tir co hne.

Creaca Puirclomaim la cloinn irail 1 rsiyal.

Maoileaclann mac ploinn ui domnallan decc.

Teboio ua maolmuaid tigearna lnte fear cceall do marbad la hua maolmuaid na collead.

sons of Felim fitz Calwagh O'Conner, by John, son to Mac Thomas. Nevertheless the English gave much goods to O'Conner for to graunt them peace, as it was accustomed by his predecessors often times afore that."

<sup>5</sup> *Great depredations.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Mageochagan tooke great preyes from the Baron of Delbhna, and tooke other great preyes from the Leyses" [*recte* Leyduses] "so that he ransacked the country as far as Ethney."

<sup>6</sup> *The sons of Irial O'Farrell.*—"The preyes of Portlomon, taken by Irial O'Fergail's sons, and by the youths of Clann-shane unknowne to their ffathers."—D. F.

<sup>7</sup> *Port-Lomain*, i. e. the port, bank, or fort, of St. Loman, now Portlemon, on the margin of Lough Owel, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 7th February, where the name of this saint is thus entered : "Comán Cocha h-Uair : ir ón Comán rin zugaó Porc Comám a n-larínide. Loman of Loch Uair: it is from this Loman Port-Lomain in Westmeath was called."

The Loch Uair here referred to is now called Coé Uail; but in an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 11th of April, 1610, it is called "Lough Waire, *alias* Loughwoyle," where it will be observed that the ancient and modern forms of the name are attempted to be given in the anglicised spellings. The ruins of St. Loman's monastery are still visible in the north-east ex-

tremity of the townland of Portlemon, within Lord De Blaquiere's demesne, and on a point of land on the very margin of Loch-Uair, now pronounced Coé Uail, and about three miles and a half to the north-west of Mullingar. The situation of the lakes, now vulgarly called Loch Uail and Loch Ingil, perfectly agrees with the description of Loch Uair and Loch Ainninn, given in the *Dinnsenchus* (Lib. Leacan, fol. 261, a, b), in which it is stated that "they are of equal size, and lie north and south." The town of Mullingar now lies nearly central between them.

For some account of St. Loman of Loch Uair see Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 363, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 966, where he calls Portlomain a town [*oppidum*] belonging to the family of Nugent: "A *Lomano* appellationem accepit *Port-Loman*, Nugentiorum in Occidentali Mediâ oppidum; in quo Sancti illius adhuc colitur memoria."

<sup>8</sup> *Theobald O'Molloy.*—"Tibbott O'Mælmoy, halfe-king of Ferkell, was killed by O'Mælmoy na Coilley."—D. F.

<sup>9</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries omitted by the Four Masters :

"A defeate given to the English of Meath partelie, and to the Reylics, by the English of Urgiall, and by the sons of Rowry Mag-mahon, wherein many were slaine and taken prisoners, whose names we know not.

"Another defeate given by O'Reily and by



O'Conor [however] obtained great rewards from the English for making peace with them, as had been usual with his predecessors.

Great depredations<sup>s</sup> were committed by Mageoghegan on the Baron of Delvin. Great depredations were also committed by him on the Ledwiches, so that he plundered the country as far as the River Imy.

The sons of Irial O'Farrell<sup>t</sup> plundered Port-Lomain<sup>u</sup>.

Melaghlin, son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Theobald O'Molloy<sup>w</sup>, Lord of half the territory of Fircall, was slain by O'Molloy of the Wood<sup>x</sup>.

Philipp Maguire, against the sons of Ædh Maguire, wherein Mælaghlin mac Ædha was taken prisoner, and other good men.

“Great dearth and very bad cheape through-out all Ireland.

“The Saxons, or English, Domination was dissolved, & spoilde, and the Duke of Yorke slaine, and many thousands of the English with him, and the Earle of Ormond.

“The Bishop of Killala, .i. O'Concoil, was killed by Magnus O'Dowda his son.

“Mæleaghlyn, William O'Kellye's son, was taken prisoner by the sons of Breasal O'Kelly, and brought him to Teagh-da-condy, and was rescued by the sons of Walter Bourke, and by Thady Cæch fitz William O'Kelly.

“Cormac (surnamed the lame) fitz Tomaltagh O'Birn was slaine by the sons of M. O'Birn, in Raitli-na-Romhanach (viz. of the Romans) on good friday, and they brought a prey of Cowes also.

“O'Daly of Corcomro and Niall Oge O'huiggin, and Niall fitz Feargal Oge O'huiggin, *mor-tui sunt*.

“Mahon fitz William O'Feargail died.

“Shane Carragh fitz Thady fitz William Mac Brenan, a couragious man, died.

“Thomas fitz Augustine Mac-an-bard died.

“Dermod fitz Daniel fitz John fitz Sitryck O'Malconry died.

“A great prey was taken from the people of

Formayl, by Donell Cam Mac Donnaghye's sons, and by part of the sons of Brian Mac Donnaghie.

“Donnagh O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Clanmaicny-Eogyn, and by the sons of Ædh fitz William O'Kelly.

“Rathguairy was preyed and burnt by Mageochagan.

“Clan-Mæleaghlin was burned by Cathal Mag Ranyll and Brian Ballagh's sons; they also killed some men.

“Donnagh O'Kelly happily released and that beyond expectation.

“Mac Dermoda and his kinsmen tooke (by deceit) greate preyes from the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, soe that all the country was made wast both spirituall and Temporall thorough their Dissentions, so that Mac Dermoda, his kinsmen and adherents in all the country both men & Cattles went to Clann-Conway. And the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, and as many adhering to them, went to the woods of Corslew, so that they betwixt them both, spoiled all Clergies Ecclesiastical and Temporall & layties undoubtedly. Thady O'Conner aforesaid, after the abovementioned skirmish, came towards Mac Dermoda, and Brian's son, and his own sons, asking restitution of his kingdome and name, and he was absolutely refused. Then O'Conner's sons did forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they scattered on both sides.”

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1462.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, cethpe céo, Síρcca, a do.

Μαινιρτιρ βραθαρ μινυρ do ειονηρεναό ι μινεαχάν le linn peidlimiobh mic θριαιν mic απογαιλ μέζ ματζαιнна do βήιτη na τιζήνα ι νοιρηιλλαιβh.

Ρριοιρ δαιμυρι .ι. Ραρταλον mac Αοδα υί ρλαναccain θεcc ap loc θεapcc.

θριαιν mac Ριλιρ μεζυόιρ ρήι α αοιρι ba ρήιρ εινεαé, γ ηγηναίμ ι ccoiccedó ulaó uile do μαρβαó α ποόραιγεéτ α cpeiche la cloinn Αιρτ υί νέίλλ, .ι. la Ρυαόρι co na βραιτήιβh ιαρ ρραεμάó α αναcail, γ ιαρ mbíé αθαió αca illaibh. Εμανν Ρυαó mac Σλαιν μέζυόιρ do μαρβαó λειρ an Ρυαόρι cceθna.

Ταócc mac Θεcchan υί concobair τιccήνα caipbpe décc.

Μαóθm la ταócc ua cconcobair γ la α βραιτήιβ ρορ cloinn θριαιν ballaig ιn πο μαρβαó διαρμαιττ mac dohnaóa mic θριαιν, γ Σλαιν mac ταócc mic τιζεapnáin na coρpa, γ cuipéήι ιαó do θpυim α τιρpe γ α nuile μαίéφα. Τιαζατ da mac θριαιν ρήι hι Scén hι cclhι mec θpανάin ap ιn ηγηpanchaig, γ πο βήiceh do Mac θpανάin α τpήíccēh γo πο cuipit ap ρoγpa o éίρ co τίρ, γ πο hιonnaρβαó Mac θpανάin ρήιρ ap α óyθαig ιρm Αηγήale. Ρo γab ó ρήιγail ρpυρ, γ do παó ρήιann δια cctήpaibh γ coimhíó τίρpe δια μινιτιρ.

<sup>1</sup> *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, a town which gives name to a county of the same name. No ruins of this monastery now remain.

<sup>2</sup> *Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan*.—This was the prior who repaired or rebuilt the great abbey church at Devenish, as appears from an inscription on a stone in the wall.

<sup>3</sup> *In pursuit of a prey*, α ποόραιγεéτ α cpeiche.—D. F. renders it “pursuing his own prey.”

<sup>4</sup> *Teige O'Conor*.—The substance of this entry is given somewhat more circumstantially in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. Thady O'Conner, and his kinsmen, and his sons, came into the north part of Balintober, they on Sunday, in Corraygowann,

being stayed for victuals, the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac Dermoda and Mac Brennan, altogether, went against them, not respecting the Lord's day; but so it happily happened to them to have a circumspensive watch, they making fires and dressing their horses, saw many footmen coming in hast towards them, over the top of Cluanyn, before the body of the host. Then O'Conner and his kinsmen tooke to their horses and marched manfully against their enimyes, betwixt whome happened a cruell skirmish. But God (whose day they abused) worked miraculously against Mac Branán by beating him, with his men, thorough the deepe River, but for that the river was neere to them, their losses might be much more. They lost Sytrick Mac Sanlye's son and other good persons of note, and

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1462.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-two.*

A monastery for Friars Minor was commenced at Muineachan<sup>y</sup>, while Felim, the son of Brian, son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, was Lord of Oriel.

The Prior of Devenish, i. e. Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan<sup>z</sup>, died on Lough Derg.

Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, the most hospitable and chivalrous man of all the men of Ulster of his age, was killed, while in pursuit of a prey<sup>a</sup>, by the sons of Art O'Neill, i. e. Rory and his brothers, after they had promised to protect him, and after he had been in their hands for some time. Edmund Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by the same Rory.

Teige, the son of Owen O'Conor, Lord of Carbury, died.

Teige O'Conor<sup>b</sup> and his kinsmen defeated the sons of Brian Ballagh. Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Brian, and John, the son of Teige Mac Tiernan na Corra, were slain in the battle. The sons of Brian Ballagh were then driven from their country, and spoiled of all their property. The two sons of Brian himself went over in dismay to Conor Mac Branane to Greanach; but Mac Branane was forced to abandon them, so that they were proclaimed and driven from country to country, and Mac Branane himself was banished from his country into Annaly, where O'Farrell received him, and gave him lands for his cattle, and coigny to his people<sup>c</sup> in his territory.

O'Conner went safe towards Mac Branane.

“Mac Branane was forced to forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they were proclaimed and chased from place to place, and Mac Branane himself was banished out of his land towards the Angaly, and O'Feargail friendly received him, and gave lands to his cattle, and quarters to his men; afterwards Mac Branane and his kinsmen went to certain villages in O'Conner's country, and burnt some of them. O'Conner having intelligence thereof, he being at Ard-bearna of Clannacathyl, marched to meet him, towards the mountain, and overtook them, and

Mac Branane charged him and gave a small touch of a speare to Felim in his knee, but Felim manfully spurred his horse against him, and soe he tooke Mac Branane and saved his life, and there was slaine one Cormac by wan<sup>z</sup> [one] “cast of a dart, and two or three of Mac Branane's men were killed in the same skirmish, and Mac Branane was ransomed from him for the sum of fourscore marks, and for the rent of a free towne (which they had afore that), and the same rent to be given to O'Conner from thenceforth.”

<sup>c</sup> *Coigny to his people.*—D. F. renders this

Slóicchead la Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird i nuib cairín gur eirigh na meachair, .i. Tadoc cona cómáistair doibh gur marbad uilliam búric mac mic uilliam dafu urcóir gae la mac ui meachair, 7 ba he an turcóir rin pucc ua mfechar co na rloz ar. An tna mfechar rin ticcfhina ua ccairin decc iarptam 7 a mac do gabáil a ionaid.

Mac Branain, .i. Tomaltach cairiach mac cuinn mic aodha decc iarccian air.

Iarla ócc urmuían do tēct i nerinn co rochaidhe moir do Shaxoib. Ro páp coccaó moir etir Iarla urmuían, 7 dearmuían dia ro gabad Zepoid mac Iarla dshmuían la buitlerachairb. Ro gabad leo bfor Porc lairge. Ro chinntce iarain cat do tabairt diaoile co ro ionnraig cach a cele díob, 7 bá dar raruccad Iarla urmuían do deachaid Mac Riróshro do tabairt an cáta an la hirin. Cio pil ann éra acé ro rraóinead an cat páir, 7 ro gabad é buó dfin. Atebfhat aroile co ro hadnairce dshchnebar ar éitme céo

“quarters to his men.” Do raó commfó típe dia múintir means that he billeted Mac Branain’s people on the farmers of his territory.

<sup>d</sup> *Hy-Cairin*, now Ikerrin, a barony in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O’Meaghers, or Mahers, are still numerous.

<sup>e</sup> *One cast of a javelin*.—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. An army gathered by Mac William of Clanrickard towards Icarin, but O’Meachayr and his confederates raysing against them whereby William Bourk Mac William’s son was slaine by wan” [one] “cast of a dart by O’Meachayr’s son, by which one throw O’Meachayr escaped with his army. Thady O’Meachayr, King of Icarin, died, and his sonn supplid his place.”

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Branain*.—This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. Mac Branane Tomaltagh Carragh fitz Con fitz Ædh, died, he being impoverished for a long season before.”

<sup>g</sup> *The young Earl of Ormond*.—He was Sir John Butler, brother and heir to James, fifth Earl of

Ormond, who was one of the first victims to the revenge of the Yorkists after the battle of Towton. Edward IV. afterwards restored Sir John in blood, who succeeded as John sixth Earle of Ormond. He was considered one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the age in which he lived, and Edward IV. is reported to have said, “that if good breeding and liberal qualities were lost in the world they might be all found in the Earle of Ormonde.” He died on his pilgrimage at Jerusalem, in the year 1478, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas.—See Leland’s History of Ireland, book iii. e. 3, and the Pedigree of Ormond by Lodge and Burke.

<sup>h</sup> *Saxons*, i. e. Englishmen. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. The young Earle of Ormond came to Ireland in this yeare, with a multitude of Englishmen. Then great warr was raysed betwixt the Earles of Ormond and Desmond. Gerott, son to the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Portlargy was taken by them ; but afterwards they on both sides ordained to decide their variances by sett Battle,

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard into Hy-Cairin<sup>d</sup>, where O'Meagher, i. e. Teige, and his confederates, rose up to oppose him. The son of O'Meagher slew William Burke, the son of Mac William, by one cast of a javelin<sup>e</sup>; and it was this cast that saved O'Meagher and his army. This O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin, died a short time afterwards, and his son assumed his place.

Mac Branán<sup>f</sup>, i. e. Tomaltagh Carragh, son of Con, son of Hugh, died at an advanced age.

The young Earl of Ormond<sup>g</sup> came to Ireland with a great number of Saxons<sup>h</sup> [i. e. Englishmen]. A great war broke out between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, in the course of which Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Waterford was also taken by them. They [i. e. both Earls] afterwards agreed to give battle to each other, and they came to an engagement; but it was against the will of the Earl of Ormond that Mac Richard went to fight the battle on that day. Howbeit he was defeated, and taken prisoner; and, according to some accounts, there were four hundred and ten of the

and soe they have done; meeting each one" [*recte* each other] "with an odious, irefull countenance; nevertheless, it was against the Earle of Ormond's will Mac Richard went to fight that day, for Englishmen were accustomed not to give battle on Munday, nor after noon any day; but Mac Richard respected not that their superstitious observation, but went on, though he had the worst, he being defeated and taken prisoner also; and after the account of them that knew it, there was the number of 410 of his men buried, besides all that was eaten by Doggs and by foules of the aire" [γενήσθαι α νομασθαι κοιν 7 εαζαυεαθα]. "And Gerott tooke Kilkenny and the corporate townes of the Butler's Countrey after that slaughter made of them in the said battle, and the said young Earle with his said Englishmen, were in an impregnable stronghold. A young kinsman, or brother to the said Earle of Ormond, came to Ireland after he had taken four shippes of the Earle of Desmond's fleet, by which the Butlers were greatly strengthened."

It appears from a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, that this battle was fought at Baile-an-phoill, now Pilltown, near Carrick-on-Suir, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny; and that after the battle Mac Richard was obliged to give up to Thomas Earl of Desmond this very copy of the Psalter of Cashel (which was then more perfect than it is at present), and also the Book of Carrick. This appears from a memorandum in the margin of fol. 110, p. *b*, of which the following is a literal translation:

"This was the Psalter of Mac Richard Butler untill the Defeat of Baile-an-phoill was given to the Earl of Ormond and to Mac Richard by the Earl of Desmond (Thomas) when this Book and the Book of Carrick were obtained in the redemption of Mac Richard; and it was this Mac Richard that had these Books transcribed for himself, and they remained in his possession until Thomas Earl of Desmond wrested them from him."

οἷς cenmózá a nduasap com 7 eaéaiofa. Zabait dona zhraltaz cell cainnigh, 7 baite moza epiche buitepaó iap ecor a náip ip in cath rin. Agur bai an tiapla oce upmuñan rin cona shaxoib i mbaile dainghn, 7 nochap péaó a tozal. Bpataip ele don iapla rin do teét i nErimn, 7 ceithre lonza co na mbaói inntib do zabail dó do lomzsr iapla dhrmuñan for in ppaipzge, 7 nhrp mop do zabail do buitepacab tpeota.

Maóim for ua pphzail la mac cuinn uí maoleclainn, la díolmuñeacabh 7 la laiozhpach mac Ropra ipin nuacóngbal in pō zabao Emann mac uí pphzail, 7 aoinpfr dócc do phoét múipchrtaz óicc uí pphzail. Seétmozat a nphbaóa ezip marbaóh 7 zabail.

Tomap mac caéail mic tomair uí pphzail tánapri na hAngale do marbaó i mbeol apha na Pailipri ip in oíóce for lopcc a épiche la dhrim do díolmuñeacabh, la cloimn Concoóap, 7 la macaib Múipchrtaz co puera a cñd 7 a épach iap na pzagbál i nuathadh amail pob annam laip.

This memorandum was written into the manuscript, while it was in the possession of Thomas, Earl of Desmond.

<sup>i</sup> Besides the number devoured by dogs and birds [of prey], cenmózá a nduasap com 7 eaéaiofa. This is rendered by D. F., "besides all that was eaten by Doggs and fowles of the aire." The literal translation is, besides all that dogs and birds devoured. Duasap is the third person plural, past tense of ióim, I eat; and the word eaéaiofa, the plural of eaéaioe, which is still a living word, denoting a bird of prey, is used in the Book of Ballymote to signify birds in general, as in the following example: 7 zig-epnaóí do iapcaib in mara, 7 do eaéaioib in nuni, 7 do na huilb annannaib; "and rule over the fishes of the sea, and the birds of the air, and over all the animals."

<sup>j</sup> O'Farrell.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1462. O'Fergail was defeated by Conn O'Melaghlyn's son, and by the Dillons, and by Lysagh fitz Rossa, in the Nuacongwall, wherein was taken prisoners Edmond, son to O'Fergail,

and eleaven men of the sept of Mortagh O'ffergail; and I was told that they lost to the number 70 men both captives and killed; and that defeat was but small loss to the Angaly in respect of" [*recte* in comparison to] "what happened therein afterwards, for it was not long after that was killed the only young son of a Duke that had most family and was excellentest in martiall feates, and was the most" [i. e. greatest] "preyer of English and Irish, his enimies, viz., Thomas fitz Cathal fitz Thomas O'Fergail, in Bel-atha-na-Palisey, i. e. in the foord of the palae, on the tract of his own prey, in the night time, by a company of the Dillons, and of the Clann-Conner, and of the Mac Morthyes, so that they tooke his head and his prey, he being but few men as he never was accustomed afore that houre. God's blessing and the blessing of all the saints be on his soule."

<sup>k</sup> Nuachongbhail, now Naughaval, the name of a church and of a parish lying partly in the county of Longford and partly in Westmeath. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Bishop Fachtna was the patron saint of this

slain of his people interred, besides the number who were devoured by dogs and birds [of prey<sup>i</sup>]. The Geraldines took Kilkenny and the other towns in the country of the Butlers, after the slaughter of the latter in this battle; but the young Earl of Ormond remained with his Englishmen in a fortified town, which could not be taken. Another brother of the Earl came to Ireland, and on the sea took four ships, with their crews, belonging to the Earl of Desmond; and, in consequence of this, the Butlers acquired great power.

O'Farrell<sup>j</sup> was defeated by the son of Con O'Melaghlin, the Dillons, and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, at Nuachongbhail<sup>k</sup>, where Edmond, the son of O'Farrell, and eleven men of the descendants of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, were taken prisoners. They [i. e. the vanquished] lost in all seventy men, including the prisoners and the slain.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, Tanist of Annaly, was slain at Bel-atha-na-Pailise<sup>l</sup>, at night, while in pursuit of a prey, which the party of the Dillons, the Clann-Conor, and the sons of Murtough, were carrying off. They bore away his head and his spoil with them, having found him with [merely] a few troops, a circumstance of rare occurrence with him<sup>m</sup>.

church, and his memory was celebrated here on the 19th of January: "Fáctna earroc o Nuachongbail in Iarthóe."

<sup>l</sup> *Bel-atha-na-Pailise*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Pallis. This was the name of a ford on the river Inny, which forms the northern boundary of the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, in the parish of Forgny, barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.

<sup>m</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Great frost in this year, that slaughtered many stocks, and it was dissolved partly from the beginning until the feast day of S. Bery, viz. the 14 or 15 day of February.

"Thady O'Conner, his kinsmen, and sons, about Easter, defeated Brian Ballagh sons, whereby was slain Dermoid fitz Donnagh, son's son to Brian, an excellent son of a King, and John fitz Thady mac Tigernan-na-corra, and

they were all banished out of the country, and from all their goods. Thus farr Brian Ballagh's sons Reigne. The two sons of the said Brian fled towards Mac Branane on the Creaca.

"Great preyes taken by Rory mac Dermoda, by Cormac Mac Donnaghy, and by the youths of Conner Mac Donnaghy's sept, from Clan-Conway, the ffoord of Down Imgane, and from Mac Dermoda, and from Conner Mae Dermoda, to the number of six score cowes, besides preyes at Killin from Rory Mac Dermoda, whereby Cormac fitz Conner Mac Dermoda was slain by one blow of a Lance, the number of the said later preyes was 480 Cowes, and seaven scores in every hundred thereof, they all brought into their holds. Rory, son to O'Conner, was ransomed from O'Conner Donn for some certaine ransome, and for and" [*sic*] "Cathal roe O'Conner roe's son, and also Cathal was ransomed from him for four score marks.

"Cathal Magranyll (*alias* Reynolds) defeated

## ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1463.

Αοιρ Crioστ, mīle, ceitpe céo, Sercca, a tpi.

Ἰολλαοιοστ mac edigein biocaire tēmpaill Πατταίcc ι noilpinn ἡ caná-  
nac coraò do ecc.

Concobar mac caéal Ruaid mész paḡnaill τιḡεαpna cloinne bibpaiḡ décc.  
Sémur mac ḡεαpαιo ιαpλα θεαpμυίαν décc.

Ἰαpμαιo μοp mac διαpματτα í concobair do μαpβαò la cloinn ταίocc  
ιι concobair occ eap oá conna pοp búll.

Cuilén ua διομυpaiḡ do μαpβαò la ḡallaib.

Coipmac ballac mac concobair mec donnchaio an mac oippiḡ pοb oip-  
oḡpca omeac ἡ ἄḡηnañ, ba pḡp αιtne ἡ eolup αι ḡac nealaðam oá paiðe ι  
μοóταp éonnaét décc ιαp mbuaio noḡéta ἡ naítipiḡe.

Ἰοpαιccio la huilliam bupe mac Ripoñið pοp caiplen muilinn auam ι  
ιepac a pyla ḡup leanaò é a τοpαιḡεacé co bope baile ιι μοταḡ ḡο pο  
ιοpαιoḡpιοñ pypin τοpαιḡ ἡ pο μαpβαò cuicc pip oécc doñ τοpαιḡ laip pa  
mac μαḡnypa ιιc διαpμαoα mec donnchaio, ἡ pa macaib hí neill, do ðñ a  
puil apnam pñn occ an ccaiplen pñ pécé piaiñ.

Mac maui baiped τιḡεαpna éipe hamalḡaio, ἡ Siacup cam mac pḡḡaλ  
τιḡεαpna cloinne hamlaioib ιι pḡḡaλ décc.

the sons of Malaghlyn, and took prisoners William Magranyll and Torlagh Mac Duffegall, Constable of Galloglachs, and Irial O'Fergail's son, and Cathal Magranyll was made Magranyll and renounced his brother Conner out of his Dukedom, he being of great age.

"Great dearth in this summer. This was the year of Grace, many of the Irish repaired on pilgrimage towards S. James in Spaine.

"Galway, the River so called, was made dry whereby many good things was" [were] "found therein.

"Thady, son to Eogan O'Conner, lord of Carbry, died.

"Brian fitz Philipp Maguire, the most Hospitall and most couragious man of his own (age, .i.) yeares that was in all Ulster, was

slaine (pursueing his own prey) by the sons of Art O'Nell, after granting him quarter, and being their prisoner for a while.

"Meyler Bourke, son to Mac Seoinine, died.

"O'Mordha's daughter, O'Conner ffaly's wife, died."

<sup>n</sup> *Gillehrcest Mac Etigen*.—"A. D. 1463. Gille-Christ Mac Edigen, vicar of St. Patriek's church in Oilfinn, and one of the Quire, died."—D. F.

<sup>o</sup> *Clann-Bibsaigh*, a district in the barony and county of Leitrim. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1463. Conner fitz Cathal, *Dux* of Clan-Bibsy, died."

<sup>p</sup> *Eas-Da-Conna*, i. e. the cataract of St. Dachonna, the son of Eirc, the patron saint of the place. This cataract is sometimes called Eas-



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1463.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-three.*

Gilchreest Mac Edigen<sup>a</sup>, Vicar of St. Patrick's Church at Elphin, and a Canon Chorister, died.

Conor, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Lord of Clann-Bibsaigh<sup>c</sup>, died.

James, son of Garrett, Earl of Desmond, died.

Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Conor, was slain by the sons of Teige O'Conor at Eas-Da-Conna<sup>p</sup>, on the River Boyle.

Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by the English.

Cormac Ballagh<sup>q</sup>, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and son of a chieftain, the most illustrious for hospitality and prowess, and the most profoundly skilled in every science of all the Irish of Lower Connaught in his time, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

William Burke, the son of Richard, marched to attack the castle of Muilem-Adam, in revenge of [the loss of] his eye. He was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, where he turned round on his pursuers, and killed fifteen of them, with the son of Manus<sup>r</sup>, son of Dermot Mac Donough, and with the sons of O'Neill, who had some time before put his eye out at that castle.

The son of Main Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, and Siacus Cam<sup>s</sup>, the son of Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell<sup>t</sup>, died.

mic-n-Eirc, i. e. the cataract of the son of Eirc, and now always eop uí flóinn, anglice Assylin, i. e. O'Flynn's cataract, from O'Flynn, the coarb or lay incumbent of the church so called, situated opposite the cataract, about six furlongs to the west of the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See the years 1209 and 1222.

<sup>q</sup> *Cormac Ballagh*.—"Cormac Ballagh fitz Conner Mae Donnaghy, the only man of his own rank that most merited and got note and fame, and that had best insight and knowledge in all arts, greatest goodness and familie, and was the best warrior and preyer (against his enemies) in Ighter Connaght, died after receiving Extreame

Uinction, and has done penance. God rest his soule."—D. F.

<sup>r</sup> *With the son of Manus*.—D. F. translates it about the son of Magnus, thus:

"A. D. 1463. William Burke marched towards the castle of Mullinu Adam, in revenge of his eye, and was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, and he turning back against the pursuers, 15 men of the pursuers were slaine about the son of Magnus fitz Dermot Mac Donnaghy, and about O'Nell's son that put out his eye at the same castle in time past."

<sup>s</sup> *Siacus Cam*, i. e. Jacques the Crooked.

<sup>t</sup> *Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell*.—The territory possessed by this sept of the O'Farrells is comprised

Ἐπιανε ιησὴν ταῖδς υἱ Ρουαρὸ βὴν μεσ δοννχαῖδ δεcc.

Ταῖδς mac δοννχαῖδ μῶρι μεσ δοννχαῖδ τῆς ἡρα ρῖδε ρορι λετ τῖρε  
hoilealla γ α ἔcc.

Ἐπι mac ρεῖλιμ υἱ παγαλλῖς δο μαρβαῖδ λα δοννχαῖδ mac τομαῖρ ὄιcc  
μεγυῖδρι.

Αῖδ mac γιollaπαττῖραῖcc μεγυῖδρι δέcc.

Ρι Saخان δο ἔορ τιοδλαῖcδ γο hua neill ἐπι mac εοζαν, .i. οὔτ ρλατα  
γ δα ρῖcτ δο ργαρλάδ, γ ἰδ οἱρ ετ cετερα.

Ο neill δο ταβαῖρτ τυαραρβαῖδ δο τῖγαρῖνα τυαδῖμῖμαν δο ταῖδς mac  
τοἱρρῖδεαλβαῖς υἱ βῖριαν.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1464.

Αοῖρ Cριoρτ, mile, ceῖτpe ceδ, δῖρcaττ, α cῖταιρ.

Ρεαρδῖτε μᾶς δυῖbne eppcop an δα βρεῖρne δέcc.

Διαρῖμαῖτ mac μῖρcaδαν ραcαρτ τοccaῖδε δεcc.

in the present barony of Moydow, in the county of Longford. For the number of townlands comprised in the territory of the Clanawley O'Farrell, see an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1463. James Cam fitz Felim, Lord of Clann-Awly O'Fergyl, died."

<sup>u</sup> *Gave wages*, i. e. O'Neill gave a subsidy to O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, who acknowledged himself as his vassal.—See note<sup>1</sup>, under the year 1258, p. 368, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"Hubertt fitz William Mac David, the Second" [Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"William Mac David, Second" [i. e. Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"O'Broyne was slaine by the English, and the English" [wére] "defeated in the same day

by the Broynes, whereby they lost many noble and Ignoble men.

"Mac Donnaghy riavy of the Balimote, viz., Tomaltagh mac Maelruany, a good man, died by too" [too] "much drinking of *aqua vite*.

"Great preyes and pillages taken by O'Conner ffaly from the English of Meath, so that his forces reached to Barna-in-iuber.

"Edmond O'ffergail was ransomed.

"Nine men of Kenelfiacha-mac-Nell were slaine in a skirmish on the day of S. Columb-Killy, in Durmay, and that occasioned for challenging a bow, about the son of Dermoid fitz Ædh boy Mageochagan, and about the son of Fiacha Mageochagan by the people of Clan-Colman, and of Fera-Keall.

"Thady O'Conner and Fera-Keall marched to Delbna Maceoghlan, wherein Thady was taken prisoner, and Felim O'Conner's son, and many horses and armour was taken from them, and Thady was ransomed for 200 marks, and they being Goshipps and fosterers, and after the re-

Grainne, the daughter of Teige O'Rourke, and wife of Mac Donough, died.

Teige, the son of Donnell More Mac Donough, Lord of half the territory of Tirerrill, died.

Henry, the son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by Thomas, son of Donough Oge Maguire.

Hugh, the son of Gillapatrik Maguire, died.

The King of England sent presents to O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, i. e. forty-eight yards of scarlet, a chain of gold, &c.

O'Neill gave wages<sup>u</sup> to Teige, son of Turlogh O'Brien, Lord of Thomond<sup>w</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1464.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-four.*

Fearsithe Mac Duibhne, Bishop of the two Breifnys [Kilmore], died.

Dermot Mac Murchadhain, a worthy priest<sup>x</sup>, died.

leasement of Thady, he went to Fera tulagh, that were friends and fosterers to him and to O'Conner, and brought great spoyles from thence, that caused warr and common troubles betwixt O'Conner and Thady, whereby horses and men were slaine, so that Thady was forced to repaire to Clannalure.

“O'Flanagan and his sons being taken prisoners by Brian Ballagh's sept, and his house was burnt in Collin-O'Carthy, and was grievously wounded by an arrow, Brian Ballagh's sept tooke (in night time) a prey in Derry-Carlindy, from Cathal Duffe O'Conner's son. O'Flanagan was released, and was not lycenced to settle his lands, and his son was from him in restraint as pledge for accomplishment.

“Conn O'Melaghlin's son was wickedly taken prisoner in the Petite of Mullengare's house, and excellent good horses and armour taken from him, not respecting to be his forsterer, and many more good men of note and qualitie of Ferakeall, and of Clan-colman, and the two sons of Conn son also, were all taken prisoners.

O'Conner ffaly haveing Intelligence thereof marched with a mighty army to Mullengare, and forcibly rescued O'Melaghlin's son, and left the rest in restraint, and brought two or three hundred coves, and much of good household stuffe, and many Hoggs from them. Nevertheless they concluded peace with him, and all the foresaid spoyles was forgiven him.

“Thady O'Conner and Kenelfiacha Mac Nell tooke great preyes in Maghery Curreny, so that they spoiled all the country from Killinivor outwards, and from Dunnamona southwards.

“Magranyll's sons, with their forces, went to the towne of Tnam-Usin, and burnt a Towne therein, and have taken a prey, and they afterwards went into their cotts, and their men by land with the prey; three of Cormack mac Richard's men were slaine, and O'Moran's two sons, and two or three of the pursuers, were killed, about the son of Amly fitz Matthew fitz Cuconacht O'ffergail.”

<sup>x</sup> *A worthy priest.*—“Dermoid O'Murchadhain, a good priest, *quievit.*”—D. F.

Ταὸς υα concobair do ecc an patain iap cced feil muire 7 a adlacad co honoraé hi Rop coman la rhuét caéal epibdeirg tair 7 toir, 7 la tuathair píl muirfóhaig aréana.

Cedaé ua moirda ticcshna laoiri decc do tpeazait.

Doimnall ua Ruairc, Seaan mac an oirpel mic muirceartaiḡ oicc ui pshgail, Maoileáclann mac bhriain mic muirceartaiḡ óicc uí pshgail co na ínnai, Mori nḡean tpeḡair ui éinneirig bhí méḡ eóaccain co na hingin 7 muirceartaé mac Slain uí duibghindain décc don tpeḡait cedna.

Muirceartaé mac airt uí máoileáclann, 7 a bhí inghín í cobéaiḡ, 7 tpeḡair eile amalle ppu do dol décc in aen lo co noioce tpe pḡaó eic do euaió do na enarair cedna.

Remann mac an pshópa mic loéclann uí pshgail decc don tpeḡait.

Doimnall cam mac concobair mec donchaíó decc.

Mac diarmata puaid, .i. diarmatac mac máoileáclann, Caéal bacac mac coibmaic na formaoile, 7 bhímuíhan inghín ui plannagáin decc.

Cono mac neill gairb uí domnall, 7 aengur mac neill uí domnall do marbaó la heicneacán mac neáctain uí domnall hi findrum an. 8. la Mai.

Creaépluacéaó la hua neill, 7 la cloinn neáctain í domnall i tpeḡ conaill iap marbaó cuind uí domnall gop loirpéit an tpeḡ co haé pḡanaiḡ co puḡrat gpoige, 7 bú iomóa. Áét éina ní deachaoḡ gan dioḡail uair po pḡaib puot luagh a puccrat, .i. bhriain mac concobair oicc mic concobair Ruaid meḡuoir pḡai ar eimeac, ar íngnaí, 7 psh tige aoidéaó coitcshó co noctair ar píct don tpeḡluagh do marbaó maraon pu.

<sup>1</sup> *Teige O'Conor*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1464. Thady O'Conner, halfe King of Connaght, died on Saturday after the assumption of our Blessed Lady Mary, and was buried in Roscomon, in an honorable manner, by Cathal Crovederg's sept, by West and East, and by the Tuathas, viz. the countreyes, of Silmuredhy Mullehan, as never a king in his dayes was, haveing so many grosses of Horse and foote companyes of Galloglaghes and other souldiers about his body ; and too” [*recte* and also] “ it was difficult to account how many offerings both coves,

horses, and monyes were bestowed to God's honor for his soule. God's blessing be on him. And it was reported he saw himself weighed, and that St. Mary and St. Michael defended his soule through God's Grace and mercy, and so he was saved, as it is thought.”

<sup>2</sup> *Formaol*.—This name would be anglicised Formoyle, but there is no place at present bearing the name in Mac Dermot Roe's country, in the north-east of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>3</sup> *Beanmumhan*, i. e. woman of Munster.

<sup>4</sup> *Findrum*, i. e. the fair, or white ridge, or long hill ; now Findrum, a townland in the

Teige O'Conor<sup>y</sup> died on the Saturday before the first Festival of the [Blessed Virgin] Mary, and was interred with honour at Roscommon, among the descendants of Cathal Crowderg from the East and West, and the other septs of Sil-Murray.

Kedagh O'More, Lord of Leix, died of the plague.

Donnell O'Rourke; John, son of the Official, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrel; Melaghlin, the son of Brien, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, and his wife More, daughter of James O'Kennedy; and wife of Mageoghegan, with her daughter; and Murtough, the son of John O'Duigennan, all died of the 'same plague.

Murtough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, and his wife, daughter of O'Coffey, and three others besides, died in one day from having seen a horse that had perished of the same spasms.

Redmond, son of Prior, who was son of Loughlin O'Farrell, died of the plague.

Donnell Cam, the son of Conor Mac Donough, died. •

Mac Dermot Roe, i. e. Dermot, the son of Melaghlin; Cathal Bacagh, son of Cormac of Formaoil<sup>z</sup>; and Beanmunhan<sup>a</sup>, the daughter of O'Flanagan, died.

Con, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and Aengus, son of Niall O'Donnell, were slain by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Findruim<sup>b</sup>, on the 8th day of May.

A plundering army<sup>c</sup> was led by O'Neill and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell into Tirconnell, after the killing of Con O'Donnell; and they burned the country as far as Ballyshannon, and seized upon many horses and cows. This, however, did not pass unrevenged, and for what they carried off they left a dear price behind them, for Brian, the son of Conor Oge, son of Conor Roe Maguire, one eminent for hospitality and prowess, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, was slain, together with twenty-eight of the army.

parish of Convooy, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 69.

<sup>c</sup> *A plundering army*, *creac'pluac'ceao*.— It is stated in the margin that this passage has been taken from O'Mulconry's book. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. A preying army made by

O'Neill and by Neachtyn O'Donell's sons towards Tyrconnayll after the killing of Conn O'Donell, so that the countrey was burnt as farr as Ath-Seny, and they tooke greate spoiles both coves and pillages, though they paid for it, to wit, Brian fitz Conner Roe Maguire, a hospitall and valiant good gentleman, with 28 men more of the host, were slaine."

Ὁρίσατ μαρ δοννχαιῶ υἱ ἑαλλαιῆς ἡ μαοιλεαῶλαινν μαρ υἱλλιαμ υἱ ἑαλλαιῆς βαῖ ἡ φφριτθεαρτ φφρ ἀποιλε ἡμ τιῆεαρναρ υα μαυνε δεεε ἡ ναοιη τρεῦτμαν ἡ ἡδερεαῶ ἀρριλ, ἀρ ἡ δυβαρτ θεαράλ ἀν ταν ταιμε ἡιολλα μαοιλεαῶλαινν δια φιορ ἡ ἡγαλαρ ἡ δάιρ, Ἡαβαιμ κοιννε λε μαοιλεαῶλοινν ἡ φφιαῶ ναρρ ἀρ τιῆεαρνα διβλιμβ ἡια κοιοην δέετμαινε ἡ ἡο φρεῆρατταρ ἀραοη ἀν κοιννε ἡίρμ.

Κοκαῶ μορ ετιρ κλοινν υἱλλιαμ υἱ ἑαλλαιῆς, ἡ κλαην δοννχαιῶ υἱ ἑαλλαιῆς ἡαρ νεεε ἡρίσατ ἡ μαοιλεαῶλαινν.

Μαρ Ριφῶρίφῶ δυτιλερ ἀν ταιοῖη φεαρ βά ἡαρθε κλυ ἡ ορθεαρκυρ ἡο ἡαλλαιῶ ερεαην ἡα ρε ἡο εεε.

ἸΡ μαρ κατατ Ρυαῶ μεῆ ραῆναλλ βα ταναρρ ρορ ἡ δυτἡαιῆς φῆη, ἡ ἡ ἡιολ ἡο τιῆεαρνα ἀρ ἡοῦτ ἡ ἀρ φηρυννε δεεε ρεῦτμαν ἡια φφειλ μίειλ, ἡ ἸΡ μαρ υἱλλιαμ μεῆ ραῆναλλ ἡο μαρβαῶ λε ἡιλλα ἡῆλαρ ἡιολμαιη ἡρ ἡ τρεῦτμανν κεῶνα ἡαη φορῆαῖη ἡο ἡα ἡαρ ἡβῆεῦ ἡ ἡραρρῆαῶ ἡεαρἡραῦταρ ἡ μαῦταρ ἡῶ ἡ. υἱλλιαμ ἡαλατυη.

Ὁμοηαλλ μαρ μυρρεαρταῆς βακαῆς υἱ κοηκοβαρρ τιῆεαρνα καιρρρρ ἡρῆομα κἡαῶ (κο ἡα ἡραῦρῆβ ἀετ μαῶ βαεε) ἡο μαρβαῶ λε κλοηη εοῆαη υἱ κοηκοβαρρ, ἡ τιῆεαρνα ἡο ἡεαημ ἡο Ρυαῶρρ μαρ ἡρῆαη υἱ κοηκοβαρρ ἡα ἡοηαῶ.

<sup>d</sup> *Bresal, the son of Donnough O'Kelly.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1464. Bresal Donough O'Kellye's son and Mælaghlin fitz William O'Kelly, being att odds for the lordshipp of Omany, died in one weeke, in the latter end of April ; in the mean season, said Bresal (when Mælaghlin's man came to visit him on his death bed), ‘ I shall hold meeting with Mælaghlyn before our Lord, and that before seaven dayes be ended :’ and they both answered the said meeting.”

<sup>e</sup> *A great war.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1464. Greate warr betwixt the sons of William O'Kelly and Donnagh O'Kellye's sons, after Brian's and Mælaghlin's decease, that spoiled much, but they made peace afterwards ; but the sept of . . . . . tooke greate part of the lands (that were taken from them in times past)

for their agreeing and concluding of that peace.”

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Richard Butler.*—This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

“ A. D. 1464. Mac Richard Butler, the notablest and most famous chieftaine in Ireland, died.”

Mac Richard Butler was chief of a branch of the Butlers of Ormond, who took the Irish appellation of Mac Richard. In memoranda in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, made for him in the year 1453, at his castle of Rath-an-photaire, his pedigree is given as “ Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James, who was commonly called the Iarla Balbh, or stammering earl.” This Iarla Balbh was the first Earl of Ormond. See Mac Firbis's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 822. The following is a literal translation of a memorandum on fol. 115 :

“ A blessing on the soul of the Archbishop

Breasal, the son of Donough O'Kelly<sup>d</sup>, and Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, who were in contest with each other for the lordship of Hy-Many, both died within the one week, at the end of April. When Melaghlin's servant came to see Breasal in his last sickness, Breasal said, "I shall meet Melaghlin in the presence of the Lord of us both at the end of a week;" and both did attend that meeting.

A great war<sup>e</sup> broke out between the sons of William O'Kelly and the sons of Donough O'Kelly, after the death of Melaghlin.

Mac Richard Butler<sup>f</sup>, the most illustrious and renowned of the English of Ireland in his time, died.

Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall<sup>g</sup>, Tanist of his own territory, and worthy to become lord of it for his clemency and veracity, died, a week before Michaelmas; and in the same week Ir, the son of William Mac Rannall, was slain by Gilla-Glas Dillon, while he was with his mother's brother, William Dalton.

Donnell, the son of Murtough Bacagh O'Conor, Lord of Carbury-Drumcliff, with his kinsmen, except a few, was slain by the sons of Owen O'Conor; and Rory, the son of Brian O'Conor, was made lord in his [i. e. Donnell's] place.

of Cashel, i. e. Richard O'Hedigan, for it was by him the owner of this book was educated, namely, Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James. This is the Sunday before Christmas, and let all those who shall read this give a blessing on the soul of both."

<sup>g</sup> *Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall.*—This and the six succeeding paragraphs are given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyll, one well worthy of the Dukedome of his owne land for his constancie, truth, martiall feates, hospitality, and all good qualities, died seaven dayes afore Michaelmas, and we doe pray the God of mercy that the said Michael meet and lead his soule (thorough God's Grace) to heaven, *in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.* Ire fitz William Magranyll was slaine in Westmeath the same weeke, by Gilleglas Dillon, and that by one

wound of a speare, he being with William Dalton, brother to his own mother.

"Daniel fitz Murcherty O'Conner, Lord of Carbry-of-Drumcliw, with the most part of his kinsmen, or brothers, were killed by Eogan O'Conner's sons, in the Benden, and Ruairy fitz Brian O'Conner was made Lord in his place.

"Felim fitz Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruairc was taken prisoner thorough deceit of O'Ruairc, and Ædh fitz Thady O'Ruairc was happily taken prisoner after that by Tigernan Oge fitz Donnagh.

"Tomaltagh Oge O'Gara slaine (by night time) thorough a skirmish in Cluan-Carthy, on Sliaw-Lugha, by Muirgeas fitz Cormac Fitz Dermoda Gall, he being at once with" [i. e. along with] "Edmond-an-Maghery Mac Coisdeloe, wherein Donnall Cam fitz Conner Mac Donnaghy died.

"Loghlyn fitz Maelaghlyn O'Mæleonyr, died,

Feidlim mac Donnchaíð mic tigeapnann oícc uí Ruairc do gabail la hua Ruairc 7 aed mac taidcc uí Ruairc do gabail la tigeapnann occ mac donncaíð iar rín ina dlogail.

Tomaltaic occ ua gaðpa do marbað i ngráir oídce for rliab luga la Muirgíur mac corbmaic mec diaimada gall 7 la hemann an macaíre mac goirðelbaig.

Loelaind mac mailín uí maolconaire decc iar tpeblaitt foda 7 iar mbuaíð naitríge, 7 a aulacaíð i noilfín.

. Loelaind mac pircuirte uí uccinn decc.

Tomar gpeannaic 7 domnall da mac duinn meguíðir do marbað la na ndearbpaítar, .i. Ruairi glar.

Creaçruaítar la cloind uí ceallaiç, .i. colla ppuoir tige eoin, 7 Ruairi ua cellaiç tpe forailín brian uí ðraoín bríçmuine, 7 cloinne Rora mic muirceartaig miðig uí fírgail, 7 tamic a ðomaoín doib diblemib uair do marbað da mac uí ceallaiç, 7 íe ppu decc dia muirteir amaille ppu.

ðrian ua brian co ndíçneabar dia muirteir, 7 deíçneabar ele do luét an çalaíð pa uilliam mac donnchaíð mic an ppuora uí fírgail do marbað la magamalgaíð.

O domnall, Mac uilliam bupc, 7 moran do çaoidelaib, 7 do gallaib epeann amaille ppu do ðol co haç cliaç dublinne hi ccfnn tomair iarla ðírmuñan iurteir na hepeann an tan pa, 7 pann 7 cñgal do denann doib ppu.

Tip tuatáil do creaçad la haod mac diaimada tigeapna muige lwrcc

after a long sickness and repentance, and was buried in Elphin under the tuitions of God, St. Patrick, and St. Francis."

<sup>h</sup> A sudden predatory excursion.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1464. O'Kellye's sons tooke a running prey, viz., Colla, Prior of Teagh Eoyn, and Rory O'Kelly, thorough the instigation of Brian O'Braoyn Bregmany, and of the sons of Rossa fitz Murcherty Midhy O'ffeargayl, which hurted them both parties; for thereby was slaine O'Kellye's two sons, and 16 of their men, by Mac-Amalgý" [Magawley].

<sup>i</sup> *Brawny*.—The territory of the O'Breens

is the present barony of Brawny, in the county of Westmeath. Edmond O'Breen of Darroge, near Ballymahon, is said to be the present head of this family, but he writes his name O'Brien. His father, who was usually called the Cornet O'Bryan, held Garrycastle in this barony, and some of the adjoining lands until about thirty yeares ago, when he mortgaged them to a Mr. Machum.

<sup>j</sup> *Caladh*, a district in the barony of Ratheline, in the south-west of the county of Longford.

<sup>k</sup> *Magawley* was Chief of Calry in Teflia, now the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the west of the county of Westmeath.



Felim, son of Donough, who was son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by O'Rourke; and Hugh, son of Teige O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by Tiernan Oge, son of Donough, in revenge of him [Felim].

Tomaltach O'Gara was slain, in a nocturnal attack on Sliabh Lugha, by Maurice, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot Gall, and Edmond-an-Mhachaire Mac Costello.

Loughlin, the son of Maoilin O'Mulconry, died, after a long sickness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

Loughlin, son of Feirceirtne O'Higgin, died.

Thomas Greannach and Donnell, two sons of Don Maguire, were slain by their brother, Rory Glas.

A sudden predatory excursion<sup>n</sup> was made by the sons of O'Kelly, i. e. by Colla, Prior of Teach-Eoin, and Rory O'Conor, at the instigation of Brian O'Breen of Brawny<sup>i</sup>, and of the sons of Ross, the son of Murtough Midheach O'Farrell; but both met the fate they deserved for what they had done, for both were slain, together with sixteen of their people.

Brian O'Breen, with ten of his people, and ten others of the inhabitants of Caladh<sup>j</sup>, under the conduct of William, son of Donough, son of the Prior O'Farrell, were slain by Magawly<sup>k</sup>.

O'Donnell<sup>l</sup>, Mac William Burke, and many of the Irish and English of Ireland, repaired to Dublin to meet Thomas, Earl of Desmond, at that time Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and entered into a league of friendship and fealty with him.

Tir-Tuathail<sup>m</sup> was plundered by Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. Mac

<sup>l</sup> O'Donnell.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

“A. D. 1464. Mac William Bourke and O'Donell, and many of the English and Irish, went to Dublin towards Thomas, Earle of Desmond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and adhered to him. Nine of the Lord Deputy's men were slaine in Fingall thorough the instigation of the Bishop of Meath. The Deputy and Bishop aforesaid, and the Preston, went to their King's house condemning each other.”

The name of this bishop was William Shirwood.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops,

p. 150, where the Editor quotes manuscript Annals of Dudley Firbisse as authority for this quarrel between the Lord Deputy and the Bishop of Meath. See also Leland's History of Ireland, b. iii. c. 3, where the same annals are quoted as authority:

<sup>m</sup> Tir-Tuathail, a territory in the north of the present county of Roscommon, verging on Lough Allen. It was the country of Mac Dermot Roe (now represented by Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, in this barony) and retains its name to the present day among the natives, who believe that it was co-extensive with the present parish

ἡ μὰς διαρμὰδα γὰλλ εὐο ματιῶς εἶπε τυαταῖν δὸ τεαῖτ ἀρτεᾶς τὰρ εἶνὸ ἀ  
ερεαῖ, ἡ βραιζὸε δὸ ταβαῖρε δασὸ ὅρι βατταρροῖν ἀγ ελοῖνδ νδοννχαῖὸ  
ὁ βὰρ τομαλταῖς μεε διαρμὰδα conuicce ρῖν.

Ναονβαρ δὸ μῦντιρ ἀν ἰυρτιρ δὸ ἡαρβᾶδ ἡ ρῖνε γὰλλ εἶπε κοῖαυρε  
ερρῦιεε νὰ μῖδε. Ἀν ἰυρτιρ, ἀν τερρκορ, ἡ ἀν ὀρρορτυναῖ δὸ δολ εὐο τεῖ  
ἀν ρῖζ δῖομκορραῖε ρορ ἀροῖε.

Τομαρ ἰαῖρα δεαρμῦῖαν ὁ οἰεαῖτ ρορ εcula ὁ τῖς ρῖς δαχαῖν εὐο μῖοαττ  
μῖς λειρ ἡ νερῖνν γεο ττιοδλαῖεῖς μορα ὀραγβαῖλ ὁδ οῖν ρῖς.

Ρεῖδῖνιῖὸ ἡα Ρυαῖρε, ἡ αεῖ μὰς ταῖδς ἡῖ Ρυαῖρε δὸ λειζεᾶν ἀμαῖ ἀρ  
ζαῖ ταιῖς ἡ ρῖδ νὰ βρεῖρνε δὸ δεναῖν.

Ἰλλῖαμ μὰς μαῖνε μῖε αεῖα τῖζεαρνα ρλεαῖετα concὸβαρῖ μεε βραῖαν  
ἡέεε.

Ὁμῖαλλ εᾶμ μὰς concὸβαρῖ μεε δοννχαῖὸ ἡέεε.

Μαῖνερτιρ .S. Φραῖρερ, ἡ νᾶτη δαῖα ἡρῖν μῖμῖαν ἡ νερρκορροῖτεῖτ λῖμ-  
μῖς δὸ δεναῖν ἀρ βῖρῖ νὰ Μᾶγξε λα τομαρ ἰαῖρα εἰλλε δαῖα, ἡ λα Σῖοβαῖν  
ἡγῖν τσεμαρ ἰαῖρα δεαρμῦῖαν, ἡ τῦμβα δὸ δενοῖν δῖοῖ ἡντε.

of Kilronan; but it can be proved that it was anciently much more extensive, and comprised all the district lying between Lough Key and Lough Allen. It was bounded on the east by the Shannon; on the south by the lower part of the River Boyle; and on the west and north by Tirerrill, in the present county of Sligo, and by Muintir-Kenny, in the present county of Leitrim. The northern part of this territory was called Coillte-Chonchubhair. — See note under the year 1471. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

“A. D. 1464. Ædh Mac Dermoda, King of Moylurg, tooke the preyes of Tirtuahyl, and those of Tirtuahyl obeyed for their preyes and gave pledges to Mac Dermoda, and they were adhering to Clann-Donnaghy from Tomaltagh Mac Dermoda’s dayes until that season. He also made Mac Dermoda Gall obey him.”

<sup>n</sup> *Earl of Desmond*.—“A. D. 1464. The Earle of Desmond came from the King of England’s house to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, and got

many gifts from the King.”—D. F.

<sup>o</sup> *Felim O’Rourke*.—“Felim O’Ruairc released. The Brefnians made peace, and Ædh fitz Thady O’Ruairc was lett at libertie.”—D. F.

<sup>p</sup> *William, the son of Maine*.—“William fitz Many fitz Ædh, Lord of the sept of Conner Mac Branane, died.”—D. F.

<sup>q</sup> *Ath-dara*, i. e. ford of the oak, now Adare, a small town on the River Maigne, in the barony of Kenry, county of Limerick, and about nine miles south-west of the city of Limerick. According to Ware, in his *Monasticon*, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and his wife, Joan, founded here a convent of Minorites of the Observance, in the year 1464, in the reign of Edward III., at the east side of the town of Athdare.

<sup>r</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

“Maccaba, Daniel O’Ruairc, John, son to the Official Mac Muircherty, and Maelaghlyn fitz Brian fitz Murcherty Oge O’ffergayl, and his

Dermot Gall and the nobles of Tir-Tuathail set out in order to prevent him from carrying off the prey; and they gave hostages to Hugh, for they had continued tributary to the Mac Donough from the death of Tomaltach Mac Dermot until that time.

Nine of the Lord Justice's people were slain in Fingal, at the instigation of the Bishop of Meath; and, thereupon, the Chief Justice, the Bishop, and Preston, went over to the King of England's palace to make complaints against one another.

Thomas, Earl of Desmond<sup>n</sup>, returned from the King of England, having been appointed the King's Deputy, and bringing great presents from the King.

Felim O'Rourke<sup>o</sup> and Hugh were set at liberty on both sides, and a peace was concluded in Breifny.

William, the son of Maine<sup>p</sup>, son of Hugh, Lord of the descendants of Conor Mac Branau, died.

Donnell Cam, son of Connor Mac Donough, died.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Ath-dara<sup>q</sup>, in Munster, in the diocese of Limerick, on the banks of the River Maigh, by Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and [his wife] Joan, daughter of James, Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb for themselves in it.

wife, and Mortagh fitz John O'Dugeneane, all died.

“The son of Glasny fitz Conner O'Reily slaine.

“O'flynn, lord of Silmyruain, and Gillena-naemh, his brother, were slaine by the sons of Philipp Mac Cosdeloe in Cluaincruim, and five of their men also.

“Peirs Butler died.

“Mortagh fitz Art O'Maelaghlyn, and his wife, O'Coffye's daughter, and three more, died in one 24 houres, and (it was said) that the occasion of their death was their coming to see a horse that perished by some swelling knobs.

“More, James O'Kennedye's daughter, Magoehagan's wife, died.

“Ædh O'Mælmoy's two sons, slaine by the sons of Tibott O'Mælmoy, and by O'Conner ffalye's sons Mæl . . . . O'Mælmoye's son was

slaine thorough deceit by the sons of the said Tibott, he being their own ffather's brother's son, Conn.

“Niall Garve O'Donell's son, one that ought to be King of Tironell, was killed by Neachtyn O'Donnell's sons.

“Cathal O'Conner's son, on Saturday next afore pentecost preyed Maelaghlyn fitz Rory Mac Dermoda and Dermoid O'Mugron's son, his own follower.

“Cormac fitz Mathew fitz Amly roe O'Birn was causesly killed by Maelaghlin Mac Dermoda, and O'Mugron's son, by wan” [one] “touch of a speare, slaine.

“A defeat given by the sons of Rory Mac Dermoda by Thady Magranyll, and by the sons of Cormack bally Mac Donnaghy (that leaded them againe the sons of Brian Mac Donaghy

## AOIS CRIOST, 1465.

Αοιρ Cριοστ, mīle, cñēpe ceo, Sīarcca, a cuicc.

Tomar mac muiuir mic maēta abb līra gabail dēcc.

Ḷormlaē caoiuanaē (mḡln meic murchaēda mī laiḡln) bñn í neill do ēcc.

Αοδ mac concōbari mec diaρματα τιḡearna muicēe luipce do ecc, ḡ concōbari ooc mac concōbari mec diaρματα do gabail a ionaio do mēir τοḡa p̄leaēta aōda mec diaρματα etip cill, ḡ tuatē, aēt clann Ruaiōri mec diaρματα namā, ḡ tannic a doīaoin̄ doibrl̄n ar do gabatō la conne leō ar caru p̄raoiē, ua concōbari donn, donnchaō ua ceallaḡ, ḡ clann Ruaiōri don t̄ara l̄nē, Mac diaρματα ḡ a ēip don l̄nē arail. P̄araō deabaō (τορρα ḡor maρbaō diaρματ mac Ruaiōri mec diaρματα, ḡ ba heēt mōri ma ēip ep̄de. Ro gabatō taōcc mac Ruaiōri buiōe, ḡ mō maōmaḡeaō ua concōbari donn.

Sīan duē mac donnchaō mic aēda meḡuiōri do maρbaō la Sīan mac p̄lib meḡuōri.

Eoin mac alarōrann mic eoin mōri mec donnall do maρbaō la con mac aēda buiōe í nell.

Maoleclann ua b̄irn t̄aiopeaē t̄ipe b̄iunn na Sionna, ḡ a mac ooc .i. an

to Balilogha-bo), and the two sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy, and his son's son, and Maelaghlin Mac Dermoda roe and John Mac Swine was slaine, viz. his Constable of Galloglachs, and 17 Galloglachs, and Dermoid fitz Cormac Bally was slaine by one cast of a small arrow.

“ Mac Richard Butler, the notablest and most famous cheiftaine in Ireland, died.

“ Laccan's preys taken by Magranyll and by Dermoid, Loghlin Oge O'Hanly's son, and by the sept of John Mac Iago, whom we never heard (afore that) to be taken either by Irish nor English.

“ Richard Bourke sayled with seaven shippes towards Tirconnell to succour O'Donell.

“ The preyes of Murcherty's sons and of Thady O'Conner being att the borders of the River Ethny, and O'feargail passed the Chamath (i. the crooked foord) whereabouts he destroyed

some (i. the smallest) petty Cattles, and the greater or bigger, as cowes and horses, fled.

“ Great miracles worked by the Image of our Blessed Lady Mary of Athtrym *in hoc anno*.

“ O'Maelaghlyn's son tooke more then restitution (an unusual costome) from the Petite, in revenge of his wicked deceit against him, viz. the burning of his country, and its ransacking also, and whole restitution afterwards.

“ The Sraid [street] of Moybreeray burnt by Baron Delvna, both church and houses, and many preying and burning committed betwixt them, to witt, the Nugents and Herberts.

“ Great warr betwixt the sons of Ædh O'Kelly, to witt, the sons of Eogan's daughter, and the sons of Mac Dermoda's daughter, thorough which all Tir-Many was burnt betwixt them, and they made peace afterwards.

“ The people of Calry left their country to

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1465.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-five.*

Thomas, the son of Maurice, son of Matthew, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Gormlaith Kavanagh, the daughter of Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot<sup>s</sup>, Lord of Moylurg, died; and Conor Oge, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was appointed in his place by the suffrages of the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot, both clergy and laity, excepting only the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, who, however, suffered for their opposition; for they appointed a day to meet on Carn Fraoich, O'Conor Don, Donough O'Kelly, and the sons of Rory, on the one side, and Mac Dermot and his adherents on the other; and a battle ensued between them, in which Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain, a great cause of sorrow in his territory. Teige, the son of Rory Boy, was taken prisoner, and O'Conor Don defeated.

John Duv, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by John, the son of Philip Maguire.

John, the son of Alexander, son of John More Mac Donnell, was slain by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, and his young son, the

the people of Mainegh's mercy, and fled they towards Ifaly, besides" [*recte* except] "their wards left in Balilogha-luaha.

"Mageochy of Moyfinn's daughter, a hospitall, devout, moneyfull woman, the sons son of Edmond O'Kelly's wife, died.

"Cormac Ballagh Mac Donnaghy, his son, and cccc. Cowes . . . . .

"Clan-Donaghy made peace, and Thady Mac Donaghy released.

"An army led by those of Managh to Meath, and they burnt the Mullengare and its corne, and all Carye's corne.

"Redmond, son to the Prior fitz Loghlin O'fergayl, died."

<sup>s</sup> *Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot.*—This

passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1465. Ædh fitz Conner Fitz Dermoda, King of Moy-luyrg, died, and Conner Oge fitz Conner Fitz Dermoda was made king in his seat with consent of both Spirituality and Temporality of the sept of Ædh Mac Dermoda, besides" [*recte* except] "the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda only, which disobedience they repented thus: A meeting by them at Carn-Fry: O'Conner Donn and Donnagh O'Kelly and Ruairy Mac Dermoda's sons being there, Mac Dermoda with his" [*confederates*] "on the other side, they falling out and fought, and Dermoid fitz Ruairy Mac Dermoda was slaine, a greate losse, and Thady fitz Ruairy was taken

ζιολλα ουβ) Μαιοιρφέλαινη α αινη, το μαρβαδ 7 το λορρεαδ οα βραιτηνιβ  
 ρην, 7 οα οιρεαδτ αν δομναδ ρια ραμαη, 7 α μαα ελε ααρηρη υα βιρη το  
 μαρβαδ οαεν υιρόρη ραιζοε λαφαν ορηυηζ αεοηα ιρη ηβήρηαζ ηβαλβ ιρ ηη  
 μί αεοηα.

Μαα αοηρηαηα 7 α μαα το μαρβαδ λα δομναλλ υα Ρυαηρ 7 λα α ελοηη  
 α ηεαβαλ 7 ρυδε οοιβ ηα είρ.

Αοδ μαα ταδοα υί Ρυαηρ δεαα.

Αορημαα μαα διαρημαα ζαλλ εηζαρηα αρηεηζ δεαα.

Αοηη μαα Νεααηαηη υί δομναλλ οο έαα.

Μαηρητηρ αηλλε Αρηέοε ιρη ημνηαη η ηερρηοοήοηαα αορηαηζε οο τοζ-  
 ηαλ οο βραιτηρηβ .S. Ρρηαηρηρ λα ριολ ααρηεαηζ, 7 αμβα οηορηά οο δηνοη  
 οοιβ ρρη ηαδνααλ α ηυαρηλ 7 α ηαρηααη.

prisoner, and O'Conner Donn fled away. Cathal  
 Roe O'Conner's son, a youth and foster-son to  
 Thady fitz Ruairy Boy, being in their own com-  
 pany, was slain by the sons of felimy More  
 O'Conner, on that side when they fell out."

<sup>†</sup> *Melaghlin was his real name*, i. e. he usually  
 went by the soubriquet of Gilla-Duv, or black-  
 youth, although his baptismal name was Melagh-  
 lin or Malachy.

<sup>‡</sup> *Bearnach Balbh.*—There is no place of this  
 name in Tir-Briuin, or O'Beirne's country, at  
 present.

<sup>§</sup> *Mac Consnava.*—This name is pronounced  
 in Irish Mac Counawa, which is supposed by the  
 peasantry to be compounded of *mac an áta*,  
 i. e. son of the ford; and from this false assump-  
 tion it is now anglicised Forde. This family  
 possessed the territory of Muintir-Kenny, situ-  
 ated between Lough Allen and the River  
 Arigna, in the county of Leitrim. This passage  
 is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1465. Mac Consnamha and his son were  
 deceitfully slain by Donell O'Ruairc and his  
 sons, and they settled themselves in his lands."

<sup>||</sup> *Hugh, the son of Teige O'Rourke.*—"Ædth  
 fitz Thady O'Ruairc, died."—D. F.

<sup>×</sup> *Cormac Mac Dermot Gall.*—"Cormac Mac

Diarmoda Gall, Lord of Arty, died."—D. F.

<sup>†</sup> *Cill Credhe*, now anglicised Kilcrea. It is the  
 name of a townland containing the ruins of an  
 abbey situated in the parish of Desart, in the  
 barony of East Muskerry, and county of Cork.  
 Cill-Chredhe signifies the cell or church of St.  
 Credh, a virgin, who had a nunnery here at an  
 early period, but the exact time has not been de-  
 termined. The following account of this abbey  
 is given by Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil  
 History of Cork*, p. 203–208:

"About two fields east of this Castle" [i. e.  
 Kilcrea Castle] "are the ruins of the abbey of  
 Kilcrea, founded by Cormac, surnamed Laider,  
 lord Muskery, for Franciscans; he also built  
 the above mentioned castle, and was buried in  
 this abbey, A. D. 1494, being wounded at Ca-  
 rignamuck. The foundation of this was began,  
 according to Ware, in 1465, but the Ulster  
 annals (manuscript in Marsh's Library) place  
 it in 1478.

"Ann. 1614. Sir Arthur Chichester, lord  
 deputy, committed the care of this abbey to  
 Charles Mac Dermot Mac Carty, lord of Mus-  
 kery, who was a protestant, upon condition  
 that he should not permit the friars to live in  
 it, and that none but English protestants should

Gilla-Duv (Melaghlin was his real name<sup>f</sup>), were slain and burned by their own kinsmen and tribe, on the Sunday before Allhallowtide; and Melaghlin's other son, Carbry O'Beirne, was killed by one discharge of an arrow at Bearnach Balbh<sup>u</sup>, by the same people, in the same month.

Mac Consnava<sup>v</sup> and his son were treacherously slain by O'Rourke and his sons, who then settled in his country.

Hugh<sup>w</sup>, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Cormac Mac Dermot Gall<sup>x</sup>, Lord of Airtech, died.

Hugh, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, died.

The monastery of Cill-Credhe<sup>y</sup> in Munster, in the diocese of Cork, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Mac Carthys; and they erected an honourable tomb in it for the interment therein of their gentlemen and chieftains<sup>z</sup>.

be admitted as tenants to the lands. This lord was buried here ann. 1616. A great part of the building still remains; among which is the nave and choir of the church. On the south side of the former is a handsome arcade of three gothic arches, supported by marble columns, thicker than those of the Tuscan order. This arcade continues to form one side of a chapel, being a cross aisle. In the choir are some old tombs, several of the lords Clancarty being here interred as were the Barrets, and other principal persons of the country, who always opposed the entire demolishing of this pile. The steeple is a light building, about 80 feet high, placed between the nave and choir, and supported by Gothic arches."

Dr. Smith adds, in a note, that, according to Wadding, this abbey was dedicated to Saint Bridget, and that Father Mac Carty, and the friar, Philip O'Sullivan, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hibernicæ Compendium*, printed in 1627, 4to., with other works, lived in this house. But it must be here remarked that the Philip O'Sullivan Bearc, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hibernicæ Compendium*, was not a friar, but an officer in the Spanish navy, as we learn from his own work, and from his contemporary,

Gratianus Lucius, and as Harris has correctly stated in his edition of Ware's Writers, p. 109, where he says that Philip O'Sullivan, the author of *Historiæ Catholicæ Hibernicæ Compendium*, Ulisipponæ, 1641, 4to, was a sea captain under Philip IV., and had been educated a scholar at Compostella.

<sup>z</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Peace and Stubbornness, obedience and disobedience with every one towards each other of Felim's sept, betwixt the sons and brothers of Thady O'Conner after himself until the next ensuing lent. O'Conner roe's sons and Brian Ballagh's son hired some Galloglaghs, and they incamped on the Crecca, and they all together marched towards Nid-an-fiay against Cathal roe fitz O'Conner, whereby Felim's sept were spoiled, and the towne was burnt by them, and they were pursued by O'Conner's sons and by Felim Clerye's sept, and by Mac Branane, and many were wounded betwixt them both, until they came to Donnard, wherein Cathal roe was fallen from his horse, by his own mother's brother, .i. Brian fitz Brian Baly, and was killed there unhappily and most vnadvisedly, thorough

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1466.

Αοιρ Χριορτ, mile, χιήρε ceo, δλρεccατ, α πέ.

δριαν mac γιολλαπατραιcc μεγυιδιρ abb λεαρα γαβαιλ, γ Δομναλλ ua  
λεανναν cananaic do μυινητιρ λεαρα γαβαιλ δέcc.

Ρειδlim mac ηριαν μεγ ματζαμνα τιζεαρνα οιργιαλλ δεcc.

δριαν mac αιηλαοιβ μεγυιδιρ ελhn α αιcme ρην, γ τιζεαρνα cloinne han-  
λαοιβ δέcc.

Αινε ιηλh μεγεοcαγαιν βh μεγ υιδιρ δέcc.

Concobaρ mac ui concobaρ Ruacδ δέcc.

δριαν duβ mac ταιδcc υί concobaρ δεcc an cuicceacδ la δέγ do μαρτα.

Ριοcαρδ mac emann τιριαλ, γ τομαρ γαλλδα mac emann τιριαλ δεcc.

Uilliam bupe mac uateip α bupe, γ uilliam bupe mac δταν mic mic  
uateip δέcc.

Ua duibγhnaim cille ροnαιρ ρεαργαι γ μυιργλρ cananaic mac conaηγ  
cananaic υί maοilconape, γ concobaρ mac ταιδcc mec ηpanaιρ δεcc.

Uatene mac ρεαργαι υί Ραγιληγ δέcc.

Donnchaδ mac μυιρceαρταηγ υί δαλαηγ δεcc.

Μαιδim μορ do εταβαρτ ρορ γαλλαιβ macaιρε αργιαλλ la hacδ mac eoγaιρ  
υί neill.

Sloucceacδ la γαλλαιβ μηδε, γ λαγhι 1 μυιβ ραιγε, τιονοιιρ ua concobaρ

which homicide they lost lordship and Reigning  
for ever. That deed was done before *Dominica*  
*Palmarum*.

“An exceeding great frost and foul weather  
that hindereth the growth of all herbs and  
leaves of the woods, so that no such was seen or  
grogen before the feast of St. Brendan, viz.  
14 May, which occasioned greate famine in Sil-  
muredhy, so that neither saints nor reverend  
persons were priviledged in such misery in Sil-  
muredhy, in [so much] that the Priest was res-  
cued for victuals, though he had been at the alter  
with the holy Eucharist between his two hands,  
and he invested in the mass vestiments.

“O’Conner Donn took a prey from Mac Der-

moda . . . . .

“Edmond O’Kellye’s son’s son died.

“Ruairy fitz Ruairy fitz Terlagh Mac Don-  
nell, a good constable of Galloglaghs, died.

“Loghlyn O’Ruaire’s son, died.

“Diarmaid Mac Jago deceitfully slaine by  
Gilla-na naemh O’Hanlye’s sept.”

<sup>a</sup> *Clann-Awley*, now *Clanawley*, and sometimes  
incorrectly *Glenawley*, a barony in the county  
of Fermanagh. This territory was more an-  
ciently called *Muintir-Pheodachain*.

<sup>b</sup> *Owney*, the son of *Farrell O’Reilly*.—This  
and the preceding obituaries are entered in one  
paragraph in the *Annals of D. F.* as follows :

“A. D. 1466. Brian Duffe fitz Thady O’Con-



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1466.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-six.*

Brian, the son of Gillapattrick Maguire, Abbot of Lisgool, and Donnell O'Leannain, a Canon of the family of Lisgool, died.

Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Brian, the son of Auliffe Maguire, the chief of his own tribe, and Lord of Clann-Awley<sup>a</sup>, died.

Aine, the daughter of Mageoghegan, and wife of Maguire, died.

Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, died.

Brian Duv, the son of Teige O'Conor, died on the 15th day of March.

Richard, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, and Thomas Gilda, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, died.

William, son of Walter Burke, and William Burke, son of John, the son of Mac Walter, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Farrell) and Maurice the Canon, son of Conaing, the Canon O'Mulconry, and Conor, the son of Teige Mac Branane, died.

Owney, the son of Farrell O'Reilly<sup>b</sup>, died.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Daly, died.

Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, gained a great victory over the English of Machaire Oirghiall.

An army was led<sup>c</sup> by the English of Meath and Leinster into Offaly. O'Conor

ner, Richard fitz Richard Tirell, Thomas fitz Redmond Tirell, Uathny fitz Fergal O'Reily, Thady Magnell, lord of Ballimagnell, Conner fitz Thady Mac Branane, William fitz Walter Bourke, William fitz John fitz Walter Burke, O'Duvgenan de Kilronan, .i. Fergal fitz David, Muirgeas canon fitz Conayng O'Mælconry, all th<sup>h</sup> aforementioned 12 men, died."

<sup>c</sup> *An army was led.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1466. The English of Meath and Linster gathered an army towards Ifaly, whereby was slaine John son to Mac Thomas, in a skir-

mish therein, the best captaine of the English, although" [*recte* and] "his death was but a beginning to the English losses, for they and the Earle were the next day defeated, and the Earle was taken prisoner; Neverthelesse Thady O'Conner, the said Earle's brother in law, conveyed that Earle disarmed to Castlearbry and a greate number of the army in his company. Item Christopher Plunkett, and the Prior of Teaghmniry of Athtrym, and William Oge Nugent, and the Barnewall, with many more, were therein taken prisoners; so that the Irish extended their forces as far as Tarra northwards

paile .i. conn mac an calbaid a rocbaid peor a cionn γ πο μαρβαδ λαίρ  
 ceóur Sfan mac tomair an cñó pñona πο βα peair γ ποβ αιρξδα δο γallaib,  
 γ βα banna για ppar γ δο γallaib an μαρβαδ hίpin, ap δο μαδμαγξδ an  
 τιαπλα ap na mairiac, γ goill maille ppu, γ gabtar hie budein, γ bñtar a apm  
 γ a eidead de γ ióðlaicead la ταδγ ua concobair an τιαπλα a éliamain go  
 cairlen cairprie, γ dponz mori don tpuaz amaille pu. Ro gabad ðna don  
 éur pin, Cpuortoir plomgeéd, γ ppuoir tige muire aía tpuim γ uilliam occ  
 umhuinn, An bearnaðalaé γ rocbaid oile amaille ppu. Oala a ndeacbað  
 ipreach hi ccairlen cairprie ap in maðm pin tanzattar gail aía cliaé ma  
 ccomne γ puccpat leo iac ðaimðeoin a nfrccapat tap a naip. No tñzóiρ  
 iarom pupe a huib paile co tñmraiz buð tuaié, γ co nár buðear γ no biðip  
 bpeipmiz γ airgialla acc cpeaclopcad na mide peor zac lé zan tñparzain  
 zan topaigeét o pin amac go cñt tpeimpu iap pin.

Ταδγ ua bpuam tigeapna tuadñuman do ðol pluaiz lamñóρ tap pmonað  
 amach ip in samrað do iponprað go πο cpeachað gaoiðil ðfrumñan γ iap-  
 muñan laip, γ do maðpat gaoiðil laizñ beop a puai ðó. Soair ðia tigh iap  
 pin γ iap nðabail cpuce clomne huilliam γ conðae luimniz, γ iap na ðipluuccað  
 ðó on iapla do cionð puðða ðpaizal do péin γ ða tíρ γ iap brazðail tpi

and Naas southwards, and that the Brefnians and Uriellians from thenceforth for a long tearme used to be preying and burning the country of Meath, without any defence or pursuance done from or by the inhabitants."

Leland, quoting Dudley Ferbis's Annals, gives the substance of this passage in his History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3, but he does not seem to believe that the Earl of Desmond was the brother-in-law of Thady O'Conner, though the authority distinctly calls him such. His words are as follows:

"The Irish were disposed to treat Desmond with the respect usually paid to one of their own great chieftains; and happily, that son of O'Connor of O'Fally, who, on a former occasion, displayed so generous a concern for the safety of his father, considered the noble prisoner his kinsman, by fosterage, or some of these

artificial bands of connexion, held so sacred by his countrymen, and which, in despite of laws, had in several instances united them with English families. He had now a fair occasion to repay the indulgence shewn to his father, and he had generosity to embrace it. He conveyed Desmond, his brother as he called him, to a place of security, and dismissed him with a considerable number of his followers." [Such was not the case.—Ed.] "But although he was enabled by this mortifying act of kindness to regain the seat of government, yet such was his weakness and consternation that the enemy was encouraged to collect from different quarters round the helpless settlers of Meath, and to ravage them without control: while the sept of O'Brien issued from the south, and, crossing the Shannon in a formidable body, ravaged and expelled the English settlers of Munster, practised secretly with the Irish of

Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled his forces to oppose them; and, first of all, he slew John Mac Thomas, the best and most illustrious captain of the English, whose death was an omen of ill success<sup>d</sup> to the English, for the Earl and his English were defeated next day, and the Earl himself was taken prisoner, and stripped of his arms and armour. Teige O'Connor conveyed the Earl, his own brother-in-law, and a great part of his army along with him, to Castle-Carbury<sup>e</sup>. Christopher Plunket, and the Prior of the House of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, William Oge Nugent, Barnwall, and many others along with them; but the English of Dublin came and carried off all that had, after this defeat, been sent unto the castle of Carbury, in despite of their enemies. After this, marauding parties from Offaly were in the practice of going northwards as far as Tara, and southwards as far as Naas; and the inhabitants of Breifny and Oriel continued for some time afterwards to devastate Meath in all directions, without opposition or pursuit.

Teige O'Brien<sup>f</sup>, Lord of Thomond, marched with a great army across the Shannon in the Summer of this year, and plundered the Irish of Desmond and West Munster. The English of Leinster gave him his demands. He then returned to his house. This O'Brien, after having possessed himself of the territory of Clann-William and the county of Limerick, both of which the Earl made over to him as a condition of obtaining peace from him for himself and

Leinster, and seemed on the point of forming a general confederacy with these, as well as the insurgents of Argial and Breffney, so as to overwhelm the whole English Pale."

<sup>d</sup> *An omen of ill-success*, *banna ría ppar*, in the Annals of Connaught the reading is *banne pé ppar oo gallaib*, literally, "a drop before a shower to the English." D. F. translates it loosely but correctly enough, "His death was but a beginning to the English losses."

<sup>e</sup> *Castle Carbury*.—This castle is situated in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare.

<sup>f</sup> *Teige O'Brien*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F., from which Dr. Leland has manufactured his account of the transaction:

"A. D. 1466. Thady fitz Torly O'Brien, King

of Tuamond, marched with an army in this Summer over the Shinan southwards, and we heard not of such an host with any of his name or ancestors since Brian Borova was conquering of Ireland; so that the Irish of Desmond and Iarmond all obeyed him; and he bribed the Goills, i. e. old Irish of Linster, so that they were working his coming to Tara, but he retired to his house after he had conquered the country of the Clan-Williams (the Burkes) all, and the county of Lymbrick, it being made sure to him from the Earle, in lieu of granting peace to the said Earle, and to his Country, and the townsmen or citizens of Lymbrick gave sixty marks yearly to him for him; afterwards he died of a fever in his owne house, and it was commonly reported that it was the multitude's envious

բբիճէ արբբ չաճա Բիաճնա զո մայրիք Լայմուճ Եօ Բրատ Եօ Զալար ԵՅ Ե  
Ելճ Եսօ ճէն, Դ Եօնօճար մաճ ԵօրճԵալճ Ել Բրայն ԵօրճԵաճ մա յօնաճ.

Րիօճար մաճ մեճ Ելլիամ Երբ Ել մաճ Րիօճարճ ճիճ Եանար Ելօննե Րիօճարճ  
Եճ.

Սա Եսճա Դ Ե մաճ Եօ արճաճ Ե մեճալ Լա Ելօնն մաճլրանաճ մաճ  
Րիաճր Ե ճսճա.

Մաճն մօր Եօ Եճարճ Լա Զալար Ե. նա միճ Եր մաճ մաճճամնա Ել  
մար արճաճ թօճաճ, Դ մ թօ Զաճաճ Եօճ ճճ մաճ մաճճամնա, Դ մաճ Եօն-  
նալլ Ելօննե Եալլաճ.

Եօճ, Դ Եօճ Եսճ Եա մաճ Րիաճր մաճ Եաճալ Եսլ Ել Եօնօճար, Դ Եճճ  
մաճ Բրայն մաճ Եաճալ Եօ արճաճ Լա Եարմալ Եաճ Եճճ Ել Եօնօճար, Դ  
Լա Ելօնճ Եարմաճա Րիաճ մաճ Եճճ Ել Եօնօճար Լան Երբ բօր Ելր-  
թաճ Լաճթօմա.

ՄաճլԵաճլան, Դ Տլան Եա մաճ Եօճան մեճ Եարմաճա թիաճ Եճճ մ Ել  
ԵալԵճլր.

Եօճան մաճ թլան մեճ Եօնճաճ, Դ մարբարճաճ մաճ Եօնճաճ Ել ճճ-  
լաճ Եճճ.

Մայրիք յլեւն նա ԵրմօսԵ Ե. բօր Լօճ Եճ, Եօ յօնալճն նա ԵրմօսԵ Եօ  
Լօրճաճ Լա Եօննլ.

harts and eyes that shortened his days. Conner  
fitz Torly O'Bryan was made King in his place."

<sup>h</sup> *The English of Meath.*—This passage is literally translated as follows by D. F. :

"A. D. 1466. A great defeat by the English given to the Orgiellians, whereby very many were killed, and Ædth Oge Mac Mahon was taken prisoner."

<sup>h</sup> *Trinity Island.*—"The monastery of Holy Trinity's Island on Lough Key, was burnt by a candle and by a woman."—D. F.

<sup>i</sup> The Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A kind of defeat given by Macoghlan to Kenel-ferga, wherein was taken prisoner the son's son of Ruairi O'Carole, lord of Kenel Ferga, and eight or nine of his men, were slaine, they being" [i. e. having] "come a preying to

Delvna with Mac Coghlan's sons.

"Greate warr in Maghery-Connacht, soe that the people generally raysed against Felim Finn, to wit, Thady's sonns, O'Kellye's sonns, Ruary Mac Dermoda's sons, and the Tuathas of Connacht, so that he was forced to goe with his goods towards Mac Dermoda on the Corsliaw ; then the said Confederates marched against Felim to Ath-da-lorg on the Boyle, wherein was slaine Rossa fitz Mælaghlyn O'Bern, by an arrow, and they retired back. Felim, takeing notice thereof, left his goods and cattles to the trusty refuge of Mac Dermoda, and gathered and leaded he Mac William Burke, and a great to Maghery Connaght, and burned Balentober of St. Brigitt, and Mae Branane stole from him towards Mae Dermoda, and Mac Dermoda sent safe conduct with him to his own Countrey, but

his country, and after having obtained a perpetual tribute of sixty marks yearly from the inhabitants of Limerick, died of a disease at his own house; and Conor, the son of Turlough O'Brien, was installed in his place.

Rickard, the son of Mac William Burke, i. e. the son of Richard Oge, Tanist of Clanrickard, died.

O'Dowda and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of Mulrony, the son of Rory O'Dowda.

The English of Meath<sup>s</sup> gained a great victory over Mac Mahon, in a battle in which many were slain, and Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly taken prisoners.

Owen and Hugh Duv, two sons of Rory, the son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Cathal, were slain by Dermot, the son of Teige O'Conor, and the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, on Easter Monday, on the moor of Leitrim.

Melaghlin and John, two sons of Owen Mac Dermot Roe, died within one fortnight.

Owen, the son of John Mac Donough, and Murtough, son of Cuconnaught O'Daly, died.

The monastery of Trinity Island<sup>b</sup> in Lough Key, and the image of the Trinity there, were burned by a candle<sup>1</sup>.

he himselfe (viz. Felim) suffered Conner Mac Branans sept to part with him, and tooke his owne followers with him, and his cattles at once with his army towards Clann-William Burke.

“A prey out of the Tolly was taken by Felim ffinn, and Ædh Cæch, Cormack O'Conner's son, slaine in pursuance thereof.

“A great plague in Linster, and in Dublin, and in Meath.

“Brian fitz Edmond O'fergayl's son was killed, by the sons of Conner mac Cathayl, and the *said*” [sic] “castle was taken from them afterwards by O'Mælaghlyne's son and by Conner mac Cathyl's sons, and all the Country was burned and utterly destroyed, so that they forced them to make pceace after dispossessing

them of their Cowes, and killing many of their good men, and burning all their corn.

“Mac Carthy Cluasagh, viz. Thady fitz Daniel fitz fingin, lord of Dermoid rewach's sept, the only man that had most scarrs and wounds in his dayes, and his brother's son, .i. Dermoid fitz Daniel, both deceased.

