

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>



<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>



THE LIBRARY  
OF  
THE UNIVERSITY  
OF CALIFORNIA  
LOS ANGELES

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>





annála 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,

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

---

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

---

*SECOND EDITION.*

VOL. V.

DUBLIN:

HODGES, SMITH, AND CO., GRAFTON-STREET.

BOOKSELLERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

1856.

DUBLIN :  
Printed at the University Press,  
BY M. H. GILL.



6

ANNALA RÍOGHACHTA ÉIREANN.

1839305

# ΑΝΝΑΛΑ ΡΙΟΪΗΑΧΤΑ ΕΙΡΕΑΝΝ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1501.

Αοιρ Χριορτ, Μιλε, κύιϋϋ ϋεϋ, α ηαον.

ΣΕΑΝ mac Ρορα mic τομαρ όιϋϋ μεγυιϋιρ βαί na ϋανάναϋ ϋοραϋη ηι ϋϋλοϋαρ, na ρεαρρύν, η na αιρϋίννεϋ ι nachaϋ λυρϋαιρ θαοί ϋϋϋϋϋϋ ϋαρϋϋϋϋ ϋαρϋϋϋϋ ϋϋϋϋϋϋ, η ι ηγαοιϋίϋϋ ρϋρ ϋιϋϋϋ ϋοιϋϋϋϋ ϋα θαϋ ϋον νό ριϋϋϋϋ α λεαρ, η α ϋϋϋ in lo lún.

Νιαλλ mac αιρτ mic ϋοϋϋϋϋ ϋί ηέιλλ ϋέϋϋ.

Ρυϋρραιγε mac ϋί ϋονϋοβαρ ραλγιγ, .i. mac ϋαταοίρ mic ϋυιηη mic an ϋαλβαγ ϋέϋϋ.

Ρυϋρραιγε mac μεγματϋγανηα, .i. ηρην mac Ρεμανη ϋο ηαρϋαϋ lá ϋλοηη μέγ αεηγυρα.

ϋοϋϋαϋ ϋηρ ϋηργιαλλαιϋ ρϋη, .i. ϋηοϋϋϋ ϋοϋα ρυαϋϋ, η ρηοϋϋϋ Ρεμανη. Μάγ ματϋγαιηηα (Ρορα) ϋο ηρϋϋϋ α ϋαορραιγεϋτα λειρ ρορ an λυϋϋϋ ϋηγε, η ρηοϋϋϋ Ρεμανη ϋο ϋορ αρ an ϋήρ αμαϋ ι ϋήη ηηι ηειλλ. Μάγ ματϋγαιηηα ϋιοηηρραιϋϋϋ ρορ ρηοϋϋϋ Ρεμανη, η ϋϋϋϋϋϋϋ ϋά ροιϋϋ ϋοιϋϋ acc άτ an ϋοιϋηρ.

<sup>a</sup> *John, the son of Rossa.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that this John was the son of Ross the Bishop, and that he died “*in id. Jun. mane die Dominico.*”

<sup>b</sup> *Creaghts*, i. e. his cattle and their caretakers.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1496, p. 1224, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *Loughly*, or *Louty*, a territory which, as

appears from various old maps of Ulster, is now comprised in the barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan, and which was so called because it was allotted for the maintenance of Mac Mahon’s *locht tige* or household.—See Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 30, note 17.

# ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1501.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred one.*

**J**OHAN, the son of Rossa<sup>s</sup>, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, who had been a canon chorister in Clogher, Parson and Erenagh in Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise man, learned in Latin and Irish, who kept a house of general hospitality for all that stood in need of it, died in the Ides of June.

Niall, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Rury, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, died.

Rury, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. of Brian, the son of Redmond, was slain by the sons of Magennis.

A war [broke out] among the people of Oriel themselves, i. e. between the descendants of Hugh Roe and the descendants of Redmond. Mac Mahon (Rossa) brought his creaghts<sup>h</sup> with him into the Loughty<sup>i</sup>, and drove the descendants of Redmond from the country to O'Neill. Mac Mahon pursued the descendants of Redmond, and they came to an engagement with each other at

See also Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 70, where the following notice of the term Loughty occurs :

"The Dynast, or Chieftane, being elected, supported himself and his train, partly out of certain Lands set apart for the Maintenance of

his Table, called Loghty" [or Logh-tee], "but particularly out of some tributary Exactions called COSHERINGS, which he imposed on all Lands except those of the Church, and of such to whom he granted special priviledges of Exemption."

Τοιρρῶεαλβᾶς (.i. mac inġine an Iarla) mac cuinn mic enri uí neill do bñt acc congnam lá plioct Remann. Τοιρρῶεαλβᾶς umoppo, mac τιζεαρνα α αοίρι ποδέμ λά ρήρ do ζαιοδεαλαῖβ do μαρβαῶ λά μάξ ινατζάμνα ανηρην, γ Mac mec domnaill gallocclaic (Eom mac Colla) do μαρβαῶ co ποάιδῖ ele.

Mac mezuoiri tomár mac tomár oice mic an ġiolla duiḃ (.i. μαζυοῖρι) do μαρβαῶ ap ριαḃ βῆτα λά cloinn brian mic Remann meζ ματζαμνα co nár α μιντιρε ινα ραρραῶ. Ατιαῶ na μαῖτε po μαρβαῶ ann. Ģiolla ίορα mac emann, Tomár mac duinn mic emann, γ corbmac mac Sſann mic emann mezuoiri, Ruaiḃri buide mac emann oice mezuoiri, γ Emann, γ Μαζ-nyr eoζanaḃ da ḡnac aḃda mic brian ḡmezuoiri, ḃrian, γ donnchaḃ da ḡnac ταῖcc mic daβḡḃ mic ġiolla buide mic μαζnyra, γ cóicclſi don éimḃ éetna co ποάιδῖ oile do μαρβαῶ amaitle ρριḃ.

Carlén ρlicciζ do ġabail le dpeimriub, γ τοḃt ρair anuar ap α βαρρ λά cloinn Ruaiḃri mic τοιρρῶεαλβαῖζ ḃαρραῖζ uí concḃair, γ λά cloinn ρειḃ-limḃ mic τοιρρῶεαλβαῖζ capraῖζ uí concḃair. An Calbaḃ caoḃ mac domnaill mic eoccaim uí concḃair do μαρβαῶ ann, γ Sſann mac Ruaiḃri mic τοιρρῶεαλβαῖζ ḃαρραῖζ uí concḃair do tuirim lár an cealbaḃ α ρρριτζuin ap in laḃair ρin.

Aḃne mac Sſann í caḃán do μαρβαῶ λά α δεαριβραḃair ρήρρην brian ρionn.

Mac domnaill cloinne ceallaῖζ (ġiolla na naerḡ mac ρide corbmac mic airt) do μαρβαῶ la ρειḃlimḃ mac donnchaḃ mic tomár mezuoiri.

Emann mac Ricairḃ α býre do ġabáil lé mac uilliam cloinni Riocairḃ aζ τοḃt ó τυρur San Sem. Ρuarcclaḃ móρ do βñm ap, γ briaζde μαῖτε dia μιντιρ imḃ mac.

\* *Ath-an-choileir*, i. e. the ford of the quarry. This name is now obsolete.

<sup>1</sup> *The Earl's daughter*, i. e. the daughter of the Earl of Kildare.

<sup>m</sup> *This Turlough*.—This is a remarkable instance of the defect of the style of these Annals. The language should be thus constructed :

Ḍionnraῖζ mac ματζαμνα ρop ρλιοḃt Ré-mann, γ po τζαḡḡḡtε o'á poile acc áz an cóilér. Ro baoi aζ congnam la ρλιοḃt Re-

mann, τοιρῶεαλβᾶς, mac inġine iarla éille daḃa, .i. mac cuinn, mic enri uí neill, an mac τιζεαρνα α αοιρε ποδέμ ba ρήρ do ζαιοδεαλαῖβ an zan ρin, γ do μαρβαῶ é ip in ζcaz hſin, ḡcā.

<sup>n</sup> *Sliabh Beatha*, i. e. Bith's mountain, now Slieve Bāhā, or Slieve Beagh, a long range of mountains extending in a north-eastern direction through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh, and through the pa-

Ath-an-choileir<sup>k</sup>. Turlough (i. e. son of the Earl's daughter<sup>l</sup>), the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, assisted the descendants of Redmond; [and] this Turlough<sup>m</sup>, who was the best son of a lord of the Irish of his time, was there slain by Mac Mahon, as was Mac Donnell Galloglagh (John, the son of Colla), with many others.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, son of Gilla-Duv, i. e. the Maguire, was slain on Sliabh Beatha<sup>n</sup>, by the sons of Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, with a slaughter of his people along with him. The following are the chieftains who were there slain: Gilla-Isa, son of Edmond; Thomas, the son of Don, son of Edmond; and Cormac, the son of John, son of Edmond Maguire; Rory Boy, the son of Edmond Oge Maguire; Edmond and Manus Eoghanagh, the two sons of Hugh, son of Brian Maguire; Brian and Donough, the two sons of Teige, son of David, son of Gilla-Boy Mac Manus, and five of the same tribe, besides numbers of others.

The castle of Sligo was taken by [means of] ladders; and the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, and the sons of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, made their way into it from the top. Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor, was slain in it; and John, the son of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, fell by [the hand of] Calvagh in the heat of the contest.

Aibhne, the son of John O'Kane, was slain by his own brother, Brian Finn.

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Gilla-na-naev, the son of Cormac, who was son of Art), was slain by Felim, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Rickard Burke, was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, on his return from the pilgrimage of St. James [in Spain]. A great ransom was exacted for him, and good hostages of his people, besides his son.

ishes of Clones and Tedavnet, and along the western boundary of the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and through a part of the parish of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. For some account of the origin of this name the reader is referred to the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys; Haliday's edition of the first part of Keating's History of Ireland, pp. 152, 154; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1. Colgan

describes the situation of this mountain as follows in his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 216, note 13: "Est mons Beatha in Ultonia in comitatum de Monechan et de Fermanach confinibus." In the Down Survey the name of this mountain is correctly enough anglicised Slieve Beagh; but in Seward's Topographical Dictionary it is incorrectly made Slieve Baugh. The local and aboriginal pronunciation of the name will be

Μαοίλεάκλαινν mac uilliam μεζ ραζναλλ ταιοιρεάκ μιντιρε heóλαιρ δέεε  
ιαρ ccian aoír.

Ταός mac τιοιρθεαλβαιζ mic πέιλιν ρινη do μαρβαδ λά cloinn Ρυαιόρι  
mec διαρμαδα.

δριαν mac Ρυαιόρι mec διαρματα do μαρβαδ α αιρλέν τυλλρεε amac  
δασιν υπόρη ροιζδε, γ ní πο hacmáδ cia πορ μαρβ.

ερεακ la hua cconcoδαιρ πορ cóncoδαρ mac διαρματα hi ccairiul bpa-  
cáin uí bpoacan, γ an baile do lopecaδ lair.

δοιंनाल्ल ua huiccinn oide pccol epεann lé δάν δέεε ιαρ δτοόετ ό τυρυρ  
ραν πέμ.

δοννχαδ όεε μάζ αιρταζ mac δοννχαδ mic cophmaic mic δοννχαδ  
mic διαρματα mic cophmaic ρινη mic δοιंनाल्ल móip δέεε, ticcφina Ealla  
ειριθε.

Τιοιρθεαλβαδ o bpiain ticcφina τυαδμουιαν do lopecaδ cónntae luim-  
nizh, γ cōip mázi ραν ηgnínpδh.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1502.

Αοίρ Crioστ, Míle, cúcc céδ, α δό.

Σευρ mac Ρύδριυζε μεζ ματζαίμνα comarba cluana heoair δέεε.

Αρε ua ζαλλέυδαιρ γ εόιν ό λοιρτε διαρ abbaδ baí in imφίραν ρρια πολε  
in abδaine eapa ρυαδ, γ α nécc in aén ló co noiδce.

Μαμριτιρ na mbpaταρ ραν ccaδan do ζνουεάδ la hua Raζallaiz ón  
Róin do na bpaίpib de obpεpυanctia, ι nacchaδ na mbpaταρ de comuni ιτα.

recognised by the Irish scholar from the phrase  
used in the parish of Clones by the natives in  
welcoming their visitors, namely, Sé do beaca  
ap Shliaδ δεακα.

<sup>o</sup> *Caisiul-Bracain-Ui-Brocain*, i. e. the cashel  
or stone fort of Bracan O'Brocain.—See this  
place mentioned before at the year 1472. The  
ruins of this cashel are still to be seen in the  
townland of Carrickmore, a short distance to  
the south-east of the town of Boyle, in the parish  
and barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>p</sup> *Ealla*.—This is a river which gives name to  
the territory now barony of ουεαζ Ealla, or  
Dnhallow, in the north-west of the county of  
Cork. The head of this branch of the Mac  
Carthys took the name or title of Mac Donough.  
—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of  
Cork*, chap. vi.

<sup>q</sup> *Cois-Maighe*, i. e. along the River Maigue,  
now Coshma, a barony along the River Maigh,  
or Maigue, in the county of Limerick.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster con-

Melaghlin, the son of William Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died at an advanced age.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Felim Finn, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

Brian, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain by a dart cast from the castle of Tusk ; and it was not confessed who it was that killed him.

O'Connor took a prey from Conor Mac Dermot at Caisiul-Bracain-Ui-Bhro-cain<sup>o</sup>, and burned the town.

Donnell O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor to the schools of Ireland in poetry, died, after his return from the pilgrimage of St. James.

Donough Oge Mac Carthy, the son of Donough, son of Cormac, son of Donough, son of Dermot, son of Cormac Finn, son of Donnell More, died. He was Lord of Ealla<sup>p</sup>.

In the Winter of this year Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, burned the county of Limerick and Cois-Maighe<sup>a</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1502.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred two.*

James, son of Rury Mac Mahon, Coarb of Clones, died.

Art O'Gallagher and John O'Loiste, two abbots who contended with each for the abbacy of Assaroe, died on the one day.

The monastery of the friars in Cavan<sup>r</sup> was procured from Rome, by O'Reilly, for the friars of the order De Observantiâ, in opposition to the friars [of the order] De Communi Vita.

tains the two entries following, omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1501. The daughter of Mae Manus died this year, i. e. More, the daughter of Cathal, son of Cathal More Mae Manus, and wife of O'Fialain, i. e. Farrell, an undeniably distinguished woman.

“The Scots sustained a great defeat on Patrick's day this year, and sixty of them were slain by Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, and his

kinsmen. The most distinguished of those who were killed on this occasion were the son of the Lord of Aig, and the three sons of Colla, son of Alexander Mae Donnell, i. e. Turlough, Donough, and Ludar.”

<sup>r</sup> *Cavan*.—According to Ware the monastery of Cavan was founded by Gelasius Rufus O'Reilly, in the year 1300, for Friars Minor, and given to the Friars Minor of the Observance in the year 1502.

Ταῦτε mac cuinn mic doinnall uí neill, Doinnall mac feilim uí neill, Eochan boct mac neill mic enrí uí neill, γ Doinnall mac Pílip mezuóir d'écc.

Ταῦτε mac tomaltauγ an emγ mac διαρματα ταναρι μαγε λυρεε do μαρβαδ γο ηαιτφραδ λά cloinn Ruaidri meic διαρματα hi ccoilltib cléiriγ.

Μαιδm na tolca pinne .i. ι ηγlionn Eídmγε do τάβαριτ la cloinn τοιρρ-δεαλβαιγ όιτε mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ mic neill ruaid, ar ó mbaoiγill δεαρβραταίρ a ναταρ .i. Níall buíde, dú m po μαρβαδ ό βαοιγill, Níall cona διαρ mac .i. Ruóρραιγε γ doinnall ballac co nδρuiug ele, γ ba he ó βαοιγill po moill ceicc pop cloinn τοιρρδεαλβαιγ δια po μαρβαδ é buéim.

ηωραιοιδ λά hua ραιγillγ (Sfan mac caτal) ar Pílip mac τοιρρδε-βαιγ μέzuóir, γ μαιγρείde an típe or cfin cloinne hamlaoiδ do írubal γ do λοραδ leó, γ Emann mac Pílip ριαβαιγ mic αιmlaoiδ co nδρuiug oile do μαρβαδ. Ro μαρβαδ on τρluaγ pin uí Raγallaiγ, Mac uí Raγallaiγ buéim .i. Doinnall an maγa γ mac mic maoiλμαρταιn concóbar.

Donnchaδ mac concóbar mic tomair óicc mezuóir d'écc do γαιδ epo na ηγον do ραδαδ ρair hi μαιδm ρλειde b'fa.

Αιρ mac enri mic eoccam uí neill do μαρβαδ λά ηαρτ mac cuinn mic enri mic eoγain uí néill.