“Mahon fitz Mælmoy fitz Donnagh, Cheife of Clan fingin, *quievit*.

• “Thady boy O'Dowda, King of Ofiachra Muay being an old aged man, was unadvisedly slaine by Mælrwany O'Dowda's sept.

“An army twice ledd by the Lord Deputy, Earle of Desmond, against the Brannagh, so that he passed all the Country from Invermore” [now Arklow.—Ed.] “to Bearnanagaoithy, and from thence to Fera-Cualann, and

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1467.

Αοιρ Χριορτ, mile, ceitpe céo, Sírccat, a Seaót.

Senur ua fírgail abb létraéta paoi ðepcaó ðeiẏeimiẏ décc.

Niall mac maéẏamina meẏcpaít oipicel loáa hepne, 7 peaprpún nri caoín  
décc.

Εοζαν mac Ruðpαιζε meẏ maéẏamina τιẏεapna oipgiáll décc, 7 Remann  
mac Ruðpαιζε ðo ζabail τιẏεapnαιρ δια ειρ.

Τοιρρθεαλβαó Ruαó mac uí neill (Eηri) ðecc.

Ο Ραιγιλλιζ, .i. caétal mac eoζain ðecc.

Mac caétmaoil Eoζain ðecc.

Αοó mac bpiam uí ceallaiz τιẏεapna ua maíne ðecc, 7 a aðlaçaó i naé  
luam, 7 Αοó na coilleaó mac uilliam uí éeallaiz ðo ζabail a ionaio.

Doimnall buioe ua peaprgail apðtaoipeaó na hangaile, 7 laoiẏpcaó mac  
popa mic concobaip mic caétail uí peaprgail ðecc.

IRial ua peaprgail i monaó domnail, 7 Sfan i monaó Iriail.

Αοó ðub mac donnchaó mic bpiam ballaiz, taóẏ a bpaétaip, taóẏ mac  
bpiam, 7 aóó Ruαó mac ðiapmaða móip mic ðiapmaða ui éoncúbaip ðo  
mápbáð a nẏprip la ðiapmað ua éconcobaip, 7 la cloinn ðiapmaða Ruαó  
mic taioẏ ui concobaip, 7 la caétal mac Ruαóðri óicc uí concobaip.

Colla mac maẏnypa meẏ maéẏamina, 7 aoin peap ðecc ðia muinrip ðo  
mápbáð póp loice a epéice peim la bpeipneacaib.

Θαυó mac ζoiρðelbaiz ðo mápbáð la tomap mac peopaip.

Donnchaó mac peain mic maóileaclaínn uí fírgail ðecc póp plicéio na  
Roma.

Sfan mac emainn mic peaprgail ui Ραιγιλλιζ ðo mápbáð.

Mac mec uilliam cloinne Riocaiρ ðecc ðo ζalaρ obann, ap ni éi ζlóip  
patoζalða naó ðubaáyp a ðeipfó.

to Glenn-Coipy, and right hand to Ath-cualann  
on that jorney was burnt . . . . .

<sup>k</sup> *James O'Farrell*.—"James, son to the Bishop  
Richard, son to the Great Deane, fitz Daniel  
fitz John Gallda O'Fergayl, abbot of Lethraith,  
a faire, young, learned, benign, hospitall, noble-

man, died in the flowere of youth and begin-  
ning of his happiness. Some thought that it  
was envy that killed him. God rest his soule."  
—D. F.

<sup>l</sup> *Inis-Caoin*, now Inishkeen, an island in the  
river Erne. See note <sup>h</sup>, p. 727, *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1467.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-seven.*

James O'Farrell<sup>k</sup>, Abbot of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara], a charitable and truly hospitable doctor, died.

Niall, son of Mahon Magrath, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis-Caoin<sup>l</sup>, died.

Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Redmond, the son of Rury, assumed the lordship after him.

Turlough Roe, the son of O'Neill (Henry), died.

O'Reilly, i. e. Cathal, son of Owen, died.

Mac Cathmhaoil, Owen, died.

Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, died, and was interred at Athlone; and Hugh-na-Coille, the son of William O'Kelly, assumed his place.

Donnell Boy O'Farrell<sup>m</sup>, Chief of Annaly and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, son of Conor, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died. Irial O'Farrell [was installed] in his place; and John took the place of Irial.

Hugh Duv, son of Donough, who was son of Brian Ballagh, Teige, his brother, Teige, the son of Brian, and Hugh Roe, the son of Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Conor, were slain in a nocturnal assault by Dermot O'Conor, the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Rory Oge O'Conor.

Colla, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, and eleven of his people, were slain while in pursuit of a prey<sup>n</sup> which the Breifnians were carrying off from him.

David Mac Costello was slain by Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

Donough, son of John, who was son of Melaghlin O'Ferrall, died on his way to Rome.

John, son of Edmond, who was son of Farrell O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard died of a sudden fit of sickness. There is no worldly glory but ends in gloom.

<sup>m</sup> *Donnell Boy O'Farrell.*—"Daniel Boy O'Fergayl, the whole Duke of Angaly, and Lysagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner fitz Cathal O'ffergayl, both died. Irial O'Fergayl in Daniel's seate, and John supplied Irial's roome."—D. F.

<sup>n</sup> *In pursuit of a prey.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1467. Colla fitz Magnus Fitz Mahon, and eleaven of his men were killed on the tract" [i. e. traek] "of his own prey, by the Brefnians."

Επιορτοιν Ρλοινγεο, Ριαρυρ mac Ριαραρ δαλατυν, Semur ócc mac ρεμαρ δαλατυν, γ mac ρειτίδιγ an μυλινν cιρρ .i. ρριοιρ an μυλινν cιορρ δεcc δον ρλαγ.

Σfan mac an δαλατυναιγ δo μαρβαδ la a cénel ρήρριν.

Τοιρρδεαλβαc mac caτair u concobaρ δo μαρβαδ i Ρορρ comáin la cloinn domnaill mic maghupa cam í cellaig.

Σλοiccead la hua neill .i. enri i noipeacτ i caτain γ ιρ ρορ an ρλοiγεαδ ριν δo μαρβαδ tomaρ mac ριλip μεγ υιοιρ ρεαρ a αιοιρ δo βρεαρρ δo δυcαιγ ινα ρήνιεαρ.

Μαιδm cριοιρ μοιγε cριοιnn ρορ ua cceallaig, γ ρορ cloinn uilliam bupc la mac uilliam cloinne Ριοcαιρδ γ la ριολ mbρian δύ in ρο μαρβαδ uilliam caeδ a bupc mac mec uilliam, γ δa mac uí ccallaig, γ aed buide mac τοιρρ-δελβαιγ mec domnaill conrapal a ngallócclac, γ δεicnebar δυαρηb cloinne domnaill amaille ρριρ. Τορεραταρ beop ocτ ρρiτc gallocclac γo ρoch-αιδε oile cennoctapride. Ua domnaill .i. aed ρuaδ mac neill γαρb δo τεacτ i cconnactab δo διογail an maδma ριν ap bá ρanncaρiac δó mac uilliam γ ua ceallaig, γ ριc δo hín δó a cloinn Ριοcαιρδ γ ιmτeεcτ ιmρlan δια τiγ.

ΙΝιρ loca cαρργιν δo γabal la hua cconcobaρ nδonn, γ la cloinn mic ρειδλιmδ ρορ lucτ a comeda.

Ερεαcα δυρime la ταδγ ua concobaρ, la μαγ εοcαγαν, γ la mac ρεόραρ ρορ μαγ Τcεβα γυρ αιρcερcτ an τiρ ó ιmριρ γo baile mic uilliam.

<sup>p</sup> *Cros Moighe-Croin*, now Crossmacrin, a town-land near the western boundary of the parish of Grange, in the barony of Athenry, and county of Galway. A patron was annually held at this place on the last Sunday in Summer, usually called Domnac Chpuim Duib, in Irish, and Garland Sunday, in English, by the natives. The account of the defeat at Magh Croin is entered in the Annals of D. F., under the year 1566, as follows:

“A. D. 1566. An army raised by Mac William Bourke, viz., Richard fitz Thomas fitz Edmund Albany, and by Ædh O’Kelly, King of Omany to and against Clanricard, whereby they burnt part of the country as farr as Loghreagh,

and they killed Richard, son to Mac Hubert, a good house-keeper. They went that night towards Omany, and the next day went they to burne the parishes of the Dolphins and about Tuluban. They after that (having intelligence of the countrye’s towards them) made retreat. But at the cross of Moy-Croyn overtooke them, the best Englishman’s son in Ireland in his owne dayes, Ullicke fitz Uilleag fitz Riocaird Oge, and Torlogh O’Brien’s sept for the most part. The host being happily defeated, Mac William Burke, .i. Uilleg fitz Richard, was slaine therein, and O’Kellye’s two sonns, viz. Colla and Ruary, a good Captaine and Constable of Clandonell, .i. Ædh boy fitz Torly fitz Marcus, cleaven men of



Christopher Plunkett; Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton; James Oge, the son of James Dalton; and the son of Petit of Mullingar, i. e. the Prior of Mullingar, died of the plague.

John, the son of the Dalton, was slain by his own tribe.

Turlough, the son of Cathal O'Conor was slain at Roscommon by the sons of Donnell, son of Manús Cam O'Kelly.

O'Neill (Henry) marched with an army into Oireacht Ui-Chathain [O'Kane's territory]. It was on this expedition that Philip Maguire, the best man of his country in his time, was slain.

O'Kelly and the sons of William Burke were defeated at Cros Moighe-Croin<sup>p</sup>, by Mac William of Clanrickard, and by the O'Briens. William Caech Burke, the son of Mac William, two sons of O'Kelly, Hugh Boy, son of Turlough Mac Donnell, Constable of their Gallowglasses, and ten of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell who were along with him, were slain in the conflict. One hundred and sixty gallowglasses, and numbers of others, were also slain. O'Donnell i. e. Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, went to Connaught, to take revenge for this defeat, for Mac William and O'Kelly were his friends and confederates. He forced the Clanrickards to make peace, and then returned home in safety.

The island of Lough Cairrgin<sup>q</sup> was taken from its keepers by O'Conor Don and the grandsons of Felim.

Teige O'Conor, Mageoghegan, and Mac Feorais [Birmingham], committed innumerable depredations in the plain of Tefhia, and plundered the country from Imper<sup>r</sup> to Baile-mic-William<sup>s</sup>.

their nobilitie, his two sonnns and three brothers were all slaine, with a wonderfull slaughter of their companyes, soe that they could not account their losses at Cross-Moy-Croynn that day."

It is also entered in the same annals under the year 1567, as follows :

"A. D. 1567. The defeate of Crosse-Moy-Croynn this yeare, *secundum quosdam*, given to O'Kelly, and to Clann-William Burke, by Mac William of Clanrickard, wherein was slaine Ædhuboy fitz Torlogh Mac Donnell, the constable of their Galloglaghs, and ten of the best of Clann-

Donell, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*. O'Donnell came to Connaght to revenge that defeate, and made Clanrickard to conclude peacc, and went home afterwards."

<sup>q</sup> *Loch Cairrgin*.—A considerable lake, near Ardakillin, in the parish of Killukin, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1388, p. 712, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Imper*, now Emper, a remarkable castle, which belonged to the family of Dalton, situated near the little town of Ballynacargy, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>s</sup> *Baile-mic-William*, now Ballymacwilliam,

Carlen éuilé maóile do gabáil la cloinn corbmaic ballaig meo donnchaó  
 for rhuóct corbmaic meo donnchaó.

Ιurτιρ δαχαναó do τεóτ ι ηερινν, γ τομαρ δατεαρηαó, ní dia ταμιο  
 milleaó ερεανν.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1468.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceítepe óeo, sípcaτ, a hoóτ.

Concoóari ua maóileaclaínn epicop oílrinn decc.

Τομαρ ιαπλα δήρμουíαν, γ πο βα ιurτιρ ι neρινν mac pemaip meo ζεαροιο  
 θεαρηκαigíteac éρεανν ma aμpυri dia cenel pειppin ap deilb ap denam ap

a townland near Edenderry, in the barony of Warrenstown, in the King's County.

\* *Cul-Maoile*, now Coloony, in the county of Sligo. In the Annals of D. F. this passage is translated as follows :

"A. D. 1467. The castle of Culmaily (called corruptly Cooluny) was taken by Cormack Ballagh Mac Donnaghye's son from the sept of Cormac Mac Donnaghy."

"*An English Justiciary*.—"An English Deputy came to Ireland, and Thomas was deposed, thorough which alteration all Ireland was spoiled."—D. F.

The Deputy here alluded to was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

\* Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"Thady fitz Donnagh O'Kelly, one that ought to be king of Omany, died betwixt Epiphany and Brigitmas.

"David Mac Cosdelw killed by Thonas Bermingham.

"Donnagh fitz John fitz Maelaghlyn O'Fergayl, died on his journey to or from Rome.

"Torlagh fitz Cathal O'Conner killed on the feast day of the holy Cross in Roseomon, by the sons of Daniel fitz Magnus Cam O'Kelly.

"Cathal O'Reilly, King of East Brefsny, died."

"*Thomas, Earl of Desmond*.—This is the last entry in the Annals of D. F., in which it runs as follows :

"A. D. 1468. An exceeding great mischance happened in Ireland this year, to witt, Thomas, Earle of Desmond, and the only Earl of Ireland for his excellent good qualities, in both comely fair person, affabilitie, eloquence, hospitalitie, martiall feates, nobleness of extraction in blood, almesdeeds, humanity towards the poore and needy of all mankind, surpassing bountifullness in bestowing good gifts to both laytie, Clergie, and to all the learned in Irish, as Antiquaries, poets, *Æsdanas* of all Ireland, being" [*recte* having] "repayred to the Great Court at Drochedatha to meet the English Deputy"—[left unfinished, the death of Sir James Ware having prevented the translator's further progress.—Ed.]

Dowling, in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1462, states that this Thomas was not Earl of Desmond, because his father was still living, and he refers to the pedigree of Desmond, as follows :

"Vide pedegrew Desmondie quod non fuit comes, pater tum nevebat, *et cetera*. Usurping upon his father, and going to Tredaff, he" [the

The castle of Cuil Maoile' (Coloony) was taken by the sons of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough from the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough.

An English Justiciary<sup>u</sup> arrived in Ireland, and Thomas [Earl of Desmond] was removed, an occurrence which wrought the ruin of Ireland<sup>v</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1468.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-eight.*

Conor O'Melaghlin, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Thomas, Earl of Desmond<sup>w</sup>, the son of James, son of Garrett, who had been Lord Justice of Ireland, the most illustrious of his tribe in Ireland in his time

father] "gave him his curse, and said 'thou shalt have an ill end!'"

Cox says that he had no other title to the Earldom of Desmond than by the marriage of his nephew, Thomas, the Earl, to Catherine Ni William Mac Cormac, one of his vassals, for which that earl was so persecuted by his relations, that he was forced to resign his earldom to his uncle. Holinshed refers to an Anglo-Irish tradition, which records that Desmond had particularly offended the new Queen, the Lady Elizabeth Grey, by some disrespectful observations on her family, which so provoked her resentment that his successor, John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, had secret instructions to examine strictly into the conduct of this earl, and to execute the utmost rigour of the law upon him, should he be found in any respect obnoxious to its power. Cox refers to another tradition,—which, however, he does not seem disposed to believe,—namely, that the Queen stole the Privy Signet, and put it to an order for his execution! However this may have been, Tiptoft was disposed to treat him with severity, and to listen to all the charges brought against him. The Parliament first convened at Dublin was adjourned to Drogheda, where the enemies

of the Geraldines, particularly William Shirwood, Bishop of Meath, gave free scope to their resentments, and they procured an Act that Thomas, Earl of Desmond, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and Edward Plunket, Esquire, as well for alliances, fostering and alterage with the King's Irish enemies, as for furnishing them with horses, harness, and arms, and also supporting them against the King's subjects, be attainted of high treason; and that whoever hath any of their goods, or lands, and doth not discover them to the deputy within fourteen dayes, shall be attainted of felony. Desmond, who did not expect such harsh measures, had the hardihood to appear before this Parliament to justify his conduct; but, to the astonishment and confusion of his party, he was instantly brought to the scaffold and beheaded, on the 15th of February, 1467. But the enemies of this family enjoyed but a short triumph, for the Earl of Kildare, who escaped to England, boldly repaired to the King, and laid before him the injuries done to his family, and pleaded their loyalty and great services to the crown, and he made so powerful an impression on the mind of His Majesty that he received his pardon. The very Parliament which condemned him proved so obsequiously

εινεαὶ, ἀρ ἰηγναῖ, ἀρ δεηρε, ἀρ θαονναὲτ δο βοὲταιβ ἡ θαυιλκενεαὶαῖβ ἀν  
 κοιμθε ἀρ ἔιοθνακαλ πεθ ἡ μασιμε δο τυαιτ δεαγλαρ ἡ ὑπιλῶαῖβ ἀρ κορρε  
 μεηρε ἡ μίβέρ δο ὄολ κο ὑποιετ ἀτα ἡ κοιννε ἀν ἰυρτιρ θηαχαναῖζ ἡ γαλλ  
 να μίθε ἀρέθνα. Ρο φαλληρατ φαρ ἡ πο διέθναθ leo é cen naç cionn ἡ  
 βαταρ βρόναῖζ ἐρηόρι φαρ νερεανν δον ρελ ριν. Ρυκαθ ἰαρηαῖ ἀ ἐορρ κο  
 τραῖζλί, ἡ Ρο ἡαθναῖαεαθ ἰ νοταρῖλιζε ἀ ἀρῖη ἡ ῖρηρηορ κο νοηοιρ ἡ κο  
 παρμωθιν ναῶβαῖλ.

Ο Ρυαῖρε τιζεαρῖαν οσε μαç ταιθεε τιζεαρῖα διονηματα υα μβρηυη ἡ  
 κατα αεθα ρινη δεεç ἰαρ μβυαῖθ ὁ δομῖαν ἡ ο δῖηαν, ἡ δομναῖλ μαç ταιθε  
 υῖ ρυαῖρε δο ορηθεαθ ἡα ἰοθαθ ἡα ἡυα ἡδομναῖλ ἡ ἡα ἀ ἐαρῖοῖβ ἀρ ἐθνα.  
 θλιοτ τιζεαρῖανημ μῖε τιζεαρῖανημ μοιρ μῖε υαλζαρεç δο εῖρηζε ἡα ἀγαθ ὄο  
 ἡεçκοιρ, ἡ δομνηαθ ἡορεç μαç τιζεαρῖανημ μόριρ δο ριοççαθ ὄοῖβ ρῖη δο  
 καρρηρεαχαιῖβ ἡ δο κλοῖηθ ἡδομνηαθ. Ο δομναῖλ ἰαρ ἡα κλυηρῖη ρῖη ὄο  
 τοττ ρλυαζ ὄρηημ ταρ εῖρηε ἀναῖλ ἡ ἰοτταρ ἐομναὲτ δο μῖλλεαθ ἡεῖρ ἡ  
 κρηαὶα θιαρῖηε δο δεναῖη ὄο ρορ ἀρητταρ τηρε ριαçραç ἐυῖλε κηαῖα ἡ  
 κοῖλτεαθ ἡυῖζηε ἡ ἀ μβρηῖτ ἡεῖρ θια τηζ ἰαρηῖη. Μαç υῖλληαῖ υαçταραç .ι.  
 υῖλλεç μαç υῖλλεç ἀν ρῖοθα, ἡ ο κονκοβαῖρ δομνη κο ἡα ροçραῖθε γαλλ ἡ  
 ζαοῖθεαλ θῖβλημῖθ δο ὄολ ἡ ρορηῖοθ ἰοτταρ κονναὲτ, ἡ βαῖλε υῖ  
 ρυαῖρε δο ἡορρεαθ leo, ἡ ζαν δο μαῖτ δο δεναῖη ἀτ μαθ ρῖη,  
 ἡ ἀ ττοῖθεçτ θια τηζ ζαν κατ ζαν κοῖα.

Ρυαῖρημ μαç κονκοβαῖρ μεç δομνηαθ τιζεαρῖα τηρε ἡοῖλεαῖα ἡ  
 βαῖλε ἀν ὄυη δεεç ἰαρ μβρηῖτ βάρη ρορ δομῖαν ἡ δῖηαν.

submissive to the royal pleasure, that they passed an act reversing his attainder, and restoring him to his estate and dignity; and, to complete his triumph, he was soon after appointed to the government of Ireland as deputy to the Duke of Clarence; and Tiptoft, who was called away by the disorders of England, there suffered by the same sentence which he had executed upon the Earl of Desmond!—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad annos*, 1467, 1468; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, pp. 169, 170; Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 3; and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. pp. 189, 190. A perfect account of the rents, victuals, and other revenues exacted by the Earl of Desmond, is preserved in the Carew collection of manu-

scripts, in the Library at Lambeth, No. 617, p. 212.

\* *Traigh-Li*, i. e. the strand of the River Li, now Tralee, the head town of the county of Kerry. This little river is now covered over, like the River Poddle in Dublin, so that a stranger visiting Tralee will be apt to conclude that the town is washed by no river.

† *Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha*.—This was the name of a district in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name Cuil-Cnamha is still remembered in the county of Sligo, but supposed to be applied to a district only co-extensive with the parish of Dromard; but it appears from the writings of the Mac Firbises, that Cuil-Cnamha, which was

for his comeliness and stature, for his hospitality and chivalry, his charity and humanity to the poor and the indigent of the Lord, his bounteousness in bestowing jewels and riches on the laity, the clergy, and the poets, and his suppression of theft and immorality, went to Drogheda to meet the English Lord Justice, and the other English of Meath. These acted treacherously by him, and, without any crime [on his part], they beheaded him; the greater number of the men of Ireland were grieved at the news of it. His body was afterwards conveyed to Traigh-Li<sup>x</sup>, and interred in the burial-place of his predecessors and ancestors with great honour and veneration.

O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Teige, worthy Lord of the Hy-Briuin, and of all the race of Aedhe-Finn, died, after having overcome the world and the Devil; and Donnell, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by O'Donnell and his other friends. But the descendants of Tiernan, the son of Tiernan More, son of Ualgarg, unjustly rose up against him [Donnell], the son of Tiernan More; and they themselves, and the people of Carbury, and the Clann-Donough, inaugurated Donough Lose, the son of Tiernan More. O'Donnell, when he had heard of this, crossed the Erne with a numerous army, and destroyed Lower Connaught. He seized on great spoils in the east of Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha<sup>y</sup> and Coillte-Luighne<sup>z</sup>, which spoils he afterwards carried home. Mac William Oughter, i. e. Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona, and O'Conor Don, with the English and Irish forces of both, marched to the relief of Lower Connaught; and they burned the town of O'Rourke. But this was all the good they did; and they returned home without battle or booty.

Rory, the son of Conor Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill and of Baile-an-duin<sup>a</sup>, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

otherwise called the District of the Strand, extended from the stream of Borrach (which falls into the sea at the south-east boundary of the townland of Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy in Tireragh) to the strand of Traigh-Eothuile at Tanrego.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 265 and 424, and the map to the same work.

<sup>z</sup> *Coillte-Luighne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still remembered, and is applied

to a small district, near Ballysadare, in the north of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo, verging on the celebrated strand of Traigh Eothuile.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 115, 303, 304, 354, 355, 418, 487, and map to the same work.

<sup>a</sup> *Baile-an-duin*, i. e. the town of the *dun*, or earthen fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1352, p. 602, *supra*.

Τοιρρδεαλβιὰς mac ρσαν ui παγαλλιῖς διοιρνεαδ̄ ι τιῖγεαρνυρ na βρῆρνε.  
 Ua caétain .i. magnur decc.

Caétal ooc mac caétail ρυαῖδ̄ meḡ ραḡnaill lanταοιρεαδ̄ muinτιρε heolair  
 decc ma τιῖς ρειν ιρ in ceδ̄ domnac̄ don corḡur iar̄ mbuaῖδ̄ nonḡta ḡ naῖτιρῖḡe  
 ḡ ταοιρεδ̄ do ḡairm da mac .i. ταῖḡ maḡ ραḡnaill, ḡ ταῖρεαδ̄ ele beor̄ do  
 ḡairm duilliam maḡ ραḡnaill la ρhioct̄ maοileaclainn meḡ ραḡnaill.

Ar̄t mac cuinn ui maοileaclainn τιῖγεαρ̄na miḡe do maρβαδ̄ hῖ cenoc̄ hῖ  
 corḡραιῖḡ máirt̄ éarḡc do ρonnpaδ̄.

Ua móρḡa ḡ mac ḡiolla πατραιcc δέḡ don τρεαḡται.

Ὀñmuñian inḡean eoḡain uí concobaip̄ bñ uí ceallaῖḡ .i. aeδ̄ mac bḡian  
 decc.

Emain an maῖair̄e mac ḡoirḡelbair̄ḡ do maρβαδ̄ la a deap̄bpaῖταιρ̄ uilliam  
 mac ḡoirḡelbair̄ḡ.

Concobaip̄ buῖde mac corḡmaic meḡ bḡain decc.

Uaῖtne mac meḡ eoḡaḡain do maρβαδ̄ duρcor̄ do ρaῖḡio hi ceairlen enuc̄  
 í corḡραιῖḡ.

Ruaῖḡiri mac diaρmaḡa ρυαῖδ̄ mic ταῖḡ uí concobaip̄, ḡ a bñ inḡean  
 cairp̄pe í concobaip̄ δέḡ do ḡalari obann.

Ταῖḡ mac τιῖγεαρ̄naim bḡucḡaῖδ̄ céḡaδ̄ conáic̄ch, ḡ a bñ nuala inḡñ meḡ  
 donnchaῖδ̄ ριαḡaῖḡ .i. ρeap̄ḡal decc.

An ḡiolla duḡ mac corḡmaic buῖde meḡ donnchaῖδ̄ δέcc.

Concobaip̄ mac emain mic maοileaclainn uí ainliḡi decc ραῖταιρ̄ minḡair̄c.

Τορ̄na ua maοlḡonaip̄e ollair̄ ḡíl muḡpeaḡhair̄ḡ a ρñcup̄ ḡ a ρiliḡeḡt̄  
 decc ma τιῖḡ ḡñ illioρ̄ ρeap̄bain iar̄ bḡeil ραττραιcc iar̄ mbuaῖδ̄ naῖτιρῖḡe,  
 ḡ a aḡnacal̄ ι noilḡinn. Ep̄air̄ḡ ua maοlḡonaip̄e ι nollannaḡt̄ dia ḡipe.

Ua concobaip̄ ρair̄ḡe conn do ḡabal la ḡallab̄.

Cairlen bona duρbaοirī baοí aḡ ua ndomnaill do éaḡair̄t̄ δó duρiḡirī do  
 ρhioct̄ Mḡuḡpeap̄ταιῖḡ baccaḡ.

Rioḡair̄ḡ a buρc̄ do τοiḡeḡt̄ hi muῖḡ luḡcc ρiḡ do ḡenañ̄ ḡó ρḡi mac

<sup>b</sup> *Cnoc-Uí-Choscraigh*, i.e. the hill of O'Coscry, now Knockycosker, in the parish of Newtown, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

<sup>c</sup> *Lis-Fearbain*.—This would be anglicised

Lisfarbaun, but the name is now obsolete, or at least has not been identified for the Ordnance Survey. The O'Mulconrys, who were the hereditary poets of Sil-Murray, were seated at Cloonahee, in the parish of Clooneraff, in the

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, was elected to the lordship of Breifny. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, died.

Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, full Chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died in his own house on the first Sunday in Lent, after the victory of Uinction and Penance; and his son, i. e. Teige Mac Rannall, was nominated Chief, but William Mac Rannall was called another chieftain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, Lord of Meath, was slain at Cnoc-Ui-Chosraigh<sup>b</sup>, on Easter Tuesday precisely.

O'More and Mac Gillpatrick died of the plague.

Benmunhan, the daughter of Owen O'Conor, and wife of O'Kelly, i. e. Hugh, the son of Brian, died.

Edmond of the Plain Mac Costello was slain by his brother, William Mac Costello.

Conor Boy, the son of Conor Mac Branán, died.

Owney Mageoghegan was killed by one cast of a javelin in the castle of Cnoc-Ui-Chosraigh [Knockycosker].

Rory, the son of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and his wife, the daughter of Carbry O'Conor, died of a short sickness.

Teige Mac Tiernan, a rich and flourishing Brughaidh-Cedach [farmer], and his wife Nuala, the daughter of the son of Donough Reagh, i. e. Farrell, died.

Gilla-duv, the son of Cormac Boy Mac Donough, died.

Conor, son of Edmond, who was son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, died on Low Saturday.

Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, died in his own house at Lis-Fearbain<sup>c</sup>, [shortly] after the festival of St. Patrick, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin. Erard O'Mulconry assumed the ollavship of Sil-Murray after him.

O'Conor Faly, Con, was taken prisoner by the English.

The castle of Bundrowes, which had been in O'Donnell's possession, was restored by him to the descendants of Murtough Bacagh<sup>d</sup>.

Richard Burke went to Moylurg, and made peace with Mac Dermot; and

barony and county of Roscommon. See note under the year 1488.

<sup>d</sup> *Murtough Baccagh*, i. e. Murtough the lame. He was chief of the O'Conors of Sligo or Car-

νοιαρματα, ἡ ἀ πῶλ διβλιμβ ἰ εκοιννε υἱ ὀμναλλ, ἡ ὀ ὀμναλλ ὀο ὀολ ταρ  
 ἔιρνε πέριυ ὀο ριαάταταρρομ, ἡ ζαν ἀ ττζμαλ δά ἐελε ὀον ἐυρ ριν.  
 Ριοκαρῶ ὀιομπῶ ὀαρ ἀ αρ ἰ μαάαρι ἐονναάτ, ἡ βραιζῶε ὀο βρειέ λαιρ  
 ο ελοινν υἱ εονκοβαρ ριαῶ, ἡ ρλιοάτ ρειδλιμ ὀο βρσιέ λαιρ ο ναρ ραομρατ  
 βραιζῶε ὀό.

Clann conhmaiz ὀνα ὀο milleā ὀa heimann mac uilliam ρειν εο να  
 ελοινν ερε υαβαρ ἡ ὀιομυρ.

Κρεαάα ὀιαρῖνε λα ρσιδλιμ ρρiono ρορ υα εονκοβαρ ὀδονν, ἡ ἀ μβρσιέ  
 λειρ ἰ μοιζ λυρρε. Κρεαάα ἀνβα λῖρ ἀ huib maine. Κρεαά ελε λειρ ὀ ρλιοάτ  
 ρειδλιμ ελειμζ ἡ κρεαά ὀ μμυτιρ βηρ εο ελλ ἀτῖαάτα ἰ εκοιννε Ριοκαρῶ ἀ  
 βυρ εονα ρλυαζ, ἡ ρο εονζανβ ρέ ἀν ρλυαζ ζαν ρζαιολεαῶ ὀ ριολε ρρ ἰέ ρέετ-  
 maine ρορ ἀ lon ρῖν ἀμιαν, ἡ ὀο ρορῶραῶ ἰαῶ ἡ βα ρια ὀια ναῶαοιρ αιζε.  
 Κρεαά μορ ελε ὀο βρειέ λα ρειδλιμῶ ὀ ειαρρραιζε μεε εῖσῖρραζ, ἡ μαε  
 μιε αεῶα εαιῶ υἱ εονκοβαρ ὀο μαρβαῶ λειρ ἀν λα ριν. Εmann mac uilliam  
 ὀειρζε ὀό ρορ ἰομαρρε υαράιν ερἰ ριῶε ζαλλόζλαά ερἰ ριῶε ὀο εῖσῖρρ εόνζ-  
 μαλα, ἡ μαρρρλυαζ ἀ ερἰε ρέιν. Ρο λοιτεαῶ μορἰαν ῖτορρα, ἡ ρο βῖναῶ ἀν  
 κρεαά ὀρειδλιμ εεμμοτα ἀ εαρἰλλ.

Μορἰαν ὀο milleā ἰ μινε ἡ ἡ λαιζνῖβ λα ζεαρῶε μαε ἰαρλα ὀρῖμυμἰαν  
 ἀ ὀδίοζαιλ εομαρ ἰαρλα.

ὀαἰλε υἱ Ραιγῖλλιζ ἡ μαμυτιρ ἀν ἐαβαἰν ὀο λορρεαῶ λα ζαλλαῖβ ἡ λειρ  
 ἀν δαζαναά λερ ὀιεῖνδαῶ ἰαρλα ὀρῖμυμἰαν.

Μαῶμ μορ ὀο ἐαβαἰρτ λα εονν μαε αεῶα βυῖε ἰ neill ἡ μβῖνδ υαῖνα  
 ρορ ζαλλαῖβ λῖτι εαῖαιλ ὀυ ἡ ρο ζαβαῶ Μυρρεαρταά Ρυαῶ υα neill ειζεαρἰα  
 ελοιννε αεῶα βυῖε ἡ ρο μαρβαῶ αεγυρ μαε ἀλαζανὀαρ μεε ὀοἰναλλ,  
 Μαε ροβερῶ ραβαοίρ ειζεαρἰα λῖτε εαῖαιλ, ἡ ροάαῶε ὀο ζαλλαῖβ ἡ ὀο  
 ζαιοιδελαῖβ εεμμοταετῖε.

Κρεαάα ἀνβα λα ρειλιμ ρρiono ἡ λα μαε ὀιαρματα, εονκοβαρ μαε  
 εορβμαε ρορ βαἰλε ἀν εοβαρ, ἡ υα εονκοβαρ ρειν εο βρσιέ ρορρα λιοἰ ἀ

bury, and died in the year 1403. His race were  
 set aside by the descendants of his brother Owen.

<sup>e</sup> *Ciarraighe-Mic-Keherney*, now Clann-Keher-  
 ny, a well-known district in the modern barony  
 of Castlerea, in the west of the county of Ros-  
 common. This district was also called Ciar-  
 raighe-Aoi, from the plain of Magh-Aoi, of

which it was anciently considered a part.—See  
 O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, where he  
 asserts that in his own time Kerry-Ai was  
 called Clann-ketherny, and was a part of the  
 county of Roscommon.

<sup>f</sup> *Imaire-Urain*, i. e. the ridge of Oran, a  
 ridge or long hill in the parish of Oran, in the



both set out to oppose O'Donnell, but before they could arrive [at where he was], he had crossed the Erne, so that they did not meet one another on this occasion. Richard returned to Machaire-Chonnacht, and took hostages from the sons of O'Conor Roe ; and he made prisoners of the descendants of Felim, because they would not consent to give him hostages.

Clann-Conway was plundered by Edmond, the son of William himself, and by his sons, through pride and arrogance.

Felim Finn [O'Conor] took great preys from O'Conor Don, and carried them with him into Moylurg. He also took great preys from Hy-Many, and a prey from the descendants of Felim Cleireach, and a prey from Muintir-Beirne, all which he carried off to Kill-Athrahta, to meet Richard Burke and his army ; and he kept this army from dispersing for the space of a week, and maintained them solely by his own provisions ; and he would have kept them longer, if they had remained with him. Another great prey was carried off by Felim from Ciarruighe-Mic-Keherny<sup>e</sup> ; and he slew the grandson of Hugh Caech O'Conor on the same day. Edmond Mac William rose up against him at Imaire-Uarain<sup>f</sup>, with sixty gallowglasses, and sixty retained kerns, and the cavalry of his own territory ; many were wounded between them, and Felim was stripped of the prey, and also of his horses.

Much destruction was caused by Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, in Munster and Leinster, in revenge of [the death of] Thomas, the Earl.

O'Reilly's mansion-seat<sup>g</sup> and the monastery of Cavan were burned by the English and the Saxon<sup>h</sup>, by whom the Earl of Desmond had been beheaded.

A great victory was gained by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, over the English of Lecale at Beann-uamha, where Murtough Roe O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, was taken prisoner, and Aengus, the son of Alexander Mac Donnell, the son of Robert Savadge, Lord of Lecale, and many others, both English and Irish, were slain.

Great depredations were committed by Felim Finn and Mac Dermot, Conor, the son of Cormac, in Ballintober ; but O'Conor himself, with all his assembled

county of Roscommon.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Reilly's mansion seat*, literally, O'Reilly bally, or town. This was the castle of Tullymongan, which stood on a hill to the north-east

of the present town of Cavan.

<sup>h</sup> *The Saxon*, i. e. John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, for some account of whom see note <sup>s</sup>, p. 1050, *supra*.

τιονοιλ cenmotat a éuaéta, ἡ Ruaiðri ua concobair lion a tíonoil co nðrihng moip do cloinn conhmaiz maraon riip, ἡ rhuóct mic feoilimíð uile abur ðñrge doib ðiblinib. Clano diaipmata mic Ruaiðri mec diaipmata, ἡ clann corbmaic oiz mec diaipmata do bi hi pporlonzporit i mbeola coilleað do bñitè porpa beóip, ἡ pñólim ðimteaét co haiétraé ionlan conuicce an pcori mor hi ccloinn caéail mic muipreaðaiž. Feoilimíð iaroiñ ἡ mac diaipmata ðiompuð co epóða corccrach ppiu ἡ ppaonmaidm p eaépanaé do tabairt porpa co na tabpað pñi ðib iaracé rlaite dia poile. Eoğan mac toiprðelbairž ðoill mic toiprðelbairž óicc uí concobair ἡ feoilimíð mac toiprðelbairž puaið mic bñiam ballairž, ðo marbað, ἡ pócáide ðo paopclanðairb hmaille ppiú, ἡ feoilimíð ðo bñitè a ppeiéce leip iar mbuaíð, ἡ corccar, ἡ corccar, ἡ iar pfağbail a bioðbaðairb pó mela ἡ éuibeað.

Indraicchið ðo ðénañ lá ðonnchað mac tomair mež uíðri ar Pñilip mac éonéonnacht mežuiðri i ttip cñmpóða, ἡ ep eaéca moipa ðo tabairt laip. Muinntip ðonncaðh ðo ðol lá a cpeachairb hi ccloinn éallairž, ἡ ðonnchað ðpáğbail ðoib ma uacñað por ðeipcað na cpeac. Pñilip ðo bñitè paip ip in iarmpoieét. Sòðair ðonncaðh la mac conconnaét co po marbað laip é pñin ἡ a mac ðon éup rin.

Ruaiðri mac çopraíð puaið mežuiðri, ἡ maoleclainn mac ðonnchaíð mic çappaið ðécc.

Ópionž moip ðo cloinn çappaið ðo marbað la cloinn aeða mic Pñilip na tpaizge mežuiðri in mac çappaið pñin .i. ðonnchað, immo mac feilim, ἡ imo ðñpbraéair .i. eóin, ἡ a mac pñin ðna diaipmaic mac eoin co ttipair ele maille ppiu.

<sup>i</sup> *Clann-Conway*.—This was the name of a tribe and district situated on the west side of the river Suck, in the barony of Ballinroe and county of Galway.

<sup>j</sup> *To oppose both*, i. e. to oppose Felim Finn and Mae Dermot.

<sup>k</sup> *Beola-Coille*.—This is a mistranscript for Bealach-Coille, i. e. the road or pass of the wood, now Ballaghacullia, a townland in the parish of Kilmorkey, barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. It is bounded on the south by the townland of Belanagare.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheet 15. Some traces of the ancient bealach, or road, from which this townland derived its name, were pointed out to the Editor in 1837, by old Cormac Branan, who had been steward to the late O'Conor Don, and who was intimately acquainted with the ancient topography of this part of Connaught.—See note under the year 1489.

<sup>l</sup> *Scor-mor*, now Skurmore, a townland in the parish of Kilmacumshy, near the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Clann-Cathail, i. e. of the race of Ca-

forces and tribes, overtook them. Rory O'Connor, with all his forces, and a great party of the Clann-Conway<sup>l</sup>, and all the descendants of the son of Felim at this side, rose up to oppose both<sup>l</sup>. The sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, and the sons of Cormac Oge Mac Dermot, who had been encamped at Beola-Coille<sup>k</sup>, also came up with them. Felim, with all his forces, marched in triumph as far as Scor-mor<sup>l</sup> in Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray; and he and Mac Dermot afterwards engaged them with bravery and success, and routed and dispersed them, so that no man of them would give to his neighbour the loan of a rod. Owen, the son of Turlough Dall<sup>m</sup>, son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, and Felim, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh, and many other nobles, were slain. Felim carried off the spoil, and returned home victorious, and in triumph, leaving his enemies in grief and sorrow.

Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, made an incursion against Philip, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, into Tir-Kennedy<sup>n</sup>, and carried off a great prey. Donough's people proceeded with their prey into Clann-Kelly<sup>o</sup>, leaving Donough in the rear, attended only by a few troops. Philip overtook him in the pursuit; but Donough turned upon the son of Cuconnaught (i. e. Philip), and slew him and his son on this occasion.

Rory, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Melaghlin, the son of Donough, son of Godfrey, died.

A great number of the Clann-Caffry<sup>p</sup> were slain by the sons of Hugh, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire; among whom was Mac Caffry himself, i. e. Donough, as also the son of Felim and his brother John, Dermot, son of this John, and three others besides.

thal, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who died in the year 701, comprised this parish, as well as the entire of the parish of Kilcorkey, and the greater part of those of Shankill and Elphin. It was first the territory of the O'Morans, and afterwards of the O'Flanagans, who were both of the race of Cathal.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 16, 21, 22.

<sup>m</sup> *Turlough Dall*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence the Blind.

<sup>n</sup> *Tir-Kennedy*, now a barony, in the east of

the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>o</sup> *Clann-Kelly*, an ancient tribe and territory; Mac Donnell Galloglagh was chief of this territory for several centuries, now a barony, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Caffry*, a branch of the Maguires who took the district surname of Mac Caffry. This name is still numerous in Fermanagh, and some of this family who removed to Clann-Keberny, in the west of the county of Roscommon, now call themselves Mac Gaffrey, which is a more correct form of the name.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1469.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μιλε, ρειτρη ςεττ, Σεαρςαττ α ναοί.

Σταν ηυιδε μας ρσαν μοιρ μεζεραιτ ςοηαρηβα τεαρμοινη δαβεόςς δεςς, η ςομαρηβα δο δαναμ ινα ιοναδ δο διαρματα μας μαρςαιρ μις μιυιρ μεζ ςραιτ.

Μάζ ςάρταιζ μόνι τιζεαρνα υλρμυιαν δεςς.

Αοδ μας υλλιαμ υί ςελλαιζ τιζεαρνα υα μαηε ραοι ερεαηη αρ ειηεαδ ρεαρ νά ρο διυлт ρρι υρειδ νδυιηε δο μαρβαδ τρε ρελλ λα ρλιοςτ δονηςαιδ υί ςελλαιζ .ι. λα ςλοηε ηρεαραιλ, η ταιδςς μις δονηςαιδ λυαη ιμιτε αν δαρη λα ρια ρφειλ ηεαραιηη η δά υα ςελλαιζ δο ζαρηη ινα ηδυαδ .ι. υλλιαμ μας αεδα μις ηριαη, η ταδζ ςαος μας υλλιαμ υί ςελλαιζ.

Ριρδερδ οςς υα Ραιζιλληζ ταναρι ηρειρνε δεςς.

Δοηηηαλλ μας ηριαη μις Ριλιρ μις αν ζιολλα δυηδ μεζυιδιρ, η ζιολλα ιορη μας ςορημας μις ζιολλα ιορη υί ρλαηηαςαν δο μαρβαδ λα ςλοηηη αοδα μεζ υιδιρ, η λα μιυητιρ μαηςαηη ηι Ρορη αςαιδ ιηδυι ηη. 9. Calainn September.

Ιηδραηηιδ δο δαναμ δο ςλοηηη Ριλιρ μεζυιδιρ, η δο ςλοηηη τομαρ οηζ ρορ ςλοηηη αεδα μεζυιδιρ ι μιυδδολςς, η ςρεαςα μορη δο ταηαιρτ leo δον διυ ρηη, η ηριαη μαηεας μας δονηςαιδ μις αεδα μεζυιδιρ δο μαρβαδ leo.

Ιοηηραηηιδ ele δηα δο δαναμ δο ςλοηηη αν Ριλιρ ςεδηα αρ ςλοηηηη αν αοδα ηεηηραιτε ηι λορςς, εοζαη μας αεδα μεζ υιδιρ, η ρλαηηεαρτας α μας δο μαρβαδ leo δον τυρτυρ ρηη.

Τοιρρδεαλβας μας ςαταη οίςς μις μαζηυρη μεζ υιδιρ δεςς.

Ταδζ δυηδρςιλεας μας μεςςραιτ μεζυιδιρ δο μαρβαδ λα ςλοηηη αεδα μεζυιδιρ.

Μαηρζρεςς ηηζηη Ριλιρ μις αν ζιολλα δυηδ μεζυιδιρ ηηη μες ζιλλε ρηηηηηηη, ταιδςς μις ηριαηη δεςς.

<sup>9</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

<sup>r</sup> *Was made coarb*, literally, "and coarb was made, in his place, of Dermot, the son of Marcus," &c.

<sup>s</sup> *Were nominated to succeed him*, literally, "were called after him," but this would scarcely

be understood in English.

<sup>t</sup> *Port-Achaidh-Inbhir*, now Aghinver, on Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Midhbholg*, a district on the north side of Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1432, p. 888, *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1469.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-nine.*

John Boy, the son of John More Magrath, Coarb of Termon-Daveog<sup>a</sup>, died ; and Dermot, the son of Marcus, son of Maïrice Magrath, was made Coarb<sup>r</sup> in his place.

Mac Carthy More, Lord of Desmond, died.

Hugh, the son of William O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the most eminent in Ireland for hospitality, a man who had never refused the countenance of man, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. the sons of Breasal and Teige, the son of Donough, on Shrove-Tuesday, the second day before the festival of St. Berach ; and two O'Kellys were nominated to succeed him<sup>s</sup>, i. e. William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly.

Richard Oge O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, and Gilla-Isa, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, were slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire, and by Muintir-Manchain, at the port of Achadh-Inbhir<sup>t</sup>, on the 9th of the Calends of September.

An incursion was made by the sons of Philip Maguire and the sons of Thomas Oge into Midhbholg<sup>u</sup>, against the sons of Hugh Maguire. They carried off a great prey on this occasion ; and Brian Maineach, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by them.

Another incursion was made by the sons of the same Philip into Lurg<sup>w</sup>, against the sons of the same Hugh, during which they slew Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, and Flaherty, his son.

Turlough, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, died.

Teige Dubhshuileach<sup>x</sup>, the son of Magrath Maguire, was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire.

Margaret, the daughter of Philip, son of Gilla Duv Maguire, and wife of Mac Gillafinnen, Teige, the son of Brian, died.

<sup>w</sup> *Lurg*, a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Teige Dubhshuileach*, i. e. Thady, or Timothy, the black-eyed.

Mac an τΣάβαίριεχ .i. Πατραιε όεε, δο ζαβαίλ λε φαίτεααίβ η τιζεαρ-  
ναρ λειτε ατάιλ δο ζαβαίλ δο πατραιε φαίτ ιμαίλλε λε congnaím ι neill  
.i. enpi, η ινίε υιδελιη, η ζαέ αρ μάιρ δο Shabaoireachaib δο έορ αρ ιονναρ-  
βαδ δοιβη.

Ο ζαδρα .i. eocčan mac tomaltauğ όίεε mic tomaltauğ μοιρ τιζεαρνα  
έυίλε ua ppinn dέεε ειττιρ da féil muire ιριη ppoğmar, η a mac diongmala  
eoghan dέεε δο ζαλαρ obann ιαρτταιη. Διαρμαιττ α μάε naile δο ζαβαίλ  
τιζεαρναιρ ι monad a αέαρ.

Ταδεε mac μαζηυρα mic δσαν μεε bpanain τιεεφίνα εορε αέελαηη δο  
μαρβαδ α μεαβαίλ λα α δεαρβρατάιρ buδέιη, η λα cloinn α δεαρβρατάρ pεετ-  
μαιη ιαρ bpeil micíl η da ταιορεέ δο ζαβαίλ α ιοναδ, .i. doinnall mac corb-  
maie lar πο μαρβαδ ποη η uilliam mac aeδa mac mic aeδa.

Ua floinn τιζεαρνα pιol μαοιρμαιη εο na δεαρβρατάιρ amaίλλε pπυρ δο  
μαρβαδ lá maοίleaέλαηη ua pfloinn η maοίleaέλοηη δο ζαβαίλ τοιριζεέτα  
ιαροη.

Mac dubzail eoghan mac eoghan ele δο μαρβαδ ινα τιğ pειη α μεαβαίλ  
λα cloinn colla μεε dubzail.

Αοδ mac uaiτne uί aηιλιğι, η ταδεε mac μυιρέαρταιεέ mic mic tomal-  
tauğ í áηιλιğι deεε. Ταδεε mac bpiann mic tomaltauğ δο ζαβαίλ τοιριζεέτα.

Eoghan mac aeδa bηiδe ινέğ eοάγαηη τάναιρ cenél pιαchiaé δο μαρβαδ  
λα cloinn colmán.

Riρdeρd mac tomáιρ a bupe δο έρεεεαδ α έιζεαρναιρ, η Ricarid mac  
emaimn a bupe δοιρdηεαδ ινα ιοναδ.

Moρpλυαεέεαδ τpa λήρ ό ηδοηηαιλλ (aeδ puaδ) εο μαίτιδ cenel eοναίλλ,  
η εο ηειρξε amaé ιοέταιρ connaéτ, η ní πο αιπυρ εο pαιμιε δο pαιεείδ μεε  
uilliam bupe Ricarid mac emaimn, η ταιμιε pιδe maίλλe lé huηla ηι eεηd  
uί doηηαιλλ, η ιρρεαδ πο eηηηετ na μαίτε pιη ινα eοηαιρle ιαρποη dol αρ  
mac uilliam cloinne Ricarid (uillecc mac uilliecc an piona) δο διοğαι α

<sup>y</sup> *Mac-an-t-Sabaoisigh.*—This was the Irish chieftain appellation assumed by the head of the family of Savadge, in the county of Down. The head of this family is called “Mac an τSabaoirig, an εpοάιρe zail,” by Aengus na naer O’Daly, in his satirical poem, composed in the

reign of Queen Elizabeth, thus :

“ Αρd Uλαδ ζαηη ζορταέ,  
Τίρ ζαη αιδηεαρ, ζαη απρεαηη,  
Mac an τSabaoirig an εpοάιρe Zοiλλ,  
Fear capzairz bairneac ppi h-uipéinn.”

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh<sup>y</sup>, i. e. Patrick Oge, was taken prisoner by the Whites; and Patrick White, by the aid of O'Neill (Henry) and Mac Quillin, assumed the lordship of Lecale; and they banished all the Savadges who had survived.

O'Gara, i. e. Owen, the son of Tomaltagh Oge, son of Tomaltagh More, Lord of Coolavin, died between the two festivals of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn; and his worthy son, Owen, died soon afterwards of a short illness; and Dermot, his other son, assumed the lordship in his father's place.

Teige, the son of Manus, son of John Mac Branán, Lord of Corco-aehlann, was treacherously slain by his own brother and his brother's sons, a week after Michaelmas; and his place was taken by two chieftains, namely, Donnell, the son of Cormac, by whom he had been slain, and William, the son of Hugh, grandson of Hugh.

O'Flynn, Lord of Sil-Maelruain, and his brother, were slain by Melaghlín O'Flynn, who afterwards assumed the lordship.

Mac Dowell (Owen, son of another Owen) was treacherously slain in his own house by the sons of Colla Mac Dowell.

Hugh, son of Owey O'Hanly, and Teige, the son of Murtough, grandson of Tomaltagh O'Hanly, died; and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh, assumed the chieftainship.

Owen, the son of Hógh Boy Mageoghegan, Tanist of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the Clann-Colmain<sup>z</sup>.

Richard, son of Thomas Burke, resigned his lordship; and Richard, son of Edmund Burke, was appointed in his place.

A great army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), with the chiefs of Tirconnell, joined by the rising out of Lower Connaught, and marched, without halting, until he reached Mac William Burke [i. e.] Richard, the son of Edmond, who came with submission to O'Donnell. These chieftains afterwards held a consultation<sup>a</sup>, and resolved on marching against Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona), to wreak their vengeance on him for the defeat

“ Ard Uladh is scarce, starving,  
A country without happiness, without mass,  
Where Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh, the English hang-  
man,  
Doth slaughter limpets with his scraper !”

<sup>z</sup> *The Clann-Colmain.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Melaghlins, who were at this period seated in the present barony of Clonlunan, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>a</sup> *Held consultation*, literally, “ what those

nanffolað 7 maðma cpoiri moizge cpoind do bpiṛ mac uilliam cloimne piocairð  
 ap mac uilliam bupe piap an tan pin. Agur Robðari aonταðααγ̃ φορ an  
 ccomairle hírin do éoiðpior iapom i ccloimn Ricairð. Loipec̃eari, 7 millteari  
 leo cetup an machaire piabach. Baτταρ αθαio longpuipe i mbaile an  
 élar, .i. baile mec uilliam, 7 loipec̃it é iapτταιν. Báτταρ αθαio amlaio pin  
 ag milleað 7 ag moipionnpað an tpe dá gaé leié oið. Mac uilliam imoipio,  
 .i. uilleacc no tapraing riðe 7 no éionoil cincee clann uí bpiain, an golla  
 duð mac ταιðg, 7 Muirce piac̃ gaṛb mac ταιðce, 7 upoingðioipma do maic̃ið  
 ðáilceair immaile ppiu. Rucc mac uilliam cona pluaγ̃ pein 7 co na leiṛ  
 éionol ap ua noðinnaill ag págbail an tpe. Ro éuip̃p̃t map̃c̃pluaγ̃ mec uil-  
 liam, 7 piol mbpiain paiz̃in iompuacc̃ta ap ðeipeað plóiγ̃ uí ðoimnaill ag  
 baile an duð ap tur 7 no ppeccpað pin co ñimleap̃ce la map̃c̃pluaγ̃ uí ðoim-  
 naill, 7 lá heccneacán mac neac̃τταιν uí ðoimnaill do ðonnpað baioi φορ ðeipeað  
 plóiγ̃ ui ðoimnaill gup̃ no ppaoneað φο ðeoið φορ map̃c̃pluaγ̃ mec uilliam 7  
 pil mbpiain, 7 piomap̃bað ðon éup̃ pin ðoimnaill mac ui concoðair cop̃c̃moðpuað  
 co pochaioð oile nac̃ aip̃im̃teari. Ro éionoil mac uilliam 7 piol mbpiain a  
 poðpaide do piðipe, 7 do coiðp̃t i minneall 7 i noipuccað 7 no l̃ñp̃at a haon  
 comairle iapomh an plocc̃ pin uí ðoimnaill hi ττόp̃aiz̃eaéτ. Ap a aoi ñiṛ ðo  
 τop̃ba ðoið uair no pillp̃t pluaγ̃ uí ðoimnaill φορ map̃c̃pluaγ̃ mec uilliam, 7  
 pil mbpiain ag an abainð ðianað ainn glanog, 7 ppaom̃teari ðopiðopi φοpp̃a  
 annpin, 7 págbaitτ ðaome eió, 7 éðala iomða, 7 no im̃tiγ̃ p̃t an cuio oile  
 oið i maioim̃ iñioçop̃p̃cair. Cona Maioim̃ glanoiçce moip̃in.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1470.

Αoiṛ Cpiop̃τ, mile ceṛpe céð, Seéτmoghac̃.

Pilip mac tomap̃ mic Pilip mic aeða piac̃ið méγ̃uioṛhi aððari τiz̃eap̃na  
 p̃p̃inac̃h mac oip̃p̃iz̃h do bpeair̃ ð̃iṛc, 7 ðaonnac̃hτ, 7 ba p̃l̃pi ð̃p̃ioṛ

chieftains afterwards in council resolved upon  
 was to go against Mac William of Clanrickard."

<sup>b</sup> *Cros-Moighe-Croinn*.—See note under the  
 year 1467.

<sup>c</sup> *Machaire-Riabach*, i. e. the grey plain, a  
 district in the barony of Clare, in the county of

Galway, lying between Knockdoe and Lough  
 Corrib. It is principally in the parish of An-  
 nadown.

<sup>d</sup> *Baile-an-Chlair*, i. e. the town of the plain.  
 This is the present Irish name of the village of  
 Clare-Galway, in a parish of the same name, in



of Cros-Moighe-Croinn<sup>b</sup>, which Mac William of Clanrickard had some time before given to Mac William Burke ; and being unanimous on this resolution, they proceeded into Clanrickard. Machaire-Riabhadh<sup>c</sup> was the first place burned and destroyed by them. They were for a night encamped at Baile-an-Chlair<sup>d</sup>, the town of Mac William, which they afterwards burned ; and they continued for some time destroying and laying waste the country on every side. Mac William (i. e. Ulick), however, drew and gathered to his assistance the sons of O'Brien, [i. e.] Gilla-Duv, the son of Teige, and Murtough Garv, the son of Teige, and a body of the Dalcassian chieftains along with them. Mac William, with his own troops and muster, came up with O'Donnell as he was leaving the country ; and Mac William's cavalry and the O'Briens made the first charge on the rear of O'Donnell's army, at Baile-an-Duibh<sup>e</sup>. This was vigorously responded to by O'Donnell's cavalry, and in particular by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, who was in the rear of O'Donnell's army, so that the cavalry of Mac William and of the O'Briens were finally defeated ; and Donnell, the son of O'Conor of Corcomroe, and many others not enumerated, were slain on the occasion. Mac William and the O'Briens, however, rallied their forces, and, placing themselves in array and order, they pursued with one accord the army of O'Donnell. This, however, was of no profit to them, for O'Donnell's army wheeled round on Mac William's and the O'Briens' cavalry at the river which is called Glanog, and there routed them again ; and the defeated left many men, horses, and things of value, behind them, and fled in an inglorious retreat. This was called The Defeat of Glanog<sup>f</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1470.

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

Philip, the son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, son of a chieftain, the most charitable and humane

the barony of Clare, and county of Galway. Here are the remains of a great abbey, founded by John De Cogan about the year 1290, and of a castle built by Mac William of Clanrickard.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile-an-Duibh*, i. e. the town of the black

person, now Ballinduff, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killcoona, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

<sup>f</sup> *Glanog*, i. e. the clean rivulet, a stream near the castle of Cargins, in the same barony.

coccað ina aimir, 7 O Flannaccain taoipeacá tuaité raða corbmac mac  
 giolla iora decc.

Slóiccéað mor lár ó neill .i. Enri mac Eoghain hi ccloinn Aoda buide i  
 cclinn mec uídelín ra duibhtrian, 7 mac í néill buide co rocpaite cloinne  
 aoda buide do ðol ar cplích ar Mhac uídelín. O neill, 7 Mac uídelín do  
 ðrúcth forpae. Troio do éabairt doib dia roile, 7 bhirpéað for cloinn  
 Aoda buithe. Aod ócc mac Aoda buide do gabail. Mac ruibhne na coilleað,  
 7 Eoin ruadh mac ruibhne do gabail bfor. Art mac doinnall éaoíl í neill,  
 7 Cairlén rgaé dhíccce do gabail la hua neill don turpur rin, 7 a éabairt  
 ar laim mec Uídelín dia coiméð.

Brian mac tanóc mec donnchað tigeapna áta clat an ópaim do  
 marbað la taðg mac brian mec donnchað, 7 a éapraigecht do bfin de, 7  
 dhong móp díá muintri do marbað a maille rriy. Agus Mac mec donnchað  
 toip do marbað ar ionpuaccað an la ceona.

Ruaðri bacacá mac ui neill do marbað la cloinn airt í néill, 7 la rhuóct  
 enri aimiríð. Enri 7 brian da mac Airt ui neill .i. ó néill, 7 cétap do  
 rhuóct enri do marbað la Conn mac uí néill ina ðioğail ren i naon ló. O neill  
 co na éloinn do ðol ra éairlen cloinne airt .i. cairlen na hoğmaige.

Eoghain ua doinnall 7 clann neacéain do gabáil 7 do denam raim le  
 cloinn Airt i nağhað uí neill.

Slán mac doinnall ballağ méğuidhir do marbað le Ruaðri mac brian  
 me rilip meğuidir.

Doinnall 7 donnchað da mac Eóğain mic uí concobair ruadh do marbað  
 la Ruaðri mac uí concobair ðuinn. Conn mac Taiðg uí concobair, 7 caéal  
 mac rfidlimíð rinn do gabail lair bfor.

Connla mac aoda buide meğ eochaccáin taoipeacá éenél ríachaí do mar-  
 bað for an achadh mbuide acc tigh briğhe baile áta an upcoip la mac

<sup>s</sup> *Duibhthrian*, now Dufferin, a barony in the  
 county of Down, verging on Lough Cuan, or  
 Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—  
 See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1433, p. 892, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Na Coille*, i. e. of the wood.

<sup>i</sup> *Donnell Cael*, i. e. Daniel the Slender.

<sup>k</sup> *Sgath-deirge*, now Sketrick island, in Loch  
 Cuan, or Strangford Lake, in the county of

Down. The ruins of this castle are still extant  
 on the western side of the island.—See the Ord-  
 nance Map of the county of Down, sheet 17.

<sup>l</sup> *Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn*, i. e. the hurdle-ford  
 of the territory of Corann, now Ballymote, in  
 the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo.

<sup>m</sup> *Rory Bacagh*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger, the  
 Lame.

man, and the best warrior, of his time, and O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Henry, the son of Owen) into Clannaboy, to assist Mac Quillin of Duibhthrian<sup>g</sup>; and Mac-I-Neill Boy set out to take a prey from Mac Quillin. O'Neill and Mac Quillin, with their forces, overtook them; and they gave battle to each other, in which the Clann-Hugh-Boy were defeated, and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, Mac Sweeny na Coille<sup>h</sup>, and John Roe Mac Sweeny, were taken prisoners. O'Neill on this occasion made a prisoner of Art, the son of Donnell Caeli O'Neill, and took the castle of Sgath-deirge<sup>k</sup> which he delivered up into the keeping of Mac Quillin.

Brian, the son of Teige Mac Donagh, Lord of Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn<sup>l</sup>, was slain by Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, who had taken his creaghts from him, and slain a great number of his people. The son of the eastern Mac Donough was also slain in a skirmish on the same day.

Rory Bacagh<sup>m</sup>, son of O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Art O'Neill and the descendants of Henry Aimreidl. To avenge him, Henry and Brian, two sons of Art O'Neill, and four of the descendants of Henry, were slain in one day by Con, the son of O'Neill. O'Neill and his sons took the castle of the sons of Art, i. e. the castle of Oghmlagh<sup>n</sup>.

Owen O'Donnell, and the sons of Naghten, joined and formed a league with the sons of Art, against O'Neill.

John, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, was slain by Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire.

Donnell and Donough, two sons of Owen, the sons of O'Conor Roe, were slain by Rory, the son of O'Conor Don. Moreover, Con, the son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Felim Finn, were taken prisoners by him.

Connla, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain on Achadh-Buidhe<sup>o</sup>, at Tigh-Bhrighde<sup>p</sup>, in Baile-atha-an-Urchair<sup>q</sup>, by the

<sup>g</sup> *Oghmlagh*, now Omagh, a well known town in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>o</sup> *Achadh-Buidhe*, i. e. yellow field. This was the name of a field near the castle of Ardnur-cher, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath, but the name is now obsolete.

<sup>p</sup> *Tigh-Bhrighde*, i. e. St. Bridget's house. This was the name of a small chapel, which stood in the townland of Ardnur-cher. A holy well dedicated to St. Bridget still exists at the place, but the chapel has been totally destroyed.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile-atha-an-Urchair*, i. e. the town of

αιρτ mic cuinn uí maoleachlainn, γ λα cloinn colmain a ndioḡail a aṡar .i. αιρτ, do marbāḡ lairruim feacṡt riam.

Caiplen Sluicṡḡ do ḡabáil la hua ndoimnaill for doimnaill mac eoḡain uí concobair iar mbṡtḡ aṡhaḡ ṡoda in iomruide fair, γ a bṡtḡ ṡm dṡáḡail do cōimtoiḡ dua doimnaill don cūp rin la taoḡ umla, γ cior éana o ioḡtar connaḡt. Dá don chur rin do rabaḡ do an leabair ḡrṡr, γ leabair na huḡhri, γ caṡaoṡpeacha doimnaill óicc pucaḡḡ riar me linn Shṡam mic concobhair mic Aḡḡha mic doimnaill óicc uí domhnaill.

Sloicḡeaḡ la hua ndoimnaill γ λα hua ruairc do ḡol for cruacaṡain ó cuprain do ruoḡhaḡ uí ruairc. Ua Raḡaillṡḡ, γ ḡoill, γ teallaḡ dunchaḡa ar a ccionn diblṡimbh aḡ bḡl aṡha conaill, γ Emann mac Aḡḡa uí Raḡaillṡḡ, γ mac an earpuice uí ḡalleubair do marbāḡ ṡtorra, γ eich, γ daoime do loṡ. Ua doimnaill γ a rluacḡ doimṡáḡ, γ ḡan a líccṡn for cruacaṡain don cūp rin.

Cṡṡraimna do ḡenam la hiarla o Uairc γ λα doime clareṡr ḡruṡḡeall mallachṡ ṡṡi nepeann .i. don iurṡir Saḡanaḡ lép milleaḡ tomair iarla γ ar

Ath-an-urchair, now Ardnurcher, near Kilbeggan.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1192, p. 93, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Leabhar-Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. This manuscript is now unknown.

<sup>s</sup> *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*.—This book is quoted by the Four Masters under the year 266. It was compiled at Clonmacnoise in the twelfth century, and transcribed by Moelmuiri, the son of Ceileachar, the grandson of Conn na mbocht, a distinguished scribe of Clonmacnoise. A considerable fragment of this manuscript, in the handwriting of Moelmuri, is still preserved, and now deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. It contains two curious memoranda, on fol. 35 (now 18), one in the handwriting of Sighraídh O'Cuinn, written in 1345, when the book was in the possession of Donnell, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor; and the other, in a more modern hand, stating how the two books above referred to in the text

were recovered by O'Donnell, after they had been in the possession of the O'Conors of Sligo during the reigns of ten successive lords of Carbury.

<sup>t</sup> *Westward*, i. e. into Connaught.

<sup>u</sup> *Cruachan O'Cuinn*.—This place is sometimes called Cuachan Mhic-Tighearnain, from Mac Tighearnain (now Kernan), Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1412, p. 808, *supra*. The place is now called Croaghan, and is situated about six furlongs to the north-west of the town of Killyshandra. For a list of the names of places where the ancient Irish chieftains were inaugurated, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 431–434, where it has been inadvertently stated that Cruachan-O'Cuinn is in the county of Leitrim. Cruachan-O'Cuinn was in West Briefny, which originally comprised all the present county of Leitrim, and that portion of the present county of Cavan which belonged to the families of Mac Kernan

son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the Clann-Colman, in revenge of his father, Art, who had been slain some time before by this Conna.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell from Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor, after having besieged it for a long time, and O'Donnell obtained on this occasion his own demands of gifts, besides [receiving] submission and tribute from Lower Connaught. It was on this occasion that he obtained the book called *Leabhar-Gearr*<sup>r</sup>, and another called *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*<sup>s</sup>, and the chairs of Donnell Oge, which had been brought westward<sup>t</sup> in the time of John, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell.

An army was led by O'Donnell and O'Rourke to go upon [the hill of] Cruachan-Ua-Cuproin<sup>u</sup> to inaugurate O'Rourke. O'Reilly, the English, and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha [the Mac Kernans] opposed them at Beal-atha-Chonaill<sup>w</sup>, where Edmond, the son of Hugh O'Reilly, and the son of the Bishop O'Gallagher<sup>x</sup>, were slain, and many men and horses wounded. O'Donnell and his army returned, being prevented from going to Cruachan on this occasion.

The Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence cut into quarters the wreck of the maledictions of the men of Ireland<sup>y</sup>, namely, the Saxon Justiciary,

and Magauran, namely, the baronies of Tullyhunco and Tullyhaw, which were originally tributary to O'Rourke, Prince of West-Briefny. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, however, they were tributary to Sir John O'Reilly, Chief of East Briefny, but whether he paid any tribute to O'Rourke the Editor has not been able to determine. There is a curious note of O'Rourke's demands preserved in a MS. in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 601, p. 149.

<sup>u</sup> *Beal-atha-Chonaill*, i. e. month of the ford of Conall, so called according to a story in the *Dinnsenchus*, and the tradition of the country, from Conall Cearnach, chief of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, who was killed at the ford here. The name is now anglicised Ballyconnell, which is that of a small town in the south-eastern extremity of the barony of Tully-

haw, in the county of Cavan.

<sup>x</sup> *Bishop O'Gallagher*.—He was Laurence O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, of whom several strange traditional stories are still told in this country. It is stated in the *Ulster Inquisitions* that he bestowed certain lands belonging to the see of Raphoe on the daughter of O'Boyle, whom he kept as a concubine. Tradition adds, that O'Donnell levelled his castle, and compelled him to put away his concubine, and put him on his trial for incontinence before the Primate of all Ireland; and this tradition seems borne out by what Harris has collected of his history in his edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 274.

<sup>y</sup> *Wreck of the curses of the men of Ireland*.—This is an idiomatical expression, signifying a person upon whom the obloquy and execrations of the Irish had been heaped. He was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

α νοιοζαιλ τομαρ τυccaδ αν μηδιαδ ριν ραρ, γ λυρτιρ δο denamh διαπλα cille θαρα ιαρριν.

Σιδ δο denamh θρσιδλιμιδ ριονν δ concobair ρρι ρλιοct υι concobair ρυαιδ, γ ρρι cάc α ccoitámne.

Μαιμρτιρ .S. ρρονρειρ ι λιορ λαιχτηνίρ ιριν μιμίαιν ι νερρκορδιδεct Αρδα ρεαρτα δο τοcebaill la hua concobair cιαρραιζε, γ α cοζα ρίν ιννε.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1471.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe ced, Seactmogatt, a haon.

Δο τιονθρζναδ Μαιμρτιρ λα βραιτιρδ .S. ρρονρειρ ιριν ηγallbhaile cηαρταc ι νερρκορδιδεct ινλιζ ιριν μιμίαιν, γ δο ρεριοραδ αν βλιαδαιν ιρ ριν.

Υα concobair cορcμοδρυαδ (concobair mac bhain oicc) δο μαρβαδ ιριν λιτίηηρ λα cloinn α θαρβραcαρ ρίν, .ι. le cloinn donnchaδ υί concobair.

Ταδcc mac υί concobair ραιλζι, .ι. an callbac, γ μαρρζρειcce αν ειμιζ υί cεαρβαιλ ιονηραιζτεαc ζαλλ γ ζαοιδεal δεcc don τρεζαιτ.

Ταδcc mac διαρμαδα ρυαιδ τιζεαρνα cολλτεαδ concobair δεcc.

Αοδ mac δοίηαιλλ μοc μιρρεαρταιζ υι concobair δο μαρβαδ λά ρλυαζ Ριοcαρδ α βυρc ταινιcc αρ ταρραιηζ Ρυαιδρι μοc βριαιν υί concobair.

Δοίηαιλλ mac cορμαic μοc μαζημρα μεc βρηναιν δο μαρβαδ ι λιορ υα ηδυβcταιζ α μεαβαιλ ταρ ρλάηαιβ τιζεαρναδ γ ταιορεαc ρίλ μιρρδηαιζ

<sup>z</sup> *Lis-Laichtnin*.—This should be Lis-Lachtin, as the place is now, and was, in the time of the Four Masters, called. The ruins of this monastery are still to be seen near the village of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry. It would appear from the name that it was founded on the site of a primitive Irish church dedicated to St. Lachtin of Bealachabhra, who died in the year 622. Ware states, in his *Monasticon*, that Lislaghtin has its name from St. Lachtin, and the people of this barony still hold this saint in great veneration, and are wont to swear by his hand. O'Halloran's derivation of this name from *laoch-tonn*, i. e. the hero of the waves, i. e. Nep-

tune, is beneath criticism.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Conor Kerry*.—Ware says that Lislaghtin was founded by John O'Connor in the year 1478. The Editor has not been able to find any ancient authority for either date.

<sup>b</sup> *Gallbhaile Eatharlach*, now Galbally, a village in the barony of Coshlea, in the south-east of the county of Limerick, and adjoining the glen of Aherlagh in the county of Tipperary. Here are considerable ruins of a parish church, and of an abbey church, and some fragments of the walls of a castle. Ware mentions this friary as in the county of Tipperary, on the borders of the county of Limerick, and states that it was founded by O'Brien; but he does not give the

by whom the Earl of Thomond had been destroyed; and it was in revenge of [the death of] Thomas that this ignominious punishment was inflicted on him; and the Earl of Kildare was then appointed Lord Justice.

Felim Finn O'Conor made peace with the sept of O'Conor Roe, and with all in general.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Lis Laichtnin<sup>2</sup> in Munster, in the diocese of Ardferf, by O'Conor Kerry<sup>a</sup>, who selected a burial-place for himself in it.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1471.

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

A monastery was commenced by Franciscan Friars in Gallbhaile Eatharlach<sup>b</sup>, in the diocese of Emly, in Munster, but was destroyed the next year.

O'Conor of Corcomroe (Conor, son of Brian Oge) was slain at Leithiunsi<sup>c</sup> by the sons of his own brother, i. e. by the sons of Donough O'Conor.

Teige, son of O'Conor Faly (Calvagh) by Margaret an Einigh [the hospitable] O'Carroll, plunderer of the English and Irish, died of the plague.

Teige Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of Coillte Chonchobhair<sup>d</sup>, died.

Hugh, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, was slain by the army of Richard Burke, which had been mustered at the instance of Rory, the son of Brian O'Conor.

Donnell, the son of Cormac, son of Manus Mac Branán, was treacherously slain at Lis-Ua n-Dubhthaigh<sup>e</sup>, in violation of the guarantee of the lords and

date of the foundation or name of the founder. According to tradition this Abbey was founded by Mac Brien of Aherlagh, not by the great O'Brien of Thomond.

<sup>c</sup> *Leithinsi*, i. e. half-island, or peninsula, now Lehinch, a small watering village in the parish of Kilmaniheen, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

<sup>d</sup> *Coillte-Conchobhair*, i. e. Conor's woods. This was the name of a woody district situated between the rivers Feorish and Arigna, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county

of Roscommon. The woods of this district are shewn on an old map made by L. Browne, in the reign of James I., of which there is a copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

<sup>e</sup> *Lis-O'n-Dubhthaigh*, i. e. the fort of the O'Duffys, now Lissonuffly, an old church in a parish of the same name, to the south-east of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. This church was built, according to tradition, within a circular *lis*, or earthen fort, by the families of O'Duffy and Carlos, whose tombs

la conn mac ταιδς mec brian in nuimuccad do roime rin, 7 emann mac brian mic maghura do marbad arason rin.

Διαρηναιτ mac muirceartaid mic aoda uí concobair do marbad lá peidlimid mac uí concobair dunn.

Αοδ mac τοιρδελβαιγ mic Ruaidri mic catail uí concobair do marbad a meabail la rhuict Eogain mic Ruaidri.

Ionpraigid do denain lá brian mac peilin uí raḡaillig hi cclonn an cāoic ar fhrḡal mac Sḡain uí Raḡaillig. Cpeaca do cup rompa doibh. Fearḡal do bhrēt rompa, 7 ionpuaccaḡ do bhrēt stoppa, 7 catail mac iḡail mic fhrōlim uí Raḡaillig do marbad ann. Fearḡal do ḡabail on luēt naile.

Cpeaca anba la hua ndoinnaill 7 la cloinn eogain uí concobair for cāor-aiḡeēt caippre, 7 cloinne donncharid allanior do ḡligead. Sloiccead mōri lá mac uilliam burc i moctari connaēt do conḡnain le Ruaidri mac brian í concobair, 7 dol doib pa cāiplén rhuicig. Clann eogain uí concobair do bhrēt a bparpaḡ uí doinnaill an tan rin. Doinnaill mac eogain do dol ran cāiplén 7 tor an doḡair do bhrēad la mac uilliam 7 rō do denain doib iarrin.

Iarla do ḡairin do mac tomair iarla, 7 a ḡabail lá cloinn cāiptaig.

Ceata cloicrēcta dparḡain i mbeltaine malle lé tinnrech 7 le τοιρ-neaḡ ḡur mill blaeta 7 τοιρte. No bioḡ da orḡlac nó a τρι a cclōic doib, 7 do ḡuoir cneada 7 cpeeta mōra ar na dāoimḡ da mbhrōaoir.

Sloiccead la hua ndoinnaill i moctari connaēt co po cpeachloirc cuio mic an connaimaid i dubda do tiri rhaḡrac.

Cpeac la cloinn uí concobair failge ó cenél rhaḡrac, 7 uaitne mac meḡ eadḡain 7 Mac neill mic an τριondaid ḡo ndruing ele amaille rriu do marbad leo.

Cāiplen na hoḡmaige do ḡabail leiri ó neill Eiri mac eogain. Ar amlaid po ḡabad cumarcc do tabairt do cloinn uí neill 7 do cloinn airt dá poile

may be seen in the churchyard. Tradition says that the O'Duffys came hither from the county of Louth at a very early period, and that they were in possession of the townlands of Ballyduffy, Tullyvarren, Carroward, Caggalkeenagh, and Ballintemple, in the parish of Lissonuffy. The monument of O'Conor Roe is in this church, not in Ballinafad, as stated by Dr. O'Conor, in

the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 303.

<sup>f</sup> *On this side*, i. e. on the south side, because it is quite evident that the passage is taken from some Annals of Connaught, which were compiled at Roscommon, Lough Key, or Kilonan.

<sup>g</sup> *The Castle of Omagh*.—See the fourth entry under the year 1470. This passage is given



chieftains of Sil-Murray, by Con, the son of Teige Mac Branán, who had submitted to him some time before. Edmond, son of Brian, son of Manus, was slain along with him.

Dermot, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by Felim, the son of O'Conor Don.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Owen, son of Rory.

An inroad was made by Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, into Clankee, against Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly. They sent preys before them; but Farrell overtook them, and a conflict ensued, in which Cathal, the son of Irial, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain; [and] Farrell was taken prisoner by the rest of the party.

O'Donnell and the sons of Owen O'Conor committed vast depredations on the creaghts of Carbury, and on the Mac Donoughs on this side<sup>f</sup> of Sligo. A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower [i. e. North] Connaught, to assist Rory, the son of Brian O'Conor; and they attacked the castle of Sligo. The sons of Owen O'Conor were at this time with O'Donnell. Donnell, son of Owen, went into the castle, but Mac William broke down the tower of the gate, after which they made peace.

The son of the Earl Thomas was styled Earl, but was soon after taken prisoner by the Mac Carthys.

Showers of hailstones fell in May this year, accompanied by lightning and thunder, so that the blossoms and fruits were destroyed. Each of these hailstones measured two to three inches [in circumference], and they inflicted wounds and sores upon the persons whom they struck.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught; and he plundered and burned that part of Tireragh possessed by the son of Cosnamhach O'Dowda.

A prey [was carried off] by the sons of O'Conor Faly from the Kinel-Fiachach, on which occasion Owney, the son of Mageoghegan, the son of Niall Mac-an-t-Sinnaigh, and many others, were slain by them.

The castle of Omagh<sup>g</sup> was taken by O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen. It was taken in the following way. In the beginning of the Winter the sons of

nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Ulster, but it is very much shortened in the Master, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Bodleian copy.

α τέρυ αν ζήμιριδ. Σραοίναδ φορ cloinn αιρτ, γ να mac αιρτ το μαρβαδ  
 ζο ποάειδ ελε αιναλ πο ράιδρφαρ ηνίναμν. Υα νελλ co να cloinn το ρυιδε  
 ι ττιμcell αν baile. Σιλε ινγεν ι δομναλλ, ι. mall γαρβ, βή νελλ μic αιρτ  
 ι νελλ το βήε ιρ ιν ccaiplen co ποάειδε amaille ρρια. Νιαλλ ρειν co να  
 βραιτινδ το δολ ι ccfhn ι δοίμναλλ γ conallaic, γ ό νελλ το βήε ρον ccaiplen  
 ο έυρ ποζήμιαρ ζο δειρεαδ εαρραιζ. Τανγατταρ clann αιρτ ιαρτταιν το  
 ραιζιδ ι νελλ, γ το βειρτρατ αν baile το γ το βειρτροιμ να mac ρήν έ, ι. το  
 conn, γ το δεαχαιδ δια τιζ ιαροιμ.

Τριαν conzail υιλε το ζαβαλ le conn mac αεδα βυιδε, γ α ματε το τεαict  
 cuige, ι. mac υί νελλ, Mac υιδιην, γ Εηρι mac βριαιν ballaicch.

Coccaδ μορ ι μινδ ραιζε ετιρ ua cconcoδαιρ γ ταδζ ua concoδαιρ. Ταδζ  
 το δολ ι cceaδ ζαλλ, γ ρλυαζ ζαλλ το βηιit λειρ ι μινδ ραιζε, γ αν τιρ το  
 millead leo co λειρ.

Ιαρλα cille δαπα γ ζοιλλ να μιδε το δολ αρ ρλοικέαδ ηι ρεαρημαζ, γ  
 ρρεαδα μορα το δεναμ αρ μαζ ματζαμνα. Μαζ ματζαμνα το τιονολ α  
 τιρε ιαρριν. Αιρζτε μορα, λειρcecti γ άρ δαοίμε το έαβαιρτ οδ αρ ζαλλαδ  
 α ηδιοζαλ να ccreac ριν.

Ρυαιδρι mac δονηχαιδ μic αοδα μεζυιδρι το μαρβαδ la colla mac  
 αοδα μεζυιδρι γ la α cloinn acc τεαict μεζοραιε ι nalle Ρυαιδρι ηι τεαρ-

<sup>b</sup> *Sat round*, i. e. besieged.

<sup>i</sup> *Sile*.—This name is usually anglicised Sheela, and thought to be an ancient Irish proper name of a woman; but it does not appear to have been in use among the Irish previous to the English invasion, nor much till the fourteenth century. It is a mere hibernicised form of Celia, or Cecilia, or, as the French write it, *Cécile*.

<sup>k</sup> *The town*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: clann αιρτ το εfct αρτc cum υι νέλλ, γ ιν ccaiplen το έαβαιρτ το, i. e. "the sons of Art came into O'Neill and gave him the castle."

<sup>l</sup> *Trian-Chongail*.—This territory afterwards received the name of Clannaboy from the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill, who were at this period in firm possession of it.

<sup>m</sup> *Brian Ballagh*.—He was Brian Ballagh, i. e.

Brian the Freckled O'Neill, chief of Clannaboy, who was slain in the year 1426, who was the son of Muirheartach Ceannfada, the son of Henry, son of Brian, who was son of Hugh Boy, the progenitor of the Clannaboy branch of O'Neills, who was slain in the year 1283.

<sup>n</sup> *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan, of which a curious historical account has been lately published by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P. for the county of Monaghan. Mr. Shirley, in corroboration of the meaning of the name Farney, writes as follows :

"*The plain of the alder trees*.—So late as the year 1653, as appears by a survey of that date in my possession, there were considerable remains of the Alder Woods, which once covered the low lands and bogs interspersed between the

O'Neill and the sons of Art O'Neill gave battle to each other; and the sons of Art were defeated, and two of them, and many others [of their men], were slain, as we have before stated; and O'Neill and his sons sat round<sup>b</sup> the castle. Sile<sup>i</sup>, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. Nial Garv, and wife of Nial, the son of Art O'Neill, was in the castle with a body of troops. Nial himself, and his brothers, had gone over to O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell; and O'Neill remained before the castle from the beginning of Autumn to the end of Spring. The sons of Art afterwards came [from Tyrconnell] to O'Neill, and delivered the town<sup>k</sup> up to him; and he [O'Neill] gave it up to his own son, Con, and then returned to his own house.

All Trian-Chongail<sup>l</sup> was taken by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and its chieftains came [and submitted] to him, namely Mac Neill, Mac Quillin, and Henry, the son of Brian Ballagh<sup>m</sup>.

A great war broke out in Offaly between O'Conor and Teige O'Conor. Teige went over to the English and brought an English army with him into Offaly; and the whole country was spoiled by them.

The Earl of Kildare and the English of Meath made an incursion into Fearnmhagh<sup>n</sup>, and committed great depredations on Mac Mahon. Mac Mahon afterwards assembled the forces of his country, and committed great depredations, burnings, and slaughters on the English in revenge of their preys.

Rory, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Colla, the son of Hugh Maguire, and his sons, at the house of Magrath, at Alt Ruaidhin<sup>o</sup>,

hills of Farney; many hundred acres are described as "Alder shrubb-wood," and "Alder Bogge;" and even at the present day, on the banks of Lough Fea, the aboriginal alder has replanted itself, where the roots and stumps still attest the great size of the trees which formerly grew there."—*Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 1.

The Editor had written the following note to this name in the year 1835: "Fearnmhagh, i. e. *the Alder Plain*, now the barony of Farney, in the south of the county of Monaghan, adjoining the county of Meath. It is very strange that no Irish historical or topographical writer has

ever told us the modern name or situation of this territory. Fynes, Moryson, and all the writers who treated of the affairs of Ulster, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., have styled this territory "*the Fernie*."

<sup>o</sup> *Allt Ruaidhin*, i. e. *Altitudo Rotherici*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is written *Alt Ruaidhín*. The name is now shortened to Alt, which is that of a townland in Termon-Magrath, an ancient ecclesiastical district in the parish of Templecarn, in the barony of Tirhugh and county of Donegal, of which Termon the family of Magrath were the ancient lay coarbs, or wardens.

monn [Θαβεόcc]. Donnchað ócc mac donnchað mézuidir do línmain colla, γ έρέin, γ α mac do márbad ar namarað ip in ionað cedna tpe mioρbuilñ dέ γ θαβεoccc.