Eoγan mac aóda mic αιρτ uí neill do μαρβαδ la ηaóδ mac cuinn uí neill.

Caτal mac maoiεclainn ouib μέzρaiρaδain do μαρβαδ le cloinn ui ρaγallaiγ ar ταρραιγ mic bρiain γ a cloinne.

Slóicéaδ la ηaóδ ócc mac aóda ruaid uí doinnall, γ Μαzuóir Sfan do dol la mac uí doinnall ar ionηραιοιδ ι ηθαρρραιγε cóιmηηri ar mac Sfan

<sup>s</sup> *Owen Bocht*, i. e. Owen or Eugene the poor.

<sup>t</sup> *Coilte Cleirigh*, i. e. the clerk's or clergyman's woods. This name, which was that of a woody district in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, is now obsolete.

<sup>u</sup> *Tulach-finn*, now Tullaghfin, a townland in the parish of Inver, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

<sup>w</sup> *Glenn-Eidhnighe*, i. e. the vale of the River Eidhneach, now Gleneany, a remarkable valley

in the same parish. Tulach-finn is situated exactly in the middle of this valley. The River Eidhneach, which was the ancient boundary of the territory of Tír-Boghaine, now the barony of Banagh, discharges itself into the harbour of Inver, in the bay of Donegal.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 156, note <sup>p</sup>.

<sup>x</sup> *Mac Aweley*.—This was the name of the chief of a branch of the Maguires, seated in the barony of Clanawley, in the south-west of the



Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill ; Donnell, the son of Felim O'Neill ; Owen Bocht<sup>s</sup>, the son of Niall, son of Henry O'Neill ; and Donnell, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was exultingly slain at Coillte Cleirigh<sup>t</sup>, by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

The defeat of Tulach-finn<sup>u</sup>, in Glen-Eidhnighe<sup>w</sup>, was given by the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, to O'Boyle, their paternal uncle, i. e. Niall Boy, where O'Boyle himself and his two sons, Rury and Donnell Ballagh, and others, were slain. It was O'Boyle himself that had plotted a snare against the sons of Turlough, by which he himself was killed.

An incursion was made by O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) against Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, and he traversed and burned the level part of the district lying above Clann-Awley, and slew Edmond, the son of Philip Reagh Mac Awley<sup>x</sup>, and some others. Of O'Reilly's own army were slain O'Reilly's own son, Donnell-an-mhagha<sup>y</sup>, and the son of Mac Mael-Martain<sup>z</sup>, i. e. Conor.

Donough, the son of Conor, who was son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died of the virulence of the wounds inflicted on him in the battle of Sliabh Beatha<sup>a</sup>.

Art, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Hugh, the son of Con O'Neill.

Cathal, son of Melaghlin Duv Magauran, was slain by the sons of O'Reilly, at the instigation of the son of Brian [Magauran] and his sons.

Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, mustered a force, and, being joined by Maguire, i. e. John, they made an incursion into Dartry-Coninsi<sup>b</sup>, against the

county of Cavan.

<sup>s</sup> *Donnell-an-mhagha*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, of the plain. This place is now called mağ in Irish, but strangely anglicised Muff. It is situated in the parish of Enniskeen, about four miles from the town of Bailieborough, in the barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. Here are still to be seen the ruins of a castle erected by Conor, the son of Conor More O'Reilly.

<sup>z</sup> *Mac Mael-Martain*.—This name is now always anglicised Martin.

<sup>a</sup> *Sliabh Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh.—See note under the year 1501.

<sup>b</sup> *Dartry-Coninsi*, now Dartry, a barony in the west of the county of Monaghan. Coninsi, the latter part of this compound name, is the genitive case of *Cu-insi*, a man's name, signifying *dog of the island*.

βυθε μέγ ματζαίνα, γ βαλε μίε Σταν βυθε γ αν τιν υλε δο lomlopcað leó. Cpeaca an tpe do éicín n̄mpo. Oipgialla ó abaim na heózanaáa arteaá do bñit̄ pōpna, γ Slioc̄t peid̄lun̄t̄ uí Ražallaiž, γ plioct̄ donncharó mežuiðip. Mac uí doinnall γ Μαζυιðip do im̄teaá̄t̄ co ep̄oða corccaiac̄ ap̄ eicc̄in op̄pa pin uile, γ mar̄bað do ðenam̄ ðoið̄ ap̄ an tóip̄ im̄ peilim̄ mac con̄cobaip̄ mic peilim̄ uí Raižall̄iž̄ co pōcaid̄ið̄ oile, γ toct̄ plán̄ dia tpiž̄ið̄.

Donncharó ua bñiam̄ do écc. Mac piðe bñiam̄ mic con̄cobaip̄ mic Ματζαίνα mic Μυιρ̄c̄h̄it̄aiž̄ mic τοιρ̄p̄ðel̄baiz̄ mic ταιðž̄ mic con̄cobaip̄ na piúðame mic donncharið̄ caip̄p̄p̄iž̄ ḡḡā. Topai p̄oið̄ γ p̄aið̄bñīpā muman̄ ap̄ m̄f̄oð̄n̄, t̄iž̄eap̄na ó aá ðapa žo lunneach̄, γ on̄ m̄baile nua co mam̄p̄t̄ip̄ an aonaiz̄. T̄iž̄eap̄na t̄h̄op̄lac̄ γ choille beith̄ne an̄ donncharó hí pin.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1503.

Αοις CΡΙορτ, Μιλε, cuicc céd̄, απ̄ρί.

Ua beóllam̄ com̄ap̄bā c̄olam̄ c̄ille i n̄p̄uim̄ c̄liab̄ ðécc.

Μαζυιðip̄ Σταν̄ mac̄ Πιλιπ̄ mic̄ τομαῑp̄ μοῑp̄ (i. an̄ žiollauð̄) én̄ pož̄a ðup̄p̄iað̄ið̄ ep̄eann̄ inā aum̄p̄ip̄, an̄ τaon̄ ž̄aoid̄eal̄ p̄á mó̄ t̄p̄ōcaipē γ ðaonnaá̄t̄, γ ap̄ peap̄ip̄ dō c̄aom̄am̄, γ dō c̄op̄ain̄ ā t̄ip̄, γ ā t̄alam̄, dō b̄peap̄ip̄ dō c̄lé̄t̄ c̄occaid̄ i nac̄charið̄ aip̄p̄ine, γ coic̄c̄p̄ið̄c̄, p̄á peap̄ip̄ p̄maá̄t̄, p̄eá̄t̄, γ p̄iaž̄cal̄ hi

<sup>c</sup> *His town*.—In the original unnecessary tautology is used, as will appear from the literal translation, which is as follows :

“A hosting by Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, O'Donnell, and Maguire, John, went with the son of O'Donnell, on an incursion into Dartry-Coniasi, against the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, and the town” [seat] “of John Boy, and all the territory, were completely burned by them,” &c. &c.

<sup>d</sup> *Fled before them*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “p̄p̄eiō an̄ t̄ip̄ dō t̄eith̄ið̄ p̄om̄pa, i. e. the people of the territory fled before them with their cattle.”

<sup>e</sup> *Owenagh*.—For the situation of the river

and territory so called, see note under the year 1457.

<sup>f</sup> *Adare*, á̄t̄ ðapa.—See note <sup>g</sup>, under the year 1464, p. 1034, *supra*.

<sup>g</sup> *Baile-nua*, now Newtown, in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Pubblebrien, and county of Limerick.—See the Ordnance map, sheet 4.

<sup>h</sup> *Mainistir-an-aenaigh*, now Mannisterane-nagh, situated about five miles to the north-west of the little town of Bruff, in a parish of the same name, barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick. O'Brien, King of Thomond, founded here, about the year 1151, a monastery for Franciscan Friars, the magnificent ruins of which still remain in tolerable preservation.

son of John Boy Mac Mahon ; and they totally burned his town<sup>c</sup> and the whole territory. The spoils of the country fled before them<sup>d</sup>. The people of Oriel from the River Owenagh<sup>e</sup> inwards, the descendants of Felim O'Reilly, and the descendants of Donough Maguire, came up, and opposed them ; but the son of O'Donnell and Maguire made a brave and triumphant retreat from them all, and slew some of their pursuers, among whom was Felim, the son of Conor, son of Felim O'Reilly, with many others, and returned safe to their homes.

Donough O'Brien died. He was the son of Brian, son of Conor, son of Mahon, son of Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor-na-Siudaine, son of Donough Cairbreach, &c. This Donough was the fountain of the prosperity and affluence of all Munster ; he was Lord of [that district extending] from Adare<sup>f</sup> to Limerick, and from Baile-nua<sup>g</sup> to Mainistir-an-aenaigh<sup>h</sup>, (and) Lord of Aharlagh<sup>i</sup> and Coill-Beithne<sup>k</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1503.

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

O'Beollain, Coarb of St Columbkille at Drumcliff, died.

Maguire, i. e. John, son of Philip, son of Thomas More, i. e. Gilla-Duv, the choice of the chieftains of Ireland in his time, the most merciful and humane of the Irish, the best protector of his country and lands, the most warlike opponent of inimical tribes and neighbours, the best in jurisdiction, authority, and

Before the erection of the monastery the place had been called Aenach-beg, i. e. the small fair-place.

<sup>i</sup> *Aharlagh*, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, and about three miles due south of the town of Tipperary. It lies between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, the former being on the north side, and between it and the town of Tipperary.

<sup>k</sup> *Coill-Beithne*, now Kilbehiny, an ancient church, giving name to a parish in the south-east extremity of the barony of Coshlea (comp. pléibe), in the county of Limerick.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the two following passages under this year which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1502. The daughter of Rory Caech Maguire died in this year, i. e. Meave, who was wife to Teige Mac Gailghille” [now Lilly], “and who had brought forth children for the young abbot.

“There was much inclement weather this year so that it killed the most of the cattle of Ireland, and prevented the husbandmen from tilling the earth.”

ccill ἡ ἰ ττυαιῖ δεcc ινα λονγρορε ρῖν ἰ νομρ εῖτέλιονν δια δοῖναιζ̄ το ῖον-  
 παῶ ιαρ νῖρτῖῖτ αιρρην, αν δεῖτμαῶ callainn Αρρῖλ, ιαρ μβυαῶ οηῖτα  
 ἡ αιῖρῖche, ἡ α ἀῖnacal ἰ μαιμρτῖμ ια μβραῖαρ ἰ νῶν ια ηῖall ιαρ ττοῖα  
 ὄο ιντε.

Mac uí doῖnnaill ἰ. donnchaῶ na noρῶcc το ḡabáil lé cloinn éuinn uí neill,  
 ἡ albanaiḡ baῖar hi ρῖappaῶ cloinne cuinn δια βῖῖῖ léó το ραιccῖῖ uí doῖn-  
 naill aῶῖ ρυαῶ, ἡ doῖnnaill mac uí doῖnnaill το ρcaῖaῶ donnchaῶ (ἰ. ocon  
 aῖainn διαn hainn an ῖaol) ἡ α écc de.

Ḗrian mac aῶῖa μέḡυῖῖρ decc.

Emann mac eoḡain ιιic aῶῖa μέḡυῖῖρ cona ῖac, Mac coρbmaic ιιic  
 aῶῖa μέḡυῖῖρ, ἡ mac τοιρρῶealῖaiḡ uí maioledúim το μαρῖaῶ ἰ νοῖβῖρcc  
 ὀῖῖe lá cloinn Ḗrian ιιic aῶῖa μέḡυῖῖρ.

Mac uí caῖáin (Rῖρῖῖρ) το ρcaῖaῶ lá α deapḖraῖar ρῖn doῖnnaill  
 εῖῖῖe.

TeḖῖῖ mac uaῖῖρ α Ḗῖῖe τῖccῖῖna conmaicne éuile τόλαῶ εῖn ῖaon-  
 naῖta ἡ ῖaḡoιῖḡ ḡall connaῖῖt decc ιαρ ρeaῖῖaῖaῶ.

Τοιρρῶealῖaῖ occ ua concoḖar (ἰ. ua concoḖar donn) decc ἰ mbaile  
 toḖar Ḗῖḡḡe ιαρ τῖῖeḖloῖῖ ῖaῖa.

Μαιῖῖm aῖḖal ῖῖῖr lá mac uilliam cloinne Rῖocairῖ ρῖρ ua cceallaiḡ, ἡ  
 ρῖρ ḡῖῖm το éonmaicῖῖ éuile ῖῖ ιη ιηο μαρῖaῶ epῖῖῖr α ηḡallῖḡlac ῖῖḖῖῖ  
 το cloinn noῖnnaill, ἡ το éloinn τῖῖῖῖe α τῖῖmceall α cconῖapal, ἡ ιη ρῖ  
 μαρῖaῶ uaῖῖρ mac ῖῖain α Ḗῖῖe ρaῖῖ éῖῖῖῖna epῖῖe.

TeḖῖῖ mac uaῖῖρ α Ḗῖῖe τῖccῖῖna ιιurccῖarḡe cuῖῖe το μαρῖaῶ la  
 donnchaῶ an éuῖῖn mac uí ceapḖaill ἡ la concoḖar ua noῖḖῖῖῖ.

<sup>1</sup> *To O'Donnell*, το ραιccῖῖ uí doῖnnaill, i. e. to, or towards O'Donnell. Το ραιccῖῖ, or do ρῖῖḡῖῖ is used in the best Irish manuscripts for the modern διοηρῖḡῖῖ, to, or towards, i. e. ad, or usque ad.

<sup>m</sup> *Dael*, now the River Deel, or Burn Deel, which rises in Lough Deel, in the barony of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal, and, winding its course in a south-east direction, discharges itself into the River Foyle, a short distance to the north of Lifford. According to the tradi-

tion among the natives this river was called Dael, i. e. the chafer, because it bends and winds itself like that insect.

<sup>n</sup> *Muscraighe-Chuire*.—This was the ancient name of the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-west of the county of Tipperary. The name Clanwilliam is derived from the elan, or race, of William Burke, who were seated therein for many centuries. Keating, who was well acquainted with the situation of this territory, mentions the church of St. Beacan at the foot of

regulation, both in Church and State, died, in his fortress at Enniskillen, on Sunday, the 7th of the Calends of April, after having heard mass, and after the victory of Uinction and Penanee, and was buried in the monastery of the friars at Donegal, which he had selected [as his place of interment].

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Donough-na-nordog, was taken prisoner by the sons of Con O'Neill, and some Scots who were along with them (the sons of Con), and brought to O'Donnell<sup>l</sup>, i. e. Hugh Roe; and Donnell, the son of O'Donnell, maimed Donough (at the river which is called Dael<sup>m</sup>), in consequence of which he died.

Brian, the son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Edmond, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, with the son of Torlogh O'Muldoon, were slain, in a nocturnal affray, by Brian, the son of Hugh Maguire.

The son of O'Kane (Richard) was maimed by his own brother, Donnell Cleircaeh.

Theobald, the son of Walter Burke, Lord of Conmaicne-Cuile-Toladh [in the county of Mayo], head of the humanity and hospitality of the English of Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Turlough Oge O'Conor (i. e. O'Conor Don) died at Ballytober-Bride [in the county of Roscommon], after a long sickness.

Mae William of Clanrickard gave a very great overthrow to O'Kelly and a party of the people of Conmaicne-Cuile, where the greater part of the gallow-glasses of both the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sweeny were slain around their constables, and where Walter, the son of John Burke, a distinguished captain, was also slain.

Theobald, the son of Walter Burke, Lord of Museraighe-Chuire<sup>n</sup>, was slain by Donough-an-Chuilinn, the son of O'Carroll, and Conor O'Dwyer.

Slieve Grott, one of the Galty mountains, as in Mus-craighe Chuire. His words are:

“Ὁἴεαν ναομένη το βεανμυῖ α ζυλλ βέα-  
cám α μυρεραιγε χυιρε δο'ν ιετ̄ ευαὶο δο  
Shltað γ-Crot, i. e. the holy Becan, who blessed  
Kilbecan in Muscraighe Chuire, on the north  
side of Slieve g-Crot.”—*Reign of Dermot, the  
Son of Fergus.*

The church of this saint is now called Kil-

peacon, and is situated in the parish of Killal-driff, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, at the foot of that part of the Galty mountains still called Slieve Grott. It should be also remarked that there is a lough, called Lough Muscraighe, on the Galty mountains, on the south boundary of the parish of Templeneiry, in the barony of Clanwilliam.— See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 111.

Ιαπλα εille θαρα δο ὄολ hi θαααῖ, ἡ α τεαάτ πο δυαῖ εἶτε ἡ α mac baí hi laim μῆγ φαχαν δο ἔαβαῖτε λῆρ.

Sluaicéasó lap an iapla ccéona lá gallaib ἡ la θαοῖδelaib laῖḡfn θα μαḡline θα capraice ḡrccura dia πο bhr caplén θεσίλ περρε, ἡ dia nḡearna conrtábla hi capraice ḡrccura δο ἡac an τραπτάλαḡ.