Sloicceað lá hua neill hι ττίρ bpeapail, γ α loρccað leip. Meic piox tpe conaill uile, γ clann aipte í neill do bpeit fóppa, γ o neill do poad dia tiz don tupaρ pín.

Μαzuidir, .i. tomaρ occc mac tomaip do çop α tizcapnair de ar ccaitéñ upmóip α aoiρi le ðeipc, le heineac, γ le huairle, γ tizcapnar do tabaipr da mac (émann), γ α mac ele ðpáccbáil ina tanairde, an tpeap mac Roppa i neppuccóide cloçair.

Μuirçpταð mac eoçain uí neill ðecc.

Αoð mac bpiam mic Pílip na tuaiçe mezuidir ðecc .i.6. calainn maρta.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1472.

Αοip Cpioρt, mile, ceitpe céð, Σεçtμοzαð, α ðó.

Μαçgáinain mac τοipρðealbairç uí bpiam tanairi tuaðmuman ðecc.

Ο caátain Ruaidiri aipçpccap do márbad α ppiull la Mac uíðelín .i. Seimicm caprað. Conn mac aóða buíðe uí neill do èionol α poçpαιtτε γ zoφp-paið ua caátain ðeapbpaçaip don Ruaidiri céðna do ðol çup an pita do ðioçail Ruaidiri ar mac uíðelín. Pcaçap ionaipcc (τοppa co ττοpçair zoφp-paið ua caátain (pçp lan do ðipc, ðeineac, γ ðuairle), la Ruðpαιçe mac uíðelín ðaon upçop çae. Inðpαιçitð do ðenain ar namarað don conn cedna ar an púta, γ maíðm moρ do tabaipr fóppa, γ Mac uíðelín pcin coipbmac do

<sup>p</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon Magrath.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1196, p. 104, *supra*.

<sup>q</sup> *Tir-Breasail*.—This was evidently the name of a district in Tirconnell, not Tir-O-m-Breasail or Clann-Breasail, in the county of Armagh.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 274, note <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>r</sup> *O'Neill returned home*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that O'Neill returned home in triumph, “γ hua Néill do zeçt ð'á èiz ðo'n çupup pín fo buað coççair γ comaiðme.”

<sup>s</sup> *Another son*.—His name was Donough, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>t</sup> *His third son Rossa*.—Ross Maguire, the son of Thomas Oge, succeeded to the Bishopric of Clogher by the Pope's provision, and was consecrated at Drogheda, by John Mey, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1449. He governed the see about thirty-four years.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 186.

<sup>u</sup> *Philip na tuaiçhe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

in Termon [Daveog<sup>p</sup>], but Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, pursued Colla, and slew him and his son the next day at the same place, through the merits of God and St. Daveog.

An army was led by O'Neill into Tir-Breasail<sup>q</sup>, and he burned the country. The sons of the Chiefs of Tirconnell, and the sons of Art O'Neill, overtook them, and O'Neill returned home<sup>r</sup> from that expedition.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, resigned his lordship, after having spent the greater part of his life in acts of charity, hospitality, and nobleness; and he gave the lordship to his son Edmond; he left another son<sup>s</sup> as Tanist; and the third son, Rossa<sup>t</sup>, was in the bishopric of Clogher.

Murtough, the son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe<sup>u</sup> Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of March.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1472.

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

Mahon, the son of Turlough O'Brian, Tanist of Thomond, died.

O'Kane, Rory Ainsheasgar<sup>w</sup>, was treacherously slain by Mac Quilliu, i. e. Seinicin Carragh<sup>x</sup>. Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, assembled his forces<sup>y</sup>, and Godfrey O'Kane, the brother of this Rory, proceeded [along with him] into the Route to take vengeance on Mac Quillin for the death of Rory. A battle was fought between them, in which Godfrey O'Kane, a man full of charity, hospitality, and nobleness, was slain by Rury Mac Quillin with one cast of a javelin. On the next day the same Con made an incursion into the Route, and gave the Mac Quillins a great defeat, and killed Mac Quillin himself, i. e.

<sup>w</sup> *Rory Ainsheascair*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger the unquiet.

<sup>x</sup> *Seinicin Carragh*, i. e. Jenkin the scabbed. According to the list of the chiefs of the Mac Quillins given by Duaid Mac Firbis in his Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 832, this Seinicin Carrach was chief of his name for thirteen years.

<sup>y</sup> *Assembled his forces*.—This sentence, which has been very carelessly copied by the Four Masters, runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, A. D. 1472: "A hosting was made by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and by Godfrey O'Kane, i. e. the brother of Rory, into the Route, to revenge the death of O'Kane's son upon them, &c.

ἡαρβαδ. Mac uídhin do gairm do ruðpaige ἡ ríe do denaíh dó lé Mac aeda buíde (.i. conn), ἡ coinne do denaíh dóib le hoipeaét uí catáin. Dol do mac uídhin hī ccoite becc ar bun na banna do toét do laéar uí catáin. Oream doiréct uí catáin do éfcaim dó acc dol ἡ ττίρ, ἡ α μαρβαδ ἡ βατ-αδ ar m mbanna.

Donnchaδ mac tomair óicc mezuídhí do gabal le na deapbraéar pém emanδ, .i. maz uídhí, ina baile feirín, ἡ puarclaδ móri do buam ar.

Mac Suibne fanad Maolmuire do ἡαρβαδ ἡ maídh an taradain, ἡ domnall mac pélim uí docharataich, la cloinn Neachtain uí domhnall, ἡ la hua neill, ἡ α mac Ruadóri meic Suibne do gabal a ionaid.

Ḫrian mac feilm mic duinn mic conéonacé mezuídhí do μαρβαδ la cloimδ τρταν buíde meḪ maéḪaíhna, ἡ la cloinn ndomnall cloinne ceallaiḪ.

Ο ἡídhírceoil móri, pínḪin mac ἡnícccon mic pínḪin mic donnchaδ Ḫuitt décc ma tíḪ pém iar ndenaíh oibépe San Sem, ἡ α ἡac taδcc mac pínḪin décc Ḫo haítricchead a ccoinn ἡír iar nécc a aéar iar τεααéτ ón oibépe cédna.

Clann méḪ paḪnall conéobar, ἡ Maoleclann da mac τaοiḪí do bfeirín oineaé ἡ uairle do bi a cconnacéarḪ ina pé do ἡαρβαδ ἡ naon lo la plicéτ Mhaoleaclann méḪ paḪnall τpi peaéḪaíhne pua noulaicc iar μαρβαδ ἡníc conḪaic mec Seomin leo iar ccor an típe puéarḪ co pḪiab cairppe, ἡ iar ἡbríé buada Ḫaáa τfcaíála Ḫur an ló pín.

Éocchan mac conéobarḪ mec diaρmaδa décc an aome pua bpeíl beapariḪh.

Muiréfrac mac tomairḪiḪ mic iomair uí ánnliḪi décc.

<sup>z</sup> *Who slew and drowned*, i. e. who killed him and threw his body into the river Bann.

<sup>a</sup> *His own town*.—The castle of an Irish chieftain, and its out-houses, was called his town.

<sup>b</sup> *Tappadan*, now Tappaghian, a hill in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Omagh, and connty of Tyrone. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this passage runs as follows:

“A. D. 1472. A conference was held between O'Neill and O'Donnell, but it ended in a quarrel, in which O'Neill routed O'Donnell, and gave him a great defeat, at the ford of Caislen-mael, where

Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Maelmurry, was slain, together with many others.”

The place here called Caislen-mael is the present Castlemoyle, the parsonage house of the parish of West Longfield aforesaid. The ford of Caislen-mael was on the river Strule where Moyle bridge now stands.

<sup>c</sup> *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Sliabh-Cairbre*, i. e. Cairbre's mountain, so called from Cairbre, the brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who possessed, in St. Patrick's time, the territory afterwards called Cairbre

Cormac. Rory was called the Mac Quillin, and a peace was made with Con, son of Hugh Boy. They then made an appointment for a conference with the O'Kanes, and Mac Quillin went into a small cot at the mouth of the River Bann, intending to present himself before O'Kane; but as he was landing he was attacked by a party of O'Kane's people, who slew him, and drowned<sup>z</sup> him in the Bann.

Donough, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was taken prisoner in his own town<sup>a</sup> by his own brother, Edmond (i. e. the Maguire), who afterwards exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mulmurry, was slain at the breach of Tapadan<sup>b</sup>, as was also Donnell, the son of Felim O'Doherty, by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, and by O'Neill; and his son, Rory Mac Sweeny, assumed his place.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon, and by the Clann-Donnell of Clankelly<sup>c</sup>.

O'Driscoll More, Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Maccon, son of Fineen, son of Donough God, died in his own house, after having performed the pilgrimage of St. James, and his son Teige died penitently one month after the death of his father, after having returned from the same pilgrimage. The sons of Mac Rannall, Conor and Melaghlin, the two best chieftain's sons in Connaught in their time, for hospitality and nobleness, were slain on the one day by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, three weeks before Christmas, after they had slain the son of Conmac, son of Seoinin [Mac Rannall], and taken possession of the country as far as Sliabh-Cairbre<sup>d</sup>, and after they had gained the victory in every contest up to that day.

Owen, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, died on the Wednesday before the Feast of St. Bearach<sup>e</sup>.

Murtough, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Ivor O'Hanly, died.

Gabhra. Sliabh-Cairbre is still the name of a mountainous district in the north of the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. It was the name of a territory in the reign of James I., for the exact extent of which the reader is referred to an inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

<sup>e</sup> *St. Bearach*.—He is the patron saint of Cluain-Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Termonbarry, in the east of the county of Roscommon. His festival was celebrated at this church on the 15th of February, according to the Festilogy of Aengus, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

Διαρμαίτε mac Sláann mic maoleaclainn uí fíhígal do marbað la cloinn  
επλάιν μετ domnaill uí fíhígal.

Tomalzað mac concobair mec διαρματα do marbað la cloinn διαρματα  
mic Ruaidrí mec διαρματα doinnac na Páiri i mbéol aða éairil bracain.

Uilliam mac ταιðεε έαιοίε mic uilliam uí ceallaiğ do marbað lá mac  
ταιðεε mic donnchað uí éeallaiğ.

Móirionnraicidò la hua cceallaiğ for an muine liað, goill iaréairi míde  
do bríeð fear, Oíúdicch, Ρειτιδιğ, Τιριαλαiğ, Θαίριγιιğ, 7 θαλατύναiğ.  
δριρεαð for ua cceallaiğ. Donnchað ua ceallaiğ co rochaide amaille ppi  
do epγabaíl, 7 oπoηğ dá ccoiriðib, 7 θα cceíteapnaib do marbaðh.

Anmann ionganταð do έεαéτ i neiriunn o piz Saxon .i. ionnraimail bainech,  
ναé buide puippe, ingne bó aice, braige pòda, ceann po mop, earball imlea-  
bari opé gpanna teipepionnpaðac, 7 díollait di fín puippe, cpuiéneacé, 7  
palann apεað nó caitéð, no éairpηγéð gac plaod eipe dá méo ap a hípball.  
Do leiccað fori a gluinib po gac doπup θα aipde, 7 acc dol dia marcað  
puippe.

Iarla óce úpμumian do leiccin la cloinn éáréaiğ, 7 gεapoiτε mac an  
iarla deiniptmuccað laip.

Maine pionnacé τιğεapna muintipe ταðgain do marbað, 7 ταðhece mac  
maine do gabaíl a ionaid.

Ualgarce mac caéail ballaiğ uí Ruairc do marbað la muintip eóccain  
mic loclainn uí Ruairc.

Sloicécað la mac uilliam bupe i nuib maine do éonhnaim la ταðğ ccaoch  
ua cceallaiğ 7 iar ngabaíl nípτε fori mainecharib o pua piai, 7 iar brağ-  
baíl brağat uaða do ponað διοğbaíl mópí do po θεoið uairi po éla pειpeap  
ap piciτε ap an pluağ im mac mic uatep abupe, im cloinn mec muipup, im  
cloinn mec Siuprain, 7 im mac mec an mileað, et cetera. Ro gabaite, 7  
po marbaite uile la mainecharib cenmota mac Siúptain a aonap teina ap  
eiccin beóğonta allop a lamia, 7 mac uilliam do pòað po mela.

An giolla glap mac uí uicinn decc a ppoéniari na bliaðna po.

<sup>f</sup> *Muine-liath*, i. e. the grey shrubbery, now Moneylea, a townland situated a short distance to the north-west of Knockdrin castle, and about two miles and a quarter to the north-east of the

town of Mullingar in the county of Westmeath.  
<sup>g</sup> *A saddle of her own.*—It is quite evident from this artless description that this was a she camel or dromedary, and that díollait di fín means a



Dermot, the son of John, son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Tomaltagh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bel-atha-Chaisil-Braecin, on Passion Sunday.

William, the son of Teige Caech, son of William O'Kelly, was slain by the son of Teige, son of Donogh O'Kelly.

A great attack was made by O'Kelly upon Muine-Liath<sup>f</sup>. The English of Westmeath, viz., the Tuites, Petits, Tyrrels, Darcys, and Daltons, came up with him. O'Kelly was defeated; Donough O'Kelly and many others were taken prisoners, and a party of their foot soldiers and kerns were slain.

A wonderful animal was sent to Ireland by the King of England. She resembled a mare, and was of a yellow colour, with the hoofs of a cow, a long neck, a very large head, a large tail, which was ugly and scant of hair. She had a saddle of her own<sup>g</sup>. Wheat and salt were her usual food. She used to draw the largest sled-burden by her tail.<sup>h</sup> She used to kneel when passing under any doorway, however high, and also to let her rider mount.

The young Earl of Desmond was set at liberty by the Mac Carthys; and he disabled Garrett, the son of the Earl.

Maine Sionach [Fox] Lord of Muintir-Tadhgain, was slain; and his son Teige took his place.

Ualgarg, the son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke, was slain by the people of Owen, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke.

An army was led by Mac William Burke into Hy-Many, to assist Teige Caech O'Kelly; but after having subdued the Hy-Many from the Suck westwards, and obtained hostages from them, he at last suffered a great loss, for twenty-six of his people privately deserted from his army, among whom were the son of Mac Walter Burke, the sons of Maurice, the sons of Mac Jordan, the son of Mac Anveely, &c. The Hy-Many made prisoners of or slew all these, excepting only Mac Jordan, who made his escape through main strength of arm, though he was severely wounded. Mac William returned home in sorrow.

Gilla-Glas, the son of O'Higgin, died in the autumn of this year.

natural saddle, i. e. the hump on her back.

<sup>h</sup> *By her tail.*—In the Annals of Connaught the reading is, “ 7 gac eipe da méad do cuirpí

ar a hepball do táinneó he, 7 do leigeó ar a gluib h i n caó dorar dá áirde 7 do sol a marcach fuppe, i. e. And every load, be it ever

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1473.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μιλε, ceitpe ced, Seactmoxta, a tpi.

Donnchað mac aedá mic Pilib mezuðir décc ina ticé fein iar mbreit buaða o doimhan, 7 o deamhan.

Ar mac doimnaill ballaig mezuðir décc iar mbuaio nonxta 7 naiteicce.

Caéal riabað mac duinn caetanacé mic maccnuira mezuðir 7 Ruaiðri mac airt í neill décc.

Tomar mac mezuðir (.i. Emann mac tomar) do marbað le cloinn caéal mezuðir a puill.

Ražnall mac Seppraio mežražnall aðbari taoiriž conmaicne décc.

Muircšitac mac uí concobair řailzi do marbað.

Euairð mac baruin delbna do cop do cum báir i naé cliaé tpi a míberaib buðém.

Mac uilliam bupe .i. Rirðerð, décc iar tpeccað a tižearnair uó roime rin ar dia.

Tómár mac řeoirar tižearna aða na muož 7 conmaicne ðuine moiri décc iar řinðataio tožaiðe, 7 a mac řein, .i. tomar ócc do žabaal a ionaio, 7 annn do žairin do mac mirdirð mec řeoirar ina ažhaið.

Ruaiðri mac aedá mic toiriðelbaig óicc uí concobair Riožuaína connaét do marbað la huilliam mac emann mic uilliam hi cceall bpuicé baile an tuirlacch.

Emann mac Maða mic conconnaét uí řřižal décc.

Uilliam mac pažnall lřetaoipeac múntipe heolair décc.

Řeioimio mácc coclain aðbari tižearna delbna décc.

Maolpuanaio mac řearžal mec diařmataa décc.

Maolpuanaio mac caéal mic tomaltaig mec diařmataa do marbað la copřmac mic Ruaiðri mec diařmataa hi mbealaé na huřpřon.

so great, that used to be put from her tail she used to draw it, and she used to kneel under any doorway, be it ever so high, and for her rider to mount." *Ar* a hepbail, i. e. literally "from, or out of her tail," in this sentence is possibly an idiomatic phrase meaning "to which she was

yoked." But this admits of dispute.

<sup>i</sup> *Cill-Bruigh*.—Kilbree is a townland divided into two parts in a detached portion of the parish of Ballintober, barony of Burrishoole, and county of Mayo, but it is several miles distant from Baile-an-Turlaigh. See Ordnance Map, sheet 88.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1473.

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

Donough, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died in his own house, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Art, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

Cathal Reagh, the son of Don Cahanagh, son of Manus Maguire, and Rory, the son of Art O'Neill, died.

Thomas, son of Maguire (i. e. Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by the sons of Cathal Maguire.

Randal, the son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne, died.

Murtough, the son of O'Connor Faly, was slain.

Edward, son of the Baron of Delvin, was put to death in Dublin for his misdemeanours.

Mac William Burke (i. e. Richard) died, having some time before resigned his lordship for the sake of God.

Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry and of Conmaicne of Dunmore, died at a venerable old age; and his own son, Thomas Oge, took his place; but the title was given to the son of Richard Mac Feorais, in opposition to him.

Rory, son of Hugh, who was son of Torlogh Oge O'Connor, heir presumptive to the government of Connaught, was slain by William, son of Edmond Mac William, at Cill-Bruigh<sup>1</sup> of Baile-an-Turlaigh<sup>k</sup>.

Edmond, the son of Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

William Mac Rannall, half chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died.

Felim Mac Coghlan, heir to the lordship of Delvin, died.

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, died.

Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-hurbron<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> *Baile-an-Turlaigh*, i. e. town of the dried lough, now the village of Turlagh, in the barony of Carra, in the same county.—See note<sup>1</sup>, under

the year 1236, p. 288, *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> *Bealach-na-h-urbron*.—There is no place in Mac Dermot's country now bearing this name.

Donnchað mac físgail mic eogáin mic tígearnánin móir uí Ruairc do mairbhad lá a óenel peirín.

Concóbair mac diarmata uí óncóbair fálge décc.

Emann mac doínnail buíde uí físgail décc.

Coccað mór a muinntir eolair 7 moiran do mílleað ítoppa eittir loyceað 7 mairbhad. Inóraigíð do éabairt lá mag raǵnail ar baile méz fínlaoic, an baile do loyceað 7 donnchað mac donnchað mec feanlaoic do mairbhad ann co nōroing eile. Shioct Maoileaclainn do éionol for an tulaiǵ co ro loyceceað an baile. Mag raǵnail do bhrít forra, 7 ruairí mac donnchað, 7 clann corbmaic ballaiǵ meic mec donnchað, Ualtar mac dubǵail, 7 donnchað mac toirpdealbaiǵ mec dubǵail zo ro comraicfe diblimb i nōoirpe baile na cairrice. Órireað for rlióct máoileaclainn. Fearǵal mac murchaio meǵ raǵnail ráit comraicne daoín tígearina do mairbhad don éur riu, 7 diarmait mac uilliam meǵraǵnail, caéal mac uaitne mic murchaio, brian mac diarmata meǵraǵnail, brian máz fínlaoic, Rirófrí mac fearraíǵ, 7 rocaíde cennoát do mairbhad amaille riu.

Sluicéead la hua nōoinnail i moctar connact co rucc éor uí concóbair óó buéin.

Mac mec doínnail na halban .i. giolla eppuice mac doínnail mic eoin na híle décc.

Ó duibíoir .i. tomar mac concóbair mic tomar do mairbhad la riol ecfinneitǵ.

Ó huiginn .i. giolla na naoín mac Ruairí mór décc.

Óbrian mac Roibífrí mec aeðaccáin ollain uí concóbair óuin 7 uí ainliǵi décc.

Baile na ǵaillíne do loyceað an dapa la do múnun, dia haoíne do rōnnapað 7 moiran do mílleað ann.

Ua fíǵail Iriail do óalladh.

It was probably the ancient name of the townland of Ballagh, in the parish of Kilmore, barony of North Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. It lies about one mile south-east of the boundary of Moylurg.

<sup>m</sup> *Tulach*.—There are several places of this name in Mac Rannall's country, in the county of

Leitrim; but this is probably the townland of Tully, which contains a part of the village of Ballinamore, in the barony of Carrigallen.

<sup>n</sup> *Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairrge*, i. e. the oak wood of the town or village of the Rock. This was a wood near the little town of Carrigallen, in the east of the county of Leitrim. There is a vivid

Donough, the son of Farrell, son of Owen, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, was slain by his own tribe.

Conor, the son of Dermot O'Conor Faly, died.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, died.

A great war [broke out] in Muintir-Eolais; and much was destroyed between them, both by burning and slaying. An attack was made by Mac Rannall on the town of Mac Shanly, and the town was burned, and Donough, the son of Donough Mac Shanly, and many others, were slain by him. The descendants of Melaghlin assembled at Tulach<sup>m</sup>, and burned the town. Mac Rannall, Rory Mac Donough, and the sons of Cormac Ballagh, son of Mac Donough, Walter Mac Dowell, and Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, came up with them, so that a battle was fought between both parties at Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairrge<sup>n</sup>, in which the descendants of Melaghlin were defeated. On this occasion Farrell, the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, worthy of being sole Lord of Conmaicne, was slain, as were also Dermot, the son of William Mac Rannall; Cathal, the son of Owny, son of Murrough; Brian, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall; Brian Mac Shanly, Richard Mac Sherry, and many others besides these.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught, so that he obtained for himself the rents of O'Conor.

The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Gilla-Easpoig, the son of Donnell, son of John of Ilay<sup>o</sup>, died.

O'Dwyer, i. e. Thomas, the son of Conor, son of Thomas, was slain by the O'Kennedys.

O'Higgin, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, son of Rory More, died.

Brian, the son of Robert Mac Egan, ollav to O'Conor Don and O'Hanly, died.

The town of Gaillimh<sup>p</sup> was burned on the second day of the month of June, which fell on Friday, and much [property] was destroyed in it.

O'Farrell, Irial, was blinded.

tradition of a battle having been fought at Cloon-corick, a short distance to the north of this town.

<sup>o</sup> *Ilay, ile* : This is one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, situated due

north of Rathlin island, off the coast of the county of Antrim.

<sup>p</sup> *The town of Gaillimh, baile na gailime*, i. e. the town of Galway.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1474.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, mile, ceṛpe céo, Seṛctmogaṛ, a cṛṛar.

Μαιριρτιρ ούιν να ηγαλλ δο ειονηρηναδ̄ la haod̄ ruad̄ (.i. ó doimnaill) inac neill ḡairb̄, ḡ la a innaoi pionaḡuaia inḡin uí briaio (concoḃar na Srona), ḡ a hṛḃairṛ do dia ḡ do briaṛriḃh̄ .S. Ppionp̄ir do p̄iaṛ a nanma ar oaiḡh ḡoimbaḃ Roin̄ ad̄hnaicṛe an mairiρτιρ pin doib̄ buḃóein̄ ḡ dia cclannmaicne ina ndeaḃhaḃ, ḡ n̄r bo hir̄iḃe namá, acṛ p̄aṛṛaṛ aṛcaḃḃa iomḃa oile doibh̄.

Ep̄p̄cop doirpe .i. Niocol do ecc.

O concoḃar p̄aṛḡe, .i. conn mac an c̄alḃaiḡ decc ip̄ in p̄oḡmar do ip̄onp̄aḃ ḡ a inac caṛaioir doirḃneaḃ ina ionaḃ.

Μαḡ eoḃaccain, cúcoic̄p̄iche mac neill ticc̄p̄ina c̄enél p̄iaḃhaḃ do maip̄-ḃaḃ la h̄Aoḃ mac p̄p̄ḡail meḡeoḃaḡain, ḡ an t̄ip̄ do inilleaḃ la hua cconcoḃar p̄p̄aṛḡe, ḡ caip̄len an ḃaile nuí do ḃriṛeaḃ laip̄, ḡ p̄hoicṛ p̄p̄ḡail ruad̄ doionḃarḃaḃh̄.

Μαḡ μαṛḡaḃinna, .i. Ruḃp̄aiḡe ócc do écc iar mb̄riḃṛṛṛ buaḃa o ḃ̄n̄ian ḡ o ḃ̄oḃian.

Donn ruad̄ mac conconnaicṛ méḡuioir do maip̄baḃ la mac Riocairḃ mec caṛmaoíl.

P̄laicṛḃp̄tach mac tomáip̄ óicc meḡuioir decc ina t̄iḡ p̄sin iar mbuaḃ naic̄p̄iḡe.

P̄p̄ḡail mac S̄fain uí Raiḡill̄iḡ do ecc.

Κριṛca mópa do ḃenaḃ̄ oUa doimnaill ar muir̄tip̄ í neill, .i. ar Aoḃh mballaḃ mac doimnaill.

Coccaḃ mop̄ ep̄ip̄ Ua neill ḡ clann Aoḃa buiḃe uí néill ḡ o neill do ḃol ar p̄luac̄cheaḃ i t̄ip̄ conuill, ḡ tip̄ Aoḃa do loṛccaḃ l̄ip̄, ḡ teaicṛ p̄l̄an dia t̄iḡ.

Inp̄raic̄chioḃ do ḃenaḃ̄ oUa neill ar inac Aoḃa buiḃe ḡ ar cloinn Airṛ

<sup>a</sup> *Nicholas*, i. e. Nicholas Weston, who succeeded in 1466. According to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 291, he lived till the year 1484. According to O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, this Nicholas was an Englishman, and made himself obnoxious to the Irish

by pulling down one of Saint Columbkille's churches, which the Irish held in great veneration.—See note <sup>a</sup>, at the year 1197, p. 109, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Baile-nua*, i. e. new town, now Newtown, situated to the east of Kilbeggan, in the barony

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1474.

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

The monastery of Donegal was commenced by the O'Donnell, i. e. by Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garve O'Donnell, and his wife, Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-srona), and was granted by them to God and the friars of St. Francis for the prosperity of their own souls, and that the monastery might be a burial-place for themselves and their descendants; and they not only granted this, but also conferred many other gifts upon them.

The Bishop of Derry, i. e. Nicholas<sup>a</sup>, died.

O'Conor Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, died in Autumn; and his son Cahir was inaugurated in his place.

Mageoghegan, i. e. Cucogry, the son of Niall, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by Hugh, the son of Farrell Mageoghegan. The country was ravaged by O'Conor Faly, and he demolished the castle of Baile-nua<sup>r</sup>, and expelled the descendants of Farrell Roe.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Rury Oge, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Don Roe, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the son of Richard Mac Cavell.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died in his own house, after the victory of penance.

Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon the people of O'Neill, i. e. of Hugh Ballagh, the son of Donnell. A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and the sons of Hugh Boy O'Neill and the O'Neill marched with an army into Tirconnell, and burned Tirlugh, and then returned home again unharmed.

An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart<sup>s</sup>, against the son of Hugh

of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. This was the seat of the sept of the Mageoghegans, descended from Farrell Roe, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, who was slain in the year 1382.—See

note <sup>a</sup>, under that year, p. 686, *supra*.

<sup>s</sup> *Tuaisceart*, a district in the north of the county of Antrim.—It is referred to by Colgan as a deanery in the diocese of Connor.—See

í néill ip in tuaisceart ⁊ cefscha moira do éor pínra. Trían conghail uile do bñíte opra. O neill do bñíte na cefscha lír, ⁊ teét plán dia éigh.

Λά εοιννε διορυεάδ λα ηυα εconcobair ndonn .i. pñólmíó mac τοιρη-  
dealbáig, ⁊ λα ηυα ccealláig, ⁊ bñipeáð pñóda stoppa ip in ccoinne hñrñ ip  
ndol i ccsñn apoile doib, zo po bñipeáð pop ua cconcobair, po zónað e, ⁊ Ro  
zabað vna a mác, .i. Eozan caoc. Ro zabað umopno τοιρηdealbác caoc  
mac pñbne. Ro marbað dñn Eozan caoc mac pñbhne ⁊ mac duðgail  
zpuamda mac pñbne. Ro zabað ann conpapal meic donnchaíð, ⁊ po láth  
áñ na ngalloclach etip marbað ⁊ zabañ. Ua concobair decc dia zónabh  
iarttan, ⁊ va ézgarpa do zairm ina ionað, .i. donnchað duðpñleach ⁊ taðz  
mac eozhan uí concobair.

Mac uí bñiam, .i. taðz mac concobair, ⁊ diaρmaíð mac an eaprucc  
uí bñiam do éaccmail pe poile tpe impñram pñramn boí stoppa, ⁊ pop áil  
lá taðz diaρmaíð do zabañ. Do patte diaρmaíð bñm do éloíðm do taðz  
ma éñmñnullác zup lícc a mcsñn amac. Ap a ai zabañ munnññ taðz  
eipñm, ⁊ do bñte anacal do. Aebail taðz zhan pñipeac. Ro pñzgað diaρ-  
maíð ipañ la ηua mbñiam a ccsñnaíð a míc.

Αñ zñlla duð ua ηeaζpa (.i. mac uí ζñpa) do mārbað la a ðñbpaζaip  
pññ Eozan.

Ταðz ua bñiam εzgarpa apañ do écc.

Λαιzñech mac neill mez eocaccan do écc.

Μαοilpeachlann mac Αοδα mec bñanam, ⁊ Eouapð pñmzced an taon  
zall po bñññ do zallaíð na mñe do ecc.

Pope Nicholas's Taxation of the Diocese of Down and Connor, and Dromore, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

<sup>1</sup> *Before him.*—The literal translation is : “ An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart, against the son of Hugh Boy, and the sons of Art O'Neill, and they sent great preys before them.” The chief defect in the style of these Annals arises from a want of due attention to the use of the pronouns. In this construction O'Neill only is mentioned as having made the incursion into Tuaisceart, but the writer suddenly forgets himself and speaks of

O'Neill and his army, as if he had mentioned both in the beginning of the sentence. This carelessness in the use of the pronouns stamps the style of the Four Masters with a character of rustic inelegance, from which the more ancient annalists are almost wholly free.

<sup>u</sup> *Trian-Chongail.*—A territory in the present counties of Down and Antrim, afterwards called Clannaboy Upper and Lower.

<sup>v</sup> *Donough Dubhshuileach*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, the black-eyed.

<sup>w</sup> *Hanged*, Ro pñzgað.—The meaning of the Irish verb pñzgað is determined from the fol-



Boy and the sons of Art O'Neill, and sent great preys before him'. The people of the whole territory of Trian-Chongail<sup>a</sup> overtook him, but O'Neill carried away the preys, and returned safe to his house.

A day was appointed for the holding of a conference between O'Connor Don, i. e. Felim, the son of Turlough, and O'Kelly; but, when they met, a breach of the peace happened between them, and they came to a battle, in which O'Connor was defeated and wounded; and his son, i. e. Owen Caech, was taken prisoner, as was also Turlough Caech Mac Sweeny. Owen Caech Mac Sweeny and the son of Dowell Cruama Mac Sweeny were slain. Mac Donough's constable was taken prisoner, and all the gallowglasses were either slain or taken prisoners. O'Connor afterwards died of his wounds, and two lords were nominated in his place, namely, Donough Dubhshuileach<sup>v</sup>, and Teige, the son of Owen O'Connor.

The son of O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor, and Dermot, the son of the Bishop O'Brien, had a meeting on account of a dispute they had about land, and Teige wished to take Dermot prisoner, but Dermot gave Teige a stroke of his sword on the top of the head, and let out his brains. Teige's people, however, took Dermot prisoner and gave him protection. Teige died immediately, and Dermot was afterwards hanged<sup>w</sup> by O'Brien, in revenge of his son.

Gilla-Duv O'Hara (i. e. O'Hara's son) was slain by his own brother, Owen. Teige O'Brien, Lord of Ara, died.

Laigneach, the son of Neill Mageoghegan, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Mac Branan, and Edward Plunkett, the very best of the English of Meath, died.

lowing passage, which occurs in the *Dinnsenchus*, Lib. Lecan, fol. 246, *b*, in explanation of the name of Ἄρο να ριαῖ, i. e. the hill of the executions, now Ardnarea, at Ballina, in the county of Mayo:

“Ruc leip co Tulach na fairpefna iad ba ριαῖ, co po ριαῖ ἄνο iad, conad uate annuigeep in tapo. He brought them with him for execution to Tulach-na-faireseana, i. e. hill of the view or prospect, so that he executed

them there, so that it is from them the hill is named.”

In the original metrical account of this transaction, the verb *epoiaō*, to hang, is used instead of the *ριαῖ* of the prose writer, thus:

“Ἄνο po epoiaō in eferar ba pochar a p'p'ch'ch'p'p'ad. There the four were hanged; it was of advantage to make a constant example of them.”—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiaeltraeh*, pp. 34, 416.

Donnchað mac muirceartaigh, mic Aodá uí concobair diairpma cloinne  
Muirceartaigh [Mhuirínigh] do ecc i ttopar Oibhe for maigh aí.

Sfan mac mailechlaunn uí fearghail, ⁊ Diairmaid gall mac mec diair-  
matra gall décc.

Diairmaid mac concobair mic Seaffraíð tairpeac cloinne caatáil décc an  
aoine ría bpeil micil.

Cairppe mac aodá mic Ruaiðri mic brian ballaigh do marbadh la rhuéct  
taidcc uí concobair.

Giolla fionn mac aedaccain ollam uí concobair fáilgi, ⁊ Tomár mac  
domnaill uí cobtaigh décc.

Ua dálaigh Míde, .i. cairppe décc.

Tairpeac na hanraile do gábal do shfan ua fáilgi a cceann a deap-  
braatár do bí dall.

#### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1475.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, mīle, ceitre céo, seactmoða, a cúicc.

Donnchað mac aedá mec Suibne Þrioið décc.

Aod mac eoðain mic neill oicc uí neill fear do ba lán deimeac, ⁊ dñgnain  
duairle, ⁊ doirbearp riuðraína cenél eoðain décc ina tigh féin iar mbuaid  
nonéta, ⁊ nairpiche.

Aod mac neactain uí domnaill do batad i ccoite ar bun na banna.

Concobair mac brian mec donnchað décc hi mí lanuaru.

Domnaill mac Seain uí fáilgi do marbad la cloinn caatáil mic uilliam  
uí fáilgi, ⁊ a ndiocur fein i meapcc gall.

Murchað mac eoðain uí maðaðain tigharna ril nanmáda, ⁊ Diairmaid  
mac brian uí binn decc.

Sfan ua fearghail tairpeac na hAnraile décc hi nghanarw iar ndenain

\* *Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh.*—  
He was probably the grandson of Hugh, the  
second son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach  
O'Conor, who was Tanist of Connaught in the  
year 1308.

† *Tobar-Oibhe*, i. e. Olvy's or Alvy's well;  
Oibhe or Ailbhe being a woman's name for-

merly common among the Irish. This name is  
now anglicised Tober-Elva, and is that of a re-  
markable well, giving name to a townland in  
the parish of Baslick, barony of Ballintober,  
and county of Roscommon, and in the very centre  
of the plain of Magh-Aoi, or Machaire-Chon-  
nacht. In the translation of the Registry of

Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh<sup>x</sup> O'Conor, of the remnant of the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, died at Tobar-Oilbhe<sup>y</sup> in Magh-Aoi.

John, the son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, and Dermot Gall, the son of Mac Dermot Gall, died.

Dermot, the son of Conor, son of Geoffrey [O'Flanagan], Chief of Clann-Cathail, died on the Friday before Michaelmas Day.

Carbry, the son of Hugh, son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Gilla-Finn Mac Egan, Ollav to O'Conor Faly, and Thomas, the son of Donnell O'Coffey, died.

O'Daly of Meath, i. e. Carbry, died.

The chieftainship of Annaly was assumed by John O'Farrell, in preference to his brother, who was blind<sup>z</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1475.

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

Donough, the son of Hugh Mac Sweeny, Prior of Derry, died.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Owen Oge O'Neill, a man full of hospitality, prowess, nobleness, and illustrious actions, Roydamna<sup>a</sup> of Kinel-Owen, died in his own house, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

Hugh, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was drowned in a cot, at the mouth of the [River] Bann.

Conor, the son of Brian Mac Donough, died in the month of January.

Donnell, the son of John O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell, who were themselves (afterwards) banished to the English.

Murrough, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Aumchadha, and Dermot, the son of Brian O'Beirne, died.

John O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, died at Granard, after his inauguration

Clonmacnoise, made for Sir James Ware, by Duaid Mac Firis, this place is called Tober-Ilbhe.

<sup>z</sup> Under this year the Annals of Connaught record a petty war among the Mac Rannalls,

during which the Mac Rannall broke down the castle of Rinn [near Mohill, in the county of Leitrim], then in the possession of the race of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

<sup>a</sup> *Roydamna*, ριγοαινα, i. e. *materies regis*.

βαιηρι α ταιριζεετα ριαριυ δο εαιε νί θα τοριαδ, γ α αδναcal hi μαιηριτιρ  
λετ πατα.

Ρυδριαζε mac Ρορα mic μαιρcφριταιζ μιθιζ mic βριαη υί ρφριζαιρ δο ecc  
πέ bel τοιριζεετα δο ζαβάλ δό, γ ταιριεαδ δο ζαιρμ δο Ρυδριαζε mac caταρ  
mic τομαιρ ι nacchαιδ ρleaετα δσαν mic δομναill υί ρφριζαιρ.

διονναε μαιηριτε ταδζαιν δο μαρβαδ la μυρchaδ mac αιρτ υί μαοίλεc-  
lainn.

Emann mac μαοιleaεlainn hui αιηλιζι ραιε na τερμ τευαε δο εαιοίρεαδ  
decc an εcτηραμαδ λά ιαρ ρpel Michil δια θαρθαοιη αρ αοί λαιτε ρεετμαιη.

Coccaδ μορ επιρ Μαζ μαεζαμνα, .i. Remann mac Ρυδριαζε, γ clann  
αοδα Ρυαιδ ηέζ μαεζαμνα. Ιμυρce ηήρτ δο δenoηι δο clann αοδα Ρυαιδ  
hi ρρεαρηηαιζ, γ ρληαζ gall δο τεετμα ccomαιηρριρ. Μαζ μαεζαμνα δο  
εεετ ιρτεαδ ραν Εόζαηαιζ, γ δολ δό αμαδ δομυδωρι hi ρεαρηηαιζ, γ clann  
αοδα δο δολ αρ gallθαετ. Μαζ μαεζαμνα cona ροεραυε δο denaηι ιονη-  
ραζε αρ ζαλλαib. Clann αεδα Ρυαιδ, γ ζοιλλ ηαεαυε αιρζιαλλ δο βρειε ραιρ.  
δραοηεαδ ρορ μαζ μαεζαμνα, γ e ρέηη, γ βριαη mac Ρυδριαζε μεζ μαε-  
ζαμνα δο ζαβάλ γ θρηηζ μορ ele δο μαρβαδ, γ δο ζαβάλ don ευρ ροη δια  
μυηηριρ.

δλυαιcεεαδ τιμειλλ la hua ηδομναill, .i. αοδ ρυαδ mac νέιλλ ζαιρβh.  
Μαζυιδωρ, ua ρυαιρc γ μαητε ιοεταρi cονναετ imaille ρρυρ, γ ζαβάλ δοίβ  
αρ τυρ ζο bel ατα conaill δο εδοαε βριαη mic ρειημ υί ραιζιλλιζ ρο bai na  
ρεαρ ραιηη η ραιρτε αζ ua ηδομναill, γ δο denam ρίοδα επιρ ua ρυαιρc γ  
ua ραιζιλλιζ. Ταμice οηα ua ραιζιλλιζ hi cεcημ υί δομναill ζο βέλ ατα conaill,  
γ ρο ριοδαζ ua ρυαιρc γ ua ραιζιλλιζ ρρια ροιλε, γ βριαη mac ρειημ θεορ, γ  
δο ραδαδ Ρυιρ ua ραιζιλλιζ δυα ηδομναill ρρι ταρρυρ γ ρρι coiηaill δό co na  
βρηε ρειη amaille ρρυρ. Ιρεαδ δο εοίδ ιαροηι co ριοδναε μαηζε Ρέηη, γ  
ταμice Μάζ ραζηηaill ma εcηδ. Τέιο ιαραιη ιρ ηη anzaiηe δο cονζηαιη la  
cloηηη ηριαρ υί ρερζαιρ βαταρ ηα ccaρηδib αιζε ζυρ ρο milleαδ, γ ζυρ ρο

<sup>b</sup> *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1471, p. 1074, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *Eoghanach*, called Owenagh on old maps, a district comprising the parish of Aghnamullen,

to the south of Ballybay, in the county of Monaghan.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

<sup>d</sup> *Went over to the English*, δο δολ αρ gallθαετ, i. e. fled out of the territory of Farney, and went over to the English in the territory

feast had been prepared, but before he had partaken of it, and was buried in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Rury, the son of Ross, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, died, just as he was about to take possession of the chieftainship [of Annaly]; and the title was bestowed on Rury, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas, in opposition to the descendants of John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Sinnach [Fox] of Muintir-Tadhgain was slain by Murrough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

Edmond, the son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, worthy of being Chief of the three Tuathas, died the fourteenth day before the festival of St. Michael, the day of the week being Thursday.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond, the son of Rury, and the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon. The sons of Hugh Roe migrated by force into the territory of Fearnmhagh<sup>b</sup>, whither an English army repaired to their assistance. Mac Mahon went into Eoghanach<sup>c</sup>, but again returned into Fearnmagh, whereupon the sons of Hugh went over to the English<sup>d</sup>. Mac Mahon and his forces made an incursion against the English; but the sons of Hugh Roe and the English of Machaire Oirghiall overtook and defeated him, and took himself and Brian, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, prisoners; and a great many others of his people were slain and made prisoners on that occasion.

A circuitous hosting was made by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, accompanied by Maguire, O'Rourke, and the chiefs of Lower Connaught. They proceeded first to Beal-atha-Chonail<sup>e</sup>, to rescue Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, who was O'Donnell's friend and confederate, and to make peace between O'Rourke and O'Reilly. O'Reilly came to Beal-atha-Chonail to O'Donnell, who reconciled O'Rourke and O'Reilly with each other, and also Brian, the son of Felim; and Philip O'Reilly was given up to O'Donnell, to be detained and kept by him [as a hostage for the observance of this peace], besides such others as he himself wished to demand. After this O'Donnell marched to Fenagh-Moy-Rein, whither Mac Rannall came to him. From thence he went to Annaly, to assist the sons of Irial O'Farrell, who were his friends; and he spoiled and burned Annaly, excepting only that part of it which belonged to

of Machaire Oirghiall, in the present county of Louth.

<sup>e</sup> *Beal-atha-Chonail*, now Ballyconnell, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

λοιρρεαδ̄ λειρ̄ αν̄ Αγγαλε̄ ᾱετμαδ̄ εῡοδ̄ ε̄λοιν̄νῑ ιρ̄ιαλ̄ ιναμα, γ̄ ρ̄ᾱγ̄βαρ̄ ε̄λαν̄ν  
 Ιρ̄ιαλ̄ ῑ τ̄ρεν̄ γ̄ η̄ τ̄ρειρ̄ι. Ο̄ο̄ ε̄ο̄ιδ̄ αρ̄ιδ̄ε̄ ιαρ̄ᾱν̄ τ̄ρε̄ ιαρ̄ε̄αρ̄ μ̄ιδ̄ε̄ ε̄ο̄ ρ̄ο  
 λοιρρεαδ̄̄ βᾱιτε̄ ε̄αρ̄λε̄ιν̄ δε̄λβ̄να γ̄ αν̄ τ̄ιρ̄ αρ̄ ζ̄ᾱε̄ τ̄ᾱο̄ιβ̄̄ διο̄δ̄ λ̄αιρ̄. Δ̄ᾱῑ ᾱσ̄ηᾱιδ̄  
 λο̄ν̄ζ̄ρ̄υιρ̄ε̄ η̄ ε̄ε̄ῡιρ̄ε̄νε̄ μ̄ιδ̄ε̄. Τ̄αν̄ζ̄ατ̄ταρ̄ διο̄λ̄η̄αῑν̄ῑζ̄ γ̄ δε̄λατ̄ῡνᾱῑζ̄ ῑνᾱ τε̄ᾱε̄,  
 γ̄ δε̄ο̄ ρ̄ο̄ν̄ρ̄ατ̄ ρ̄ιδ̄̄ ρ̄ρ̄ιρ̄. Τ̄εῑο̄ ιαρ̄ο̄ν̄ ῑν̄ῡιβ̄ ρ̄ᾱλ̄ζε̄ αρ̄ τᾱρ̄ρ̄αῑν̄ζ̄ ῡῑ ε̄ο̄ncο̄βᾱιρ̄  
 ρ̄ᾱλ̄ζε̄ δε̄ο̄ β̄ῑ νᾱ β̄ρᾱε̄αρ̄ αῑε̄ε̄, .ι. Κᾱε̄ᾱο̄ιρ̄ μᾱε̄ ε̄ῡῑν̄ν̄ μ̄ιε̄ αν̄ ε̄ᾱλ̄βᾱῑζ̄, γ̄ δε̄ο̄  
 διο̄ζ̄ᾱλ̄ ᾱ ᾱταρ̄, .ι. μ̄ᾱλλ̄ ζ̄αρ̄β̄ αρ̄ ζ̄ᾱλλᾱῑβ̄, βᾱο̄ῑ ρ̄ε̄ η̄ε̄αδ̄̄ ῑ μ̄ο̄ν̄β̄ ρ̄ᾱλ̄ζε̄ acc̄ ῑν̄δ̄-  
 ρ̄αδ̄η̄ γ̄ acc̄ ο̄ρ̄ε̄ε̄αν̄ νᾱ μ̄ιδ̄ε̄ αρ̄ ζ̄ᾱε̄̄ λ̄ε̄ᾱε̄ ῡαδ̄. Δ̄ρ̄ιρ̄τε̄αρ̄, γ̄ λοιρ̄ρε̄τε̄αρ̄ λ̄ειρ̄  
 ε̄αρ̄λε̄ν̄ ε̄αρ̄ρ̄ρ̄ε̄, γ̄ βᾱιτε̄ Μ̄η̄ᾱο̄ιρ̄ι. Λο̄ιρ̄ρε̄ε̄τε̄αρ̄, γ̄ αιρ̄ρε̄ε̄τε̄αρ̄ λ̄ειρ̄ δε̄ο̄ρ̄ ρ̄ιρ̄  
 β̄ρ̄ῑῡο̄ν̄, γ̄ ρ̄ιρ̄ τῡλᾱε̄, γ̄ ρ̄ῡᾱιρ̄ δε̄νᾱ ε̄ο̄η̄ᾱε̄ᾱ ο̄ λ̄ῡε̄τ̄ αν̄ μ̄ῑῡῑλ̄ο̄ν̄ν̄ ε̄ιρ̄ρ̄ι αρ̄ αν̄ μ̄βᾱιτε̄  
 δε̄ο̄ λε̄ε̄ε̄αδ̄̄ δε̄ο̄ιβ̄ ζ̄αν̄ ο̄ρ̄ε̄ε̄αν̄, ιαρ̄ μ̄ῑλλ̄ε̄αδ̄̄ αν̄ τ̄ιρ̄ε̄ αρ̄ ζ̄ᾱε̄̄ τ̄ᾱο̄ιβ̄̄ δε̄. Ο̄ο̄ ε̄ο̄ιδ̄  
 ιαρ̄ο̄ν̄ αρ̄ ε̄ο̄ῑλλ̄ε̄ιβ̄ αν̄ ρ̄ῡβᾱ αρ̄ τᾱρ̄ρ̄αῑν̄ζ̄ ε̄ο̄λ̄μ̄ᾱιν̄ ῡῑ μᾱο̄ῑλε̄ᾱε̄λ̄αῑν̄, γ̄ ρ̄ο̄ ζ̄ᾱε̄̄  
 ρ̄ορ̄ μ̄ῑλλ̄ε̄αδ̄̄ ε̄λο̄ιν̄νε̄ ε̄ο̄λ̄μ̄ᾱιν̄, .ι. ῡῡε̄τᾱζ̄ ῡῑ μᾱο̄ῑλε̄ᾱε̄λ̄αῑν̄. Ρ̄ο̄ λοιρρεαδ̄̄ λ̄ειρ̄  
 δε̄νᾱ ε̄αρ̄λε̄ν̄ μᾱῑζε̄ τᾱη̄μᾱε̄ γ̄ ε̄αρ̄λε̄ν̄ μᾱῑζε̄ η̄ε̄ῑlle. Δ̄ᾱ δε̄ον̄ ε̄ῡρ̄ ρ̄ῑν̄ τ̄ρᾱ ρ̄ο̄  
 ρ̄ρ̄ᾱῑνε̄αδ̄̄ μᾱῑδε̄μ̄ νᾱ ζ̄αρ̄β̄ ε̄ιρ̄ρε̄ε̄ᾱε̄ λ̄ᾱ η̄ῡᾱ ν̄δε̄ο̄μ̄νᾱῑλλ̄ ρ̄ορ̄ ῡᾱ μᾱο̄ῑλε̄ᾱε̄λ̄αῑν̄  
 ε̄ο̄ λ̄ῑο̄ν̄ ᾱ ε̄ῑο̄νο̄ῑλ̄ γ̄ ᾱ ρ̄ο̄ε̄ρ̄ᾱῑδε̄. Μ̄ᾱῑο̄μ̄ῑ β̄ε̄λαῑζ̄ νᾱ ε̄ε̄ορ̄ρ̄ ζ̄αδ̄̄ αν̄η̄μ̄ ο̄ῑlē δε̄ο̄  
 ο̄νᾱ ζ̄αδ̄ᾱῑβ̄̄ νο̄ ρ̄ῑν̄δ̄ιρ̄ λ̄ῡε̄τ̄ αν̄ τ̄ιρ̄ε̄ ρ̄ο̄ β̄ρᾱῑζ̄ο̄ιβ̄̄ δε̄ρ̄ῡῑν̄ζε̄ δε̄ον̄ τ̄ρ̄λῡᾱζ̄̄ τ̄ρε̄ ῑο̄μ̄-  
 ε̄ῡμ̄ζ̄ᾱ αν̄ β̄ε̄ᾱλαῑζ̄ η̄ῑρ̄ῑν̄. Δ̄ᾱ ιρ̄ ῑn̄ lō ε̄ε̄δ̄nā ρ̄ο̄ με̄ᾱδ̄ᾱῑδ̄̄ μᾱῑδε̄μ̄ βᾱιτε̄ λο̄ε̄ᾱ  
 λ̄ῡᾱε̄τᾱ ρ̄ῑᾱ η̄ῡā ν̄δε̄ο̄μ̄νᾱῑλλ̄ δε̄ῡ ῑn̄ ρ̄ο̄ μᾱρ̄β̄αδ̄̄ μᾱε̄ με̄ζ̄ ᾱη̄ᾱλ̄ζ̄ᾱε̄δ̄̄ ε̄ο̄ ρ̄ο̄ε̄ᾱῑο̄ιβ̄̄

<sup>f</sup> *Castle-towns of Delvin*, βᾱιτε̄ ε̄αρ̄λε̄ιν̄ δε̄ᾱλ̄β̄-  
 να.—This is an amplification by the Four Mas-  
 ters, who are ever on the look out to magnify  
 the exploits of O'Donnell! In the Dublin copy  
 of the Annals of Ulster the reading is βᾱιτε̄  
 ε̄αρ̄λε̄ιν̄ δε̄ᾱλ̄β̄να, which is the Irish name of  
 the village of Castletown-Delvin, in the county  
 of Westmeath. The term *δαιτε̄ ε̄αρ̄λε̄ιν̄*,  
 which means towns or villages defended by  
 castles, is used throughout these Annals in  
 contra-distinction from *ρ̄ρ̄ᾱδ̄-βᾱιτε̄*, street  
 towns, i. e. villages consisting principally of  
 one street, and not defended by a castle.

<sup>g</sup> *Cuirne*, i. e. the barony of Kilkenny west,  
 in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>h</sup> *Castle-Carbury* is in the barony of Carbury,  
 in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

<sup>i</sup> *Bally-Meyler*, now Meylerstown, a short

distance to the north-east of the village of Car-  
 bury, in the same barony and county.

<sup>j</sup> *Coillte-an-rubha*, i. e. woods of Rubha. This  
 is evidently the place now called Killinroc, in  
 the north of the King's County.

<sup>k</sup> *Clann-Colman*, now the barony of Clonlonan,  
 in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>l</sup> *Magh-Tamhnach*, now Moyhownagh, in the  
 King's County.—See Inquisition taken at Cas-  
 tlegeshill, 23rd October, 1612.

<sup>m</sup> *Magh-Eille*, now Moyelly Castle, also in the  
 King's County.—See Hardiman's *History of Gal-  
 way*, p. 217, note.

<sup>n</sup> *Of Garbh-Eisgir*, ζ̄αρ̄β̄-ε̄ιρ̄ρε̄ε̄ᾱε̄ch, now  
 Esker, a remarkable ridge of low sand hills, ex-  
 tending through the parish of Ballyloughloe, in  
 the barony of Clonlonan. It is stated in the Dub-  
 lin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Clann-

the sons of Irial, whom he left in power and might. He afterwards proceeded through Westmeath, and burned the castle-towns<sup>f</sup> of Delvin, and all the circumjacent country. He remained for one night encamped in Cuirene<sup>g</sup>, in Meath; and the Dillons and Daltons came into his house, and made peace with him. He then proceeded to Offaly, at the request of O'Connor Faly, who was his relative, i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh, to take vengeance on the English for his father, Niall Garv. He remained for some time in Offaly, plundering and ravaging Meath on each side of him. He demolished and burned Castle-Carbury<sup>h</sup> and Bally-Meyler<sup>i</sup>; he also burned and plundered the territories of Tir-Briuin and Fertullach, and obtained presents from the inhabitants of Mullingar, as a condition for sparing their town from pillage, the country on all sides of it having been already destroyed. Afterwards, at the instance of Colman O'Melaghlin, he proceeded to Coillte-an-rubha<sup>j</sup>, and commenced spoiling Clann-Colman<sup>k</sup>, i. e. O'Melaghlin's country; he burned the castle of Magh-Tamhnach<sup>l</sup>, and the castle of Magh-Eille<sup>m</sup>. It was on this occasion that O'Donnell gave O'Melaghlin, with all his muster and forces, the defeat of Garbh-Eisgir<sup>n</sup>. This was otherwise called the defeat of Bealach-na-g-Corr-Ghad, from the gads or withes which the people of the country suspended about the necks of some of the army, in consequence of the narrowness of that passage. It was on the same day that O'Donnell gained the battle of Baile-Locha-Luatha<sup>o</sup>, where the

Colman, or O'Melaghlin, and the Calraighe, or Magawleys, pursued O'Donnell at Gairbh-Eisgir, and that O'Donnell and Turlough Maguire turned upon the pursuers at the west side of Magawley's town [i. e. Ballyloughloe], where they defeated them and took many of their men prisoners about the son of Magawley.

<sup>o</sup> *Baile-locha-luatha*, i. e. the town of Lough Luatha, now Ballyloughloe, a small village in the county of Westmeath, about six miles to the east of the town of Athlone. It is also the name of a parish which is otherwise locally called the parish of Calry. This is the first reference to Baile-Locha-Luatha in the Annals of the Four Masters, but it is mentioned in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as a town of some importance

so early as the year 1234, when it appears to have been in the possession of the English of Meath. The passage is as follows :

“A. D. 1234. Felym O'Connor, King of Connocht, with his forces, came to Meath, and burned Balleloghlwaha and Ardinurcher with many other townes.”

Ballyloughloe was for many centuries the chief residence of Magawley, Chief of Calry-an-Chala, a territory which comprised all the parish of Ballyloughloe, which is still locally called Calry.— See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 14th of April, 1635, and another taken at Athlone, on the 11th of May, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Charles II., in which the lands belonging to different members of this family are enumerated. The Editor examined

amaille p̄p̄r, ἡ βατταρ ἀδαῖς longp̄uirt ip̄m maῖḡm p̄m. Λυῖδ̄ ua doῖmnaill co na p̄luaḡ arnamapać ḡo p̄ionaimn. Ro t̄glaimpeat ἡ po t̄ionoilp̄iot na ḡp̄onḡa do p̄iol cceallaiḡ baτταρ ina p̄aripaḡ p̄or an p̄luaḡeαḡ p̄m a b̄p̄uairp̄iot ina ccoῖmp̄oc̄raib̄ ḡar̄t̄p̄aiḡib̄ co n̄veachaiḡ ua doῖmnaill co na p̄luaḡ tap̄ p̄ionaimn i nuib̄ maine, ἡ Ro airp̄ air̄p̄ein ḡo po c̄uir p̄eir ἡ αḡt̄oirp̄e a p̄loḡiḡ ἰ m̄c̄fn̄ de. Λυῖδ̄ iar̄t̄ain hi c̄cloinn Riocair̄ ἡ a c̄conmaicne c̄uile, ἡ hi c̄cloinn ḡoir̄del̄baḡ, ἡ tap̄air̄ t̄p̄e maćair̄e connaćt̄ ἡ ḡia t̄ip̄ p̄eir̄m iar̄ na p̄iap̄uc̄c̄αḡ, ἡ iar̄ mb̄p̄reit̄ b̄uaḡa ἡ cor̄ḡair̄ ḡa ḡac̄ maḡiḡn ḡur̄ a p̄ámicc.

Αḡḡ mac eoḡain mic caḡail ui conćobair̄, Uilliam mac tap̄oḡ uí c̄eallaiḡ, ἡ ḡoibear̄ ḡo mac Ruḡp̄aiḡe mic Roḡa d̄ecc.

ḡar̄un ḡelbna d̄ecc.

ḡa mac air̄t̄ uí maḡoileac̄laimn ḡo m̄ar̄baḡ lá colm̄án mac air̄t̄ uí m̄aḡoí-l̄c̄laimn.

Caip̄ten an c̄alaḡḡ do ḡabal lá mac uilliam c̄loinne Riocair̄, ἡ t̄abaip̄t̄ ḡo mac m̄aḡoileac̄laimn uí c̄eallaiḡ, .i. mac a m̄ḡfine p̄eir̄m.

Cor̄b̄mac ua c̄uir̄p̄n̄ oḡde eiḡf̄i epeann, ἡ ḡiolla na naem̄ mac maḡoileac̄laimn uí uiccinn d̄ecc.

P̄eḡḡl̄m̄ḡ mac mic ui neill, ἡ mac an t̄p̄áḡair̄iḡ ḡo ḡab̄ail lá con̄n mac aḡḡa buḡde, ἡ mac an t̄p̄áḡair̄iḡ ḡelud̄ uaḡ iar̄ p̄m.

the localities of the parish of Ballyloughloe, or district of Calry-an-Chala, in September, 1837, and found the more remarkable places to be as follows: 1. The lake from which the place derived its name, whose site may soon be forgotten, has been drained, and is now nearly dried up. It was situated a short distance to the north of the old house of Mount-Temple. 2. Magawley's castle, of which only one vault remains. 3. Duu-Egan Castle, a mere ruin situated east of the village. 4. The site of a small abbey near the site of Magawley's castle. 5. Ruins of a small chapel situated near the modern church. 6. A conspicuous green moat, said to be of pagan antiquity. All these are in the immediate vicinity of the village. 7. The castle of Carn. 8. The castle of Creeve. 9. The castle of Cloghmareschall. 10. The castle of Moydrum. The Mac

Amhalgaidhs, or Magawleys, of this district, are to be distinguished from the Magawleys, or Mac Amhlaoibhs, of Fermanagh, and from those of the county of Cork, who are of a totally different race, and even name.

<sup>p</sup> *Rested and recruited, &c.*, ḡo po c̄uir̄ p̄eir ἡ αḡt̄oirp̄e a p̄loḡiḡ ἰ m̄c̄fn̄ de, literally, "until he shook off the fatigue and weariness of his long hosting."

<sup>q</sup> *Clanrickard*.—This territory, which at this period belonged to the Upper Mac William, comprised the barony of Clare, and five others of the more southern baronies in the county of Galway. It was bounded on the north by the territory of Conmaicne-Cuile, which is included in the present barony of Kilmaine in the county of Mayo.

<sup>r</sup> *Machaire-Chonnacht*.—This would appear to



son of Magawley and many others were slain ; and he remained encamped for a night there. The next day O'Donnell proceeded with his army to the Shannon. Some of the O'Kellys, who accompanied him on this expedition, collected and brought together all the vessels they found in the neighbourhood, so that in these O'Donnell, with his army, crossed the Shannon into Hy-Many, and there he remained until he rested and recruited<sup>p</sup> himself after his long expedition. He then proceeded through Clanrickard<sup>q</sup>, Conmaicne-Cuile, and Clann-Costello, and marched back again through Machaire-Chonnacht<sup>r</sup>, and from thence to his own country, having received submission, and gained victory and triumph in every place through which he had passed.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Cathal O'Conor, William, son of Teige O'Kelly, and Hubert, the son of Rury, son of Rossa [O'Farrell], died.

The Baron of Delvin<sup>s</sup> died.

The two sons of Art O'Melaghlin were slain by Colman, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

The castle of Caladh<sup>t</sup> was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, and delivered up to the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, who was the son of his [Mac William's] own daughter.

Cormac O'Cuirnin, Preceptor of the learned of Ireland, and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Melaghlin O'Higgin, died.

Felim, the grandson of O'Neill, and Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh [Savadge], were taken prisoners by Con, the son of Hugh Boy ; but Savadge afterwards made his escape from him.

be a mistake by the Four Masters for Iochtar Connacht. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Donnell's route homewards is described as "through Clanrickard, Conmaicene, and Lower Connaught."

<sup>s</sup> *The baron of Delvin.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the obituary of this baron is given as follows :

"A. D. 1475. ɃapɃn Ƀealbna d eg in bla -  
an ri .i. pa  cinn fe na 7  r  do b epp depe  
7 daenna t 7 do b epp a ne ap  a  eladain  
do bi do  allab  r nn ma a pp , a e iar  
mbuaibh o doman 7 o  emon."

"A. D. 1475. The Baron of Delvin died in this year. He was a distinguished leader, and a man of best charity and benevolence, and who of all the English of Ireland in his time was the best acquainted with every science, died after gaining the victory over the world and the devil."

<sup>t</sup> *The castle of Caladh*, i. e. of the callow or low marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, a short distance to the north-west of the abbey of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway. This castle is said to have been built by William Boy O'Kelly, who died in the year 1381.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1476.

Αοιρ Χριοστ, mile, cñtpe ceo, peaçtmoçat, a p .

Αη τεppcop μαç ραιηραδ αιη δο  cc. Σλαν μαç ηριαηη ιμα ιοναδ.

Σεαpppαιδ μαç ριαçυρα pp οίηη ιμαηητρεαδ δεηρεç δ cc.

Υαιηηε μαç ηηç çατ αι η  çoncob αιη ρολυρ eccna ηα ηερεαηηη αηομαηç-  
ηρτηη ηρ ηα ηεαλαδναçαιη δ cc.

Μαçυηοηη, .ι. ταδç μαç  μαηηη ηηç τομαηη δο η αηβαδ α pp οηη ηα α  
 εαηηβατ αιη Ρυαηδ ηη.

Δονηχαδ μαç τομαηη ηηç τομαηη ηηç Ρηηηρ ηεçυηοηη αδδ αη ηηçεαηηηα  
ρεαηημαηαç, ρεαη ηαη δο δεαçαιτ ηη, δεηηεαç, η υοηηδεαηçυρ δεcc ιαη ηηçυαηδ  
ηαιηηηçε.

Τυατ αι μαç υ  ηεηη δο ηαηηβαδ ηα çαηηαιη μαçαιηε αηηçηαιη.

Ταδç  cc μαç ταιδ cc ηηç ηηçεαηηη αιη υ  Ρυαηηε ταιηαιηη ηα ηηηηηηηε δεcc.

Αεδ μαç υ  çεαηηαιç (.ι. υηηηαιη) δο ηαηηβαδ ηα ταδ cc α  εαηηβατ αιη  
ρ ηη ι ηατ  υαη.

Υα ηεαçηα ιαηηταηαç .ι. ηηαβαç, .ι. υηηηαιη δ cc.

Ταδç μαç εοçαιη ηηç ρυαηδ ηη υ  çoncob αιη δο η αηηβαδ ι pp υηη ηα τηηαη  
δ α ηηηηηηηη ρ ηη, .ι. ηαç Ρυαηδ ηη Ρυαδ μαç εοçαιη ηηç Çατ αιη, η μαç çατ αιη  
αη αβαδ υ  çoncob αιη, η μαç δονηχαηδ υ  ταιδç, η çαιη   ηη Ρορα çομαηη δο  
çαβ αιη δ οη, η α çαβ αιη ροηηα ρηη ρο çεδ ηη.

 δαοηη ηηçεαη δονηηαιηη ηηç ηηηη εαηηηαιç ηεαη υ  çoncob αιη δ ηηη δ cc.

 εαηηηηηηηαιηη ηηç ηη ηεηδ ηηη δ ρ ηηη υ  çoncob αιη ηεαη υ  çoncob αιη δ ηηηη  
δ cc.

 ηηαη μαç ρεηçαιη ηηαηδ υ  υηçç ηη ç η  α ρηηε ρ ηη οηδε ρç η εηεαηηη η  
αηηαη    δ  η δεcc δ ηα δ αηηδαο ηη ηαηδ αηα, η α αδ ηαçαι η ηατ  εαηηαηη.

Δονηηαιη ηηαβαç μαç çεαηαιητ çαοηηαηαιç ηηçεαηηηα  αιçεηη δ cc.

*Many*, pp. 104, 121, 125. Considerable ruins of this castle, or court, as it is called, still remain.

<sup>u</sup> *Magauran*.—He was Bishop of Ardagh, and succeeded in 1445, according to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 254. Harris says that one John, Bishop elect of Ardagh, was at Rome in 1463, soliciting the Pope's confirmation, but

thinks that he was never consecrated.

<sup>v</sup> *Mainister-Derg*, i. e. the red monastery, now Abbeyderg, in the parish of Taghsheenod, in the county of Longford. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 18. One gable and portions of the side walls of the church of this monastery still remain, from which it appears

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1476.

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

The Bishop Magauran<sup>a</sup> died ; and John, son of Brian, succeeded him.

Geffrey, the son of Siacus [O'Farrell], Prior of Mainistir-Derg<sup>v</sup>, died.

Owney, the grandson of Cathal O'Conor, Light of the wisdom of Ireland, and Chief Master of the sciences, died.

Maguire, i. e. Teige, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Rory.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man full of knowledge, hospitality, and renown, died after the victory of penance.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Hugh, son of O'Kelly (i. e. William), was slain at Athlone by his own brother, Teige.

O'Hara Reagh the Western, i. e. William, died.

Teige, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Conor, was treacherously slain by three of his own people, i. e. Rory Roe, the son of Owen, grandson of Cathal, and the son of Cahir, grandson of the Abbot O'Conor, and the son of Donough O'Teige ; and they took the castle of Roscommon, but it was taken from them immediately afterwards.

Edwina, the daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough, and wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of Felim Finn O'Conor, and wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, head of his own tribe, superintendent of the schools of Ireland, and preceptor in poetry, died on Maunday-Thursday, and was interred at Ath-leathan<sup>w</sup>.

Donnell Reagh, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, Lord of Leinster, died.

to have been a small building, apparently of the fourteenth century.

<sup>w</sup> *Ath-leathan*, now Ballylahan, in the barony

of Gallen, and county of Mayo. This place was once a town of some strength, but it is now a village of no importance whatever.

Ιονηραϊγῖδ̄ δο̄ ὀναῖν̄ δυᾱ νεῖλλ̄ αρ̄ οἰρηῖαλλαῖβ̄, ἡ̄ clann̄ μέζ̄ μαῖζαῖννα, ἢ̄ clann̄ Rémann̄, ἡ̄ ἔβριαν̄ mac̄ Ruḡraῖζε, ἡ̄ οἰρηῖαλλᾱ υἱε̄ ὁ̄ εὐζανῖζ̄ αρ̄τεαῖδ̄ δο̄ τειῖκῖν̄ ριαρ̄ φο̄ μαῖκαρ̄πε̄ τυλῖα, κρεαῖα, ἡ̄ αιρ̄εῖτε̄ δο̄ βρειῖε̄ δυᾱ νεῖλλ̄ υαῖτᾱ οἰν̄ μαῖκαρ̄πε̄ ρειῖρῖαῖτε, ἡ̄ ο̄ λῖεῖνλῖβ̄ βρηῖρνε, ἡ̄ νεῖλλ̄ δο̄ τεαῖτ̄ δυᾱ εῖεῖ̄ ιαρηῖν̄ φο̄ ἔυαῖδ̄ ἡ̄ κορ̄εεαρ̄.

Σλόικῖεαḡ μόρ̄ λᾱ huᾱ νεῖλλ̄ δο̄ c̄um̄ meic̄ αεῖδᾱ βυῖδε̄ υῖ̄ νεῖλλ̄, ἡ̄ πολ̄ ὀό̄ φο̄ αιρ̄λῖν̄ beoῖl̄ ρειρηῖτε. Ἄν̄ αιρ̄λῖν̄ δο̄ ζ̄αβαῖl̄, ἡ̄ δο̄ βρηῖρεαḡ λειρ̄, ἡ̄ τεαῖτ̄ δυᾱ εῖζ̄ ιαρ̄ ρῖν̄.

Seaan̄ mac̄ υῖ̄ αν̄luain̄ ὀο̄ μαρ̄βαḡ λά̄ ᾱ δεαρ̄βραῖταιρ̄.

Μορ̄ρ̄λυαικῖεαḡ λά̄ mac̄ uilliam̄ burc̄ ῑ μοῖεῖταρ̄ connaῖτ̄, ἡ̄ ρλυαῖζ̄ elē λά̄ huᾱ νοḡmnaῖll̄ ἰνᾱ αῖζηαῖδ̄. Ὁ̄ο̄ ριαῖτ̄ υᾱ δοḡmnaῖll̄ cō c̄uil̄ enaῖn̄a, ἡ̄ mac̄ uilliam̄ cō coῖllteῖb̄ luῖghe. Ὁ̄ο̄ δεαχαιḡ mac̄ διαρ̄ματᾱ ἢ̄ τοῖρηῖεῖν̄ mec̄ uilliam̄, ἡ̄ mac̄ donnchaῖδ̄ ῑ τοῖρηῖεῖν̄ υῖ̄ δοḡmnaῖll̄. Ὁ̄ο̄ εῖαḡ υᾱ δοḡmnaῖll̄ ταρ̄ ρεαρ̄ρ̄αιτ̄ nā ρῖονηῖραῖζα. Rō βῖναḡ εῖεῖ̄ ἡ̄ υαῖοῖνε̄ δε̄ αῖζ̄ πολ̄ anonn̄ ἢ̄ ccaῖr̄p̄pe. Rō lean̄ mac̄ uilliam̄ anonn̄ hῖe. Βατταρ̄ αῖζηαῖδ̄ ἰν̄ αῖζαῖδ̄ ἀν̄λῖαῖδ̄ ρῖν̄ cō νοḡεαρ̄ηῖρατ̄ ρῖδ̄ φο̄ δεḡῖδ̄, ἡ̄ ρο̄ ρανηῖρατ̄ loῖεῖταρ̄ c̄onnaῖτ̄ αρ̄ ὀό̄, ἢ̄ υῖ̄ ὀύβδᾱ κρῖοῖ luῖghe, ἡ̄ λῖε̄ ccaῖr̄p̄pe λά̄ mac̄ uilliam̄, ἡ̄ an̄ λῖε̄ naῖll̄ λά̄ huᾱ νοḡmnaῖll̄.

Μορ̄ρ̄λυαικῖεαḡ ζαῖll̄ nā μῖδε̄ ἢ̄ μαῖζ̄ βρεαῖζ̄maῖnē ζυρ̄ ἔβρηῖρεατταρ̄ an̄ ριαῖτ̄ ριαḡαḡ ζο̄ ρο̄ ρῖεῖμῖζ̄δαρ̄ an̄ ραῖλῖρ̄. Coῖr̄eῖc̄ Maῖnῖρηῖρη̄ Shῖρηῖεῖρα. Mill̄-teαρ̄ leō ζυρηῖτ̄, ἡ̄ αρ̄βannā an̄ τηῖρε, ἡ̄ ρζαρηῖαιτ̄ cen̄ ρῖδ̄.

\* *Eoganach*, now Owenagh, or Annagh River, which rises in Loughtacker, in the parish of Aghnamullen, in the county Monaghan, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and joins the River Erne.—See *Account of the Territory, or Dominion, of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M. P. for the county of Monaghan, p. 27, note. See also note †, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

† *Victorious and triumphant*, φο̄ ἔυαῖδ̄ ἡ̄ κορ̄εεαρ̄, literally, “under victory and triumph.”

‡ *Bel-feirste*, i. e. the mouth of the little river Fersat, which falls into the River Lagan, where this castle stood. The name is now anglicised Belfast, which is that of a flourishing town on the north side of the River Lagan, in the county of Antrim.

<sup>a</sup> *Cuil-Cnamha*.—This is still the local name of a district co-extensive with the parish of Dromore, in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.—See note †, under the year 1468. There is a small lough in the townland of Barnabrack, in this parish, called *Loḡán c̄uite en̄áma*, which helps to preserve the old name of the district.

<sup>b</sup> *Coḡllte-Luḡhne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still preserved, and is applied to a small district comprising three quarters of land verging on the great strand of Traigh Eothuile, in the parish of Ballysadare, in the barony of Leyny, and adjoining the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>c</sup> *Crossed the pass of Finn-tragha*, ταρ̄ ρεαρ̄ρ̄αιτ̄ nā ρῖονηῖραῖζα, i. e. the trajectus or pass

An incursion was made by O'Neill into Oriel; and the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. the sons of Redmond, and Brian, the son of Rury, and all the people of Oriel from the Eoganach<sup>r</sup> inwards, fled westwards to the plain of Tulach; and great spoils and booties were carried away by O'Neill from them from the said plain, and from the borders of Breifne: he then returned home victorious and triumphant<sup>r</sup>.

A great army was led by O'Neill against the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and attacked the castle of Bel-feirste<sup>z</sup>, which he took and demolished, and then returned to his house.

John, the son of O'Hanlon, was slain by his own brother.

A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower Connaught; and another army was led by O'Donnell to oppose him. O'Donnell advanced to Cuil-Cnamha<sup>a</sup>, and Mac William to Coillte-Luighne<sup>b</sup>. Mac Dermot went over to assist Mac William, and Mac Donough joined O'Donnell. O'Donnell crossed the pass of Finn-tragha<sup>c</sup>; and he was deprived of horses and men on his passage over to Carbury; Mac William pursued him across thither, and they remained for some time face to face, until at last they made peace. They divided Lower Connaught<sup>d</sup> into two parts between them, i. e. O'Dowda's country, the territory of Leyny, and the half of Carbury, was ceded to Mac William, and the other half to O'Donnell.

A great army of the English of Meath marched into Magh-Breaghmaine<sup>e</sup>, so that they demolished Rath-Riabhach<sup>f</sup>, took possession of Pailis<sup>g</sup>, and burned

of the white strand. This strand is no other than Traigh-Eothuile.

<sup>d</sup> *Lower Connaught*, *ioctar Connaçt*.—This is still the local name of the northern portion of Connaught.

<sup>e</sup> *Magh-Breaghmaine*, now Moybrawne, a well-known territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrule, in the county of Longford, but extending also into the barony of Ardagh. For a list of the townlands in this territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. According to this Inquisition, the

castles of Barry and Newcastle, the abbey of Shrule, and the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, are comprised in the territory of Moybrawne.

<sup>f</sup> *Rath-Riabhach*, now Rathreagh, a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle, in a parish of the same name, in that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Ardagh. The ruins of the castle of Rathreagh, and of the old church from which the parish has taken its name, are now enclosed in the demesne of Foxhall.

<sup>g</sup> *Pailis*, now Pallas, a townland now divided into two parts, of which the smaller is called

Μαζ παζναλλ δο δολ hi μαιζ βρεαζήμανε co πο mίλλ a νδεάαιδ on  
 τρλυαζ gall δια παρβαίμανθ.

Coccaδ mόp eπip gallaib mίde γ λαιζin, γ mac pεaain mic mec τomaiρ do  
 mαρβαδ φορ an coccaδ pин. Α τpιαρ δεαρβραεταρ pίde γ mac αιpε mic  
 cuinn uί mαoiλεάclainn, γ mac muiρip mic pιαpαιρ do ζαbáιλ lá hua cconó-  
 baiρ pραιζε.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1477.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, mίle, cήtpe céo, δεaάτmoζαδ, a pεaάτ.

Ζεapoiδ mac iaρla δεapμυmian do mαρβαδ, γ oάτ pip δέcc do ζεapal-  
 ταάaib do éop éum báip iaρipin.

δpian mac muiρζεapa mec διαpματτα do mαρβαδ lá a énel pειpин.

Αιλθε mζέaη aεda mεζυιδip bήη ευc í pέin γ a μαίεtρ bλιαδaη pια na  
 báip do òia, γ do μαmιpτιp leapa ζαbáιλ δέcc.

Αoδ mac doηηchaδ mic τomaiρ mεζυιδip, γ bpian mac conóobaiρ óγ  
 mεζυιδip decc.

Ρuaíopi mac emainn mεζυιδip do mαρβαδ la comconnaάτ mic Remainn  
 pιαbαιζ mic duinn mic conconnaάτ mεζυιδip a pφull.

Doηη mac eoçcain mic aεda mεζυιδip do mαρβαδ la doηηchaδ ócc mac  
 doηηchaδ mic aóda.

Maάta ua luinn αιpcinneac na hapda paoί pe pεaéup δέcc.

Εapαoητα γ mupίpain do pαp ειπιρ ua ñoηmnaill γ clann ñeaάταιη uί doñ-  
 naill. Níall mac doηnaill uί doηhnaill γ pelim mac τoiρpυeaλbαιζ uί  
 doñnaill do mαρβαδ la cloinn ñeaάταιη doη cup pин, γ διοζbáιλ mόp do  
 ðenañ ctoppa. O ñeill do ðol ap pλυaιζεαδ ι τίp aóda ap ταpμιαηζ cloηne  
 ñeaάταιη, γ τίp aóda do mίλλeaδ, γ do loρccaδ leiρ, γ τοάτ dia éιgh po ðuaíð,  
 γ coρccaρ iaρipin.

Pallasbeg, and the larger Pallasmore, situated near the abbey of Shrule, in the barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.

<sup>b</sup> *The monastery of Sruthair, i. e. of the stream.*

This name, which is now corruptly anglicised Abbeyshrule, is that of a townland, situated on the River Inny, in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Longford. In

an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., this name is more analogically anglicised Srowher. Archdall thought (*Monasticon*, p. 636) that there was an abbey founded here in the time of St. Patrick, but he confounds it with Sruthair, near Sletty, in the county of Carlow, and there is no authority for placing a monastery

the monastery of Sruthair<sup>h</sup>. They destroyed the crops and corn of the country, and returned without having made peace. Mac Rannall went to Magh Breagh-mhaine, and destroyed all the corn of that country which had escaped the English.

A great war [broke out] between the English of Meath and [the English of] Leinster ; and during this war the son of John, son of Mac Thomas, was slain, as were also his three brothers ; and the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the son of Maurice, the son of Mac Pierce, were taken prisoners by O'Conor Faly.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1477.

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

Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was slain, and eighteen of the Geraldines were afterwards put to death.

Brian, son of Maurice Mac Dermot, was slain by his own tribe.

Ailbhe, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, a woman who, a year before her death, had retired<sup>i</sup> with all her fortune to the monastery of Lisgool, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, and Brian, the son of Conor Oge Maguire, died.

Rory, son of Edmond Maguire, was treacherously slain by Cuconnaught, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Don, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Hugh.

Mathew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Arda<sup>k</sup>, a learned historian, died.

Feuds and dissensions arose between O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell ; and on this occasion Niall, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, were slain by the sons of Naghtan ; and much injury was done between them. O'Neill went upon an expedition into Tirhugh, at the instance of the sons of Naghtan, and ravaged and burned Tirhugh, and returned to his house in victory and triumph.

here before the Cistercian one which was erected by O'Farrell in the fourteenth century.

<sup>i</sup> *Had retired, &c.*, literally, " who had given

herself and her property to God and the monastery of Lisgool."

<sup>k</sup> *Arda*, a townland in the parish of Derry-

Corbmac mac Donnchaíð mic meic caréaiḡ riabaiḡ do gabail lá corbmac mac taíðcc mic corbmaic mic diaρματα pínaiρ μυρρεραιḡe, ḡ la cloinn diaρματα an dúnaið, .i. clann deapbpaḡaiρ a aḡaiρ p̄ein. Coccað muíman amaḡ uile deρḡe tpeρ an maρbað [*recte* nḡabáil] p̄in, ḡ an l̄c̄ é̄f̄ do mílleað uile eictiρ ḡallaib ḡ ḡaoid̄ealaib.

Mac uaitne uí m̄op̄ða do m̄ap̄bað hi mbaile daíti la mac P̄iaρaiρ buiti-  
lép̄ ḡ la har̄t ua cconḡobaiρ.

Ḥaḡé m̄óp̄ oíðce p̄eile Eoin bpuinne do b̄n̄c̄ ip̄ in mbliaðain p̄i co po míll  
ioap̄ep̄aið do éum̄oaiḡib cloḡ, clapaḡ, cran̄nocc, ḡ c̄p̄uaḡ p̄sc̄n̄ón epeann.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1478.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceit̄pe céð, Seḡctmoḡat̄t, a hoḡt.

An t̄ep̄p̄cop ua huiccinn, .i. ep̄p̄cop maḡe eo na Saḡan décc.

An t̄ep̄p̄ucc maḡ paípaḡðain [décc].

Toμαρ duḡ ua caip̄bpe biocaipe achaið up̄c̄aiρ p̄f̄i eac̄cnaíð c̄p̄aiðoech  
é̄p̄iðe decc.

Iap̄la cille ḡapa décc, ḡ ḡeap̄oið a mac do gabail a ionaið.

Riρḡf̄ið mac emainn mic piρḡf̄ið buitiep̄ do maρbað lá p̄inḡin puat̄  
mac p̄ínḡin (.i. ḡop̄p̄aiḡib) i ndop̄up̄ c̄ille cainniḡ.

Corbmac mac Donnchaíð méḡ caréaiḡ do ḡallað la a b̄p̄aiḡiḡið iaρ na  
beit̄ i laim̄ aca pe h̄f̄oh.

Donnchaíð mac b̄p̄ian ḡallaḡiḡ ui conḡobaiρ, ḡ toip̄p̄oḡal̄baḡ mac toip̄p̄-  
oḡal̄baḡiḡ puat̄ ui conḡobaiρ décc.

vullan, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fer-  
managh; of the third part of which parish the  
O'Luinins were Corbes.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the  
year 1396, p. 743; note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1441,  
p. 924; and a note under the year 1512.

<sup>l</sup> *Dermot Reamhar*, i. e. Dermot, or Jeremy,  
the Gross, or Fat.

<sup>m</sup> *Muscraighe*, now Muskerry, in the county  
of Cork.

<sup>n</sup> *Baile-Daithi*, i. e. the town of Dathi, or  
David, now Ballydavis, in the parish of Straboe,

barony of Maryborough, and Queen's County.  
—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 13.

<sup>o</sup> *Cranngs*.—These were wooden houses, of  
which some were on artificial islands, and others  
on natural islands of considerable extent, such  
as Inishkeen in Lough Melvin, on the borders of  
the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh, and  
also Inis-na-Conaire, in Lough Allen.—See *Ac-  
count of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*,  
by E. P. Shirley, Esq. M. P., p. 94.

<sup>p</sup> *Mayo-na-Saxon*.—For some account of the



Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, was taken prisoner by Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac, son of Dermot Reamhar<sup>1</sup> of Muscraighe<sup>m</sup>, and by the sons of Dermot-an-Dúna, the sons of his father's brother. In consequence of this killing [*recte* capturing], war arose throughout Munster; and all the south was all destroyed, both English and Irish.

The son of Owny O'More was slaine at Baile-Daithi<sup>n</sup> by Mac Pierce Butler and Art O'Conor.

There was a great storm on the night of the festival of St. John the Baptist in this year, which destroyed great numbers of stone and wooden buildings, of crannogs<sup>o</sup>, and many stacks throughout Ireland.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1478.

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

The Bishop O'Higgin, i. e. Bishop of Mayo-na-Saxon<sup>p</sup>, died.

Bishop Magauran<sup>q</sup> [died].

Thomas Duv O'Carbry, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise and pious man, died.

The Earl of Kildare died, and Garret, his son, took his place.

Richard, the son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler<sup>r</sup>, was slain by Fineen Roe, the son of Fineen, one of the Ossorians, in the doorway of the church of St. Canice<sup>s</sup>.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, was blinded by his relatives, after having been for some time in their hands<sup>t</sup>.

Donough, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and Turlough, the son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

see of Mayo, which was annexed to Tuam about the year 1559, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602.

<sup>q</sup> *Bishop Magauran*.—This is a repetition and evidently a mistake.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Richard Butler* was at this time a surname of a distinguished sept of the Butlers.

<sup>s</sup> *Church of St. Canice*, i. e. the cathedral church of Kilkenny.

<sup>t</sup> *In their hands*, i. e. detained as a prisoner. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, Cormac Mac Carthy was emasculated [bo rbochao] in this year, by the sons of Dermot an Duna, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac. The Four Masters have entered the two notices of this Cormac Mac Carthy very incorrectly. Under the year 1477 they mention his capture and death, and under 1478 they

Αν γιolla dub mac brian mic feilm uí raiγilliz décc.

·Tomár mac riapair buitiléir do marbað.

Tomar ua conófnaimn tigeapna ua noiarματα do marbað lá mac a deap-  
bráτap pín.

Pláiz móp do teaét le luing ap éuan eapra ruaið, lénuccáð don pláiz  
pín hi ppeaprið manac hi ττίp cónaill, γ ip in ccúicceað go coiτέcfnm, γ mac  
an baipð .i. goppaið, tipe cónaill decc di, γ διογβαλ móp do deanañ di ip in  
ccúicceað uile.

Mac piteapetaiz, .i. cioépuaið ollam mezuip lé van, Taðz pionn  
ua lunnín paói le leiγsr γ le peançar, ua bpeiplém taðcc mac eoγain ollam  
mezuip le bpiécfnnap, γ ua cobéaiγ Muipceaptaé bacacé décc.

Ionpraiγið do óenanñ daðð ócc mácc maéγaimna pa luét tige ap brian  
mac Remaimn meγ maéγaimna. Cpeaca moza do óenanñ dó γ brian pein do  
gabail ι ττοpαιγεét na cpeiice.

Maoleaclaimn mac aóða buide mezeóazain tigeapna éenél pīachaé do  
marbað ma còdlað lá díp dia muinrip pein hi ccaiplén lé paéa, γ a lopecað  
bíðein ma ccionaiðh.

Emann mac conócobair meγ paγnaill décc.

Uilliam mac Deaain uí peapγail do marbað dupcōp do cuaille dpuop dia  
muinrip pēin.

Pláiz móp ι nEpinu uile. ðapun ðelbna γ Mac muipup aipiz decc di.

Paéctna ua peapγail do marbað la mac Emann mic hoibeipð ðalazun.

Apτ mac colmain uí maoleaclainð, γ Mac pañpiaiðain .i. caéal mac ðonn-  
caíð ballaiγ decc.

Mac peapγail uí γaopa, γ Magnup mac ðaðið do marbað la pñioct  
Ruaiðpī mec ðiapματα.

mention his being deprived of sight! But they should have mentioned his capture only under the former year, and under the latter they should not have substituted *ballað* for the *pbocað* of the more ancient annals.

<sup>u</sup> *Hy-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Concannons, who were seated in the district of Coreamroe, in the barony of Killian, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 1382, p. 687, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> *The harbour of Assaroe*, i. e. of Ballyshannon, in the south of the county of Donegal.

<sup>x</sup> *The province*, i. e. the province of Ulster.

<sup>y</sup> *Teige Finn*, i. e. Thaddæus, or Timothy the fair, or fair-haired.

<sup>z</sup> *Household*, luét tige.—This was the name of a territory now comprised in the barony and county of Monaghan. It is usually called the Loughy by English writers.

<sup>a</sup> *Leath-ratha*, now Lerha, or Laragh, a town-

Gilla-Duv, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, died.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Butler, was slain.

Thomas O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada<sup>a</sup>, was slain by the son of his own brother.

A great plague was brought by a ship into the harbour of Assaroe<sup>w</sup>. This plague spread through Fermanagh, Tirconnell, and the province<sup>x</sup> in general. Mac Ward (Godfrey) of Tirconnell died of it, and great injury was done by it through all the province.

Macrifferty, i. e. Ciothruadh, Ollav to Maguire in poetry; Teige Finn<sup>y</sup> O'Luinin, a learned physician and historian; O'Breislén, i. e. Teige, son of Owen, Ollav to Maguire in judicature, and O'Coffey, i. e. Murrough Bacagh, died.

An incursion was made by Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and his household<sup>z</sup> against Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon. Great depredations were committed by him, and Brian was taken prisoner [as he was following] in pursuit of the prey.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain, while asleep in the castle of Leath-ratha<sup>a</sup>, by two of his own people, who were afterwards burned for their crime.

Edmond, the son of Conor Mac Rannall, died.

William, the son of John O'Farrell, was killed by the stroke of a pole<sup>b</sup>, cast at him by one of his own people.

A great plague [raged] throughout all Ireland, of which the Baron of Delvin<sup>c</sup> and Mac Maurice Airig died.

Faghtna O'Farrell was slain by the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Dalton.

Art, son of Colman O'Melaghlin, and Magauran, i. e. Cathal, the son of Donough Ballagh, died.

The son of Farrell O'Gara and Manus Mac David were slain by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot.

land containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Kilcumreragh, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. According to the tradition in the country, the last man who lived in this castle was Conla Boy Mageoghegan, who is said to have sold it and the lands thereunto appertaining for leather money: "do ófol ré

leacrae go brae ar airgid leacair."—See Ordnance map, sheet 31.

<sup>b</sup> *By the stroke of a pole, &c., oufcor do cuaille*, literally, "by a shot of a pole, by a man of his own people."

<sup>c</sup> *The Baron of Delvin.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called the Baron

Emann mac taidécc mic loélaínn uí ainlige do mairbhad la a cénél buid  
deim.

Cairlen Shiccig do gabail lá mac uilliam buice for barbaib uí doimnaill  
7 a tábairt do mac bhriain uí concobair. Mac uilliam buice do tēct hi maig  
luice iarrin, 7 an tīr do millead dó, .i. cuid Ruaidhri mec diarmata. Ruaidhri  
do dol for cruachan ma dhoigairide i naghaid concobair mec diarmata  
baí ma mac diarmata, 7 ina man ag mac uilliam, 7 ruide dó ar a haete a  
tīmiceall na cairnece a pporbairi, 7 para do cori cūice do delbatтар paip  
tucaad a fearaib manac, 7 aon mac mec diarmata do mairbad dūicor  
raighe ar an tgar riu, 7 an cairnece do gabail tper an urcor riu. Lan  
tighairnar maige luice do gabail do Ruaidhri, 7 concobair do dōir.

Coccaad adbal for macaire connaet. Feidlim rionn 7 ua concobair donn  
do lēt anhrin, clann ócc taidécc uí concobair, clann feidlim, 7 clann uí con-  
cobair ruaid don lēt arail. An macaire uile etir cill 7 tuait do millid  
torra. Toirpdealbac ruad mac Ruaidhri mic feidlimid uí concobair roga  
mac ríog do mairbad ar in coccaad riu.

Taidé mac diarmata ruaid uí concobair do mairbad la rliocet bhriain  
ballaig a mebal.

Daoe adbal do tūrcobail oidce noilac rteil, 7 bá hoidee dōiginn do cae  
í ar a méo ro nuohaid do daoimib 7 ceatpail, ériannaib, 7 cumuachib uirce  
7 tpe reación Eireann.

of Delvin, i. e. Christopher, son of James, son  
of Richard Nugent.

<sup>a</sup> *Croghan*, cruachán, i. e. a round hill. This  
is the present village of Croghan, in the barony  
of Boyle, and county of Rosecommon, situated  
nearly midway between the towns of Elphin  
and Boyle. It is to be distinguished from Rath-  
croghan, which lies about ten miles farther to  
the south, or rather south-west.

<sup>c</sup> *The Rock*, i. e. Mac Dermot's chief castle,  
which was usually called the Rock of Lough  
Key, cappaig loea cé.

<sup>f</sup> *Engines*, para.—The word rár is used in  
the Book of Lismore, fol. 122, to denote a mili-  
tary engine by which stones were cast over the  
walls of castles and towns: “do nīat tpi pára

dia noibhruairfid aili dnoira don righaid bui  
na ppecnairc, i. e. they made three engines, by  
which very large stones might be cast, of the  
wood which was opposite them.”

<sup>8</sup> *A great tempest arose*, daoē adbal do  
tūrcobail, .i. daoē mōr do eirge, literally,  
a great wind or storm arose. In the Dublin  
copy of the Annals of Ulster this passage runs  
as follows:

“A. D. 1478. A great wind came” [i. e. oc-  
curred] “after Christmas in this year, by  
which much of the cattle of Ireland was de-  
stroyed, and many monasteries, churches, and  
houses throughout Ireland in general were bro-  
ken.”

<sup>h</sup> *Epiphany*, noilac rteil, i. e. *Christmas of*

Edmond, the son of Teige, son of Loughlin O'Hanly, was slain by his own tribe.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Mac William Burke from O'Donnell's warders, and given up to the son of Brian O'Conor. Mac William Burke afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and destroyed that part of it which belonged to Rory Mac Dermot. To avenge this Rory proceeded to Croghan<sup>d</sup>, to oppose Conor Mac Dermot, who was the Mac Dermot, and Mac William's confederate; and he afterwards sat round and besieged the Rock<sup>e</sup>. Engines<sup>f</sup> were sent to him, which had been constructed by carpenters from Fermanagh; and Mac Dermot's only son was slain by the shot of an arrow discharged from one of these engines; and the Rock was taken by means of that shot. The full lordship of Moylurg was assumed by Rory, and Conor was banished.

A great war broke out in the Plain of Connaught between Felim Finn and O'Conor Don, on one side, and the young sons of Teige O'Conor, the sons of Felim, and the sons of O'Conor Roe, on the other side; and all the Plain, both ecclesiastical and lay property, was destroyed between them. Turlough Roe, the son of Rory, son of Felim O'Conor, a choice son of a king, was slain in this war.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Brian Ballagh.

A great tempest arose<sup>g</sup> on the night of Epiphany<sup>h</sup>, which was a night of general destruction to all, by reason of the number of persons and cattle destroyed, and trees and houses, both on water and land<sup>i</sup>, prostrated throughout Ireland.

*the star.*—See this explained in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 99, 102, 131.

<sup>i</sup> *Houses, both on water and land.*—By far the greater part of the dwellings of the Irish chieftains were, at this period, constructed of wood, and placed on islands in lakes. This appears from various notices of such habitations by writers in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Thus one Thomas Phettiplace, in his answer to an Enquiry from the government, as to what castles or forts O'Neill had, and of what strength they were, states (May 15, 1567):

“For Castles, I think it be not unknown

unto your honors he trusteth no point thereunto for his safety, as appeareth by the raising” [i. e. razing] “of the strongest castles of all his countreys, and that fortification that he only dependeth upon is in sartin ffresh water loghes in his country, which from the sea there come neither ship nor boat to approach them; it is thought that there in the said fortified Islands lyeth all his plate which is much, and money, prisoners, and gages.”—See *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Furney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq., M. P., pp. 93, 94.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1479.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, ρεϊρε ρεθ, ρεατμοζαττ, α ραοί.

Μαινερτερ Μηίλιε το δένανι λα ηυα Μαδαζαιη αρ βρύ να Σιοννα ι νερ-  
ρκορότεετ ελυανα ρήρτα το βραιρυνδ .S. Ρρηοηρρ, γ α τοζα ρειη ιννε.

Ριαρρρ μαε ιμοελαρ ηυί ρλανναεαηη βαί ινα εαναναε εοραοή ηι εελοεαρ,  
ινα ρεαρρύν γ ινα ρρηόρη εεηε ηδε ινα Σηαερηρτα ι ηδαηιμοηρ, γ ινα οηρκεε  
αρ λοε εηρηε, Σαοί δέρεαρηεαε εραηβδεαε δειξεημοξ δαοηηαεταε δεεε ιαρ  
μηρηετ βυαθα ό δεαηιαν γ ό δοηιαν.

Κοεαθ μόρη ετηρ εενέλ εεοηαιλλ γ εοζαηη, υαρρ το ευατταρ ελανη αιρτ  
υί ηεηλλ ηι τηρ εοηαιλλ το κοεαθ αρ υα ηεηλλ, γ το ρόηαθ διοξββαλα μόρη  
ετορηα.

Υα ηεηλλ το δολ αρ ιοηηρηαεεηηδ ι τηρ εοηαιλλ, γ ερηεαεα μόρη το εαβαρηε  
λαρ, ό ελοηηη αιρτ γ ό εοηαιλλεοιθ δοη ετηρρ ρηη.

Θρηηη μαε ρεηηηη υί ηεηλλ το ζαβαηλ λά ηυα ηεηλλ, γ α ληεεεηη αιηαε ιαρηηη.

<sup>j</sup> *Meelick*.—The ruins of this monastery are situated on the bank of the River Shannon, about two miles and a half to the south-east of the little town of Eyrecourt, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway. The abbey church is about one hundred feet in length and twenty feet in breadth.

<sup>k</sup> *Prior*.—According to a sentence of John May, Archbishop of Armagh, passed in 1445, the office of Culdee-Prior should not be looked upon as implying care of souls, and accordingly it did not prevent his holding along with it a benefice, to which such care is annexed, provided he continue to reside in the church of Armagh; and there is a brief of Pope Nicholas V., A. D. 1447, much to the same purpose, in favour of the Prior of the College of Secular Priests called Colidei of Armagh.

<sup>l</sup> *Culdees, céle dé*.—The meaning and application of the term *ceile de*, which literally means the vassal of God, have been much disputed by ecclesiastical writers. Dr. Lanigan, who has

a long dissertation on this term in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 295, *et sequent.*, has come to the conclusion that the *Ceile De, Colidei, or Culdei*, were in reality no others than the description of clergymen called secular canons, who were originally attached to the cathedrals of dioceses. *Ceile De* is, however, often used as if it were a generic term applied to *calibites*, or religious persons in general, and this is the sense in which Giraldus Cambrensis used *Colidei*. Thus, in his notice of *Viventium Insula*, i. e. *Inis na m-beo*, now Monaincha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary, he writes as follows, in his *Topographia Hiberniæ*, Dist. ii. c. 4 :

“Est lacus in Momonia Borcali duas continens insulas, vnam maiorem & alteram minorem. Major Ecclesiam habet antiquæ religionis. Minor vero capellam, cui pauci cœlibes quos cœlicolas vel Colideos vocant: devote deserviunt.”

And again, in his *Itinerarium Cambriæ*, lib. ii. c. 6, where he treats of the Island of Engli, or

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1479.

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

The monastery of Meelick<sup>i</sup> was founded by O'Madden, on the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Clonfert, for Franciscan Friars; and he chose a burial-place for himself in it.

Piarus, the son of Nicholas O'Flanagan, who had been a canon chorister at Clogher, a parson and a prior<sup>k</sup> of Culdees<sup>l</sup>, a Sacristan at Devenish, an official on Lough Erne, a charitable, pious, truly hospitable, and humane man, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, for the sons of Art O'Neill went into Tirconnell to make war upon O'Neill, and many injuries were done between them.

O'Neill set out upon an excursion into Tirconnell, and carried off great preys from the sons of Art and from the Kinel-Connell by that enterprise.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, who afterwards liberated him, having obtained great remunerations for his ransom, and

Berdesey, he says :

“Iacet autem extra Llyn insula modica quam monachi inhabitant religiosissimi quos cœlibes vel Colideos vocant.”

Dr. Lanigan observes in a note: “It is true, that Giraldus, speaking of those of the island of Berdesey, off the Welsh coast, calls them *monachi religiosissimi*; but he says this in a loose manner, and afterwards explains himself by observing that they were called *cœlibes*, or *Colidei*,” vol. iv. p. 303.

This looks very strange from Lanigan, who reasoned so fairly on other subjects. The truth is, that Giraldus Cambrensis has only two notices of *Colidei*, namely, of those of *Viventium Insula* in Ireland, and those of Berdesey, off the coast of Wales, and that in both instances he calls them *cœlibes*, and in the latter notice he further defines the term by adding *monachi religiosissimi*. We are not to assume that he speaks in a ge-

neral manner, or that he afterwards explains himself, for all he says about them is comprised in a few words, and from these no one could infer that they were any thing but *cœlibites*, or lay monks. This term was, however, used in a restricted sense in Archbishop Ussher's memory, and applied to the priests, “*qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia.*” His words are as follows :

“In majoribus certe Vtoniensibus ecclesiis (ut in metropolitana Armachana, & in Ecclesiâ de Cluain-ynish Clochorensis diœceseos) ad nos- tram usque memoriam presbyteros qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia Colideos, eorumque præsidem Priorem Colideorum appellatum esse novimus.”—See *Primordia*, p. 637.

The Scotch historians have written a vast deal of intolerable nonsense about the Culdees of the Columbian order, but they are entirely beneath criticism.

Ψαυρλαϊτέ μορα δο βίν αρ, γ α διαρ μάσ δο βραϊγδοῖς ρρι ταιριρρι. Ὀριαν  
δο ὄολ διοηραιοῖο αρ υα ἠδοῖναιλλ δο σοκαῶ αρ υα νελλ ὀροιορι.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1480.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μιλε, σεῖρε ἐέο, οἷτμοζαττ.

Μαζυῖορι, .i. τομαρ οοο μαο τομαρ μοιρ μις Ριλιρ μις αοδη ρυαῖο  
ρῆρ ρο βα μό δειρε, εραβαῖο, γ εινεαῖο βαῖ ινα αιμριρ ρεαρ σοραητα α εριε  
αρ εαῖταιρῆμεαλαῖο, ρεαρ ὀεημα μαιμρτρεῖο, τεαμπαλλ γ ἄαιρρεαχ ρῆρ  
ρο βαῖ ιη ιη ροιῖο, γ ρο δι ηι σοαῖταιζ San Sem αγα οιλιῖρε, ὀέοο, γ α ὀηααα  
ι μαιμρτιρ ιη ἄαβαῖη ιαρ ττοζα ὀό ιηητε.

Μαο μαζυρα μεζυῖορι, .i. ααῖαλ ὀοο μαο ααῖαλ ἠόορι μις ζυλλαρατ-  
τραοο μις μαζυρα βρυαῖοῖο τοαῖοδε εριῖοε ὀέοο ιαρ μβυαῖο οηζῆα γ  
αῖῆρεε.

Μαζυρ ρυαῖο ὀ ὀοῖναιλλ δο μαρβαῖο le cloinn ρεῖιμ ριαβαῖζ υῖ ὀοῖναιλλ.

Ο νελλ δο ὀολ αρ ιοηηραιοῖο ι τῆρ κοηαιλλ, λοιρτε γ ὀιοζβαλα ιομῶα δο  
ὀεηαῖ λαιρ.

Ο ὀοῖναιλλ δο ὀολ αρ ιοηηραιοῖο ι τῆρ εοοαῖη. Clann αιρτ υῖ νελλ, γ  
αῖηη ρεῖιμ υῖ νελλ δο βῆῖ ιηα ραρηαῖο, γ ερεαῖα ἠόορα δο ὀεηαῖ λαιρ αρ  
μαο ααῖμαοιλ ηι σοηελ ρεαραῖοῖο γ βρηη μαο τοιρηῖοαλβαῖζ ρυαῖο μις  
εηρι υῖ νελλ δο μαρβαῖο λέο, γ μαο μεο ααῖμαοιλ Semur. ὀο ραλα υα νελλ  
κοηα αῖοηηη ιηα κομροαῖοῖο ιη ταη ιηη γ ρο λῆρατ αῖηη ι νελλ γ μαο ααῖ-  
μαοιλ ηα ερεαῖα γ ρο μαρβαῖο λέο εοζαη μαο αιρτ ι νελλ βαοι ηι ρροῖαῖρ  
ι ὀοῖναιλλ ραοῖ ἄηηρεαῖοηα εριῖοε. Rucc υα ὀοῖναιλλ ηα ερεαῖα, γ ροαιρ δια  
τιζ ιαρ εοιρκαῖρ οο ηεῖαλαῖο ιομῶα λαιρ.

Εοζαη υα ὀοῖναιλλ .i. μαο νέλλ ζαρηῖο, δο μαρβαῖο λα αῖοηηη ηεῖταιη  
υῖ ὀοῖναιλλ ι αῖαῖηη λαοζ .i. αη 29. δο September. γ εοζαη ααῖο μαο μαζ-  
υρα υι κοηαῖοαῖρ δο μαρβαῖο ιηα ραρηαῖο γ μαο τοιρηῖοαλβαῖζ ααρηαῖζ  
υῖ κοηαῖοαῖρ δο ζαβαῖλ αηη βεόρ.

<sup>m</sup> *To ensure his fidelity.*—In the Dublin of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: γ α διαρ μαο δο βραϊγδοῖς ταιριρ ρορ, i. e. “and also his two sons as genuine or sufficient hostages.”

<sup>n</sup> *Founder of Monasteries, &c.*, literally, “the

maker of monasteries, churches, and chalices.”

<sup>o</sup> *The city of St. James*, i. e. the city of San Iago, i. e. Compostella, in Spain, where St. James the Apostle was buried.

<sup>p</sup> *Brughaidh*, i. e. a farmer.



his two sons as hostages in his stead to ensure his fidelity<sup>m</sup>. Brian [however] repaired to O'Donnell to wage war with O'Neill again.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1480.

#### *The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty.*

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas More, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe, the most charitable, pious, and hospitable man of his day, the protector of his country against extern tribes, the founder of monasteries<sup>a</sup> and churches, and [the maker] of chalices, a man who had been [once] at Rome, and twice at the city of St. James<sup>o</sup> on his pilgrimage, died, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan, which he had selected as his burial place.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal More, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Magnus, a select brughaidh<sup>p</sup>, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

Manus Roe O'Donnell was slain by the sons of Felim Reagh O'Donnell.

O'Neill went upon an excursion into Tirconnell, where he caused great conflagrations and [did] many injuries.

O'Donnell went upon an excursion into Tyrone, accompanied by the sons of Art O'Neill, and the sons of Felim O'Neill, and committed great depredations on Mac Cawell in Kinel-Farry, and slew Brian, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, and the son of Mac Cawell, i. e. James. O'Neill and his sons happened to be in their neighbourhood at that time, and the sons of O'Neill and Mac Cawell pursued the preys, and slew the son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, who was along with O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, carried off the preys, and returned in triumph to his residence with numerous spoils.

Owen O'Donnell, son of Niall Garv, was slain by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Cluain-laegh<sup>q</sup>, on the 29th of September; and Owen Caech, the son of Manus O'Conor, was slain along with him, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor was taken prisoner.

<sup>q</sup> *Cluain-laegh*, i. e. the pasturage, lawn, or insulated meadow of the calves, now Clonleigh, on the western bank of the River Foyle, about two miles to the north of Lifford, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. It appears from the Ulster Inquisitions that there was a

Руδραιге mac Руδραιге mic neáctain í doimnaill do marbad lá cloinn neill uí domnaill.

Ο δοimnaill do gabail coimne lé cloinn neáctain, γ le conn ua neill pa cairlén na pinne, γ ρίθ do denaíñ dóib̄ ne poile, γ ταναϊνδεέτ τιpe conail do tabairt deiccneacán ua ndoimnaill.

Remann rиаbаc mac duinn mic conconnaéτ mezuídop, γ mac gille pinném .i. τάδγ mac briaín, ταιοpεαc̄ po bpeapp τεαc̄ naoiðf̄ baoi ina aτpoccur dέcc.

Ua heoðora, .i. aongup mac Slean paoī p̄p̄ dána γ pεapγal mac eoáða deigpεap dana ele dέcc.

Corbmac mac aipτ cuile mezuídop, γ Ρίlip rиаbаc̄ mac amlaoib̄ mezuídop dέcc.

Αipτ mac Руδραιге μέγ ματζαίηνα do ímarbad ap deipeað cpeice oiðce do pinne p̄e p̄éin ip na p̄f̄oib̄ hi pεapann conulað mic aóða uí neill.

Coccað etip cloinn aóða puaíð μέγ ματζαίηνα, γ clann Remainn meγ ματζαίηνα, cpeacá moza do denaíñ ap cloinn Remainn, γ a ccup ip̄n mbpeipne i ccfn̄o hí pαiγίλλiγ.

Sccaindeap epóða etip cloinn emainn a bupe, γ clann Riocairp̄ a bupe. ðp̄ipτeap ap cloinn emainn. Mapb̄eap mac mec duðgail na halban (.i. Colla) ðaon up̄c̄op p̄oiγde γ p̄ochaíðe oile amaílle p̄p̄up an tan pin.

Seaan mec gille pinnen .i. mac briaín, γ ep̄i p̄ip̄ ðecc do muin̄tip cloinne briaín mic p̄lip mezuídop do marbad acc bealach uí mothiðeim lá cloim̄o uí puap̄e, τιγεap̄nan γ briaín puad̄ clann τιγεap̄nan̄ mic ταιðhec̄ mic τιγεap̄nan̄ iað p̄én.

Sluaγ gail do τεαc̄τ i τep̄i eoγain lá conn ua neill pa cairlén Sheaan buiðe ui neill, .i. iapta c̄ille ðapa p̄p̄i ionaiō p̄iγ̄ Saxon i nep̄inn, γ goill na

monastery of considerable importance at this place.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 495.

<sup>†</sup> *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the Finn, now Castlefinn, a small town on the river Finn, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal.

<sup>§</sup> *Makeogh*.—He was of the Makeoghs of Leinster, the head of whom was chief poet to Fiach, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalure, chief of Gaval-Rannall, in the county of Wicklow, in

the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There is a considerable collection of Irish poems composed by different persons of this name preserved in a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 1. 14.

<sup>†</sup> *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, or Arthur of Coole, now a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now anglicised Fewes,

Rory, the son of Rory, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Niall O'Donnell.

O'Donnell held a conference with the sons of Naghtan and Con O'Neill, at Caislen-na-Finne<sup>r</sup>, and they made peace with each other; and the tanistship of Tirconnell was given to Egneghan O'Donnell.

Redmond Reagh, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Mac Gillafinnen (i. e. Teige, the son of Brian), a chieftain who had kept the best house of hospitality in his neighbourhood, died.

O'Hosey, i. e. Aengus, the son of John, a learned poet, and Farrell Makeogh<sup>s</sup>, another good poet, died.

Cormac, son of Art Cuile<sup>t</sup> Maguire, and Philip Reagh, son of Auliffe Maguire, died.

Art, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, was slain [while following] in the rear of a prey, which he had taken from the Feadha<sup>u</sup> on the lands of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill.

A war [broke out] between the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon and the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon; and great depredations were committed on the sons of Redmond, and they were driven<sup>w</sup> into Breifny to O'Reilly.

A spirited engagement took place between the sons of Edmond Burke and the sons of Richard Burke, in which the sons of Edmond were routed; and the son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland, i. e. Colla, was slain by one cast of a dart, and many others were slain along with him.

John Mac-Gillafinnen, i. e. the son of Brian, and thirty of the people of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, were slain at Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein<sup>x</sup>, by the sons of O'Rourke, [i. e.] Tiernan and Brian Roe, the sons of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan.

An English army came into Tyrone with Con O'Neill, to attack the castle of John Boy O'Neill. [This army consisted of] the Earl of Kildare, the King

which is the name of two baronies in the county of Armagh.

<sup>w</sup> *They were driven*, i. e. the sons of Redmond were banished from their own territory to go wherever they wished; but they repaired to O'Reilly, from whom they had reason to expect

protection and assistance.

<sup>x</sup> *Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein*, now Ballaghmechin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim.—See note<sup>q</sup>, under the year 1439, p. 917, *supra*.

μιθε αρ εῖνα. Seaan buiḃe fεῖm do bḃtε ιρ m ccaipen, 7 an baile do ccong-  
máil, 7 do ῥῥamḃ dó daimḃeom an tῥluaiḡ, 7 an ῥluaiḡ dimḃeēt tap anair, 7  
Seaan buiḃe do ḃenanḃ ῥioḃa ῥῥi hua neill iarḃtain.

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1481.

Αοίρ Cῥιορτ, mile, ceḃri céḃ, ocḃmoccát, a haon.

ḃῥian mac ῥelim uí Raḡallaiḡ, cḃnḃ dáimḃ 7 deóῥaḃ, 7 ῥeap tige aoiḃeaḃ  
coitcinoḃ dεcc.

Τοιῥῥidealḃac mac ῥilip mic tomáir méḡuiḃiḃ do māῥḃaḃ i ῥell an 5. do  
octoberi ma ccaipḃén ῥein la donnchaḃ occ mac donnchaḃ mic aoiḃa meḡuiḃiḃ  
ῥaoi ccoitceann cōimlán ar emeaḃ, ar aḃne, 7 ar uairḃe, 7 a aḃnacal i mai-  
nῥiḃiḃ dūim na ḡgall iar tḃoḡa dó mḃte.

Ua hanluain ῥelim do māῥḃaḃ ῥaoi cḃnḃῥḃona ar uairḃe 7 ar oibeaῥt  
epiḃe.

Caḃaoiḃ caomanaḃ mac mec mupchaḃa do māῥḃaḃ lár an ccontae  
ῥiabaḃ.

Mac an tῥabaοiῥiḡ, .i. ῥαḃḃaiḃe do ḡabail la conn mac aoiḃa buiḃhe, 7  
a ḃallaḃ leiῥ.

Sláime inḡḃn ui ḃῥian bḃn mec uilliam cloimne Riocaῥḃo ῥoiḃḃeaḃ lán do  
deiriḃ 7 ḃῥele, bean ῥo deapḃcḃnaiḡ do mḃnáib a haḃḃῥiḃe dεcc iar mḃῥeiḃ  
ḃuaḃa ó ḃōman 7 ó ḃḃman.

Cuḃonnaḃt mac Seaan mic conconnaḃt méḡuiḃiḃ, 7 ῥelim mac duiḃn mic  
conconnaḃt mic ῥilip mic aoiḃa ῥuaiḃ méḡuiḃiḃ dεcc.

Coccaḃ móḃi deiriḡe hi tḃiḃ eoḡain eḃiḃ ua neill 7 Seaan buiḃe ó neill.  
Clann aῥt í neill, 7 clann ῥelim í neill do bḃtε i naḡhaḃ uí neill ar m  
ccoccaḃ ῥin. Clann aῥt do ḃenanḃ cῥeiḃe ar cloimn uí neill, 7 clano uí neill  
do ḃenanḃ cῥeiḃe no dó ar Seaan buiḃe. Clanḃt tSeaan buiḃe ḃa lḃnman,

<sup>1</sup> Kept and maintained the town, an baile do  
congḃmáil 7 do ῥῥamḃ do, literally, the town  
was kept and maintained by him. In the Dublin  
copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is :  
7 an caipen do congḃmáil do daimḃeom m  
tῥluaiḡ, i. e. the castle was kept by him in de-

spite of the army. The Four Masters often use  
the word baile in the sense of castle, or mili-  
tary station, but they also apply it to any town,  
village, or hamlet, be it ever so insignificant.

<sup>2</sup> Knowledge, aḃne.—This word signified  
knowledge of any description ; but it is now

of England's Deputy in Ireland, and the English of Meath. John Boy himself was in the castle, and kept and maintained the town<sup>r</sup> in despite of the army; and the army returned, and John Boy afterwards made peace with the O'Neill.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1481.

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

Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, protector of the learned and the destitute, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Turlough, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was treacherously slain in his own castle on the 5th of October, by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire. He was a general and perfect gentleman for hospitality, knowledge<sup>z</sup>, and nobleness. He was interred in the monastery of Donegal, which had been selected by him as his burial-place.

O'Hanlon, Felim, was slain. He was a captain distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds.

Cahir Kavanagh, the son of Mac Murrough, was slain by the inhabitants of Contæ Reagh [Wexford].

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise<sup>a</sup> (Patrick) was taken prisoner by Con, the son of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], and was blinded by him.

Slaine, the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, a vessel full of charity and hospitality, and who excelled the women of her time, died, after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Felim, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, died.

A great war arose in Tyrone between O'Neill and John Boy O'Neill; the sons of Art O'Neill and the sons of Felim O'Neill opposed<sup>b</sup> O'Neill in this war. The sons of Art took a prey from the sons of O'Neill, and the sons of O'Neill carried off a prey or two<sup>c</sup> from John Boy; the sons of John Boy pursued them,

used to denote acquaintance with persons or places.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise*.—This was the Irish name or title of the head of the Savadges of the

Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.

<sup>b</sup> *Opposed*, literally, "were against."

<sup>c</sup> *A prey or two*, literally, "the sons of Art made a prey upon the sons of O'Neill, and the

γ αοδ mac caτaιλ mic peιδλιmιδ uί concobair do mαrβαδ leo, γ mac γiόλλα-  
πατραιcc mic caτmαoil co poαιδib oile naς aipmιτεap.

Conn mac hui neill .i. eηpi, do γαβαιλ lé cloimn αοδα buide uί neill, γ α  
ταβαipт hι laim uι doimnaill.

Samur mac Maoilip mec hoipeberτ do mαrβαδ λά γεapoiδ mac emann  
γεαγcaιγ mec hoipeberτ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1482.

Αοίρ Cριoρτ, mile ceίτpe έεδ, οςτμοζατ, α δό.

Ριοζaip ναom έpoiςe an coimδεαδ παρτεpucχιαδ γ οραγδαίλ ap hpy loca  
baile an cuilinn. Pεapτa γ mιoρballa iomδa do denam di.

γiolla epιτ ua pιαch biocape aipe hpoρccaγ Saoi cleipicδ γ pεap τiζε  
αoiδεαδ coιτciνδ ppi pέ aση bliαδaη dέcc do έcc.

Conn mac αοδα buide uί neill toβαp peile, γ peιδcín coιτςέαηη do cliaπαib  
epeann, γ alban. Ceann coccaio γ copanta epτ a ceneoil, γ pιoγδamηηa an  
cuicciδ dέcc iap mbuaio naίtpιζε.

Enpi mac conulaδ mic αοδα mic eoζaηη uί néill do mαrβαδ la gallaib.

sous of O'Neill made a prey or two on John Boy."

<sup>d</sup> *Into the hands, hι lám, literally, "into the hand." hι lám also means, in custody, and lámδεαcυp is used throughout the Annals of Ulster in the sense of captivity, imprisonment, or confinement. The following note is written in the margin, in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare: "αγ po αςaip έamη βαcαιδ, γ mζean iapla cille παpa α bean: i. e. This was the father of Con Bacagh, and the daughter of the Earl of Kildare was his wife."*

<sup>e</sup> *Edmond Geangcach, i. e. Edmond of the cocked nose, or snub-nose.*

<sup>f</sup> *Baile-an-Chuilinn, i. e. town of the holly. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but the Editor has not been able to determine which of them is here referred to. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the*

Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1482. Cpoς naem mupbailec do toγbaιλ έiνδ m bliαδaη pι ap boρo loca a mbaile m cuilino γ pcpa γ mupbaileαδa mopa do denan oi."

"A. D. 1482. A miraculous holy Cross made its appearance in this year on the margin of a lake in Baile-in-Chuilinn, and great wonders and miracles were wrought by it."

According to the tradition in some of the wilder districts in Ireland, the figures of the Blessed Virgin, called σεαlβα Mυipe, and the representations of the cpoς naem, or Holy Cross, which were placed in certain churches, were in the habit of migrating when any insult was offered them at the period of the Reformation; and the same traditions state that strange "Holy Crosses" made their appearance miraculously, in places where they had never been seen before.

and slew Hugh, the son of Cathal, son of Felim O'Conor, and the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, with many others not enumerated.

Con, the son of O'Neill (i. e. Henry), was taken prisoner by the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and given up into the hands<sup>d</sup> of O'Donnell.

James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, was slain by Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach<sup>e</sup> Mac Herbert (Fitzherbert).

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1482.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-two.*

A figure of the Holy Cross of the Lord removed, and was found on the margin of the lake of Baile-an-Chuilinn<sup>f</sup>; and many wonders and miracles were wrought by it.

Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Aire-Broscaigh<sup>g</sup>, a learned clergyman, who had kept a house of general hospitality for the space of eleven years, died.

Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, fountain of hospitality, and general patron of the literati of Ireland and Scotland, head of the war and protector of the rights of his tribe, and Roydamna<sup>h</sup> of the province, died, after the victory of penance.

Henry, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the English.

The same thing is said of holy wells.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught*, p. 53. The well of St. Bridget, at Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, is said to have migrated in consequence of having been profaned by washing clothes with its waters.

The phrase *zōgēaīl cinn*, which is obsolete in the south of Ireland, literally means "raising the head," is still in use in the province of Ulster to express the apparition of a ghost, spirit, or phantom, or "the rising of a ghost." The phrase is translated "apparuit" by Colgan, and used as follows in a story in the Book of Lismore, fol. 224 :

“Ocup azú céo bliádan ap in uirce 7 níp

zocbur cín do neoc ó do cuaiō finn cup anuǵ,  
7 ir é fo deapa óam cín do zocbaīl caīte  
ofaīrín. And I have been one hundred years  
upon the water" [says the spirit], "and I have  
not appeared to any one since Finn's departure  
till this day, and the seeing of Cailte is what  
induced me to appear now."

<sup>g</sup> *Airech-Broscaigh*, now Derrybrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this O'Fiaich [O'Fey] had kept a house of general hospitality for a period of forty years, "per xl. annos."

<sup>h</sup> *Roydamna*, ριοζοάννα, *materies regis*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Ulster.

Αἰετ μαε δοννχαῖὸ μεζυῖδιρ δεεε.

Μαολμορῶα μαε κατὰι υἱ ραιζῖλλιζ ὁο ἡαρβαῖὸ λά ελομμ αὐὸα υἱ ραιζῖλλιζ. Clann αὐὸα ὁο εταετ δια ττιρ αρ ριτ, clann κατὰι δια μιομηραιζῖὸ γ τζῖ ὁο ζαβαῖι ρορρα, γ ὁά μαε αὐὸα, γ ὁα μαε ρεῖδλιμῖὸ μιε αὐὸα ὁο μαρβαῖὸ εὐ ἠορπιηζ οἰε.

Ἢριαν μαε ρεῖλιμ υἱ νεῖλι ὁο μαρβαῖὸ λα μαε εῖνν μεε αὐὸα βυῖδε, γ λα ρηοετ εηρῖ αἡμρεῖὸ. Ἢα ραοῖ αρ εῖνεαε αρ εανγναμη αρ εῖνναε δυαν γ ὁρεετ αν ἔριαν ἡῖρῖν.

Ἰοννχαῖὸ εεε μαε δοννχαῖὸ μεζυῖδιρ (λαρ ρο μαρβαῖὸ τοιρρῶεαῖεαε μαε ριῖρ μεζυῖδιρ) ὁο ἡαρβαῖὸ δαον ορεερ ροῖζδε.

Μυρχαῖὸ μαε ταῖεεε μιε κατὰι ὀεεε μεζ ραζῖναῖι ὁο ἡαρβαῖὸ λα ρηοετ αἡρε υἱ Ρυαῖρε.

Ἰαρμαῖὸ μαε λοχλαῖνν ὀεεε υἱ αἡλιζῖ αὐὸβαρ τοιρῖζ εῖνεῖ δὀετα ὁο ἡαρβαῖὸ εὐ ἡα ἔραετῖε α μεαβαῖι λα ρηοετ ζῖολλα ἡα ἡαοῖν υἱ αἡλιζῖ, ὁαρ ρλάναῖ μιομη εονναετ γ ὁρπιηζε δια μαεῖεῖ.

Ρυαῖδιρ βυῖδε υα ἡαἡλιζῖ ταοῖρεε εῖνεῖ δὀετα ὀεεε ἡαρ ρεανῶαταῖὸ τοζαῖδε, γ ταῖεεε α ἔραεταῖρ ὁο ζαβαῖι α ἡοαῖὸ.

Σλυαῖζεαῖ ὀιοζῖλα λά Ρυαῖδιρῖ μαε διαρματα εῖζεαρῖα ἡοῖζε λυῖρεε, λά ταῖεεε μαεζ ραζῖναῖι εῖζεαρῖα εονναεεῖ ἡαῖζε ρῖν ἡι εενεῖ δὀετα ἡαρῖ μβριρεαῖ α ρλάν δια ρο λοῖρεεαῖ εαεε υἱ αἡλιζῖ, γ δια ρο μαρβαῖὸ δοννχαῖὸ μαε ριαεερα εαρραῖζ, γ μαε εονεὀβαῖρ μιε μιε εορβμαε. Ἢρῖρῖἡαῖδιρ ρορρα λαρ αν τῖρ εὐ βεὀλ αν εατα ραῖα. Ρεῖδλιμῖὸ ριομη υα εονεὀβαῖρῖ ὁο εὐεαῖρ ἡα ἡαζῖαῖ αν ἡαῖῶμα ρῖν γ α εὐεεεαῖ ὀὀ.

Ἢριαν ὀεεε μαε ἔριαν μιε κατὰι δυῖε υἱ εονεὀβαῖρ ὁο μαρβαῖὸ λά ρηοετ ταῖεεε υἱ εονεὀβαῖρ ἡι εευῖρρεαε ἡα αραεαῖι.

Μαῖδιρ ἡα ἡαετ ἡα εεονεὀβαῖρ ρορ οἡλυερ ρλοῖηεεε, γ ὁρεαμ δια ἡυῖητιρ ὁο ἡαρβαῖὸ, γ οἡλυεῖρ ρῖν ὁο ζαβαῖι.

<sup>i</sup> *For having violated their guarantees*, i. e. to be revenged on the O'Hanlys for having slain Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, whose safety had been guaranteed by Mac Dermot and Mac Rannall.

<sup>k</sup> *Bel-an-atha-fada*, i. e. the mouth of the long ford, now Ballinafad, a small village in the parish of Lissonuffly, in O'Hanly's country, in the

east of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>l</sup> *Cuirreach-an-Aragail*.—There is no place now bearing this name in the country of the O'Conors.

<sup>m</sup> *Defeated Oliver Plunkett*.—The literal translation is as follows: "A defeat at Ath-na-g-Ceannaigheadh by Art O'Melaghlin upon Oliver Plunket, and a number of his people was slain,



Art, the son of Donough Maguire, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cathal O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Hugh O'Reilly. The sons of Hugh returned to their country with conditions of peace; but the sons of Cathal attacked them, took a house upon them, and slew the two sons of Felim, son of Hugh, and some others.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was slain by the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and the descendants of Henry Aimhreidh. This Brian was illustrious for hospitality and dexterity at arms, and for his purchases of poems and songs.

Donough Oge, son of Donough Maguire (by whom Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, had been slain), was slain by one cast of a javelin.

Murrough, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Art O'Rourke.

Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen, the descendants of Gilla-na-naev O'Hanly, in violation of [a treaty entered into before] the relics of Connaught, and of the guarantees of some of its chieftains.

Rory Boy O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died at a venerable old age; and Teige, his kinsman, took his place.

An army was led by Rory Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, and Teige Mac Rannall, Lord of Connaicne of Moy Rein, against Kinel-Dofa, to take revenge of them for having violated their guarantees<sup>i</sup>, and they burned the house of O'Hanly, and slew Donough, the son of Siacus Carragh, and the son of O'Conor, grandson of Cormac. They were [however] routed by the inhabitants of the territory [and pursued] as far as Bel-an-atha-fada<sup>k</sup>, whither Felim Finn O'Conor came to check the pursuers and stopped the flight.

Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor at Cuirreach-an-Aragail<sup>l</sup>.

Art O'Conor defeated Oliver Plunkett<sup>m</sup> at Ath-na-gCeannaigheadh<sup>n</sup>, slew many of his people, and took himself prisoner.

and Oliver himself was taken prisoner.

<sup>n</sup> *Ath-na-g-Ceannaigheadh*, i. e. ford of the merchants, now Belanaganny, or Millbrook, in the south of the townland of Tubrid, a ford on a stream a short distance to the south of the town of Oldeastle, in the barony of Demifore, in the

north-west of the county of Meath.—See Ordnance map, sheet 9.

In a pedigree of the O'Reilly family, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., this place is said to have been originally in the territory of the Clann-Mahon O'Reilly, who gave

Doimnall mac Rúðraige uí concobair tigearna corcomóruaó ninair décc  
 ⁊ diairmaicc a bhrátair ina ionaó.

Feilim mac feilim uí concobair corcomóruaó do mārbaó .a meabail lá  
 macaib concobair uí concódbair.

Cairpre mac uí concobair ruaió fear croda coccetaó, aóbar tigearna  
 ril concobair ruaió décc.

Eraró ua maolconaire ollam ril muiríohaiḡ hi ríncur, ⁊ hi rphideacé  
 raoí eríde illaioin ⁊ i nḡaioúilcc décc iar mbuaio ó óomhan, ⁊ o óeamhan ⁊ a  
 aónacal i noilpinn, ⁊ Sióðraio ua maolconaire ina ionaó.

Muiréhrtaó mac flannchaóa aóbar ollamhan tuaoómuíhan, ⁊ an corraínaó  
 mac concobair óicc mec flannchaóa décc.

Aoó mac cairpre uí concobair do mārbaó la dhrim dia muinuir phirrin.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1483.

Αοιρ Cριοστ, Mile, ceitpe ced, oóctmoḡat .a tpi.

Ropra mac tomair óicc méḡuioir eppcop cloóair, Saoí i neccna, ⁊ i  
 cepraóair fear ticóe aoióó coitcinn dá ḡac aon décc, ⁊ a aónacal i tctmpall  
 achaoó upcoir do perr a tóḡa buó óéin.

Maḡamain ua ḡriobóta eppcop óille dá lua tobar péile ⁊ eccna décc, ⁊  
 a aónacal i maunuir na ceananaó hi ceopco baipccinó co honoraoh.

name to the adjacent barony of Clannahon, in  
 the county of Cavan.

<sup>o</sup> *Rury*, *Ρυόραιγε*.—This name, which was in  
 use among the Irish from the earliest period,  
 is to be distinguished from *Ρυαioiri*, which  
 is usually anglicised Rory, or Roderic. The  
 O'Conors of Corcomroe had this name from  
*Ρυόραιγε moir mac Siépiḡe*, monarch of Ire-  
 land, A. M. 3845, and the common ancestor of  
 all the Clanna Rudhraighe, who were originally  
 the dominant family in Ulster, but who were  
 dispersed at different periods, and settled in va-  
 rious parts of Ireland.

<sup>p</sup> *Corcomroe-Ninai*s.—This territory origi-  
 nally comprised the baronies of Corcomroe and

Burren, in the county of Clare, and the three  
 islands of Aran, in the bay of Galway. That  
 division of the Great Island of Aran, called  
 Eoganacht, or Onaght, is distinctly mentioned  
 in *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*, fol. 24 *b*, as a part of  
 Thomond, thus: “*Εοḡanaóé ninnurra a tuao-  
 mumain .i. Εοḡanaóé na n-aranó.*”

<sup>q</sup> *Succeeded him*, literally, “Seery O'Mul-  
 conry in his place,” no verb being used in the  
 original.

<sup>r</sup> *Intended Ollav*, literally, *materies* of an ollav,  
 or chief professor. The Mac Clancys were here-  
 ditary Brehons, or Judges, of Thomond.

<sup>s</sup> *O'Greefa*, *Ο ḡriobóta*.—The head of this  
 family was chief of the territory of Kinel-

Donnell, son of Rury<sup>o</sup> O'Conor, Lord of Corcomroe-Niniais<sup>p</sup>, died, and his relative, Dermott, took his place.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Conor of Corcomroe, a brave and warlike man, and presumptive heir to the lordship over the descendants of Conor Roe, died.

Erard O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, who was learned in Latin and Irish, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil, and was interred at Elphin. Seery O'Mulconry succeeded him<sup>q</sup>.

Murtough Mac Clancy, intended Ollav<sup>r</sup> of Thomond, and Cosnamhach, son of Conor Oge Mac Clancy, died.

Hugh, the son of Carbry O'Conor, was slain by a party of his own people.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1483.

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

Rossa, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, who had kept a house of public hospitality for all, died, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], according to his own selection.

Mahon O'Greefa<sup>s</sup>, Bishop of Killaloe, fountain of hospitality and wisdom, died, and was honourably interred in the monastery of the Canons<sup>t</sup>, in Corca-Baiscinn.

Cuallachta, which comprised the south-eastern part of the barony of Inehiquin, in the county of Clare, where they built the castles of Ballygriffy and Mogowna. The name is written O'Griffec in a Description of the County of Clare, or Thomond, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, but it is now always anglicised Griffin. Of this family was the late Gerald Griffin of Limerick, the celebrated novelist, though his brother, Dr. Daniel Griffin, has attempted to shew that he was of Welsh origin. The vivid tradition in the country is, however, against the Doctor in this particular, for, according to the testimony of the natives of Limerick and Clare, who know

this family, the late Gerald Griffin was the son of Patrick Griffin, *alias* Ο'ζηρίοβέτα (not ζηρίφιν, as the Welsh family of Griffin are called by the Irish), a brewer in Limerick, who was the son of Thomas Griffin, *alias* O'Greefa, a farmer who lived at Corgarriff, near Foynes Island, and who was descended from the old family of Ballygriffy, in the county of Clare. The attempt in modern times to obscure the Irish origin of some families is truly despicable, and it is the duty of Irish genealogists to remove this obscurity as often as possible.

<sup>t</sup> *Monastery of the Canons.*—The ruins of this monastery, which are of considerable extent, are situated on *Insul na ζ-canánaic*, i. e. the island of

Donnchað mac uí éallaiḡ, ἡ ο βήγαίλ, .i. cúmapa décc.

Conn ó néill dpuaraccað lá a aḡar ἡ lá a bḡarḡib ó ua ndóinnail ἡ ó cloinn aoda buide, ἡ an conn rin iaraiḡ doirdnead ina éigearna ar tip eozam do toil a aḡar, ἡ tip eozam aréna.

Coccað móri do eirḡe eitip ua ndóinnail aod ruad, ἡ ó neill conn. Ua doinnail do éionól éineóil cconail ἡ ioḡtar connact. Aod ócc mac aoda buide uí neill co líon a éionóil do ééct ina éomḡail ἡ dol rḡmpa ina rḡmim imteaḡta ḡam tuillead buide pe hḡccaraitt da raib rḡmpa co traig baile dúine dealḡan. Airccetar ἡ loircetar leo an baile ἡ an típ ina timḡeal. Rucc an iurtip .i. ḡearoid mac tomair iarla cille daia, co roḡraitte móri ḡall forpa dia toḡpaim ἡ dia toḡarigéct. Ar a aí Ro iomḡuirpiorpim an toip érom rin co neimḡiomad, ἡ do rḡaónead forpa, ἡ do marbad dḡong móri do ḡalluib. Cid iarpoim dḡa po marbad mac uíólin ἡ mac toipḡdealbaig éarraig uí concobar uata. Uid ua doinnail cona roḡraitte iarpoim co baile lucḡmaig ἡ loircetar baile lucḡmaig laip ἡ fo ḡeib comā ἡ ceannaḡ daip énn imḡḡla ἡ anacail dia mbaile. Doar ua doinnail tar a ar, ἡ po léicc aod ócc mac aoda buide uada co ḡlḡḡoigḡe dionḡaricchiḡ érin conḡail. Ro ḡad rḡin rḡime tip éip eozam. Milletar ἡ loircetar laip an típ ina comḡoccur dá ḡac lé co rḡnicc abann móri. Ro tḡccað ἡ po ḡḡpað leo coilte daḡḡe doimteaḡta do pala for a cionn for bḡú abann móire ionnar

the canons, now Canon island, in that expansion of the Shannon where it receives the River Fergus. This island, as well as Inis-luaidh, or Inishloe, which now belongs to the barony of Clonderlaw, in the county of Clare, anciently belonged to the territory of Corea-Bhaiseinn. Ware says that the priory of Inis-neganagh, of the order of Augustinian canons, was founded or rebuilt by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; and he adds that it is an island of the River Shannon, which is here very large.

<sup>u</sup> *Powerful pursuers*, τóip érom.—The literal translation of this passage, which would be scarcely intelligible in English, is as follows:

“However the others sustained that heavy pursuit undauntedly, and routed them, and a

large number of the Galls were killed. But as to themselves, indeed, Mac Quillin, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, were killed from them” [*ex illis*].

<sup>v</sup> *Baile-Lughmhaigh*, i. e. the town of Louth. The literal translation is: “O'Donnell went with his forces afterwards to the town of Lughmhaigh, and the town of Lughmhaigh was burned by him, and he got rewards and payment for defending and protecting their town.” The style is here redundant, though the narrative is very defective. The language should run as follows: “O'Donnell then proceeded to the town of Louth, which he fired, but some of the townsmen came out and offered him money and other considerations, if he would prevent the soldiers from pil-

Donough, the son of O'Kelly, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cumara, died.

Con O'Neill was ransomed by his father and kinsmen from O'Donnell and the Clann-Hugh-Boy; and this Con was afterwards inaugurated Lord of Tyrone with the consent of his father and of Tyrone in general.

A great war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Con). O'Donnell assembled the Kinel-Connell and [the forces of] Lower Connaught; and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, came to join him with all his forces. They proceeded directly on their march (without thanks to any enemy that was before them on the way) to Traghbhaile of Dundalk; and they plundered and burned that town, and the surrounding country. The Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare), with a great English army, pursued, defied, and overtook them. The others, however, undauntedly sustained the attack of the powerful pursuers<sup>u</sup>, routed them, and slew a great number of the English; but the Mac Quillin and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor were killed on their own side. O'Donnell afterwards proceeded to Baile-Lugh-mhaigh<sup>v</sup> with his forces, and burned that town, and he received rewards and payment for sparing and protecting it. O'Donnell [then] returned, and parted with Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, who proceeded towards<sup>w</sup> Trian-Congail<sup>x</sup>, through Glenree<sup>y</sup>. He [O'Donnell] himself proceeded on his way through Tyrone<sup>z</sup>, and spoiled and burned the country on each side of him, as he passed along, until he arrived at the river of Abhainn-mhor<sup>a</sup>; and here they [his forces,

laging the town. O'Donnell agreed to their proposals, and then set out for home," &c.

<sup>u</sup> *Towards Trian-Congail*, δ'ιονηραϊκῶ ἐπὶ τὸν κόνγαϊλ, i. e. in the direction of Trian-Congail; in *Trian-Congalliam versus*.

<sup>v</sup> *Trian-Congail*.—This was the old name of the district, afterwards called Clannaboy.

<sup>y</sup> *Glenree*, ἡλῆνο ρῖγε, i. e. the vale of the Righ, now the Newry River.—See note<sup>b</sup>, under the year 1178, p. 39, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *Through Tyrone*.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters, and a critic who read their work, evidently two centuries since, has written in the margin, “βρευγ,” i. e. *a lie!* O'Donnell was not in Tyrone till he had crossed the

Abhainn-mhor; but it is probable that by Tyrone these compilers meant all the country tributary to O'Neill at the time. The truth, however, is, that any line of march that O'Donnell could have taken from the town of Louth to the Abhainn-mhor would extend through the territory of Oriel. They should, therefore, have written; “O'Donnell himself set out for home, passing through the territory of Oriel, in which the O'Neills were then powerful, and he plundered and fired the country as he passed along till he reached the Abhainn-mhor,” &c.

<sup>a</sup> *Abhainn-mhor*, i. e. the great river. This is the present Irish name of the Blackwater, a famous river of Tyrone, which rises in the moun-

ζυρ βό conair ῥοδάινε ῥοιμτέαάτα δια ῥλουάε τρέρ να ρεαδαίβ λιρην. Ρο ρορκόνηραδ λαρ ρορ α ῥλόζαιβ εῤραιζορκοίετ κομδαινζην δο δένανι ταρρ αν αδαινν κο ριαάταταρ α ῥλόζηδιορμα επιρ τρκοίετεε ἡ μαρκαά θαρ αν ρρυά ανονη ινα νομλαινε ζαν βάθαδ εις να ουινε διβ. Ρο λῖεερετ αν θρκοίετ ρρρ αν ρρυαη κο να βαί αζα μβοδβαθαίβ αέτ α ρραρρεεριν υαάτ τον λῖε αραιλλ, ἡ ταινοεε ό δοίμναλλ δια τιζ ιαρανι ιαρ μβυαιδ ἡ κορεαρ.

Σλόιέεαδ ele λα ηυα νοοίμναλλ αρ Σῖαν μαε ριλιρ μέζυιδιρ κο τταρατετ ερεαά ἡ αρρεεετ ιοιδα λαρ. Ερεαά ειλε αρ ναίμαραά δο νενανι λά δοίμναλλ υα νελλ αρ ιν Σῖαν εεέθνα.

Μαιδμ λά ηαρτ μαε εινηη μιε αν εάλβαιε υί concobair αρ εονη μαε αιρε μιε ευντ υί μάοιλεαέλαινη ού ιαη μαρβαδ δά μιαε Ρυαιθρι εάρραιε υί εεαρ-βαλλ κο ροαίθιβ ele amalle ρρρ.

Υα ειανάιν, .ι. Ρυαιθρι ολλαμι μέζυιδιρ le ρῖνέυρ, ἡ Concobair όεε μαε ρλανηαθαδ .ι. ολλαμι τυαδμυιαν ραοι θῤρρκαίεετ ι νειεερι ἡ ηι ριλιθεαάτ θεέε, ἡ αεδ μαε ρλανηαθαδ ινα ιοναθ.

Concobair μαε αν βρῖεῤῖμαν αδβαρ ολλαμιαν μυνητρε μαοηυαιη θεέε ιαρ τταεαβλαιτετ ῥοδα.

Αν ευιεεαδ Εδυαρθ δο ριοζαθι όρ Σαχαίβ, 9. Αρριλ θα μί, ἡ οέτ λά θεέε ρο βαί ηι ριζηε.

Αν τρῖρ Ριρθῤῖθ δο ριοζαθι όρ Σαχαίβ. 22. Ιυν.

tains of Clogher and runs in a south-east direction, forming the boundary between the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and that of Dungannon, in Tyrone; it then turns northwards and passing close to Caledon, and by Benburb, Blackwatertown, and Charlemont, pays its tribute to Lough Neagh at its south-western extremity. It forms the boundary between the counties of Tyrone and Armagh for many miles. Philip O'Sullivan Beare remarks, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that the river which is called *Fluvius Magnus* by the Irish, is called "Blak-VVater" by the English. His words are as follows :

"Est in Ultonia fluvius qui dicitur Ibernis Magnus, sed Anglis Aqua Niger (Blak VVater)

vel quòd aliis Ibernix fluvii lucidis et puris turbidior fluit, vel quod ipsi Angli nigro et adverso marte ad illum sæpè signa contulerunt."—*Hist. Cathol.*, fol. 137.

<sup>b</sup> *A free and open passage*, conair ῥοδάινε ῥοιμτέαάτα.—The word conair is still a living word to denote "a way, or passage;" ῥοδάινε, easy, is the opposite of οοδάινε, difficult. Σοιμτέαάτα is compounded of ῥο, easy, and ιμτέαάτα, to be passed.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 275.

<sup>c</sup> *So that their enemies*.—This looks very odd, for after O'Donnell had crossed the Abhainn-mhor, he was then in the heart of O'Neill's country. The truth would appear to be, that the Four Masters have mistaken the Μυόορη,

or pioneers] cut down and felled dense and impervious woods, which impeded their progress, on the brink of that river, so that they formed a free and open passage<sup>b</sup> for the army through these woods. He ordered his army to construct a strong wicker bridge across the river, which being done, his whole army, both infantry and cavalry, crossed the stream, without man or horse being drowned. They [then] let the bridge float down the stream, so that their enemies<sup>c</sup> could only view them from the opposite side. O'Donnell returned to his own house, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell against John, the son of Philip Maguire, and he carried off great preys and booties. And another depredation was committed by Donnell O'Neill, on the following day, upon the same John.

Art, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor [Faly], defeated Con, the son of Art, son of Art O'Melaghlin, [in a battle], in which<sup>d</sup> the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, and many others, were slain.

O'Keenan, i. e. Rory, Ollav to Maguire in history, and Conor Oge Mac Clancy, Ollav of Thomond, a man accomplished in literature and poetry, died, and Hugh Mac Clancy succeeded him.

Conor Mac-an-Brehon<sup>e</sup>, intended Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain<sup>f</sup>, died after a long sickness.

Edward V.<sup>g</sup> was made King of England on the 9th of April. He reigned two months and eighteen days.

Richard III.<sup>h</sup> was made King of England on the 22nd of June.

or Mourne River at Strabane, for the Abhainn-mhor, or Blackwater, between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone.

<sup>d</sup> *In which*, literally, "a defeat by Art, son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor, over Con, son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, where the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, with numbers of others, were slain."

<sup>e</sup> *Mac-an-Brehon*, i. e. the son of the Brehon, or Judge.

<sup>f</sup> *Muintir-Maelruain*.—The tribe so called was divided into the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, and Mac Donough of Tirerrill.

<sup>g</sup> *Edward V.*—This is the usual date assigned to the accession of Edward V. by English historians. Sir Harris Nicholas says that the date of his accession has not been, and probably cannot be, fixed by evidence. Fabian says that he bore the style of King for the space of two months and eleven days.

<sup>h</sup> *Richard III.*—This agrees with the date given by Fabian, but Sir Harris Nicolas states that scarcely any two authorities agree respecting the date of his accession; but that on the memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer in Ireland, there is a letter from Richard himself which fixes the date of the commencement of his reign

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1484.

Αοίρ Χριοτ, Μιλε, σείρε σέδ, οέτμοζατ, α εέταιρ.

Νιοελάρ υαρδυν, ερρορ δοιρε δέεε.

Σεσαν υα παρδέαλλαιζ κανάναό δο μυνητιρ υρομα λέταιν, γ δριαν υα παρδεαλλαιζ, Σακαριτ δο ειονηρεααιν ελοέ ανγοιρε δο δέναιμ αγ τεαμπολλ μόρ υρομα λεάταιν δέεε.

Νιαλλ μαε αν κομαρβα μέζ ματζαμίνα δέεε οεε τοιθεέτ οη ρόιμ.

Ρέμανν μαζ ματζαμίνα τιζεαρνα οηγιόλλ δέεε ινα βραιζδενυρ ι νοηοίεε άτα.

Σέμυρ μαε Ρεμαινν τιριαλ τιεέηρα φή ττυλαό δέεε.

Δονηχαδ υα εεαλλαιζ ταναυρι υα μαηνε δέεε ιαρ ττυρεβλαδ ροδα.

Μαε υί εονέοβαυρ φαυζε Μυρχαδ μαε εαταοίρ μηε ευνν μηε αν εάλβαιζ δο μαρβαδ δυρκόρ παυδε λά ελοην εμαινν δαιρηιόιζ ηι εεριό να εεέδαε.

Ταδεε μαε υιλλιαμ μηε αοδα μηε βριαν υί εεαλλαιζ δο μαρβαδ λά βριαν υα εεαλλαιζ λά α δεαρβιαταυρ φήν, γ λά ηυιλλιαμ υα μυηρεαδαιζ α δεαρβ κομάετα φήν γ α εεροχαδ ριθε λά ηυα εεαλλαιζ ινα εειονταιβ.

Αοδ μαε βριαν μηε βριαν βαλλαιζ υί εονέοβαυρ δο μαρβαδ λά ρηιοέε ταιόζ υί εονέοβαυρ.

Δομνιλλ μαε ζορμάιν δαορ ζραδα υί βριαν, φή τιζε αοίθεαδ κοιτέινη γ φή ρο βα παυδβρε ι νερην α μβεόετυρ δέεε.

Αεδ μαε βριαν υί βριαν γ α βήν Σαδδ ιηζεαν ταιόζ υί εονέοβαυρ δέεε.

to the 26th of June, 1483.—See *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 326.

<sup>1</sup> *Nicholas Weston*.—See note under the year 1474.

<sup>2</sup> *Anchorite's cell*, ελοέ ανγοιρε, i. e. the stone domicile of the recluse.—See *Essay on the ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, by George Petrie, Esq., pp. 112, 113. The late Mr. Kennedy of Killyear, near Drumlane, who was maternally descended from the O'Farrellys, told the Editor, in May, 1836, that this Cloch-Angcoire, or anchorite's stone domicile, was a small, low, stone cell, situated near the great church

of Drumlane. Harris, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 135, states that ελοέ ανγοιρε was the Irish name for the Round Tower of Drumlane; but Mr. Kennedy, who knew the Irish language and the traditions of Drumlane better than Harris, told the Editor that the Round Tower of Drumlane was always called ελαιζέεαé, in Irish, and that he always understood that that was the Irish term for *belfry*, and added, that the constant tradition among the O'Farrellys was, that the round steeple at Drumlane was originally built, and always, till about two centuries since, used as a belfry.



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1484.

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

Nicholas Weston<sup>i</sup>, Bishop of Derry, died.

John O'Farelly, a canon of the family of Drumlane, and Brian O'Farrelly, a priest who had commenced building an anchorite's cell<sup>j</sup> at the Great Church of Drumlane, died.

Niall, son of the Coarb Mac Mahon, died on his way from Rome.

Redmond Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died in captivity at Drogheda.

James, the son of Redmond Tyrrell, Lord of Fertullagh<sup>k</sup>, died.

Donough O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many, died after a long sickness.

The son of O'Conor Faly (Murrrough, the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh), was slain by one of the sons of Edmond Darcy, in Crioch na g-Cedach<sup>l</sup>, by one cast of a javelin.

Teige, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was slain by Brian O'Kelly, his own brother, and William O'Murray<sup>m</sup>, his own foster-brother, who were afterwards hanged by O'Kelly for their misdeeds.

Hugh, son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Donnell Mac Gorman [of Ibrickan], one of O'Brien's servants of trust, and the richest man in Ireland in live stock<sup>n</sup>, died. °

Hugh, the son of Brian O'Brien<sup>o</sup>, and his wife Sabia, daughter of Teige O'Brien, died.

<sup>k</sup> *Fertullagh*, φεαρα τυλαδ, i. e. the men of the hills. This is now the name of a barony in the south-east of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>l</sup> *Crioch-na-gCedach*.—A territory in the north of the present King's County, adjoining the conspicuous hill of Croghan, and the county of Westmeath.—See note °, under the year 1406, p. 790, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *O'Murray*.—He was one of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, and resided at Ballymurry, in the parish of Kilmaine, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs*

*of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note <sup>l</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> *In live stock*, ι mbeoztur.—O'Clery explains βεο, the root of this word, by κεατρα νο αιρηνη, i. e. cattle, or live stock. It is now obsolete, and the form βολαδτ used in its place. The name Mac Gorman was changed to O'Gorman by the late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman of Clare, and this innovation has been adopted by all the respectable branches of this family.

<sup>o</sup> *Brian O'Brien*.—The silver seal of this Brian is in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

Ρυαῖθρι ὄcc mac Ρυαῖθρι buide uí ainlizi décc.

Μαοίλεclainn mac concobair uí γαιρmlcōhaiγ, γ concobair a veapbpaṭair do m̄arbað lá cloinn eoγain mic néill uí doṃnaill.

Ḫrian ruas mac caṭail mic eoγain mic Sfan uí p̄aiγilliz décc.

Coccað móri eṭir ua neill .i. conn mac enri, γ ua doṃnaill .i. aod̄ ruasð, γ διογβαλα mópa do denaṃ ṭoppa.

Ḫiollapaṭpαιcc m̄ac μέγυιθρι (Emann mac tomaip ὄicc) do m̄arbað a p̄p̄ull lá a cuicc̄p̄i veapbpaṭair (donn, Seaan, Emann, ap̄t cap̄pac, γ aod̄) aγ aṭoiṭp ṭṭmpaill achaið up̄c̄air com̄ð ṭp̄emioð p̄iðe do γαιρṭḪ d̄á μαγυιθρι .i. Sfan mac p̄ilip mic tomáip̄ móri μέγυιθρι γ tomár mac tomaip̄ oicc mic tomáip̄ m̄ioṭri. Seaan do Ḫol ap̄ p̄loic̄ceasð ap̄ cloinn donnchaid̄ mic tomaip̄ meγυιθρι (p̄ilip γ p̄eilim). Ḫiollapaṭpαιcc mac tomáip̄ mic donnchaid̄, γ mac p̄eilim mic donnchaid̄ meγυιθρι do m̄arbað laiṭ co ṛp̄uing oile amaillē p̄p̄iú. Mac γiollap̄uaioð, .i. brian mac doṃnaill, da mac mec doṃnaill cloinne ceallaiz (coṛbmac γ ap̄t) γ p̄ochaiðe ele do γabaill. D̄á dia haoíne do p̄onn̄pað an 13 Calainn p̄ep̄teṃbriṭ do p̄ónað inoṭri, γ m̄áγυιθρι Sfan do p̄oasð an lá p̄in co mbuaioð γ co neḪail.

Flaiṭb̄p̄ṭac̄ mac tomáip̄ mic P̄ilip meγυιθρι do m̄arbað lá tomár ὄcc mac tomaip̄ oicc mic tomaip̄ m̄ioṭri Ḫp̄ic̄oṭri do γae hi b̄p̄oṛt ap̄ioð b̄p̄oṛccaiz.

Μαιðm̄ móna laðp̄aizē lá cloinn Emann meγυιθρι ap̄ cloinn brian mic P̄ilip meγυιθρι d̄ú in p̄o m̄arbað ṭp̄i m̄hic̄ brian, Caṭal, Cuc̄onnaṭt, γ Emann, γ in p̄o m̄arbað Ḫeðp̄ aed̄ mac ap̄t mic eoγain uí néill, Eoγan mac toip̄p̄oēalb̄aiz mic P̄ilip na ṭuaizē μέγυιθρι co na mac toip̄p̄oēalb̄ac̄, Remann mac γillibeṛt mic coṛbmaic uí p̄lannaccain co p̄oc̄aiðib̄ oile, γ m̄arbað ðna, P̄ilip mac toip̄p̄oēalb̄aiz mic P̄ilip meγυιθρι γ P̄ilip mac brian mic P̄ilip μέγυιθρι, γ γiollapaṭpαιcc mac caṭail ὄicc mic μαγνupa μέγυιθρι, eṭc̄eṭep̄a, p̄ic̄e do Ḫaoim̄b̄ do m̄arbað γ Ḫeic̄neḪar do γabað ann.

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Gilroy*.—This name is still very common in Fermanagh, where it is anglicised Mac Elroy. The head of this family had his residence at Bally-Mac-Gilroy, or Ballymackilroy, in the parish of Aghalurcher, to the east of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>q</sup> *Port-Airidh-Broscaidh*, i.e. the port of Der-rybrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of

Fermanagh.

<sup>r</sup> *Moin-Ladhraighe*.—The Editor made every search for this locality in Fermanagh, but in vain, as the name is now obsolete, and the reference to the locality is so vague that no conjecture can be formed without further data as to what part of Fermanagh it lies in.

<sup>s</sup> *O'Flanagan*.—The head of this family was

Rory Oge, the son of Rory Boy O'Hanly, died.

Melaghlin, son of Conor O'Gormly, and Conor, his brother, were slain by the sons of Owen, son of Niall O'Donnell.

Brian Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John O'Reilly, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Con, son of Henry) and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), during which great injuries were done between them.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Maguire (Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by his own five brothers, namely, Don, John, Edmond, Art Carragh, and Hugh, at the altar of the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalur-cher]; and, in consequence of this, two Maguires were nominated, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, and Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More. John set out upon an excursion against the sons of Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, i. e. Philip and Felim, and slew Gilla-Patrick, the son of Thomas, son of Donough, and his son Felim, and many others along with them. Mac Gilroy<sup>p</sup>, i. e. Brian, the son of Donnell, the two sons of Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Cormac and Art), and numbers of others, were taken prisoners. This was done on Wednesday, the thirteenth of the Calends of September. Maguire, i. e. John, returned home that day with victory and with booty.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More, with a cast of a javelin, at Port-Airidh-Broscaidh<sup>q</sup>.

The victory of Moin-Ladhraighe<sup>r</sup> was gained by the sons of Edmond Maguire over the sons of Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, where the three sons of Brian, Cathal, Cuconnaught, and Edmond, were slain, as were also Hugh, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill; Owen, the son of Turlough, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, and his son Turlough; Redmond, son of Gilbert, son of Cormac O'Flanagan<sup>s</sup>, and many others; and where also were taken prisoners, Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire; Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire; and Gilla-Patrick, son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, &c. The total number of the slain was twenty, and that of the prisoners ten.

chief of Tuath-ratha, now Tooraah, a district in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, included in the present barony of Magheraboy, nagh.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1485.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, Μιλε, ρειρε κέδ, οέτμοζατ, α κύιςς.

Νιοκόλ υα ζραδα κοίμαρβα τυαμα ζρέιμε ρήν δερκαό δαζοιμζ γ αν θαρα  
ρεαρ δέεε βαοί ραορ ι λυιμνεαό δέεε.

Δοννεχαό μάζ κοιηό αιρσίμνεαό βήραιεχ ρήν τιζε αοιθεαό κοιτόιμν δέεε.

Εοζαν καοό (.ι. ο concobair donn) mac ρειθλιμιο υί concobair ρεαρ αζμαρ  
ιοηηραιζτεαό δέεε ιαρ τερεβλαιδ ρόδα γ τιζεαρνα δο ζαίρμ ινα ιοηαδ θαοό  
mac αοδα υί concobair.

Υιλλεαζ α βυρς τιζεαρνα cloinne Ριοκαίρδ οιζρε ιαηλα υλαό, ρήεεαμ  
κοιτόκηνδ δειςορβ ερεαμν δέεε, γ α mac δο ζαβαίλ α ιοηαδ, .ι. υιλλεε ele.  
Σλυαιεεαό λαρ αν mac ρην ρορ μαάαιρε όονναέτ γ ηι τσίρ μαίνε δια ρο λοίρεε  
γ δια ρο μιλλ αρβαννα γ βαίτε, γ δια ρο λοίρεε γ δια ρο βυρς αιρλεν τυιλλρζε  
γ αιρκαίρ.

Ρυαίθρ mac βρμιν βαλλαζ υί concobair δο μαρβαό λά ρηοέτ ταθζ  
υί όονκόβαίρ.

Σιλε ιηζήν μεε Σιυρτάιν βήν Ρικαίρδ α βυρς βαίνεεαμν ban connaét δέεε.

Αοό όεε mac αοδα βυθε μιε βρμιν βαλλαζ υί νείλλ τιζεαρνα τρμιν  
κοηζαίλ δο δολ αρ ρρειχ ιλλήε καέαιλ, γ ζοιλλ δο βρβίε ραιρ, γ α μαρβαό θαήν  
ερκόρ δο ζαε.

Ο Συιλλεβάν βειρρε δομνall Ο concobair κορκομοόρμαό, γ Ο concobair  
αιρραίζε γ α βήν δέεε.

Ο βαοιζιλλ τοιρρθεαλβαχ δο όορ α τίζήρμαιρ δε, γ α μάε μαιλ δο ζαβáiλ  
α ιοηαδh.

Κοκαό μόρ ειτιρ cenel cconail, γ εοζαίρ. Clann αιρτ í νείλλ (.ι. μαιλ  
cona βραιέρβ) δο λήε υί δομνail. Clann νεαόταίρ υί δομνail (ειζνεαόαν  
cona βραιέρβ) δο λειε υι Νείλλ. Ο δομνail δο δολ ρλυαζ ι μμυητιρ λυιμζ

<sup>1</sup> *Tuam-Greine*, now Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tullagh, in the north-east of the county of Clare.

<sup>2</sup> *Who was free*, i. e. the twelfth mere Irishman who was free of the corporation of Limerick.—See History of Galway, p. 216, for a by-law electing Lieutenant-colonel William

O'Shaughnessy a freeman of the corporation of Galway.

<sup>3</sup> *Beare*, an ancient territory, now a barony in the south-west of the county of Cork. This, as well as the adjoining barony of Bantry, and the four baronies of Carbery, formerly belonged to O'Driscoll, but shortly after the English inva-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1485.

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

Nicholas O'Grady, Abbot of Tuam-Greine<sup>t</sup>, a charitable and truly hospitable man, and the twelfth man who was free<sup>u</sup> in Limerick, died.

Donough Mac Coilidh, Erenagh of Bearach, who kept a house of public hospitality, died.

Owen Caech (i. e. O'Conor Don), the son of Felim O'Conor, a successful and warlike man, died after a long sickness; and Hugh, the son of Hugh O'Conor, was nominated Lord in his place.

Ulick Burke, Lord of Clanrickard, heir of the Earl of Ulster, a general patron of the learned of Ireland, died; and his son, another Ulick, took his place. An army was led by this son into Machaire-Chonnacht, and into Hy-Many, and burned and destroyed corn and towns; and, among other things, he burned and demolished the castle of Tulsk, and the prison.

Rory, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Celia, daughter of Mac Jordan, and wife of Richard Burke, the most pre-eminent of the women of Connaught, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chonghail, went upon a predatory excursion into Lecale; but he was overtaken by the English, and slain by one cast of a javelin.

O'Sullivan Beare<sup>w</sup>, i. e. Donnell, O'Conor of Corcomroe, and O'Conor Kerry and his wife, died.

O'Boyle, Turlough, resigned his lordship; and his son Niall took his place.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The sons of Art O'Neill (Niall and his brothers) joined O'Donnell; and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell (Egneghan and his brothers) joined O'Neill. O'Donnell marched with an army into Muintir-Luinigh<sup>x</sup>, for it was there that the

sion a branch of the O'Sullivans settled in Beare and Bantry, and other families of the Eugenician line settled in the Carberies, so that O'Driscoll's territory was narrowed into a small

district comprising the parishes of Myross, Glanbaraghane, *alias* Castlehaven, Tullagh, Creagh, Kilcoe, Aghadown, and the island of Cleare.

<sup>x</sup> *Muintir-Luinigh*, now Munterloony. a

υαιρ αρ ανη πο βαί εαοραιοεετ η μυνητιρ ρλεετα νεαεταη. Βαί ό νελλ, .i. conn η ρρορλονηρορε α μυνητιρ λυηηζ η ρηοεετ νεαεταη αμαιλε ρηηρ αεε ημδωεηη α εηρε, η α μυνητιρε. Αρ α αί ηί ηο ρέε ό δοηνηαιη δώιηη εο ηδεαρηα ερηεάα ερηομα η αιρρεεε αιδδλε. Ρο ζαδ λά ταοδ ρορλονηρηηρηε υί νελλ, η ρλεαεετα νεαεταη, η ευεε να ερηεάα λειρ δια εηρ υαεα ζαν διοζβαηη δο δεναηη δό να εεημέεηη.

Αοδ όεε μαε αοδα ρυαιδ μηε ρυδραιοεε μηε αρηοζαιη ηέζ μαεζγαιηνα δο οηρηεαδ ημα εηζεαρηα ρορ οηρηηαιηηδ.

Βαηλε εονυλαδ μηε αεδα υί νελλ δο λορρεαδ λά βρηαν να εοηηεαδ μαε εοζαηη υί νελλ. Ρηρηαν η βαηλε αν βρηαιη εέδνα δο λορρεαδ αρ αβαρηαε ημα διοζαηη λά εονυλαδ η λα ελοηνη Ρεμαιηη μηε Ρυδραιοεε ηέζ μαεζγαιηνα (ζλαιρνη η βρηαν) η λά μαε ηέζ ημαεζγαιηνα όηζ, .i. ηιοηηαρηαεερηαεε.

Ηιοεετ Μηαοηηόρηδα αν ηυηηαιηζ δο ηοηηαρηαδ αρηα ηδυεαιηζ, η ελανη ζλαιρνη υί Ραζαηηαιηζ δο ρυηδουζαδ α εεηρε δια ηηρη, η δο δεναηη εαρηηεηη ηηηε. Ιαεερηοηη δο εαρηηαηηζ ηαρηα εηηηε υαρηα (ζεαρηόηδ μαε εοηαρη) αρ ελοηνη ζλαιρνη, η εύηεε βυαιηε δεεε βό δο βυαιη ηηδ ι εερηεά, η ηιοηηαιόρηα μαε ζλαιρνη δο ζαδαιηη δον ερη ρηη.

Ρεηδληηηδ μαε ζλαιρνη μηε εονεεβαρη υί ραζαηηαιηζ δεεε δον ρλάηζ.

Υα ραζαηηαιηζ, .i. εοηρηηδεαηβαε μαε Ηβαιηη μηε εοζαηη δο δολ ι εεαηηηαε εαεδαε, η βαηλε ηέζ ραηρηαδάηηη .i. ρεηηηη, η βαηλε δονηεαηδ α δεαρηβραεαρη δο λορρεαδ ληρη. Μαζ ραηρηαδάηηη εονα βρηαιηρηδ δο δολ α ετορηαιοεεε αν ερηηυαεζ αρ αβαρηαε η ρέ ρηη δεεε εεερηη ζαδαιηη η μαρηαδ, η δά εεη εαε δο βυαιη δον ερηηυαεζ.

Μαε δοηνηαιηη (η. colla) εονρηαρηαη ζαηηοεελαε υί νελλ δεεε.

Ρεμαιηη μαε ζλαιρνη μηε Ρεμαιηηη ηέζ μαεζγαιηνα δο δολ αρ ζαηηηαεε ημαεαρηε αιρηηαιηη, η μαε δον εαη, .i. Ηεον δο μαρηαδ λειρ. Εονηη μαε μαεζγαιηνη υί εονδαιηηηζ, Μαε εορηβμαηε υί εονδαιηηηζ, η μαε ηεε αρηοζαιηη δο μαρηαδ υαδαρηοηη, η όρη εηηηη ρηεεε εαε δο βυαιη δε ρεηη η δά ημνηηηρη. Εαεαοηρη

mountainous district in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

<sup>y</sup> *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the wood.

<sup>z</sup> *Mullagh*, i. e. top or summit. This is the name of a small village and parish in the barony

of Castlerahin, in the south-east extremity of the county of Cavan. According to the tradition in the country it was originally called *Mullaé laoióill*.—See note under the year 1488.

<sup>a</sup> *The town of Magauran*, now Ballymagauran,

creaghts and the people of the descendants of Naghtan were. O'Neill, i. e. Con, was encamped in Muintir-Luinigh, and the descendants of Naghtan were with him, protecting their country and their people. O'Donnell, however, did not heed them, until he had taken great preys and prodigious spoils. He passed by the side of the camp of O'Neill and the descendants of Naghtan, and he carried off the preys from them to his own country, without receiving the slightest injury about them.

Hugh, Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, was inaugurated Lord of Oriel.

The town of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was burned by Brian-na-Coille<sup>y</sup>, the son of Owen O'Neill. The land and town of the same Brian were burned, in revenge of it, by Cu-Uladh, by the sons of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon (Glasny and Brian), and by the son of the young Mac Mahon, i. e. Gilla-Patrick.

The descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh<sup>z</sup> were banished from their country, and the sons of Glasny O'Reilly settled in their territory, and erected a castle therein. The others drew the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, son of Thomas) against the sons of Glasny, and fifteen herds of cattle were taken from them as a prey; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Glasny, was taken prisoner on this occasion.

Felim, son of Glasny, who was son of Conor O'Reilly, died of the plague.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, went into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and burned the town of Magauran<sup>a</sup> (i. e. Felim), and the town of his brother Donough. On the following day Magauran, with his kinsmen, went in pursuit of the army, and deprived them of sixteen men, who were killed or taken prisoners, and two hundred horses.

Mac Donnell, i. e. Colla, Constable of the gallowglasses of O'Neill, died.

Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went into the English settlements of Machaire-Oirghiall, and slew John, son of the Taa<sup>b</sup>; but Con, son of Manus O'Conolly, the son of Cormac O'Conolly, and the grandson of Ardgal [Mac Mahon], were slain of his people; and upwards of twenty horses were taken from himself and his people. Cahir, the son of Irial, son of

a small village in the district anciently called county of Leitrim.

Magh-Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, near the boundary of the

<sup>b</sup> *Taa*.—This is the present Irish form of the name Taaffe, in the county of Louth.

mac Iriac̄ mic P̄ilip, 7 eoḡan mac Semair mic eochar̄a m̄oir m̄eḡ macḡam̄na do ḡabar̄, 7 eoḡan deluḡ iar̄ r̄in.

Αρε̄ an ḡoc̄c̄ain mac uí c̄on̄c̄obair̄ p̄ailḡe (.i. conn) do m̄ar̄baḡ l̄a a ḡs̄r̄br̄a-  
tair̄ caḡaoir̄ mac cuinn mic an c̄alb̄aḡ ḡaen ep̄c̄op ḡae.

Clann ḡcc̄ emainn meḡuḡoir̄ (aḡḡ, ap̄t, 7 ḡiolla ḡora) 7 clann t̄oir̄p̄ḡealb̄aḡ meḡuḡoir̄ (T̄aḡḡ, p̄ilip, 7 an ḡiolla ḡub̄) do ḡenaḡ̄ c̄reicē ap̄ doḡnall mac ḡiolla pat̄raicē mic emainn m̄eḡuḡoir̄. Doḡnall p̄eḡn do m̄ar̄baḡ a t̄t̄oraḡ-  
eḡt̄ na c̄reicē l̄a Maolec̄lainn mac ḡeib̄eannaḡ 7 an Maolp̄eacl̄ainn ceḡna do m̄ar̄baḡ p̄ḡ ceḡḡoir̄ ap̄ an laḡair̄ r̄in.

Μαḡuḡoir̄, .i. ḡsan do ḡenaḡ̄ c̄reicē h̄i m̄ioḡbolcc̄ ap̄ cloinn doḡnchaḡḡ mic aḡḡa meḡuḡoir̄, 7 ap̄ cloinn m̄eḡ ualḡair̄cc̄ p̄a ḡḡ̄ i naoin t̄reaḡḡm̄ain.

ḡiolla pat̄raicē ua huicc̄inn, mac b̄riain, mic maolec̄lainn, p̄r̄i t̄iḡe aoiḡḡoh̄ coiḡc̄inn do ḡp̄enaḡ̄ 7 do t̄p̄uaḡaḡb̄ ḡeḡc̄.

Ua cur̄n̄in̄ aḡair̄ne ḡeḡc̄.

Αν p̄ech̄t̄maḡ ḡinḡ ḡen̄r̄r̄ do p̄ioḡaḡ op̄ ḡax̄aḡb̄, 22. Αḡuḡp̄t̄.

<sup>c</sup> *Midhbolg*, a district in the north-west of the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Mac Ualgaire*, now anglicised Magoalrick. The name is common in the neighbourhood of the little town of Pettigo, on the frontiers of the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh.