Sluaicéasó adbal ἡόρ la mall mac cumm mic aóda buide cona coḡaonταῖ gall ἡ θαοῖdel ἡ τῆρ εοḡain dia πο ἡῖḡ τῆρ εοḡain co hioimlán, ἡ uí eaódaḡ uile co pucc a lupcc ioimlán dia ἑḡ.

Maíom lá cloinn bhrain ἡic neill θαlba in πο μαῖbaḡ ἡ in πο θαbaḡ μαῖτε θαll ἑarrḡe ḡrccura.

Raḡnall ἡόρ mac θαllaeaprhoḡ mac mic doḡnaill conrapal albanac éreann, δο écc ἡ nḡumbepian ulaḡ.

Aóḡ mac conóbaḡr mic uí conóbaḡr puaiḡ, ἡ Ruaiḡr mac donnchaḡ duḡrmlḡ dá ἑanaḡr ἑoccaíde δο ἡarbaḡ a meabaḡ lá Sluoct ócc peíðlmḡḡ ḡim uí conóbaḡr.

Peíðlmḡḡ mac maolpuanaḡ meḡraḡnaill θαḡaóḡbaḡ θαοῖrceh πορ a ḡḡchaḡ, ἡ donnchaḡ baḡrleḡr mac maóḡtuile décc.

Maḡ capḡaḡ ἡόρ ἡ. ταḡcc mac doḡnaill ócc décc, conraḡac a áḡarḡa, ἡrḡḡéóḡr a naḡat, αρθαḡḡéóḡr a ἑarar an ταḡḡ ἡr.

Corbmac mac donnchaḡḡ mic doḡnaill ḡabaḡḡ décc. ḡrḡ θα ḡaḡbe τḡḡearnaḡr ἡ ἑanaḡrτααct ó ccapḡpe δο ἡmḡcḡḡ ḡrḡbaḡḡar a áḡar ἡ. diaḡmaḡa an ḡḡnaḡ.

Ruḡpe an ḡlḡḡa décc ἡ. Eḡann mac τοḡar, mic ḡlḡr mic Sḡan mic an ḡuḡpe.

Ταḡcc boḡrneaḡ, Muḡchaḡ, ἡ Μαḡḡaḡnaḡ, clann Μαḡḡaḡna ἡ bhrain Conóbaḡr mac bhrain mic muḡrcḡrταḡḡ mic bhrain puaiḡ, ἡ Mac uí loclann conóbaḡr mac Ruaiḡr mic Ana, ἡ Muḡrcḡrταḡ, mac Τοḡḡḡealbḡḡ, mic

° *In the custody of the King of England.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that his son had been eight years in captivity in London; and that on his being set at liberty he married him in England to the daughter of an Earl.

<sup>p</sup> *Magh-line.*—This name, which is anglicised Moylinny, is that of a level territory lying

principally in the barony of Upper Antrim, in the county of Antrim. According to an Inquisition, preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin (7 Jac. 1), the territory of Moylinny was bounded on the south and south-east by the River Six-mile-water; on the north and north-west for two miles by the stream of Glancurry [now gleann a' coipe, Glenwherry], as far as

The Earl of Kildare went to England, and returned home with success, bringing with him his son, who had been in the custody of the King of England<sup>o</sup>.

A hosting by the same Earl, attended by the English and Irish of Leinster, to Magh-line<sup>p</sup> [and] to Carrickfergus; and he demolished the castle of Belfast, and made the son of Sandal<sup>q</sup> constable of Carrickfergus.

A very great army was led by Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, with his English and Irish confederates, into Tyrone, and traversed all Tyrone and Iveagh, and brought all his men in safety to his house.

A battle was gained by the sons of Brian, son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], in which the chiefs of the English of Carrickfergus were slain or taken prisoners.

Rándal More, son of Giolla Easpuig, who was son of Mac Donnell, Constable of the Scotsmen of Ireland, died in Duibhthrian-Uladh<sup>r</sup>.

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, and Rory, the son of Donough the Black-eyed, two select tanists, were treacherously slain by the young descendants of Felim Finn O'Conor.

Felim, the son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, worthy heir to the chieftainship of his country, and Donough Baisileir Mac Maoiltuille, died.

Mac Carthy More, i. e. Teige, the son of Donnell Oge, defender of his patrimony, humbler of his enemies, and exalter of his friends, died.

Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Donnell Reagh [Mac Carthy], died. [He was] a man who had retained the lordship and tanistry of Hy-Carbery in despite of his father's brother, Dermot-an-Duna.

The Knight of Glynn died, namely, Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of John, son of the Knight.

Teige Boirneach<sup>s</sup>, Murrough and Mahon, two sons of Mahon O'Brien; Conor, the son of Brian, son of Murtough, son of Brian Roe; the son of O'Loughlin, i. e. Conor, the son of Rory, son of Ana; and Murtough, the son of Turlough,

the mountain of Carnally; its boundary then extended southwards to Connor, and thence, in a southern direction, to Edenduffcarrick [now Shanescastle, near the town of Antrim], where the aforesaid River Six-mile-water discharges itself into Lough Neagh.

<sup>q</sup> *Sandal*. — This Anglo-Irish family gave name to Mount Sandal, near Coleraine, in the

county of Antrim. It is now a family of no distinction in Ireland. In England it is usually written Sandell.

<sup>r</sup> *Duibhthrian-Uladh*, i. e. the black third of Ulidia, now Dufferin, a barony stretching along the left side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

<sup>s</sup> *Boirneach*, i. e. of Burren, a rocky district,

murcharð mic taidcc do ðol la mac uí flaitébrtaiḡ .i. Eoḡan i maḡtar con-  
naét co rochaide moir maille ppiú iar ná ttaḡpauḡ don eoḡan céðna i  
naḡhaið a bḡaítpeé (Ruaidḡi ḡcc ḡ doinnall an báid dá mac í flaitébrtaiḡ).  
Aḡ ann báðapḡide ap a ccionn a bḡoḡlonḡpoḡt aḡ an ccaolḡáile puadh.  
Ro ionḡpauḡpet pḡol mbḡiam ḡ eoḡan an pḡoḡlonḡpoḡt, ḡ do puḡrat cḡeéa ḡ  
éðala. Leanait clann í flaitébrtaiḡ ḡ an tíḡ a tḡoḡaḡééct iad ḡo ḡo pḡḡḡ  
ioḡḡal tḡoḡra, ḡo tḡoḡéḡataḡ clann Maḡḡamna í bḡiam, ḡ eoḡan ó flaitébr-  
taiḡ lá muḡtip flaitébrtaiḡ don chur pḡn.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1504.

Αοιρ Κριοστ, Mile, cúicc céð, a cḡair.

ḡiollaḡatḡaicc ó conðálaḡ (i. mac enḡi) abb cluana heoair, iar  
ḡḡonocéað epḡcoḡoide cloéair dó décc.

Pḡlip ó Raḡallaiḡ abb cḡannḡa, ḡ a ḡḡḡḡátauḡ Eoḡan, cananaé baóí  
ipḡ mbaile céðna décc.

Maḡḡnaiḡ mac bḡiam mic donncharð abb maḡḡḡḡe na tḡḡnoíde pḡo loch  
ce coḡḡair ḡ cḡḡe coḡḡeða eccna ḡ eoḡair connaét décc, ḡi ccíll duíðúin,  
ḡ a aðnaeal m oíén na tḡḡnoíde ap loé cé.

Tḡoḡḡealbaé maḡḡoḡi cananaé coḡað i cloéair, pḡḡḡḡn doḡḡe maoláin ḡ  
pḡoḡi loéa deḡcc do tḡḡḡm do ḡoḡḡḡe cloé i mbaile aḡa buíde im pḡél  
ḡatḡaic co ḡo écc de, ḡ a aðnaeal i maḡḡḡḡḡ an chabham.

Ruaidḡi maḡ maḡḡamna biocairc cluana heoair décc.

now a barony in the north of the county of  
Clare.

<sup>1</sup> *Cael-shaile-ruadh*, i. e. the narrow, reddish  
brine, now the Killary harbour, which forms  
the southern boundary of the barony of Mur-  
resk, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies,  
Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482,  
and note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*.  
The name is now corruptly pronounced by the  
natives of Murresek and Connamara, as if written  
caol-ḡáipe puadh, of which Killary is a further  
anglicised form.

<sup>2</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the  
Annals of Ulster contain the two passages fol-  
lowing, omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1503. The wife of the King of Eng-  
land, Isibel, the daughter of King Edward, died  
this year. She was the most illustrious for  
charity and benevolence from Italy to Ireland ;  
and the daughter of the King of the Castles”  
[Castile] “was married by the King.

“The Mape” [of Maperath, in Meath] “was  
killed this year in his own eastle by the sons  
of Edmond, the son of Glasny O’Reilly, in con-



son of Murrough, son of Teige; went with Owen, the son of O'Flaherty, into West Connaught, with numerous forces, the same Owen having<sup>g</sup> drawn them thither against his kinsmen (Rory Oge and Donnell of the Boat, two sons of O'Flaherty), who were encamped at Cael-shaile-ruadh<sup>h</sup>, awaiting them. The O'Briens and Owen attacked the camp, and carried away preys and spoils. The sons of O'Flaherty and [the people of] the country followed in pursuit of them, so that a battle was fought between them, in which the sons of Mahon O'Brien and Owen O'Flaherty were slain by the O'Flahertys<sup>u</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1504.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred four.*

Gilla-Patrick O'Conolly<sup>w</sup> (i. e. the son of Henry), Abbot of Clones, died, after having obtained the bishopric of Clogher.

Philip O'Reilly, Abbot of Kells, and his brother Owen, who had been a canon in the same town, died.

Manus, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key, repertory<sup>x</sup> and repository of the wisdom and knowledge of Connaught, died at Cill-Duibhdhuin<sup>y</sup>, and was buried in the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key.

Turlough Maguire, who had been Canon Chorister at Clogher, Parson of Doire Maclain [Derryvullan], and Prior of Lough Derg, fell down a stone staircase at the town of Athboy, about the festival of St. Patrick, and died of the fall; and he was buried in the monastery of Cavan.

Rory Mac Mahon, Vicar of Clones, died.

sequence of which a war arose between the English and Irish, during which the English sustained great injuries, and Mac Simon" [Fitz-Simon] "was slain by the Irish.

"The son of Thomas Plunkett, i. e. Alexander, died this year after the Earl of Kildare's return. He was a man of great dignity, and the best English youth of his time."

<sup>w</sup> *Gilla-Patrick O'Connolly*.—He died of the pestilence called cluicé in m<sup>g</sup>, i. e. the king's

game, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See also Ware's Annals, under the year 1504.

<sup>x</sup> *Repertory*.—*Com̄rcap* means an envelope, or any thing in which precious articles are deposited for protection.—See Book of Fenagh, p. 2, col. 2, line 15.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill-Duibhdhuin*, i. e. Dubhduin's church, now Killadoon, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of

Concóbair mac Ruaidrí mic diairmatta tanaíri ínl maolruanaíð, mac tigearna bá tpeiri taimcc dá dúthaiḡ ré cian daimpiri do marbaid la mac diairmatta i mbealaic na nurbhóintíðh.

Art mac cairppe mic aeða uí neill cona mac ḡ cona ósrbriatáir do marbaid la Shiocht Rémann mész matḡamma.

Ḫrian mac meḡuidir (Sfan mac rilip) ḡ Mag raínpadann emann décc.

Mac diairmatta moḡe luirecc (Concóbair mac Ruaidrí mic diairmatta) do marbaid lá maolruanaíð mac tomaltaḡ mic diairmatta.

Ḳaiḡbriatáic mac palze mic brian mic caba do marbaid lé brian mac Alaxandair oicc mic cába.

Ο cianáin ḡiollapattraicc mac taiðcc, Maioleclann mac aḡairne uí fóðora, Ο cairpde cuile (.i. riapur mac tomair) ollain leaḡa mészuidir, Sair dearbda i líḡionn, ḡ hi rḡiriceaát, rḡir tige aoiðfó coitcinn, ḡ Ainḡriar maḡeraiḡ mac comairba tḡrimoinn daibeócc biaatá coitcinn décc.

Μαιðm beoil aḡa na ngarbán do ḡabairt lá Sfan a burc mac uillicc mic mic uillicc mic Riocaird tánairi cloinne Riocaird por ua cceallaḡ du hi ttorcáir uatéri mac Sfan mic tomair a búrc aḡbur tigearna conmaicne co rochaíde móir amaille rḡir do cloinn ndoinnall, ḡ do cloinn ndubḡaill.

Ḳri cairléin lá hua cceallaḡ do bripaid lé Mac uilliam (.i. an tḡrḡ uillicc) .i. an ḡarbḡoirpe, Muine an ínfda, ḡ ḡallach conad tḡrḡmḡiríde do cūaid ó ceallaḡ. Maioleclann déccaoíne a muinḡ rḡir an uḡtḡir dia ro curaid maíðm enuic tuazh.

Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 485, and map to the same work.

<sup>z</sup> *Bealuch-na-n-Urbrointeadh*, i. e. the road or pass of the mill-stones.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1473.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Keenan*, i. e. *Gilla-Patrick*.—This is the last entry in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. But the copy of these Annals used by the Four Masters came down to 1532, and the Bodleian copy has entries of events down to the close of the reign of Elizabeth.

<sup>b</sup> *Cuil*.—This is often called *cúil na n-oirpear*, and is now anglicised Coole. It is a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>c</sup> *Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the rough stones. This name is now obsolete.

<sup>d</sup> *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Dowell*, i. e. the families of Mac Donnell and Mac Dowell, or Mac Dugald, who were leaders of gallowglasses.

<sup>e</sup> *Garbh-dhoire*, i. e. the rough oak wood, now corruptly Garbally, a townland in the parish of Moylough, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. Some portions of the ruins of a castle are still to be seen in this townland.

<sup>f</sup> *Muine-an-mheadha*, i. e. the brake or shrubbery of the mead or metheglin, now Monivea, a village in a parish of the same name, barony of Tiaquin. According to the tradition in the

Conor, son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Sil-Maelruana, the most powerful son of a lord that had been for a long time born in the country, was slain by Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-n-urbrointeadh<sup>z</sup>.

Art, the son of Carbry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, and his brother, were slain by the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), and Magauran (Edmond), died.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Conor, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was slain by Mulrony, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot.

Faherty [*recte* Flaherty], son of Failge, son of Brian Mac Cabe, was slain by Brian, son of Alexander Mac Cabe.

O'Keenan, i. e. Gilla-Patrick<sup>a</sup>, the son of Teige; Melaghlin, the son of Ahairne O'Hussey; O'Cassidy of Cuil<sup>b</sup> (i. e. Pierce, the son of Thomas), Ollav to Maguire in physic, a man truly learned in literature and medical science, who had kept an open house of hospitality; and Andreas Magrath, son of the Coarb of Termon-Daveog [Termonmagrath], a general Betagh, died.

The defeat of Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan<sup>c</sup> was given by John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, grandson of Rickard, Tanist of Clanrickard, to O'Kelly, in which fell Walter, the son of John, son of Thomas Burke, heir to the lordship of Conmaicne, and many others of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Dowell<sup>d</sup>, were slain.

Three castles belonging to O'Kelly, viz. Garbh-dhoire<sup>e</sup>, Muine-an-mheadha<sup>f</sup>, and Gallach<sup>g</sup>, were demolished by Mac William Burke (i. e. Ulick the Third). O'Kelly, i. e. Melaghlin, went to the Lord Justice to complain of the injury done him, the result of which<sup>h</sup> was, defeat of Cnoc-Tuagh.

country, the site of O'Kelly's castle of this name is now occupied by a mansion-house in Monivea demesne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 120, note <sup>c</sup>.

<sup>e</sup> *Gallach*, now Gallagher, otherwise Castle-Blakeney, a small town in the barony of Killian. A few fragments of this castle still remain on a green hill near Castleblakeney.

<sup>h</sup> *The result of which, &c.*—Sir John Davis in his Historical Relations asserts that this journey

was made by Kildare “not by warrant from the King, or upon his charge (as is expressed in the Book of Howth), but only upon a private quarrel of the Earl of Kildare.” And Ware has written the following remarks on this battle in his Annals of Ireland under the year 1504: “Some do not stick to report (how true I know not), that all this business took its first rise from a private grudge between Kildare and Ulick, which at last broke out into that open war.”—See edition

Slóiccheó aóbal do éfclamaóh laḡ an Iurḡir ḡḡioḡḡ mac toḡar iaḡla cille ḡara. Óo ḡeaáaḡḡar céḡḡur maḡḡe leiḡḡe cuimn ina ḡoóum .i. ó ḡoiñnaill aóḡ ḡuaóh, ḡ a maó co maḡḡib éneḡl conaill, ḡ ḡḡóḡḡ ḡo éḡḡnaáḡḡib .i. ua conóḡḡar ḡuaó, aéḡ mac ḡeiliḡ ḡinn, ḡ mac ḡiaḡḡaḡa ḡiḡḡḡa maḡḡe luḡcc. ḡaḡḡaḡḡar beóḡ maḡḡe ulaó cenḡoḡa ó néill iḡḡ ḡionol éḡḡḡa .i. arḡ mac aéḡa uí neill ḡanaḡḡi éneḡl eoḡḡan, ḡoíḡḡḡḡḡ mac níeécc aéḡḡḡa, Maḡ maḡḡaíḡḡa, ḡ ó hanluam. ḡaḡḡaḡḡar ḡḡa ó Raḡḡallaḡ, o ḡḡiḡḡail .i. an ḡeḡḡoḡ, ó conóḡḡar ḡailḡe Siol cceallaḡ, ḡ clann uilliam buḡc, ḡ lé cuimn uile ḡuḡḡóḡ, ní ḡo anḡaḡ na ḡloḡḡ lan níḡḡa híḡḡḡ co ḡaḡḡaḡḡar co cloimn Riocairḡ. Mac uilliam cloimne Riocairḡ ḡḡa, Ro ḡionóil ḡiḡe ḡlóḡḡ iomḡa aóbal níḡḡa ina naḡaḡḡ ḡiḡe .i. ḡoḡḡḡealḡaó ua bḡḡam (.i. mac ḡaiḡcc) ḡiḡeḡḡḡa ḡuaóḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ cona bḡaiḡḡḡib cona ḡionol, ḡ ḡo Síol aóḡa arḡḡḡa, Maolḡuaḡaḡḡḡ ua cḡḡḡail .i. ḡiḡeḡḡḡa ele cona ḡuaḡḡaḡḡḡ ḡ ḡaóḡḡeaáḡḡib, ḡ co maḡḡḡib uḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡ arḡaóh. Óo ḡḡaóḡ coḡaḡḡle cḡoḡa anḡḡḡḡ la mac uilliam, ḡ lá hua mbḡḡam cona ḡoéḡḡaḡe .i. ḡan umla na síḡḡḡḡa ḡo ḡaḡḡaḡḡ ḡon luéḡ baí ar a cḡionḡ, aḡḡ a ḡḡḡḡeḡḡa in cḡaḡḡ hi cenoc ḡuaḡḡḡ ḡo ḡonḡḡaó. ḡḡiḡḡḡ cḡḡ cḡoḡa ḡḡoḡḡa ḡana ḡḡiḡ a iomḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ iḡ na ḡsíḡḡḡoḡḡib co cloḡ co ḡaḡa o na ḡḡḡaáḡḡib cḡaḡḡḡ na ccaḡḡḡḡleáḡ, ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ na ḡḡḡḡeḡ, Ruáḡḡḡḡ na

of 1705. The Book of Howth contains an exaggerated account of this battle, which the reader may see in full in the Additional Notes to Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 149. In this account it is stated that O'Neill fought in this battle, but we learn from the *Annals of Ulster* that O'Neill was not present on the occasion. The Anglo-Irish writers have boasted much of the success of the English arms in this battle, but the boast is silly and stupid, because it was fought, not between the English and Irish, but, like the battles of Moy-Lena, Moy-Mucrnimhe, and Moy-Alvy, between Leath-Chuinn and Leath-Mhogha, and the southerners were, as usual, defeated. The honest Leland, who was disgusted with the petty insolence of the writer of the account of this battle in the *Book of Howth*, has the following remarks upon the subject in his *History of Ireland*,

book iii. c. 5:

"In the remains of the old Irish annalists we do not find any considerable rancour expressed against the English. They even speak of the actions and fortunes of great English lords with affection and sympathy. In the few memorials remaining of this present period, written by an Englishman, we are told that immediately after the victory of Knocktow, Lord Gormanstown turned to the Earl of Kildare, in the utmost insolence of success, 'we have slaughtered our enemies,' said he, 'but to complete the good deed, we must proceed yet farther,—cut the throats of the Irish of our own party.'—*Book of Howth, MS.*"

<sup>i</sup> *O'Farrell*.—Ware calls him "William Ferall, Bishop of Ardagh, sometime Lord of the Anally, even after his consecration."

<sup>k</sup> *The Clann-William Burke*, i. e. the Lower

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice, Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare. He was joined, first, by the chieftains of Leath-Chuinn, namely, O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his son; then by the principal chieftains of Kinel-Connell, and a party of the Connacians, namely, O'Connor Roe, i. e. Hugh, the son of Felim Finn; and Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. There came also in the same muster [all] the chiefs of Ulster, except O'Neill, namely, Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, Tanist of Kinel-Owen; Donnell, the son of Magennis; Mac Mahon, and O'Hanlon; also O'Reilly, and O'Farrell<sup>l</sup>, i. e. the bishop; O'Connor Faly; the O'Kellys; the Clann-William Burke<sup>k</sup>; and the forces of almost all Leath-Chuinn<sup>l</sup>. These numerous forces marched, without stopping, till they arrived in Clanrickard. Mac William of Clanrickard mustered a great army to give them battle, namely, Turlough, the son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, and his kinsmen, with their forces, the Sil-Aedha<sup>m</sup>; and Mulrony O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, with all clans and chieftains, joined by the chieftains of Ormond and Ara<sup>n</sup>. Mac William and O'Brien, with their forces, then came to a brave resolution not to yield submission or hostages to their enemies, but to come to a battle with them exactly at Cnoc-Tuagh<sup>o</sup>. A fierce battle was fought between them, such as had not been known of in latter times. Far away from the [combating] troops were heard<sup>p</sup> the violent onset of the martial chiefs, the vehement efforts of the champions, the charge of the royal heroes, the noise

Mac Williams, or Burkes of Mayo. It is stated in the Book of Howth that "there was a sore fight after" [the battle of Knocktow] "between Mac William east and Mac William of the west. By reason of that field aforesaid they held not together; but he of the east had the worse."

<sup>l</sup> *All Leath-Chuinn.*—It is quite evident from this list of chieftains that the main body of Kildare's army consisted of aboriginal Irishmen.

<sup>m</sup> *The Sil-Aedha*, i. e. the race of Aedh, or Hugh. This was one of the tribe-names of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

<sup>n</sup> *The chieftains of Ormond and Ara*, i. e. the Mac-I-Briens of Ara, and the O'Kennedys of Ormond.

<sup>o</sup> *Cnoc-tuagh*, i. e. the hill of axes, as trans-

lated by Campion in 1570, now Knockdoe, a remarkable hill in the parish of Clare-Galway, about eight miles north and by east from the town of Galway. According to the tradition at the place this battle was fought between the summit of the hill of Knockdoe and the townland of Turloughmore. Some musket balls and one cannon ball are said to have been found a few years since on the side of the hill. This battle was fought, according to Ware's Annals, on the 19th of August, 1504.

<sup>p</sup> *Were heard.*—This vague description of the battle is taken nearly word for word from the Annals of Ulster. It is in that bardic prose style, which sacrifices sense to sound, and strength to alliteration.

πίογλαῖ, τοριανν να τριαῖ, ἡ βοροεαρ να ιμβυῖδῆ ἀγα ιμβαογλucchadh, μυρηη ἡ ινῆμανριαῖ να μαεραῖδε, τυνηρηιῖν να τερῆνηεαρ αεκα τεραιρεραῖ, ἡ ιομφορεραῖ να νυαραλ αρ να ηυρηρηῖδ. Μαῖδεαῖ τρια αν καῖ φο δεοῖδ αρ ιμαε ιλλιαν αρ υα ιμβριαν, ἡ φορ λῆτομοζα, ἡ Ρο λάο α νάρ ιμ Μυρεθαῖ ιμαε υῖ βριαν αραῖ κο φοχαιῖδε δο ῖραοιελανθαῖδ οἰλε. Αῖρη ιμορηο ι παδαταρ να ναιο εκοιμηζῆτε γαλλοελαῖ ινα εερε κοιῖδαμηγῆ εῖατα ἡ ἑρηνα οῖδ νάμα αῖτ μαῖδ αση εορυεχαιῖδ ῖβαδαχ. Ρο μαρδαῖτε, ἡ πο μυδηυιζιτ ορηογα ορηῖε δο ῖοῖραῖδε αν ιυρτιρ ζερ βῖ ρῖμπα πο βα ραῖν. Βά οῖκυῖαινεε ἀρηῖν νό αρηῖρη ιι πο μαρδαῖδ δο ιμαρεῖλυαζ ἡ δο ἑρηεχῆτεαῖαῖδ ιρη καῖ ρη αρ βῖ δοιμητεαῖετα αν ιμαῖγῆ φορη ιμβάταρ λα ηαῖδῖλε ἡ λά ηολιοματ να νέχετ ιοηνηῖοιμαρταχ ινα βραοῖηιζῖδ αρ να βριαρῖδωραῖ, να εεραοιρεαῖ αρ να εκοιμηρηεραῖ, να ρειαῖ αρ να ρεοῖταῖ να εελοῖδῆν εῖατα αρ να ιμβλοῖαῖ να εεοῖαν εειορηῖετα εερηοβυαῖτε ρῖντε ρῖῖηαρηῖ, ἡ να ηγιολλαῖ νόεε ναηυῖεῖαῖ κο ηαθηῖοιζ αρ να νοῖδεαῖ. Ιαρ ρρηαοῖνεαῖ αν ιμαῖμα ρη ιαρ αν ιυρτιρ πο κομαρῖεεε ρρη ηυα νδοῖηναῖλλ οοῖ φο εῖδορη ζο γαῖληη. Ιεαῖδ αῖβῖρη υα οοῖηναῖλλ ρρη, πο μαρδαῖτε, ἡ πο μυδηυιζιτ αρ ρε φοχαιῖδε οιαρ μυηερη ἡ ἀτα αρ αῖλλ οῖδ κο ηῖρηατε ιμαρ νεεεμαρ. Ιεαῖδ ιρ τέεετα ανη αρηρηῖν ἀνοῖτ ιρη ιμαῖγῆ πο α ιοηνηῖοιμαρτα εορεεαρ, ἡ φορῖοηζορη οο ὀνεανῖ ληη υαρη οιοεραῖτε αρ ρρηαῖλαῖ, ἡ αρ ηαρηαῖ ιμαρ νδοῖεμ λα ταβ-

<sup>a</sup> *The noise of the lords*, τοριανν να τριαῖ, literally, “the noise of the lords or chiefs.”

<sup>r</sup> *When endangered*, ἀγ α ιμβαογλucchadh, being brought into danger, being thrown into such confusion as that death was inevitable.

<sup>s</sup> *The triumphing*, ιομφορεραῖ.—O’Rely explains this word “derout, defeat,” and quotes this very passage as his authority. In the Annals of Ulster it is written “ιμυραῖδ.”

<sup>t</sup> *Chiefs of Leath-Mhogha*, i. e. of the southern half of Ireland. These were few in comparison with the overwhelming number of the northern Irish chieftains who were arrayed against them.

<sup>u</sup> *One broken battalion*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the language is somewhat better arranged. It should have been constructed as follows :

“Mac William Burke, O’Brien, and the

southern chieftains, were at length defeated and cut off with such dreadful slaughter, that of the nine battalions which they had in a solid phalanx on the field, only one survived, and even this had suffered.”

Ware says that “the fight was sharply continued for some hours with equal loss on both sides;” but that “at last the victory fell on Kildare’s side.”

<sup>w</sup> *A countless number*.—The celebrated Edmund Campion, who wrote in 1570, asserts, in his *Historie of Ireland*, that “not one Englishman was killed or hurt in this battle”! and Ware remarks that the same “almost incredible thing was set down in the White Book of the Exchequer in Dublin”!! The fact would appear to be that there was no Englishman fighting in the battle on either side. According to

of the lords<sup>a</sup>, the clamour of the troops when endangered<sup>r</sup>, the shouts and exultations of the youths, the sound made by the falling of the brave men, and the triumphing<sup>s</sup> of the nobles over the plebeians. The battle was at length gained against Mac William, O'Brien, and [the chiefs of] Leath-Mhogha<sup>t</sup>; and a great slaughter was made of them; and among the slain was Murrough Mac-I-Brien-Ara, together with many others of the nobles. And of the nine battalions which were in solid battle array, there survived only one broken battalion<sup>u</sup>. A countless number<sup>w</sup> of the Lord Justice's forces were also slain, though they routed the others before them. It would be impossible to enumerate or specify all the slain, both horse and foot, in that battle, for the plain on which they were was impassable, from the vast and prodigious numbers of mangled bodies<sup>x</sup> stretched in gory litters; of broken spears, cloven shields, shattered battle-swords, mangled and disfigured bodies stretched dead, and beardless youths lying hideous<sup>y</sup>, after expiring. After having gained this victory, the Lord Justice proposed to O'Donnell that they should go immediately to Galway, and O'Donnell<sup>z</sup> replied [as follows]: "A considerable number," said he, "of our forces have been slain and overpowered, and others of them are scattered away from us, wherefore it is advisable to remain in this place to-night, in token of victory, and also to pitch a camp, for our soldiers and attendants will join us on recognizing our standards and banners." This was accordingly done, and on the following day the Lord

the exaggerated and lying account given of this battle in the Book of Howth, nine thousand of Mac William Burke's people were slain; but Ware, whose knowledge was very accurate, thinks that the real number was two thousand.

<sup>x</sup> *Mangled bodies.*—This part of the sentence is not in the Annals of Ulster, in which the language is simpler and better, as follows:

"Ḃup aḡp̄reḡgeadup an f̄aiḡeḡi o na hec̄taib̄ pe himaḡ na cpairech 7 na cloim 7 na caḡḡiaḡ 7 na colann cpoḡbuaileḡi comap̄eac̄ 7 na p̄laeḡoglaḡ p̄nzi p̄c̄map̄b̄ 7 na nḡillaide namulcaḡ neḡiḡi nauḡp̄eḡḡa, i. e. So that the field became rough from the heaps of carnage, from the number of the spears, the swords, the battle-shields, the bodies cross-wounded, man-

gled, and of young men stretched in heaps of carnage, and of beardless boys, loathsome, unsightly."

<sup>y</sup> *Hideous, αḡeḡiḡi.*—This word is written eḡiḡi in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It means, ugly, unsightly, &c., and is glossed by ḡp̄anna, in O'Clery's Glossary of old Irish words. The αḡ prefixed to this word by the Four Masters in an intensitive particle.

<sup>z</sup> *O'Donnell.*—This reply is very different from what the Book of Howth makes Lord Gormans-town say to the Earl of Kildare after this battle: "We have, for the most number, killed our enemies; and if we do the like with all the Irishmen that we have with us, it were a good deed." If, however, O'Donnell and the other

αιρε αιτνε φορ αρ μειρηδωιβ, γ φορ αρ ιμβρατααιβ. Οο ροναδ παρριυιη ριν. Λυδ αν ιυρτιρ γ ο δοιηναλλ αρ αβαρiach γο γαλλιηη, γ οα ιιαc ιιic υλλιαη, γ α ιηγην α λαηηη λαρ αν ιυρτιρ, γ βάταρ ιαηαιδ ιρην ιιβαλε α ρροααρ αιοιλε οο ρυβαδ ροιηηηηηηαη ιαρ αν οορροααρ ρειηρραίτε. Λοδαρ ιαρηη οο ηάτ να ρίογ, γ ρυαρηρτε αν βαλε φορ α οοιυρ. Celebrαιδ υα δοιηναλλ γ να ιιατε αρειηνα οον ιυρτιρ, γ τειδ οαδ υαιδιβ οια ττιγιβ.

Ρυαβαρητ ρεille φορ υα νεill (.ι. δοιηναλλ) λα ταδοο υα ηόοοαη οοηα ελοηη ηι οοαρηέν υί νεill ρην .ι. ουηγηηαηηη, γ αν οαρηέν οο γαβαλ δόιβ. Ρο οιογαιλ οια αν γηοιη ρην φορηα ρο εδωρη υαιρ ηο βηηαιδ αν βαλε οιοδ, γ ηο ορηοηαιδ ταδοο γ οιαρ οια ελοηηη, γ ηο ροααηαιδ αν τρηρ ιιαο οο ελοηηη αν ταηοοο εδωηα.

Ριηγην (.ι. ιιαγ οαρηαιγ ριαβαδ) ιιαο οιαρηηαδα αν ούηαιδ ηέγοαρηαιγ τρηοαρηηα υα οοαρηβρη οέοο, γ α βραταρη οιαρηηαιτ ιιαο οιαρηηατα αν ούηαιδ οο γαβαλ α ιοηαιδ.