<sup>e</sup> *Henry VII.*—Sir Harris Nicolas agrees with this date.—See his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 328. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the following curious entry concerning the affairs of England.

“A. D. 1485. The King of England, i. e. King Richard, was slain in a battle in which fifteen hundred” [*recte* four thousand] were slain, and the son of a Welshman, by whom the battle was fought” [and won] “was made king; and there lived not of the royal blood at that time but one youth who came the next year in exile to Ireland. This battle was fought in the commencement of Autumn” [22nd of August].

From this passage it appears that Cathal Mac Manus Maguire, the original compiler of the

Annals of Ulster, who was Archdeacon of Clogher, and living at this time, believed that the mock prince, Lambert Simnel, set up by Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, third sister of King Edward IV., was really Edward, Earl of Warwick. This youth, Simnel, who was the son of an Oxford tradesman, was crowned as Edward VI., in Christ's Church, Dublin, after a sermon preached by John Payne, Bishop of Meath, in which his title to the crown was published in the presence of the Deputy, Chancellor, Treasurer, the Earl of Lincoln (who was fully aware of the imposture!) Lord Lovel, and many other nobles and chief men of the kingdom, as well ecclesiastical as secular. Of the history of this Simnel, the mere Irish appear to have known nothing; but Octavianus de Palatio, Archbishop of Armagh, and the English and Anglo-Irish nobility, soon discovered the whole imposture, and minute particulars of the farcical ceremony of his coronation and proceedings have been described by Dr. John Hery, Lord Bacon, and others in England, and



Philip, and Owen, son of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon, were taken prisoners; but Owen afterwards made his escape.

Art-an-Bhogain, the son of O'Conor Faly (i. e. Con), was killed with one cast of a javelin by his brother Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh.

The young sons of Edmond Maguire (Hugh Art and Gilla-Isa), and the sons of Turlough Maguire (Teige, Philip, and Gilla-Duv), took a prey from Donnell, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire. Donnell himself was slain, while in pursuit of the prey, by Melaghlin Mac Geaveny; and the same Melaghlin was killed on the spot immediately afterwards.

Maguire, i. e. John, took a prey from Midhbholg<sup>c</sup>, from the sons of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, and from the sons of Mac Ualgaireg<sup>d</sup>, twice in one week.

Gilla-Patrick O'Higgin, the son of Brian, son of Melaghlin, a man who had kept a general house of hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, died.

O'Cuirnin, Athairne, died.

Henry VII.<sup>e</sup> was made King of England on the 22nd of August.

by Ware, and all the modern Irish historians, who state that the diadem wherewith he was crowned was borrowed for the occasion from a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, kept in a church called by her name, situated near the gate commonly called Dame's Gate; and that he was carried in triumph from Christ's Church to the Castle of Dublin, on the shoulders of a gigantic Anglo-Irishman called Darcy. The after adventures of this Simnel are minutely described by the English historians, but it would be out of place even to glance at them here. It will be enough to remark, that he afterwards fell into the hands of the victorious party, and that the King, after granting him full pardon, made him a turnspit in the royal kitchen, and, not long after, raised him to the rank of a falconer, as we hear from Dr. Hery's verses:

“ Ille, ex Rege novo lixa est & calo creatus  
 Servus, ut ad Regis portaret ligna coquinam,  
 Regis, & accipitres posthac aluisse fertur.”

In 1492 another mock prince, whose name was

Peter Osbeck, or Perkin Warbeck, who was set up by the same scheming Duchess, to personate Richard Duke of York, son of King Edward IV., was also sent to Ireland, but the mere Irish writers do not appear to have known any particulars of his real history. On these mock princes Ware remarks, in his *Annals*, *ad ann.* 1492: “ And thus was Ireland at this time as it were a theatre or stage, on which masked princes entered, though soon after, their vizards being taken off, were expelled the stage.”

Under this year the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* contain also some few entries relating to local affairs in Ireland, not collected by the Four Masters, such as the killing of Oliver Plunkett by the son of Richard Plunkett shortly after Christmas; the killing of Brian O'Huid [now O'Hood] a highly distinguished poet of Trian-Congail, by John, the son of Eoghan Mac Eoghan, and the birth of Cuconnaght Mac Manus Maguire, which is entered in Latin as follows: “ *Hic natus est Connactius filius Caroli Juvenis 5. Cal. Februarii feria 6<sup>a</sup>.*”

## ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1486.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, ceitpe céo, oéτμοζατ, a ré.

Μαμριτρ (ι. cill cúilín) βρατάρι μιονύρ δε οβρεπαντια δο ειονηρζαδ αρ βρύ abann lufe la Rolont mac Sín eduaro iurταρ.

Ρριοιρ μαοζλα φηζαλ mac Ροιβερo μέζραζναλλ δέcc.

Ρίλιρ mac an cóμαρβα (ι. Semur mac μυδραιζε mic αρδζαιλ) μεζ ματ-ζαίμνα, cananaó coraó hι ccloóαρ comarβα cluana heoar, pφpφun θαρτραιζε, ετ ceτepa δέcc.

Καιθιδιλ coiécφn an éúiccó ιουρ Iulii ι ηθροiécε ατα αγ αρθφpυcc αρθα μαάα, ι. Οcταβιανυρ Ιταλιυρ acc epφcopaίρ η acc cleipcióιθ τυαιφciρτ epεaνn uile.

Ρυαiόρι mac θιαρμαθα (ι. mac μυαιόρι éaoió) τιζεαρνα μοιζε λυρcc, αρτιcc, η típe τυαάτλ δέcc δο ζαλαρ αιζζφηρ hι τcφmpall loóa na ηζαpan ι ccloinn caάτλ mic μυιρεαδαιζ, η concóβαρ mac copbmaic mic τοματταιζ an ειμζ θοιρθνεαδ ινα ιοναδ.

Κυμαρα mac conμαρα δο μαρβαδ ζο ηαιτεαράc la cloinn θονηαiό μεc conμαρα.

Ταδcc mac caάτλ óicc μεζραζναλλ λάνταóφραc μυμτιpe heolar φαι θεαρφccaζέτε αρ εινεαc η αρ eanζnam δecc ιαρ mbuaío o θεaίμαν η ó θoίμαν, η a áθnacal hι φφιοδναc.

Ταδcc ua μαοίλμιαδαιζ áδβαρ ταιοιρζ μμυμτιpe cφbálláim δο μαρβαδ λά cloinn μαοιλαcλαιν μεζραζναλλ, η λά cloinn μάολφυαναιó μεζ ραζναλλ.

Εοζan mac ίρ δο ζαβαιλ λά cloinn μαολφυαναιó μεζ ραζναλλ, η clann ταιδcc υί μάοίλμιαδαιζ δο μαρβαδ, η mac uilliam mic μαζνυρα co ρoάιθiθ oile.

<sup>f</sup> *Kilcullen*.—Archdall calls this New Abbey. It stood at Kilcullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare, not at old Kilcullen. There is a figure of a knight in armour in the churchyard of Old Kilcullen, said by tradition to represent Sir Roland Eustace.

<sup>g</sup> *Of Maethail*, μαοζλα, now Mohill, a town in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>b</sup> *Octavianus Italicus*.—He was otherwise

called Octovianus de Palatio, and was a native of Florence, and a Doctor of the Canon Law. He succeeded to the Archbishopric in 1480, and died at an advanced age in June, 1513. He was loyal to Henry VII., and opposed the coronation of the mock prince, Simnel, for which he incurred the displeasure of the Deputy, the Earl of Kildare. On the 8th June, 1496, he obtained license to be absent for ten years in

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1486.

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

The monastery of Kilcullen<sup>f</sup>, for Friars Minor de Observantiâ, was commenced on the bank of the Liffey, by Roland, son of Sir Edward Eustace.

The Prior of Maethail<sup>g</sup>, Farrell, the son of Robert Mac Rannall, died.

Philip, son of the Coarb (i. e. James, son of Rury, son of Ardgall) Mac Mahon, a canon chorister at Clogher, Coarb of Clones, Parson of Dartry, &c., died.

A general chapter of the province was held at Drogheda, on the Ides of July, by the Archbishop of Armagh, i. e. Octavianus Italicus<sup>b</sup>, and the bishops and clergy of all the North of Ireland.

Rory, son of Rory Caech Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail, died of a short fit of sickness, in the church of Lough nGasán, in Clann-Cathail-mic-Murray; and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable, was installed in his place.

Cumara Mac Namara was exultingly slain by the sons of Donough Mac Namara.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, full Chief of Muintir-Eolais, renowned for hospitality and prowess, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Fenagh.

Teige O'Mulvey, heir to the chieftaincy of Muintir-Carolan<sup>i</sup>, was slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall and the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall.

Owen, the son of Ir, was taken prisoner by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall; and the sons of Teige O'Mulvey, the son of William Mac Manus, and many others, were slain.

England, or elsewhere, from the day he went on ship-board, but it does not appear that he ever left the country. Some Latin rhymes on the rude manners and poverty of the inhabitants of Armagh are ascribed to him by Ware, Cox, and Harris, but these writers do not inform us where they are preserved. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Donnell O'Fallon, a Friar Minor of the Obser-

vance, was present at this synod, a preacher who did more service to the Irish than any other since the time of St. Patrick. He came to the Synod to get the Pope's letters for the Bishopric of Derry, to which he had been elected.—See Harris's Ware, p. 291, and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1500.

<sup>i</sup> *Muintir-Carolan*, the name of a tribe and district in the barony and county of Leitrim.

Μαολεάειανν ἡ Ρυαίθρι δά μας μεε δοννχαιῶ εἶπε ἠολεαλλα, .i. ταῶδ μας ἡριαν (δοιδεαῶ διονηιαλα δο τοιριγεῶτ να νολεαλλα ζαῶ αση διοῶ) δο μαρβαῶ λα ελοινν δοῖνναλλ εαιμ ἡ λα ελοινν Ρυαίθρι μεε δοννχαιῶ.

Σλυαῶεαῶ αῶβαλ ἡορ λά ἡυα νδοῖνναλλ ι εονναεταῖβ, ἡ λά μας υλλiam ελοιννε Ριοεαιρῶ ἡνα αζηαιῶ, ἡ ιαρ νδολ ἡι εεῖνν ἀποῖλε δόῖβ, δο ροηρατ ρίε ἡ κοῖασηα. Φειῶλμῶ ριωνν να εονῶοβαῖρ δο ὄολ ἡι εεῖνν να ρλυαῶ ρμ, ἡ α ὄολ ἡι λαῖν υῖ δοῖνναλλ ταρ εῖνν α ἔυαῶ ἡ α ἔαιορεαῶ. Σῖῶ ῖρλ μυρῖῶηαιῶ δο ὑεναῖν δον κυρ ρμ, ἡ Μας φειῶλμῶ ρῖνν δο ζαῶβαῖλ ἀρ φῆν δυα νδοῖνναλλ ἡ α ἡρῖῶ λῖρ ι τῆρ εοναλλ εῖρε κοῖαηρλε ἡῖε υλλiam ελοιννε Ριοεαιρῶ.

ὄρεαρμαῶδμ λα μμνηρ μεζραῶηαλλ ἡι μοῖν λερρε ρορ ελοινν υῖ Ρυαηρ ἡ ρορ ρηοῶετ εαῶαῖλ ρυαῶ ἡν ρο μαρβαῶ Μαοῖεελαῖν ὄεε μας μαοῖεελαῖν μεε εαβα ρῖρ α αοῖρ φῆν δο βα ἡῶ αῖνν λε ζαλλῶεελαῶεϋρ ἡι λῖε εμνν.

Ελανν εῖρσαν ἡῖε ἀν ῖρῖορα δο ἔρεαχαιῶ, ἡ μας διῶ φῆν (.i. ζῖολλα ερῖορτ) δο ἡαρβαῶ λα ρηοῶετ μαοῖεελαῖν ἡῖεζραῶηαλλ.

Νεῖδε να μαοῖεελαῖρ εῖνν δοῖεῖλλ ερεαῖν δέεε. Αῖρ ἔ τυεε να μῖοηνα βυαῶα εο να εμῖραῶ ἡν ἡ ἀράν α ναοῖηεαῶετ δαιοῖῶεαῖβ εο ἡράε.

Σλοῖεεαῶ λά ἡυα νδοῖνναλλ δο ὄολ ι τῆρ ἀμαλζαιῶ. Μας υλλiam ἡοῶεταρ-αχ δο ἔεαῶετ ἡνα αζηαιῶ. Ρο ρῖζῖῶ ἡομαρῖεεε ετορρα ἡν ρο μαρβαῶ τυλλεαῶ ἀρ εῶδ δο μμνηρ μεε υλλiam, ἡ ἡν ρο ζαῶβαῶ Σῖαν μας Σμυρῖάῖν ἡ υλλεεε μας Ρῖρῶῖρῶ (.i. μας τομαρ) α βυρ εο ροῶαῖῶῖβ οῖλε.

Σεαση μας ἀυ ρῖορα μεζραῶηαλλ δέεε.

Αῖν ἡαρραῶ ἡῶρ (Σῖαν), ροῶα ζαλλμαεαῖν ερεαῖν δο ἡαρβαῶ λά νοδλαεε λά δοννχαιῶ ὄεε ἡαεε εάρῖαιῶ ζῖεαρῖα εαλλα ιαρ νδολ ἀρ ερεῖε ραρ.

Ζεαρῖῶδ μας ιαρλα ὑεαρμῖαν δέεε.

\* *Moin-lesg*—This name would be anglicised Monelesk, but the Editor has not been able to find a place of the name in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>1</sup> *Head of the inhospitality, εῖνν δοῖεῖλλ ερεαῖν.* The word *δοῖεεαλλ* is still used in the living language to denote grudging, or inhospitality.—See note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1381, where the following passage occurs: “*ρῖρῖορα εοῖεῖοην ἀρ ἀορ εαλαῶαν ερεαῖν ερε δοῖεεαλλ.*”—MS. L.

<sup>m</sup> *That he would never give, εο να εμῖραῶ εο*

*ἡράε.* The Four Masters constantly use *εο νά* for *ut non*, or *quod non*. The literal translation of the whole passage would stand as follows in Latin: “*Neius O’Mulconry, caput inhospitalitatis Hiberniæ, obiit. Is est qui per reliquias sacras dejeravit quod nunquam daret butyrum et panem eadem vice hospitibus.*”

<sup>n</sup> *Tirawley.*—According to the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster, this conflict took place, *Non. Septembris*, at *Bel-atha-Aird-na-riadh*, i. e. the mouth of the ford of

Melaghlin and Rory, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (each worthy of the chieftainship of Tirerrill), were slain by the sons of Donnell Cam and the sons of Rory Mac Donough.

A numerous army was led by O'Donnell into Connaught, and another by Mac William of Clanrickard, to oppose him. On coming together, however, they agreed to conditions of peace and amity. Felim Finn O'Conor repaired to these armies, and gave himself up into the hands of O'Donnell, in behalf of his territories and chieftains. The peace of Sil-Murray was concluded on this occasion; and the son of Felim Finn was taken as a hostage, instead of [Felim Finn] himself, by O'Donnell, who took him with him into Tirconnell, by the advice of Mac William of Clanrickard.

The people of Mac Rannall routed the sons of O'Rourke and the descendants of Cathal Roe, at Moin-lesg<sup>k</sup>, where Melaghlin Oge, son of Melaghlin Mac Cabe, a man who for his years bore the greatest name as a leader of gallow-glasses in Leath-Chuinn, was slain.

The sons of John, son of the Prior [Mac Rannall], were plundered; and Gilchrecst, one of these sons, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Neidhe O'Mulconry, head of the inhospitality<sup>l</sup> of Ireland, died. It was he who solemnly swore that he would never give<sup>m</sup> butter and bread together to guests.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell, and marched into Tirawley<sup>n</sup>. The Lower Mac William went to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which upwards of one hundred of Mac William's people were slain, and John Mac Jordan, Ulick, the son of Richard, son of Thomas Burke, with many others, were taken prisoners.

John, son of the Prior Mac Rannall, died.

Barry More John, the choicest of the English youths of Ireland, was slain on Christmas Day by Donogh Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla, after he had gone on a predatory excursion against him<sup>o</sup>.

Garrett, son of the Earl of Desmond, died.

Ardnarea, now Ballina-Tirawley, a town to which Ardnarea is now a suburb.

<sup>o</sup> *Against him*, *faop*, literally, "upon him."

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that John Barry had rashly set out on this preying excursion on Christmas Day.

Feidlimid buide mac cairpre uí conóobair, uaitne mac ríain cairraig  
 mec brianán, Donnchaó mac corbmaic mec maíta 7 aóð mac Ruaidrí duib  
 mec maíta do íarbaó lá cloinn maíleáilinn méz raígnail.

Ταός καός mac uilliam uí ceallaiğ an tara tiğearna baóí for uib maine  
 décc i naibío an tpeap uiró.

Sile inğín aóða mic uilliam uí ceallaiğ bñ uí maíadaán décc.

Loólainn mac an giolla claoín uí ainliği décc.

Ταός mac aóða mic brian uí birn, 7 Maíleáilainn mac diaρμαða méz  
 raígnail décc.

Eocchan mac loólainn uí ruairc raíleáctain tiğearna na bñirne décc.

Semur mac mec Riróiró buirilér feap ionat iarla urmuínan décc.

Bríral 7 diaρμαíð da mac murchaó uí maíadaán do íarbaó a meabail  
 la cobéac ua maíadaán lá a ndeapbraéain réin.

Raígnait inğín tDeaan mec conmara bñ toirpóealbaiğ mic taidğ  
 uí brian tiğearna tuadmuínan airéiraiğ décc.

Giolla na naoín mac doinnail mic murceapraiğ inuidğ tiğearna calaó  
 na hangaile décc iar ccian aóir.

Ταός mac aóðagan ollain muntipe hangaile do íarbaó go gpaínínail  
 lá rlioct íriai uí feapğal.

Flann mac floinn uí domnallán decc.

Brían mac Ruóraiğe mic aróğail meğ maígaíanna tiğearna darpraiğe  
 do íarbaó lá gallaib maíaire airğiall.

Doinnall ócc mac mec artain raóí neimğ décc.

<sup>p</sup> *Third order*, i. e. the third order of St. Francis.

<sup>a</sup> *James, the son of Mac Richard Butler*.—He was the son of Edmond, who was the son of James, son of James, the first Earl of Ormond.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under the year 1461. This James is mentioned in the following memorandum, in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, vol. 116, b, a :

“Aine roim Noðuic aniuğ 7 ar tptom feapéain ran uair ro a zoρac aídé, 7 co ti mac rir in baile plan .i. Símur mac Emáinn

mic Riróepó, mic tSemuir, mic tSemuir .i. in iarla balb, map ra móctpaé aniuğ oρağ-aib ré rinn, 7 a Raiz in bozape duin 7 u.eo ran oðaiğ ma cft le Dia.”

“This is the Friday before Christmas, and heavy is the rain now in the beginning of the night. May the son of the proprietor of this town return safe, i. e. James, son of Edmond Mac Richard, the son of James, son of James, i. e. the Iarla Balbh, for he left us early this morning. We are at Rath-an-Botaire, and within five days of Christmas by God’s permission.”

Felim Boy, the son of Carbry O'Connor; Owny, the son of John Carragh Mac Branah; Donough, the son of Cormac, son of Matthew; and Hugh, the son of Rory Duv, son of Matthew, were slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly, the second lord who was over Hy-Many, died in the habit of the third order<sup>p</sup>.

Celia, the daughter of Hugh, son of William O'Kelly, and wife of O'Madden, died.

Loughlin, the son of Gilla-claen O'Hanly, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Beirne, and Melaghlin, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, died.

Owen, son of Loughlin O'Rourke, expectant Lord of Breifny, died.

James<sup>q</sup>, the son of Mac Richard Butler, the representative of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Breasal and Dermot, two sons of Murrough O'Madden, were treacherously slain by Coblithach [Coffey] O'Madden, their own brother.

Ragnailt, daughter of John Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of East Thomond, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile<sup>r</sup>, died at an advanced age.

Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Annaly, was slain in an abominable manner<sup>s</sup> by the descendants of Irial O'Farrell.

Flann, the son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Brian, the son of Rury, son of Ardgall, son of Mac Mahon, Lord of Dartry, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Donnell Oge, the son of Mac Artan, a hospitable gentleman, died.

The descendants of this James afterwards succeeded to the Earldom of Ormond, as appears from the pedigrees of the Butlers, given in Irish by Duaid Mac Firbis and O'Clery, and in English by Lodge, Burke, and others.

<sup>r</sup> *Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the callow, or marshy district of Annaly. This territory still retains its name, and is now included in the barony of Ratheline, in the west of the county

of Longford.

<sup>s</sup> *Abominable manner*, ḡo ḡraimínal, i. e. in a disgustful, hateful, or odious manner. As the Brehon of the territory Mac Egan's person was inviolable, but it is very probable that, in addition to the mere killing of a Brehon, the race of Irial rendered their crime more black and odious by the manner in which they butchered him.

Stan buide mac eoḡain mic néill óicc uí néill décc.

Donnchað mac tomair mic fíriḡail mecc raínpáðain décc.

Óct mbaile píct do ḡallbaét maáaire airḡiall do loiceað lá Mag maá-  
ḡamna, aod ócc mac aoda ruaid mic ruðraige.

O neill, .i. conn mac ení do ðol rluazḡ nia raíain ar maáaire airḡiall  
loicecti ḡ millte móra do denaí lair.

Creað móp lá brian mac emainn mic Ruðraige meḡ maáḡamna ar emann  
mac tomáir óicc, ḡ ar a cloinn i ccúil na noiriḡ, ḡ emann ócc mac emainn do  
márbað leo i ndoipe cenainn.

Emann mac tomáir ḡreandaiḡ mic duinn mic Pílip na tuaiḡe meḡuidir  
décc, ḡ a dearbárait ar ele eoḡan mac tomair ḡreandaiḡ, Maḡnur mac  
maoileduin, ḡ Ruðraige mac concobair mic duinn meḡuidir do márbað ar  
baile an oipeaét la péilin mac donnchað meḡuidir ar ḡreir oíðe.

Caitilin mḡín uí fearḡail (doínnall buide mac doínnall mic Stain) bñ  
mec maḡnura meḡuidir .i. cataí ócc mac cataí móip décc.

Art ruad mac ḡiollapataice mic emainn meḡuidir do márbað duicor  
roḡde lá cloinn toirpdealbaiḡ mic Pílip meḡuidir.

Aod mac néill mic aoda, mic eoḡain uí neill décc.

Emann ócc mac emainn mic conulað uí néill ḡ corbmac mac airt car-  
raiḡ mic maoileaclann uí neill décc.

Clann meḡuidir (emann), .i. aod ḡ airt carrað dpuarlaceað, ḡ a náair  
do léiccñ a tḡearnair de an lá céðna do com tḡrain mic Pílip meḡuidir.

Donn maḡuidir mac emainn, mic tomair óiḡ do márbað a ppiull hi ndo-  
nur Reilce achaid upáir lé cloinn tomáir ois meḡuidir, .i. tomár, concobair,  
ḡ Ruaidir ḡ lá cloinn plaitḡḡitaiḡ mic tomair óiḡ, ḡiollapataice, Cuconnaét,  
ḡ brian cporac.

<sup>†</sup> *Ballies*, i. e. villages, or townlands. A bally was the thirtieth part of a triocheched, or barony.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 24. The Annals of Ulster add, that this destruction was caused by Mac Mahon, "in estate hujus anni."

<sup>u</sup> *Samhain*.—This is the Irish name for the first of November, or Allhallowtide.

<sup>v</sup> *Cuil-na-n-Oirear*.—This was the name of a point of land extending into the upper Lough

Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Doire-Cenainn*, now Derrycannon, a townland in the parish of Kinawley, near the margin of the Upper Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>y</sup> *Baile-an-Oireacht*, i. e. the town of the meeting. This name would be anglicised Ballinerraght, but it is now obsolete.

<sup>z</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the



John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Farrell Magauran, died.

Eight and twenty ballies<sup>f</sup> of the possessions of the English of Machaire-Oirghiall were burned by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Rury.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, marched with an army, sometime before Samhain<sup>u</sup>, into Machaire-Oirghiall, and caused great conflagrations and injuries.

A great depredation was committed by Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, upon Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, and his sons, at Cuilna-n-Oirear<sup>w</sup>, and slew Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, at Doire-Cenainn<sup>x</sup>.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Greannach [the hirsute], son of Don, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, died; and his brother Owen, son of Thomas Greannach, Manus, son of Muldoon, and Rury, son of Conor, son of Don Maguire, were slain at Baile-an-Oireacht<sup>y</sup>, by Felim, son of Donough Maguire, in a nocturnal assault.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Farrell (Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John), and wife of the Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, died.

Art Roe, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain by a dart cast at him [by one of] the sons of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire.

Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and Cormac, the son of Art Carragh, son of Melaghlin O'Neill, died.

The sons of Maguire (Edmond), i. e. Hugh and Art Carragh, were ransomed; and on the same day their father resigned his lordship to John, son of Philip Maguire.

Don Maguire, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge, was treacherously slain in the gateway of the churchyard of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], by the sons of Thomas Oge Maguire, i. e. Thomas, Conor, and Rory, and the sons of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, Cuconnaught, and Brian Crosagh<sup>z</sup>.

Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

“ A. D. 1486. Art, the son of Mac Donnell, of Clankelly, i. e. the son of Cormac, son of Art

Mac Donnell, was slain at Clones, in a quarrel which he had with the clergy on little Christmas, i. e. with James, the son of Philip, son of the coarb Mac Mahon, and with Donough Mac

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1487.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, μίλε, ceṫpe céu, oṫtṫoccat, a peṫt.

Μαοιλεάλαινν mac μυρχαιḃ uí flannaccáin decanaḃ oilepinn dḗcc, ἡ  
Tomar ua hínidighín do ḡabail a ionaḃ.

Ταḃ mac brian mic amlaoibḃ meḡuidir po baí na peapṫún i mboṫaib ar  
tor ἡ na biocairpe hi coill laipṫpe decc.

Ḃrian ua corṫrain biocair claoimnṫṫṫ ἡ denir mac ḡollacoipṫcle airṫin-  
neac, ἡ biocairpe airṫḃ bṫorṫa dḗcc.

Ο μαοιλεάλαινν, .i. λαιḡneac mac cuipṫ τιḡearna cloinne colman do  
márbḃḃ le conn mac arṫ mic cuinn mic corṫmaic ballaḡ uí máoileacáin.

Ο μαḡallaḡ, .i. τοιṫṫḃdealbaḃ mac Sṫain mic eoḡain dḗcc do bḫcc ina  
cáirḫén féin hi ṫulaiḡ monḡáin an céu lá do mí September ἡ ó Raḡallaḡ  
do ḡairṫm da mác ina ionaḃ .i. Sṫain.

Ḃrian mac brian ballaḡ mic aḃḃa mic feilm uí concobair foḃdeac  
dionḡmála do mḡe connaḃt dḗcc.

Αḃḃ mac Ruaiḃṫṫṫ mic brian uí concobair dḗcc.

Σιοḃṫṫṫṫ ua maolconairpe ollamḃ ṫṫl μυṫpeaḃaiḡ cḫnn aibe ἡ αιṫṫṫṫṫṫṫ  
nepeann dḗcc ἡ da cḫnn féine ina ionaḃ .i. doimnall ἡ maolconairpe mac τοṫṫṫṫ.

Μυṫḡṫṫṫṫṫ mac loḃláinν ui máoilonairpe oide a cḫṫṫṫe féin dḗcc i ṫṫṫṫ  
conuill iar ṫṫpeablaṫ ṫḃḃa, ἡ iar mbuaibḃ naiṫṫṫṫṫe ἡ a aḃnacal i ndun na  
ḡḡall.

Mahon, the Parson, and with Patrick O'Con-  
nallan, the abbot.

"Tuathal, the son of Niall Carragh, was slain  
by Thomas, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, in Coill-  
Ichtarach" [in Loughinsholin barony, in the  
county of Derry], "shortly after Christmas.

"The castle of Bel-Fqirsdi" [Belfast] "was  
taken by Felim, the son of Mac-I-Neill Boy, and  
by the Savadge (Robert, the son of Jenkin),  
and by the sons of Niall Gallda, son of Brian  
Ballagh, from the wardens of Brian, the son of  
Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, *in estate*.

"Mac Patrick Courcy [of Kinsale] died.

"There was a vast abundance of apples in

orchards and woods in this year.

"Marcella, the daughter of John, son of  
Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell,  
and wife of Conor, son of Glasny O'Reilly, was  
drowned or smothered in Ath-na-Boirne, what-  
ever was the cause, or whatever she had done.

"There was a great scarcity of salt in this  
and the preceding year, so that a quart of salt  
was often purchased for a *bonn* (i. e. a four-  
penny piece), so that jesters were wont to com-  
pose an elegy for it, since it was no longer to be  
found.

"Horses were so dear in the province of  
Ulster, in this and the preceding year, that a

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1487.

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

Melaghlin, son of Murrough O'Flanagan, Dean of Elphin, died; and Thomas O'Heidigein took his place.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Auliffe Maguire, who had first been Parson of Botha<sup>a</sup>, and Vicar of Cill-Laisre<sup>b</sup>, died.

Brian O'Corcran, Vicar of Claoin-Inis [Cleenish], and Denis Mac Gilla Coisgle, Erenagh and Vicar of Airidh-Brosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Melaghlin (Laighneach, the son of Core), Lord of Clann-Colman<sup>c</sup>, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, died suddenly in his castle of Tullymongan<sup>d</sup>, on the first day of the month of September; and his son John was nominated O'Reilly in his place.

Brian, the son of Brian Ballagh, son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, worthy of the kingdom<sup>e</sup> of Connaught, died.

Hugh, the son of Rory, son of Brian O'Conor, died.

Seery O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, head of the cheerfulness and jocularly of the men of Ireland, died; and two Kenfinès<sup>f</sup> of the tribe were set up in his place, namely, Donnell and Mulconry, the son of Torna.

Maurice, the son of Loughlin O'Mulconry, teacher of his own art [poetry], died in Tirconnell, after a long illness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal.

milch cow and a heifer were often given for a colt.

"The Dalton, i. e. Edmond, the son of Piercee, resigned his lordship to his own son, Thomas Dalton, in this year.

"*Hic natus est Magnus, filius Caroli Juvenis, 18<sup>o</sup>. die Augusti, feria 6<sup>a</sup>.*"

<sup>a</sup> *Botha*, now Boboe, a parish in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>b</sup> *Cill-Laisre*.—This vicarage is now called in Irish, cill larepac, and, in English, Killassery. It is situated on the south-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of an old church

and a holy well dedicated to the Virgin, St. Lassera, are still to be seen.

*Clann-Colman*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin, whose regal territory at this period was circumscribed within the limits of the present barony of Clonlonan, in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>d</sup> *Tullymongan*.—This castle stood on a hill, at the east side of the town of Cavan.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1400, p. 770, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Worthy of the kingdom*, γοιδεαδ διοργματα, i. e. a worthy vessel.

<sup>f</sup> *Kenfinès*.—The term Kenfinè is always used

Doimnall ua dubaccám, ἡ α βήν ιηζήν υί μάοίλεοναιρε δέεε.

Ua maolpalaio dromeli ecena ua maine décc.

Iarla dfrmuínan do mparbað lá a muinrip féin a meabail hi ráiæ zaola tpe éomaipe dhéain a deapbraðar féin. Sfan ona ἡ luca an mparbða apéna oionnarbað la muirip mac an iarla.

Uilliam mac aóda mic brian uí éallaiḡ tiḡearna ua maine do ḡabail lá a bpaírib feipin a meabail ἡ á écc ina ḡeimléb, ἡ dá tiḡearna ina ionaó, .i. maoleaclainn mac aéda mic brian ἡ donnchað mac bhráil uí éallaiḡ.

Aóð mac donnchað uí éallaiḡ do mparbað lá maoleaclainn mac uilliam uí éallaiḡ.

Concobar mac taðcc caoió uí éallaiḡ do ḡabail a meabail lá taðcc mac maoleaclainn uí éallaiḡ.

Caéal dub mac doimnall mic eoḡain uí concobar do mparbað lá ḡoiðelbachaib iar ndol ap cpeié forpa ἡ a braðair ele an calbaé caoió do bhríe na cpeié ḡo háitéraé laip.

Doimnall ua concobar do ðol ap ionnraḡið for látip mic Pílip, ἡ bripcað dóib ap ðreim dá múinrip ḡup mparbaic ann da mac doimnall mic brian mec donnchað ἡ móran dá nuairléb ἡ da muinrip apéna.

Ḋrian ruað, mac tiḡearnáin, mic taíðḡ mic tiḡearnain uí Ruairc tanairc bpeipne do mparbað dupéop do raḡit la mac uí ruairc, Eoḡan mac feilin mic donnchað mic tiḡearnáin óicc. Ua doimnall .i. Aóð ruaðh do ðol tpep an mparbað rin ipin mbpeipne, ἡ ruíðe ðo a ppoplonḡpope pá baile uí Ruairc .i. cairlén an cairte, ἡ a ḡabail laip ἡ tpiúri do múinrip uí ruairc do mparbað ἡ brian mac caéal mic tiḡearnain uí Ruairc do mparbað lá ḡoppaíð mac aéda ḡallða uí doimnall dupéop peléip. An cairlen do bripcað lá hua

to denote the head of a minor family. It is never applied to any kind of chieftain.

<sup>z</sup> *O'Mullally*.—The O'Mullallys were originally seated in the territory of Moinmoy, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway; but they were driven from thence by the Burkes shortly after the period of the English invasion, when they settled at Tulach-na-dala, about four miles to the north of Tuam, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway, where they held sixteen quarters of land under the Lord Bermingham.—

See *Tribes and Customs of the Hy-Many*, pp. 33, 177, 182.

<sup>b</sup> *Rath-Gaela*, now locally called in Irish Raé Caela, and in English Rathkeale, a town in the barony of Kenry, and county of Limerick, and about fourteen miles south-west of the city of Limerick. In the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster this event is recorded as follows:

“A. D. 1487. The Earl of Desmond, i. e. James, son of the Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett,

Donnell O'Dugan and his wife, daughter of O'Mulconry, died.

O'Mullally<sup>s</sup>, head of the wisdom of Hy-Many, died.

The Earl of Desmond was treacherously slain by his own people at Rath-gaeh<sup>h</sup>, at the instigation of John, his own brother. John and the other perpetrators of the murder were banished by Maurice, son of the Earl.

William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was treacherously taken prisoner by his own kinsmen, and he [afterwards] died in chains; and two lords were set up in his place, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Donough, the son of Breasal O'Kelly.

Hugh, the son of Donough O'Kelly, was slain by Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly.

Conor, son of Teige Caech O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly.

Cathal Duv, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor, was slain by the Costelloes, after having gone upon a predatory incursion against them. But Calvagh, his other brother, carried off the prey in triumph.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Leitir-Mac-Philip<sup>i</sup>, routed some of the people, and slew the two sons of Donnell, son of Brian Mac Donough, and many of their gentlemen and people in general.

Brian Roe, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tannist of Breifny, was slain by a dart cast at him by the son of the O'Rourke, [i. e.] Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. In consequence of this death O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched into Breifny, and laid siege to O'Rourke's town, i. e. Caislen-an-Chairthe<sup>k</sup>, which he took, and three of O'Rourke's people were slain; and Brian, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was slain by Godfrey, the son of Hugh Gallda<sup>l</sup> O'Donnell, by the

son of Maurice the Earl, was treacherously slain towards the end of this year, by John Manntach . . . and his brother Maurice was made Earl; and John Manntach was slain for his crime by this young Earl Maurice.

<sup>i</sup> *Leitir-Mac-Philip*, i. e. Mac Philip's letter, or hill side. This name, which is that of a townland in Mac Donough's country, in the county of Sligo, is now obsolete.

<sup>k</sup> *Caislen-an-Chairthe*, now called in Irish *caisleán a' capra*, i. e. the castle of the rock. The ruins of a castle so called are still to be seen in the townland of Castletown, in the valley of Glencar, in the west of the parish of Killasnet, in the north-west of the county of Leitrim. The name is usually anglicised Castlecar.

<sup>l</sup> *Hugh Gallda*, i. e. Hugh the Anglicised.

νομῖναλλ ἰαρ ρῖν, ἡ ο ρυαῖρ φεῖλιμ διομηρβαδ αρ α θυτλαιγ ἡ φφεαριανῶ  
μαναδ λά ἡυα νομῖναλλ. Ὑα νομῖναλλ διορῖδιρι δο λέιζεαν υῖ Ρυαῖρ ἡα  
θυτλαιγ, ἡ ρῖδ δο ὄεναῖ εῖσιρ φῖραιβῶ βρεῖρνε, ἡ α ἔαβαιρ αρ ἡν τῖρ αν εαῖρλέν  
δο αἰῶεναῖν.

Μαορϋαναῖδ mac ταιῶεε μεε διαρῖμαδα δο ζαβαῖλ α μεαβαῖλ αρ οἰλέν  
να τῖρῖοῖδε λα τομαλταδ mac Ρυαῖδῖρι μεε διαρῖμαδα, ἡ mac βῖριαν μεε  
διαρῖμαδα δο ἡαρβαδ ανη.

Αλαρτρῖαν mac colla μῖε τοῖρῖρδεαλβαῖγ, ἡ ὄρεαμ δο μαῖτῖβ α γαλλόεελαδ  
δο ἡαρβαδ αρῖαν ρῖρ λά εῖοῖνν Ρυαῖδῖρι μεε διαρῖμαδα.

Σταν mac αν αιρῖεῖννῖγ εῖνν α ῖῖνε ῖέῖν φεαρ τῖζε αοῖδῶ εοῖτῖοῖνν, ἡ αρ-  
εῖνδεαδ Ραορῖαιεε ἡ ναῖλ ρῖνν δέεε.

Αοῖ mac Ρῖλιρ ρυαῖδ μεε εοῖνναρα φῖρ εῖρῶα εοεεταδ δέεε.

Σταν δαδ mac ζοῖρδελβαῖγ τῖζεαρῖα ρῖεβε λυζα δέεε, ἡ δά τῖζεαρῖα ἡα  
ἰοῖναδ, ἡ. υἰλλῖαμ mac εῖμῖνν αν μαεαῖρῖε α ὄῖρῖβραεταῖρ ῖέῖν ἡ Σῖῖρταν mac  
Ρῖλιρ μεε ζοῖρδελβαῖγ.

Σταν mac εοῖεὸεβαῖρ μεε αεδαεεαν οἰλαῖν εῖοῖννε ρῖοεαῖρῶ, ἡ Αοῖ mac  
βῖριαν μῖε-φεαρζαῖλ ρυαῖδ υῖ υἰεεῖνν δέεε.

Εαεαοῖρ μάζ εοεῖλαῖν δο μαρῖβαδ ἡ ρῖοἰλλ λά mac α ὄῖρῖβραεταῖρ ρῖνζῖν  
ρυαῖδ.

Εῖμῖνν mac Ρῖοεαῖρῶ α βυρῖε δο ζαβαῖλ α μεαβαῖλ λά βαῖρῖεδαεαῖβ, ἡ α  
ταβαδ ζο ἡαῖτεαρῖαδ δια βραεῖρῖβ ῖέῖν.

Σλόιζεαδ λά ἡυα νομῖναλλ ἡ μβρεῖρνε υῖ ρυαῖρ, ὄά ἡέ ροεανν αν εῖρῖοῖζῖδ  
ρῖν, ο ρυαῖρ φεῖλιμ mac εοῖννχαῖδ μῖε τῖζεαρῖῖναῖν, ἡ α βαελε δο ζαβαῖλ α

<sup>m</sup> *By the shot of a ball, ευρῖεορ πελέρ.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, ευρῖεορ δο ζῖννα, i. e. by the shot of a gun, or a gun-shot. This is the first mention of a gun or ball in the Irish annals, and it shows that the Irish had guns at least one year earlier than is generally supposed. The first notice of fire-arms in the Anglo-Irish Annals occurs in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1489, as follows :

“This year for a great rarity were sent to the Earl of Kildare six hand guns (or musquets) out of Germany, which his guard, during the

time that they stood century” [sentry], “bore before his habitation standing in the great Hall, at the entrance into his house or quarters at Thomas Court.”—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, vol. v.

The same passage is quoted or referred to by Harris, in his *History of the City of Dublin*, p. 283 ; by the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. ; and in the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 89, by Dr. O'Conor, who adds the following note, which is far from correct :

shot of a ball<sup>m</sup>. The castle was demolished by O'Donnell; and O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, was banished from his country into Fermanagh; but O'Donnell [afterwards] permitted O'Rourke to come back into his country, and he made peace among the men of Breifny, and compelled the country to rebuild the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, was treacherously taken prisoner, on Trinity Island<sup>n</sup>, by Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot; and the son of Brian Mac Dermot was slain there.

Alexander, the son of Colla, son of Turlough, and some of the chiefs of his gallowglasses, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

John Mac-an-Airchinnigh<sup>o</sup>, head of his own tribe, who had kept a house of general hospitality for strangers, and Erenagh of St. Patrick's at Elphin, died.

Hugh, the son of Philip Roe Mac Namara, a brave and warlike man, died.

John Duv Mac Costello, Lord of Sliabh-Lugha, died; and two lords [were set up] in his place, namely, William, the son of Edmond of the Plain, his own brother, and Jordan, the son of Philip Mac Costello.

John, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Ollav<sup>p</sup> of Clanrickard, and Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Farrel Roe O'Higgin, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan was treacherously slain by the son of his brother, Fineen Roe.

Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Barretts, but was [afterwards] triumphantly rescued by his kinsmen.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Breifny O'Rourke. The cause of this hosting was: O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan, and

“Baker pretends that Edward III. used fire-arms at the siege of Calais: the use of great guns was utterly unknown in those days, even in the Pale. The first account we have of them is in 1521” [this is not true.—See 1488, 1498.—ED.], “when the Lord Deputy, Surry, besieged the monastery and castle of Feoris” [Monasteroris], “where O'Conor Faly had a garrison: the walls of the convent were instantly levelled by three pieces of artillery, and the Irish, frightened by this new mode of attack, by which the thunder and lightning of the elements seemed to have combined against them, abandoned themselves

to despair.”

<sup>n</sup> *Trinity island*, is in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>o</sup> *Mac-an-Airchinnigh*.—This name, which signifies “son of the Erenagh,” is still extant in the vicinity of Strokestown, Elphin, and Lissonuffy, in the county of Roscommon, where it is anglicised Mac Nerhenny and Nerhenny. There are families of various races who bear the same name in many parts of Ireland.

<sup>p</sup> *Ollav*.—This Mac Egan was chief Brehon of Clanrickard, and had a house at Duniry, in the south-east of the county of Galway.

բիւլլ լա ա Երայրի՛ն բէմ, 7 յար ոսոլ սի ծոմնալլ ծոն Երբրքե բօրլոնցքօրք ծօ ծեան՝ ծօ յմօն մԵալե, յ. Եարլէն առ Եարթե, 7 առ Եալե ծօ չաԵալ լեյր բօ ծօսի՛ծ յար մԵնի՛տ աԤաԿ՝ յա Եոմճեալլ, 7 Եիճարնառ ծոԵ՝ մաԿ ծոննԤաի՛ծ միԿ Եիճարնառ ծիԿ ծօ մարԵա՛ծ լա յա ծօմնալլ ծոն Եսր բոն, 7 Օ րաարք բեյլիմ ԵբաԿԵԵա՛լ ծոա ծօմնալլ յի Եարլէն մ Եարթե յար բի՛ծսԵԵա՛ծ բար մԵրբրքե բրա բօլե. Օ Բաարք ծօ ճիրա՛ծ Ելօրա ԵօրառԵա ծոա ծօմնալլ յրոն մԵրբեբքե 7 Երքօր ա յօնա՛ծ մա ծօաի՛ծ.

Եիճարնան՝ ծօ օ րաարք Եառարի Երբրքե ծօ մարԵա՛ծ լա Ելօնն Մաօլ-րառաիճ մեճրաճնալլ, 7 լա Ելօնն Բաաի՛ծրի մեԿ ծարմաԿա յ նսԵ՛տ յա նեղա՛ծ.

ՏլօլԵԵա՛ծ լա յա՛ծ րա՛ս՝ սա ծօմնալլ յի մաիճ յարքք ծա բօ միլլ արԵանԿա 7 ծա բօ յարքք ԵալԵԵ Եարլէն յօմԿա. Բօ յարքք 7 Բօ Երք Եարլէն Ելօննե Բաաի՛ծրի մեԿ ծարմաԿա, յ. Եալե յա յառնա. Օ ծօմնալլ բեյն Եօ ծօրքառա ծա ի՛րաճ ծօ արքնառն Եօ յի՛նԵլեյԵ յր մ յի՛ծԵ ար ա յոնցքօրք Եօ ծօԵարնա ԵրեաԿա մօրա յ ծօրքե Եսա. Բեյ՛ծլիմի՛ծ բլօնն սա ԵոնԵօԵար (յ. մաԿ ԵալԵԵ միԿ ԵօրքԵԵալԵաիճ րա՛ս՝) ծօ ծօլ յի ԵԵրն սի ծօմնալլ ծոն Եսր բոն, 7 բի՛տ րսԵառն ծօ ծեան՝ ծօ բրք. Բաաի՛ծրի առ ծօրքե մաԿ մարքիճրա միԿ ա՛ծա մեԿ ծարմաԿա Եաի յի րօԿրա՛նԵ սի ծօմնալլ ար առ բլօլԵԵա՛ծ բոն ծօ ի՛արսԵԵա՛ծ յա ԵեալլԵրաիճի սալլաիճի, 7 Ե՛ժալա մօրա ծօ Երնի՛տ Երքե, 7 Օ ծօմնալլ ծօ ԵԵաարք ծօճարքք ծօ իճարքաԵ՛ն առ Երմբալլ բօ իճարքԵԵա՛ծ առն.

ՏլօլԵԵա՛ծ լա մաԿ սիլլիառ Ելօննե րիօԵարի՛ծ (յ. սիլլեաԿ մաԿ սիլլեԿ առ բլօնա) յ նսի՛ծ մառնե ծա բօ ԵրբրԵա՛ծ լար Եա՛ծԵ՛ծսի՛ն աԵա յաԵԿ մառնաԵԵառ, Ար-Եառնա 7 ԵալԵԵ յօմԿա ծօ միլլեա՛ծ ծօ յ նսի՛ծ մառնե, 7 յի մաԿարք ԵոննաԵ՛տ.

<sup>q</sup> *Protection-tribute*, Եիճօր ԵօրառԵա.—For a notice of a similar rent, or tribute, paid to the Lower Mac William Burke, by Cathal Duv O'Dowda, Chief of Tíreragh, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 455.

<sup>r</sup> *Ucht-na-Eangadh*, i. e. the shelving breast, or hill-front. This name is now obsolete.

<sup>s</sup> *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. the town of the cave. This place is now called *baile na h-úrnac* in Irish, and *Cavetown* in English. It is situated between the lakes of Clogher and Cavetown, in the parish of Estersnow, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 10. The site of this

castle is still pointed out, but the outline of the foundations are scarcely traceable.

<sup>t</sup> *Doire-Cua*, now *Derrycuagh*, a townland in the north-west part of the parish of Kilnamanagh, in the district of Airteach, barony of Boyle (lately *Frenchpark*), and county of Roscommon.

<sup>u</sup> *Ceall Braighi-Uallaighi*.—This name, which would be anglicised *Kilbryhooly*, is now obsolete; but it is quite evident from the situation of the townland of *Doire-Cua*, into which O'Donnell made this nocturnal irruption, that *Ceall Braighi Uallaighi* was the ancient name of a church in the parish of *Kilnamanagh*.



his town, had been treacherously taken by his own kinsmen. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in Breifny, he pitched his camp around Caislen-an-Chairthe, and, after a siege of considerable length, finally took it; on which occasion he slew Tiernan Duv, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. And having reconciled the men of Breifny with one another, O'Donnell left O'Rourke, Felim, in Caislen-an-Chairthe. O'Rourke levied a protection tribute<sup>a</sup> upon the territory of Breifny, to be paid to O'Donnell and his successors.

Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ucht-na-n-Eangadh'.

An army was led by Hugh Roe O'Donnell into Moylurg, by which he destroyed corn, and burned many castle-towns. He burned and demolished the castle of the sons of Mac Dermot, namely, Baile-na-huamha<sup>s</sup>. O'Donnell himself, with a strong body of his forces, sallied forth privately by night from their camp, and committed great depredations in Doire-Cua<sup>t</sup>. Felim Finn O'Conor, i. e. the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, went to O'Donnell on this occasion, and made a perpetual peace with him. Rory-an-Doire, the son of Maurice, son of Hugh Mac Dermot, who was in O'Donnell's army on this expedition, violated the church of Ceall Braighe-Uallaighi<sup>u</sup>, and carried off great booties from it; but O'Donnell made full restitution<sup>w</sup> to the priests of the church which had been violated.

An army was led by Mac William of Claurickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine) into Hy-Many, by which he destroyed the bawn of Athliag Maenagan<sup>x</sup>, and destroyed much corn and many towns throughout Hy-Many and

<sup>w</sup> *Full restitution*, óḡairiocc.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “ 7 hua domnaill do airig na néada do ra-gaircib in cempaill ro rapairgíó ann, i. e. and O'Donnell restored the spoils to the priests of the church which had been violated there.”

<sup>x</sup> *Athliag-Maenagan*, i. e. the stony ford of St. Maenagan. Charles O'Conor writes in the margin of the manuscript that this place is on the River Suck. It is now called Athleague, and is a small town, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, where the memory of St. Maenagan was formerly held in great

reputation, but he is now totally forgotten. There is another place on the Shannon called Ath-liag, and generally distinguished from this on the Suck by the addition of Finn.—See note under the year 1572. The River Suck frequently overflows its banks at this ford, but it is said that it never covers a certain *liag*, or stone, therein, and the peasantry believe that if the Suck once covered it the town would be overwhelmed by an inundation; and according to certain verses attributed to Donnell Cam [Donaldus Curvus], who is said to have been indued with the spirit of prophecy, the River

Ropra mac feidlimið finn do mairbad dason urcop raiðde la dpuing don tplaaz. Clann feilm finn ui concobair .i. aod, toirpdealbac, 7 concobar, do dol tarra co baile tobair bhrigde. A lopecað 7 a arðan doib. Diarmait mac doinnall mic toirpdealbaið doill uí concobar do mairbad doib .i. að Rop comair, hi luipce an tplaaz. A lñmair doib arfin hi celoinn conñmair, 7 eic do bñm don tplaaz ceona. Ba for tairmair uí concobar duinn, .i. aod mac aoda mic toirpdealbaið duinn, do ronad an rluaccead fin. Síð ril muirdeaið do ðenair doib buðdein iar ndiultad a dñma ar comairle a ceapair.

Craca meabla do denair do Ruairi ua concobar ar feilm finn. Craca anba ma dioðair ríde la feilm pfinn ua cconcobar for rlicet tairð óið.

Síð ril Muirdeaið do naðm doridair, 7 tigeairnar rleacra corpmair ui birn 7 lfe baile an clair, 7 cóice baile éinn corad do éuir ronna toirpdealbaið óice, do mairfin dá rlicet dpeidlim ua concobar. Bað do éloinn caðal mic muirdeaið do baí aðhaið dairmair illair cloinne maolruair do tabairt dpeidlimið finn ua cconcobar.

Tigeairnair caprað mac tigeairnair mic tairð mic tigeairnair uí ruairic, rraðac mac Sfair mic toirpdealbaið méguir, 7 doinnall mac duinn mic doinnall mic airt méguir do mairbad hi muirair eolair lá cloinn Ruairi mec diarmair 7 lá mac mec diarmair ruair, 7 doinnall beairac mac raíraðair do mairbad don éuir fin.

O doinnall, .i. aod do dol hi mair 7 luipce ir in ppoðmair do rionnraðh.

Suck will sooner or later destroy Athleague. These verses, the prophetic truth of which we see nearly fulfilled in our own time, are worth preserving, and run as follows :

“ bairdear aeliaz  
doidear loc glinne  
biað glinne na párað  
’r cluam álar gan duime.

“ Athleague shall be drowned,  
Lough Glinn shall be burned,  
Glinsk shall be waste,  
And Clonalis without a man.”

<sup>1</sup> *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the town of St. Bridget’s well, now Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>2</sup> *It was at the instance.*—This should have been mentioned in the beginning, as it is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which this incursion of Mac William against Felim Finn O’Conor is much more satisfactorily described as follows :

“ A. D. 1487. Mac William Burke (i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick), at the instance of O’Conor Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough), proceeded with an army into the

Machaire-Chonnacht. Rossa, the son of Felim Finn, was slain by one shot of a dart by a man of this army. The sons of Felim Finn O'Conor (i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Conor) passed by them to Baile-tobair-Bhrighde<sup>7</sup>, which they burned and plundered. Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Dall O'Conor, while pursuing them, was slain at Roscommon; but his people followed them into Clann-Conway, and took some horses from them. It was at the instance<sup>z</sup> of O'Conor Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Don) that this incursion was made. The Sil-Murray concluded a peace among themselves, after having refused to do so, by the advice of their friends.

Treacherous depredations were committed by Rory O'Conor upon Felim Finn, who, in revenge, committed great depredations upon the descendants of Teige Oge.

The peace of Sil-Murray was again ratified; and the lordship of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne, the half townland of Baile-an-Chlair<sup>a</sup>, and the five townlands of Ceann-Coradh<sup>b</sup>, being part of the share of [i. e. allotted to] Cormac Oge, were given, by consent of the descendants of Turlough Oge, to Felim O'Conor. A portion of the territory of Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray, which had been for some time in the possession of the Clann-Maelruain, was given to Felim Finn O'Conor.

Tiernan Carragh, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke; Feradhach, the son of John, son of Turlough Maguire; and Donnell, the son of Don, son of Donnell, son of Art Maguire, were slain in [the territory of] Muintir-Eolais, by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and the son of Mac Dermot Roe, and Donnell Bearnach Magauran was also slain on that occasion.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, proceeded into Moylurg in Autumn. He burned

Cluainte, against Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe, and burned Felim Finn's town, and slew his son, Rossa mac Felim Finn, and burned the whole territory. And they also burned and spoiled the possessions of such of the Corcahlann, Tir-Briuin, and the half Tuath, as adhered to Felim Finn, and his sons. The sons of Felim Finn, i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Con, went in pursuit of this army, and slew at Roscommon the son of Donnell, son of Turlough

Dall, son of Turlough Don O'Conor."

<sup>a</sup> *Baile-an-Chclair*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>b</sup> *Cean-Coradh*, i. e. head of the weir. This is mentioned in a poem on the ancient limits of Hy-Many, as on the northern boundary of that territory. It was evidently the name of a district comprising five ballies in O'Beirne's country, on the north side of Coradh-na-dtuath,

Τιζε ιομόδα η αρβαννα δο λορρεαδ λειρ η τσμπαλλ ορομα conaille δο λορρεαδ αν ταν ριν λά ρβιζαλ καρραδ mac domnaill mic ταιδεε υί ρυαιρε ζαν εστ ουα δοιंनाιλλ, η ό ναδ ρυεε ό δοιंनाιλλ αρ ρεαρζαλ έαρραδ δο διοζαιλ αν ινίζμοιंना ριν ραρ, δο ραδ mac τιζεαρναιν να buannaide δο ελείρειδ αν τσμπαλλ α ηγιολλ ρριρ αν λορρεαδ ριν.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1488.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mιλε, ελιερε ceo, οετμοζατ, α ηοετ.

Ab aτα τριυιμ δέεε.

Πλάζ ιμόρ ρορ μαεαυρε εονναετ υια ρο έεε Catal mac ειυιζιμ βιοεαυρ τσμπαλλ Ρατραιεε, η εαναναδ εοραδ ι νοιρρην, Αονζυρ υα ρεαεταδαν κοιναρβα ριinneim ηι εελυαιμ ερσιंना Διαρμαιδ mac conεαζαδ ραζαρτ τοζαιδε, η αν βιοεαυρε βοδαρ υα colla.

and bounded on the east by Lough Boderg in the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>c</sup> *Druim-Conaille*.—This church still retains its name, but it is more usually called, at present, the church of Drum. It is said by tradition to have been the original parish church of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>d</sup> *Buannaid*, now the Bonet, a river which flows through the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, and falls into Lough Gill at its south-east extremity.

<sup>e</sup> *As a pledge*, i. e. to be detained by the clergy as a prisoner, until the O'Rourkes should make satisfaction for the burning and violation of the church.

<sup>f</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1487. A great fleet of Saxons” [English] “came into Ireland in this year, to the son of the Duke of York, who was in exile with the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, son of Thomas. And there lived not of the royal blood at that

time but this son of the Duke, and he was styled King on Whitsunday, at Dublin ; and he went eastwards with the fleet, and many of the Irish accompanied him, and, among the rest, the brother of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Thomas, son of the Earl, and Edward Oge Plunkett.

“A battle was fought between the two kings who were in England at this time, namely, the King of the Welsh race, and the youth whom we have mentioned before as having been styled King at Dublin : and the battle was won against the youth ; and no account is preserved of the many thousands who were slain there ; and the greater part of those who had gone to England from Ireland were slain, as Thomas, son of the Earl of Kildare, and many other Anglo-Irish youths. This battle was fought about the festival of the Holy Cross.”

From these passages it is quite evident that Cathal Mac Manus, the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, who lived at Senad-Mic-Manus, in Lough Erne, believed that the mock prince, Simnel, was the true heir to the crown of England. Indeed, not only the mere Irish, who had

many houses and much corn ; and the church of Druim-Conaille<sup>c</sup> was at the same time, without the permission of O'Donnell, burned by Farrell Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige O'Rourke ; and as O'Donnell was not able to overtake Farrell Carragh, to avenge that evil doing upon him, he delivered up the grandson of Tiernan of Buannaid<sup>d</sup> to the clergy of the church, to be detained by them as a pledge<sup>e</sup> for that burning<sup>f</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1488.

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

The Abbot of Ath-Trim died.

A great plague [raged] in Machaire-Chonnacht, of which died Cathal Mac Edigen, Vicar of Patrick's Church, and a canon chorister in Elphin ; Aengus O'Reachtadhain<sup>g</sup>, Coarb of St. Finnen at Cluain Creamha<sup>h</sup> ; Dermot Mac Conchagaidh<sup>i</sup>, a select priest ; and the Deaf Vicar O'Colla.

no means of ascertaining the truth, continued to believe in this impostor ; but the citizens of Dublin, for some months after his defeat, continued to regard him as their rightful prince, as appears from a letter addressed to the citizens of Waterford by King Henry VII., "concerning the treasons of the city of Dublin," in which he complains that, "contrary to the duty of their allegiance, they will not yet know their seditious opinions, but unto this day uphold and maintain the same presumptuously."

"A. D. 1487. A great storm occurred in this year, 6. *Calendas Martii*, by which many houses and churches were stripped, and trees, cots, and gardens broken.

"Great rain in the Summer of this year, which was like an inclement Winter, so that much of the crops of Ireland decayed, in consequence of it.

"The daughter of Mahon O'Brien, i. e. the wife of O'Loughlin, eloped with Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, in the beginning of the Autumn of this year.

"The fortress of Lough Oughter was taken in this year by the sons of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, i. e. Farrell and Edmond ; and Farrell died in this year, the Saturday before Christmas, and was interred at Drumlane.

"Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach Mac Herbert, was slain by John, the son of James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, in revenge of his father, aided by Meyler and Edmond, the two sons of Ferdoragh, the son of Meyler Mac Herbert."

<sup>g</sup> *O'Reachtadhain*, now anglicised Raghtagan, and sometimes Rattigan.

<sup>h</sup> *Cluain-Creamha*, now Clooncruff, a parish near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. This entry shews that Archdall is wrong in making Cluain-Coirpthe the same as Clooncruff, for Cluain-Coirpthe was under the patronage of St. Berach, whereas we learn from the present entry that Cluain-Creamha was one of St. Finnen's churches.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac Conchagaidh*, now shortened to Mac Conkey.

Caéal ruad mac Ruaidrí mic brian ballaig úí conócobar décc don plaiḡ cedna. Donnall mac brian uí brian, diarmait mac domnaill mic brian, Donnall mac feargail, ḡ corbmac mac doimnaill éananaiḡ úí brian décc ði beor.

Doimnaill mac domnaill mic néill ḡairb uí doimnaill do ḡabáil la cloinn aoda ḡallda mic neill ḡairb, ḡ a ruadad ar na mápac áinail do puillrioc a mígnoíma.

Ua ceallaiḡ (Maoleclainn mac aoda mic brian) décc a ccionn léiráite iar ḡabáil tíḡearnaiḡ, ḡ conócobar a brátair do ḡabáil a ionaid.

Maḡ aongara, .i. brian mac airt décc, ḡ a veairbrátairi (Aod) doirínead ma ionad.

Emann mac tomaiḡ meḡuidir baí ina tíḡearna hi ríraib manac décc.

Donn mac doimnaill ballaig meḡuidir décc.

O plannaccain tuaité raéta toirpdeibac mac ḡiolla iora décc.

O tuatáil (Emann) do márbad a ríuill la cloinn taidcc uí brian.

Mac uí murchada, .i. tíḡearna ua ríídhiméti, Maḡḡaimain mac taidcc do márbad a ríuill la donnacod .i. mac tíḡearna ua ccinnreaiḡ mac airt mic donnachad.

Diarmad mac Sían luirec mic toirpdealbaiḡ an ríona uí doimnaill décc.

Brian mac aeda buide mic brian ballaig úí neill decc do ḡalari breac.

Taidcc mac maoleaclainn mic tíḡearnán uí ruairic, ḡ Maḡ raḡnall conócobar mac murchad do rííoc Maoleaclainn décc, ḡ Maḡ raḡnall do denaim ina ionad do maoleaclainn mac uilliam don rííoc cedna.

O neill conn mac enri, ḡ Maḡuidir Sían mac Rílip mic tomaiḡ do dol ḡo teaḡ uí doimnaill ḡ ríð éarétanac cairdínail do denaimh dua neill ḡ dua ndoimnaill ré roile.

Síð do denaim dua neill ḡ do cloinn trífan buide uí neill iar ná léiccín ar a mbraḡdónar.

<sup>k</sup> *As his misdeeds deserved*, áinail do puillrioc a mígnoíma. The verb puillrioc, i. e. po éuill ruad, is an ancient form of do éuilleadar, the third person plural of the past indicative of tuillim, I deserve.

<sup>l</sup> *O'Murchadha*, now always pronounced in Irish O'Murrogho, and anglicised Murphy,

without the prefix O. The territory of Hy-Feliny is included in the present barony of Bal-laghkeen, in the east of the county of Wexford.

<sup>m</sup> *Galar-breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, the small-pox. In the south of Ireland this term is now applied to the spotted or putrid fever.

<sup>n</sup> *O'Neill*.—This entry is given more intelli-

Cathal Roe, the son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor, died of the same plague. Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne; Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Brian; Donnell, son of Farrell; and Cormac, son of Donnell Cananagh O'Beirne, also died of it.

Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner by the sons of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall Garv, and executed on the following day, as his misdeeds deserved<sup>k</sup>.

O'Kelly (Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian) died half a quarter of a year after he had assumed the lordship; and Conor, his kinsman, took his place.

Magennis, i. e. Brian, the son of Art, died; and his brother Hugh was inaugurated in his place.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Maguire, who had been Lord in Fermanagh, died.

Don, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, Turlough, son of Gilla-Isa, died,

O'Toole (Edmond) was treacherously slain by the sons of Teige O'Byrne.

The son of Murchadha<sup>l</sup>, Lord of Hy-Felimy (Mahon, son of Teige), was treacherously slain by Donough, the son of Art, son of Donough [Mac Morogh], Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh.

Dermot, the son of John of Lurg, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, died.

Brian, the son of Hugh Boy, who was son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, died of galar-breac<sup>m</sup>.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and Mac Rannall, i. e. Conor, the son of Murrough, of the descendants of Melaghlin, died; and Melaghlin, son of William of the same race, was made Mac Rannall in his place.

O'Neill<sup>n</sup>, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, went to the house of O'Donnell; and O'Neill and O'Donnell made a charitable and amicable peace.

O'Neill and the sons of John Boy O'Neill made peace with each other, after the latter had been released from captivity.

gibly in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

John Boy, from his captivity this year, about  
 " O'Neill (Con) liberated Niall, the son of the festival of St. Brendan, having obtained

Domnall mac neill uí neill do mairbad hi pponntaínnac lá Ruðraige mac airt, ⁊ lá cloinn néill mic airt uí neill.

Ο περγαίλ do ζαίρη do cónnac mac Sfain mic domnaill ⁊ naγχαϊδ Ruðraige mic caτaίλ uí pφrζaίλ.

Μαοileaclainn mac meζ plannchaϊδ do mairbad la cloinn ταιδec mic caτaίλ mic τιζεapnain óicc uί Ruairc.

Εοζan mac IR meζpaγhαιll do mairbad la a δεapbpaτaίρ pειν .i. uίlliam mac IR, ⁊ lá a mac ⁊ la Μαζnυρ mac IR.

Τοιρρδεalβac mac ταιδec mec ματζaίρnα pειρ lán do paτ ⁊ do τιοδnacal ecena óη Spioρατ naom τιοδnacicτeaδ pέδ ⁊ maóíne decc iar mbpφicτ buadā ó doíman ⁊ ó ófínan.

Ruaiδpι mac uί concoδaίρ dunn dέcc.

Cύnλαδ mac Sfain buide uί neill do mairbad lá harτ mac enpí mic eoζan.

Αιρτ mac neill cάppiaίζ mic muipceapτaίζ óicc uί neill do mairbad la cloinn enpí mic enpí mic eoζan uί neill ap ζpειρρ oδέce.

Εοζan mac uί Ruairc, pειlim mac donncchaϊδ mic τιζεapnain óicc mic τιζεapnáin níoρ do mairbad ap oppaδ le heoζan ele mac uί puairc .i. mac τιζfíρnain mic ταιδec mic τιζεapnain níoρ.

Εοζan mac maolmoρda uί paγallaίζ τιζεapna mullaίζ laoiζill dέcc.

Donncchaδ dubpύleac ua concoδaίρ .i. ua concoδaίρ puad, dέcc iaρ ccian aóίρ ⁊ iaρ nofίzβcτaϊδ, ⁊ pειδlimoδ pionn ua concoδaίρ doiponead ina ionad lá hua ndoínnail, lá mac uίlliam ⁊ la mac ndiaρmata .i. concoδaίρ pειδ ap διοngμαla po ζaίpead τιζεapna daon poίme pέ hacchaϊδ ⁊ a bpocc do cōp paίρ do mac diaρmata.

other hostages in his stead, besides his own two sons, and his brother Henry."

<sup>o</sup> *Finntamhnach*, i. e. fair-field, now Fintona, a town in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone. The word τaίnnac, which enters so generally into the topographical names in the mountainous districts of Ulster and Connaught, signifies "a green field" which produces kind, sweet grass. The town of Saintfield, in the county of Down, is called Τaίnnac na naom, i. e. "field of the saints," in Irish.

<sup>p</sup> *Connac*.—It is curious to find this name

among the O'Farrells in the fifteenth century, a name which they derived from their ancestor, Cormac, the son of Fergus Mac Roich, King of Ulster in the first century.

<sup>q</sup> *William, son of Ir*.—The name of the father is repeated to avoid ambiguity. The Annals of Ulster add, "felonice."

<sup>r</sup> *Full of grace, lán do paτ*.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*. The word paτ is used in old writings to express the grace of God; as, "bennachuir Paτpaic a ζin puim ⁊ do luiδ paτ in Spiraτa naimb for a eplabra,



Donnell, the son of Niall O'Neill, was slain at Finntamnach<sup>o</sup>, by Rory, the son of Art, and the sons of Niall, son of Art O'Neill.

Connac<sup>p</sup>, the son of John, son of Donnell, was nominated O'Farrell, in opposition to Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell.

Melaghlin, the son of Mac Clancy, was slain by the sons of Teige, the son of Cathal, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke.

Owen, the son of Ir Mac Rannall, was slain by his own brother William, son of Ir<sup>a</sup>, and his son, and Manus, son of Ir.

Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, a man full of grace<sup>r</sup>, and of the gift of wisdom from the Holy Spirit, the bestower of jewels and riches, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Rory, the son of O'Conor Don, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of John Boy O'Neill, was slain by Art, son of Henry, who was son of Owen.

Art, the son of Niall Carragh, son of Murtough Oge O'Neill, was slain in a nocturnal attack by the sons of Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge, son of Tiernan More, was slain during an armistice by another Owen, the son of O'Rourke<sup>s</sup>, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.

Owen, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, Lord of Mullagh-Laoighill<sup>t</sup>, died.

Donough Dubhshuileach O'Conor (i. e. O'Conor Roe), died at an advanced age, and after a well-spent life; and Felim Finn O'Conor was inaugurated in his place by O'Donnell, Mac William, and Mac Dermot (O'Conor), in as meet a manner as any lord had for some time before been nominated; and his shoe<sup>u</sup> was put on him by Mac Dermot.

i. e. Patrick blessed his mouth, and the grace of the Holy Spirit descended on his eloquence."—H. 3. 18.

In the Annals of Ulster it is stated that this Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, governed his seigniory more purely and more orderly than any other chief in Munster.

<sup>s</sup> *The son of O'Rourke*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "mac uí Ruairc eile," i. e. the son of the other O'Rourke.

<sup>t</sup> *Mullagh-Laoighill*.—This name is still remembered as the ancient Irish appellation of the hill at the little village of Mullagh, giving name to a parish in the barony of Castlerahin, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is locally explained as "hill or summit of the bright day;" but we know that *laoigell*, now anglicised Lyle, was very common as a man's name among the ancient Irish.

<sup>u</sup> *His shoe*.—This formed a part of the ceremony of inaugurating the O'Conor. Mac Dermot

Sió do óenaim dua doimnaill ppi mac uilliam búrc. Ua concóbar 7 mac diarmata hi ccoraigeét, 7 hi plánaib stoppa.

Forbairi lá hua ndoimnaill 7 lá mac ndiarmata .i. concóbar, ari carraice loéa cé baí ag cloinn Ruaidóiri mec diarmata. Arbanna an típe do millead 7 do caitéin dóib. Ua domnaill dimteacét iar pfeimóeas dol fuirpe. Forlonzporc mec diarmata do gabáil dia galloclaícaib féin iar na fágbal for a ccomairce, 7 arépaige an loéa uile do bhrít doib for an carraice.

Uilliam mac aóda mec brianain taoipeacé corcaíclann décc i noét februi iar mbuaió naépiúge 7 a adnacal i noilpinn.

Sfan manntacé fear uplamair maibéa iarla dfrmuínan do baruccad lá Muirir mac an iarla. Iarla do záipm do múirir mac an iarla.

Lenab ionggnaéacé do gínínmáin i naé eliaé ma mbátari a fácla acca bhrít. Ro far méad aóbal ann iar na gínínmáin náé clor a commori hi leanab ó am-pir na ceupad.

Sióe záoiéte do dol po mntil móna baí i tuuam mona, 7 duine doib do márbad, aigéte an loéca uile do at, 7 cfépari ele do márbad don záoié ceona hi macáipe connaéct.

Emann mac Riocaró a búrc poza gallmacaomí connaéct décc.

Sfan ócc ua hízra 7 a mac do márbad hi puill lá cloinn uí eaúra, .i. Ruaidóiri, 7 aed (clann a dearbriatari féin) dia doimnaig do íonhriad i manir-éir an bhnd fóda.

put on his shoe in token of obedience, and no O'Conor could be made without his presence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 451.

<sup>v</sup> *Having failed*, iar pfeimóeas.—The word pfeimóeas is explained *duilcaó*, i. e. *refusing*, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish Words; but it more frequently means *to fail*, as will further appear from examples of its use occurring in these Annals at the years 1399, 1488, 1490, 1497, and 1593.

<sup>x</sup> *To the Rock*.—This passage is evidently left unfinished, it does not occur in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>y</sup> *The heroes*, i. e. the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in Ulster in the first century.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 456, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>z</sup> *A whirlwind*, pióe záoiéte.—This term is still in use in most parts of Ireland, but generally understood to apply to a supernatural whirlwind, raised by the fairies.—See Neilson's *Irish Grammar, Dialogues*, p. 70. The Editor knew a person who was believed to have become a confirmed lunatic in consequence of a pióe záoiéte passing over him while asleep on the grass on a summer's day.

<sup>a</sup> *Tuaim-mona*, i. e. the mound or tumulus of

A peace was concluded between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke, O'Conor and Mac Dermot being as sureties and guarantees between them.

O'Donnell and Mac Dermot (i. e. Conor) laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key, which was in the possession of the sons of Rory Mac Dermot. They destroyed and consumed the corn of the country. O'Donnell went away, having failed<sup>w</sup> to take it [the Rock]; but Mac Dermot's fortress was taken by his own gallowglasses, it having been left under their protection; and they brought all the boats of the lake to the Rock<sup>x</sup>, [and took it].

William, the son of Hugh Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-Achlann, died on the eighth of February, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

John Manntach, the chief instigator of the murder of the Earl of Desmond, was put to death by Maurice, the son of the Earl. Maurice, the son of the Earl, was nominated the Earl.

A wonderful child was born in Dublin, who had all his teeth from his birth. He grew to an enormous size [soon] after being born, and so large a child had not been heard of since the time of the heroes<sup>y</sup>.

A whirlwind<sup>z</sup> attacked a number of persons, as they were cutting turf on the bog of Tuaim-Mona<sup>a</sup>, which killed one of them, and swelled the faces of the rest; and four others were killed by the same wind in Machaire-Chonnacht.

Edmond, son of Richard Burke, choicest of the English youths of Ireland, died.

John Oge O'Hara and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of O'Hara, i. e. Rory and Hugh, the sons of his own brother, on Sunday, in the monastery of Banada<sup>b</sup>.

the bog, now Tumona, a townland containing the ruins of a monastery, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon. When the Editor visited this place in 1837, Tumona was the seat of O'Conor Roe, a gentleman of considerable learning and great intelligence, but he has since died, and his family is extinct in the legitimate line. Archdall places Toemonia in the country of O'Conor Dun; but he is decidedly wrong, for it has been in the country of O'Conor Roe since the distinction between O'Conor Roe and O'Conor Don began. De

Burgo asserts, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, that the monastery of this place belonged to the Dominicans; but this does not appear to be true, for in an Inquisition taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it is called "*Ecclesia sive Cellula fratrum tertii ordinis Sancti Francisci vocata Toemona.*" The place is still called in Irish *Tuaim móna*, but the *món*, or bog, is nearly cut out.

<sup>b</sup> *Banada*, a village, near which are the ruins of an abbey, in the barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

Donnchað mac maéḡamna tigearna corca baireinn do écc, ἡ δά mac maéḡamna ina ionat, .i. brian a mac féin ἡ ταῶς ruad mac toirpdealbais mec maéḡamna.

Ἐργαλ mac an ruagaru décc. baí an feargal rin ríce bliadán ag caiteán a éoda amail ḡac áon, ἡ ní óeachað ðiméaleccað a éuirp ferr an rí rin.

Ruaidri ua concobair .i. mac peidlimid, fear lé raiðe ruil na rocaide do ḡabail comarbar a átar décc i mbale tobair briḡde a mí auguir.

Ḥreaérluacécað lá hiarla cille daria hi ccenel ríachac mic neill dia ro bhir carlen bile raéa for cloinn muirceartais meḡ eóaccáin iar taðairt oðanair éuce.

Maoleaclainn mac Ruaidri mec diaimada, ἡ Muirḡir mac aóda mec diaimata décc.

Ταῶς mac aeða mic toirpdealbais uí concobair ced roḡa macaem pleéta brian luḡmḡ décc, aóde carcc do ronrað.

Ḭιαρmaid mac ταιðcc uí concobair, τανair tigearna a éneoil, fear ar mó ler éuit dia bioðbaðab dá lainn baí i neirin na amirp decc do ḡalar ruail iar tpeablat foða.

Concobair mac dubéais uí ðuibḡeannáin do baðað ar loé bráðain a muin-tir eolair.

Maolconape mac torpa uí maolconape decc do ḡalar aitéḡairp hi ccluan na hoide.

Μαολμαipe mac ταιðcc óicc uí uicinn oide epeann le dán, ἡ Mac an baipð oirḡiall decc.

<sup>c</sup> *The evacuation of his body*, ðiméaleccað a éuirp, literally, "he did not go to move his body," i. e. he did not go to stool.—See Annals of Connaught. This Farrell would appear to have been a character not unlike Bernard Kavanagh (who was reported, in the year 1840, to have fasted from every description of food for three years), but differing as to the mode of exhibiting his singularity.

<sup>d</sup> *Ordnance*, oðanar.—This is the first mention of ordnance, or cannon, in these Annals. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster notice the breaking down of the castle of Bile-ratha, but makes no mention of the oðanar. Bile-

ratha is now called Balrath, and is a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Castletown Kindalen, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

<sup>e</sup> *Son of Turlough*, i. e. of Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, the ancestor of the O'Conors Sligo.

<sup>f</sup> *Lough Bradan*, i. e. lake of the salmon. There is no lough now bearing this name in the territory of Muintir-Eolais, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

<sup>g</sup> *Cluain-na-hoidhe*, i. e. lawn or meadow of the night, now Cloonahec, in the parish of

Donough Mac Mahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscinn, died; and two Mac Mahons [were set up] in his place, namely, his own son, Brian, and Teige Roe, the son of Turlough Mac Mahon.

Farrell Mac-an-Ruagaire died. This Farrell took food like others for the space of twenty years, but had not the evacuation of his body<sup>c</sup> during this time.

Rory O'Conor, i. e. the son of Felim, a man who was expected by many to succeed his father, died at Ballytober-Bride, in the month of August.

A plundering army was led by the Earl of Kildare into Kinel-Fiachachmic-Neill; and he demolished the castle of Bile-ratha upon the sons of Murtough Mageoghegan, after having brought ordnance<sup>d</sup> to it.

Melaghlin, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, and Maurice, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough<sup>e</sup> O'Conor, the most select of the youths of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, died precisely on Easter night.

Dermot, the son of Teige O'Conor, Tanist-Lord of his own tribe, a man who had slain more enemies by his own hand than any other man in Ireland in his time, died of the gravel, after a long illness.

Conor, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, was drowned in Lough Bradan<sup>f</sup>, in Muintir-Eolais.

Mulconry, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, died of a short fit of sickness at Cluain-na-hoidhche<sup>g</sup>.

Mulmurry, the son of Teige Oge O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of Ireland in Poetry, and Mac Ward of Oriel, died<sup>h</sup>.

Clooncruff, in the east of the county of Roscommon. This place is still the property of Gilbert Conry, Esq., the present head of the family. Cloonahee Demesne, which has been in the possession of this family for many centuries, contains a great quantity of ancient oak timber, and a fine lake called *loc na hoidhe*.

<sup>h</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain some entries not copied by the Four Masters, of which the most remarkable are the following:

“A. D. 1488. Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner

in the abbey of Assaroe, by the sons of Hugh Gallda, the son of Niall Garv, 3. *Idus Januarii*, and he was hanged by them on the next day by the consent of O'Donnell, &c.

“Henry O'Sealbhaigh” [now anglicised Shelly, and sometimes Shallow], “the best singer of the Irish of Leath-Chuinn, died in this year.

“A chapter of the Friars Minor, *de observantia*, was held at Donegal this year about the festival of St. Peter.

“The wife of the King of Scotland, i. e. of James Stuart, i. e. the daughter of the King of Lochlann, was poisoned in this year. The King

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1489.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, Μιλε, σεϊτερε έεδ, οέτμοζατ, α ναοί.

Νιοελαρ υα καταραγζ βιοεαριε θαιμηρι φορ λοέ ειρνε [γ] Ταδεε υα μαίτ-  
gen, Μαναέ δο manchaib na buille décc.

Ο νειλλ, .i. ενερι mac εοζαν mic νειλλ όιεε, Mac ζιollaπαττραε δερριαθ  
τιζεαρινα ορραιζε, υα σεαρθαιλλ δσαν τιζερινα έελε, Ο βαγιλλ τοιρρθεαλθαέ,  
Μαζηαρ mac αοθα ρυαθ mic ρυθραιζε μεζ ματζαμνα, γ Concoβαρ mac  
ζλαιρνε υι Ραζαλλαζ δέεε.

Ρλάζ μόρι ιρ ιη mbhaδαν ρι δια ρο έεερατ ιε. θαί θα haδoble co na  
ραζθαοίρ θαοίηε α ναδναcal ρεαόνή επεανν.

Remann mac υαιτένε mic ρεαρζαλ mic τομαρ mic ματζαμνα mic ζιolla  
ιορα ρυαθ υί ραζαλλαζ δέεε δι.

Ρειδλιμθ όεε mac ρειδλιμθ mic ρεαρζαλ mic τομάρ mic ματζαμνα  
mic ζιolla ιορα ρυαθ υι ραζαλλαζ, δοιμνall mac τορνα υί μαολεοναριε αοβαρ  
ollaίηαν ριλ μυρφοθαζ, Δοιμνall cananaé mac ταδεε υί βιρη, Κορβμαε  
υα conallaθ ceann galloceλαé culcoimeδα υί concoβαρ an ιηζεαν duβ ιηζή  
ί concoβαρ, .i. donnchaθ duβpυileac, Αοθ buide γ domnall caoé δά mac  
υί αιηιζι, Ρύθραιζε ζλαρ mac Ρυαίθρι mic αοθα, Mac donnchaθ ριαθαζ,  
.i. αοθ, γ ριονηζuala ιηζή μεε διαριματα ρυαθ δέεε don ρλαζ υιε.

Μαοιλεαέλαηη mac μυρσεαρταζ mic εοζαν υί νειλλ δο μαρθαθ λα  
cloinn βριαηη να coilleαθ mic εοζαν υί νειλλ.

Ρυθραιζε mac θαβιθ υί μόρθα ταναρι λαζιρι δέεε.

Ρορ mac υαιτένε υί μορθα δο μαρθαθ λά καταοιρ mac λαοιζριζ mic  
καταοίρ υί διομυραζ.

Ο νειλλ, .i. conn mac ενερι δο δολ ι νοιρεαέτ υί καζαιη. Μιλλτε μορα δο  
δεναιη δό, γ α ηβραιζθε δο έαθαριτ λαρ.

Ο domnall, .i. αοθ ρυαθ mac νειλλ ζαρηθ δο δολ ρλυαζ ι τεριαη conζαλ  
ιρ ιη ρροζμαρ δο ρονηραθ. Cpeaca μόρα γ αιρccέτε αιδoble δο denaίη δο ιρ

of Scotland himself, together with many of the  
noble Lords of Scotland, was killed in a battle  
the same year, by his son, James Oge Stuart, be-  
cause he would not give up to his son the people  
who had administered the poison to his mother.

“The two sons of Niall, the son of John Boy  
O'Neill, namely, Owen and Hugh, were hanged  
by O'Neill (Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen)  
a short time before Michaelmas.”

<sup>i</sup> Did not bury the dead, co na ραζθαοίρ

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1489.

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

Nicholas, Vicar of Devenish in Lough Erne, and Teige O'Maithgen, one of the monks of Boyle, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge; Mac Gillpatrick, i. e. Geoffrey, Lord of Ossory; O'Carroll, i. e. John, Lord of Ely; O'Boyle, i. e. Tur-lough; Manus, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury Mac Mahon; and Conor, the son of Glasny O'Reilly, died.

A great plague [raged] in this year, of which great numbers died. It was so devastating that people did not bury the dead<sup>l</sup> throughout Ireland.

Redmond, the son of Owny, son of Farrell, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died of it.

Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Farrell, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly; Donnell, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, intended Ollav of Sil-Murray; Donnell Cananach [i. e. the Canon], the son of Teige O'Birn; Cormac O'Conolly, head of the gallowglasses of O'Conor's rear guard; Ineen-duv, the daughter of O'Conor, i. e. Donough the black-eyed; Hugh Boy and Donnell Caech, two sons of O'Iianly; Rury Glas, the son of Rory, son of Mac Hugh; Mac Donough Reagh, i. e. Hugh; and Finola, the daughter of Mac Dermot Roe, all died of the plague.

Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Brian-na-Coille<sup>k</sup>, son of Owen O'Neill.

Rury, the son of David O'More, Tanist of Leix, died.

Ross, the son of Owny O'More<sup>l</sup>, was slain by Cahir, the son of Laoighseach, son of Cahir O'Dempsey<sup>m</sup>.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, went into O'Kane's territory, where he did great injuries, and took away with him their hostages.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, proceeded with an army into Trian-Chongail, in harvest time. He committed great depredations and

osaine a naónacal, literally, "so that people did not receive burial."

<sup>k</sup> *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby, of the wood.

<sup>l</sup> *Owny O'More*.—This name would now be anglicised Anthony O'Moore, or Anthony Moore.

<sup>m</sup> *Cahir*, the son of *Laoighseach O'Dempsey*.

in rúta ar mac uídhín, 7 gan dioxgail do denam dó acé com a mac do gúin. Dól dó iar rin co bel fúirpde, 7 cairlén beól feirpde do gabail 7 do bripesá lair, 7 teacé plan dia cig co nedalaib aibbli.

Ο παζαλλαιζ Σταν mac τοιρρδεαλβαιζ mic Σταν, 7 ó feargail coníac mac Σταν mic doínnall do denam cpeice hi maiζ breaghmaine, 7 donnchaó mac brian éaic mic doínnall buíde uí feargail do marbaó don turur rin.

Τομαλταό mac brian mec donnchaó do marbaó la haó mac doínnall éaim mec donnchaó, 7 lá a cloinn.

Αοó mac feirim fínn (.i. o concobair) do gabail la cloinn uí éallaiζ.