Υλλιαη ιιαο οαυδ ιιic Ειιαηη οέοο. Τοιαρ α βραταρη ιια ιοηαιδ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1505.

ΑοιS CΡΙοSτ, Μιλε, ούιοο οέδ, α ούιοο.

Οοηηαιδ υα οαταη abb ιιαηρηρη ηηαιγε οοροοαρηη οο ορηοηαιδ λα οιαρηηαιτ ιιαο Ρυαιδρη ιιic ιιαγηυρα υί οαταη, γ οιαρηηαιδ ρην οο ροααηαιδ τρηαρ αν ηγηοιηη ρην.

Ειιαηη οορηα (οο Sηιοετ αν ηυορη .ι. αν τSιμυηαιγ) Ρρηορη ροβαρη οέοο.

Λαβρηαρ υα ρλαηηαοοαηη ρρηορη οαηηηηρη οέοο.

Οοηηαλλ ιιαο αιρη ιιic οογαιη υί νεill οο ηηαρηαιδ λα βρηαη ιιαο ουηηη ιιic ηρηη ιιic οοοηαη υί νεill.

Irish chieftains of their party had not assisted the insolent Gormanstown in this silly battle, O'Brien and Mac William of Clanrickard would not have found much difficulty in cutting off the forces of the Pale.

<sup>a</sup> *Daughter*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that the Earl of Kildare took with him four of Mac Williams children on this occasion, namely, two sons and two

daughters, οιαρ ιιαο γ οιαρ ιηγην.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Hogan*.—This name is now made O'Hagan. The chief of this family was seated at Tullaghoge.

<sup>c</sup> *Mac Carthy Reagh*.—A notice in the margin states that this entry belongs to the year 1505.

<sup>d</sup> *Magh-Cosgrain*, i. e. Cosgran's plain, now anglicised Macosquin, a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry, situated about three miles to the south-west of the



Justice and O'Donnell proceeded to Galway, the Lord Justice carrying with him, as prisoners, the two sons, and also a daughter<sup>a</sup>, of Mac William. They remained for some time together in this town, cheerful and elated after the aforesaid victory. They afterwards went to Athenry, and obtained possession of the town; [whereupon] O'Donnell and the other chiefs took their leaves of the Lord Justice, and went home to their respective houses.

A treacherous attack was made upon O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) by Teige O'Hogan<sup>b</sup> and his sons, in O'Neill's own castle of Dungannon; and they took the castle. But God took immediate vengeance on them for that act, for the castle was re-taken from them; and Teige and two of his sons were hanged, and his third son was maimed.

Fineen (i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh<sup>c</sup>), the son of Dermot-an-Duna, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

William Mac David, the son of Edmond, died; and Thomas, his brother, took his place.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1505.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred five.*

Donough O'Kane, Abbot of the monastery of Magh-Cosgrain<sup>d</sup>, was hanged by Dermot, the son of Rory, son of Manus O'Kane; and Dermot himself was maimed for that deed.

Edmond Doreha (of the descendants of the Knight) Fitz Simon, Prior of Fore<sup>e</sup>, died.

Laurence O'Flanagan, Prior of Devenish<sup>f</sup>, died.

Donnell, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

town of Coleraine.—See Archdall's *Monasticon* at Camus; Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1009; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 67, and iii. p. 146.

<sup>e</sup> *Of Fore*, բօբար.—This place is called by the natives in Irish *báile bōbair*, which Ussher and Ware have incorrectly interpreted the town of books.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1176,

p. 22, *supra*. The great abbey of this place, of which the splendid ruins yet remain in tolerable preservation, was founded in 1218, for Benedictine monks, by Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath.—See Ware's *Monasticon*.

<sup>f</sup> *Devenish*, a celebrated island in Lough Erne, near Enniskillen.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1259, p. 372, *supra*.

Ο Οδοιηναλλ αοδ ριαδ mac néill γαιρβ mic τοιρρδελβαζ αν ρίονα τικχρήνα τίρε conaill, ιηρι ηεοζαιν, cenél μοαιν, γ ιοέταιρ έονναέτ ρήρ δάρ ζιλλατταρ ριρμαναέ, οηρζιλλα, clann αοδα βυιδε, αν ρύτα γ κατέαναζ, Ρο ζιλλαρτα ονα ζοιλλ, γ ζαιοιδιλ connaéτ ó mac uilliam cloinne Ριοκαιρδ ανυαρ τό, γ ζιδ ειριδε ανν δο διοζαιλ ó δοιηναλλ α ανυηλα ραιρ α λήτερε πολ ινα όυτχαιζ δά αιηδεδόην εο μειμικ cona βαί αεν εφέραιηε ρήραινν ó ρυκα ανυαρ γ ο Sliab o naeda don ταιοβ έιαρ ναέ ραιβε ρό έίορράιν δυα δοιηναλλ. Αν τυα δοιηναλλ ρι τρα ερρεα ιοηλαν ειηιζ γ υαιρλε αν τυαιρχειρτ, ρήρ βά ιμό ζρηην, γ ζαιρρεαδ, ρήρ βά ρήρρ ιονηραιεείδ γ αναδ, ρήρ ροβ ρήρρ ρμαέτ, Ρεαέτ, γ Ριαζαιλ βαί μερηνν ινα αιηρρρ δο ζαιοδεαλαιβ, αρ ηί δέντασί δο έοιηέδ ι ττιρ έοναλλ ρέ α λην αέτ ιαδαδ δοραιρ να ζαιοτε nama, ρήρ βά ρήρρ δο έιονδ eccelaiρ, γ ειερρ, ρήρ ρο έιοδλαικ αληρانا αιδble ι nonόρρ αν έοιηδε να ηδλ, ρήρ λαρ ρο τυρρεβαδ γ λαρ ρο ευηδαιζέβ αιρλέν εέτυρ ι ηδυν να ηγall ρό δαιζ ζομαδ ιηηεοη ροραιζέι δια clannμαιεηε ινα όεαδχαιδ, γ μαηιρτιρ βραταρ δε οβρερυαντια ι ττιρ conaill .ι. Μαηιρτιρ όυηη να ηγall, ρήρ λαρ α ηδεαρηαδ ιηιοματ δο έρεαέρλυαιζέδαιβ τιηείλλ ρό ερηνν, ρήρ δάρ δήλρ αυζυρτ ιαρταρ έυαιρχειρτ εορρα δο ράδ ρηρρ, δρφαζαιλ βάρ ιαρ ηβυαιδ ό όοιηαι γ ο όηηαιη, ιαρ ηονζαδ, γ ιαρ ηαιέρρζε τοεέαιζε ινα λονζορρτ ρήρ ι ηόηηη να ηγall δια ηαοίηε δο ρονηραδ ηηην ευίεείδ ίδ ιυλη, ηηηην οέτμαδ βλιαδαιη Sét-mozat α αιρρ, γ ηηηην εφέραιηαδ βλιαδαιη εφέραέατ α ρλατα, γ α αδηακαλ ι μαηιρτιρ όυηη να ηγall.

Μαζ κάρταζ αιρβρεαέ .ι. ρηηζην mac διαρρηατα αν δύναιδ mic δοιηναλλ ριαδαιζ δέεε, γ α δρβρατχαιρ διαρρηαιτ δο ζαβάιλ α ιοναιδ.

Ρήδληηιδ mac neill mic αιρτ mic εοεαηη υί neill δο ηαρβαδ λα ελοηο τοιρρδελβαικχ υί ηαοίλεδύηη.

<sup>s</sup> *Who had obtained hostages*, literally, "to whom they gave hostages;" but the construction of the Irish could not be imitated in English. A critic, who read the work of the Four Masters, about two centuries since, has underlined the words ριρμαναέ, οηρζιλλα, clann αοδα βυιδε, αν ρυτα and κατέαναζ, in the autograph copy, and has written in the margin in Irish that it is "α βρευζ ζρηνεαιηηλ, i. e. a disgusting lie," to say that those people had

given hostages to O'Donnell; and, after grumbling a good deal about their exaggerations of the exploits of O'Donnell, he concludes thus: "Όρειζ λε βαιδε ατά ανν δο λαβαρ λα ηυα Όοιηηαλλ. Conallaé αιη έύ, i. e. a partial sentence for O'Donnell is in thy book. Thou art indeed a Tیرهonnellian!"

<sup>h</sup> *Sliabh O n-Aedha*, i. e. the mountain of the race of Aedh, i. e. the mountain of Kinel-Aedha. This was the name of that part of the mountain

O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, and Lower Connaught, died ; a man who had obtained hostages<sup>s</sup> from the people of Fermanagh, Oriel, Clannaboy, and the Route, and from the O'Kanes, and also the English and Irish of Connaught, with the exception of Mac William of Clanrickard, who, however, did not go unrevenge<sup>d</sup> for his disobedience, for O'Donnell frequently entered his territory, and left not a quarter of land from the River Suck upwards, and from Sliabh O n-Aedha<sup>b</sup> westwards, which he did not make tributary to him. This O'Donnell was the full moon of the hospitality and nobility of the North, the most jovial and valiant, the most prudent in war and peace, and of the best jurisdiction, law, and rule, of all the Gaels in Ireland in his time ; for there was no defence made [of the houses] in Tirconnell during his time, except to close the door against the wind only ; the best protector of the Church and the learned ; a man who had given great alms in honour of the Lord of the Elements ; the man by whom a castle was first raised and erected at Donegal, that it might serve as a sustaining bulwark for his descendants ; and a monastery for Friars de Observantiâ in Tirconnell, namely, the monastery of Donegal ; a man who had made many predatory excursions around through Ireland ; and a man who may be justly styled the Augustus of the North-west of Europe. He died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and after [Extreme] Unction and good Penance, at his own fortress in Donegal, on Friday, the 5th of the Ides of July, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and forty-fourth of his reign, and was interred in the monastery of Donegal.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach<sup>i</sup>, i. e. Fineen, the son of Dermot an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died ; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Felim, the son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

of Sliabh Echtghe, now Slieve Aughty, situated in the territory of Kinelea, on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 91, note <sup>b</sup>, and the map to the same work. The stream called Abhainn-da-loilgheach, i. e. the river of the two milch cows, divided Sliabh O'n-Aedha from the southern portion of Sliabh Echtghe.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*, i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh. Chief of Carbery, a territory now divided into four baronies, in the south-west of the county of Cork. It is stated in the margin that this passage has been extracted from the Book of Mac Brody.—See it entered before, under the year 1504, by a mistake of the Four Masters.

Mac doimnaill gallocclach (.i. colla mac colla) conrapal uí neill do inarbaid in ardomáca la giolla earpuice mac Soimairle ruaid mic doimnaill.

CReach lá cloinn giolla patraice mic emann mezuoir ar éloind óicc an emainn cedna, brian, 7 eoccan, 7 eocchan do inarbaidh lá cloinn giolla patraice a ttopaigeaét na cpeice, 7 ffrigur mor mac caba do inarbaid o éloinn giolla patraice don éur rin.

Mac mezuoir (.i. Sfan mac Dilip) .i. toirpdealbác, 7 dá nias taioz még zapraid, 7 taócc oec mac emainn mic gaillgille, co noct ffraid décc amaille ppu do bátao i ccoite for loé eirne.

Mac uí plannaccan, corbmaic mac corbmaic décc.

Sluacéaó la nias uí doimnaill (aóó ócc mac aóóa ruaid) hi ttri neocham, 7 baile i neill (.i. doimnaill) dún ngnaimn do lopeaó lír, 7 baile aóóa mic doimnaill uí néill, 7 o abaimn móir arteaó dimteaét dó gan ppuébeart ppu. Suíde pa éaplén na deircece dó ar a iompúó, an cairlén do gabail dó (.i. ar cloinn neill mic airt), 7 a uárho dpacbáil ann. Óol dó ar rin go cill mic nenáin, 7 tigeapna do gairm de fóir éir conaill an dapa lá daugurt do éoil dé 7 daóine.

Cairprie mac brian uí uiccinn oide lé dán décc i maréar miúe, 7 brian ócc mac brian mic doimnaill éaim uí uiccinn décc.

Sfan mac Riocaird a búrc poza gall macaem Éreann do marbaid a meabail hi mainirtir topairi Patraice lá cloinn uillie a búrc.

Cairlén baile an tobair do gabail la hua conóbaip ndonn, 7 la mac diaimada for plioct gráinne ngnie uí éallaió. Síó do dénaín dóib 7 a nduchaió do éabairt do plioct gráinne.

<sup>k</sup> *Mac Gaillgile*.—This name is still common in Fermanagh, but now incorrectly anglicised Mac Alilly, and by some shortened to Lilly.

<sup>l</sup> *Abhainn-mor*, i. e. the great river, now called the Blackwater.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1483, pp. 1125, 1126, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Laid siege to*, literally, “sat under Castle-derg.” In Cromwell’s time the English phrase was “sat round, or sat before the town or castle.”

<sup>n</sup> *Cill-mic-Nenain*, now Kilmacrenan, in the

county of Donegal.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1461, p. 1012, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *Consent of God and man*, i. e. by the consent of the clergy and laity. For some account of the ceremony of inaugurating the O’Donnell at Kilmacrenan, the reader is referred to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 426–440. The inauguration stone of the O’Donnells, which is said to have been originally on the hill of Doon, near the village Kilmacrenan, and in latter ages in the church of Kilma-

Mac Donnell Galloglagh (i. e. Colla, the son of Colla), O'Neill's constable, was slain at Armagh, by Gillespick, the son of Sorley Roe Mac Donnell.

The sons of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, took a prey from the young sons of the same Edmond, namely, from Brian and Owen; and Owen, while in pursuit of the prey, was slain by Gilla-Patrick; and Fergus More Mac Cabe was slain on the side of the sons of Gilla-Patrick on that occasion.

Turlough, the son of Maguire (i. e. John, the son of Philip), the two sons of Teige Mac Caffry, and Teige Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Gaillgile<sup>k</sup>, together with eighteen men who were along with them, were drowned in a cot on Lough Erne.

The son of O'Flanagan, i. e. Cormac, the son of Cormac, died.

An army was led by the son of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) into Tyrone; and O'Neill's (Donnell) town, Dungannon, the town of Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, were burned by him; and he traversed from the Abhainn-mor<sup>l</sup> inwards without meeting with any opposition. Upon his return he laid siege to<sup>m</sup> Castlederg, took that castle from the sons of Niall, the son of Art, and left his warders in it; and he proceeded from thence to Cill mic-Nenain<sup>n</sup>, where he was nominated Lord of Tirconnell, on the 2nd day of August, by consent of God and man<sup>o</sup>.

Carbry, the son of Brian O'Higgin, Professor of Poetry, died in Westmeath; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Donnell Cam O'Higgin, died.

John, the son of Rickard Burke, choice of the English youths of Ireland, was treacherously slain by the sons of Ulick Burke, in the monastery of Tober-Patrick<sup>p</sup>.

The castle of Ballintober<sup>q</sup> was taken by O'Conor Don and Mac Dermot from the descendants of Grainne<sup>r</sup>, daughter of O'Kelly. A peace was [afterwards] made; and their patrimonial inheritance was given to the descendants of Grainne.

crenan, was preserved in the choir of the ruins of that church till about forty years ago, when it was stolen or destroyed.

<sup>p</sup> *Tober-Patrick*, i. e. Patrick's well, now the monastery of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. This noble monastery is now undergoing repair, and its venerable walls and archi-

tectural features will be preserved for posterity.

<sup>q</sup> *Ballintober*, i. e. Ballintober castle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>r</sup> *The descendants of Grainne*, i. e. that sept of the O'Conors descended from Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1506.

Αοις CΡΙορτ, Mile, cuicc céo, a Sé.

Tomar buíde mac coirceraí, oiréinneac cluana heoair, 7 Sfan ó píaic oiréinneac ar trian arió bpoirceraí décc.

Mac méguidir aed mac emainn mic tomair óig méguidir do íarbaó a tópaigeacé cpeice do muinó lá cloinn éuno mic enri uí néill ar cúl na noirí, 7 ba he Pílip mac Emainn mac giolla paττpαιcc po marbh eirymh.

Semur mac pílip mic an giolla duib méguidir píi connal epáiboeac eiríde do écc 7 a aónacal i ndún na nḡall.

Maḡnar mac ḡorpaóa muaió méguidir 7 Mac brian teallaiḡe scóac (.i. píilm) décc.

Tomar mac oihuer ploingced do íarbaó la phioct Maḡzaiína uí paḡallaíḡ .i. lar an cealbach mac píóilimíó, 7 lá a cloinn. Coccaó ḡall 7 ḡaioḡel dñiḡe trítrín.

Mac uí caḡain .i. brian píonn mac Sfan do íarbaó la doimnall mac neill mic enri mic eoḡain uí néill, 7 mac don brian píi do íarbaó la donchaó ua caḡáin.