Τοιρρδεαλβαό mac feirim fínn ui concobair (mac τιζεαρνα α αορα αρ fearr ταmic δια énel pe hatchaó daimrip) do marbaó la cloinn ruaióri mic feidlimiú 7 lá mac mec diaρματα, la plioct uí concobair ruaió, 7 lá mac aóda mic ruaióri ip in cairlén riabaó.

Coméocbail coccaó for ua cconcóobair la Ruaióri mac feirim, la plioct taióζ óicc 7 taiócc ruaió, 7 lá plioct Ruaióri mec diaρματα. Comíonnraicéid doib fair co haró an éoilín, 7 Mac caéail ruaió uí concóobair do leccaó 7 do bualaó leo 7 a marcpluaζ féin dá bñn amac co háitírac. Ua concóobair féin co na marcpluaζ 7 co na gallócclacaib do bñit forpa, 7 gabála do ζaópaταri don éapoiζeacé do bñn diob. A lñmain apuíde co tuillpe 7 donnchaó élípeac mac taiócc mec diaρματα do marbaó lá hua cconcóobair. Cio pil ann tra acé a gallócclaca fñn do feall 7 do impáó for ua concóobair, 7 a maómuccáó leo 7 mac concóobair buíde mic corbmar do marbaó uaó co rocaóib oile, 7 blaó da éapoiζeacé do buain de, 7 iméacé áitírac atcécta eipiomail do denam dua concóobair, 7 a éapoiζeacé do bñit lñr i nuib maine.

Εοccan mac fñólimiú .i. feidlimiú mac eoζain mic doínnall mic muirceapταιζ ui concobair mac τιζίρνα cairprie, 7 dá mac muirceapταιζ mic Εοζain

would now be anglicised Charles, the son of Lewis Dempsey.

<sup>a</sup> *Magh-Breaglmhaine*, a territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrule.—See note under the year 1476.

<sup>o</sup> *Cuislen-riabhach*, i. e. the grey castle, now Castlerea, a small town in the old barony of

Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon; but by a late grand jury arrangement the barony has been called Castlerea after the little town itself. The castle from which it was named stood on the west side of the town, but no ruins of it are now visible.

<sup>p</sup> *Ard-an-choillin*, i. e. the height or hill of the little wood, now Ardakillin, a townland in



devastations in the Route upon Mac Quillin, without receiving any injury, excepting that his son Con was wounded. He went from thence to Belfast, and took and demolished the castle of Belfast; and he then returned safe to his house, loaded with immense spoils.

O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Turlough, son of John, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cormac, the son of John, son of Donnell, committed a depredation in Magh-Breaghmhaine<sup>a</sup>. Donough, the son of Brian Caech, son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, was slain on that occasion.

Tomaltagh, the son of Brian Mac Donough, was slain by Hugh, son of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, and his sons.

Hugh, the son of Felim Finn O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the sons of O'Kelly.

Turlough, the son of Felim Finn O'Conor (of his years the best son of a lord born for a long time before of his tribe), was slain in Caislen-Riabhadh<sup>c</sup>, by the sons of Rory, son of Felim, and the son of Mac Dermot, the descendants of O'Conor Roe, and the son of Hugh, son of Rory.

War was conjointly waged against O'Conor by Rory, the son of Felim, by the descendants of Teige Oge and of Teige Roe, and also by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot. They made a conjoint incursion against him into Ard-an-Choillin<sup>d</sup>, where they struck and knocked down Cathal Roe O'Conor, but his own cavalry triumphantly rescued him. O'Conor himself, with his cavalry and gallowglasses, came up with them, and deprived them of spoils which they had taken from his creaghts; and he pursued them thence to Tulsk, where he slew Donough Cleireach, son of Teige Mac Dermot. But his own gallowglasses acted treacherously towards O'Conor, and turned against him, and defeated him; and they slew Conor Boy, the son of Cormac, and many others of his side, and also took from him a party of his creaghts. O'Conor, however, made a becoming, heroic, and triumphant retreat, and took his creaghts with him into Hy-Many.

Owen, the son of Felim (i. e. of Felim, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor), son of the Lord of Carbury, and the two sons of Murtough, son of Owen, i. e. Murtough Oge and John, were treacherously slain by Calvach

the parish of Killukin, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1368, p. 642, and note <sup>b</sup>, under 1388, p. 712, *supra*.

(.i. μυρρεαρταῖ ὄρε γ ρσαν) δο ἡαρβαῶ α μεαβαιλ λαρ αν calbaḗ ccaḗ mac doḡnaill mic εὐζαιν, γ Ua doḡnaill baí α ρλάναιβ λορρα δορccain γ do ḡilleaḗ cairppe α ndioζail α μιζησίḡ, γ επρέ ηήνccḡnaill α ρλάν γ α cḡp.

Colmán mac aipt mic cḡpbaic ballaiζ ui ḡaioleclainn do ἡαρβαῶ lá conn mac aipt mic cuinn mic cḡpbaic ballaiζ uí ḡaioleclainn.

Αη calbaḗ ḡac aεḗα (.i. aḡḡ ρuaḗ) mic neill ζαipḗ uí doḡnaill ḡécc.

Murchaḗ mac Ruaiḗpḡi mec ρuibne do ἡαρβαῶ lá ḡiaḡla ḡpḡmuḡan (Μυρριρ mac τομάip) ι néile uí cεapbaill, γ α ḡeapḡpαcαip maolμυipe mac ρuibne do ζabáil leip ḡeḡp.

Mac ḡéζ capḗaiζ ḡiapḡaiḗ mac ταιḗcc mic doḡnaill ḡicc do ἡαρβαῶ λαρ αν iaḡla céḡna.

Tomar buiteléip mac Ριρḡeipḗ do ἡαρβαῶ lá Seaan mac emainn mic Ριρḡepḗc buiteléip.

Ριρḡpḡi mac peilim mic peapζail Uí paζallaiz do ἡαρβαῶ lá mac Seḡn ḡicc Ρloinζcéd.

Ραιεπιcín mac αν Ρiḡepe ciapḡaiζε do ἡαρβαῶ la ḡáζ capḗaiζ ḡḡp (ταḗζ mac doḡnaill ḡiζ).

Cpεac do ḡenaḡ la ḡaill γ la ḡapḗ ḡá ḡac cuinn mec aḡḗa buiḗe mic ḡpian ballaiζ uí neill ap enḡi mac enḡi mic εoζain uí neill, γ caḗaḡip ua conccḡbap do ἡαρβαῶ ḡon cup pḡn.

Mac uiḗilín, .i. Seimicḡi ρuaḗ mac Ριρḡpḡi do ἡαρβαῶ α ppull lá ualτap mac cḡpbaic mic ḡhnicín mec uiḗilín.

Mac αν bulbaiz τiζεapḡa cḡicε bulbaḗ α cḡoip beapḗa ḡécc.

O ζobann, .i. Maḗζaḡḡain mac τοipḡḡelbaiz ḡécc.

ḡiapḡaiḗ mac ḡpian ḡuib uí conccḡbap do ἡαρβαῶ lá ḡaḡḗ mac conccḡbap γ lá cloinn Ruaiḗpḡi mec ḡiapḡaiḗ ι naḗ lḡime na ζipḡe, γ aεḗ pḡipḡn do

<sup>3</sup> *Mac Richard.*—This entry is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster:

“Thomas Butler, i. e. Mac Richard of Buailic, was killed by the son of Edmond, Mac Richard Butler, in this year.”

Buailic, here referred to as the seat of Mac Richard, is so called at the present day in Irish, and anglicised Buolick. It is a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle in the

barony of Slievardagh, and county of Tipperary.

In a fragment of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud, 610, a memorandum occurs respecting the erection of the castle of Buaidhlic, of which the following is a literal translation :

“A year against to-morrow since the death of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. the festival day of St. Bartholomew. There were erected in this

Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen ; and O'Donnell, who was the guarantee between them, plundered and ravaged Carbury, in revenge of their misconduct, and the violation of his surety and guarantee.

Colman, the son of Art, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

Calvach, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died.

Murrough, the son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by the Earl of Desmond (Maurice, the son of Thomas), in Ely O'Carroll ; and, moreover, his brother Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, was taken prisoner by him.

The son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, was slain by the same Earl.

Thomas Butler Mac Richard<sup>a</sup> was slain by John, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler.

Richard, the son of Felin, son of Farrell O'Reilly, was slain by the son of John Oge Plunkett.

Patricin<sup>r</sup>, the son of the Knight of Kerry, was slain by Mac Carthy More (Teige, the son of Donnell Oge).

A depredation was committed by Niall and Art, the two sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, upon Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill. Cahir O'Conor was slain on that occasion.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Jenkin Roe, the son of Richard, was treacherously slain by Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin.

Mac Bulby<sup>s</sup>, Lord of Crioch-Bhulbach along the Barrow, died.

O'Gowan<sup>t</sup>, i. e. Mahon, son of Turlough, died.

Dermot, son of Brian Duv O'Conor, was slain by Hugh, son of Conor, and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ath-leime-na-girre<sup>u</sup>, where Hugh himself was

year the Bawn of Dnnmore, and two castles at Durlas" [Thurles], "and the castle of Buaidhlic by Mac Richard, in the same year."

The Earl, whose death is here referred to, was James, fourth Earl of Ormond, who died in 1452. The manuscript was transcribed for Mac Richard in 1453. The dates of these buildings are not to be had from any other source.

<sup>r</sup> *Patricin*, i. e. Little Patrick. In the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "mac Seann," i. e. son of John.

<sup>s</sup> *Bulby*.—This was the name of an Anglo-Irish family seated on the east side of the Barrow, in the county of Kildare. See 1493.

<sup>t</sup> *O'Gowan*.—This family now write their name Smith. See note under the year 1492.

<sup>u</sup> *Ath-leime-na-girre*, i. e. ford of the leap of the short mare, now obsolete.

ἔστιν ἄνθρωπος ὁμοῖος, ἡ ὄψις αὐτοῦ ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις, ἡ δὲ ὄψις αὐτοῦ ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις, ἡ δὲ ὄψις αὐτοῦ ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις.

Conn mac toirprealbaid ἔστιν ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις.

Coccaó mór eitur an dá ua cconóbaire, ἡ Sluaicéasó lá hua cconóbaire ἔστιν ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις, ἡ Sluaicéasó lá hua cconóbaire ἔστιν ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις, ἡ Sluaicéasó lá hua cconóbaire ἔστιν ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις.

Sluaicéasó lá hua cconóbaire ἔστιν ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις, ἡ Sluaicéasó lá hua cconóbaire ἔστιν ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις, ἡ Sluaicéasó lá hua cconóbaire ἔστιν ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις.

Ἦραρ μαῖομ φορ ἔστιν ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις, ἡ Ἦραρ μαῖομ φορ ἔστιν ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις, ἡ Ἦραρ μαῖομ φορ ἔστιν ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις.

Sluicéasó lá hua cconóbaire φορ ἔστιν ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις, ἡ Sluicéasó lá hua cconóbaire φορ ἔστιν ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις, ἡ Sluicéasó lá hua cconóbaire φορ ἔστιν ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις.

Αὐτὸς αὐτὸς ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις, ἡ Αὐτὸς αὐτὸς ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις, ἡ Αὐτὸς αὐτὸς ὡς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἀντιφάσις.

Concobaire mac diaimada do gabail la toirprealbac ua cconcobaire.

Coccaó mór eitur an ghalacáib féin. Creaca ἡ uile iomda do dénam dóib φορ ἀποίε co ndearna an lurtir rít ltorra ἡ co po rann an toirpreac eitur mac rfan ἡ mac caíal.

\* *Magh-Murchadha*, i. e., Murrough's plain. This was a small district in the county of Roscommon, but the name is now obsolete, and the Editor has not found any evidence, traditional or written, to prove its extent, or even position.

\* The chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, i. e. the sub-chiefs who adhered to O'Conor Don. These were seated in the west of the county of Roscommon. O'Flynn at Ballinlough, Mac Keherny in the district now called Clann-Keherny, in the parish of Kilkeevin, and O'Mulrenin in the parish of Baslick.

\* *Bel-coille*, now Ballagheullia, a townland in

the parish of Kilcorkey, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. The following memorandum, in the handwriting of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, occurs in the margin of the autograph of the Four Masters, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy :

“*Bel coille mo ónaraip ina bfuilim ag léigead an leabair po anocht, Nov. 13. mōccclxxv. Bel-coille, my habitation, in which I am reading this book this night, the 13th of Nov. 1775.*”

Charles O'Conor's house, called Hermitage, from which he dates many of his letters, stands in this townland. According to the tradition

severely wounded by Dermot; and Brian, son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, a worthy Tanist, was slain, in revenge of him, by Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, at Magh-Murchadha<sup>w</sup>.

Con, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

A great war broke out between the two O'Conors; and O'Conor Roe marched an army to Ballytober-Bride, and demolished the bawn of the town, and [thereupon] the chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, namely, O'Flynn<sup>x</sup>, Mac Keherny, and O'Mulrenin, came into his house, and gave him hostages.

O'Conor led an army to Bel-Coille<sup>y</sup>, and cut down the road; and he obtained hostages from the inhabitants of Airtech.

The sons of O'Conor were defeated at Seoghais [the Curlicus] by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

An army was led by O'Conor against the sons of William O'Kelly, by which he cut down the pass of Cluainin<sup>z</sup>, and cut and destroyed much corn. In revenge of this the sons of O'Kelly did many injuries to O'Mulconry<sup>a</sup> and his relatives.

Hugh, the son of O'Conor, and Owen, were taken prisoners, through treachery, by the sons of William O'Kelly. Dubhthach O'Mulconry was taken prisoner along with them, and put in confinement<sup>b</sup>.

Conor Mac Dermot was taken prisoner by Turlough O'Conor.

A great war [broke out] among the people of Annaly themselves; and they committed many depredations and inflicted many injuries upon one another, until the Lord Justice<sup>c</sup> made peace among them, and divided the chieftainship of Annaly between the son of John and the son of Cathal [O'Farrell].

in the country, it stands on the boundary between the territories of Airtech and Clancahill.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 15, and note under the year 1469.

<sup>z</sup> *Cluainin*, now Clooneen, a townland in the parish of Athleague, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, and about half a mile to the north of the village of Athleague. See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 41.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Mulconry*.—He was chief poet to O'Conor, and possessed Cloonahee and Lisfearban, in the

parish of Clooncraft, in the county of Roscommon, with other lands in the same neighbourhood, in right of his profession. Gilbert Conry, Esq., of Clonahee, the Conrys of Strokestown, and Sir John Conry (or Conroy), are the most distinguished men of this race at present.

<sup>b</sup> *In confinement*, *in givves*.—D.F. translates this “in givves” throughout his translation for Sir James Ware.

<sup>c</sup> *Lord Justice*.—He was Garret, Earl of Kildare, who was Lord Deputy of Ireland from the year 1485 till 1490.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. xv. p. 108.

Ἐρεὰς εἰλιανα τυαιριρετ να ριοννα λά ρλιοῦτ λαοῖγριξ̄ μιε Ῥορρα, ἡ ερεὰς  
ἀιῖτραῖς̄ δο ὀνατῆμ̄ μα διοζαῖλ ἰ τῖρ̄ λιῖν̄ λά μιντιρ̄ ανηξ̄ι ρορ̄ ρλιοῦτ̄ λοῖγριξ̄.

Μαιὸμ̄ ριοῶᾱ ετιρ̄ αν̄ δά̄ υᾱ ῖρ̄ζαῖλ, ἡ ερεὰς̄ μῶρ̄ δο ὀνατῆμ̄ λα μαc̄ ὀλαιν̄  
ρορ̄ μαc̄ κατῆλ̄ μιε τομαρ̄.

Μαc̄ βρανάν̄ δο ζαρημ̄ δο ὀησαν̄ μαc̄ βρανάν̄ λά̄ ηυᾱ concobair̄ ἡ λά̄  
μαc̄ διαρμαδᾱ ἡ δο̄ μαιῖτ̄ ρέ̄ αν̄ λά̄ ρην̄ λῖῖτ̄ μαρcc̄ βαλε̄ αν̄ βεαλαιξ̄̄ δο̄ ἔλοινν̄  
υῖ̄ μῆαοῖλῶναρ̄ε̄ βαῖ̄ acc̄ ριορ̄ ᾱ ιοναῖῶ̄ ρορρᾱ λέ̄̄ ηαιμρη̄ ιμῶείν̄.

Μαελεῖλαιν̄ μαc̄ λοῖλαιν̄ υῖ̄ μῆαοῖλῶναρ̄ε̄ δέcc̄ ρορ̄ ᾱ̄ ἔυαιρ̄ εῖcc̄ρ̄ι λά̄  
μυῖαν̄.

ὀλε̄ ιηγεαν̄ διαρματᾱ αν̄ δύναιῶ̄ μεζ̄ καρῖταῖξ̄ βῆ̄ τοιρηῶεαλβαῖξ̄̄ υῑ βρηαν̄  
οῖολ̄ καρηλ̄ δο̄ ρῖοζαῖν̄ δέcc̄.

Ἐαοῖρε̄ νᾱ μῖδε̄ ᾱ ccoῖμῶοῖραῖῶ̄ ραιρηcc̄ε̄ ὀ̄ αῖ̄ ελιαῖῖ̄ cο̄ υρηοῖῖῖῖ̄ ἄτᾱ δο̄  
ὀολ̄ ιρ̄ ιη̄ μῆρη̄ δαιμῶεοιη̄ ᾱ̄ ναοζαρηῖῶ̄ ἡ̄ ζαν̄ ᾱ̄ τεαῖῖτ̄ ρορ̄ ccῖλᾱ.

ὀ ριαλάν̄ δέcc̄.

### ΑΟΙΣ ἘΡΙΟῢΤ, 1490.

Ἐοιρ̄ Ἐρηορ̄τ, μῖλε, cειῖρε̄ ἔἔῶ, νοῶατ̄.

Μαῖτᾱ μαc̄ cοναῖcc̄ βιοcαιρ̄ε̄ λῖῖτ̄ ραῖτᾱ, Ῥῖcc̄c̄υρ̄ μαc̄ εῶιη̄ μιε̄ μαῖτᾱ  
ανcοιρ̄ε̄ ιηρη̄ cαοῖν̄, Ἐη̄ cαηαναῖῖ̄ μαc̄ τικῶῖρ̄ηάν̄̄ δο̄ ῖρ̄ηαῶ̄ υρηομᾱ λῖῖτ̄αν̄, ἡ̄  
Ἐῖολλᾱ ερητ̄ μαc̄ αν̄ ῖρηλεῖζῖν̄η̄ ρaccαρ̄τ̄ ὀcc̄ βαῖ̄ ἰ̄ ccluan̄ λη̄ ῖλοῖνναβῖρατ̄  
δέcc̄.

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna*, the northern lawn, plain, or insulated meadow of the Shannon, now Clontuskert, a townland in a parish of the same name, stretching along the west bank of the Shannon, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. There was an abbey here which was founded by a St. Faithlee, considerable part of the ruins of the church of which is still extant, from which it appears that it was a small building. The tombs of the O'Hanly's and other chiefs of the district are to be seen in the chancel.

<sup>e</sup> *Tir-Licin*.—This place still retains its name, which is now anglicised Tirlicken. It is a townland in the parish of Shrule, near the town of

Ballymahon, in the county of Longford.

<sup>f</sup> *Baile-an-bhealaigh*, i. e. the townland of the road, or pass, now most probably Ballinvilla, in the parish of Killumod, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Fialain*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster O'Fialan's death is thus entered:

“A. D. 1489. O'Fialain died in this year, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen O'Fialain, on the morrow after the festival of the Holy Cross in Autumn.”

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1489. Connla O'Maeltuile, O'Reilly's

The descendants of Laoighseach, the son of Rossa [O'Farrell], plundered Cluain-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna<sup>d</sup>; in revenge of which the O'Hanlys triumphantly plundered Tir-Licin<sup>e</sup> upon the descendants of Laoighseach.

There was a violation of the peace between the two O'Farrells; and the son of John committed a great depredation upon the son of Cathal, son of Thomas.

The title of Mac Branán was conferred on John Mac Branán by O'Conor and Mac Dermot; and on that day he remitted to the O'Mulconrys the half mark which his predecessors had from them for a long period, for Baile-an-bhealaigh<sup>f</sup>.

Melaghlín, son of Loughlín O'Mulconry, died while on his bardic circuit through Munster.

Celia, the daughter of Dermot an Duna Mac Carthy, and wife of Turlough O'Brien, worthy of being Queen of Cashel, died.

The sheep of that part of Meath from Dublin to Drogheda ran, in despite of their shepherds, into the sea, and did not come back.

O'Fialain<sup>g</sup> died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1490.

#### *The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety.*

Mathew Mac Conaing, Vicar of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara]; Fergus, the son of John, son of Mathew [O'Howen], Anchorite of Inis-Caoín; the Canon Mac Tiernán of Drumlane; and Gilchreest Mac-an-Fhirleighín, a young priest, who belonged to Cluain-lis-Floinnabhrait, died.

physician, died about the festival of St. Bridget, this year.

“Joan, the daughter of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, and wife of Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, i. e. of Murrough Ballagh, the son of Art Kavanagh, died this year.

“Mac Gillpatrick, King of Ossory, i. e. Geoffrey, the son of Fineen Mac Gillpatrick, died shortly after Christmas, having been blind for some time previously.

“Athairne O'Hosey, a poet and a good scholar and a youth honoured among the English and Irish, who was distinguished for musical powers both vocal and instrumental, died.

“Manus, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year, twenty nights before Christmas. He was the son of a Brughaidh distinguished for hospitality, charity, and for his house of general hospitality, died.

“Edmond Caech, the son of Walter, son of

Creac la hua concobair i tair maine por Ruaidri mac toirpdealbair i tuirlac na mbriugeol. Creac ele la hua concobair por cloinn Ruaidri buide hi muine ppaochnat, 7 hi ndruim tarlac, 7 hi ecluain gamnac. Clann Ruaidri mec diarmata 7 a mbaoi na acchaid da einid fein cona ngallocclachaid do bid ar a einnair maid na cruacna 7 taair agaird ainmin do tabairt doib da poile co po cuimhigriot a rin polta 7 a nuapolta da ceile, ar batari daoine ainneide i naaid apoile lar po marbad aitre 7 braitre a cele. Cio tra acet po ppaonead la hua concobair porra ainne, 7 do marbad ann tomaltac mac Ruaidri mec diarmata tanairi maige luirg, 7 corbmac mac taidg mic Ruaidri buide. Ro gabadh ann donnchad mac toirpdealbair mec dubgall, 7 rocaide da ngallocclaid 7 da cclitir.

O concobair feilm pionn mac taidcc mic toirpdealbair puaid uí concobair fear epoda cocctac fin po dng a oian por zac tir ina timceall, 7 fear po paolrfe riol muiridhairg do cor connact le ceile decc luan capcc i tairg mecc oipeachtairg, 7 a adnacal i notarlidce a rinneior hi por comain.

Toirpdealbair mac toirpdealbair uí baogill do triarccrad dia eoc a comling por iomair muiridairg 7 a ecc ar a lor.

Ua Garimlfohairg muirceartac mac enri mic concobair, 7 Concobair puad mac giollapatraicc meguoir decc.

Ruaidri mac Dilip mic conconnact do marbad la cloinn briain mic concobair oicc meguoir 7 la rlioccc concobair arcfna.

Ua catain Stan mac aibne mic diarmata do gabail la luirg tairg a hinber Air.

Aod mac maoilmorpa mic Seadain uí Rağallairg do gabail la cloinn glairne mic concobair uí pağallairg iar noicain baile tomair mic glairne lir.

William Mac Fearais, the fosterson of Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, died this year."

"O'Boyle (Turlough) and Turlough, his son, died this year."

<sup>b</sup> *Turlach-na-m-Bruigheol*, now Turlaghmore, a townland near Briole, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>i</sup> *Muine-Fraechnat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-*

*Gamhnach*.—The first of these names is now obsolete, but the other two are still known as names of townlands in the parish of Tumna, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. Druim-turlach is now corruptly made Druim-tharlach, anglicè Drumharlagh; and Cluain-gamhnach is correctly anglicised Cloongownagh.—See Ordnance map, sheet 7.

<sup>i</sup> *Terror of his name*, literally, "his terror," i. e. the terror of himself.



A depredation was committed by O'Connor in Hy-Many, at Turlach-nam-Bruigheol<sup>b</sup>, upon Rory, the son of Turlough. Another depredation was committed by O'Connor upon the sons of Rory Boy, at Muine-Fracchnat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-Gamhnach<sup>i</sup>. The sons of Rory, and all those of his own tribe who were opposed to him, met him, with their gallowglasses, on the plain of Croghan; and they gave each other a fierce and furious battle, in which they remembered their old and recent enmities towards one another, for there were persons [here arrayed] against each other who had slain each other's fathers and kinsmen. O'Connor, however, defeated them; and Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory Boy, were slain. Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, and many of their gallowglasses and kerns, were taken prisoners.

O'Connor, i. e. Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor, a brave and warlike man, who had spread the terror of his name<sup>l</sup> through every territory around him, and a man whom the Sil-Murray expected [one day] to unite Connaught, died on Easter Monday, in the house of Mageraghty, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors, at Roscommon.

Turlough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, was thrown from his horse, while racing at the ridge of Murbhach<sup>k</sup>, and died in consequence.

O'Gormly (Murtough, the son of Henry, son of Conor Roe, son of Gilla-patrick Maguire), died.

Rory, son of Philip, son of Cuconnaught [Maguire], was slain by the sons of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, and all the descendants of Conor.

O'Kane, John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was taken by [the crew of] a ship, who came from Inbher-Air<sup>l</sup>.

Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John O'Reilly, was taken prisoner by the sons of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, after he had plundered the town of Thomas, the son of Glasny O'Reilly.

<sup>k</sup> *Ridge of Murbhach*, i. e. the ridge of Murbhach, now Murvagh, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See Ordnance map, sheet 99.

<sup>l</sup> *Who came from Inbher-air*, now Inverary, a humber air, in Argyleshire, in Scotland.—In

the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is :

“*Ἦσα Καζαν .i. Σεαν μακ αἰβνε μὶκ διαρ-  
μαδα हुί Καζαν πο αἰρεῖν λα λυῖγ τάνικ α  
ἡλραν, πο α ἡμπερ αἰρ αμμί ιου ἴνν βλα-  
όαν ρι.*”

Σέμυρ όcc Sabaoir do μαρβαδ la cloinn an επιοναρccail Sabaoir.

Colla mac rúδραιγε mic αρδογαι μεζ ματζαμμα do μαρβαδ lá ρλιοct conulaδ mic neill móip uí neill.

Φειλιμ mac Ρυδραιγε mic Σίνιcín mec υιδιλín do μαρβαδ ι ναενδρυιμ lá cloinn δριατη mic αοδα.

Caipλέν éδαιη δυbcαιppccε, ι. caipλέν neill mic cuimh mec αοδα βυιδε do γαβάλ η do βυιρεαδ lá φειλιμ mac mic neill βυιδε, η cpeaca mópa la φειλιμ mac mic uí neill βυιδε αρ cloinn cuimh mec αεδα βυιδε, η γορραδ υα μαολ-εραοίβε do μαρβαδ λειpp.

Cpeaca η οηρηε do δenoín la hafδ όγ mac αοδα ρυαδ υί δομηναλλ αρ cloinn δομηναδ mic αεδα μεζυιδιρ, η α μβρσίτ λαιρ co hac ρήηαιγ η α μαρβαδ αν υιε, ι. cήερε céd bó, αιρ τυcρατ βαρδαδα αν βαιλε (clann αοδα γαλλδα υί δομναλλ) caipλέν ατα ρήηαιγ θαοδ όcc γαν κομηαιρλέccαδ δυα δομναλλ.

Ο δομναλλ η ό neill do βσίτ ι ηδίβ ρκοραδ ρορ αιηεαc αρυιλε ό Shaíηαιη γο ηοδλαicc, Ο δομναλλ ι ηδρυιμ bó η ό neill ιρην ccαιppccín, η ηί δεαρηρατ ρίδ na ορραδ, coccαδ, na κομψααcαδ ρρην αν ρέ ρην.

<sup>m</sup> *Aendruim*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “*inδ oenepumia*.” Oentrumh is the ancient Irish name of the town of Antrim. The place anciently called Aendruim, or Oendruim, is the present Mahee Island in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See *Description of Nendrum*, commonly called Mahee Island, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

<sup>n</sup> *Edan-dubh-cairre*, i. e. the front or brow of the black rock. This name is anglicised Edenduffcarrick in the Ulster Inquisitions and other official documents; but the place is now called Shanescastle, and is still the chief residence of the head of the O’Neills of Clannaboy. For some account of the castle and demesne of this place the reader is referred to Dubourdiou’s Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim, pp. 135, 215, 473, 614.

<sup>o</sup> *O’Macleraoibhe*.—This name is still extant

in the county of Down, but by some strange anomaly is anglicised Rice! That is, the family which is called O’Mulcreevy by the native Irish when speaking Irish, they call Rice when speaking English, though they acknowledge that Bushe would be a better translation of Creevy.—See Dr. Stuart’s *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 630, note.

<sup>p</sup> *Had given up*.—When the wardens of the castle of Ballyshannon had seen Hugh Oge O’Donnell coming up with a large prey of cattle from Fermanagh, they agreed at once to allow him to drive the cattle inside the bawn of the castle, to secure them for the Kinel-Conell, without asking the permission of O’Donnell, who was, it appears, jealous of the increasing power and popularity of Hugh Oge. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that the wardens delivered up the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, in despite of O’Donnell

James Oge Savadge was slain by the sons of the Seneschal Savadge.

Colla, the son of Rury, son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, was slain by the descendants of Cu-Uladh, the son of Niall More O'Neill.

Felim, the son of Rory, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin, was slain at Aendruim<sup>m</sup>, by the sons of Brian, son of Hugh.

The castle of Edan-dubh-Cairrge<sup>a</sup>, i. e. the castle of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, was taken and demolished by Felim, grandson of Niall Boy; and the same Felim committed great depredations on the sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and slew Godfrey O'Maelcraoibhe<sup>o</sup>.

Great depredations and spoliations were committed by Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, upon the sons of Donough, the son of Hugh Maguire; and he carried the preys, consisting of four hundred cows, to Ballyshannon, where he slaughtered them all, for the warders of the town (i. e. the sons of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell) had given up<sup>p</sup> the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, without consulting O'Donnell.

O'Donnell and O'Neill remained face to face<sup>q</sup> in two camps<sup>r</sup> from the 1st of November until Christmas, O'Donnell at Druim bo<sup>s</sup>, and O'Neill at Cairrigin<sup>t</sup>,

(Hugh Roe):

“*Ḫarpo an capteoil .i. clann Oeōo gallda i domnaill do Ḫabairt in capteoil o aeō daim-beoin i doinnaill (aeō ruas).*”

<sup>a</sup> *Face to face*, *פור אנהאָ אפויִלע*.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, *פור ענעִ אַראַלי*, i. e. facing or confronting each other. The ancient word *enec* is glossed by *אַגאַוִ*, the face, by O'Clery and Duaid Mac Firbis.

<sup>r</sup> *In two camps*, *י נויבִ פֿוראָיבִ*, i. e. *in duobus castris*.—This is an instance of a plural inflection of the numeral *oá*, or *oi*, *two*, to agree with *פוראָיבִ*, in the ablative plural. The word *פור*, or *פֿור*, is used in the singular number in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote *a tent*, and in the plural, *a camp*, the same as the Latin *castra*. It is used in this sense by Keating in his account of the capture of Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster, as, *do Ḫabar na moige da Ḫac leir do'n poa lan do פֿוראָיבִ loclann*, i. e. the

fields on each side of the rode were full of Danish tents, or camps: “*Et via omnes Momoniam versus a Danorum cuneis obsidebantur.*”—*Lynch's Translation*. It is also used in this sense in the translation of the siege of Troy, preserved in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 240, *b, b*: “*פור פֿוראָיבִ פֿו פֿלואָגאַיבִ נאָ נֶגֶרֶאָע 7 פֿו עֵיפֿוֹ אַר מֹרִי פֿורֿוּ כֹּ פֿו מוּיִוִּוּ דוּיבִ כֹּ פֿוראָיבִ 7 כֹּ לונֶגֶפֿורֿטאַיבִ*, i. e. he [Hector] attacked the hosts of the Greeks, and brought great slaughter upon them, so that he routed them to their tents and camps.” The word occurs in this sense in these Annals at the year 1600.

<sup>s</sup> *Druim bo*, i. e. *dorsum bovis*, the ridge or long hill of the cow, now Drumbo, near the town of Stranorlar, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

<sup>t</sup> *Cairrigin*, now Carrigins, a small village on the River Foyle, about three miles to the south

Υα δάλαιξ βρειψε, Σταν μας υλλιαμ μιε αοδα ρασί λέ δάν, Ρυαϊόρι γ αοδ μάξ εραιτ̄ να μιε δοίμναλλ μιε αοδα όιεε δά ρμοιήρασί κλομνε εραιτ̄, Τομάρ υα λορκαίν αδβαρ ολλαίμαν υα μαθαδάιν, γ Βιονη υα ηανγλιωνη ρμοιή έιομπράνακ̄ ερεανη δέεε.

Υα ηυεεκωνη Σταν μας ρήιγαλ όιεε ρμοιή ρασί ερεανη λέ δάν δέεε.

Υα αιριδε κύιλε, γ κατारiona ιηγλή έονκοδαιρ μιε καταιλ μεξ ραξηαλλ βήη ταϊόεε μιε τοιρρδεαλβαιξ̄ μέζυιόρι δέεε.

Δοννηαδ̄ μας μαοιλεακλαιωνη έασίε υι βιρη εο να όίρ μας, ρήι όίοδ α εκιονη α ρεαετ̄ μβλιαδαν δο μαρβαδ̄ α μεαβαλ̄ λάραη εκυιθ̄ οιλε δο ρλιοετ̄ κορβμαε υί βιρη.

Καταλ̄ μας δοννηαδ̄ μιε αοδα δο μαρβαδ̄ λα κονη εκιοταε̄ μας αοδα μιε εοξαιη, γ λα μυινητηρ̄ κοκοδαιρ̄ μιε διαρματα ῑ τετίρ̄ βριύμη να ριονηα.

Σλιοετ̄ ταϊόεε υί κοκοδαιρ̄ εο να εκασοραιοεαετ̄ δο τεαετ̄ α ηυιβ̄ μαμε, γ ρυιθε δόιβ̄ ῑ νυετ̄ αν̄ κλάιρ, γ ταδ̄εε ρυαδ̄ μας αιρρηε υί κοκοδαιρ̄ δο γαβαλ̄ λεό. Ινδραιογίθ̄ λά κλομνη Ρυαϊόρι μεε διαρματα ρό να εκασοραιοεετ̄ ροιή η αθαϊδ̄ ριη ρήη, γ Ρυαϊόρι μας κορβμαε μεε διαρματα δο μαρβαδ̄ λαρ̄ αν̄ ιοηηραιογίθ̄ ριη.

Ρυαϊόρι μας ρελιη υί κοκοδαιρ̄ διορθεαδ̄ ηη ιοναδ̄ ρέιλημ̄ ριηη.

Υα δοίμναλλ̄ δο τεαετ̄ λά ρλιοετ̄ ταϊόεε υί κοκοδαιρ̄ εο τυιλλρ̄ε, γ αν̄ αιρλέη δρ̄ειμξ̄β̄ δόιβ̄.

Κρεαε̄ λά ρλιοετ̄ ταϊόεε υί έονκοδαιρ̄ ρορ υα εκκοκοδαιρ̄, γ ρορ κλομνη ρυαϊόρι μεε διαρματα ῑ μβόεταρ̄ ηαε̄ βαρλιεε.

Σλιοετ̄ ταϊόεε υί κοκοδαιρ̄, γ ταδ̄ξ ρυαδ̄ δο όοι εο να εκασοραιοεαετ̄ ῑ μαίξ̄ λυιρ̄ε, γ α ξυιρ̄ε δο ξεαρραδ̄ γ α nullmuccaδ̄ δόιβ̄ ρειη ανθ̄, γ α δασίηε ρέιη δο όίοευρ̄ αρρ̄.

of Londonderry. The two camps were several miles asunder.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Lorcain*, now Larkin.—This name is very common in the neighbourhood of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

<sup>w</sup> *Con Kittagh*, κονη εκιοταε̄, i. e. Con the left-handed.

<sup>x</sup> *Sat before Clár*, i. e. they lay siege to it. *Clár* is now anglicised Clare, and is a townland situated in the parish of Cloonfinlough in the

barony and county of Roscommon. See Ordinance map, sheet 28, 29.

<sup>y</sup> *Baisleac*, i. e. *Basilica*.—This is certainly the place now called Baslick, which is a church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This church is called Baisleac-mor, i. e. Basilica magna, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, on which Colgan has written the following note:

during which time they concluded neither peace nor armistice, and came to neither battle nor contest.

O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. John, the son of William, who was son of Hugh, a learned poet ; Rory and Hugh Magrath, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, the two principal learned men of the Clann-Crath ; Thomas O'Lorecan<sup>u</sup>, intended Ollav to O'Madden ; and Finn O'Haughluinn, Chief Tympanist of Ireland, died.

O'Higgin, i. e. John, the son of Farrell Oge, Chief Poet of Ireland, died.

O'Cassidy of Coole [in Fermanagh], and Catherine, the daughter of Conor, son of Cathal Mac Rannall, and wife of Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin Caech O'Beirne, and his two sons, one of whom was only seven years of age, were treacherously slain by the rest of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne.

Cathal, the son of Donough, son of Hugh, was slain in Tir-Briuin na-Sinna, by Con Kittagh<sup>w</sup>, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, and the people of Conor Mac Dermot.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor and his creaghts came out of Hy-Many, and sat before Clár<sup>x</sup> ; and Teige Roe, son of Carbry O'Conor, was taken prisoner by them. The sons of Rory Mac Dermot made an attack on them on the very same night, in which attack Rory, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot, was slain.

Rory, the son of Felim O'Conor, was elected in the place of Felim Finn.

O'Donnell came with the descendants of Teige O'Conor to Tulsk, but failed to take the castle.

A depredation was committed by the descendants of Teige O'Conor upon O'Conor, and upon the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, in the Grey Road of Baisleac<sup>y</sup>.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor went with their creaghts into Moylurg, and cut down its fields of corn, which they prepared for themselves, and expelled its inhabitants thence.

“Baisleac est Ecclesia Parochialis Dioecesis Alfinnensis in regiuncula et decannatn de Sil-Muireadhugh, ut habet Catalogus Ecclesiarum ejus dioecesis, a Reverendissimo loci Antistite

fratre Beotio Aegano nobis transmissus.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 177, col. b, n. 104.

The Editor never met any other church or place of this name in any part of Ireland.

Σλοίccεαδ λά ρλιοct ταιδcc υί concobair 7 λά mac uilliam búrc πορ ρλιοct  
 , bpiam ballaig υί concobair 7 a ceaplén do gabail, 7 iad péin do díbiric ar  
 a ndúταιg.

Cpεac λά ρφηγυρ mac emann mic laoiγpiz πορ ρεapγυρ mac caτair mic  
 tomair 7 πορ cloinn amlaoib. Cpεc ele laip πορ ua maoleacélainn. Cpεc  
 ele laip ipin cuippin éonnaéταc πορ cloinn gíolla na naoín mic doínnail.

Emann dub mac Ropra τiγeapna cάλαδ na hanγaile décc, 7 peídlimiδ  
 mac gíolla na naoín mic doínnail do gabáil a ionaid.

Diapmaic buide mac υί amligi do mápbaδ λά ρφocyp mac emann i ccóill  
 na cloice, 7 ua hainligi a áται, .i. τaδg mac gíolla na naoín do dállaδ dia  
 cumaid. Ua hainligi do γaipm do múipéapταc mac uaitne υί amligi ma  
 ionad.

Siuban inγfn Mupchaδ mic ταιδcc γlai bean doínnail meγ coymám décc.

Maolecáinn mac uilliam υί céallaig do gabail a meabail λά ταιδcc mac  
 donnchaδ υί céallaig 7 mac υί maínnín do mápbaδ ina píaδnαιpe 7 Maoleacé-  
 lainn do léiccean iap τepioll.

Emann díolmiam τiγeapna macáipe cuipene décc.

δpian mac ταιδcc (.i. Maγ paγnaill) mic caτair óicc meγpaγnaill do  
 mápbaδ a meabail i haδopuim λά ρλιοct a pεanaτap pfm (.i. τaδg mac con-  
 cobair 7 da mac maolecáinn) bai ina ndaλταib aγá áται.

<sup>a</sup> *Clann-Auliffe*.—A sept of the O'Farrells seated in the present barony of Moydoe, in the county of Longford. The monastery of Abbeyderg, and the churches of Moydoe and Killishee, belonged to them.—See Inquisition, 10 Jac. I.

<sup>a</sup> *Cuirrin-Connaughtagh*, i. e. the little Connacian moor. This is still the name of a piece of land extending into Lough Ree, immediately to the south of the village of Lanesborough, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 37; and map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which this name is shewn near *ac liag b-Finn*, on the Shannon.

<sup>b</sup> *Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the moor or marshy

district of Annaly, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford.

<sup>c</sup> *Coill-na-cloiche*, i. e. wood of the stone, now Kilnacloghy, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. Ordnance Map, sheets 36 and 40.

<sup>d</sup> *In his place*.—The loss of his sight disqualified Teige from being the chief of his family; for the Teagasg Riogh enjoins that a chieftain shall have no personal blemish.

<sup>e</sup> *Teige Glac*.—He was a very distinguished member of the O'Brien family, and took his name from Tuath-Glac, a district lying opposite the islands of Aran, in the barony of Corcomroe and county of Clare.

A hosting was made by the descendants of Teige O'Conor and Mac William against the descendants of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and took their castles, and drove themselves out of the country.

A depredation was committed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laoigh-seach [O'Farrell], upon Cathal, the son of Thomas, and the Clann-Auliffe<sup>z</sup>. Another depredation by him upon O'Melaghlin, [and] another depredation in Cuirrin Connaghtagh<sup>a</sup>, upon the sons of Gilla-na-naev, son of Donnell.

Edmond Duv, son of Ross, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile<sup>b</sup>, died; and Felim, son of Gilla-na-naev, who was son of Donnell, took his place.

Dermot Boy, the son of O'Hanly, was slain by Fergus, the son of Edmond, at Coill-na-Cloiche<sup>c</sup>; and O'Hanly, his father, i. e. Teige, the son of Gilla-na-naev, lost his sight through grief for him. Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, was called the O'Hanly in his place<sup>d</sup>.

Joan, the daughter of Murrough, son of Teige Glac<sup>e</sup>, and wife of Donnell Mac Gorman<sup>f</sup>, died.

Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly; and the son of O'Mannin<sup>g</sup>, one of his people, was slain in his presence; and Melaghlin was afterwards liberated<sup>h</sup>.

Edmond Dillon, Lord of Machaire-Chuirene<sup>i</sup>, died.

Brian, the son of Teige (i. e. the Mac Rannall), son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain at Liathdrum<sup>k</sup> by the descendants of his own grandfather (i. e. by Teige, the son of Conor, and the two sons of Melaghlin), who had been foster-sons of his father.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of the territory, now the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Mannin*.—He was originally chief of Sodan, a territory now included in the barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway; but his territory was at this period much circumscribed by the O'Kellys.

<sup>h</sup> *Liberated*.—These transactions are given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1491, as follows:

"A. D. 1491. Melaghlin, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was trea-

cherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. Prior of St. John's House, who had invited him to a feast, and his two foster brothers were taken along with him, i. e. the two sons of Teige Caeoh O'Mannin, i. e. Hugh and John, and they were given up to be executed to the descendants of Teige Cam O'Kelly; but his own brother Brian, and the O'Mannins, obtained Melaghlin by force, and for a ransom."

<sup>i</sup> *Machaire Chuirene*, now the barony of Killenny West, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>k</sup> *Liathdrum*, i. e. grey ridge, or long hill.

Caipλέν λιὰτορομα δο γάβαιλ λα χοιβήρο mac ταιός μέζ παζναίλλ, γ λά ρλιοέτ τοματταίγ μεc διαρματα, Catal mac μάοιτεclainn μεζραζναίλλ δο μαρβαό ιρ in ccaiplen la hoibeipo a ndioζail a θεαρθραάταρ. Caipλέν λιὰτορομα δο γάβαιλ δεοζαν ua Ruairc ιαρpin.

Caiplen ατα λυαιν δο γάβαιλ δον διοlmaineaά.

Ζήρατε mac δύνλαιηζ υί θραην τιζεαρπα θραναά δέcc γ Κατάοίρ ua θροιν ινα ιοναδ.

Εοιν όcc mac εοιν μόρι αιήλε δο μαρβαό a meβαιλ λά ρεαρ τέδ υλταά βαι ινα ζραάαιθ ρήν διαρματα. μαζ ccaippe, γ boill δο όenam δε ρειν ινα όιοναίθ.

Ριονηζuala ιηζήν Ruaiόpi μεζ conmapa βήν τοιρροδεαλβαίγ ιιτε ιιρρχαίό υί θραην δέcc.

Conn mac δοmnaίλλ υί concoβαιρ cορicoδορραά δο μαρβαό λα catal mac υί concoβαιρ.

Μαιόηm ταίηαν δο έόθρυάταδ ηι ρλειθ ζαήν δια ρο ιιucchaά ceo δο όαιοιηδ ιη mac μαζηιυρα cροραίγ υί ζηρα, γ λάρ ρο μαρβαό cαραίλλ γ βύ ιοηδα, γ ιαρcc θρέν ιοηδα δο τέcc αμαά αρ γ loc ινα ηγαβαρ ιαρcc δο ράρ ινα ιοναδ.

now Leitrim, a small town which gives name to the county of the same name.

<sup>l</sup> *The Dillon*, i. e. the head or chief of the Dillons of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath.

<sup>m</sup> *Branaghs*, i. e. of the O'Byrnes, who were at this time seated in the county of Wicklow.

<sup>n</sup> *Harper*, ρεαρ τέδ, i. e. a man of strings. In the margin of the copy of the Annals of Connaught, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, ρεαρ τεδ is explained claiρpeoir, i. e. a harper. In a Gaelic manuscript of the reign of Charles II., in the possession of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, it is stated that Aongus Og was murdered at Inbher-Nis by O'Carbry his own claiρpeoir, who cut his throat with a long knife.

<sup>o</sup> *One of his own servants*, βαι ινα ζραάαιθ ρέιν. — O'Brien explains ζρολλα ζραό as a prince or nobleman's chief servant of confidence. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1490. The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Aengus, one who was usually called Tigherna Aag, was treacherously slain at Inbher-nis, by an Irish harper, i. e. Dermot O'Carbry."

The same Annals have under this year the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1490. Margaret, the daughter of James, son of Mac Balront, and wife of Glasny O'Reilly, was killed *quarto nonas Maii* by Thomas himself. This woman was learned in Latin, English, and Irish.

"Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was maimed by his own relatives, *Prid. Junii*.

"The wife of O'Rourke, i. e. More, the daughter of Owen O'Neill, was treacherously killed



The castle of Liathdruim was taken by Hubert, the son of Teige Mac Rannall, and the descendants of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot. Cathal, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, was slain in the castle by Hubert, in revenge of his brother. The castle of Liathdruim was afterwards taken by Owen O'Rourke.

The castle of Athlone was taken by the Dillon<sup>1</sup>.

Gerald, son of Dunlaing O'Byrne, Lord of the Branaghs<sup>m</sup>, died; and Cathaoir O'Byrne took his place.

John Oge, the son of John More of Ilay, was treacherously slain by Dermot Mac Carbry, an Ultonian harper<sup>n</sup>, who was one of his own servants<sup>o</sup>; but Mac Carbry was quartered for this crime.

Finola, the daughter of Rory Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, the son of Murrough O'Brien, died.

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

There was an earthquake<sup>p</sup> at Sliabh Gamh, by which a hundred persons were destroyed, among whom was the son of Manus Crossagh O'Hara. Many horses and cows were also killed by it, and much putrid fish was thrown up; and a lake, in which fish is [now] caught<sup>q</sup>, sprang up in the place.

by a kern of her own people, i. e. the son of Cathal O'Ardlaimigh, who was afterwards burned."

<sup>p</sup> *An earthquake*, *muóm talman*, i. e. an eruption of the earth. O'Flaherty, in treating of the ancient eruptions of lakes in Ireland, in the time of Partholan, *Ogygia*, Part III. c. iv. pp. 166, 167, has the following notice of this modern eruption:

"In annalibus etiam patriis habetur apud Sliaw-Gau montem qui Tirtiacriam et Lugniam in agro Sligoensi disternat, terram dilicuisse anno Domini 1490, multos boves et equos mole oppressos: centum circiter homines cum mac Magna de Cros-O-hara" [cum filio Magni Cicatricosi O'Hara] "eluvione perditos: et eximiam foetidorum piscium copiam prorupisse. Quo loco lacus exinde ramansit piscosus."

A vivid tradition of this event is still preserved in the barony of Leyny, in the county of

Sligo. The townland in which this eruption took place is called Moymlagh on the Down Survey, and now *maíóm-loé*, anglice Meemlough, i. e. the erupted lake. It is situated in the parish of Killoran, and contains the ruins of a castle built by the O'Haras.

<sup>q</sup> *A lake in which fish is now caught*, *loé i na ngabap iapce*, i. e. a lough in which fish is taken. *Loé* is sometimes applied to any description of lake or pool; *i na*, in which, and *ngabap iapce*, fish is taken. The form *gabap* is found in very correct manuscripts for the modern *gabéap*, i. e. *capitur*. O'Flaherty translates this clause loosely but correctly enough by "quo loco lacus exinde remansit piscosus." The Editor was once of opinion that the lough formed on this occasion was Lough Easkey in Leyny; but he has been long persuaded by the traditions in the country and several older references

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1491.

Αοίρ Χριορτ, míle, ceitpe ceo nócat, a haon.

Εοζαν mac μπιρκεαρταιζ mic neill óicc uí néill μπιρκεαρταc mac αιρτ εοζαιν uí neill, γ Sfan μιαδ mac Ρuaíðpυ μεγυιδιρ décc.

Ο καταιν, .i. Sfan mac αιβνε mic διαρματα do léiccean ap a βραιζθενυρ γ α cαοραιζεcτ do bñn dό do cloinn mágnupa uí caταιν pυil do pιδιp νεac δια τip pειn a legean amach.

Ρειδλιμíð mac αοδα mic εοζαιν uí neill do μαρβαδ la βpian mac Ρυδ-pαιζε mic emainn μεζ ματζαμνα, γ αιρτ ua neill δεαρβραcταιρ pειδλιμíð do denaíñ cπειce ι τεαλλαc ngeallaccain ina διοζαιλ. Θαοιne ιοιmδα do λορccαδ, γ do μαρβαδ λειρ.

Coccað anbáil επιρ ua neill, .i. conn mac επιρ, γ ua δοíμναίλλ .i. αοδ μιαδ mac neill ζαιρβ co na po pέδαδ a pιδουccað co ndeépaτ αιpαon do pαιccíð an λυρτίρ ιαρλα cille δαpa, γ α τοιιδεcτ uαδ φοp cula ζαν pιδ ζαν ορραδ. θpian mac αοδα ζαλλδα mic neill uí δοíμναίλλ do μαρβαδ ap an ccoccað pιν lá henpí mac επιρ uí neill. Ρο κοιμέιð γ Ρο ιμοδζαιλ an tenpυ ceðna an τip a ccñn po baοί ó neill hι τπιζ ζαλλ.

Εacímíð mac μέγαονγupa .i. mac αοδα mic αιρτ, do μαρβαδ ina τιζ pειn ap ζpειρ οιδce la cloinn Μαοιλεcλαιν mic μπιρκεαρταιζ mic εοζαιν uí neill.

Ua paζallaiz (Sfan mac τοιρpιδεαλβαiz mic Sfan) macαοíñ ócc αοιδεαδac δεαρλαιcτεac δεαζειμιζ do ecc hι pειmετυρ a pαcα, γ α αδναcail ι μοιμιρτιρ an cabain, γ ua paζallaiz do ζαιρm do Shfan mac caταιλ mic εοζαιν.

Caτal mac τοιρpιδεαλβαiz uí paζallaiz do cαρpαιnζ ιαρλα cille δαpa ap ua Ραζallaiz ócc co na βραιcπιβ γ διοζβαλα mópa apβα, γ ιmmle, γ αιρπειρ do denaíñ lap an pλυαζ nγαλλ don τίρ, γ Mac mec βαλpοντα do ζαbáil ón τpλυαζ ζαλλ lá cloinð caταιλ, γ mac emainn mic τομαip mic pειδλιμ uí Ραζαλλαιζ do μαρβαδ λάp an pλυαζ hιpυ.

to the River Iascaidh, that loc íarcaíð is older than this date.

<sup>r</sup> *Were taken by him*, do bein dό.—The Annals of Ulster give this passage as follows :

“A. D. 1491. Húa cάταιν .i. Seacan mac αιβνε mic διαρματα hυi caταιν do legen ap

a tamdecup an bliaðain pι, γ α coepαιζεcτ do bein do clainn magnupa hυi caταιν lap pυil do pιδιp nech δατιρ pειn a legen.”

<sup>s</sup> *Teallach-Geulagain*.—This was a district in the county of Monaghan. There is a townland of the name Tullygillen, in the parish of Kilmore,

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1491.

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

Owen, the son of Murtough, son of Niall Oge O'Neill ; Murtough, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill ; and John Roe, the son of Rory Maguire, died.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was released from captivity ; and his creaghts were taken by him<sup>r</sup> from the sons of Manus O'Kane, before any person of his own country had heard of his liberation.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Rury, son of Edmond Mac Mahon ; in revenge of which, Art O'Neill, Felim's brother, took a prey in Teallach-Gealagain<sup>s</sup>, where he burned and slew many persons.

A great war<sup>r</sup> [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, so that they could not be reconciled ; and they went to the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, but they returned without [agreeing to terms of] peace or armistice. During this war Brian, the son of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall O'Donnell, was slain by Henry, the son of Henry O'Neill. This Henry defended and protected the country while the O'Neill was in the English house<sup>u</sup>.

Echmily, the son of Magennis, i. e. the son of Hugh, son of Art, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal assault, by the sons of Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Turlough, son of John), a kind, bountiful, and truly hospitable young man, died in the very beginning of his prosperity, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan ; and John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, was styled O'Reilly.

Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew the Earl of Kildare against the young O'Reilly and his kinsmen ; and much damage was done to the corn, flocks, and herds of the country, by the English army. And the son of Mac Balronta was taken prisoner from the English by the sons of Cathal ; but the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by these forces.

in the barony and county of Monaghan.

anb'óill .i. no mór."—*O'Clery's Glossary.*

<sup>r</sup> *A great war, coccað anbaíl.*—“ anbaíl .i.

<sup>u</sup> *The English house, i. e. while O'Neill was*

Χρεάα μόρια λαρ αν ιαπλα (Semur mac tomáir) αρ cloinn γλαιρνε mic concobair uí Raḡallaiḡ.

Μαḡ χραιτ̄ hi τεαρινανν̄ do ḡenam̄ do Ruaiḡri mac διαρματα mic μαρ-  
καιρ.

Αεḡ ἡ Ruaiḡri ḡa mac doinnaiḡ mic αοḡa ḡicc mic αοḡa mic Raḡnaiḡ  
mic doinnchaḡ a laiḡn̄ mḡḡ χραιτ̄ ḡécc.

Μυρchaḡ mac εοḡain mḡḡ χραιτ̄ ḡécc.

Ἡαρηι mac hoibḡr̄o mic Semair̄ diolḡm̄ain do ḡarbaḡ a αταρ̄ pḡr̄in hoibḡr̄o  
ḡr̄icoiri do pḡin ἡ ἔ pḡn̄ do ḡol̄ do cum̄ na p̄oḡa ar̄ a lap̄.

Flucḡooinḡn̄ m̄oḡ hi paḡraḡ na bliḡḡna p̄a ἡ ip̄ in̄ p̄oḡm̄ar̄ ar̄ c̄inḡ ḡo  
inba paḡm̄al̄ta p̄ri ḡḡl̄inn̄ ḡo p̄o m̄st̄ ar̄banna na hepenn̄.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1492.

Αοίρ Χριοστ, mile, ceḡre ḡeḡ, noḡat, a ḡó.

Αη τοιρ̄icel ḡ ḡuibḡir̄ .i. αοḡ ḡécc.

Ruaiḡri (.i. ua concobair̄ ruaiḡ) mac p̄eḡḡl̄im̄iḡ uí concobair̄, p̄r̄i p̄ona p̄e  
p̄iḡ, p̄ear̄ c̄p̄oḡa p̄é coḡcaḡ ḡécc iap̄ p̄r̄n̄oḡat̄iḡ toḡc̄aiḡe ἡ a ḡḡnacal hi  
τ̄tuill̄p̄ce.

Ο h̄ainḡiḡi ḡiolla na naem̄ mac doinnaiḡ τ̄aiḡp̄eac̄ cenél̄ doḡḡta do ḡarbaḡ  
la a cenel̄ p̄eiriḡn̄.

Coḡcaḡ ḡḡbal̄ m̄oḡ eḡir̄ ua Raḡallaiḡ ḡcc̄ .i. Sḡan mac caḡtal mic εοḡain̄  
ἡ caḡtal mac τοιρ̄p̄ḡeal̄baiḡ mic Sḡain̄ mic εοḡain̄, do p̄oḡaḡ c̄p̄eac̄a moḡa la  
caḡtal̄ p̄op̄ ua ḡoḡbann̄. Ο ḡoḡbann̄ dia l̄n̄m̄ain, ἡ a ḡcc̄ p̄uil̄ do imp̄aiḡ.

away at the Earl of Kildare's house to be recon-  
ciled with O'Donnell.

<sup>w</sup> *The Earl*.—This is a mistake of the Four  
Masters. It runs as follows in the Dublin copy  
of the Annals of Ulster :

“A. D. 1491. Great depredations this year  
by James, the son of Thomas the Earl, upon  
the sons of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly.”

<sup>x</sup> *Of Tearmann*, i. e. of Termon-Magrath, in  
the parish of Templecarn, in the south of the  
county of Donegal. In the Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster the entry is given as follows :

“Coarb and Kennfiné was made in this year  
of a short time before Christmas, of Rory, the  
son of Dermot, son of Marcus Magrath.”

<sup>y</sup> *Donough Alainn*, i. e. Denis the comely.

<sup>z</sup> *Much wet*.—This entry is given as follows  
in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

“A. D. 1491. Great rain during nearly all  
the Summer of this year, and the like in the  
Autumn of the same year, and the likeness of it  
was not seen since the deluge came upon the

Great depredations were also committed by the Earl<sup>w</sup> (James, the son of Thomas) upon the sons of Glasny, son of Connor O'Reilly.

Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, was made Magrath of Tearmann<sup>x</sup>.

Hugh and Rory, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, son of Randal, son of Donough Alainn<sup>y</sup> Magrath, died.

Murrough, the son of Owen Magrath, died.

Henry, the son of Hubert, son of James Dillon, killed his own father, Hubert, by a cast of a knife ; in consequence of which he himself went to Rome.

There was much wet<sup>z</sup> and unfavourable weather in the Summer of this year, and in the ensuing Autumn ; it resembled a deluge, so that the corn crops of Ireland decayed<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1492.

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

The Official O'Dwyer, i. e. Hugh, died.

Rory, i. e. O'Conor Roe, son of Felim O'Conor, a man happy in peace, and brave in war, died at a venerable old age, and was buried at Tulsk.

O'Hanly, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was slain by his own tribe.

A very great war [broke out] between the young O'Reilly, i. e. John, son of Cathal, who was son of Owen, and Cathal, the son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen. Great depredations were committed by Cathal upon O'Gowan<sup>b</sup> ; O'Gowan pursued him, but died before he could return.

world, so that the corn throughout all Ireland, except a small portion, particularly in Fermagh, was destroyed."

<sup>a</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

" A. D. 1491. The wife of the Dalton, i. e. of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, eloped with the son of O'Meagher this year.

" A very great storm in this year which continued for twenty-four hours, on the festival next after Christmas.

" Teige O'Sheridan died in the festival of the Cross in Autumn. He was the best cerd<sup>d</sup> [brazier] " in Leth Cuinn at that time."

<sup>b</sup> *O'Gowan*, now Smith.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Gowan's baptismal name is given as Σεφραϊθ, i. e. Geoffrey.

This is the last notice of the family of O'Gowan occurring in the Irish Annals. No perfect line of the pedigree of this family has been yet discovered, except in an Irish manuscript book in folio, preserved in the Bishop's Library at Cashel, No. 4729, which is in the

Σίτ ἡ ὄραδ̄ δο̄ δ̄εναῑν̄ εἰτη̄ υᾱ ἡο̄οἰναἰλ̄ ἡ ο̄ νεἰλ̄ ἡο̄ βελταἰνε.

Conn mac airt mic cunn uí conódaur do mairbáð lá muintir iarla cille  
 oapa tpe urcóρ cuaille tucc ré ar ruccrað ar an iarla.

handwriting of Dermot O'Connor, the translator of Keating's History of Ireland. Some of the pedigrees contained in this volume are obviously fabrications of the scribe, who bore but a low character for accuracy, truth, or probity. In this manuscript the pedigree of a Cathal O'Gowan is traced to Eochaidh Cobha, the ancestor of the Magennises of Iveagh, in twenty-seven generations; but the Editor is convinced that this line of descent is a forgery unworthy of serious notice. There is another short pedigree of this family in the Herald's Office, Dublin, which states that O'Gowan was originally seated in the county of Down; but that Hugh O'Gowan having borne arms and espoused the cause of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, forfeited his lands and hereditary royalties in the county of Down, and was afterwards transplanted to the county of Cavan by Queen Elizabeth, who put him in possession of nine ploughlands, known to this day by the names of Lisnagar and Cooha, situated near Cootehill. This is also a stupid forgery scarcely worth mentioning. It appears to have been drawn up by William Hawkins, Esq., who was Ulster King in 1709, for Philip Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, who removed to Cadiz in Spain shortly after the battle of the Boyne, whose sons, James, Thomas, John, and Charles, seem to have married Spanish ladies, having first proved the nobility of their blood by the forgery above alluded to. It is however certain that there was a family of Smith, of the same race as the Magennises, at Quiutin Bay, in the Ardes, in the county of Down; and that the family of the late Dr. Smith of Downpatrick, and several others in the county of Down, is of this race the Doctor had no doubt himself, though he had no written pedigree, or other

evidence, except oral tradition, to prove it; and, moreover, that the O'Gowans or Smiths of the county of Cavan are of the same stock with those of Down, seems to be the fact from the traditions in the country. But that there was a family of the O'Gowans settled in O'Reilly's country, or the county of Cavan, long before the reign of Elizabeth, when Hawkins says they were removed thither by that sovereign, is evident from the above passage in the text, and also from another at the year 1489. Indeed it would appear from a manuscript account of Breifny in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., and of which there is another copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15, that a Patrick O'Gowan was seated at a place called Lough Corrsnuttoge in Breifny-O'Reilly, so early as the year 1418, and that he harboured and entertained at his house Owen-na-feasoige O'Reilly, competitor for the chieftainship of East Breifny, the very day on which his enemy, Richard Oge O'Reilly, Chief of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Sheelin; that Owen was elected Chief of Breifny immediately after, and that he gave his friend O'Gowan a considerable district in Breifny. The writer adds that he would speak of this again in treating of the O'Gowan family; but unfortunately the article on the O'Gowans is not now to be found in either copy of the manuscript.

It is stated in the same manuscript (O'Reilly's copy, p. 86), that it was said that many families, not originally of Breifny-O'Reilly, came into that territory with John (the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa Roe) O'Reilly, who became Chief of Breifny in 1390, such as the Mae Cabes, the Linsays, the Muintir-Gowan, and

A peace and an armistice were concluded between O'Donnell and O'Neill until May.

Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Connor, was slain by the people of the Earl of Kildare, for having in jest<sup>c</sup> thrown a pole at the Earl.

the Clann-Simon ; but the compiler does not appear to believe this, for he adds, “*má'p f'íop,*” “if it be true;” and in another part of the manuscript, where he treats of the exploits of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, who became Chief of East Breifny in the year 1293, he quotes a poem composed by Malmurry O'Mullagan, which shews that O'Gowan was in Breifny in the time of that chief, and one of the most distinguished of the sub-chiefs of his army when they went on a predatory excursion into Connaught, and laid waste the whole district, extending from Aughrim to Burren and to Ennis in Clare. On this expedition O'Gowan, as the poem states, was wounded, Mac Gilliduff and Mac Brady were killed; and on the distribution of the spoils after their return home, O'Gowan's share was 150 milch cows, and also ten horses out of every stud.

It also appears from a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 614, p. 162, that the O'Gowans were considered, in the year 1585, as one of the old septs of O'Reilly's country. Sir John O'Reilly's reply to the following queries proposed to him by Her Majesty's Commissioners, at Cavan on the 1st of April, 1585, will be sufficient to prove this fact :

“Sir John O'Reily sett downe the limittes of your territories, and the barronies accordinge to the new Indentures.

“Item, what rents, duties, and customes you ought to have out of every pole in the five baronies.

“Item, what cause of complaint you have against your neighbours, or any other in the countrie.

In his reply to the second of these questions Sir John O'Reilly says, among other things :

“Item, by the said” [auncient] “custom it was lawfull for Orelly to cress upon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare iii quarters of a yeare yearely one foteman upon every poole, which said sirnames had to kepe his cattell, to repe and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and diche, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Orelly.

“Item, by the said custom, the said Orelly had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessione of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country.”

Nothing has been yet discovered to prove the extent of O'Gowan's territory in Breifny-O'Reilly, or the county of Cavan ; but from the tradition in the country, and the Ulster Inquisitions, it would appear that the principal family of the name was seated in the parish of Killinkere, in the barony of Castlerahin. By an Inquisition bearing date Cavan, the 20th of September, 1630, it appears that “John, *alias* Shane Duffe O'Gowen, was seised of the towns and lands following, viz., Greachduff [now Gradu] containing one gallon of land ; Cargagh-Isell, one pole of land ; Finternan, one pole ; Daherhane, one pole ; and Cargaghdullen, one pole, situate, lying and being in the county of Cavan. He died on the 28th of January, 1629. Thomas O'Gowen, his son and heir, was at that time fourteen years of age and unmarried. The aforesaid lands are held of the King in free and common soccage.” This Thomas was engaged in rebellion with Philip mac Hugh mac Shane

Conn mac uí doíonnaill do zεimliuccáδ lá a aτair.

Sfan mac cairppe uí neill do μαρβαδ la cloinn hui anluain η lá cloinn pemaun uí anluain hi τραιγβαile dúme dealccan.

Feidlimíδ mac τοιρρδεαλβαίγ mic aeδa uí neill do μαρβαδ lá henri mac brian na coilleaδ mic eoγain uí neill.

Coppmac mac aeδa mic Pιlip meγuiδip dέcc.

Colla mac donnchaíδ mec doíonnaill do μαρβαδ ina τiγ pñn do áaοip écnead η an τcγ do loρccaδ, η τπιύp nó cετραp do lετμαρβαδ ann don áaοip ceδna.

δpian mac emainn mec doíonnaill, η a mac do μαρβαδ lá cloinn μέγ ματ-ζanna η lá cloinn τδfan buíde meγ ματζanna.

Aibne mac aibne uí caτáin, ζορpaíδ, η Sfan ζallua, dá mac Shfan (.i. ó caτáin) mic aibne mic διαpμαδα do μαρβαδ la ualτap mac uiδilín η la heóin caτánaδ mac eóin mic doíonnaill ballaiγ, η lá tomap ua caτáin bpaτap a naτap uaiρ ap ap a τapρaiηγ tanζaττap do denaín an μαρβέτα hípín.

Mac ζillepinnéin .i. τοιρρδεαλβαδ mac brian mic eupí épοpaíγ, η feid-  
limíδ puaδ mac donnchaíδ mec ζillepinnem dέcc.

Máγ cpaiτ (.i. comapba τcnpaill daβεόcc) διαpμαιτ mac mapcaip mic muipip mic nocoil mic anδpιαpa dέcc.

Pιlip mac uilliam meγuiδip do μαρβαδ lá hua ccaτalan ι mbaile Ρip-  
dóipδ mic an Ρiδepe belle.

O'Reilly in 1641, as appears from the Depositions in Trinity College, Dublin, F. 3. 3.

The descendants of this Thomas O'Gowen, if he left any, have not been recorded; but it would appear from the tradition in the country that the lands mentioned in this Inquisition passed to another branch of the O'Gowans, who still retain them, or the greater part of them. The principal representatives of the name now in Ireland are, the son of the late Rev. Patrick Smith, perpetual curate of Nantenan, in the county of Limerick; the Rev. James Smith, Rector of Island Magee, and his brother, Joseph Huband Smith, of Dublin, Esq., Barrister at Law; and Philip Smith, Esq., of Cherrymount, in the county of Meath. All these descend from

Edward Smith, Esq., of Cormeen, Moynalty Castle, and Smith Park, in the county of Meath, who was born in 1712, and died in June, 1785. He was the son of Patrick Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, of Gallon, in the parish of Killinkere, commonly called "the Sheriff," who was born in 1685, and died on the 9th of June, 1721. This Patrick, who was the first of this family that embraced the reformed religion, is the first of whom any written monument is preserved; but, according to the tradition in the country, as communicated to the Rev. John Fitzsimons, P. P. of Killinkere, by John Mac Cabe of Gallon, and Brian Reilly of Beagh, in the ninetyeth year of their age, and by Andrew Smith of Greaghnaenna, and Bernard Reilly of Cargagh,



Con, the son of O'Donnell, was put in fetters by his father.

John, the son of Carbry O'Neill, was slain by the sons of O'Hanlon and the sons of Redmond O'Hanlon, at Traigh-Bhaile of Dundalk.

Felim, the son of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain by Henry, the son of Brian-na-Coille<sup>d</sup>, son of Owen O'Neill.

Cormac, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Colla, the son of Donough Mac Donnell, was killed by a flash of lightning in his own house, and the house also was burned; and three or four other persons were nearly killed by the same flash.

Brian, the son of Edmond Mac Donnell, and his sons, were slain by the sons of Mac Mahon and the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon.

Aibhne, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, and Godfrey and John Gallda, two sons of John (i. e. the O'Kane), son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, were slain by Walter Mac Quillin, John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, and Thomas O'Kane, their own father's brother, at whose instigation they came to commit that slaughter.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Turlough, the son of Brian, son of Henry Crossach, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough, who was son of Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Magrath, i. e. Dermot, son of Marcus, son of Maurice, son of Nicholas, son of Andreas, Coarb of the church of St. Daveog, died.

Philip, the son of William Maguire, was slain by O'Cathalain<sup>e</sup>, in the town (or residence) of Richard, son of Belle<sup>f</sup> the Knight.

in their eightieth year, the aforesaid Patrick Smith, or O'Gowan, was the son of Nicholas Smith of Greaghduff, or Gradn House, in the parish of Killinkere, who was the son of John Smith of Corretinnure, in the same parish, who was the son of Charles Smith of Corretinnure, who was the son of Edward Smith, who was the son of Charles Smith, who was the son of John Smith, who was a judge, and died on circuit at Downpatrick, where there was a monument erected to his memory.

This traditional account of the pedigree of the O'Gowans of Killinkere was communicated to Philip Smith, Esq. of Cherrymount, by the Rev. John Fitzsimons, in a letter not dated, but

which appears to have been written about sixteen years ago. The writer concludes thus:

“The collateral branches of the Smiths I decline to put to paper, as the mere insertion of them” [i. e. of their names] “would fill more than twenty-five Newspapers.”

<sup>e</sup> *In jest*, or *puccrao*, or “in playfulness.” The Earl's people mistook, it would appear, O'Conor's intention.

<sup>d</sup> *Brian-na-coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby of the wood.

<sup>e</sup> *O'Cathalain*.—This name is common in the counties of Louth and Monaghan, where it is anglicised Callan.

<sup>f</sup> *Belle*.—This name is anglicised Bellew.

Τοιρρθεαλβαέ ballac mac uí conóobair failge .i. mac cuinn mic an éalbaiḡ, ἡ mac conmara (cumeada) mac Sḡain mec conmara décc.

Αἱ calbaé mac uí conóobair failge .i. mac caḡaoir mic cuinn mic an éalbaiḡ do maḡbaḡ lá cuio do muinḡir mic iaḡla upmuian (Semur mac Sḡain mic Semair buiolep) .i. le maḡiuḡḡir ḡairḡ, ἡ maḡiuḡḡir ḡairḡ féin do ḡabail rócedóir la iaḡla cille ḡara.

Ḥreaḡa móra la caḡal mac τοιρρθεαλbaiḡ uí paḡallaiḡ, ἡ le cloinn mécc maḡḡanna (.i. Rémann) ḡlaurne ἡ bḡian, ἡ le ḡiolla πατḡραιcc mac aoḡa óicc mécc maḡḡanna (ap τaḡḡaiḡ caḡail uí paḡillaiḡ) ap ua paḡallaiḡ .i. ap Sḡaan mac caḡail mic eoḡain, ἡ ap a bḡaiḡḡib ap éḡna.

Ḥreaḡa moḡa ele la hua paḡallaiḡ ap cloinn ḡlaurne uí paḡillaiḡ, ἡ mac Sḡaiḡ buio mecc maḡḡanna .i. eoḡan do maḡbaḡ a τḡḡaiḡécc na ceḡaiḡ ḡin lá cloinn ḡlaurne, ἡ ḡeaḡóio mac éḡainn mic toḡair mic feilim uí paḡillaiḡ do ḡabail ap in τḡḡaiḡécc ceḡna.

Sḡan buio mac eoḡain mic Ruḡḡaiḡe mic apḡḡail meḡ maḡḡanna décc hi pḡéil τiḡeaḡaiḡ.

Ḥoinnall mac enḡi mic eoḡain, ἡ ḡiolla πατḡραιcc mac caḡmaoíl do ḡabail ἡ mac caḡmaoíl (.i. emann) do maḡbaḡ la cloinn Remann méḡmaḡḡanna .i. ḡlaurne ἡ bḡian. Ro maḡbaḡ, ἡ ḡo ḡabaḡ rócaioḡe oile don éḡi ḡoin cennoḡaḡḡiḡe. Ḥoinnall τḡa do eluo ap caḡlén Muḡeaḡáim hi ceionn τḡeḡḡaiḡe iaḡ na ḡabail.

Ua cléḡicḡi taḡcc cam ollam uí ḡoinnall ἡ neicḡi hi piliḡeaḡḡ ἡ a ḡḡéḡur ḡḡi τiḡe aoḡḡḡ coitḡinn do éḡénaḡ ἡ do τḡuaḡcaḡibḡ décc iaḡ mbḡiḡḡ buaḡa ó ḡḡain ἡ ó ḡḡain.

Ḥláḡ ionḡḡnáḡaé ḡin miḡe .i. pláḡi ceḡeopa nuaiḡ pḡécc, ἡ ḡaḡ aen éḡicḡḡḡ τaḡi an pḡe ḡin nó téaḡnaḡ, ἡ ní ḡabaḡ naoḡḡin nó leimḡ blcca.

<sup>s</sup> *Great depredations.*—The construction of the original is closely followed in this translation, but the following arrangement of the language would be better :

“Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew to his aid Glasny and Brian, the sons of Mac Mahon (Redmond) and Gilla-Patriek, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, and they committed great depredations upon the property of O'Reilly

(John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen) and his relatives.”

<sup>h</sup> *St. Tighefnach.*—He was patron saint of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, where his festival was celebrated on the 4th of April, according to the Feilire Aenguis, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

<sup>i</sup> *Donnell, the son of Henry.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called “Don-

Turlough, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Con, son of Calvagh, and Mac Namara, i. e. Cumeadha, the son of John Mac Namara, died.

Calvagh, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by one of the people of the Earl of Ormond (James, the son of John, son of James Butler), i. e. by Master Gart ; and Master Gart was himself taken prisoner immediately afterwards by the Earl of Kildare.

Great depredations<sup>s</sup> were committed by Cathal, son of Turlough O'Reilly, and by the sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Redmond), Glasny and Brian, and by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, at the instance of Cathal O'Reilly, upon O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, and upon all his relatives.

Other great depredations were committed by O'Reilly upon the sons of Glasny O'Reilly ; and the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, i. e. Owen, was slain by the sons of Glasny, in the pursuit of the preys ; and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was taken prisoner in the same pursuit.

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, died on the festival-day of St. Tighernach<sup>b</sup>.

Donnell, the son of Henry<sup>i</sup>, son of Owen, and Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were taken prisoners ; and Mac Cawell (i. e. Edmond) was slain by the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon, i. e. Glasny and Brian. Many others besides these were slain and taken prisoners on that occasion. Donnell, however, made his escape from the castle of Muineachan<sup>k</sup> a week after his capture.

O'Clery, i. e. Teige Cam, Ollav to O'Donnell in literature, poetry, and history, a man who had kept a house of general hospitality for the mighty and the needy, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

An unusual plague<sup>l</sup> [raged] in Meath, i. e. a plague of twenty-four hours' duration ; and any one who survived it beyond that period recovered. It did not attack infants or little children.

nell, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill."

<sup>k</sup> *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, the head town of the county of Monaghan.

<sup>l</sup> *An unusual plague*.—In the Dublin copy

of the Annals of Ulster this is called *pláio alluap*, i. e. the sweating plague. For a curious account of this "sad contagion which no former age knew," the reader is referred to Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1491. It is also

Μακ ιαπλα υρμουιαν δο τεαατ ι νερινη ιαρι μβνιτ αθηαδ ποδα ηι ρααα-  
 ραιδ. Σλυαιααδ λαριδε, λα ηυα μβριαμ εο να βραιερυδ, γ λα μακ υλλιαμ  
 ελουμνε Ριοααριδ ι νουτχαιζ βυιτιεραδ γ υηηλα βυιτιεραδ δο εαβαδ δο μακ  
 αν ιαπλα γ ζαοιδιλ λαζεαν δο ζαβαιλ λεδ. Αν ηιυδε δο μιλλεαδ λαρ αν ποδραυδε  
 ρυη. Σραιδ να εαοραδ ι νάτ ελιατ δο λορεαδ οη ιυρτιρ. Σιδ δο δεναμ ιαρριη  
 ετορρα γ αν ιυρτιρ [.ι. ετιρ μακ ιαπλα υρμουιαν γ ιαπλα ελλε θαρα], .ι. ιοναδ  
 α αταρ ρειμ αγ ζαδ αση διοδ γ ιοναδ αν ριζ ι νερινη, .ι. αν ελοιδεαμ γ  
 ζαδ αρ βηη λαρ δο εορ ι νορλαμ ηαρδερρυικε ατα ελιατ νό ζο ηηδουζδ αν  
 ρι ετορρα γ εο εουρεαδ αρ αν εοραδ ιατε. Θα ηε ποδανη αρ αρ λειεε  
 ιαπλα ελλε θαρα α οριε, .ι. αν ιυρτιρεετ δε, γ τηέρ αρ εηρυζ α βαράντυρ  
 ζαλλ ηυδε πό δάιζ νά ρο εονγαμριετ λαρ ι ναεααδ μιε ιαπλα υρμουιαν,

described by Polydore Virgil, and by Lord Bacon in his Life of King Henry VII.

<sup>m</sup> *The son of the Earl of Ormond.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond, who died on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem in the year 1478.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1492; and Leland's History of Ireland, book iii. c. 4. Thomas, the seventh Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with Henry VII., was employed at this period on an embassy in France. The fact of the Butlers submitting to Sir James Ormond as their chief, is not mentioned in any of the published histories of Ireland.

<sup>n</sup> *The street of the sheep,* now corruptly Ship-street; but on Speed's map of Dublin, published in 1610, it is correctly written Sheepestreet. In Oxfordshire, and the neighbouring counties, the word sheep is now pronounced short, as if written *shipp*.

<sup>o</sup> *His own father's place.*—The language is left defective here by the Four Masters, for no two persons are mentioned. The English and Anglo-Irish accounts of these transactions state that the Earl of Kildare, who was suspected by King Henry VII. of some new plots, was removed from his office of Lord Deputy, and that

Walter Fitz-Simons, Archbishop of Dublin, was substituted in his place as Deputy, under Jasper, Duke of Bedford; and also that Rowland Fitz Eustace, Baron of Portlester, the Earl of Kildare's father-in-law, was removed from his office of High Treasurer of Ireland, and that the King promoted to that office Sir James Ormond, the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond, who died at Jerusalem in 1478. The Four Masters, whose knowledge of these transactions was imperfect, should have arranged this passage as follows:

“The street of the sheep in Dublin was burned by Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy of Ireland. A peace was afterwards concluded between him and Sir James Butler” [Ormond], “the son of the great Earl John, on these conditions, viz., that each of them should have his father's place (that is, that Fitzgerald should be simply Earl of Kildare, and Sir James Butler should be Earl of Ormond, or chief of the Butlers); and that the office of Lord Deputy of Ireland, the sword of state, and every privilege connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes and set all to rights. The reason for

The son of the Earl of Ormond<sup>m</sup> came to Ireland, after having been a long time in England. An army was led by him, by O'Brien, with his kinsmen, and Mac William of Clanrickard, into the country of the Butlers, where they compelled the Butlers to give the Earl's son pledges of their submission. The Irish [chieftains] of Leinster were taken prisoners, and Meath was ravaged, by this army. The Street of the Sheep<sup>a</sup> in Dublin was burned by the Lord Justice. A peace was afterwards concluded between them [*recte* Sir James Ormond] and the Lord Justice, on these conditions, that each of them should have his own father's place<sup>o</sup>, and that the deputyship in Ireland, i. e. the possession of the sword [of state], and every thing connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes, and set them to rights. The reason for which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office<sup>p</sup> of Lord Justice, and withdrew himself from the English of Meath, was, that they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond.

which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Lord Deputy on this occasion, and afterwards withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, was because they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond."

On this removal of the Earl of Kildare, and the squabbles between him and Sir James Ormond, Leland has the following able observations :

"These changes shew the secret assiduity of the prelate, and Plunket in particular, in practising at the Court of England, and supplanting their former associates; nor could they fail to excite jealousies and dissatisfactions. The Earl of Kildare, disgusted at his abrupt removal, was still more provoked at seeing Ormond" [i. e. Sir James Ormond] "return to Ireland vested with high authority, to revive the power of his rivals, the Butlers, and to supply the absence of the present Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with the king, and employed on an embassy in France. The Knight, on his part, was little careful to keep terms with the hereditary enemy of his house, whose power and

influence he conceived to be considerably in their wane. The mutual pride and animosity of these competitors burst forth at once on the arrival of Ormond. They flew to arms without the least regard to the authority of government, and continued their petty broil to the great annoyance and confusion of the English subjects, as well as the encouragement of the Irish insurgents."—Book iii. c. 4.

Ware and Cox state that Sir James Ormond came to Ireland in June this year, with a small band of soldiers, and that upon some quarrel between him and the Earl of Kildare, near Dublin, there was a skirmish, which proved very prejudicial to both families; but neither of them, nor any other Anglo-Irish authority, mentions that Sheep-street was burned on this occasion by the Earl of Kildare.

<sup>p</sup> *Resigned his office.*—This is false, for Kildare was certainly removed by the King. It is also stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Justiciary this year, and withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, because they would

Ταηζαταρ υιλε ιομδα δο ζαλλαϊβ τρειμτρυδε υαιρ πο ρρεχαδ, γ πο λορρεαδ ζο κοιτέφνη ιαττ αρ ζαδ αιρδ ινα τιμδέαλλ λά ζαοιδεαλαϊβ ιαρ να ττρείεεφν δον ιαπλα.

hoibfrd mac maolruanaid megraghnail adbar toirig conmaicne réin na bfoimorac γ ré fir décc maraon fir do marbad, γ do lorccad ι ττίνπαλλ cille tpenain for bpu rionna lá rlioct caetal óicc mécc maghnail, γ lá muin-  
tir éapballán.

Creac lá heozan ua Ruairc ι nuib bpiuin na rionna dia πο μαρβαδ mac uí bpir caetal mac muircfirtaig mic ταιδς mic corbmaic.

Forbari la concobar mac diaρματα τιζεαρνα μαϊζε λυρcc πορ éap-  
raicc loca cé, γ ua doinnail da éop di do dpuim rioda.

Cairlén baile na huainad do aítδenañ lá rlioct aoda mec diaρματα.

Concobar ócc mac concobar mic caetal óicc megraghnail do marbad  
lá rlioct Maoileclainn megraghnail.

Slóicéad lá hua ndoinnail, la hua Ruairc γ lá heocan ua Ruairc hi  
muinuir eolair do éabac τιζεαρναρ uí ruairc a cloinn maoleclainn, γ a  
bfrimzfo uime γ an tír do millead eitir apbar γ φοιρccnfii. Μαζραζιαλλ  
δο ζαρημ δόϊβ duilliam mac IR ι nacchaδ Maoileclainn mic uilliam baí  
αθαϊδ ποδα ιρη ταιοίριζεετ ινα aenar.

Muirceartac mac matzamna uí bpiran do écc da ζonaib ι ττυαδμυμáιν  
ιαρ να lot αρ an rluacécaδ peiprate .i. rloicécaδ mic ιαπλα upmuñan.

Anluan mac matzamna uí bpiran do μαρβαδ la rlioct donnchaδ  
uí bpiran.

Aod mac flannchaδa ollan tuadmuñan ι pφéinrchur, γ a mbriéfinnar  
décc.

Ταδcc mac Sfan mic ταιδcc mec donnchaδ, γ corbmac mac concobar

not join him against the son of the Earl of Ormond, and that they were left an easy prey to the Irish; but the mere Irish writers had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with the exact nature of these transactions.