Mac uíóilín .i. ualτar mac coipmaic mic Sfinicín do íarbaó la hua ceḡain .i. tomair mac aibne, 7 po marbaó arason píi dá mac τuaḡail uí doimnall, dá mac uí scḡra, τpi mic uí baioḡellain, 7 dá mac uí éuno, 7 pεacé píi décc do maíribh a éionóil píi níta do íonnpaó.

Aoó puáó mac ḡlaipne méḡ maḡzainna do íarbaó la hua paḡallaíḡ (Sfan mac caḡail) 7 la a cloinn.

Doimnall ua cpaiden, cñnnaíḡe cpaidoech coocupaó décc acc eipτeacé ar píi i ndún na nḡall.

Paidín ua maolcónaipe en poḡa Eireann ina ainpíi lé Sfnóur, 7 lé píiúeóct décc.

<sup>5</sup> *Cuil-na-nOirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of the Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1486.

<sup>6</sup> *Descendants of Mahon O'Reilly*.—These were seated in and gave name to the barony of Clann-

mahon, in the south-west of the county of Cavan.

<sup>7</sup> *Between the English and the Irish*, i. e. between the Anglo-Irish of the Pale, and the Gaels, or mere Irish.

<sup>8</sup> *Aibhne*, now anglicised Evenew.

<sup>9</sup> *O'Craidhen*, now anglicised Crean. This

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1506.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred six.*

Thomas Boy Mac Cosgraigh, Erenagh of Clones, and John O'Fiaich, Erenagh of the third part of Airech-Broscaigh [Derrybrusk], died.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain in pursuit of a prey which the sons of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, were carrying off from Cuil-na-nOirear<sup>s</sup>. It was Philip, the son of Edmond, son of Gilla-Patrick, that slew him.

James, the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, a prudent and pious man, died, and was interred at Donegal.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Felim, the son of Brian of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Thomas, the son of Oliver Plunkett, was slain by the descendants of Mahon O'Reilly<sup>t</sup>, namely, by Calvagh, the son of Felim, and his sons; in consequence of which, a war broke out between the English and the Irish<sup>u</sup>.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Brian Finn, the son of John, was slain by Donnell, the son of Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill; and a son of this Brian was slain by Donough O'Kane.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin, was slain by O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne<sup>w</sup>. There were slain along with him two sons of Tuathal O'Donnell, two sons of O'Hara, three sons of O'Boylan, two sons of O'Quin, and seventeen of the chief men of his tribe, in [the territory of] the Route.

Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny Mac Mahon, was slain by O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) and his sons.

Donnell O'Craidhen<sup>x</sup> [O'Crean], a pious and conscientious merchant, died, while hearing mass in Donegal.

Paidin O'Mulconry<sup>y</sup>, only choice of Ireland in his time for history and poetry, died.

family afterwards acquired considerable property in lands, and are now represented by Andrew Crean Lynch, Esq. of Hollybrook, in the county of Mayo. There is a curious monu-

ment to this family in the monastery of Sligo, of which Mr. Petrie has made a careful drawing.

<sup>y</sup> *Paidin O'Mulconry*, i. e. little Patrick O'Mulconry. He was the father of Maurice O'Mul-

Αὐτ' εἰμι το λορρεαδὸ το τενε δοαιτ.

Μαζ αριῆταιζ αριβρεαδὸ .i. διαρμαιδὸ μαζ διαρμαιδά αν δύναιδὸ μιε δομ-  
ναλλ ριαβταζ δέεε.

Ο αἰάαν τομάρ μαζ αἰβνε, γ ελανν τδσαν μιε αἰβνε δοννχαδὸ γ δομναλλ  
ελερεαδὸ το δολ ταρ βαννα ροιρ ζο ττυεερατ αιρηδία, γ ζρηζα ιομδία λεό, γ  
τεαῆτ ζο μοιαδὸ γ ζο ναῖτρη ρορ ούλα.

Καιτιλιν ιηζήν ιαηρα δδρμυμῖαν .i. τομαρ μαζ δεμαρ βαντιζεαρνα ua  
οαριρρε βήν δερεαχ δηζεμυζ δέεε, αρ λέ το ρόναδη αν βήν ουβ, γ δύν να  
μβήν.

Οραιοῖτε ρυιρτ ερδου ρορ ριοναμν το δέναιμ la hua μβρμιαν, τοιρρδεαλ-  
δαχ μαζ ταῖεε μιε τοιρρδεαλβταζ, γ la δομναλλ α δεαρβραῖταρ, la ηερεορ  
εἰλλε δα lua γ la ηερεορ εἰλλε ριοναβραχ.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1507.

Αοις Κριορτ, Μιλε, κυεεε εἰδ, αδεαχτ.

Σεον Ραμιντ ερεορ να μιδὸ βραῖταρ ρηερεδιυλερδὸ, γ ριαρμρ ua μαοι-  
μδουρ abb ελοῖαρ δέεε.

Ζραιννε ιηζήν μέζμυδουρ (.i. emann) βήν Ριληρ μιε τοιρρδεαλβταζ, βήν  
δέριαδὸ δηζεμυζ, γ αταρῖονα ιηζήν ἐονῆονναῖτ μιε μαζμυρα μέζ μαῖζαῖηνα  
δέεε.

Ο ρλανναεαιν τυαιτε ραῖτα Μυιρῆεαρταδὸ μαζ Μυιρῆεαρταζ δέεε.

Ζρηρ οἰδὸε λά μιαλλ ριαδὸ μαζ δομναλλ μιε νελλ ζαρβ.

conry, who made a beautiful transcript of the Book of Fenagh, in the year 1517, for Teige O'Rody, the Coarb of Fenagh.

<sup>a</sup> *Herd*, αρηζδία is the nominative plural of αρηζε, a herd. The word occurs again at the year 1582.

<sup>b</sup> *Horses*, ζρηζα is the nominative plural of ζρηζ, a horse.

<sup>c</sup> *Beann-dubh*, i. e. the black gable or pinnacle, now Banduff, or Benduff, otherwise Castle Salem, a strong castle situated about a mile to the north-east of Rosscarbery, in the county of

Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, books ii. c. 4, where he erroneously states that this castle was built by the Donovans. It was the principal seat of Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, whose daughter, Joan, was married to Daniel O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, about the year 1584.

<sup>c</sup> *Dun-na-m-beann*, i. e. fort of the gables, or pinnacles, now Dunmanway, a small town about twelve miles west of Bandon, in the county of Cork. Dr. Smith gives no account of the erection of this castle in his *Natural and Civil His-*



Ath-Trim was burned by lightning.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach, i. e. Dermot, the son of Dermot-an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, and the sons of John, son of Aibhne, namely, Donough and Donnell Cleireach, went eastwards across the Bann, and carried off from thence many herds<sup>2</sup> and horses<sup>3</sup>, and returned in exultation and triumph.

Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, Lady of Hy-Carbury, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, died. It was by her that Beann-dubh<sup>b</sup> and Dun-na-m-beann<sup>c</sup> were erected.

The bridge of Port-Croisi<sup>d</sup> upon the Shannon was erected by O'Brien, i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough; Donnell, his brother; the Bishop of Killaloe; and the Bishop of Kilfenora.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1507.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seven.*

John Paupt<sup>e</sup>, Bishop of Meath, a friar preacher, and Pierce O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Maguire (i. e. Edmond), and wife of Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Catherine, daughter of Cuconnaught, son of Manus Mac Mahon, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha, i. e. Murtough, the son of Murtough, died.

A nocturnal assault<sup>f</sup>. Niall Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv.

*tory of Cork*, where he treats of the origin of the town, book ii. c. 4. This castle afterwards belonged to Mac Carthy of Gleann-a-Chruim, in whose possession it remained till about the year 1690.

<sup>d</sup> *Port-Croisi*.—This name is yet preserved in that of the townland of Portcrush, situated on the Shannon, in the north-west end of the parish of Castleconnell, in the county of Lime-  
rick, where there was a wooden bridge across the Shannon.—See it again referred to at the

years 1510 and 1597.

<sup>e</sup> *John Paupt*.—His real name was John Pain. He succeeded in 1483. He was the person appointed to preach the sermon, and proclaim the title of the mock prince, Lambert Simnel, at his coronation in Christ Church, in the year 1485, for which he received a pardon in 1488.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 151.

<sup>f</sup> *A nocturnal assault*.—This entry is evidently left imperfect.

Ερηι mac aeða uí neill paoí éinnpíðna duine bá pñp aítne ap gac ealað-  
ain décc.

Feilim maz uinnpennáin oficel tpe conaill bñicéfn tocçaide paoí élépuz  
co ceppaðò 7 co ceaoíngruomíab décc .12. iulí.

Siubán inçfn mész maτζαmna (.1. Aeð puað) décc.

Slóicceað lá hua ndomnaill (aοð ócc mac aοða puaiò) ι ττίp eoçain.  
Poptongpopte dó ðenain do im çairlén uí néill (dúnçfnain) 7 poçhaiðe do  
máppaðò do luçt an baile im Mac çilla puaiò .1. bñian, 7 ó néill do ðenain  
píοða ppup ua ndomnaill. Ua domnaill do ðol apíðe hi ccñm an lupcip, 7  
cenel Moain do çpeaçaðò la hua neill na ðeaðhaiò, 7 bñian mac uí çairm-  
leaðaiç do máppaðò laip.

Niall mac cuinn mic aeða buide mic bñian ballaiç uí neill do çabail lá  
muinçip çairpçe pñççypa, a bñic pé hacchaiò hi laim, 7 a léçeað amach iap  
pin, 7 Sé bñaiçðe décc do buain app.

Cocçaò ecep ó neill 7 clann cuinn uí neill. Clann aipç do bñic do çaiò  
cloinne cuinn, 7 çpi çpeaçá do ðenain leó ap çenel pñpauðaiç. Çpeaçá moç  
do ðenain la hua neill ap cloinn aipç po ðeoiò.

Aoðh mac çoirpðealbaiç mic pñip méçyioðip do máppaðò la mac uí puaipe,  
çizçpñán ócc mac eocçain.

Mac meçyioðip (çaiðcc mac conçobair mic çomáip ócc) do máppaðò lá  
cloinn donncchaiò meçyioðip 7 lá Remann ócc macc maτζαmna.

Çairlén móç çairpçe pñççypa, 7 mépe an baile peipçin do çabáil lá mall  
mac cuinn (po çabað leopoiñ peaçt puain) 7 a bñaiçðe pñn do bí ran ceairlén  
do buain amac ðó.

Teampall achaiò bñicé do loççaðò, 7 epimóç maicçpça an çipe do loççaðò  
ann.

Emann mac çomaiç ócc mic çomaiç ócc ðecc do çinneap aon oiðce.

Ua dúnáin ðomnaicç maicçe ða claoíne do máppaðò do pñpauðò do pçín la a  
bñaiçp pñn çiolla paðpaucc mac pñip.

<sup>3</sup> *Maguinnessain*.—This name is still common in the counties of Meath and Cavan, where it is made Mac Elsina by some, Gilson by others, and in some instances it has been changed to Nugent. The late Charles Gilson, the founder of the Pub-

lic School of Oldcastle, was of this family.

<sup>h</sup> *Were taken*.—One verb is employed to express the taking of the castle and the capturing of the mayor, which would not be considered correct in English composition.

Henry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, a distinguished captain, a man most skilled in every science, died.

Felim Maguinnseinain<sup>g</sup>, Official of Tirconnell, a select Brehon, an ecclesiastic eminent for piety and benevolent deeds, died on the 12th of July.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Roe), died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) into Tyrone; he pitched his camp around O'Neill's castle of Dungannon, and slew numbers of the people of the town, besides Mac Gilroy, i. e. Brian. O'Neill made peace with O'Donnell, and O'Donnell thence went to the Lord Justice. After O'Donnell's departure O'Neill plundered Kinel-Moen, and slew Brian, the son of O'Gormly.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was taken prisoner by the people of Carrickfergus. He remained for some time in their custody, but was at last liberated, sixteen hostages being obtained in his stead.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Con O'Neill; and the sons of Art sided with the sons of Con, and they took three preys from Kinel-Farry. Great depredations were afterwards committed by O'Neill upon the sons of Art.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the son of O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Owen.

The son of Maguire (Teige, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge) was slain by the sons of Donough Maguire and Redmond Oge Mac Mahon.

The Great Castle of Carrickfergus and the mayor of the town were taken<sup>h</sup> by Niall, the son of Con, who had some time before been taken by them; and he rescued his own hostages who were in the castle.

The church of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea] was burned; and the greater part of the riches of the country were burned within it.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, died of one night's sickness.

O'Dunan of Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoine<sup>i</sup> was killed with a stab of a knife by his own brother, Gilla-Patrick, son of Philip.

<sup>i</sup> *Domhnach-maighe-da-chlaoine*, i. e. the great Donagh, an old church giving name to a parish church of the plain of the two slopes, now in the barony of Trough, and county of Mo-

Ὀριαν μακ μεζ ραιήραδάιν (domnall bérnac) do mairbad la toirpidealbac mac aeða mic eocáin meζ ραιήραδάιν.

Mac conmidhe (Solam mac Sfam mic polaim) ollam uí neill Saói i ndán i pfozlam, 7 hi pphiloeact, 7 pfp tige aoiðò coitcinn [decc] .30. October.

Μαζεραϊτ, τομαρ (.i. mac Pihp mic τομαιρ mic μαολμυιρ óiz mic μαολμυιρ μοιρ), ua cuill cñòpaoiàð, O ðalaiζ pìonn ζοpραιòh, O ðalaiζ caiρpρeac àenzur (.i. mac aenzura caoiç) 7 ó ζépaín (Sfam .i. mac conco-bair) ðécc.

Mac an baipò aipziàll, ziollapaopaioc mac aoiða, 7 Tuatàl buiðe mac aoiam ζairò mic an baipò do mairbad ari aon lá coinulað uá conðalaiz 7 lá a bpaipò.

Cairlén opoma ðá eziar, 7 cairlen na ðipce do tuitim.

An barrac puacó Sémar mac Semair do ðol dia oiliere don ipáinn co maiòib a muinntipe arioon iup, 7 iar ndenam a noiēre ðóib do éuaar hi luiz do ipacó ina pφpitiuz 7 ní pfp a mbár nó a mbeata ópin alle. Domnall mac taiðcc mic ziolla mícíl í piaiç páit epeann, 7 alban ðoiðe lé Sñcyp a tuiccepi laiðne, 7 piliðeacta do baiað hi pparpàð an bapraiz ari an oiliere pin a ðubpamaρ.

Sfam a býpe, mac uilicc, mic uilicc, mic Riocairò óicc tanappte cloinne piocairò paop clann ζall epeann poiðeac lán ðemeac, 7 ðpìpinne, tinne epuaða lé cozucað ðécc.

### ΑΟΙΣ ἸΡΙΟΣΤ, 1508.

Αοιρ Ἰριοστ, Μιλε, cuic ceð, a hoct.

Μαιζι μαζεραϊτ eppcop eluana pñita paói paémap piazalta ceilliði epaiðeac, ðécc, 7 Ὀαιὸ mac τομαιρ a býpe ðécc ari pñeðið na póiua iari na oipðneacó ina ioiað ipin ippcoπόide.

naghan. The ruins of this church are still to be seen near the village of Glasslough.

<sup>k</sup> *Mac Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee. The lineal descendants of this poet are still living in the village of Draperstown, in the county of Londonderry.

<sup>l</sup> *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red. This was

an Irish title assumed by the head of a branch of the family of De Barry. The name is still retained in the barony of Barryroe, in the south of the county of Cork, which was the patrimonial inheritance of this branch of the Barrys.—See *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. chap. 3.

<sup>m</sup> *On board a ship*, &c., literally, “they went

Brian, the son of Magauran (Donnell Bearnach), was slain by Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran.

Mac Connidhe<sup>k</sup> (Solomon, the son of John, son of Solomon), Ollav to O'Neill, an adept in rhyming, [general] literature, and poetry, and who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of October.

Magrath (Thomas, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, son of Maelmurry Oge, son of Maelmurry More) ; O'Cuill (Kenfaela) ; O'Daly Finn (Godfrey, the son of Donough) ; O'Daly Cairbreach (Aengus, the son of Aengus Caech) ; and O'Geran (i. e. John, the son of Conor), died.

Mac Ward of Oriel, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh, and Tuathal Boy, the son of Adam Garv Mac Ward, were both slain by Cu-Uladh O'Connolly and his kinsmen.

The castle of Drúim-da-Ether [Dromahaire] and the castle of the Derg [Castlederg], fell.

Barry Roe<sup>l</sup>, i. e. James, the son of James, went on a pilgrimage to Spain, attended by many of the chiefs of his people ; and after having performed their pilgrimage they embarked on board a ship<sup>m</sup>, to return home, but no further account, as to whether they survived or perished, was ever received. Upon the pilgrimage aforesaid, along with Barry, was drowned Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Michael O'Fiaich, qualified by his knowledge of Latin and poetry to become chief professor of history for Ireland and Scotland.

John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, son of Rickard Oge, Tanist of Clanrickard, the noblest of the English of Ireland, a vessel filled with hospitality and truth, and a link of steel in sustaining [the battle], died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1508.

### *The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eight.*

Maigi Magrath, Bishop of Clonfert, a prosperous, religious, wise, and pious man, died ; and David, the son of Thomas Burke, who was appointed his successor in the bishopric, died on his way from Rome<sup>n</sup>.

into a ship to return back, and their death or their living has not been known ever since." This is the Irish mode of saying that they must

have most undoubtedly perished, as is evident from the subsequent part of the passage.

<sup>n</sup> *On his way from Rome*, literally, "on the

Τομαρ ó congalaín Ερρορ Ουλερην, γ Υατερ α βλάε ερρορ ελουα mic νόιρ δέεε.

Υιλλιαν όεε mac αιρτ mic αετμάοιλ δζαναό ελοάαρ δέεε, δεαρηρατααρ ριδε θεόεεchan δερρορ ελοάαρ.

Ο μαοιμναϊό (αοδ όεε) δο μαρβαδ ινα άαρλέν ρήιην λά α βραιτηνις huóóñ.

Domnall ua bhrian (.i. mac τανόεε mic τοιρηόεαλβαζ) ταναιρι τυαομυ-  
man, γ Ξεροιτε mac αοδα mic ααταιλ υί ραζαλλαζ δέεε.

Mac mécc maézaíuna, Remaínn ócc mac Remaínn do maρβαδ ι νοοιμναό  
μαζε δά ελαοινε λά ρέλε Ρατραεεε λά mac μέζυοδρι Ριλιρ mac emainn. δά  
hamlaíó do ρόναδ αν ζησίοñ ηιρην Ριλιρ do δολ ι νοηοιρ Ρατραεεε δέιρτεαότ  
οιρρορην δον βαλε, γ αιμιαλ βάταρ οεε αν οιρρορην ηιρην ecclaiρ do ρυαότ  
Rémaínn ócc ζο mbuidiñ móιρ ινα ρόάαρ ιμοη εñmρall. Ro haónaρ εñτε  
leo hi ecclēre ηαρδοιβ αν εñmρuill. Αρ να ελυμρην ριη δο mac μεζυοδρι δο  
ριάδ ναό λείεερεαδ εñmρall Ρατραεεεε δο λορρεαδ. Ro ζρειρ α μινυτιρ ιμ  
éalma do óenaíñ, τιεε ριλιρ cona βραιτηνις αμαό ι nanmaínn δέ, γ Ρατραεεε.  
Do ρala ιτορρα con ρραρεραδ Remaínn δια εοό γ ρο μαρβαδ ιαραíñ cona  
éομαλτα amaille ρριρ .i. mac bhrian ρυαδ mic ζιollaβριζδε γ ζαδταρ βεόρ  
βραιζδε αν co ρο μόραδ αιημ δέ γ ρατραεεε τριε ριη.

Corbmac ó cianáñ ραοί Shénaóda γ ριρδána γ donnchaó mac bhrian mic  
ριλιρ μέζυοδρι δέεε.

Μυιρέρηταό mac αεδα mic ρήζαιλ όίεε mic ρήζαιλ ρυαδ μεζεοόάαεεάñ  
do maρβαδ λά α βραιτηνις ρέιν.

way of Rome," which may signify either on his way to or from Rome.

<sup>o</sup> *O'Conghalain*, now Conallan, or Conlan. This surname is formed from Conghalain, the genitive of Conghalan, which is a diminutive of Conghal. Surnames now often confounded with each other have been formed from ancestors named Conallán, Congalán, Comziollán, Com-  
óealbán, and Caomóealbán, but there is little or nothing known of the descents, pedigrees, or localities of any of them except O'Comóealbán, now Quinlan, who was the Chief of Iveleary, near Trim, in Meath, and who was the lineal

descendant of Laeghaire, Monarch of Ireland in St. Patrick's time. Harris says, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 254, that this Thomas O'Congalan, who died in 1508, was Bishop of Ardagh, and adds, "Some have called him Bishop of Elphin. But to give you my Sentiments of the matter, it seems evident to me that he never governed the see of Elphin."

<sup>p</sup> *Owen, Bishop of Clogher*.—This is the prelate called Eugene Mac Caméil in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187. He succeeded in 1508, and died in 1515.

<sup>q</sup> *Domhnach-maighe-da-chluoíne*, now Donagh,

Thomas O'Conghalain<sup>o</sup>, Bishop of Elphin, and Walter Blake, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

William Oge, the son of Art Mac Cawell, Dean of Clogher, died. He was brother of Owen, Bishop of Clogher<sup>p</sup>.

O'Molloy (Hugh Oge) was killed in his own castle by his own kinsmen.

Donnell O'Brien (i. e. the son of Brian), son of Turlough, Tanist of Thomond, and Garrett, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond Oge, son of Redmond, was slain at Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoine<sup>q</sup>, on St. Patrick's Festival, by the son of Maguire, i. e. Philip, the son of Edmond. This act was perpetrated thus : Philip went to the town to hear mass, in honour of St. Patrick, and while they [he and his attendants] were at mass within the church, Redmond Oge came around the church with a large party, and set fire<sup>r</sup> to the four corners of the building. When Maguire heard of this, he said that he would not suffer the church of St. Patrick<sup>s</sup> to be burned ; and, exciting his people to courage, Philip, with his kinsmen, came out in the name of God and of St. Patrick. A conflict ensued, in which Redmond was thrown from his horse, and afterwards slain, together with his foster-brother, the son of Brian Roe Mac Gillabride<sup>t</sup> ; and prisoners were also taken there. And the names of God and St. Patrick were magnified by this occurrence.

Cormac O'Keenan, a learned historian and poet, and Donough, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh, son of Farrell Oge, son of Farrell Roe Mageoghegan, was slain by his own kinsmen.

in the barony of Trough, in the north of the county of Monaghan. It is to be distinguished from Donaghmoyné, which is called in Irish *Doimnac maigin*—See note under the year 1507.

<sup>r</sup> *Set fire, &c.*, literally, “fires were kindled by them in the four corners of the church, or fires were kindled by them in the church in the four opposite points,” i. e. north, south, east, and west.

<sup>s</sup> *Church of St. Patrick.*—Every church in Ireland whose name begins with Domhnach was

originally erected by St. Patrick, and they were so called, according to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 119. because the saint had marked out their foundations on Sunday: “In istis partibus in regione Kennactæ septem diebus dominicis commoratus septem Domino sacrarum adium fecit fundamenta quas proinde Dominicas appellavit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 146. See also Jocelyn, c. 91. and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 852.

<sup>t</sup> *Mac Gillabride.*—This name is now anglicised

Philip mac Brian mic Fíodlaimíó uí Raḡallaiḡ cfnó fíona, ḡ fíri tige aoidíoh, fíri lán daiḡne ar ḡach ealaḡoian décc iar mbuaíó onḡta ḡ aitéricche.

Ticcheḡrianan ócc mac eoḡain (.i. ó Ruairc) uí ruairc do maḡbaḡ lá Sfan mac tigeḡrínaín fíinn uí Ruairc.

Níall mac alaxandair mic cabbá, ḡ eníí mac Brian mic caba décc.

Ó doínnaiḡl Aodó ócc mac aodá ruaiḡ do éoét i nḡtraib for loé epne, ḡ cairléin nri cḡéíohonn dpaḡail do ó Ruaiḡri maḡuiḡri, ḡ o doínnaiḡl do éabaipḡ an éairléin do Philip mac toipḡdealbaiḡ méḡuiḡri, ḡ bpaḡde an típe dpaḡail dua doínnaiḡl. O neíll .i. doínnaiḡl, ḡ Maḡuiḡri .i. concóbar do éeaét co hriḡ cḡéílnó do fáiḡíó uí doínnaiḡl ḡ a maḡuccáó doib, ḡ fíó do denaiḡ fḡir. Philip mac Brian méḡuiḡri do bpaḡeá a cairléin fíin ar fecla uí doínnaiḡl, ḡ clann Brian fíin dpaḡecbaíl an típe .i. Ruaiḡri do doḡ hi ceḡnn uí ruairc, ḡ Philip hi ceḡno aipḡ óicc mic cuinn uí neíll.

Mac uí caḡáin (ḡorpaíó mac tomaiḡ) do maḡbaḡ la fíioét maḡnupa uí caḡáin.

Eóin mac doínnaiḡl ḡuipm do maḡbaḡ lá mac uíóilín.

Slóicceáó lá hua ndoínnaiḡl i moétari éonnaét, ḡ bpaḡde ioétari éonnaét do éabaipḡ laip dia éiḡ.

Brian mac Philip mic donnchaó méḡuiḡri do ḡabáil lá maḡuiḡri hi tḡfm-pall achaiḡ lupéaire.

Philip ócc mac amlaiḡ .i. mac Philip maḡbaiḡ mic Brian mic amlaoib mic Philip mic amlaoib mic duinn éairpaiḡ méḡuiḡri décc. Cḡnn a aicme fíin ḡ fíri tige aoidíó epíde.

Copbmac mac neíll mic an ḡiolla duib mic aeḡa do maḡbaḡ la teallaé eaḡoáé, ḡ lá cloinn Philip mic Brian méḡuiḡri ar ḡreip oíóe.

Emann mac maḡnupa uí ḡairmlíohaiḡ do maḡbaḡ lá conn mac neíll

Mac Bride in the county of Monaghan; but in the more northern counties of Ulster it is made Mac Kilbride, or Kilbride simply.

<sup>u</sup> *Full of knowledge.*—An English writer would say, who was profoundly skilled in the sciences, but the Editor has attempted to preserve the idiom of the Irish.

<sup>v</sup> *And delivered it.*—The language is unnecessarily redundant here in the original, and,

therefore, the Editor has not repeated the redundant nominative O'Donnell, but has substituted *he* for it. The literal translation is as follows:

“O'Donnell, Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, came in vessels upon Lough Erne, and the castle of Enniskillen was obtained by him from Rory Maguire, and O'Donnell gave the castle to Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, and



Philip, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, a captain, and a man who kept a house of hospitality, and who was full of knowledge<sup>u</sup> of each science, died, after gaining the victory of Unection and Penance.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Owen O'Rourke (i. e. the O'Rourke), was slain by John, the son of Tiernan Finn O'Rourke.

Niall, the son of Alexander Mac Cabe, and Henry, the son of Brian Mac Cabe, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) went with boats upon Lough Erne, took the castle of Enniskillen from Rory Maguire, and delivered it<sup>w</sup> up to Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire; he also obtained the hostages of the country. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, and Maguire, i. e. Conor, came to Enniskillen to meet O'Donnell; and they gave him his demands, and made peace with him. Philip, the son of Brian Maguire, demolished his own castle through fear of O'Donnell. The sons of Brian left the country, i. e. Rory went over to O'Rourke, and Philip to Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill.

The son of O'Kane (Godfrey, the son of Thomas) was slain by the descendants of Manus O'Kane.

John Mac Donnell Gorm was slain by Mac Quillin.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught<sup>x</sup>, and brought the hostages of Lower Connaught with him to his house.

Brian, the son of Philip, son of Donough Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, in the church of Achadh-lurchaire [Aghalurcher].

Philip Oge Magawley, i. e. son of Philip Reagh, son of Brian, son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Don Carragh Maguire, died. He was the head of his own tribe<sup>y</sup>, and kept a house of hospitality.

Cormac, the son of Niall, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh [Maguire], was slain, in a nocturnal assault, by the people of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw] and the sons of Philip, son of Brian Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Manus O'Gormly, was slain by Con, the son of Niall

the hostages of the country were also obtained by O'Donnell," &c.

<sup>x</sup> *Lower Connaught.*—The northern part of Connaught, at this period the principality of O'Conor Sligo, was and is still usually "Lower

Connaught."

<sup>y</sup> *Head of his own tribe.*—He was head of that sept of the Maguires who took the surname of Magawley, and gave name to the barony of Clanawley, in Fermanagh, which was their territory.

βήρμαιζ mic enpí mic eoζain, γ conn pñn do ñαρβαδ la bpiam mac cuinn mic enpí mic eoζain ipñ mí cévna.

Ἰνδραιccηιὸ λά cloinn donnchaiδ meζυιὸip (τομαp, πιp, pñδλιμιὸ) γ λά cloinn τpñain buiδe meζματέζαιñna ap ñaζυιὸip conçobap. Μαζυιὸip δñpζε ma nacchaiδ γ bpipeαδ δό ποppa. Pñδλιμιὸ mac donnchaiδ do ñαρβαδ leiγ. δpñam mac δñain buiδe μέζ ματέζαιñna do βυαλαδ γ do ζαβαιλ laiγ, γ εόccan mac τόμαιp mic αιpτ pυαιδ μέζ ματέζαιñna do ζαβαιλ βέοp.

Creaca mópa lá harit mac cuinn uí néill ap çenél pεapaδhaiζ. Eoζain mac uí neill, γ clann mee caññaoíλ do bññt papi. Aenζup mac Doñaipe bac-aiζ do ñαρβαδ ó apτ γ apτ pñn dimteacτ ap éiccin γ na epñca do bññt laiγ.

Aibhlin ñηζñ uí çatán (.i. tomaγ), bñ eoζain pυαιδ meic uí neill décc.

Doñnall (.i. mac ui bpiam apa) mac ταιδcc mic τοippδεαλβαζ mic muip-chaiδ na paitñmζε, δaoí çinnpñona bá caoín lé caipδib, bá hainδuiδ lé heapccaipeδib décc ipai ccañññ a ñγap do céδ bliαδain lé huaple, γ lé hoip-bñp.

O hñoiupcecoil móp conçobap mac pñññin mic miccon décc. Pñ epōδa coranτac, caia na nópδ, γ na ññccñ epñδe, γ a mac pñññin δóipñeαδ na ionαδ ipai ná ταβαipτ amaç, ap po baοí hi laññ hi ccoipcaiz tuilleαδ ap bliαδain.

Maζ capτaiζ móp doñnall mac ταιδcc mic doñnall ócc pñ péζaiñn poaζallñna aζa pañe aipñ ip na healaδñnaδ décc.

Coccaδ δñpζε eτep ταδζ mac doñnall .i. mac don mácc çáipτaiζ ipñ, γ δñbpaτaiγ μέζ çáipτaiζ .i. corbmac laδpαç mac ταιδcc mic doñnall ócc dia τταιñcc δñτ δaoíñe uaiγ do éuiτ oçτ pñcñτ décc co tuilleαδ ctoppa.

Mac mic Pñaipai décc .i. Semup mac emann mic Semaiγ mic uillham mic mic Pñaipai buipñeiγ. Ριδoipe ap laññ γ laοç ap ζaipceαδ epñδe.

<sup>z</sup> *Upon Kinel-Farry*, i. e. the Mac Cawells, seated in the barony of Clogher, in Tyrone.

<sup>a</sup> *Aibhlin*.—This name is usually anglicised Eweleen.

<sup>b</sup> *Mac-I-Brian-Ara*.—The territory of Ara, or Aradh-Tire, which originally belonged to the O'Donagans, became the inheritance of a branch of the O'Briens (descended from Brian Roe O'Brien, King of Thomond) after the year 1318.

It is generally supposed that it was co-extensive with the half barony of Ara, or Duthaidh-Aradh, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary; but we have sufficient evidence to prove that it was originally more extensive, for the church of Kilmore, situated four miles to the south of Nenagh, and now in the barony of Upper Ormond, is mentioned in the Life of St. Senan as in the territory of Aradh-Tire. The

Bearnagh, son of Henry, son of Owen [O'Neill] ; and Con himself was slain in the same month by Brian, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen.

An attack was made on Maguire, i. e. Conor, by the sons of Donough Maguire (Thomas, Philip, and Felim), and by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon. Maguire opposed them, and routed them, and slew Felim, the son of Donough ; he also struck and took prisoner Brian, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon ; and also made a prisoner of Owen, the son of Thomas, son of Art Roe Mac Mahon.

Great depredations were committed by Art, the son of Con O'Neill, upon the Kinel-Farry<sup>z</sup>. Owen, the son of O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Cawell, overtook him ; and Aengus, son of Sorley Bacagh, was slain on the side of Art ; but Art himself made his escape from them, and carried off the prey.

Aibhilin<sup>a</sup>, the daughter of O'Kane (Thomas), and wife of Owen Roe, the son of O'Neill, died.

Donnell (i. e. Mac-I-Brian-Ara<sup>b</sup>), the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe<sup>c</sup>, a distinguished captain, who was kind to friends, and fierce to enemies, died, having spent nearly one hundred years in nobleness and illustrious deeds.