<sup>a</sup> *Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach*, i. e. Conmaicne of the track of the Fomorians.—See note °, under the year 1243, p. 308, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Cill-Trenain*.—The Editor has not been able

to find any church of this name near the Shannon in the county of Leitrim. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this church is called Cill-Srianain.

<sup>s</sup> *Muintir-Carolan*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated along the Shannon, in the barony and county of Leitrim. See the years 1355, 1486, 1528.

<sup>t</sup> *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,

The English suffered many injuries in consequence of this, for, as soon as the Earl abandoned them, they were universally plundered and burned from every quarter by the Irish.

Hubert, son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach<sup>a</sup>, and sixteen men along with him, were slain and burned in the church of Cill-Trenain<sup>r</sup>, on the banks of the Shannon, by the descendants of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, and by the Muintir-Carolan<sup>s</sup>.

A depredation was committed by Owen O'Rourke in the territory of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, and he slew the son of O'Beirne (Cathal, the son of Murtough, who was son of Teige, son of Cormac).

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moyhurg, laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key; but he was compelled by O'Donnell to desist, and make peace.

The castle of Baile-na-Huamha<sup>r</sup> was re-erected by the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot.

Conor Oge, son of Conor, who was son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

An army was led by O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke, into Muintir-Eolais, in order to compel the sons of Melaghlin to submit to the authority of O'Rourke [as their chief lord], which was refused; and the country was destroyed, both its corn and buildings. And they stiled William, son of Ir, the Mac Rannall, in opposition to Melaghlin, the son of William, who had been for a long time the sole chieftain<sup>u</sup>.

Murtough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, died in Thomond of the wounds which he had received on the hosting aforesaid, i. e. the hosting of the son of the Earl of Ormond<sup>w</sup>.

Hanlon, the son of Mahon O'Brien, was slain by the descendants of Donough O'Brien.

Hugh Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon and Professor of Law in Thomond, died.

Teige, the son of John, son of Teige Mac Donough, and Cormac, the son

now sometimes called Ballynaoovagh, but more generally Cavetown. It is situated near the small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roseommon.—See notes under the year 1487, p. 1152, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *Sole chieftain*, literally, "who was for a long time in the chieftainship alone."

<sup>w</sup> *The son of the Earl of Ormond*.—This was Sir James Ormond (the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond), whom the Irish attempted

mic domnaill eam do cōmētuitim lé apoile ap an nḡaeбайḡ, ḡ apoile diob do cōipḡbaḡ a cēile an mēid do epna diḡ.

ḡpian mac neill ḡallḡa ḡ eimeap a mac do ḡabail a meḡail lá ḡallaiḡ cairḡḡe fḡḡḡura, ḡ a t̄ioḡnacal do c̄lōm̄n c̄uim̄n mec aēḡa buiḡe.

Mac muḡraḡḡe mec uidiḡn co rochaḡḡe móip do t̄p̄oiḡeaḡaiḡ amaillē f̄p̄ip do maḡbaḡ lá hua ccaḡáin.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1493.

Αιοις Κριστο, Μιλε, ceitpe c̄ed, noḡat, a t̄p̄i.

Αν τοιpicel ua lucaip̄en, (eoḡan,) p̄aioi c̄l̄eip̄ḡ ḡēcc.

Ο Νέλλ, .i. conn mac ep̄i mic eoc̄cain laim̄ t̄ioḡnaic̄te p̄ed ḡ maōime p̄eap c̄p̄oḡa cocc̄aiḡ do maḡbaḡ i meḡail lá a ḡeap̄baḡaiḡ p̄eim̄ Ep̄i oḡc.

Ua doim̄naill do ḡol i t̄p̄ip eoc̄cain ap t̄ap̄p̄aiḡḡ doim̄naill mic ep̄i mic eoḡain, ḡ ua neill do ḡaip̄im̄ do doim̄naill, ḡ b̄p̄aiḡḡe an t̄ipe do ḡabail ḡo cen̄ino t̄á ó caḡain, ḡ o mealláin. Ο neill eile do ḡaip̄im̄ ḡep̄i oḡc (i nac̄chaḡḡ doim̄naill) lá hua ccaḡáin ḡ lá hua meallain, ḡ m̄p̄ ḡo t̄eḡta uap̄i bá hé doim̄naill an p̄im̄p̄ip.

Doim̄naill mac eoḡain mic eoḡain mic neill oḡc uí neill do maḡbaḡ la ḡp̄oiḡḡ do muim̄t̄ip̄ ap̄t̄ mic c̄uim̄n mic ep̄i uí neill.

Ua moḡḡa conall mac ḡauiḡ do maḡbaḡ p̄a c̄aip̄l̄en baile na mbaḡlaḡ hi

to establish in the earldom, contrary to the English law of succession.

\* *Gaebhach*, now Geevagh, a mountain in the barony of Boyle, in the north-east extremity of the county of Roscommon.

ḡ Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages not transcribed by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1492. A part of the wood of the Holy Cross was found buried in the earth at Rome in this year, namely, the board which was over Christ’s head, on which was written in the time of the crucifixion, *Jesu Nazarenius rex Judeorum*, which inscription was found upon it in that place. It was Helena, the mother of the Ein-

peror Constantine, that left this board hidden there.

“The head of the lance by which Longinus wounded the side of Christ was sent to Rome in this year by the Lord of the Turks.

“Great scarcity in Ireland this year.

“A dry summer this year; and twenty-one years” [have elapsed] “since the last hot summer.

“Aengus Mac-an-Ulty, a Friar Minor of the Observance, a good and famous preacher, *in Autumno obiit*.

“The sons of Donough Maguire, namely, Gilla-Duv and Philip, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, made an irruption into Senadh-Mic-Manus” [now Belle-Isle, in Lough Erne], “and



of Conor, son of Donnell Cam, fell by each other on Gaebhaeh<sup>x</sup>; and others of them [the Mae Donough family] who survived, maimed each other.

Brian, the son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], and Ever, his son, were treacherously taken prisoners by the English of Carrickfergus, and delivered up to the sons of Con, the son of Hugh Boy.

The son of Rury Mae Quillin, and a great number of foot soldiers along with him, were slain by O'Kane<sup>y</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1493.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-three.*

The Official O'Luchairen<sup>z</sup> (Owen), a learned ecclesiastie, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen, the bestower of jewels<sup>a</sup> and riches, a brave and warlike man, was treacherously<sup>b</sup> killed by his own brother, Henry Oge.

O'Donnell went to Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Donnell was nominated O'Neill; and he brought away the hostages of the country, except [those of] O'Kane and O'Mellan. Henry Oge was nominated another O'Neill by O'Kane and O'Mellan, in opposition to Donnell, which was not lawful, as Donnell was the senior.

Donnell, the son of Owen, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was slain by a party of the people of Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill.

O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David, was slain at the eastle of Baile na-

committed a depredation there, and slew two inoffensive farmers. 'Sed ipsi comprehensi sunt in superbiâ suâ, et Dominus visitavit iniquitatem eorum, et versi sunt in fugam ac xiv. de electis ipsorum submersi sunt quasi plumbum in aquis, et descenderunt sicut lapis in profundum; et quia Dominus non erat cum eis cum insurrexerunt homines in ipsos sine dubio aqua absorbit eos, ut ait Psalmista: quia misit Dominus iram suam quæ devoravit eos.' And Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, and two of his people, were taken prisoners on this occasion, and they were deprived of the prey. This hap-

pened towards the end of the year, i. e. the Saturday before Christmas."

<sup>z</sup> *O'Luchairen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called "an zoifficel hua lučairpen." The name is now anglicised Loughren.

<sup>a</sup> *Bestower of jewels*, laim ziođnaicēe pēd, literally, "hand of the bestowing of jewels, or precious gifts." \*

<sup>b</sup> *Treacherously*, i meabail.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster have "*felonicē* for the i meabail of the Four Masters, and adds the exact date, "6. Idus Januarii."

cepió bulbac la dpeim do muinrip iarla cille dapa, .i. gearóit mac tomar  
in mórdá γ ua mórdá do denaín do niall mac doinnail.

O hanluain, .i. emann ruad mac murchaid do marbad la cloinn aoda mic  
eogain uí neill.

Mac arptám Pattraice mac aoda ruad décc.

Fionnghuala inghn uí concobair pailge, .i. an calbac mac murchaid bhn  
í doinnail, mall garb mac toirpdealbaid an ríona, γ po ba bhn iaram d'asó  
buide mac brian ballaid, bhn do coimeio a febdáct iap nécc na ndeigfeap  
pin ppi ré naoí mbliadna c'fpaáctt do hionnraic onopaé cpaibdeé caiondué-  
paáctáé décc an 25. Iul.

Cairtíona inghn aoda ruad még matgáimna (bhn ríde uí Raǵallaid, .i.  
toirpdealbaid mic S'tain mic eogain) décc.

Niall mac S'tain buide uí neill décc ma bpaigósnar.

An dá ua neill (.i. dá mic enpí mic eogain), .i. doinnail γ enpí ócc do  
tócar ppi apoile aǵ an nǵlarópomann, γ bpaieao ap doinnail co na muinrip.  
Niac doinnail (.i. Raǵnall) conrapal gallócclac uí néill do na tpuup mac,  
Somairle, Ruaidpí, γ tuacal, γ emann mac mec doinnail mópí, .i. Mac colla  
mic toirpdealbaid mic gíollaíppuice, Mac Ruaidpí mic aoda ballaid mic  
doinnail, dubǵall γ donnchaó ócc dá mac donnchaó meg doinnail, Eimann  
mac S'tain buide uí neill, aod bpaiepaé mac S'tain mic arpt, Ua haoda, .i.  
p'fíthopá mac an ballaid uí aoda γ d'p'ong moí ele do marbad ann cen mo

<sup>c</sup> *Baile-na-m-Bachlach*, i. e. the town of the shepherds. This castle was situated in the parish of Kilberry, near the Barrow, in the county of Kildare.

<sup>d</sup> *Crioch-Bulbach*, i. e. the country of the Bulbys, an old Anglo-Irish family who were seated in this territory, but who are long extinct.—See note under the year 1489, from which it will be seen that their territory lay along the Barrow. It was the name of a district on the east side of the Barrow, between Monastereven and Athy. Its position appears from a poem in the *Leabhar Branach*, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 14, in which it is stated that Bulby lived at Baile-nua, which can be proved to be the

present Newtown, in the parish of Kilberry, near Athy, in the county of Kildare. Thus, in a poem describing the martial achievements of O'Byrne, the following places are mentioned as plundered by him :

“Cill beapa ac diaó a noíe cpuid,  
‘Sa baile nua a mbíod d'ulbuig,  
Ní tapr ceioe ón dá baile,  
Ǵlaip Eile pan Uraíde.

“Kilberry after thee is void of cattle,  
And Baile-nua in which Bulby used to be,  
Not softly didst thou pass from the two towns,  
Glassealy and the Nurney.”

All these places are situated not far from the Barrow, in the barony of Western Narragh and

m-Bachlach<sup>c</sup>, in Crioch-Bulbach<sup>d</sup>, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More<sup>e</sup> [*recte* Fitzgerald] ; and Niall, son of Donnell, was made O'More.

O'Hanlon, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Murrough, was slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill.

Mac Artan, i. e. Patrick, the son of Hugh Roe, died.

Finola, the daughter of O'Conor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Murrough, and wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona, and who was afterwards the wife of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh (O'Neill), a woman who had preserved her widowhood<sup>f</sup> for the period of forty-nine years after the death of these good men, had deported herself chastely, honourably, piously, and religiously, died on the 25th of July.

Catherine, the daughter of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, son of John, son of Owen, died.

Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill, died in captivity.

The two O'Neills, i. e. Donnell and Henry Oge, the two sons of Henry, son of Owen, fought a battle with each other at Glasdromainn<sup>g</sup>, where Donnell and his people were routed. In this battle were slain Mac Donnell (i. e. Randal), constable of O'Neill's gallowglasses, with his three sons, Sorley, Rory, and Tuathal ; Edmond, the son of Mac Donnell More, i. e. the son of Colla, son of Turlough, son of Gillespick ; the son of Rory, son of Hugh Ballagh Mac Donnell ; Dowell and Donough Oge, the two sons of Donough Mac Donnell ; Edmond, the son of John Boy O'Neill ; Hugh Breifneach, the son of John, son of Art ; and O'Haedha<sup>h</sup> (Ferdoragh, the son of Ballagh O'Haedha), with a great

Rheban, except Nurney, which is in the barony of Western Ophaly.

<sup>e</sup> *Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More.*—This passage is copied incorrectly by the Four Masters. It runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

“ A. D. 1493. O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David O'More, was killed this year at the castle of Baile-na-m-Bathlach, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. of Garret, the son of Thomas, and O'More was made of Niall, the son of Donnell O'More.”

The mistake lies in inserting *ui mópōa*, i. e. the genitive case of *ua mópōa*, after Garrett, the son of Thomas.

<sup>f</sup> *Her widowhood*, *α ρεβδαιετ*.—This should be *α ρεδβαιετ*, as in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is formed from *ρεβδαιετ*, a widow.

<sup>g</sup> *Glasdromainn*, i. e. the green ridge, now Glasdrummond, in the parish of Aghaloo, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance map of Tyrone, sheet 60.

<sup>h</sup> *O'Haedha*.—This name is very common

τάτ. Ρο ζαβαδ ανη μαιλλ μαε Σφαιη βυιδε υί νειλλ, αεδ μαε δομναιλλ μιε ενρη ί νειλλ, γ δομνχαιδ μαε κατήμαοιλ εο ροάαιδιβ οίλε.

Ο δομναιλλ, .ι. αοδ ρυαδ εο να ελοινν̄ κομη, γ αοδ εο εολ ιορό ρλυαζ ζο μαετιβ ιοέταρη κομμαέτ ιμη υα Ρυαιρη πέλιμη μαε δομνχαιδ μιε τιζεαρηαιη οίζ ιμη εοζαιη μαε τιζεαρηάιη μιε ταιδεε αεβαρ τιζεαρηα βρηειρηε αν ταν ριη ιμη δομναιλλ μαε εοζαιη υί κοηέεβαρη τιζεαρηα ιοέταρη κομμαέτ, γ ιαρη να ττιονόλ εο να ροέραιδε ζο ηασηβαίλε, τυεε υα δομναιλλ α αεχαιε ρορ εοίεεαδ υλαδ ρορη ζαέ ηδύρεαέ εο ράιμεε τρηαν κοηζαιλ, αρρηδε ι λέε καταίλ, αρρηδε ι ηυιβ εαέεαέ, γ αρρηδε ι ηοιρηέαρηαιβ. Ρο ηοιρηεεέδ γ ρο ερηεαχαιδ λέε καταίλ λαρη εοη εϋρη ριη γ ζαέ τήρη τρηε ρ ηεαχαιδ δά ηβαοί ι ηέεεραιδεε ρρηρ. Αν εεεη τρη βοί ριοη ρορ αν τυρηρ ριη ρο είσηοιλ υα νειλλ, .ι. ενρη όεε μαε ενρη μιε εοζαιη α ροέραιδεε ιμη μαεε μαέζαμηα, .ι. αοδ όεε μαε αοδα ρυαδ μιε ρυδραίγε, ιμη μαεζ ασηζυρα, αοδ μαε αιρη μιε αοδα εολίοη α ροέραιδε, γ εο ρλυαζ διαρημιδε εεη ηο εάτ ριδε. Ρυεεραε αν ρλυαζ ισηδα ριη ρορη υα ηδομναιλλ ι ηβεανθαιβ ηοιρηε εο ρο ιαδρατ ροιηηε γ να δίαιδ. Ρο ρυληζέηη γ ρο ηιομέραδ αν τανρηορλαηη ριη λά ηυα ηδομναιλλ εο εοβραιδ εοιηηαρη εο ραηζατταρη α ρλυαζα λαρη ιμα ηιοηλάιηε ταρη εοδαηηζ να εοκαρηε. λαρη ροέταηη εο να μαετιβ εεέταρηδα ζο ηαση μαεζιηη ρο ορηαιζρηε γ ρο εορηαιζρηοτ α ροέραιδε αζηαιδ ιηδ αζηαιδ. Ρο ρεαρηαδ εοιηηέηηζ ριοέδα αιηαρηδα, γ ισηαρηεεε αιηηηρη αιεεηηελ ετορηα. Ρο εοιηηηεζ εάε είοδ α ρήηζοιηη, γ α ηυα ρολα δια ροίλε. Αέε εφηα ρο ηέεβαδ μαεδμη ρο δεοίδ ρορη υα νειλλ εο να ροέραιδε. Ρο μαρηβαδ ιμη ταν ριη λά ηυα ηδομναιλλ, Σφαιη ρυαδ μαε δομνχαιδ ηέεε μαέζαηίηηα εο ροάαιδιβ ελε, γ ηί ρο λείεε εορηεατα δήρηιδ αν λαοι γ ετορηαζ ια ηοιδεε εο ρλυαζ υί δομναιλλ αν μαεδμη εο λήηηαιη αιηαιλ ρο βα

throughout the province of Ulster, but now anglicised Hughes. In the south of Ireland it is variously anglicised O'Hea, O'Hee, O'Hay, and Hayes.

<sup>1</sup> *Orior*, i. e. O'Hanlon's country, in the county of Armagh. O'Donnell must have plundered this territory on his way to Trian-Chongail, or Clannaboy, or on his way home after having routed O'Neill's forces at Beanna-Boirche in Iveagh, for the territory of Orior lies west of Beanna-Boirche, and on O'Donnell's way home to Tirconnell.

<sup>1</sup> *Beanna-Boirche*, i. e. the Peaks of Boirche, so called from Boirche, the shepherd of Ross, King of Ulster in the third century, who herded the king's cattle on these mountains.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69. This name is still applied to that part of the Mourne mountains, in the county of Down, in which the River Bann has its source, where there is a moat still called Mota-Beanna-Boirche. The situation of these Beanna, or peaks, is distinctly pointed out in the *Dinnsenchus*, where it is stated that the shepherd Boirche could view

number of others. Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill; Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill; Donough Mac Cawell, and many others, were taken prisoners in this battle.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his sons, Con and Hugh, went with a great army to the chiefs of Lower Connaught; he was joined by O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge; by Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, at that time heir to the lordship of Breifny; and by Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Lower Connaught. And after they had collected their forces to one place, O'Donnell proceeded directly eastward into the province, until he arrived in Trian-Chongail. From thence he proceeded into Lecale, thence into Iveagh, and thence into Orior<sup>l</sup>; and he ravaged and plundered Lecale, and every territory through which he passed that was hostile to him. While he [O'Donnell] was on this expedition, O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, assembled his forces, and was joined by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, and by Magennis, i. e. Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh, with all their forces, and a countless host of others besides them. This numerous army [of O'Neill] overtook O'Donnell at Beanna-Boirche<sup>l</sup>, and encompassed him in the van and the rear; but O'Donnell sustained and withstood this overwhelming force firmly and powerfully<sup>k</sup>, until he led his army in safety through the difficulties of the pass<sup>l</sup>. At length the chiefs of both armies, reaching a level plain, arranged and marshalled their forces for an engagement; and a fierce and obstinate conflict, and a furious and dreadful battle, was fought between them, in which they bore in mind all their old enmities and new hatreds to one another. O'Neill and his forces were finally routed. In this battle O'Donnell slew John Roe, the son of Donough Mac Mahon, and many others; and the darkness at the close of the day, and beginning of the night<sup>m</sup>, prevented O'Donnell's forces from following

from their tops all the lands southwards as far as Dundalk, and northwards as far as Dunsobhairee!

<sup>k</sup> *Firmly and powerfully*, *co cobraoð com-napɛ*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is *ɣu calma cobraoð*, i. e. bravely and firmly.

<sup>l</sup> *Difficulties of the pass*, i. e. through the dif-

ficult passes of the mountain.

<sup>m</sup> *Beginning of the night, &c.*, that is, in one word, "the dusk." This is an attempt at swelling the style by multiplying words for the mere purpose of sound. In the Annals of Ulster the reading is more correctly given thus:

" 7 muna beic foigri na hoic doib po bað ppaenmaoim poim hua nooinaill, i. e.

lann leó conid f6 do migenpat forlongporet na hoidee rin do gabail bail in po ppaínre an maíom rin beinne boirde. Ro arceanáttar dia ttiḡib iar ná mápac iar mbriúe buaða ḡ corccair ḡac tíre ḡur a pangatтар.

Ḥpnead for ua ceoncobair ppaíḡe (.i. caḡaoir mac cuinn mic an éalbaiḡ) lá Mas eóaccam (Semur mac Connla mic aóða buide) ḡ mac uí concobair Ḥaóḡ mac caḡaoir, Mac toipḡdealbaiḡ ballaiḡ uí concobair, Mac arpe uí concobair, ḡ da mác aóða uí máonaḡ do ḡabail ann, ḡ ceḡpe púit ead do buain díob.

Toipḡdealbac mac taióḡ ui concobair, ḡ caḡal mac muipḡḡitaiḡ mic peilm uí concobair do cpochaó lá hua ceoncobair ppaíḡe caḡaoir mac cuinn, et cetera.

Corbmac mac diapmatτα mec diapmatτα tanairi maḡe luipce do mápbac lá cloinn Ruaiópi mec diapmatτα.

Cpcaó la cloinn Ruaiópi mec diapmatτα for púioḡt taiócc ui concobair, ḡ conn mac peíðlimið pinn uí concobair, ḡ tomalḡac ócc mac tomalḡaicé an eimḡ mec diapmatτα do mápbac leo.

Mac connde, .i. taícc mac concobair puaió mic eacmarcaḡ paóí ppi ḡana ḡ poḡlainnḡeac do mápbac lá moḡaió dia muipḡri púin, .i. mac uí élu-máin.

Concobair mac uí ḡalaiḡ bpeipne décc.

Connḡae cille ḡaria ḡ ceall ḡaria péin do loḡccad lá mac iarla upmu-mán.

Semur maḡeóaccán taiópeac cenél pḡachaó mic néill décc, ḡ laiḡneac a ḡraḡair do ḡabail a ionaó.

and were it not for the nearness of the night to them, O'Donnell would have routed them before him."

<sup>n</sup> *O'Maenaigh*.—This name is now anglicised Mooney. There is a respectable family of the name at Lemanaghan in the King's County, and another near Athlone, in the county of Westmeath. The name O'Maenaigh is found in various parts of Ireland, but variously anglicised. In Connaught it is made Meeny; in Meath and in the north of Ireland, Mooney; and in the south of Leinster and in Munster, Mainy.

<sup>o</sup> *Deprived of eighty horses, ceḡpe púit ead do buain díob*, literally, "four score horses were taken from them."

<sup>p</sup> *The son of the Earl of Ormond*, i. e. Sir James Ormond (the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens of Thomas and their adherents attempted to establish as the chief of the Butlers.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at the year 1493, where it is stated that James Ormond, Treasurer of Ireland, with fire and sword burned up and destroyed the farms and possessions of the Earl of Kildare,

up the pursuit as they wished. They, therefore, pitched their camp for that night at the place where they gained the battle, at Beanna-Boirche, and on the morrow proceeded to their homes, after having gained victory and sway in every territory through which they had passed.

O'Conor Faly (i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvach), was defeated by Mageoghegan (James, the son of Conla, son of Hugh Boy), and the son of Teige, the son of Cahir, son of Turlough Ballagh O'Conor, the son of Art O'Conor, and the two sons of O'Maenaigh<sup>n</sup>, were taken prisoners in the conflict, and deprived of eighty horses<sup>o</sup>.

Turlough, the son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Murtough, son of Felim O'Conor, were hanged by O'Conor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, &c.)

Cormac, the son of Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot upon the descendants of Teige O'Conor ; and Con, the son of Felim Finn O'Conor, and Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, were slain by them.

Mac Namee, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor Roe, son of Eachmarcach, an eminent poet and a good scholar, was slain by a labourer, one of his own people, i. e. the son of O'Clumhain.

Conor, the son of O'Daly of Breifny, died.

The county of Kildare and Kildare itself were burned by the son of the Earl of Ormond<sup>p</sup>.

James Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach-mic-Neill, died ; and Laighneach, his brother, assumed his place<sup>q</sup>.

and his friends, in the county of Kildare.

<sup>q</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster give an account of a nocturnal aggression made by Henry, the son of Melaghlín, son of Murtough O'Neill, upon his namesake Henry, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Neill, while the latter was confined with a broken leg. The former killed the wife of the latter, and then made towards the place where he himself was confined, to kill him. When the latter perceived

his design, remembering his own nobility and valour, like Cuchullin of old, he sprang upon his sound leg to the staff on which he used to rest while confined with his broken limb, and taking his short knife into his heroic hand he stuck it into the belly of the aggressor, and wounded him mortally, and received in turn a wound of which he expired on the spot. Thus the two Henrys mutually slew each other (*Ceciderunt se invicem*).

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1494.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, Μιλε, σεϊτρε céδ, νοcατ, α cεcαιρ.

Αν ινγίνουcβ ινγίν υί δοίμναλλ (αοδ Ρυαδ) βcη νελλ mic cuinn mec αοδα buíde υί νελλ δέcc.

Cuulaδ mac αοδα mic εοccain mic νελλ óicc í νελλ, Εοξαν mac δοίμναλλ ballaíγ μέγυιδιρ, βριαν mac διαρματα í ουβδα γ Ο ρβίγαιλ conmac mac δcain mic δοίμναλλ mic δcain mic δομναλλ an δαpa ταιοίρεαδ do βαί an ταν-ρην ιρην ανγαιλε δέcc.

Σιολλαπαττραicc mac mec μαγμυρα μεγυιδιρ δέcc, γ α αδναcal ι νδύν na ηγall an τρεαρ lá ιαρτταν.

Δοίμναλλ mac εοξαν υι conδοβαιρ τιγεαρνα ριiccίγ, ρβι αγίμαρ ιονηραιγ-τεδ ρεαρ αγά ραιβε ó cοιρρηλιαδ co bun ουιβε ma linn láin γ ma τοβαρ τέcc do μαρβαδ γ do λορccaδ α meabail ap γρειρ ι mbaδδδύν in cαιρlein hi mbun ρinne la cloinn Ρυαδρι mic τοιρρδεalβαιγ cαρραιγ (δcain γ βριαν), γ Ρυαδρι mac τοιρρδεalβαιγ cαρραιγ do γαβαλ α ιοναιδ.

Τυαταλ mac τοιρρδεalβαιγ na μαρτ υί νελλ, γ τρι ρην δέcc δια μιντιρ in μυρchaδ ua λορcáin do μαρβαδ lá cloinn cána, γ lá cloinn βριαν na coillead mic εοξαν υί νελλ.

Τοιρρδεalβαδ mac δοnuchaδ mic τομαρ μεγ ραιηραδαιν do μαρβαδ la cloinn εοccain mic τομάρ, γ lá ρεαργαιλ mac τομάρ mic τοιμάρ μεγ ραιηραδαιν ουρcορ ραιγδε.

Εοιν βcηnach mac μαοlμυρε mec ρυιβne co νορμυγ δια γαλλόγλαcαib do μαρβαδ lá ταδcc mac cuinn mic δοίμναλλ mic εοξαν υί νελλ, γ lá hacδ ρυαδ mac γλαρνε mic ρεmann mic Ρυδραγε μεγ ματγáμna, γ α ναδnacal ι ναρδμαcα.

<sup>1</sup> *Bunduff*, bunduibe, i. e. the mouth of the River Duff. This river, which is called *Niger*, i. e. the black river, in the Book of Armagh, is now called Duff. It forms for a short distance the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim, and discharges itself into the bay of Donegal, about three-quarters of a mile from the mouth of the River Drowes, so often men-

tioned in these Annals.

<sup>5</sup> *Bunne-finne*, now pronounced in Irish as written in the text, with an aspiration on the ρ, and anglicised Buninna. It is the name of the mouth of a stream, and of a townland in the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. In the Down-Survey this townland is called Carroweaslane (i. e. Castle-



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1494.

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

Inneenduv, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill; Owen, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire; Brian, the son of Dermot O'Dowda; and O'Farrell, i. e. Conmac, the son of John, son of Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell, the second chieftain who was in Annaly at that time, died.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Manus Maguire, died, and was interred at Donegal on the third day afterwards.

Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, a prosperous and warlike man, who possessed that tract of country from the Curliou Mountains to Bunduff<sup>r</sup>, being at the summit of his affluence, was treacherously slain and burned, in an attack by night, in the bawn of the castle at Bunfinne<sup>s</sup>, by the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh, namely, John and Brian; and Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh<sup>t</sup>, took his place.

Tuathal, the son of Turlough-na-Mart<sup>u</sup> O'Neill, and thirteen of his people, together with Murrrough O'Lorcain, were slain by the Clann-Cana<sup>w</sup>, and the sons of Brian-na-Coille, the son of Owen O'Neill.

Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Magauran, was slain by a cast of a javelin by the sons of Owen, son of Thomas, and Farrell, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas Magauran.

Owen Bearnagh<sup>x</sup>, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, and a party of his gallowglasses, were slain by Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, and Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, who was son of Rury Mac Mahon; and they were interred at Armagh.

quarter), *alias* Bonanne, and in the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st July, 1687, it is more correctly called Boniny.

<sup>c</sup> *Turlough Carragh*.—He was the brother of Owen and uncle of Donnell.—See notices of him at the years 1420 and 1431.

<sup>u</sup> *Turlough-na-mart*, i. e. Turlough or Terence

of the Beeves.

<sup>w</sup> *Clann-Cana*, i. e. the family of the Mac Canns, who were seated in the county of Armagh, on the south side of Lough Neagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Owen Bearnagh*, i. e. Owen, or Eugene, the toothless, or rather of the gapped mouth.

Μαιὸμ φορ ḡallanb lá Μάḡ ματḡάννα (αὸδ ὅεε mac αὸδα ρυαὶδ) ἡ λά huα ραḡallanḡ (Sfain mac caḡail, mic eoḡain mic Sfain) δὺ in πο μαρβαδ ἐπι ρίεἰτ δυαιρλίε ḡall, ἡ in πο ḡabaδ βραιḡδε ιομδα.

Semur mac mec μαḡnupa do μαρβαδ δυρκορ do ραιḡετ λά cloinn ἐορβμαἰε μεḡ ραḡραδάν. Emann mac κορβμαἰε mic μαḡnupa πο τεἰλεε an τυρκορ.

Slioct eoḡain mic doḡnnaill mic muἰρκεαρταιḡ do ὄol hi ccaἰrlén ρlicciḡ.

Iarla cille dapa do ḡabaἰl ι naḡ eliaḡ .ι. la ραḡaἰb, ἡ a ἐορ ταἰρη ḡο ραḡoἰb.

Doḡnnaill mac maḡíleaḡlann μέḡραḡnaill aḡbaρ τιḡεαρἰνα φορ a δυḡḡaἰḡ ρέἰn do μαρβαδ dason υρκορ ραιḡδε λά cloinn Ρεἰδλίμἰδ mic ḡiolla na naḡm mic doḡnnaill mic muἰρκεαρταιḡ μἰδἰḡ ι mbaile na caρaḡ.

Semur (βραḡταιρ ιarla cille dapa) do mἰlleaḡ na μἰde an cceἰn do baἰ an ταἰρα hi τἰḡ an ρἰḡ.

Iarla cille dapa, .ι. ḡεαρἰδ mac tomaἰρ, ἡ mac ιarla υρmuḡan, .ι. Semur mac Sfain mic Senaἰρ buἰἰleρ do τοἰdect ὄ τἰḡ ρἰḡ ραḡan ιaἰ nḡenaḡm ρἰḡda ḡτορρα, ἡ eduaρo Poyḡuill Riḡἰpe Saḡanaḡ do τεaḡt leḡ ina ιυρτίρ ι neρἰnn.

Ο doḡnnaill αὸδ ρυαδ co na ροḡραἰde do ὄol ρa ccaἰrlen Slicciḡ ἡ a bḡt blaδ mḡρ don blaḡdaiρ ρι hi ρρoρlongpoρt ina τιμḡeall, ἡ dαoἰne ιομδα do μαρβαδ uaδ don ἐυρ ρἰn ρa mac mec uἰlliam bḡρc (uἰlliam mac ρἰocaiρo mic emann mic tomaἰρ) ρa uἰlliam mac uἰ ḡalleubaἰρ, .ι. Emann mac doḡnchaḡd mic loḡlann, ἡ ρa eoḡcan mac κορβμαἰε cappaἰḡ uἰ ḡalleubaἰρ, ἡ ρa doḡnnaill aρannaḡh, ceann ρḡḡna albanac do bἰ hi ρρoḡaiρ uἰ doḡnnaill. Ro μαρβαδ deορ dρoḡḡ ele cen mo ḡát ρἰde la uaρḡaḡb an ccaἰrleἰn, .ι. le bḡraḡ caeḡ mac ταḡdeε mic eoḡcan, láρ an ccaḡbaḡ ccaḡoch mac doḡnnaill mic eoḡcan, ἡ lá muḡḡἰρ aἰρἰ ἰρἰn ρaḡḡraḡ do ρḡnaḡ muḡḡἰn.

<sup>y</sup> *James, son of John.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the illegitimate son of John, Earl of Ormond.—See note under the year 1490.

<sup>z</sup> *Poyntil.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this name is written Poyntill. He was Sir Edward Poyntings, a Knight of the Garter, and privy councillor. In the month of November this year was held a memorable Parliament at Drogheda, which enacted the Statute called after his name Poynting's Act. The pro-

vision made by this particular enactment was, that no Parliament should for the future be holden in Ireland until the Chief Governor and Council had first certified to the King, under the great seal of that land, “as well the causes and considerations as the Acts they designed to pass, and till the same should be approved of by the King and Council.” It was also enacted in this Parliament that all the Statutes made lately in England concerning or belonging to the

The English were defeated by Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John), [in a battle] in which sixty of the English gentlemen were slain, and many prisoners were taken.

James, the son of Mac Manus, was slain by a dart cast at him by one of the sons of Cormac Magauran. It was Edmond, the son of Cormac, son of Manus, who threw the dart.

The descendants of Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Conor], went into the castle of Sligo.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner in Dublin by the English, and sent over to England.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, heir to the lordship of his own territory, was slain at Baile-na-Cara, with the cast of a dart, by [one of] the sons of Felim, son of Gilla na naev, son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach.

James (brother of the Earl of Kildare) ravaged Meath, while the Earl was in the King's palace.

The Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, and the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, son of John<sup>y</sup>, son of James Butler, came from the house of the King of England, a peace having been concluded between them; and Edward Poynuil<sup>z</sup>, an English knight, came with them as Lord Justice.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went with his forces to the castle of Sligo, and remained a great part of this year encamped around it. On this occasion many of his people were slain, among whom was the son of Mac William Burke (William, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), William, the son of O'Gallagher (Edmond, son of Donough, son of Loughlin), Owen, the son of Cormac Carragh O'Gallagher, and Donnell Arranach [of Arran], a Scottish captain, who was along with O'Donnell. Many others were also slain by the warders of the castle, i. e. by Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Calvagh Caech, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and by Muintir-Airt<sup>a</sup>. These transactions occurred in the Summer.

public weal, should be thenceforth good and effectual in Ireland.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 186–189.

<sup>a</sup> *Muintir-Airt*, i. e. the family of the O'Harts,

who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. According to an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State

Αλαχανδαιρ mac gille eppucc mec doinnall, .i. fñ ionait mec doinnall do marbad lá heóm catanac mac eoin mic doinnall ballaig hi ppiú ío october.

Sfan mac Eoccham uí doinnall do cpochaó le Cono mac Aoða puaió uí doinnall.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1495.

Αοίρ Cριοςτ, míle cñtpe céo, noáτ, a cúicc.

Sfan μαγουδρι mac pιαραιρ mic muiriρ, pñpún δοιρe máolain, γ αιρίν-neaó éλαιονοηηρι pεαρ τιγε ασιóó cοιτέιηη, γ an pεαρpún ua haóða Pαθραιcc óécc.

Ρυαίθρι mac τοιρηθεαλβαίγ άρρηαίγ uί concobair τιγεαρηα cαιρρηε υρομα ελιαó óécc. Ro páρ ιμρiφραν ειτηρ pλιóóτ doinnall ιη τιγεαρηυρ an τηρε, .i. ειθιρ pειóλιμíó mac μαγνηρα mic bριαιη, γ Ρυαίθρι ócc mac Ρυαίθρι ballaig, Μυρκεαρταó cαóó mac μαγνηρα uί concobair, Ρυαίθρι ócc, γ τοιρη-θεαλβαó mac Ρυαίθρι mic bριαιη do ευιτιη pέ pοιλε ι ηδpυιημ éλιαó hi pφpιοó-γυιη. An tíρ danmáin ag pñóλιμíó de pη.

Cορbμαc (.i. μαγ cαρτέαιγ) mac ταιócc mic cορbμαic τιγεαρηα μυρcc-ραιγε do μαρβαó lá a óñpβιατέαρι pñη εογαν mac ταιócc cο na cloιηη, pñ ημέαóαιγετε γ οηοραιγετε na heccailpι, γ céo pυηδúηι μάιηιτpe cille cπειóε pεαρ ηο ορυαίγ pαóίρe an doíηηαιγ do cοηγβαίη ιηa tíρ pέιη amail ηο ba τεέτα, óécc, γ eoccan mac ταιócc do γαβαίη a ιοηαιó.

Μαγνηρ mac εογαν puaió mec μαγνηρα τιγεαρηα tíρe τυατάιη ιηαιλ-

Papers' Office, London, O'Harte's country extended from the mountain of Benbulbin to the River Droys, now Drowes.

<sup>b</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the two following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1494. The son of the Earl of Ormond went from Ireland to the King of England's house this year after Christmas to oppose the Earl of Kildare.

"Garrett Dease, a good English youth of the people of the Baron of Delvin, died."

<sup>c</sup> *John Maguire*.—The obituary of this John is entered as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1495. John, son of the Bishop Maguire, i. e. the son of Pierce, son of Maurice the Archdeacon, died in this year, *ui<sup>o</sup>. die mensis Maii in festo Johannis ad Portam Latinam*. He was parson of Daire Maelain and Erenagh of Clain-inis, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality."

<sup>d</sup> *Patrick*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "Sir Patrick."

Alexander, the son of Gillespick Mac Donnell, the representative of Mac Donnell, was slain by John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, on the day before the Ides [i. e. the 14th] of October.

John, son of Owen O'Donnell, was hanged by Con, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell<sup>b</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1495.

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

John Maguire<sup>c</sup>, the son of Pierce, son of Maurice, Parson of Doire-Maelain [Derryvullan], and Erenagh of Claoin-inis [Cleenish], who kept a house of general hospitality, and the Parson O'Hay (Patrick<sup>d</sup>), died.

Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, Lord of Carbury of Drumcliff, died. A contest arose among the descendants of Donnell concerning the lordship of the country, namely, among Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, Rory Oge, the son of Rory Ballagh, and Murtough Cacch, the son of Manus O'Connor. Rory Oge and Turlough, son of Rory, son of Brian, fell by each other in a combat at Drumcliff, in consequence of which the country was left to Felim.

Cormac (i. e. Mac Carthy), the son of Teige, son of Cormac, Lord of Muskerry, was slain by his own brother, Owen, and his sons. He was the exalter and reverer of the church, the first founder of the monastery of Cill Chreidhe<sup>e</sup>, and a man who had ordered that the Sabbath should be strictly observed throughout his territory. Owen, the son of Teige, assumed his place.

Manus, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh<sup>f</sup>, and Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, Chief of the race of Dofa, the son of

<sup>e</sup> *Cill Chreidhe*, now Kilerea, in the barony of East Muskerry, in the county of Cork.—See note <sup>g</sup>, under the year 1475, p. 1038, *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> *Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh*, i. e. the country of Tuathal Maelgarbh, who was monarch of Ireland from the year 533 to 544.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 93. The Mac Manus who was chief of this territory was descended from Manus, one of the younger sons of Turlough More O'Connor, King of Ireland. This territory, which forms the north-eastern portion of the

barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, was tributary to Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and after the decay of the Mac Manus, it fell into the possession of Mac Dermot Roe, who held it under Mac Dermot of Moylurg. The Mac Manus of this race are still numerous in the province of Connaught, but they have been long sunk in poverty and obscurity, so that the line of their pedigree has not been preserved beyond this century. They are to be distinguished from the Mac Manus of Fernanagh.

ζαυρῖ, ἡ μυρῖρῖταῖς μας υαῖτνε υἷ ἀνλῖζῖ τασῖρεαῖς ἐνεῖλ δοῦῖτα μῖε ασῖγυρα  
 δέεε, ἡ δονναῖλ μας Ρυαῖδρι βυῖδε ἰ τσοῖριζέετ ἰνα ἰοναῖδ.

Τομαῖταῖς μας εορβμαῖε βῖλλαῖζ μεε δοννηαῖδ δέεε.

Ο δοῖνναῖλ δο ὄολ διονηραῖεῖδ μῖζ αῖλαν. Κοῖαῖς ἡ κοῖαοντα ὄο ἐνῖηαῖ  
 δοῖδ ἰμ ῖρεεερα α ἐεῖλε ἰμ ζαῖ νεῖεεεῖδῖαῖλ δο βῖηραῖδ ῖριῖ.

Conn mac aoda ruaid co na rocruide do ruide i timcell rlicciz h bnt  
 ré hachad ag porbairi por an mbaile. Tionól adbal mor do denam lá  
 rhuict eozain hi tpoimtin rlicciz, .i. clann Ruaidri meo diammata, h típ  
 ríacrae muaid. Clann ndonnchaid, h cuil ó rpinn do éoet plóg dírreéera  
 dímór ar amur an baile. Iar na rpor do éonn zo rabatatar na plóiz rin  
 éuicee, Ro eiriz ríde co na uachad rocruidte im eozan ua Ruairc tánairi  
 bpeirne, h im rhuict donnaill éaim meo meo donnchaid. Ro éingreat zo ním-  
 líree neiméelaé ar a mbothaid hi ceoinne h hi ceirte arripir an rpluaiz (.i.  
 zo beol an drioicte) co na baos áet ead a muubruicete scorra, h ní raibe  
 éiríde nó orpaḡ ag neac dñb ró éomair aróile áet ionhpaicéid a éele zan  
 anad zan arripion. Cio ríλ ann tra áet an tan batara a moónada áiz uplam  
 muubruicete aca ar ann ruce ua doῖnnaill ῖrin orpa a halbain, uair ní baos  
 áet aon adaiiz ἰna longpore ῖém ἰ ndún na ngall an tan po rpiall ὄpóipíδin  
 a mñe iar ceor ὄó an anpóplaimn hi raibe. Iar tpoet ἰ nñitrimíδon a muin-

<sup>g</sup> *Race of Dofa, the son of Aengus.*—See note <sup>c</sup>,  
 under the year 1210, p. 169–171, *supra*, where  
 the descent of O'Hanly is given, and the extent  
 of Kinel-Dofa pointed out.

<sup>h</sup> *King of Scotland.*—Tytler, in his History of  
 Scotland, vol. iv. c. 3, says that O'Donnell was  
 received by King James on this occasion with  
 great state and distinction, in proof of which  
 he gives the following curious items from the  
 treasurer's accounts :

“Item, passing with letters in the east and  
 south landis, for the receiving of great Odonnel  
 x shillings. Item, to master Alex<sup>f</sup>. Schawe's  
 expenses, passing from the town of Air to Edin-  
 burgh, for the cupboard, and remaining there  
 upon the king's clothing, to the receiving of  
 Odonnel. xx shillings.”

<sup>i</sup> *Bel-an-droichit*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the

bridge, now Ballydrihid, about a mile to the  
 north of Ballysadare, on the road to the town  
 of Sligo.

<sup>k</sup> *Without delay or respite.*—The style is here  
 ridiculously redundant, but the Editor does not  
 deem it proper to deviate from the original con-  
 struction.

<sup>l</sup> *Their weapons of valour*, α μιοῖναῖδα áιγε.  
 The word *ioóna* is explained *arma*, i. e. arms,  
 weapons, by Teige O'Rody, in his Gloss on the  
 Inauguration Ode to Brian na Murtha O'Rourke,  
 and translated *arma* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*,  
 p. 517.

<sup>m</sup> *To relieve him.*—The Editor has been obliged  
 to transpose the language here to make it intel-  
 ligible to the English reader. The construction  
 of the original is as follows :

“Howbeit, when their weapons of valour

Aengus<sup>s</sup>, died ; and Donnell, the son of Rory Boy, assumed the chieftainship in his place.

Tomaltagh, the son of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough, died.

O'Donnell went over to the King of Scotland<sup>h</sup>, and they formed a compact and league to assist each other mutually in all their exigencies.

Con, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and his forces, surrounded the town of Sligo, and continued to besiege it for some time. The descendants of Owen [O'Connor] mustered a very great force to relieve Sligo, namely, the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, [the inhabitants of] Tireragh of the Moy, the Clann-Donough, and [the inhabitants of] Coolavin ; and they proceeded in a vast irresistible body towards the town. After Con had received intelligence that these forces were marching towards him, he rose up with his few troops, with Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, and the descendants of Donnell Cam, the son of Mac Donough, and marched forth from their tents, vigorously and resolutely, to Bel-an-Droichit<sup>i</sup>, to meet and oppose them ; and they came within bow-shot of each other ; and it was their wish not to give each other time or pause, but to come to attack each other without delay or respite<sup>k</sup>. And now, when they had their weapons of valour<sup>l</sup> ready for action, O'Donnell came up with them, for he had arrived from Scotland, and having heard at his own fortress of Donegal of the danger his son was in, he had stopped there only one night, and was now come to relieve him<sup>m</sup>. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in the centre of his people, both

were ready for discharging, it was then O'Donnell himself came up with them from Scotland, for he was but one night in his own fortress at Donegal, when he set out to the relief of his son after hearing the jeopardy he was in."

The account of these transactions is somewhat differently, and much more intelligibly, given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which is a more trustworthy chronicle than the Annals of the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1495. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went to the house of the King of Scotland this year, in the month of August. O'Donnell's son, i. e. Con, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, laid siege to

the castle of Sligo about Lammas this year. O'Donnell returned to his own town, i. e. to Donegal, from the town of the King of Scotland, the Friday after Lammas, and on Saturday followed his son to Sligo ; and he had no sooner entered the town than he was told that the forces of Lower Connaught were marching on the town at the instance of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Owen O'Connor, and of Calvagh, son of Donnell, son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell's son from the castle ; and that they did not think that O'Donnell himself was nearer to them than the house of the King of Scotland. O'Donnell was not dismayed or induced to fly at these tidings, but took with him the besiegers

τιρε δυα δονναλλ τυσσερατ να ρλόιόε εφέταρδα ταάαη τυλλβορη τιννεηναέ δια ποιλε αέτ ατά νί έφνα δο μαδμαίγεαδ αν ρλυαζ ανφορ λά ηυα νδοιναλλ αιναλ βα μνιμε λειρ ορυιμ α ναίματ ρρυρ. Ρο μαρβαδ δον έυρ ρην ταδσε μαε βριαν μεε δοννχαιδ τιζεαρηα υα ναίελλα, εοζαν εαοέ μαε Ρυαιδρη ί δυβδα τιζεαρηα υα ρριαέραε μυαιθε, δριαν εαοέ μαε ταίσεε μιε εοζαν, γ ταδζ μαε δοιναλλ μιε εοζαν, γ ειαη μαε βριαν υί ζαδρα. Υα ζαδρα ρειμ .ι. διαρμαιτ μαε εοζαν δο ζαβάλ ανη. Ρο μαρβαδ, Ρο βαίτεαδ γ ρο ζαβαδ ροχαίθε δο ραορέλανθαίβ γ θαορέλανθαίβ κομμαέτ εεν μοάτα ριθε ιρ ηη μαίδημ ρην βεοιλ αν ορποιέτ. Μαε υί βυιζίλλ, ταδζ μαε νέίλλ μιε τοιρηδέαλ-βαίζ δο μαρβαδ ι ρριοέζυηη ιρ ηη μαίδημ ρην. Ηυα δοινηαλλ δο ιονηραδ γ δο ορηζαν α έεερατ υιλε ιρηη εερική ι εοοιτειηνε εο μβαταρ ηυαρηάεε δό.

Ταδζ μαε δοινηαλλ εαιμηη δο ζαβάλ τοιρηζεαχτα υα ναίελλα.

Μαε υιλλιαμ ελομνε ρροεαρηδ, .ι. Ριοεαρη έσε δο έεαέτ ι μοάταρ κοη-ναέτ, γ αν ηιερο νάρ ηιλλ υα δοινηαλλ δον έίρ ροιηε ρην δο ηιλλεαδ λαιρ.

Ο νείλλ (.ι. δοινηαλλ) δο δεναίη ερηιέε αρ υα νείλλ ελε (ερηι), γ ορηηζ δο μαρβαδ εατορηα.

Ο Νείλλ (ερηι), Μαζ αονζυρα (αοδ μαε αιρτ μιε αοδα), Ο ηανλυαν (Μαοιλεέλαιηη μαε ρειδληηδ), γ μαε μέζ μαζζαίηηα (ζηοιλλαραυραεε μαε αοδα όιζ μιε αοδα ρυαιδ) δο δολ ρλυαζ ι ρρεαρηαίβ μαηαέ, γ βαίλε μεε ζηοιλλα-ρυαιδ υιλε δο λορρεαδ λέδ. Ρο ερηιαλλρατ αιρθε διοηηρηάίζιδ ηεζυιδρη, γ ρο ζεαλλρατ μυηα βραζδαίρ ρίε ό Μαζυιδρη εο μιλλρδιρ α έίρ υιλε εο βαίλε υί ρλανναέάηη. Αρη α αί ηί ηανλαίδ δο ραλα δόιδ αέτ βατταρ δα οιδέε δον

of the castle, both horse and foot, and set out to oppose the enemy, and routed them successfully and prosperously. The following were slain on the occasion: Brian, the son of Teige, son of Owen O'Conor; Teige, the son of Donnell, son of Owen; Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. Teige, the son of Brian, son of Conon Mac Donough; O'Dowda, i. e. Owen Cacch, son of Rory O'Dowda; and O'Gara, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owen, was taken prisoner, and seventy persons were lost both by killing and capturing. On O'Donnell's side, Teige, the son of O'Boyle, i. e. the son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was slain in the heat of the conflict."

"Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, proceeded with an army at the instance of Calvagh Cacch, the son of Donnell, son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell from the castle of Sligo, and O'Donnell left the castle, and Mac William plundered all that he found to adhere to O'Donnell in Lower Connaught; and he burned the castle of the sons of Hugh, son of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, in which fifteen persons both men and women were smothered by the smoke, and among the rest a beautiful young woman, the daughter of Hugh, son of Donnell Cam, was smothered."

<sup>α</sup> *The backs of his enemies.*—This is a mere



armies gave each other a fierce and vigorous battle, in which the Lower [Connaught] army was defeated by O'Donnell, as was often the case with him to see the backs of his enemies<sup>n</sup> turned towards him. On this occasion were slain Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill; Owen Caech, the son of Rory O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh; Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Teige, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and Kian, the son of Brian O'Gara. O'Gara himself, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owen, was taken prisoner. Besides these, many others of the nobles and plebeians of Connaught were slain, drowned, or taken prisoners in this defeat of Bel-an-Droichit. The son of O'Boyle, i. e. Teige, the son of Niall, son of Turlough, was slain in the heat of the battle. O'Donnell [then] plundered and preyed his enemies throughout the territory generally, until they became submissive to him.

Teige, the son of Donnell Cam, assumed the chieftaincy of Tirerrill.

Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Rickard Oge, came to Lower Connaught, and whatever O'Donnell had not destroyed<sup>o</sup> was destroyed by him.

O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) committed a depredation upon the other O'Neill (Henry), and a number of persons were slain between them.

O'Neill (Henry), Magennis (Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh), O'Hanlon (Melaghlin, the son of Felim), and the son of Mac Mahon (Gillapatrik, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), marched with an army into Fermanagh, and burned the entire of Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh<sup>p</sup>. They went thence to Maguire, and threatened that, unless they should obtain peace from Maguire, they would spoil his whole territory as far as Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain<sup>q</sup>. Things did not turn

phrase, thrown in by the Four Masters themselves, to flatter their favourite family of O'Donnell.

<sup>o</sup> *Had not destroyed.*—This is very imperfectly stated by the Four Masters, as appears from the notice of Mac William's doings already quoted from the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh*, now Ballymac-kilroy, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh. This was the seat of the chief of the Mac Gilroys, who are still numerous in this part of Fermanagh. Such of them as have settled in the town

of Enniskillen write the name Mac Elroy, while others who removed to Leinster and Connaught, write it Gilroy and Kilroy, without the prefix Mac. The three forms are incorrect, and the Editor would recommend them to write it Mac Gilroy.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain*, i. e. O'Flanagan's town, or residence. This was an artificial island, in the Lower Lough Erne, belonging to the townland of Aghamore, parish of Inishmaesaint, barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west extremity of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1498.

ταοῖς τοῖς δο loch acc ὄρουμ παλας, ἡ νί πο λαίματ πολ ταίριρ ριν ἰ νούταις μέγυδιρ, ἡ πο μαρβαδ ὄνα ὄρονς ὀδῶ. Tucc ó neill eiri ócc a bñt̃ fñm po ὀεοῖδ ὄο ρίτ̃ ὄο μάγυδιρ ὄον τυρυρ ριν.

Ὁά ἰμας υἱ ανλυαιμ (.i. ρελιμ) Μυρchaδ ρυαδ ἡ γιolla παττειρε ὄο ἰμαρ-  
baðh le cloimn αὄδα mic εοζαιμ υἱ neill, ἡ la cloimn cairpπε mic αὄδα υἱ néill.

Μαγ ραῖμπαδάμ (ρειδλιμ mac τομαρ mic ρφρζαιμ mic τομαρ mic βριαν  
βρεαζαις) ταοιρεαδ τεαλλαις εδδαδ ὄο βάταδ αρ loc ερανωίccε caille an  
ἰμυλιμ, ἡ ὄοἰνall βφρναδ α ὄεαρβραταρ ἰνα ἰοναδ.

Mac a ζῆρρ γιollaπαττειρε mic γιollaπαττειρε ele δέcc.

Μαζνυρ μαολ mac Remann ριαβαις mic ὄυιμ mic cononnact̃ μεζυδιρ  
ὄο ἰμαρβαδ la Ριληρ mac εμαιμ μεζυδιρ, ἡ λάρ an ηγιolla mballac̃ mac  
cononnacht̃ μέγ capραῖδ.

Υα ὄυιβζῆναιμ cille ρομαι (ὄυβταδ mac μαοιλεclaiμ mic ματα ζλαιρ)  
ollaῖμ μυμτιρε μαολρυαιμ ραοῖ lé ρεανcυρ ρφρ τιζε αοιδεαδ cοιτεclaiμ ἡ ρεαρ  
πο βα ραιδβρε ἰ ccφραιβ, ἡ ἰ μυμλιβ δά mbaοῖ ἰ νεριμ ρε healaδαιμ δέcc ἰνα  
εicc̃ ρέμ hi ccill ρόναῖμ ἰαρ ρφρδαταῖδ τοccαιδε ἰαρ mβρειε an βάιρε leiρ  
ὄ ὄεαῖμ an ἡ ὄ ὄοἰμ an.

Ὁοἰνall ua μαολcοναιρε ollaῖμ ριλ μυρψδαῖς mic ρφρζυρα δέcc, ἡ δά  
ua μαολcοναιρε ἰνα ἰοναδ, .i. Sfan mac τορμα, ἡ ὄονnchaδ mac αταρπε.

Mac an βαρῖδ τῖρε conaill, .i. αεδ, ὄ βρῖφρleiμ, εοζαιμ mac εοζαιμ mic  
ρφρταρ ollaῖμ μέζυδιρ lé βρῖφρῖνμυρ, ὄριαν mac ροῖμαρλε μέζ caba, ἡ  
τιccφρμαιμ ua ὄοβαλεῖν δέcc.

Conδ mac Αὄδα ρυαδ ἰ ὄοἰνall cο na ρφραιμ bicc ἰόδιρ (αρ αιρε αεβφρῖ  
ρφραιμ bicc μορ ρρἰ ρφραιμ cυμμ αρ βα ζναεδβερ ὄόρῖυδε ζαν τεclaiμαδ ρλόις  
lán ἰόδιρ cenμοτά δά ρίειτ̃ δέcc τυαζ ρρἰ ηαιρῖρῖν ἡ ρρἰ ηιombuaλαδ, ἡ τρι  
ρίειτ̃ μαρκαδ ρρἰ τοζραιμ ἡ ταρραcταῖμ loc̃ta μαδῖμα) ὄο ὄολ ζυρ an ροc̃-  
ραιττε ρέμρῖατε ὄο ραζῖδ Μησιc Εοαιμ ua ηζλιμῖδ, ὄρι ὄο ηαιρῖρῖδεαδ ὄο

<sup>f</sup> *Druim-ralach*, i. e. ridge or long hill of the oak, now Drumralla, a townland in the parish of Galloon, on the east side of the Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Coole-na-norior, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>g</sup> *Loch-Crannoige*, i. e. lake of the Crannog, or wooden house. This lake is now always called *Loch Óhaile* an ἰμυλιμ, or Ballywillin Lough,

after the townland in which it is situated.

<sup>h</sup> *Caill-an-mhuillin*, i. e. wood of the mill, now called in Irish *coill a mhuillin*, and anglicised Killywillin, a townland near the village of Ballymagauran, in the parish of Templeport, barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac-Aghirr*, now Kerr, a name still in the north of Ireland, said to be of Scotch origin.

out, however, thus for them ; on the contrary, they were [obliged to remain] for two nights to the east of the lake at Druim-ralach<sup>f</sup>, and did not dare to advance further into Maguire's country ; and some of them were slain. O'Neill (Henry) at last gave Maguire his own terms of peace on that expedition.

The two sons of O'Hanlon (Felim), namely, Murrough Roe and Gilla-Patrick, were slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, and the sons of Carbry, son of Hugh O'Neill.

Magauran (Felim, the son of Thomas, son of Brian Breaghach), Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], was drowned in Loch-Crannoige<sup>g</sup> of Caill-an-mhuillinn<sup>h</sup> ; and Donnell Bearnagh, his brother, took his place.

Mac Aghirr<sup>i</sup> (Gilla-Patrick, the son of another Gilla-Patrick), died.

Manus Mael, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnacht Maguire, was slain by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, and Gilla Ballagh, the son of Cuconnaught Mac Caffrey.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Duffy, the son of Melaghlin, son of Matthew Glas), Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain<sup>w</sup>, a learned historian, who kept a house of general hospitality, and the richest of the literati of Ireland in flocks and herds, died in his own house at Kilronan, at a venerable old age, after winning the goal from the world and the Devil.

Donnell O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, died ; and two O'Mulconrys were set up in his place, namely, John, son of Torna, and Donough, son of Athairne.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell, i. e. Hugh ; O'Breslen, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen, son of Petrus, Chief Brehon to Maguire ; Brian, the son of Sorley Mac Cabe ; and Tiernan O'Delvin, died.

Con, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, with his great little army (Con's army being so called because he was never in the habit of assembling a numerous army, or more than twelve score axe men, for making a standing fight, and sixty horsemen, for following up the rout, and taking prisoners), marched to Mac Eoin of the Glins<sup>x</sup>, for it had been told to him [Con] that Mac Eoin<sup>y</sup> had the finest

<sup>w</sup> *Muintir-Maelruain*.—This was the general tribe name of the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, in the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill

and Corran, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>x</sup> *Glins*.—This is still the name of a district in the north-east of the county of Antrim.

<sup>y</sup> *Mac Eoin*, i. e. Fitz-John, now Mac Keon, and sometimes simply Keon. It was an Irish

Chonn gur bo he Mac Eóain aon ba dhírcecaigte bñ, each (.i. dub a coite),  
 7 cú baí ina comroccur. Ro fáidriun teéta riap an tan rin do éinigió an  
 eic. Ro hérad eiriun imon eoch, iar na éinzeallad do Chonn daon dia  
 múintir. Ni po hairiread lairiun co raimic tar doóainz zac conaire baoi  
 poime co maét co na fíóain mbicc móir zan rabaó zan maéucchaó irin  
 aóhaiz zo tech Meic Eoain 7 epgabtar Mac Eoain lair po cédoir, 7 baof  
 a bñ, a eac, 7 a cú co na uile maítear ar cumar Cuinn, uap ppié an tech  
 7 re heich décc amalle ppa ip in mbaile don éur rin. Ro cpeachad na  
 glinne uile la múintir Chuinn arabarach. Do bñt iaram ógaircc a maime  
 uile (doneach po ba lé) do mnaoi Mhic Eoain, 7 po lícc a pñ a zeimel  
 éuice iar moctain tar banna riap, 7 do bñt an teach zo ceiscaib 7 co  
 nédalaib aóble lair co maét típ Aóda, 7 po pupail na eisca do léccan por  
 a pérgortuib. Do éafó iaram po cédoi co na múintir dhírbóir pñ, 7 gur  
 an lín pluaiz por calinnaccar doneoc bai poimamur a átar í doimnaill, 7 ni po  
 hairiread lair co maét tar Sionainn, iaram irin muimain co po lírcpeachad

name assumed by the head of the Scotch family of Bisset, who had been settled in the Gliins of Antrim for a considerable time previous to this period.

<sup>z</sup> *Had been promised.*—By this the writer evidently wishes it to be understood that Mac Keon of the Gliins should have sent his famous steed to Con O'Donnell, although the latter had no title to this steed, except the mere fact that he was a more powerful man than the latter.

<sup>a</sup> *His wife, his steed, and his hound.*—This entry is in the handwriting of Michael O'Clery, in the autograph copy. The Editor has not been able to find any account of this adventure of Con O'Donnell in any of the older annals. A critic, who read the compilation of the Four Masters about two centuries since, has written the following remark in the margin of the autograph copy: “Ατά zo leop breuz 7 uac áp ann po—There is enough of lies and horror here!”

<sup>b</sup> *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the south-east of the county of Kerry. At this period it was the territory of the O'Do-

nohoes, who were tributary to MacCarthy More; but according to O'Heerin's topographical poem, this territory belonged originally to a family of the Conarian race, called O'Conghaile, which is unquestionably that now called in Irish O'Congail, or O'Conall, and in English O'Connell; but Magh O'gCoinchinn has been in the possession of the O'Donohoes and called Eoghanact-I-Donohoe, at least since the beginning of the eleventh century, when the O'Conghailes were driven into the territory of Ive-ragh, in the west of Kerry. Dr. O'Brien, in his *Dissertation on the Laws of the ancient Irish*, which was published by Vallancey in his [Vallancey's] own name, in the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i., has the following note on the name O'Conghaile, which he correctly anglicises O'Connel:

“The King of Dairbre, now called Ive-ragh” [No, but now called Dairbhre, otherwise Valencia Island.—ED.], “in the county of Kerry, was O'Shea of Earnian descent: O'Failbhe and O'Connel were settled near him, in the barony

wife, steed (Dubhaeoite by name), and hound, in his neighbourhood. Con had before that time sent messengers for the steed, but was refused it, though it had been promised<sup>z</sup> by Con to one of his people. Con made no delay, but surmounted the difficulties of every passage, until he arrived at night with his "great little" band at the house of Mac Eoin, without having given him any previous notice or intelligence of his designs, and immediately took Mac Eoin prisoner, and made himself master of his wife, his steed, and his hound<sup>a</sup>, together with all his other wealth, for he found the [famous] steed, and sixteen others with it, in the house on that occasion. The Glins were all plundered on the following day by Con's people; but he afterwards made full restitution to Mac Eoin's wife of all such property as was her's; and as soon as he had crossed the Bann, on his return westwards, he set her husband at liberty for her, but he carried the steed, with vast preys and spoils, with him into Tirlugh, and ordered the eattle-spoils to be left upon its grassy fields. Immediately after this he went with his own faithful people, and with the number of forces he was able to muster among those under his father O'Donnell's jurisdiction, and never halted until he had crossed the Shannon, and afterwards advanced into Munster, where he totally plundered Magh O'gCoinehinn<sup>b</sup>, in Mae Carthy's

of Corcadiuibhne; who were of the same Earnian stock, being all descended from Core, son of Cairbre Musg, son of Connaire, son of Moghlaimhe, King of Leath-Cuinn."—p. 380.

This note is nearly correct, though the same writer in his Irish Dictionary, in voce CONALL, asserts, without the slightest authority, that the O'Concls were descended from Conall Gabhra, who gave name to the territory of Hy-Conaill Gabhra, in the county of Limerick. But he should have known that Hy-Conaill Gabhra was the tribe name of the O'Cuilens, O'Flannerys, and O'Kinealys, and not a surname of a single family. Hy-Conaill Gabhra was like Kinel-Conaill, Kinel-Owen, and several other tribe names which embraced many separate surnames.

The Irish Annals supply us with no notices of the chiefs of this family of O'Conghaile, and we must suppose that they sunk into obscu-

riety, or at least lost the rank of chieftains, soon after the O'Donohoes had settled in their territory. The earliest authentic record of the exact location of this family that the Editor has met with, is an Inquisition taken at Tralee, on the 13th of April, 1613, from which it appears that Murrough O'Connell held Ballycarbery, in which there was "a stone howse and a gardein," under Sir Valentyne Browne. It appears from another Inquisition taken at Killarney, on the 27th of September, 1637, that John O'Falvie of Ballynehow enfeoffed to Morris fitz Geoffrey O'Connell the lands of Ballynahow and Towrine [in the barony of Iveragh, in Kerry], containing two carrucatts of land. The head of this family was transplanted in Cromwell's time to Brentir, near Slieve-Callan, in the west of the county of Clare; but many of the collateral branches remained in Kerry, where they have

λαρ μαγῆ ὁ εἰσινχινδ ἰ νουτῆαῖζ ἰνέζ κάρτῆαῖζ. Ρο ρυῖ ιαραῖν ἰνα ῤριτῆζ εο νοιρεεῖβ, εδαλαῖβ, ἡ ερῖεαῖβ ἰομῶαῖβ λαρ εο ράιμεε ιαρ ἰνβιαῖῶ ταρ εἰρνε ζο δύν να ηγῆλλ. Ρο ρανναῖῶ λαρρῖυῖν ἀνηρῖν ἰ ναῖν λο acc Αρῶ να τῖνῶ αοῖλ να ερῖεχα ρῖν τυεε α δυτῆαῖζ Μέζ εαρῖεαῖζ ραν μῖνῖαν, ἡ ερῖεχα Μῆεῖ Εοαῖν να ηγῖνῖῶ α χαρῖεῖρ ὑλαῖῶ. Λα ρέ εῖοεε ρεαῖετῖμῖαινε δέεε εο ροναῖτετ ἰνηρῖν λα Κοῖν μαε Αῖῶα ρυαῖῶ ἰ δοῖνῖαλλ.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1496.

Αοῖρ Κρῖορτ, Μῖλε, εεῖερε εεῶ, νοῖατ, α δέ.

Ζλαῖρνε μαε ρεμῖανν μῖε Ρυῖῶραῖζε μέζμαῖεζαῖνῖνα εο ἰναρῖβαῖῶ ἰνα εῖζ ρέιν ἡ μῖννεαῖεῖάν λά ζῖολλα ρατῖραῖεε μαε μέζμαῖεζαῖνῖνα ἡ λα ὀρῖβραῖεῖατῖρ ελε Ρυῖῶραῖζε. Clann μεζ μαῖεζαῖνῖνα, ἰ. αοῖ ὅεε μαε αοῖα ρυαῖῶ μῖε Ρυῖῶραῖζε ἰαῖρῖῶε, ἡ νῖ εῖαηγατῖρ αῖετ ρε ρζολόεεα δέεε λέῶ εο εεναῖν ἀν μαρῖῶεα ρῖν ἰρ ἡ οῖῶεε. Ρο ζαβαῖῶ Ρορα μαε μαζῖηαῖρα μῖε αοῖα ρυαῖῶ μεζ ἰαῖεζαῖνῖνα λέῶ ἰρ ἡ τῖζ ρῖν. Ὑρῖαν μαε Ρεμῖανν μεζ μαῖεζαῖνῖνα, ἡ clann ζλαῖρνε μῖε Ρεμῖανν μεζ μαῖεζαῖνῖνα εο ὀῶλ ἀρ ερῖεῖῶ ἀρ μαζ μαῖεζαῖνῖνα (ἰ. αοῖ ὅεε) εο να εῖοῖνῖν α εεῖοῖνῖν τρεαῖετῖμῖαινε ιαρ μαρῖῶῶ ζλαῖρνε, ἡ ἀν εῖρεαῖῶ εο βρῖεῖε λέῶ, ἡ ερῖεαῖν εο ἰναρῖβαῖῶ ὑαῖεα εῖεῖαῖρναε. Ὑαῖλε μεζ μαῖεζαῖνῖνα (ἰ. αοῖ ὅεε) εο λορεεαῖῶ ιαρ ρῖν λα βρῖαν μαε Ρεμῖανν μῖε Ρυῖῶραῖζε.

Ζῖολλα ρατῖραῖεε μαε μέζ μαῖεζαῖνῖνα (αοῖ ὅεε μαε αοῖα ρυαῖῶ, μῖε

prospered more than the O-Donohoes or Mac Carthy Mores.

<sup>c</sup> *In the space of*, λα ρέ, ἰ. ε. λε ρέ, *per spatium*.

<sup>d</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1495. John Chuasach, son of John-son of Alexander, a noble youth of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland, died.

“Mac Tiernan the Lower, i. e. Gormgal, son of Brian Mac Thighernan, died.

“Mac Brady died this year, i. e. Felim, the son of Murrough Mac Brady.

“Nicholas Dalton, i. e. the son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was killed by Fergus, the

son of Edmond, son of Laighsech, son of Rossa O'Farrell, and the descendants of Henry Dalton.

“Turlough, the son of John, son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, and Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, were killed on the one spot in this year, 6. *Cal. Junii feria 4<sup>a</sup>*. by Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, son of Maelmora of Mullagh; and Cuconnaught himself was killed by the cast of a javelin on the same spot by the said Hugh, who had the javelin which caused his death through his leg when he made the shot, and it is doubtful if there was in Ireland at this time any one of the said Turlough's years who was a better man or a better captain.

country; and he then returned with many plunders, spoils, and preys, crossed the Erne, [and proceeded] to Donegal; and at Ard-na-tineadh-aoil [Lime-kiln Hill] divided the spoils which he had taken from Mac Carthy's country in Munster, and the spoils which he had carried off from Mac Eoin of the Glins, in the east of Ulster. These achievements were performed by Con, the son of Hugh Roe, in the space of<sup>c</sup> fifteen weeks<sup>d</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1496.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-six.*

Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, was killed in his own house at Monaghan, by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon, and his other brother, Rury. These were the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury. Only sixteen sgologes<sup>e</sup> had gone with them by night to commit this slaughter. Ross, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, was taken prisoner in the same house. At the end of a week after the killing of Glasny, Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went on a predatory excursion against Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge) and his sons, and carried off the prey; and several were slain on both sides. The town of Mac Mahon was afterwards burned by Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rury.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, son of

“The castle of Tullymongan was taken by O'Reilly, i. e. by John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen O'Reilly, a fortnight after these slaughters, and the descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh came to O'Reilly with his Creaghts.

“Garret Mised, a good English youth of the people of Alexander, the son of Thomas Plunkett, was killed this year, as was Andrew, the son of Gilla-Gorm Tuite.

“Turlough, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, a friar minor of the convent of Armagh, was killed at Cavan by a kick from his own horse.

“The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond,

son of Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton, was taken prisoner, and Henry, the son of John, grandson of Pierce Dalton, was killed about Allhallowtide by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and by Mulrony O'Carroll.

“The two sons of James, the son of Mac Balront, were killed this year, namely, John and Redmond Reagh; John, by the sons of Maurice Walsh, and Redmond, by peasants on the borders of Dublin.

“Kian, the son of Owen, son of Tomaltagh O'Gara, died suddenly this year; and this was caused by a poetical miracle.”

<sup>e</sup> *Sgologes*, i. e. farmers.

πύδραγε) δο μαρβαδ hi φριλλ λά huα nanlucan (Μαοιλεαείλαιν mac φειλιν) γ λά α δφιβραταρ αρυγαλ, γ α δεαρβραταρ emφi δο ζαβαλ an λά céona. Μαζ ματζαίμνα co na έαοραιοζεατ γ clann μαζνυρα μέζ ματζαίμνα δο δολ hi ccfnn huι παζαλλαιζ γ ζαλλ ιαρ ndenaiñ an μαρβτα ριν φορρα. Δριαν mac ρεmann γ clann ζλαιρνε mic Remainn δο δολ co na ccaορειαζεετ hi φρεαρμιναιζ hi φρεαρann μεζ ματζαίμνα γ ζιolla παδραicc.

Ο δοίμναλλ (αοδ ριαδ mac neill ζαριβ) δο δολ ι νοιρζιαλλαib δο έονζναñ lé βριαν mac Remainn μέζ ματζαίμνα, γ α ndol αρυθε illññain μέζ ματζαίμνα ι mβρειρνε uί παζαλλαιζ, γ an ññio ρο ιμτιζφρτ don τίρ ζυρ an ccaban, γ cuio uί Ραζαλλαιζ don cabán φém δο loρccαδ leó. Cρeaά, γ οιρccne, Millte, γ móρpedala δο δenañ lá huα ndoíμναλλ don έυρ ριν αρ ζαλλδαετ μαεαρρ αιρζιαλλ, γ αρ ρann μέζ ματζαίμνα αζ ροαδ όό ινα φριτειηζ.

Μαζ ματζαίμνα (αοδ όcc mac αοδα ριαδ) δέcc ιαρ mβñτ vaλλ αταιδ ροιñe ριν, γ Δριαν mac Remainn μεζ ματζαίμνα δο ζαβαλ α ιοναδ.

Ο Δριαν τιcέφρα τυαδμñan (conéobar mac τοιρρiδeaλβαιζ) δέcc, γ α δεαρβραταρ an ζιollaουδ τοιρoneαδ ινα ιοναδ.

Ο ματζαίμνα an ριμñ ιαρταραιοζ (ρινζιν) φείcñaiñ coiτέιοññ θαonnaάτα γ emiζ ιαρταρ μññan ραοί eccnañde illaivñ γ ι mβρeλα δέcc.

Ο δοcαρταιζ (βριαν mac δοίμναλλ) δέcc, γ ο δοmναλλ (αοδ ριαδ) δο ζαρρm τιζεαρρα ινα ιοναδ δο θññan ua ndoάρταιζ.

Mac Suibne έίρe βοζanne, .i. Μαοlmυιρe δέcc, γ α αδñacal ι ndún na ηζaλλ.

<sup>f</sup> *Craeghts*, caepuδeaετ.—This term is used in the south of Ireland to denote cattle; but according to the tradition in the county of Donegal, it was used to denote the chief's cattle and their herdsmen, who were of various military ranks, and whose business was to herd the cattle and train the men in the art of preying and fighting in times of peace; to drive the cattle into the fastnesses when the territory was invaded; and to attend the chief on his predatory excursions into other territories for the purpose of driving the prey; on which occasion they never fought unless when the prey was overtaken, but then they fought with clubs and the large knives or *meadogs* with which they were always armed.

<sup>g</sup> *Fearnmhagh*, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See the years 1471 and 1475. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that after Allhallowtide this year Mac Mahon Oge, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the descendants of Redmond in general, left the Loughly and migrated to Farney, and that the descendants of Hugh Roe migrated to the Loughly.

<sup>h</sup> *Both*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “γ α ndul le céile αρ ριν α leanmum μεζ ματζαίμνα α mβρειρνε huι Ραιζιλλιζ, i. e. and they went thence together in pursuit of Mac Mahon into Breifny-O'Reilly.”

<sup>i</sup> *O'Reilly's part of Cavan itself*, i. e. Tully-



Rury), was treacherously slain by O'Hanlon (Melaghlin, the son of Felim) and his brother Ardgall. His brother Ever was taken prisoner on the same day. After this murder, Mac Mahon, with his creaghts<sup>f</sup> and the sons of Manus Mac Mahon, went over to O'Reilly and the English. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond, went with their creaghts into Fearn-hagh<sup>g</sup>, upon the lands of Mac Mahon and Gilla-Patrick.

O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv) went into Oriel to assist Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and from thence they [both<sup>h</sup>] marched into Breifny-O'Reilly, in pursuit of Mac Mahon; and they burned that part of the country through which they passed as far as Cavan, and O'Reilly's part of Cavan itself<sup>i</sup>. On this occasion great depredations, spoliations, and destructions, were committed, and great booties obtained<sup>j</sup>, by O'Donnell, in the English settlements in Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return back.

Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) died, having been blind for some time before; and Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, took his place.

O'Brien, Lord of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough), died; and his brother, Gilla-Duv, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Mahony of Fonn-iartharach<sup>k</sup> (Fineen), general supporter of the humanity and hospitality of West Munster, a wise man, learned in the Latin and English [languages], died.

O'Doherty (Brian, the son of Donnell) died; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) nominated John O'Doherty as Lord in his place.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine<sup>l</sup>, i. e. Mulmurray, died, and was interred at Donegal.

mongan, and that part of the town of Cavan which was O'Reilly's property. They spared the monastery and that portion of the town which belonged to the church.

<sup>j</sup> *Great booties obtained.*—This passage could not be literally made into intelligible English. It would stand thus:

“Preys, spoliations, destructions, and great booties, were made by O'Donnell on that occasion on the Englishrie of Machaire-Oirghiall; and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return

back.”

<sup>k</sup> *Fonn-iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This is still the name of a deanery in the south-west of the county of Cork, comprising, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, the parishes of Kilmoe, Scool, Kilcrohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Caheragh, in the barony of Carbury. This district was otherwise called Ivahagh.

<sup>l</sup> *Tir-Boghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

Ο ουβδα υιλιαμ μαc ομναιλλ βαλλαιζ δέcc, γ ο ουβδα δο ζαιρη μα οναδ δο βριαν όcc μαc βριαν υί ουβδα.

Ο φλαννaccáιν τυαιτε πατα δέcc .i. ζιλνβερε μαc κορβμαic mic ζιolla- ίορα.

Ειςίμαρ μαc βριαν mic νειλ ζαλλδα υί νειλ δο ιμαρβαδ λι φπιull, γ α δεαρβραταρ ειλε εοghan δο ρεαθαδ αν λά ceδna λά a νδιαρ δεαρβραταρ φέιν, conn ριαδ γ φειlim.

Τιζεαρνάιν μαc κοβταίζ mic απτ υί ρυαιρc δο ιμαρβαδ λι φιull λά φεαρζαl μαc caταil βαλλαιζ, γ λά cloinn υαιτεne mic caταil βαλλαιζ υί ρυαιρc.

Caρλέν ατα ρφναιζ δο ζαβαil αρ βαρδαib υί δομναιλλ λά ηαοδ μαc υί δομ- ναill.

Σίε δο δέναιη δυα δομναιλλ ετιρ caρρρεαάib, γ φειδlimiδ μαc μαζνυρα mic βριαν ι τιζεαρνυρ φορρα, acτ nama caρλέν φlicciζ δο βñε acc αν ceal- βαδ ceαοδ μαc δομναιλλ mic εοccain υί cονcόβαρ.

Conn μαc υί δομναιλλ δο ζαβαil φορβαρi φα caρλέν ατα ρφναιζ, γ Μαζ υιδιρ δfan μαc φιλip mic τομαρ δο τεcτ αρ ταρραηζ αοδα mic υί δομναιλλ δο cυρ cunn on mbaile, γ conn δο cυρ co ηαιμδεοναδ όδ υαδα. Αοδ, γ Μαζ- υιδιρ δά λñμαιη ιαρεταν ζο δύν na ηγαll, γ blaδ don baile δο λορceαδ leό α τcύρ λαί. Conn co ρόcpαιδε τίρε conaill, ιηηρi ηεοζain, γ βαρπραιζε μεζ φlanncηαιδ δο ιομπύδ α τορραιζεcτ αρ αοδ, γ αρ μάζυιδιρ, γ α λñμαιη ζο τφimann δαθεοcc. Μάζ cpαιé ρυαιδiρ μαc διαρμαδα mic μαρcaαρ comarba αν τφimann ceδna δο έοcτ ινα ceñn, γ α ροccpa όδ δο cονη γ δο conallcoiδ gan α cομαρce φñη no comαρce αν ταρimann δο φαρύccαδ αρ μάζυιδιρ. Νίρ φαιοίρατ ροñ ρin acτ πο λñρατ Μαζυιδιρ baί aζ ιητεαcτ αρ ειccin α λορ α lamα. Ρο ζαδ conn cona ρόcpαιδε αν cοναιρ coiτcέñη φορρα ζυρ bo ηειccéñ δóibñ ιοηηραiccηiδ μόνα γ cpιατέρραιζ baί πόρ a ceionn δύ ιη πο φaccaibρεατ δεic ηειc αρ cέδ, γ ιη πο φραóíηeaδ φορ ηυιητιρ μεζυιδιρ, γ ιη πο ζαβαδ é

<sup>m</sup> *Niall Gallda*, i. e. Neale the Anglicised; so called because he could speak English, and shewed a predilection for the English laws, manners, and dress. His son, Godfrey, was the first that used a gun in Tirconnell.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1487, p. 1150.

<sup>n</sup> *Laid siege*, δο ζαβαil φορβαρi.—The word φορβαρi is translated “a besieging camp” by

Duald Mac Firbis, in his translation of a portion of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware, A. D. 1444.

<sup>o</sup> *The protection of the Termon*.—The Termon of St. Davog, of which Magrath was the hereditary Termoner, had the privilege of sanctuary, as indeed all the other Termons had.—See note <sup>r</sup>, p. 1228.

O'Dowda, i. e. William, the son of Donnell Ballagh, died ; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian O'Dowda, was styled O'Dowda in his place.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Gilbert, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Iosa, died.

Ever, the son of Brian, son of Niall Gallda<sup>m</sup> O'Neill, was treacherously slain, and his brother Owen was maimed on the same day, by their own two brothers, Con Roe and Felim.

Tiernan, the son of Coffey, son of Art O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by Farrell, the son of Cathal Ballagh, and the sons of Owney, son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke.

The castle of Ballyshannon was taken from O'Donnell's warders by Hugh, the son of O'Donnell.

O'Donnell made peace among the people of Carbury ; Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian [it was agreed] should possess the lordship, but the castle of Sligo should belong to Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, who was son of Owen O'Conor.

Con, the son of Donnell, laid siege<sup>n</sup> to the castle of Ballyshannon. Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, came at the instance of Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, to drive Con from the town, and forcibly drove him from it. Hugh and Maguire afterwards pursued him to Donegal ; and they burned a part of the town in the early part of the day. Con, with the forces of Tirconnell, Inishowen, and Dartry-Mac Claney, turned in pursuit of Hugh and Maguire, and followed them to Termon-Daveog. Magrath, i. e. Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, Coarb of that Termon, came to them, and warned Con and the Kinel-Connell not to violate his protection, or the protection of the Termon<sup>o</sup>, by attacking Maguire ; they regarded not that [his warning], but pursued Maguire, who was engaged in endeavouring to effect his escape by strength of arm. Con and his army, however, gained the common pass on them, so that they were obliged to take to a bog and morass<sup>p</sup> which lay before them, where [an engagement taking place] they left one hundred and ten horses behind ; and Maguire's people were defeated, himself taken prisoner, and twelve of the

<sup>p</sup> *Morass*, *μριατρας*.—This word, which is derived from *μριατρα*, a sieve, is used in the north and west of Ireland, to denote a flat piece

of land intermixed with bogs, sedgy quagmires, and brushwood.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 203, note <sup>d</sup>.

βυδέιν, ἡ ἰν πο μαρβαδ δά ρεαρ δέεε το δαζδοαίμιε ζο ροαίθε οίε ἰν βριαν μαζυθιρ (.i. mac brian mic Pílip).

Ο ρήρηαιλ (Ρυδρηαιζε mac caíail) δέεε.

Μαζ ραμπαδάν δοίμναλλ βεαρναδ ταιορεαδ τελλαίε εαδδαδ το μαρβαδ α μεαβαίλ αζ αν αλτόρι ι τεαμπαλλ αν ρυιρτ λά ταδδε mac αοδα mic εοζαν μεζ ραίμραδαιν, ἡ ατάδ να builleαδ το bualeαδ cúicce hi ccoppaib na halτόρα.

Μαζυθιρ (Sfan) το λεγεαδ αμαδ το δονη ιαρ τιονοι το τεαρμανναδαίβ αν cúicciδ cúicce δια ταδαδ ἡ δια cúιηζιδ ραιρ.

Ο κυρηίν Ρυαίθρι, ἡ εοζαν όεε mac εοζαν mic αοδα υί δαλαίε δέεε.

Sfan mac εοζαν υί δοίμναλλ το δάρυεαδ λά conn mac αοδα ρυαίδ.

<sup>4</sup> *Teampall-an-phuir*, i. e. the church of the bank, now Templeport, a townland and parish in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. Not far from this church is Inis-Breachmhaigh, on which was born the celebrated St. Maidoc, patron of the diocese of Fernes, and of the churches of Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, and Drumlane in the county of Cavan.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st January, where it is stated that the flag-stone on which St. Maidoc was carried to be baptized, was used as a ferry-boat to carry people from and to the island on which he was born; and that an old seasoned hazel stick, which his mother held in her hand when bringing him forth, afterwards, having been stuck by chance in the ground, struck root, and grew up into a large tree, which was to be seen on the island of Breaghwy in a flourishing state, and producing nuts, in the time of the writer. The tradition in the country also asserts, that the flag-stone above referred to was used as a ferry-boat till a few centuries since, when, in consequence of the misconduct of a young man and woman on board it suddenly sunk, and left the passengers to shift for themselves on the surface of the lake. The natives of the parish of Templeport also preserve a traditional recol-

lection of the hazel tree referred to in the Irish Calendar; but no trace of it now remains, nor does tradition account for its withering.

<sup>5</sup> *Was set at liberty*, το λεγεαδ αμαδ.—This passage could not be translated literally into English. The closest it would admit of is the following: “Maguire (John), was let out by Con, after the collecting of the termoners of the province to him to wrest and request him of him.”

<sup>6</sup> *Termoners*.—In a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, quoted in the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore,—*Townlands*, the following account of Termoners occurs:

“The tenants of the church lands are called Termoners, and are for the most part schollers and speake Latin; and anciently the chiefe tenants were the determiners of all civill questions and controversies among their neighbours.”

The Annals of Ulster state that in the liberation of Maguire O'Donnell and his son did not deal fairly with St. Daveog, or the Termon, in as much as the Termoner was obliged to give a ransom for him.

<sup>7</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1496. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, the son

chiefs of his people slain, with many others, about Brian Maguire (the son of Brian, son of Philip).

O'Farrell (Rury, the son of Cathal), died.

Magauran, i. e. Donnell Bearnagh, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach, was treacherously slain before the altar of the church of Teampall-an-phuirte, by Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran; and [the marks of] the blows aimed at him are [still] visible in the corners of the altar.

Maguire (John) was set at liberty<sup>r</sup> by Con [O'Donnell], all the termoners<sup>s</sup> of the province having flocked to him, to request and demand his liberation.

O'Cuirnin (Rory) and Owen Oge, the son of Owen, son of Hugh O'Daly, died.

John, the son of Owen O'Donnell, was put to death by Con, the son of Hugh Roe<sup>t</sup>.

of Henry, son of Owen, and his two sons, i. e. Brian and Owen, went on a predatory excursion against the other O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Niall, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, and two other horse-men, were killed by them, and the son of O'Mellan was taken by them, i. e. Rury, the son of Owen O'Mellan, and they bore away the prey vigorously from Creig-Baile-Ui-Shercaigh, and this was the twenty-fourth prey which Donnell had carried away from Henry.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was ransomed by three hundred marks and fourteen score cows in mortgage on Tuath Bhaile-na-ngedh, from Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and from the grandson of O'Carroll; and O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. O'Loughlin, the son of William, son of Hugh O'Daly, died of the wounds inflicted upon him, the night on which Glasny Mac Mahon was slain, in his [Glasny's] own house.

"Rory, the son of Irial O'Farrell, half chief-tain of Annaly, was taken prisoner by the Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], i. e. William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, upon which the bishop was made O'Farrell, and Kedagh, the

son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was made another O'Farrell in opposition to him.

"The son of Sir Edward Eustace, i. e. Roland, died at the end of this year between the two Christmasses, i. e. the person by whom the monastery of Kilcullen was erected.

"There was much inclement weather in this year, so that there was a great destruction of cows and of cattle in general.

"Much inclement weather in the Autumn of this year by which the people in general lost their corn, particularly in Fermanagh.

"The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam, came to Ireland a week before Michaelmas this year as Justiciary over the English of Ireland, and with great honours from the King of England, having married the daughter of the King's own sister, i. e. the daughter of the abbot of Glasberry.

"Mac David of Clann-Conway died this year, and the Mac David who was appointed in his place was killed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor.

"Mac Costello was taken prisoner this year by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot."

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1497.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cfiere céo, noáar, a peét.

Μαιριρτιρ να μβρατάρ ηι cαρριαιcc φήρccυρα δο ζηούccάο on ριοιή τρε ιπιριδε νειλλ mic cumm mec αοδα βυιδε υί νειλλ δο cum να μβρατάρ μιουόρ δε obpervanctiae, γ pe βρατρε δέcc δο κοιμctιονόλ δύιν να ηγall δο όλ να ρειλβ α υiccil να céo πέλε μυιρε ραν φόζηηαρ ιαρ ccor βρειτε leó.

Concóbar mac cophmaic mic tomalctaiγ τιζεαρνα μαιγε λυιcc δο μαρβαό α μεαβαλ la cloinn Ρυαιόρι mec διαρματα, Concóbar γ ταόγ, γ ταόcc mac Ρυαιόρι δο ζαβαλ α ιοναυ ζαν φήρφαβρα.

Εiccneacán mac neáctain mic τοιρηδεαλβαίγ αν ρίονα υί δοίηναλλ δο μαρβαό ηι φφορλονζορρε υι δοίηναλλ (.i. αοό ρυαό) lá α όαλτα conn mac αοδα ρυαό, lá ζεαριαλτ mac δοίηναλλ mic φειόλιμιό υί δοόαρταίγ, γ la βριαν mac μεζ φλannchaió, etcetera. Τορρεαταρ αραιον lá ηειccneacán, Εoccan mac τοιρηδεαλβαίγ ζαλλδα υί δοίηναλλ, Mac αοδα mic τοιρηδεαλβαίγ ζαλλδα, Εoccan mac αοδα mic donnchaió na coilleaó υί δοίηναλλ, φειόλιμιό mac αν ζιολλα όυιβ, γ τοιρηδεαλβαό mac caéal mic αν ζιολλα όυιβ υί ζαλλcoóbar, Donnchaió balb ó φιρζιλ, γ ροόαιθε ele naó αιριήτεαρ.

Σιέ δο όenañ don dá ua neill (Δοίηναλλ, γ Εηρί όcc) α ηδύρφαό αν φηραιγ γ mac δοίηναλλ (αοό) δο léiccñ amac ζαν φυαρccλαό, γ coiaóa mópa deachaió γ δείδó δο ταβαρτ lé ηήηί όcc δο δοίηναλλ δαρ cñη anma τιζεαρνα δο léiccñ de.

Ο δοίηναλλ αοό ρυαό δο όυρ α τίζεαρναρ δε αν ρεέτμαό calainn lunu (.i. δια ηαινε) acc cñnpall capna ι τεαρμονη τρέ φηραοντα α όloinne φηρα ροιλε, γ ο δοίηναλλ δο ζαρην δα mac δο conn δια μαρτ ina όεαδhaió.

Υατέρ mac Ριοcαιρδ α βύρc δο όλ coblaic δο congnañ lá hua ηδομναλλ όcc conn mac αοδα ρυαό ι naγhaió α θεαρβραταρ ele αοό όcc. Ιαρ ττοόct ηι τπίρ δόιβ, γ ιαρ ηδολ δο conn ina ccñη φηραοίντεαρ φορρηα διβλίμιβ la ηαοό, γ ρο beanaó epñop α ηαρη, α νέιθεαό, γ α λóη δίβ. Αοό φείη δο ζαβαλ lá

<sup>u</sup> *Carrickfergus*.—Ware states that this monastery was originally founded for Friars Minor in 1232, by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, who was himself buried in the abbey church in the year 1242. He adds, "that the Friars Minors

of the Observance were here introduced in the year 1497."

<sup>v</sup> *O'Firghil*.—This name is now anglicised *Frech*, without the prefix *O'*.

<sup>w</sup> *In the Termon*.—In the Dublin copy of the

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1497.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-seven.*

The monastery of the Friars in Carrickfergus<sup>u</sup> was obtained for the Friars Minor de Observantiá, by rescript from Rome, at the instance of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill; and sixteen brothers of the family of Donegal took possession of it on the vigil of the first Festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn, having obtained authority for that purpose.

Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh, Lord of Moylurg, was treacherously slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, Conor and Teige; and Teige, the son of Rory, took his place without opposition.

Egnehgan, the son of Naghtan, who was son of Turlough-an-Flhiona O'Donnell, was slain in O'Donnell's (Hugh Roe) camp, by his own foster-son, Con, son of Hugh, Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, and Brian MacClancy, &c. There were slain along with Egnehgan Owen, the son of Turlough Gallda O'Donnell; the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Gallda; Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Donough-na-Coille O'Donnell; Felim, the son of Gilla-Duv; and Turlough, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Duv O'Gallagher; Donough Balv O'Firghil<sup>v</sup>, and many others not enumerated.

The two O'Neills, namely, Donnell and Henry Oge, made peace with each other at the end of Spring; and the son of Donnell (Hugh) was set at liberty without a ransom; and great gifts in steeds and armour were given by Henry Oge O'Donnell for resigning the title of Lord.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, resigned his lordship on the seventh of the Calends of June, being Friday, at Templecarn, in the Termon<sup>w</sup>, in consequence of the dissensions of his sons; and his son Con was nominated O'Donnell on the ensuing Tuesday.

Walter, the son of Rickard Burke, went with a fleet to assist the young O'Donnell, Con, the son of Hugh Roe, against his brother, Hugh Oge. After having landed, he was joined by Con; but both were defeated by Hugh, and deprived of the greater part of their arms, armour, and provisions. Hugh was

Annals of Ulster the reading is: "I ccapna i mon-Magrath." Templecarn is the name of the parish in which Termon-Magrath is situated.

hua ndoinaill (conn) a ceionn dá lá iar rin, 7 a cóp i láim hi cconnaéταιβ  
lá uáτερ mac Riocaird a bupc go coninaene éúile.

Sluaicéad lá hua ndoinaill (Conn) ar mac ndiarματα muicche luircce,  
.i. Ταόcc mac Ruaidíri mec diarματα. Ní tanγaτταp ma éoiréσpταλ do  
éonnaéταιβ cen mo tá uατταδ an tan rin, .i. pειδλιμιδ mac μαγνυρα uí con-  
cobaip τιγεapna capppce, 7 eoγan ua Ruairc tanapip bpeipne co na pócpaide.  
Do ponaδ τοιέσpταλ aδbal la mac ndiarματα pop a ceionn ipin εδσζaip uap  
tanγaτταp an dá uá éoncobaip co na ττυατάιβ 7 co na ττυασίpεαχαιβ ma  
éóip 7 ma éionól. Do cóidpocετ blaδ móp do plóg uí éoinaill ap eiccin i  
mbealaé buide an éoirppléibi im Mhac μαγνυρα uí concobaip 7 im eoγan  
ua puairc, 7 im mall nγapb ua ndoinaill. Caéal ua Ruairc do mαpbaδ  
uατά co pócpaide oile ip in mbealaé buide don éup rin. Móppluaζ píl muip-  
fohaiζ do eipge hi mídon an tpluaiz, 7 maδmuccáδ pop ua ndoinaill. Pειδ-  
limiδ ua concobaip τιγεapna capppce do γαβαιλ ann, 7 da mac puibne, .i. Mac  
puibne panaτ Ruaidíri, Mac puibne connaéταé (.i. mac puibne baγaineac)  
Eoγan, Donnchaδ na nopócc mac uí éoinaill, da mac τυατάιλ uí γalléu-  
baip eoin 7 τοipnpéalbaé, da mac donnaill mec Suibne panaτ Eoin 7 dom-  
nall ócc, da mac mec Suibne báγaimiz, Niall, 7 eoγan puad, Γεapατ mac  
éoinaill mic péilim uí éócappaiz, pypicciδ í éoinaill, mac eoccam ultaiz.  
Ro beanaδ beóp an éαταé colaim éille amac, 7 do mapbaδ a mapp (.i. map  
pobaπταiz). Ro γabaδ éua 7 po mapbaδ pócpaide oile ipin maídm rin cen  
moτάτ púe. Eoγan ua puairc do mteéτ gan γabaιλ gan mαpbaδ ap in  
maídm rin.

in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

<sup>x</sup> *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow pass, now Ballaghboy, a townland through which passes the old road leading from Boyle to Ballinacfad, in the parish of Aughanagh, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. This celebrated pass through the Curliu mountains is now more generally called Bothar-buidhe, i. e. the yellow road (the words bealaé and bóéap being synonymous), and sometimes Bothar-an-Iarla Ruaidh, i. e. the Red Earl's Road. It was the old road to Sligo, and is still traceable, and in many

places passable, through the townlands of Dunaanaveeragh, Mountgafney, Ballinacfad, Cartron, Ballaghboy (which preserves the name), Garroo, where the Governor Clifford was killed, and Spafield.

<sup>y</sup> *Mac Sweeney Connaughtagh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the two Mac Sweenys are called Mac Suibhne Fanat and Mac Suibhne Baghaineach.

<sup>z</sup> *Donough-na-nordog*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the thumbs.

<sup>a</sup> *Ullach*, now Donlevy.

<sup>b</sup> *The Cathach*.—This is an ancient metallic



himself in two days afterwards taken prisoner by O'Donnell (Con), and sent to Connaught with Walter, son of Rickard Burke, to be confined in Conmaicne-Cuile.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Con) against Mac Dermot of Moylurg, i. e. Teige, the son of Rory Mac Dermot. Only a few of the Connacians joined his army on that occasion, namely, Felim, the son of Manus O'Conor, Lord of Carbury, and Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, with their forces. A numerous body of forces was mustered by Mac Dermot, to oppose them at Seaghais [the Curlious], for the two O'Conors came with their tribes and chieftains to join his force and muster. A great part of O'Donnell's army made their way by force to the Bealach-Buidhe<sup>x</sup> of Coirshliabh, under the conduct of Manus O'Conor, Owen O'Rourke, and Niall Garv O'Donnell, on which occasion Cathal O'Rourke and many others were slain in [the pass of] Bealach-Buidhe. The numerous host of the Sil-Murray rose up in the middle of the army, and defeated O'Donnell. Felim O'Conor, Lord of Carbury, was taken prisoner there, as were also the two Mac Sweenys, namely, Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Rory, and Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh<sup>y</sup>, i. e. Mac Sweeny Baghaineach, Owen; Donough-na-nordog<sup>z</sup>, the son of O'Donnell; the two sons of Tuathal O'Gallagher; John and Turlough, the two sons of Donnel Mac Sweeny Fanad; John and Donnell Oge, the two sons of Mac Sweeny Baghaineach; Niall and Owen Roe; Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty; and O'Donnell's physician, the son of Owen Ultach<sup>a</sup>. The Cathach<sup>b</sup> of Columbkille was also taken from them; and Magroarty, the keeper of it, was slain. Many others also were slain and taken prisoners in this battle. Owen O'Rourke escaped being killed or taken in this defeat<sup>c</sup>.

box containing a copy of the Psalter. It has been described by Sir William Betham, in his Antiquarian Researches under the name of *Caah*; but that investigator has totally mistaken the meaning of the name. It is mentioned in O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, as published by Colgan, under the same name as given by the Four Masters above in the text, and the name is translated *præliator* by Colgan:

“Et *cathach*, id est præliator vulgo appellatur, fertque traditio quod si circa illius exercitum, antequam hostem adoriantur tertio cum debita

reverentia circumducatur eveniat ut victoriam reportet.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 409. See also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 82.

This most curious box and reliquary has been deposited by the public spirit and good taste of its present owner, Sir Richard O'Donnell, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, Introduction, p. liii.

<sup>c</sup> *The defeat*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster add that O'Donnell sustained this defeat “9<sup>o</sup>. Kal. Octobris.”

Conn mac cuinn mic neill uí doínnall décc.

Ο neill ερηι όcc mac ερηι mic εοccαν δο όολ ρλυαζ μόρ ι τσίρ conuill γ μόράν δο milledá όόίβ ηι ρφάναττ αρ τύρ. Ο doínnall όcc (.i. Conn) δειρζε δοη ερλυαζ ιαρ βράζβάιλ ράναττ όόίβ αζ βέλ ατα δαιρε αζ λήαηηη. Μαίδηη δο ρραοηεαό ρορ ηα ηδοηηαλλ (.i. conn), γ έ ρέηη δο ηάρβαό ανη (.i. αν 19. october) co ηόct ρρict δια ρόόραιδε αραση ηηρ, γ α όιαρ βρατάρ (ηαλλ ζαρβ γ δοηηαλλ) δο ζαβαίλ. Mac ηec Suibne βεορ, γ Sé ρηρ décc cénnoctat ροη. Ατιαό ηα δαζόαοίηε ρο μαρβαό α βραηηαό έυηη αν ταν ρηη δοίηηαλλ mac μαζηηρα ρυαό ηηc neill uí doínnall, Einnann mac ρσδλίηιό ηυαβαίζ ηηc neill ζαρβ, Driann mac uí buíóill .i. τοιρρηόεαλβαό mac neill, doínnall mac τυαταίλ uí ζαλλέυβαηρ, emann mac δοηηααίό ηηc τομαλταιζ uí ζαλλέυβαηρ, conóobaρ ηηc Sfam ηηc conóobaρ uí doínnall. Níall mac conóobaρ ηηc ρείηηη ηυαβαίζ í doínnall, Conóobaρ mac αόδα ηηc conóobaρ ηα λαιηηe uí buíζill, Conóobaρ mac ηηρχαίό ηηc ρυίβηηe δρφαραιβ ράνατ, γ uilliam mac αν ερρυicc uí ζαλλέυβαηρ, et cetera. Δια ηαιρτ δο ροηηραό αν 14. calaηηη δο ηουεμβερ ηο ρραοίηεαό αν ηαιόηη ρηη. Acc ροαό δυα néill ηα ρρictηcc, Ro ζαβαό ααιρλέηη ηα δήρccε λαιρ, γ ηο ράζαηηβ έ αζ ηαλλ ηα neill. Ραιηcc δια έiccη ιαρσηη co ccopcaρ γ co néδαλαίβ. Ro ζαβ αόό ηυαό α έιζεαρηηρ δοηηόηρ δο έοιλ δέ γ υαοίηε.

Mac uí doínnall, .i. αόό mac αόδα ηυαό δο λέiccή αρ α βραζόόηηρ (.i. αν ρέctηαό íδ ηουεμβερ), γ υάτérη α βύρcc δο τεαct λήρ ι τσίρ conuill. Ταρccαίό ηα δοίηηαλλ αόό ηυαό αν έιζεαρηηρ δά ηαc αόό όcc [.i. αόό dub] γ ηόcaρ ζαβ ροηη ρηη ηαόα, γ ιαρ ηα ρέηηζέό όό ηο ζαβρατ αραση acc ρολλαηη-

<sup>a</sup> *Bel-atha-daire*, i. e. *os vadi roboreti*, mouth of the ford of the oak wood. This name would be anglicised Belladerry, but it is now obsolete. The position of the ford is probably marked by a bridge on the Leanan, about half a mile from Rathmelton, and close to the wood of Drummonaghan.—See Ordnance map of the county of Donegal, sheet 45.

<sup>e</sup> *Leanaínn*, now anglicised Leanan, a river which rises in the south of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and, flowing in a north-east direction, touches close upon the villages of Dromore and Kilmacrenan, and falls into an arm of Lough

Swilly at the little town of Rathmelton. This river forms the boundary of the parish of Kilmacrenan for a considerable distance, and was evidently the boundary of the territory of Fanad.

<sup>f</sup> *Conor-na-Laimhe*, i. e. Conor, or Cornelius, of the hand, which may mean Conor of the large hand, or of the deformed hand.

<sup>g</sup> *Tuesday*, δια ηαιρτ.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has Thursday: “δια θαρ-δαιη, χιιη. *Kal. Novembris*,” which is correct.

<sup>h</sup> *Castle-Derg*, i. e. the castle of the River Derg. It is now the name of a small town on

Con, the son of Con, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, marched with a great army into Tirconnell, and first committed great destruction in Fanad. The young O'Donnell (i. e. Con) met this army, on their leaving Fanad, at Belatha-daíre<sup>d</sup>, on [the River] Leanainn<sup>e</sup>; but O'Donnell, i. e. Con, was defeated, and he himself was killed there, with one hundred and sixty of his forces, on the 19th of October. His two brothers, Niall Garv and Donnell, were taken prisoners, as was also the son of Mac Sweeny, with sixteen men besides. The following are the gentlemen who fell along with Con on this occasion: Donnell, the son of Manus Roe, son of Niall O'Donnell; Edmond, the son of Felim Reagh, son of Niall Garv; Brian, the son of Boyle, i. e. Turlough, son of Niall; Donnell, the son of Tuathal O'Gallagher; Edmond, the son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Gallagher; Conor, the son of John, son of Conor O'Donnell; Niall, the son of Conor, son of Felim Reagh O'Donnell; Conor, the son of Hugh, son of Conor-na-Lainnhe<sup>f</sup> O'Boyle; Conor, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, one of the men of Fanad; and William, the son of Bishop O'Gallagher, &c. This defeat took place on Tuesday<sup>g</sup>, the 14th of the Calends of November. O'Neill, on his return, took the Castle-Derg<sup>h</sup>, and left it in possession of Niall O'Neill, after which he went home with victory and spoils. Hugh Roe [O'Donnell] took possession of his lordship again, by consent of God and man.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh<sup>i</sup>, son of Hugh Roe, was released from captivity on the 7th of the Ides of November; and Walter Burke accompanied him to Tirconnell. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, proffered the lordship to his son, Hugh Oge [i. e. Hugh Duv], who declined it<sup>j</sup>; and after his refusing [to accept of the lordship], both commenced governing their principality, and humbling

the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal.

<sup>i</sup> *Hugh*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who seems to have read the autograph copy of these Annals with great care, has written ουβ, i. e. black, over the name of this Hugh.

<sup>j</sup> *Who declined it*.—The literal translation is as follows: "And he did not take that from him, and after his refusal of it [ιαρ να ρέιμζεό

δó] they both took to governing their lordship, to the taming of their neighbours and borderers, who had begun to go into disobedience against them, through the war of the children of O'Donnell with each other." Here the verb ρειμζεό, which generally means "to fail," i. e. not to succeed in accomplishing an undertaking, is used in the sense of ουλεαό, "to refuse, or reject," as the word is explained by O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

nuccaō a bplaitir ag cñhpuccāō a comarran ḡ a coicepic po tpiallpac  
dol a nanuñla oppa tpa cōgaō cloinn uí doñnaill ppa poile.

Feilim mac muirceartaiḡ puaiō mic brian ballaiḡ uí néill do marbaō  
lé doñnall mac aōōa óḡz mec aōōa buiōe mic brian ballaiḡ hi pop eapcáin.  
Doñnall péin do marbaō lá pñocēt doñnaill cāoil í neill a meabail.

Brian mac conulaō mic aōōa mic eoccaim mic neill óicc í neill décc.

Muirceartaō mac aōōa óicc mec aōōa buiōe í neill do marbaō lá cloinn  
pñōlimiō mic muirceartaiḡ puaiō mic brian ballaiḡ uí néill.

Niall mac uí neill, .i. enpí mic eocca n décc.

Elinora inḡñn tomair (.i. iarla cille dapa) mic Sñain cam bñn uí neill  
(Conn mac enpí mic eoccaim) déḡ.

Maōm do tādairt ap ua pfeapḡail cēōāō mac tomair mic caēail mic  
tomair ḡ ap a bpaitepib lá Sñain puaiō mac caipppre mic laoiḡpḡiḡ dū inap  
marbaō cēōāō péin, a mac laoiḡpḡeāō, Doñnall mac Sñain mic brian tiḡ-  
earna cloinne hamlaoiō, ḡeapale mac aōōa óicc tiḡearna maḡe tpeaḡa, ḡ  
pōcāiōe ele.

ḡlairne mac Sñain uí anluain do marbaō la cloinn í brian.

Murchaō mac conñaic mic Sñain uí pñḡail do marbaō lá brian buiōe  
mac pñōpḡaiḡe mic Sñain uí pñḡail.

Aōō buiōe mac uí puapre (pñōlimiō mac doñnchaō mic tiḡepḡiam óicc)  
do marbaō lá cloinn taōcc mic caēail mic tiḡearnāin uí puapre.

Eimeap ḡ tuatāla da mac meḡ maḡḡamna (.i. aōō occ mac aōōa puaiō)  
do marbaō lá hoipḡearaiō ḡ cñḡpe pḡp décc dia muinḡip amaile pḡp. Maḡ-  
nur puaiō ḡ Maḡnur ócc ó hanluain co ccaoccaite doipḡearaiō do tḡitḡim  
leōpom.

Doñnall mac pōpa mic tomáir óicc mic tomáir meḡuōip décc.

<sup>k</sup> *Borderers*, coicepic.—This word, which is now used to denote “foreigners,” is of constant occurrence in the more ancient Irish manuscripts, and is used by the Four Masters in the sense of confine, conterraneous boundary, or territory, and sometimes also employed to denote the inhabitants of neighbouring territories. It should be here remarked, that the Four Masters here intend comarran and coicepic as synoni-

mous, not opposite terms, which is in accordance with their own redundant style.

<sup>l</sup> *Contests*, literally, “through the war of O’Donnell’s sons with each other.”

<sup>m</sup> *Ros-Earcain*, i. e. Arkan’s or Erkan’s point, or wood, now Rasharkan, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Kileonway, and county of Antrim.

<sup>n</sup> *Donnell himself*.—It is stated in the Dublin

their neighbours and borderers<sup>k</sup>, who began to resist their authority, by reason of the contests<sup>l</sup> of O'Donnell's sons with each other.

Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was slain at Ros-Earcain<sup>m</sup>, by Donnell, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh; and Donnell himself<sup>n</sup> was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donnell Cael O'Neill.

Brian, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill.

Niall, the son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, the son of Owen, died.

Eleanora, the daughter of Thomas (i. e. Earl of Kildare), son of John Cam, and wife of O'Neill (Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), died<sup>o</sup>.

O'Farrell, i. e. Kedagh, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas, and his kinsmen, were defeated by John Roe, the son of Carbry, son of Laoighseach: and Kedagh himself, and his son, Laoighseach; Donnell, the son of John, son of Brian, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe; Gerald, the son of Hugh Oge, Lord of Magh-Treagha<sup>p</sup>; and many others, were slain in the battle.

Glasny, the son of John O'Hanlon, was slain by the sons of O'Byrne.

Murrough, son of Cormac, son of John O'Farrell, was slain by Brian Boy, the son of Rury, son of John O'Farrell.

Hugh Boy, the son of O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge), was slain by the sons of Teige, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Ever and Tuathal, the two sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), together with fifteen men of their people, were slain by the people of Orior. But Manus Reagh and Manus Oge O'Hanlon, and fifty of the people of Orior, fell by them.

Donnell, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

copy of the Annals of Ulster that "Donnell the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and his brother Ever, were slain after Allhallowtide this year by John Duv, the son of Donnell Cael O'Neill, and his sons and kinsmen, at Baile-na-scrine" [now Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry].

<sup>o</sup> *Died.*—The Annals of Ulster add, "14<sup>o</sup>. *Novembris.*"

<sup>p</sup> *Magh-Treagha.*—This name is anglicised Moytra, in an Inquisition, 10 Jac. I. It is that of a territory comprised in the barony and county of Longford.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1255, p. 354, and note <sup>u</sup>, under 1384, p. 696, *supra*.

Μαc δοννηαῖὸ ἀν ἑοραῖν, βῆραν μαc μαοιρῦαναῖὸ μῖc τομαλταιῖ δέcc.  
 Δοῖνῖαλλ μαc μαοιλεῖλαῖνν υῖ βῆρη τοβαρ πεῖλε υα μβρῖῦῖν να ρῖοννα, ῖ  
 ταῖcc ρῦαῖὸ μαc ααῖρρῖε υῖ conῖoβαῖρ δέcc.

Ταῖcc μαc μαοιλεῖλαῖνν μεῖ ραῖηναῖλλ δo μαρβαῖὸ λά μαc μῦρῖαδα  
 μεῖ ραῖηναῖλλ ἀμῖαῖλ ρo δῖηῖ.

Αῖν ῖῖολλα δυῖδ μαc πεῖδῖμῖὸ βῦνδε δo μαρβαῖὸ ἡ ccluaῖν Ρῖοcῖῖν λά ρῖῖoῖc  
 ταῖcc υῖ conῖoβαῖρ.

Αῖν αῖλβαῖc μαc ααῖρρῖε υῖ conῖoβαῖρ δo μαρβαῖὸ ἡ ccaῖρcaῖρ δαon υῖcῖoρ  
 ραῖῖδε.

Ταῖcc υα ρoδαῖcῖῖν cομαρβα ααῖλλῖν ρῖρῖ νάcαρ υῖρῖρῖα τυαῖρῖcῖcῖῖαῖλ α  
 μῖαῖcῖρῖα δo ῖαβαῖρῖτ αῖρ αῖρδ αῖρ α μέδ, ῖ αῖρ α ἡαῖδῖble, δέcc ἡα ῖcῖcῖ βῦδ δέῖν.

ῖορῖα αῖδβαῖλ ῖ νεῖρῖῖν υῖλε ῖρ ἡ ἡμβῖαῖδῖῖν ρῖ, ῖ ῖρ ἡ ἡμβῖαῖδῖῖν να δεαῖδῖὸ  
 cο μῖῖoῖρ να δαοῖνε βῖαῖδα ναῖc αῖαῖνν ρῖcῖ α ἡῖνῖρῖῖν, ῖ ναῖc cῖoρ δo ρoῖcῖῖν  
 μαρ ἡδῖαonῖα ρῖαῖῖ.

<sup>1</sup> *Cluain-Plocain*.—This name would be anglicised Cloonpluckaun, but no place bearing this name is now to be found in the country of the O'Conors of Connaught.

<sup>2</sup> *O'Rodaghan*.—This name was written O'Rodaighe, and anglicised Roddy, by the head of this family in 1688. The Coarb of St. Caillin at this period was the lay abbot, hereditary tennor, or farmer of the church lands, and warden of the church of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>3</sup> *Human dishes*, *μῖαρῖα δαonῖα*.—An English writer would say, “never heard of as having been introduced at table before.” This famine is noticed in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

“A. D. 1497. A great intolerable famine throughout all Ireland this year, the likeness of which the people of that time had never seen, for there was scarce a corner or angle of all Ireland in which many persons did not die of that famine. Throughout Meath generally a peck of wheat was purchased for five ounces, and a gallon of ale for six pence; and among

the Gaels a small *beart* of oats containing ten *meadars* was purchased for an in-calf cow; and a beef was sold for a mark; and a milch cow for two in-calf cows, and a shilling more.”

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1497. Flann Mac Casserly, a good poet, was killed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laisech, son of Rossa” [O'Farrell].

“The sons of Jordan More Mac Jordan were treacherously killed in the Spring of this year by Mac Jordan, i. e. by Thomas and his sons.

“The Cave of Patrick's Purgatory in Lough Gerg” [Lough Derg] “was destroyed about the festival of St. Patrick this year by the Guardian of Donegal, and by the representatives of the Bishop, in the Deanery of Lough Erne” [i. e. Cathal Maguire] “by authority of the Pope, the people in general having understood from the History of the Knight, and other old books, that this was not the Purgatory which St. Patrick obtained from God, though the people in general were visiting it.”

Mac Donough of Corran, i. e. Brian, the son of Mulrony, son of Tomaltagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlin O'Beirne, fountain of the hospitality of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, and Teige Roe, the son of Carbry O'Conor, died.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, was slain by the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, as he had deserved.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Felim Boy, was slain at Cluain-Plocain<sup>a</sup>, by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Calvagh, the son of Carbry O'Conor, was killed in prison by one discharge of an arrow.

Teige O'Rodaghan<sup>r</sup>, Coarb of St. Caillin, a man whose goodness could not be well described, by reason of its exaltedness, greatness, and vastness, died in his own house.

Great famine [prevailed] through all Ireland in this and the following year, so that people ate of food unbecoming to mention, and never before heard of as having been introduced on human dishes<sup>s</sup>.

Dr. Lanigan was aware of this passage, though he does not quote the Annals of Ulster as his authority. His words, which are worth quoting, are as follow :

“ It will not be expected that I should waste my time with giving an account of the so-called Patrick's Purgatory of Lough Dearg (Donegall), or examining if there could have been any foundation for attributing it to our Apostle. It is never mentioned in any of his Lives ; nor was it, I believe, heard of until the eleventh century, the period at which the Canons Regular of St. Augustine first appeared. For it was to persons of that order, as the story goes, that St. Patrick confided the care of that cavern of wonders. Now, there were no such persons in the island in which it is situated, nor in that of St. Davoc in the same lake, until, I dare say, about the beginning of the twelfth century. This Purgatory, or purging place, of Lough Derg, was set up against another Patrick's Purgatory, viz., that of Croagh Patrick, mentioned by

Jocelyn, which, however ill-founded the vulgar opinion concerning it, was less objectionable. Some writers have said that it got the name of Patrick's Purgatory from an abbot Patrick that lived in the ninth century ; but neither were there Canons Regular of St. Augustin at that time, nor were such abridged modes of atoning to the Almighty for the sins of a whole life then thought of. It was demolished in the year 1497, by order of the Pope, although it has since been in some manner restored.”—*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 368.

The true Patrick's Purgatory was on Croaghpatrick, near Westport, in the west of the county of Mayo, as is evident from the words of Jocelin, where he treats of the pilgrimages to this mountain :

“ Referunt etiam nonnulli qui pernoctaverant ibi, se tormenta gravissima fuisse perpressos, quibus se purgatos a peccatis putant, unde, et quidam illorum locum illum Purgatorium S. Patricii vocant.”—*Jocelin, Vita S. Patricii*, c. 172.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1498.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, ιιλε, ελιερε εέο, νοάτ, α ηοστ.

Mac μαγνυρα αν τδεαναδ, ι. κατλ όcc mac κατλil mic κατλil mic γιολλαπατραιcc mic ματα, 7711. Ρεαρ τιccε αοιδδ coιτcιnn, 7 βιαταc ιι ρfναδ mec μαγνυρα, cananaδ copad ι n-apaμαcα, 7 ιn epρcopoιdecc

“Mac Mahon, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rury, set out at the instance of Seffin White to drive Magennis and his sons by force from the castle of Oirenach” [now Erenagh]. It had been better for them they had not gone on this enterprise, for Mac Mahon was slain, and the chiefs of his people were drowned, and Seffin White and many of the English and Irish were taken prisoners, *tertio nonas Julii*. These events took place on Wednesday. Rossa, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, was made Mac Mahon on the Tuesday following.

“The son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, the son of John, son of James the Earl, was killed by Pierce Roe, the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, 16 *Kal. Augusti*.”

This was the celebrated James Ormond (the natural son of the Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens attempted to make chief of the Butlers, and who gave the Earl of Kildare much annoyance.

<sup>1</sup> *Seanadh*.—This was the ancient name of an island situated in the Upper Lough Erne, between the baronies of Magherastephana and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. It is called Ballymacmanus Island in various deeds and leases, and by the natives of Clanawley, who speak the Irish language; but it has lately received the fancy name of Belle-Isle from its beauty.—See note<sup>r</sup>, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*. The Cathal Oge Mac Manus here mentioned was the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, which are often called *Annales Senatenses* from this island in Lough Erne,

where they were compiled, the situation of which has not been hitherto pointed out. The Annals of Ulster, of a part of which the late Dr. Charles O'Conor has published an edition, begin with the year 444, and were carried down to 1498, the year of his death, by the original compiler, and they were continued to the year 1537 by Rory O'Cassidy, and to the end of the 17th century by the O'Luinins of Arda and others. The following obituary of the original compiler of this work is given by Rory O'Cassidy as in the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster :

“Anno domini m<sup>o</sup>. cccc<sup>o</sup>. xc<sup>o</sup>. 8<sup>o</sup>. Scél mop ιnd Eρinn uile ιρ βλιαδαι ρι, ι. ρο ρίρ Mac μαγνυρα ιμεγυιδιρ oo εγ ιn βλιαδαι ρι ι. κατλ όγ mac κατλil mic κατλil mic γιλλαπατραιγ mic ματα 7711. νεοc buí ιna βιαταc ρορ ρεαναδ 7 ιna εανάναc copad ι n-apaμαcα, 7 ι n-epρcopoιdecc clocαιρ, 7 ιna δεγánaδ ρορ loδ Eιρne, 7 ιna περρυν ι n-ιnιρ caem loca héιρne, 7 oo buí a nδεγανταcc loca héιρne, ιna ρεαρ ιnao epρcopιρ ρρι u. βλιαδna δec ριa ιa ειρpecht. Ιn leac loγmυρ ιμορρo 7 ιn'gem gloιne, 7 ιn ρεzla ρολυρτα 7 cιρ ι ταιρcδa ιno ecna, 7 epaeβ cnuaraiγ ιa canoιne, 7 copup ιa δεfepcι 7 ιa cήnηρ, 7 ιa hαιλγιne, 7 ιn cόλυιm ap γλοιne epιde, 7 ιn τυρτυιρ ap enocα, 7 ιn nfc nap buíδίγι daíma 7 ceopaδa 7 ceib-leim bocta ειρfnn, 7 ιn neac buí lán oo παc 7 oo ecna ιn γαc uile ealaδaιn co hαιmριρ a ειρpecta eοιρ oλιγεδ 7 oιαγacε, fιpιγεcc 7 ρeallpαιme 7 ealaδaιn γaeíδιγι apcena, ocup



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1498.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-eight.*

Mac Manus of Seanadh<sup>t</sup>, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c., a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, a biatach at Seanadh-Mic-Manus, a canon chorister in Armagh, and in the

neac po cúmbaig 7 po teclaím 7 po éinóil an leabur ra a leabrais itimda eile, 7 a éz don galur breac m x. maó kl. oo mi appil dia hame ap ai laeti un. maini lxº. aetair pue ; 7 tabraó zác neé dia lézra mo lebur ra, 7 dia foizena a beannaét for an anmanrin mic maghura.

“*Anno Domini* 1498. A great mournful news throughout all Ireland this year, viz. the following: Mac Manus Maguire died this year, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c. He was a Biatach at Seanadh, a canon chorister at Armagh, and in the bishopric of Clogher, and Dean of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis Caen in Lough Erne, and the representative of a bishop for fifteen years before his death. He was a precious stone, a bright gem, a luminous star, a treasury of wisdom, and a fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity, meekness, and mildness, a dove in purity of heart, and a turtle in chastity; the person to whom the literati and the poor and the destitute panpers of Ireland were most thankful; one who was full of grace and of wisdom in every science to the time of his death, in law, physic, and philosophy, and in all the Gaelic sciences; and one who made, gathered, and collected this book from many other books. He died of *Galar Breac*” [the small pox] “on the tenth of the Calends of April, being Wednesday, *lxº anno ætatis sue*. And let every person who shall read and profit by this book give a blessing on the soul of

Mac Manus.”

For some account of this Mac Manus, whom Colgan calls Cathaldus Magnire, the reader is referred to Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5, and to Harris’s edition of Ware’s Writers, p. 90, where the following notice of this remarkable man occurs:

“Charles Maguire, a native of the county of Fermanagh, Canon of the Church of Armagh [and Dean of Clogher], was an eminent Divine, Philosopher, and Historian, and writ *Annales Hibernicæ usq; ad sua tempora*. [They are often called *Annales Senatenses* from a place called Senat-Mac-Magnus, in the county of Fermanagh, where the Author writ them, and oftener *Annales Ultonienses*, the Annals of Ulster, because they are chiefly taken up in relating the affairs of that Province. They begin *an. 444*, and are carried down by the Author to his Death in 1498; but they were afterwards continued by Roderick Cassidy to the year 1541. Our Author writ also a Book, intituled, *Aengusius Auctus*, or the Martyrology of Ængus enlarged; wherein from Marian Gorman, and other writers, he adds such saints as are not to be met with in the Composition of Ængus.] He died on the 23rd of March, 1498, in the sixtieth year of his age. [There are also ascribed to him *Scholia*, or Annotations on the Registry of Clogher.]”

The following table will shew the relationship between Mac Manus of Senat and the chiefs of Fermanagh:

cloáar. Peapúrín innri caóin, deaganaç loça hérne, 7 fíri ionait eppcoib hì ccloáar fíri pé cúicc mbliáðan décc pía na eitpéct. Coimíarí coiméata eccna, 7 ealaðan a tìpe buðéin. Craoð enuapariç na canóime, Topari dé-  
 řeirce 7 trocaire fíri boçtaib, 7 aóilccneaçtaib in coiméað. Bá hepiðe po éřglaim 7 po òionól leabair airipin ionða ar po pepiobað leabair airipin baile mec maçnuapa óó buðéin, 7 a écc don galari ðpeac an. 10. Calainn April dia haoíne do řonnpaò ip in peparccaττínaò bliáðain a-aoíri.

O neill, Enpí ócc mac enpí mic eoccam, ticéřina çenel eoccam do máp-  
 baò i ττιç aipt mic aóða mic eoccam uí neill i ττυαιé eacaða lé dá mac cuinn mic enpí mic eoccam τoippidelbaç 7 conn clann ingine an iarla, a ndioçail a naçar (conn) po mapbaò la hénpí pécτ piamí.

Doimnall mac enpí mic eoccam uí neill (dia po çaipeò ó neill ποimie pín)  
 do òionol a çapate 7 a éřfínaò ço hémonaò, .i. plioçé Rémainto meçmaç-  
 çainna, 7 ionnpaiçcíoð dóib co dún nçhainn. Baτtap péal imón ccaiplén, 7  
 aóaiç ap in ceppoiç ccaibðfnaiz. Pailim mac don ua néill pín (.i. enpí óç  
 mac enpí) do çairpainecc neill mic aipt uí neill ço líon a poçpaide oppa ip  
 in maioin dia mapτ 7 a ppaçbaib ina ccoblaò, 7 puapóúpccaò namaτ do  
 çabairp poppa, co po ppaóimτ iaτ, 7 poçpaide móp do maτthib an cúicciò do  
 mapbaò an tan pín. Bá dibpiðe Henpí mac in doimnall peimípaizi, Mac caτ-  
 maoil çiollapaτpaice, pailim mac Remainn mecc maççainna dá mac Semair

1. Don Maguire, first of that family who became Chief of Fermanagh, died 1302.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 2. Gilla-Isa.   | 2. Manus, <i>a quo</i> Mac Manus.  |
| 3. Donnell.   | 3. Gilla-Patrick.  |
| 4. Don.   | 4. Matthew.  |
| 5. Flaherty.  | 5. Gilla-Patrick.  |
| 6. Hugh Roe.  | 6. Cathal.   |
| 7. Philip na Tuaiçhe.   | 7. Cathal Oge, compiler of the Annals of Ulster. He had several legitimate sons, though apparently in Holy Orders. |
| 8. Thomas More, ancestor of the Baron of Enniskillen, and of the Maguires of Tempo. |  |

From Thomas Oge, the first son of this Thomas

More, No. 8, Conor Maguire, the second Baron of Enniskillen, who was executed at Whitehall in 1642, was the fourth in descent, and from Philip, his second son, the late Cuconnaught, or Constantine Maguire of Tempo, who was murdered in the county of Tipperary in the year 1834, was the tenth in descent. This Constantine left no legitimate son, but his brother, Brian, who was well-known in Fermanagh and in Dublin as Brian the duellist, left several sons, who are now reduced to the condition of common sailors. The eldest of them is the undoubted senior representative of the chiefs of Fermanagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Inis-caoin*, now Inishkeen, in the Upper Lough Erne, a short distance to the north of Seanadh-Mic-Manus, or Belle-Isle.

bishopric of Clogher, Parson of Inis-Caoin<sup>u</sup>, Déacon of Lough Erne, and Coadjutor of the Bishop of Clogher for fifteen years before his death, the repertory of the wisdom and science of his own country, fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity and mercy to the poor and the indigent of the Lord—he it was who had collected together many historical books, from which he had compiled the historical book of Baile-Mic-Manus for his own use,—died of galar breac [the small-pox] on the tenth of the Calends of April, which fell on a Friday, and in the sixtieth year of his age.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain in the house of Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, in Tuath-Eachadha<sup>v</sup>, by the two sons of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. Turlough and Con Bacagh, the sons of the daughter of the Earl [of Kildare], in revenge of their father, who had been slain by Henry some time before<sup>w</sup>.

Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill (who had been called O'Neill some time before), assembled together his friends and connexions<sup>x</sup>, i. e. the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon; and they made an incursion into Dungannon, and remained for some time around the castle, and a night at Cros-Caibhdeanaigh<sup>y</sup>. Felim, son of that O'Neill [who had been slain], i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, brought down Niall, son of Art O'Neill, with all his forces, upon them, on Tuesday morning, and, finding them asleep, gave them a hostile awaking, and defeated them; and a great number of the chiefs of the province were slain on that occasion, among whom were Henry, the son of the aforementioned Donnell; Mac Cawell, i. e. Gilla-Patrick; Felim, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon; the two sons of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon;

<sup>v</sup> *Tuath-Eachadha*, i. e. Eochaidh's district. This territory is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "To-aghie," and represented as the country of "Owen mac Hugh mac Neale mac Art O'Neale;" and from its position on the map it can be proved that it is comprised in the present barony of Armagh, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>w</sup> *Some time before*, i. e. in the year 1493, *q. v.*

<sup>x</sup> *Connexions*, cúlínna, i. e. sons-in-law, or peo-

ple related to him by marriage alliance. This word is still in common use in most parts of Ireland.

<sup>y</sup> *Cros-Caibhdeanaigh*.—It is written cpoip caibdeanaigh in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, i. e. Caibhdenach's or Caveny's Cross. This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language. It is anglicised Cross-Cavanagh, which is the name of a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, near the town of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

mic eocáda móir mész maézáinna, 7 maileáclainn mac féilim ruaid, mic cuinn, mic cuinn mész maézáinna co ndruing móir doipeact 7 daor zraða pleéta Rémainn inész maézáinna. Ro zabað ann ðna aod mac mécc maézáinna, .i. ðrian mac Rémainn 7 po bñad díob porocla a neac 7 a neidead uile. An tí lár a nderpad an tarrainz rin (Féilim) Ro zoad púde ma cionn ðporzoið do zae 7 atbat a ccionn a nomaiðe.

Conn mac muirceapraig mic eocain uí neill do marbad lá cloinn ðrian bacaið mic emainn ruaid uí anluain.

Niall (.i. mall zarð) mac aoda ruaid mic neill zarð í ðoinnaill décc ma ðraicéðfnur.

Doinnaill mac neactain mic toirpðealðaið mic néill zarð í ðoinnaill déz don zalap ðrec.

Inðraicéð do ðenaið ðua ðoinnaill (.i. aod ruaid) ap cloinn airt 1 neill. Clann airt 7 éreim do toðar ppi aroile. ðripead por cloinn airt, 7 maileáclainn mac neill mic airt do marbad la hua ndoinnaill, a lñmain iaroið zur an ccairlén maol. An Cairlén do zabail, 7 peact mbñirte décc éidead do buain ap, 7 cúcc ðraicche ðécc do zabail ann im ða mac enri bacaið (.i. féilim 7 aod) mic Ruaidri mic eocain uí néill, im neactain mac eoðain uí ðoinnaill, 7 im maac éizneacáin uí ðoinnaill.

O caátain ðlan mac aibne décc, 7 tomár a ðearðpaétar do zabail a ionait.

Cairlén dúingñainn do zabail la pñi ionaid mið paðan 1 neirinn iarla cille ðara zeapoið mac tomair tanaið ap tarrainz uí ðoinnaill aoda ruaid, 7 toirpðealðaið mic cuinn uí neill, Mhézuoið ðlan mac Pilið, 7 ðoinnaill uí néill co na cloinn 7 co na çairoið. Óatpar ðna epñoið zaoideal an çuicéð amaille ppiú a taimcéll an baile co po zabpat é po ðeoið le zoadaið móira,

<sup>z</sup> *But the sons of Art.*—This repetition of the nominative gives the style of the Four Masters a very uncouth appearance; but the Editor has adhered to their construction in the translation as far as possible.

<sup>a</sup> *Cuislen-Mael*, i. e. the bald castle, now Castle-moyle, in the townland of Moyle Glebe, in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the

year 1472, p. 1078, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Dungannon*, ðun ðñainn, i. e. Genann's fort, now a considerable town giving name to a barony in the county of Tyrone. According to the *Dinnsenchus* this place was named from Geannan, the son of Cathbhadh the Druid, who lived here in the first century of the Christian era.

<sup>c</sup> *Turlough*, the son of Con O'Neill.—Charles

Melaghlin, the son of Felim Roe, son of Con, son of Con Mac Mahon; together with a great number of the tribe and servants of trust of the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon. Hugh, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, was taken prisoner there; and they [the Mac Mahons] were deprived of the most part of their horses, and of all their armour. And Felim, who had drawn these forces [down upon O'Neill], was wounded in the head by the cast of a dart, of which he died a short time after.

Con, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Brian Bacagh, son of Edmond Roe O'Hanlon.

Niall Garv, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died in captivity.

Donnell, the son of Naghtan, son of Turlough, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died of galar breac [the small-pox].

An incursion was made by O'Donnell (i. e. Hugh Roe) against the sons of Art O'Neill. The sons of Art and he engaged with each other; but the sons of Art<sup>z</sup> were defeated, and Melaghlin, the son of Niall, son of Art, was slain by O'Donnell. They were afterwards pursued to Caislen-Mael<sup>a</sup>; that castle was taken, and seventeen suits of armour were carried away from it; and fifteen prisoners were taken there, together with Felim and Hugh, the two sons of Henry Bacagh, the son of Rory, son of Owen O'Neill; Naghtan, the son of Owen O'Donnell; and the son of Egneghan O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, died; and Thomas, his brother, took his place.

The castle of Dungannon<sup>b</sup> was taken by the King of England's Deputy in Ireland, viz. the Earl of Kildare, Garrett, the son of Thomas, who had gone thither at the instance of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe; of Turlough, the son of Con O'Neill<sup>c</sup>; of Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip; and of Donnell O'Neill, with his sons and friends. The greater number of the Irish of the province were along with them around the town [i. e. the castle], which they finally took by great guns<sup>d</sup>; and they liberated many prisoners who were detained in it,

O'Conor of Belanagare writes in the margin: "βραδαιρ οον ιαπλα αν τσιρδελβαδ ριν.ι. μαα α δερβηραερα, i. e. this Turlough was the Earl's cousin, i. e. the son of his sister."

<sup>d</sup> *Great guns.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, α γαβαλ λε γυμμαδαιβ. Dr. O'Conor says that there is no mention of cannon having been used in Ireland

ἡ πο βυαρλασσεαδ̄ δο βραιζοῖβ̄ ιομδᾱ βαῖ ann, im doimnall mac uí doimnall do baí pé bliadain hī laim, ἡ im art mac uí neill móir̄ (.i. enri) co na óir mac ἡ co mbraiζοῖβ̄ ele cenmozáit. Ruccrat etala aib̄le ar, ἡ Ro mar-baδ̄ leó conn mac eoζain mic τοιρρδεαλβαῖζ̄ ruat̄ í neill ip̄ in ccap̄lén. Ro páccair̄ios an baile acc domnall ua neill iar̄rin.

Tomar ócc mac tomair̄ iar̄la mic ζhr̄oῖd̄ iar̄la, ἡ corbmac ócc mac corb-maic mic ταιδ̄cc meζ cap̄taῖζ̄ do leanman̄ eoζain mic ταιδ̄ζ mic corbmac̄ m̄eζ cap̄taῖζ̄ a ττοραῖζε̄ct̄ cpeice, Eozan buδ̄deim co na diār mac, O Sulle-bán beir̄re β̄ilip mac διαρματᾱ co na mac̄ ταιδ̄ζ an̄ éaonnaῖζ̄ ó puilleban, ἡ brian ócc mac Suibne co rocaῖoῖb̄ oile do marbaδ̄ leó don̄ éur̄ rin.

Donnchaδ̄ mac uí doimnall ἡ dá mac τυᾱtaῖl uí ζallc̄ubair̄ (eoin ἡ τοιρρ-dealbāc̄) dō tóct̄ a maῖζ̄ luipcc ar̄ a mbraiζ̄deanur̄.

Sláine m̄ζean̄ meic conmapa (Síoδα cam) b̄n̄ m̄ic uilliam cloinne p̄ocair̄o (uillecc mac uillicc ele) décc.

Saδ̄b̄ m̄ζn̄ art̄ uí neill an̄ b̄n̄ baí acc Réman̄ mac β̄ilip meζuῖoῖr̄ décc.

Μαυρ̄ζp̄écc̄ m̄ζn̄ doimnall ballaῖζ̄ meζuῖoῖr̄ b̄n̄ uí flannaζán̄ (.i. ζilli-bept̄) τυαῑte p̄átā décc, ἡ a haδ̄nacal̄ in̄ noῖn̄ na n̄gall iar̄ mbuaῖō nait̄p̄ic̄e. Ar̄ lár̄ an̄ lanaman̄ rin̄ πο cúm̄oῖaiceaδ̄ pep̄él̄ i nonóir̄ dé ἡ naom̄ muir̄e ar̄ achaδ̄ móp̄ baile uí flannccáin.

Maine mac maoleclann̄ mic mātā mec̄ maζnūpa do marbaδ̄ i mbōtaῖb̄ muir̄e p̄ialain̄ la cloinn̄ cātaῖl uí ζallc̄ubair̄.

O cur̄p̄n̄ conc̄oḃar̄ cap̄pac̄ décc.

M̄ac an̄ baῖr̄o oir̄ζiall̄ décc don̄ pláῖζ̄.

till 1521, but he is decidedly in error.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1487, p. 1150, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *And slew Con*, literally, “and Con was slain by them.” This sudden change of the construction from the active to the passive of verbs, which so much destroys the unity and strength of the sentence, is among the principal defects of the style of the Four Masters. In some instances, where this sudden change from active to passive would too much weaken and lame the sentences, the Editor has deviated from their construction.

<sup>f</sup> *Donnell O'Neill*.—The Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster adds :

“And this same army of English and Irish proceeded to the castle of Omagh, where Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, submitted to them, and gave them hostages, after which they returned to their respective houses in triumph.”

<sup>g</sup> *Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flannagain*, i. e. the great field of O'Flanagan's town, now Aghamore, a townland in the parish of Inishmacsaint, in the barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of the chapel referred to in the text are still to be seen. According to the tradition in the country,

among whom were Donnell, the son of O'Donnell, who had been confined there for the space of a year ; and Art, the son of O'Neill More (i. e. Henry), with his two sons, and many prisoners besides. They carried immense spoils away from it, and slew Con<sup>e</sup>, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, in the castle. After this they left the town in the possession of Donnell O'Neill<sup>f</sup>.

Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas the Earl, son of Garrett the Earl, and Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, followed Owen, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, in pursuit of a prey. On this occasion Owen himself, and his two sons ; O'Sullivan Beare, i. e. Philip, the son of Dermot, with his son, Teige-an-Chaennaigh ; Brian Oge Mac Sweeny, with many others, were slain by them.

Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and the two sons of O'Gallagher, i. e. John and Turlough, came from Moylurg out of captivity.

Slaine, the daughter of Mac Namara (Sida Cam), and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick), died.

Sabia, the daughter of Art O'Neill, who had been the wife of Redmond, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, and wife of O'Flanagan (i. e. Gilbert) of Tuath-ratha, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal. It was by this couple that a chapel had been erected, in honour of God and the Blessed [Virgin] Mary, at Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flanagan<sup>g</sup>.

Maine, the son of Melaghlín, son of Matthew Mac Manus, was slain in Botha-Muintire-Fialain<sup>h</sup>, by the sons of Cathal O'Gallagher.

O'Cuirnin, i. e. Conor Carragh, died.

Mac Ward of Oriel died of the plague<sup>i</sup>.

O'Flanagan of Tooraah had his bally or residence on an artificial island in Lough Erne, not far from this chapel.

<sup>h</sup> *Botha-Muintire-Fialain*, i. e. the booths, tents, or huts of Muintir-Fialain, now Bohoe, a parish partly in the barony of Magheraboy, and partly in that of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. Muintir-Fialain was the name of a tribe, and also of a district said to be co-extensive

with this parish.

<sup>i</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

“ *Anno Domini 1498.* Τωμαρ Μορζετ το βρειθ αν βλιασαν ρι, 7 διαρμαιο Σβρσαν το μινντιρ εεαννα ραυλε το μαρβαδ αν βλιασαν ρι αρ cumure ; 7 επι ηορολαγε το βυαν το βοδ εμανν μορζετ, η. αεαιρ τομαρ μορζετ.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1499.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, ιηλε, σετρε σεδ, νοεατ, α ηαιοι.

Λοελαηηη μαρ ζηολλαεάλμα ηιοαηπε εηηλε μαηηε, ελεπεαέ εεεηαηδε, εηαηβ-  
ηεέ δέεε.

Ο ηηιαηη ηη ηηολλα δυβ ηιαη βό ηαιηηη ηοηηηδεαλβαέ μαρ ηοηηηδεαλβαηζ  
ηί ηηιαηη ηηζεαηηηα ηυαδηηηηηαηη δέεε, η ηοηηηδεαλβαέ μαρ ηαηδεε ηί ηηιαηη  
δο ζαβαλ α ιοηαηδ.

Ταδεε μαρ ηιαηηηαηηα (η. μαρ ηυαηδηη) ηηζεαηηηα ηηηεε ληηηεε ηεαη  
αηηηαη ηοηηηαηηεαέ, η ηεαη ηηο δηηε α οηηαη ηοη ηαέ τήη ηαη εηηηεαλλ δέεε  
ηοη εαηηηαεε λοεα εέ ηαη ηηηηεετ ηυαδα ό δέηηαη η ο δοηηαη, η εοηηεμαε μαρ  
Ρυαηδηη ηεε ηιαηηηαηηα δο ζαβαλ α ιοηαηδ.

Ο δοηηηαηηλ αοδ ηυαδ δο δολ αη ζαλλδαέη ηη εεεαηη ηηη ηοηαηηη ηηε ηαηαη.

Μαε δοηηηαηηλ ελοηηηε εεαλλαιε εοηηεμαε μαρ αηηη ηεαη ηεηηαέ δεηε  
εηηε δέεε, η α αδλαεαδ ηη εεληαηη εοαηη.

Δηιαηη μαρ ηεεηηδηη (Σηαη μαρ Ρηηη) δο ζαβαλ λέ ελοηηη ηηιαηη ηέεηηδηη.

Δοηηηαδ μαρ εοηηεαηηη ηηε αοδα ηεεηηδηη δο ηαηηεαδ λε ηεαηαηβ ληηηεε,  
η. λα ελοηηη ηοηηηδεαλβαηζ ηί μαελεδηηηη.

Μαεηηηη μαρ ζοηηηαδ αηεε ηηε ζοηηηαδ ηυαδ ηέεηηδηη δο ηαηηεαδ λα  
ηεαλλαέ εαδδαέ.

Εαηηλέη ηοηα δηοδαοηηη δο ζαβαλ λά μαρ ηη δοηηηαηηλ (η. δοηηηαδ ηα  
ηοηηδεε μαρ αοδα ηυαδ) αη ηαηηαηβ η δοηηηαηηλ. Ο δοηηηαηηλ ηέηη εο ηα μαρ

δ'ορόρη δο ζηηηηα αηηηα εηηηηε εέδηα ηηη, η  
ηηηηε αη ηηεηη εο ελοηηη δο ηηηεετ όδ ηα  
δαιε ηηη.

“A. D. 1498. Thomas Mortel natus est hoc  
anno; et Diemitius Sbruan unus ex oppidanis  
Kinsaliae occisus est in praelio; et Edmundus  
Mortel, pater Thomae Mortel” [supradicti],  
“amisit tres uncias longitudinis penis sui in  
eodem praelio, ictu pilae bombardae emissae; et  
viginti liberos et amplius postea genuit.

“The King of France, Carolus Octavus, died  
this year, *quadagesimali tempore.*

“Cormac Mac Coscry, an ecclesiastic learned

in the civil and canon law, died in this year.

“Cormac, the son of Owen, son of the Bishop  
Mac Coghlan, official of Clonmacnoise, and a  
learned ecclesiastic, *in Christo quievit.*

“Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip  
Maguire, made an incursion into Teallach  
Eathach, accompanied by the sons of Edmond  
Maguire, and the sons of Gilla-Patrick Maguire,  
and traversed the country as far as Snámh ua  
n-each, and burned Ballymagauran; and they  
returned homewards without seizing upon any  
preys or spoils, and were pursued by the chief-  
tains of the territory, but the others turned



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1499.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-nine.*

Loughlin Mac Gilla-Calma, Vicar of Cuil-Maine<sup>k</sup>, a wise and pious clergyman, died.

O'Brien Gilla-Duv, whose name was Turlough, the son of Turlough, Lord of Thomond, died ; and Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, took his place.

Teige Mac Dermot, the son of Rory, Lord of Moylurg, a successful and warlike man, who had spread terror [of his arms] through every territory around him, died in the Rock of Lough Key, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world ; and Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, took his place.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory, to meet the King of England's Deputy<sup>l</sup>.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly, i. e. Cormac, the son of Art, a charitable and truly hospitable man, died, and was interred at Clones.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), was taken prisoner by the son of Brian Maguire.

Donough, the son of Conor, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by the men of Lurg, i. e. by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Oge, son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw].

The castle of Bundrowes was taken by the son of O'Donnell (i. e. by Donough-na-nordog, the son of Hugh Roe), from O'Donnell's own warders ; but

upon the pursuers and successfully routed them, slaying twenty-three of them, among whom were the two sons of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran, i. e. Teige, and Manus the clergyman, and the rest were of the Clann-Ivor and the Clann-Mac-an-Taisigh, and of the tribe of Teallach Eathach in general. The Fermanagh men lost in the heat of the conflict Flaherty, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire. This event occurred on the vigil of the Festival of St. Michael."

<sup>k</sup> *Cuil-Maine*.—This was the ancient name of the parish of Clonmany, in the north-west of

the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st August.

<sup>l</sup> *Deputy*.—The notice of O'Donnell's visit to Kildare, which is so vaguely and unsatisfactorily given by the Four Masters, is thus entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory this year to meet the King of England's Deputy, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Earl, and the Earl's son, Henry, was given to him in fosterage."

αοῦ ὅcc ὁο ὁολ ἰμον ccαῖρλέν. Μαζυῖδιγ ἡ Ρῖλιρ mac τοῖρηῖδεαλβαῖζ μέζυῖδιρ ὁο ἑοῖτ ἰ ἠῶῶῦm ἰ ὁοῖνναῖλλ ἡ α ἠε αῖρη α ἠβατταρ. Ὀννηχαῖ ἠα ἠοῖρῶcc ἡ Ρῖλιρ ὁο ἑοῖαρ ρῖη ἀοῖλε cc ἠο ἑυαῖρηcc cάc α cεῖλε ὁῖῶ. Ῥο μαρβαῖ ὁνα εαc ὁννηχαῖ, ἡ ἠο τῖαρccραῖ ἑ ρῖρη γο ἠο γαβαῖ ἑ λά Ρῖλιρ αῖ ἠ λαῖαρ ρῖη, ἡ ὁορ ἠατ ὁνα ὁοῖνναῖλλ ρο ccῶῖρ. Ῥο γαβαῖ τῖα ἠη βαῖλε ἠαρταῖ ἠ ἠ ἠό ccῶνα. Ῥucc ἠα ὁοῖνναῖλλ ὁννηχαῖ ὁοῖρῖδιρ ὁο ἠάζυῖδιρ cc ρucc λειρ ὁια ἑῖζ ὁια ccῖῶδα ἰ ἠγιαλλῠρ. Ὀοραῖ ἠα ὁοῖνναῖλλ ἠαῖαῖ τῖη ρῖcῖτ ὁῖ ὁο mac τοῖρηῖδεαλβαῖζ α ἠccḥ α cορccαρ.

Μαοῖleaῖclann mac ἠυρchaῖ ἠε ταιῖcc ἠέζ ἠαζῖηαῖλλ ὁο γαβαῖλλ lé conn cαῖρῖαῖ mac ταιῖcc ἠε τῖζεαῖρῖάῖη ἠῖ Ῥυαῖρ, ἡ λά Σῖαν mac τῖζεαῖρῖάῖη ἠῖ ἠυαῖρ α ἑῖβαῖρτ λέῖ αῖ ἠηρ ὁῖττα ρορ ἠῖc ἠec ἠén. Ῥυῖραζε mac τοῖρηῖδεαλβαῖζ μέζυῖδιρ ὁῖονηραῖccῖῖ ἠη ἠῖcῖα ροῖρῖα, ἡ ἠη ὁά ἠac ρῖη ἠῖ Ῥυαῖρ ὁο ἠαῖρβαῖ ἠειρ, ἡ mac ἠη cαοῖc ἠέζ ρῖανηχαῖ ὁο ἠα ἠac, ἡ Μαοῖleaῖclann mac ἠυρchaῖ ὁο ἑῖβαῖρτ ἠῖρ ὁια ἑῖζ. Ὀ ὁοῖνναῖλλ αοῖ ρυαῖ ὁά ρυαῖρῖaccῖῖ ἠαῖῖα ἠαρταῖ ἡ cαῖρλέν ἠαῖῖορῖα ὁο ἑῖβαῖρτ ὁνα ἠῶῖνναῖλλ ἀῖρ ὁ mac ἠυρchaῖ (ἠ. μαοῖleaῖclann).

Σῖuaῖccheaῖ λά ἠιαῖρῖα cῖλλε ὁαῖα (ἠ. ζεαῖρῖῖῖ mac τοῖαῖρ ἠε ρῖαν cῖῖη) ἠαρτῖ ἠα ἠερεαῖη ἠη ccῖnnaῖcῖaῖb, ἡ αῖῖῖacc ἠaenaccῖáῖη ὁο γαβαῖλλ ὁῖ ρορ cῖῖῖη ἠῖlliam ἠῖ cεallaῖζ, ἡ α ἑῖβαῖρτ ὁο cῖῖῖη αοῖῖa ἠε ḃῖaῖη. Clann ἠῖlliam ἠῖ cεallaῖζ ὁῖονηαῖρβαῖ ὁαῖ ρυca ρῖαῖ. Cαῖρλέν τῖῖῖῖcc ὁο γαβαῖλλ ὁῖη τῖρῖuaῖcῖcῖeaῖ ρῖη ἠαῖρ ρορ ῖῖῖῖcῖcῖ ρεῖῖῖῖῖῖ (ἠ. ρεῖῖῖῖῖῖ cῖῖῖῖῖῖ), ἡ α ἠηραῖζῖe ὁο ἑῖβαῖρτ ὁῖ ὁαῖῖ ἠα ccῖcῖῖῖaῖρ ὁῖη ὁαῖα τῖζεαῖρῖα βαῖ ρορ ῖῖῖῖ ἠῖρῖῖῖaῖζ. Cαῖρλέν Ῥορα ccῖáῖη, ἡ ἠη cαῖρλέν ἠῖαῖcῖ ḃeῖρ ὁο γαβαῖλλ ἠαῖρ ὁῖη ὁῖῖ ρῖη.

Αοῖ ἠα ccῖcῖῖῖaῖρ ὁο ὁῖῖcῖρ ἀρ α ὁῖτḥaῖζ ἠa mac ἠῖαῖρῖαῖα, ἡ λά ccῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖ ἠῖρῖeaῖḥaῖζ τῖαῖ ρῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖaῖ.

Mac ἠῖlliam ḃῖρc ὁο cῖρρῖaῖζ ὁνα ccῖcῖῖῖaῖρ, ἡ ὁο cῖῖῖῖ ἠῖlliam ἠῖ cεallaῖζ. Cαῖρλέν αῖa ἠacc ὁο γαβαῖλλ ὁῖ, ἡ α ἑῖβαῖρτ ὁο cῖῖῖῖ ἠῖlliam

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-Ochtu*, i. e. island of the breast. This name was in use in the last century, as appears from a short manuscript description of Fermanagh, in the possession of Mr. Petrie, which states that a King Aodh had a residence upon it. It is now called ἠῖη Αοῖa, anglicè Inishee, i. e. Hugh's island.—See the Ordnance Map of Fer-

managh, sheet 25.

<sup>n</sup> *Lough-Mac-Nen*, now Lough Maenean, situated between the barony of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh, and the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, and that of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>o</sup> *Ath liag-Maenagain*, i. e. the stony ford of

O'Donnell himself and his son, Hugh Oge, surrounded the castle; and Maguire, and Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, came to join O'Donnell and his son there. Donough-na-nordog and Philip came to a personal rencounter, in which they pommelled each other; but Donough's horse being killed, and he himself thrown down, he was taken prisoner on the spot by Philip, who immediately delivered him up to O'Donnell. The castle was afterwards taken on the same day. O'Donnell gave Donough back to Maguire, who conveyed him to his house, to be detained in confinement. O'Donnell afterwards gave Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], sixty cows, as a remuneration for his conquest.

Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Mac Rannall, was taken prisoner by Con Carragh, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and John, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and conveyed by them to Inis-Ochta<sup>m</sup>, an island on Lough-Mac-Nen<sup>n</sup>. Rury, the son of Turlough Maguire, attacked them on the lake, and slew these two sons of O'Rourke, and brought Mac-an-Chaoich Mac Clancy and his son, and Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, to his house. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, afterwards ransomed him; and the castle of Leitrim was given up to O'Donnell again by Melaghlin, son of Murrough [Mac Rannall].

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam), Lord Justice of Ireland, into Connaught; and he took Athliag-Maenagain<sup>o</sup> from the sons of William O'Kelly, and gave it to the sons of Hugh, son of Brian; and the sons of William O'Kelly were banished westwards across the River Suck. On this expedition the castle of Tulsk was taken by him from the descendants of Felim Cleireach [O'Conor], and their hostages were given up by him to Hugh O'Conor, the second lord who was over the Sil-Murray. The castles of Roscommon and Castlereagh were also taken by him on this expedition.

Hugh O'Conor was banished from his country by Mac Dermot, and driven westwards<sup>p</sup> across the Shannon, by consent of the Sil-Murray.

Mac William Burke was [drawn to their assistance] by O'Conor and the sons of William O'Kelly. The castle of Athleague was taken by him, and given

St. Maenagan, now Athleague, a small town on the River Suck, in the barony of Athlone, and the county of Roscommon. There is no part of the castle here referred to now to be seen.

<sup>p</sup> *Westwards*, ϣαρ.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters for ϣαρ, i. e. eastwards.

uí ceallaiḡ, ἡ concóbar ua ceallaiḡ an dapa tigeapna baosí for uib maime do ḡabáil and, ἡ a tábarc do maosleaclainn mac taidcc mic donnchaíð amaille lé braitḡoib oirriḡ ua maime, ἡ láintigeapnur ua maime do ḡabáil dó don éur rin.

Caipλέn tuillpe do ḡabail lá mac uilliam, ἡ lá hua cconcóbar, Mac caiprpe mic briam do marbad ann durcór do péilép, ἡ braitḡe pleacáta peidlimíð, ἡ a ccaipλέn do táirbirt dua concóbar. Síð uí concóbar ἡ Mhíe diapmaða do dénam lá mac uilliam, ἡ braitḡe uaéta diblimb lá comall dia moile, .i. eoḡan mac uí concóbar, ἡ caiprpe mac uí concóbar.

Ο δοίμναλλ Αοḡ ruas do dól rluasḡ ar mac ndiapmaða corbmac mac Ruaiðri ἡ ní ro airp co paimic co corppriab. Iap ná éip rin do mac diapmaða ro tíonoil riðe roépaide maiḡe luippe, ἡ tuacáta connacé do éopnam corppreibe ppa hua ndoίmnaill. Iap ná airuicéad rin dua doίmnaill ro ḡab timcéall ḡo muinrip eólaip, ἡ tamice tap rionann aḡ caipλέn liaétopoma ḡo paimic maḡ luippe. Rucc ar cpeachaið ἡ ar édaiaib iomdaib ἡ ro ḡab for opccain an típe. Iap na cluiprin rin do Mac ndiapmaða tamic hi cefin uí doίmnaill, ἡ do rinne rít ruétain prip, ἡ ro ioc a éiopeáin ḡo humal ppa hua ndoίmnaill. Do pas dó an cátaé, ἡ na braitḡe do bí hi maiḡ luippe ó maíðm an bealaiḡ buíðe co rin.

Creacá mópa lá briam mac doίmnaill (.i. ó neill) mic enri ar mac doίmnaill cloinne cellaiḡ .i. ḡiollapadpaimic.

<sup>9</sup> *Assumed the full lordship*, i. e. who became the sole chief of Hy-Many, there having been previously two rival chieftains.

<sup>r</sup> *Tuathas*.—These were the territories of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, Kinel-Dofa, and Corcachlann, the position and extent of each of which have been already pointed out.

<sup>s</sup> *Entered Moylurg*.—This incursion of O'Donnell against Mac Dermot is more correctly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

"A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went this year against the young Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot ; and he proceeded to Bealach-buidhe, which Mac

Dermot defended against him. O'Donnell went thence to the castle of Leitrim, whither Mac Dermot repaired to meet him, and they made peace with each other ; and the Cathach, which had been for two years away from O'Donnell, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg, were restored to him. And Mac Dermot agreed to pay O'Donnell protection tribute for Moylurg from that time forward."

<sup>t</sup> *Cathach*.—See note under the year 1497.

<sup>u</sup> *Bealach-buidhe*.—See note under the year 1497.

<sup>w</sup> *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. The Mac Donnells of this territory derive their name and origin from Donih-

up to the sons of William O'Kelly; and Conor O'Kelly, the second lord that was over Hy-Many, was taken prisoner in it, and delivered, together with the hostages of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, up to Melaghlín, the son of Teige, son of Donough, who assumed the full lordship<sup>a</sup> of Hy-Many on that occasion.

The castle of Tulsk was taken by Mac William and O'Conor; and the son of Carbry, son of Brian, was killed in it by a bullet-shot; and the hostages of the descendants of Felim, and their castles, were given to O'Conor. Mac William made peace between O'Conor and Mac Dermot; and each gave up hostages into the keeping of the other, namely, Owen, son of O'Conor, and Carbry, son of O'Conor.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched with an army against Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory, and never halted until he reached the Curliu mountains. Mac Dermot, having received intelligence of this, assembled the forces of Moylurg, and of the 'Tuathas' of Connaught, to defend the [pass of the] Curliu against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, perceiving this, marched round into Muintir-Eolais, crossed the Shannon near the castle of Leitrim, and [thus] entered Moylurg<sup>b</sup>. He seized upon many preys and spoils, and commenced ravaging the country. When Mac Dermot heard of this, he repaired to O'Donnell, and concluded a perpetual peace with him, and humbly paid him his tribute. He [also] returned to him the Cathach<sup>c</sup>, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg from the time of the defeat of Bealach-Buidhe<sup>d</sup> to that time.

Great depredations [were committed] by Brian, the son of Donnell (i. e. the O'Neill), son of Henry, on Mac Donnell of Clankelly<sup>e</sup>, i. e. Gillpatrick<sup>f</sup>.

nall, son of Colgan, son of Ceallach, son of Tuathal, son of Daimhin, son of Cairbre, who was called Damh-airgid, the common ancestor of Maguire, Mac Mahon, and others of the chief families of Oriel.

\* Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1499. The son of Mae Pierce Butler died this year, i. e. Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce Butler, a distinguished captain, who

had kept a house of general hospitality.

"Sile, daughter of Bishop Maguire, i. e. of Ros, the Bishop, died this year.

"Cormac Duv, the son of Teige O'Cassidy, died this year.

"A great deed was done in Scotland this year by the King of Scotland, i. e. by James Stuart, i. e. he hanged John More Mac Donnell, King of Innsi-Gall, and John Cahanagh, his son, and Randal Roe, and Donnell Ballagh, the four on the same Gallows, a month before Lammas."

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1500.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, Μιλε, cúicc céo.

Doimnall ua pollainain eppcop doipe, brátaip minúr de obrepuaantia do bí go pasépac ap fuo epeann acc ppoicépt γ acc pñmóip ppi né epioáat bliáan pua pin vécc .i. do galap meóóin, γ a áónacal i náε τpυim.

O Ruairc (peilim mac donncharó mic tigeapnám) do écc γ eoccan mac tigeapnám mic taidcc do gabail a ionaid.

Tácc ócc mac taidcc mic tigeapnám uí Ruairc vécc.

hriam caóc mac neill mic Sfan buide mic eoccan uí néill do mápbac lá doimnall mac Sfan buide uí neill, γ lá muintip aóda i ndoipap cairléin éino aipó.

Tomap mac aóda mic hriam mic Púlip na tuaiže mezuóip do mápbac la taóž mac tomair mic tomair óicc mezuóip γ la muintip múcaóeim.

Slóiccéacó lá hua ndoimnall aóó puacó i ττίp neoccan co po loipcc baile uí neill óinn ughnamn, γ co po hriap an pñcáipλέn, γ co po loipcc epannóž loca laozapre, γ a impúó implán dia tiz žan ppiébeapc ppiu don éup pin.

Slóiccéacó lár an iupτίp žepóit mac tomáip, iapla éille óapa i ττίp neoccan γ Slóiccéacó ele lá hua ndoimnall aóó puacó co na pócraide co com-paanic ppiu an iupτίp až cairléin cloinne Sfan buide uí néill, .i. cairléin éinn aipó γ batap hi ppoipbairpi papi go po gabacó leó é. Tuccacó an baile iapoió do éoippóealbac mac cuinn uí néill. Óo óeacáττap na maite pin dia τtižib iapain. Iap poad óua doimnall don τupup pin po žluap go nñmłšcc nñpa-óal hi ττίp nailealla go po epeacacó leip pñóct hriam mec donncharó baí i nšpaonta ppiu, γ τainicc dia éip iapoió.

An éoippóealbac pémpáite (dia τtapó an iupτίp cairléin éino aipó) po gabacó pñe lá hua neill (doimnall) hi ccairléin hui neill péin hi ccionn lšpáite iapεtam. Ro bñacó a éapoiážéct de co po páp coccacó móp hi ττίp neoc-can óepñe.

<sup>7</sup> *Cean-ard*, high head, now Kinard, otherwise called Caledon, a village in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Kinard is shewn close

to the boundary of the territory of Trough, and near the margin of a lake with a small island. The site of this castle is pointed out by the natives of Caledon on a hill to the right of the road leading from Caledon to Aughnacloy, a few perches

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1500.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred.*

Donnell O'Fallon, Bishop of Derry, a friar minor of the observance, who for the period of thirty years diligently taught and preached throughout Ireland, died of an inward disease, and was interred at Ath-Trim.

O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan), died ; and Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, took his place.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, died.

Brian Caech, the son of Niall, son of John Boy, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Donnell, son of John Boy O'Neill, and the people of Hugh, in the doorway of the castle of Ceann-ard'.

Thomas, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, was slain by Teige, son of Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, and Muintir-Mucaidhein.

An army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, into Tyrone, and burned the town of O'Neill of Dungannon, demolished the old castle, and burned the crannog of Loch-Laeghaire, and then returned home, not meeting any opposition on this occasion.

An army was led by the Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare) into Tyrone ; and another army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, so that he joined the Lord Justice at the castle of the sons of John Boy O'Neill, i. e. the castle of Kinard, which they besieged until they took it. The town was afterwards given up to Turlough, the son of Con O'Neill ; and these chiefs then returned home. O'Donnell, after his return from this expedition, proceeded vigorously and resolutely into Tirerrill, and plundered the descendants of Brian Mac Donough, who were then at enmity with him, after which he returned home.

The aforementioned Turlough (to whom the Lord Justice had given up the castle of Kinard) was, at the end of six weeks afterwards, taken by O'Neill (Donnell), in O'Neill's own castle ; and his creaghts were taken from him, which gave rise to much war in Tyrone.

to the west of the former. According to the tradition in the country ceann árd was a name given to this castle from its loftiness, and this seems true, as the hill on which it stood is not

Ο ρεαργαίλ Ρυόραγε mac IRial do m̄arbad̄ la rémur mac Ruaid̄ri mic caṡaíl mic uilliam uí ρεαργαίλ ἰ nuir m̄óir loṡa gaína.

Ο βριαν λαιζεν caṡaoir mac dúnlaig do m̄arbad̄ lá cuib̄ dia b̄raitérib̄ féin.

Ρ̄sraḡac̄ mac duinn óicc mic duinn m̄óir mezuib̄ri, ἡ βριαν mac s̄fain mic doínnail̄ ballaig mezuib̄ri do m̄arbad̄ lá cloinn cuinn uí neill ἰ mbeól áta na marclac̄.

ḡiolla c̄riṡt mac eóin ṡinn mec cápa do m̄arbad̄ ar ḡriṡr oib̄ce ina ciḡ ṡín lá haod̄ mac s̄fain buib̄e méz̄ maṡgaína, ἡ c̄reaṡa an baile do d̄enamh lair.

Ḍa m̄ac donnchaid̄ óicc mic donnchaid̄ m̄óir mic aoda mezuib̄ri (Semur ἡ Remann) do m̄arbad̄ lá heóccan mac donnchaid̄ m̄óir mic aoda cédna.

Slioṡt̄ duinn mic concónnaṡt̄ mézuib̄ri do d̄ol ar ionnraicc̄id̄ ar baile meic ḡiolla ruaid̄, ἡ an ḡiolla dub̄ mac concobair̄ mic tomair̄ mezuib̄ri do m̄arbad̄ leó, ἡ doínnail̄ caoṡ mac ḡiollaruaid̄ co na m̄ac, ἡ Ruaid̄ri mac doínnail̄ ḡiṡr mec ḡiollaruaid̄ co ṡoc̄aid̄ib̄ ele.

Éoc̄can mac ρεapaḡhaiḡ baib̄ mic ρεapaḡhaiḡ mic duinn mic concónnaṡt̄ mezuib̄ri do m̄arbad̄ lá ḡoppaid̄ mac ḡiollaruaid̄ ἰ uioḡaíl na d̄ruinge rém̄raíte.

Caṡlén do ṡionnṡcnaḡ lá ṡilip mac b̄rian mic ṡilip ar c̄arraicc̄ loṡa an taṡb̄.

ḡiollapaḡraicc̄ mac ρlaitébeapaḡ mic tomair̄ óicc mezuib̄ri do m̄arbad̄ lá niail̄ mac aṡt̄ uí neill ἡ lá a cloinn, ἡ c̄reaṡa moṡa do b̄riṡt̄ leó ó cloinḡ ρlaitébeapaṡc̄h.

Soṡca inḡín̄ ṡilip mic tomair̄ (.i. an ḡiolla dub̄) m̄ézuib̄ri, ἡ ḡoppaid̄ ócc mac ḡoppaḡa ruaid̄ mezuib̄ri décc.

Αn baṡraṡc̄ m̄óir do m̄arbad̄ lé na b̄raṡair̄ féin lá d̄auib̄ baṡra, .i. aṡ-éib̄eoṡam cluana, ἡ coṡcaḡe. Ḍauib̄ do m̄arbad̄ le tomair̄ a baṡra, ἡ lé

high enough to merit that appellation. The lake shewn on the old map above referred to is now nearly dried up.

<sup>2</sup> *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna*, i.e. the great island of Lough Gawna, now Inishmore, in Lough Gawna, which belongs to the parish of Columbkille, barony of Granard, and county of Long-

ford.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1415, pp. 820, 821, *supra*.

<sup>a</sup> *Bel-atha-na-marclach*.—This place is now called Ballinamallard, which is a small village in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh, not far from the boundary of the county of Tyrone.



O'Farrell, i. e. Rury, the son of Irial, was slain on the island of Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna<sup>z</sup>, by James, son of Rury, son of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell.

O'Byrne of Leinster (Cahir, the son of Dunlang) was slain by some of his own kinsmen.

Feradhach, the son of Don Oge, son of Don More Maguire, and Brian, the son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, were slain by the sons of Con O'Neill, at Bel-atha-na-Marclach<sup>a</sup>.

Gilchreest, son of John Fin Mac Cabe, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal attack, by Hugh, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, who carried off the spoil found in his residence.

The two sons of Donough Oge, the son of Donough More, son of Hugh Maguire (viz. James and Redmond), were slain by Owen, the son of Donough More, son of the same Hugh.

The descendants of Don, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, made an attack upon Ballymacgilroy<sup>b</sup>, and slew Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Maguire, and Donnell Caech Mac Gilroy, with his son, and Rory, the son of Donnell Gearr Mac Gilroy, and many others.

Owen, son of Feradhach Balv, who was son of Don, who was son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by Godfrey Mac Gilroy, in revenge of the people aforementioned.

A castle was begun [to be built] on the Rock of Loch-an-Tairbh<sup>c</sup>, by Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip [Maguire].

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain by Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, and his sons, who carried off great spoils from the sons of Flaherty.

Sorcha<sup>d</sup>, the daughter of Philip, son of Thomas (i. e. Gilla-Duv) Maguire, and Godfrey Oge, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, died.

Barry More was slain by his own kinsman, David Barry, Archdeacon of Cloyne and Cork. David was slain by Thomas Barry and Muintir O'Callaghan.

<sup>b</sup> *Ballymacgilroy*, now Ballymackilroy, a townland in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1495.

<sup>c</sup> *Loch-an-tairbh*, i. e. the lake of the bull,

now Lough Aterriff, the name of a townland containing a small lake with a rocky island, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Sorcha*.—This name is now made Sarah.

μυνητιρ cealla cáin. Iarla d'fhuáinan do éoccbáil éairr dáuid a ceionn ríete lá γ α loicead iaroin.

An rionnac' μυνητιρε ταδδcáin (cairpre) do marbad lá cono mac airt mic cuinn uí maoleaclainn.

*Burned it.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “γ μιν γ λυαε do éenum de, i. e. made meal and ashes of it.”

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

“*Anno Domini* 1500. This was a year of grace at Rome, i. e. the golden door was opened,

and it was also a bissextile year. O'Banan, i. e. Nicholas of Airech-Maelain” [Derryvullen], “died this year among the Clann-Kee O'Reilly. He had been Vicar of Daire Mhaelain, and Erenagh of the third part of the same town.

“There was continual rain and much inclement weather in this year from the festival of the Cross in Autumn till after the festival of

The Earl of Desmond disenterred the body of David in twenty days, and afterwards burned it<sup>e</sup>.

The Sinnagh (Fox) of Muintir-Tadhgain (Carbry) was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin<sup>f</sup>.

St. Patrick, so that the crops, particularly the wheat, were injured.

“The town of Galway *hoc anno ex majore parte cremata est.*”

“Melaghlin Bradagh” [i. e. the thievish], “the son of Teige, son of Manus O'Flanagan, was hanged this year by Maguire, i. e. by John,

the son of Philip Maguire, in the Lent of this year. This man confessed, that besides beeves, hogs, and sheep, he had stolen thirty-five horses from church and country, which were never recovered from him, besides others which were taken and recovered.”





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