O'Driscoll More (Conor, the son of Fineen, son of Maccon) died. He was a brave and protecting man, the friend of the [religious] orders and the learned ; and his son Fineen was installed in his place, after being liberated, for he had been imprisoned in Cork for more than a year.

Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge), a comely and affable man, and who had a knowledge of the sciences, died.

A war arose between Teige, the son of Donnell, i. e. the son of that Mac Carthy, and Mac Carthy's brother, i. e. Cormac Ladhrach, son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, whence came the destruction of [their] people, for upwards of three hundred and sixty<sup>d</sup> persons fell [in the conflicts] between them.

The son of Mac Pierce died, i. e. James, the son of Edmond, son of James, son of William, the son of Mac Pierce Butler. He was a knight in [dexterity of] hand, and a hero in valour.

river of Nenagh, which was anciently called Finnsruth and Abhainn-O-gCathbath, formed for many miles the boundary between Aradh-Thire and Muscraighe-Thire.

<sup>c</sup> *Murrough-na-raithnighe*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Fernes.

<sup>d</sup> *Three hundred and sixty*, literally, "eighteen score."

Μαιριτριρ βαλε υί Ρυαρρε οα ηγοιρέρρ εαρρυιρε πατρυιρε ηι εονναέταιβ ηι επρροπόιδεέτ ΑΡδοαχαϊό δο ειονηρρζναό λά ηυα Ρυαρρε Εόζηαν η λά α ηναοί Μαηρρζρρέζ ηζήη conκόοαρ υί ηρμαιν.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1509.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, Μιλε, εύιρε εέο, α ηαοί.

ὍΡιαν μαε ταιόεε ηηεζ υιηηρρηνάην οφρρκελ ελοόαρ οέεε.

Δονηχαό μαζ ρυαόρμ αιρέινηεαό μαόαιρε ηα εροιρε, ρρ η υιηαλ ημρεαλ αρ ρειρε ηδέ, η ρρ conζμάλα τρζε αοιόό [οέεε].

Μαε υί ηελλ αρτ μαε ευιηη μιε έηρί μιε εοζαηη δο ζαβάλ α ηρπολλ λέ ηαρτ αν έαηρλέη μαε ηελλ μιε αρτ μιε εοζαηη υί ηέλλ ηαρ ηβηίτη ηα έάρρδρρ ερίορτ αιρε, η ηαρ ηα έοόυμρεαό έιυρεε οια έαηρλέη ρρην, η α ηιαε ηαλλ μαε αρτ η ρεηημ υα μαοίεαόλαιηηη δο ζαβαηλ αμαηλλε ρρμρ, η α τεβαηαρτ ηηλαιηη υί δοηηηαηλλ, η βυαηοηρρφοη μόρ δο τηεαητ ερέρ αν ηζαβάλ ρηη.

Σλόιόεεαό λαρ αν ηυρτίρ ηαηλα εηλλε οαπα ηι ττίρ εοεεαηη αρ έαρηαηηεζ ελοηηηε ευιηη υί ηελλ, η εαηρλεη ούμμε ζηηαηηη (ι. εαηρλέη ί ηελλ) ορραζαηλ δο ελοηηη εύηηηη ρηα ριό ταιηιε αν ηυρτίρ ηα είμκελλ. Αν ηυρτίρ δο οόλ αρ ρηη ηη έαηρλέη ηα ηοζμυηζε εο ριό ζαβαό λαρ. Ρο ζαβαό λαρ ανη τοηρρρθεαλβαό μαε ηελλ μιε αρτ υί ηελλ, η εοεεαηη ρυαό μαε Συηβηε. Ρο ημρεαό αν εαηρλέη λαρ αν ηυρτίρ, η δο έοόο ηαρρην οια έιρεηη.

Ο ηελλ δοηηηαλλ μαε εηρμ μιε εοεεαηη τρζεαρηα τρρε ηεοζαηη, ρρ αρ ηό ρο ηηλλ η ημορ ηηλλεαό, η αρ ηό δο ρόηηε δο έοεεαό, η δο έρεαόαηό αεε

<sup>e</sup> *O'Rourke's town.*—Ware calls this monastery “Cruleagh or Balli-ruark.” The place was afterwards called Craebhliath, i. e. the grey bush or branch, and the name is now anglicised Creevlea. It is situated near the village of Dromahaire (which is the O'Rourke's town of the annalists), in the parish of Killanummery, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. Ware says that this monastery was founded in 1509, by Margaret, wife of Eugenius Ruark. The friars were living in cottages near the abbey in 1718, when a poor friar of this convent

was the first who put a Latin grammar into the hands of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare.—See *Memoirs, &c.*, by Dr. O'Conor, p. 157. Considerable ruins of this abbey still remain, with the tombs of O'Rourke, and of some of the more distinguished of the local families.

<sup>f</sup> *Carrickpatrick*, εαρηυιε πατρυιε, i. e. Patrick's rock. This monastery is said by tradition to have been on or near the site of a primitive church of this name erected by St. Patrick, but the Editor has not been able to get any evidence to support this tradition. For the

The monastery of O'Rourke's town<sup>e</sup>, which is called Carrickpatrick<sup>f</sup> in Connaught, in the diocese of Ardagh, was commenced by O'Rourke (Owen) and his wife, Margaret, the daughter of Conor O'Brien.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1509.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nine.*

Brian, the son of Teige Maguinnseinnain<sup>g</sup>, Official of Clogher, died.

Donough Mac Rory<sup>h</sup>, Erenagh of Machaire-na-Croise<sup>i</sup>, an humble, meek man, for the love of God, and a man who kept a house of hospitality [died].

The son of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was treacherously taken prisoner by Art of the Castle, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, although he was his gossip, and had been invited by him to his own castle; and his son, Niall Mac Art, and Felim O'Melaghlin, were also taken prisoners along with him, and delivered into the hands of O'Donnell. Great troubles arose out of this capture.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, into Tyrone, at the instance of the sons of Con O'Neill; but the sons of Con had obtained O'Neill's castle of Dungannon before the Lord Justice arrived at it. The Lord Justice proceeded thence to the castle of Omagh, and took it, making prisoners of Turlough, the son of Niall<sup>j</sup>, son of Art O'Neill, and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny. The Lord Justice demolished the castle, and then returned home.

O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen), Lord of Tyrone, a man who [of all the Irish chieftains] had destroyed most men, and about whom the most had been destroyed, who had carried on the most war, and committed most depredations in contending for<sup>k</sup> the lordship, until he finally gained it,

acts of the Irish apostle in this neighbourhood the reader is referred to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 103. The great monastery erected by St. Patrick in this neighbourhood was at Druim-lias, about a mile east of the town of Dromahire.

<sup>g</sup> *Maguinnseinnain*, now anglicised Gelsinan.

<sup>h</sup> *Mac Rory*, now often anglicised Rogers.

<sup>i</sup> *Machaire-na-Croise*, i. e. the plain of the

cross, now Magheracross, a parish in the barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>j</sup> *Turlough, the son of Niall*.—Ware says in his Annals of Ireland that the Earl of Kildare on this occasion released Arthur, Con's son, who had been kept prisoner in the castle.

<sup>k</sup> *Contending for*, *copnam* means contention as well as defence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 182, note 9.

κορηὰν τικέσρηταιρ κο πο ζαβ έ πο θεοίω, δέcc αν δειρεαδ λά δο μί αυγουτ, γ  
αρτ mac αοδα mic εοζαν υί neill διορνεαδ μα ιοναδ.

Σλόιccεαδ λά hua ηδοιναλλ αοδ όcc mac αοδα ριαδ αρ mac ηδιαρματα  
κο πο μίλλ νόραν ηι μαιζ λυρεcc. Τομαρ mac Ρεμαιν mic Ριλιρ μέζυοιρ  
δο μαρβαδ όη ερλυαζ, γ ό δοιναλλ διοηηρύδ ταρ α αιρ τον τυρτυρ ρη.

Ο βασιγίλλ (εμανν βυθε mac neill) δο μαρβαδ ιρη οιδέε δαση υπόρ  
ζαε λα concόβαρ όcc ua ηβασιγίλλ ηι λυαέρρ.

Αρη ό neill δο λέccεαδ αρ α βραιζόσρη, γ βραιζδε ele δο δολ αρ .i. α mac  
ρήη, γ α όσρηβαταρ ηρηαν.

Ριλιρ mac ηρηαν mic ριλιρ μεζυοιρ, Μαολμόρδα mac ραυζε mic δοι-  
ναλλ βάν υί ραζαλλαιζ, γ εοζαν mac cuinn mic αοδα βυθε υί neill δέcc.

Ηορηαιccηιδ λά ηρηαν mac cuinn υί neill αρ ρλιόcc ηζήηηε μεc μυρκαδ αρ  
βρύ loca λαοζαρηε. Εηρή όcc mac εηρή όcc, εοccαν mac neill βήρηαιζ υί néill,  
ηρηαν mac neill βήρηαιζ, γ Mac αοδα βαυβ υί neill δο μαρβαδ λαιρ, γ cήερε  
ηειέ αρ ερη ριέτιβ δο βυαν δίοβη.

Κορημαc mac δσαν mic concόβαρ όcc μεζυοιρ, Οιαρματ mac ρλοηη  
mic αν βαρη, γ ταδζ ό cιανηη δέcc.

Mac υλληαν cloinne ριοcαιρ, υillecc mac υλλicc mic Ριοcαιρ όcc, ρβι  
cήσαιρ lé cάρδιδ, eccήσαιρ le ηήρccαιρδιδ δέcc.

Mac αν ριλδ ζιολλαρητ mac αμλαιβ ρασί ριρδάνα δέcc.

Αη τοέτμαδη King Henry δο ριοζαδ ορ δαχαβ .22. April.

<sup>1</sup> *In this army*, όη ερλυαζ, i. e. *ex exercitu*, i. e. Thomas, the son of Redmond Maguire, who accompanied O'Donnell on this expedition, was slain.

<sup>m</sup> *Luachros*, now Loughros, which gives name to a bay situated between the baronies of Banagh and Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. The point of land originally called Luachros is that extending westwards from the village of Ardara, between the bays of Loughrosbeg and Loughrosmore.

<sup>n</sup> *Loch Laeghaire*, i. e. the lake of Laeghaire Buadhach, one of the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in the first century.—See other notices of this lake at the years 1150, 1325,

1431, 1436, and 1500.

<sup>o</sup> *Hugh Balbh*, i. e. Hugh the Stammering.

<sup>p</sup> *Mac an Fhilidh*, i. e. son of the poet. This name, which is common in Ulster, is now anglicised Mac Nilly.

<sup>q</sup> *The 22nd of April*.—This is the true date of the accession of Henry VIII.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 333. He was crowned on the 24th of June following. The style first adopted by Henry VIII. was, “Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ; but in the thirty-third year of his reign it was resolved in the English Cabinet that an Irish Parliament should confer the title of King of Ireland upon

died on the sixth day of the month of August ; and Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was inaugurated in his place.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) against Mac Dermot, and he destroyed much in Moylurg. Thomas, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire, was slain in this army<sup>1</sup>. And O'Donnell returned from that expedition.

O'Boyle (Edmond Boy, the son of Niall) was slain at night, with one cast of a javelin, at Luachros<sup>m</sup>, by Conor Oge O'Boyle.

Art O'Neill was released from captivity, and other hostages were given in his stead, namely, his own son, and his brother Brian.

Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire ; Maelmora (Myles), son of Failge (Faly), who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly ; and Owen, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

An attack was made by Brian, the son of Con O'Neill, upon the descendants of the daughter of Mac Murrugh, on the margin of Loch Laeghaire<sup>n</sup>. Henry Oge, the son of Henry Oge ; Owen, son of Niall Bearnach O'Neill ; and the son of Hugh Balbh<sup>o</sup> O'Neill, were slain by him ; and sixty-four horses were taken from them.

Cormac, the son of John, son of Conor Oge Maguire ; Dermot, son of Flann Mac Ward ; and Teige O'Keenan, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard Oge), a man kind towards friends, and fierce towards enemies, died.

Mac an Fhiledh<sup>p</sup> (Gilchreest, son of Auliffe), a learned poet, died.

Henry VIII. was made King of England on the 22nd of April<sup>q</sup>.

him and his heirs. The Lord Deputy, St. Ledger, was commissioned to summon a Parliament, which enacted, that "forasmuch as the King and his progenitors ever rightfully enjoyed all authority<sup>r</sup> royal, by the name of Lords of Ireland, but for lack of the title of King had not been duly obeyed, his Highness, and his heirs for ever, shall have the style and honour of King of Ireland, and that it should be deemed high treason to impeach this title."—  
See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1542.

*Statutes of the Realm*, 35 Hen. VIII. c. 3, and Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 7. The object of conferring this title upon Henry was to enable him, with the more authority, to carry on the Reformation, and to confiscate the abbey lands in Ireland. Some ordinances of state made shortly afterwards by the Irish Parliament, for the regulation of those districts in Ireland not entirely consonant to the English laws, are admirable, such as that laymen and boys should not be admitted to ecclesiastical preferments.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1510.

ΑοιS CΡΙοστ, Mile, cúicc céo, aoeich.

Μηρέστach mac mharchaid mic toirpdealbaid eppeop éille Fionnabrac décc.

Ο Ραζάλλαζ Στάν mac cátail décc. AS λαγγίδε τuccaó cetur bpaίtre de obrepuantiae don cábán a hugθαρηαr an pápa.

δριαν puaó mac doinnall mic aóda uí neill décc.

δριαν mac pilip uí paζallaζ do inarbad la cloinn Remann mic glairne még ματγαίνα α ποραιγεét πρειce.

Μάζ caba bpeipne .i. feilim, γ mac loclann .i. uaίtre décc.

Ο Pialán pηγαλ οιδε δήρρααζτε lé úán, γ eocchan mac bpaian uí uiccinn οιδε Epeann décc.

Mac an baipó típe conaill eocchan puaó décc i mhoy mic an duipn.

Sloucáaó lá ζήρώv iapla éille uapa (.i. an uapty) hi ccúicceó muínan zo maító gall γ ζαοιδεal λαζen λαp dia πο cumταζ cαpλέn θαμνδέοim ζαοιδεal muman hi ccappaice cital. Λεanaip ó doinnall é co nuatuaó pochaíde τριαr an múde, γ ipn muíam piap co coípaimec ppup ann pin. Tiaζaαt i nθαλλα apóéim, ζαβααt cαpλέn emntupa, γ apceat an típ. Tiaζaαt i apipn i noínumam móip, ζαβααt cαpλέn na Pailip, γ cαpλέn ele ap bpiú mainze

<sup>r</sup> *Murtough*.—This is the prelate called Maurice O'Brien in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 624. He succeeded in 1491.

<sup>s</sup> *Mac Loughlin*.—He was the head of a once powerful family of the Kinel-Owen, at this period reduced to insignificance, and seated in the territory of Inishowen, in the now county of Donegal.

<sup>t</sup> *Inis-mic-an-duirn*, now Inishmacadurn, one of the cluster of islands opposite the Rosses, in the barony of Boyleagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

<sup>u</sup> *Lord Justice*.—Henry VIII., by new letters patent, constituted Garrett, or Gerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, and intimated to him by letters his father's decease and his

own succession to his kingdoms.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1509, 1510.

<sup>v</sup> *Carraig-Cital*, now Carrigkettle, a remarkable rock in the parish of Kiltely, barony of Small-county, and county of Limerick. The castle is shewn on the map engraved from the Down Survey, under the name of Carrickkittle. The natives state that the castle stood on the top of the Rock of Carrigkettle, but no part of its ruins now remains.

<sup>w</sup> *Ceann-tuirc*, i. e. the head, or, perhaps, hill of the boar, now Kanturk, a small town situated at the confluence of the rivers Allo and Dalua, whose united streams flow into the River Blackwater, about two miles below the town. No part of the older castle of Kanturk now remains,



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1510.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ten.*

Murtough<sup>r</sup>, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) died. It was he who, by permission from the Pope, first brought the Friars of the Observance into Cavan.

Brian Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Hugh O'Neill, died.

Brian, the son of Philip O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon, while in pursuit of a prey.

Mac Cabe of Breifny, i. e. Felim, and Mac Loughlin<sup>s</sup>, i. e. Anthony, died.

O'Fialan (Farrell), a distinguished Professor of Poetry, and Owen, the son of Brian O'Higgan, Chief Preceptor of [all] Ireland, died.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Owen Roe) died at Inis-mac-an-Duirn<sup>t</sup>.

An army was led into Munster by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice<sup>c</sup> of Ireland, attended by the chiefs of the English and Irish of Leinster; and he erected a castle at Carraig-Cital<sup>r</sup> in despite of the Irish. O'Donnell followed with a small number of troops [to assist him] through Meath, and westwards into Munster, until he joined him at that place. Thence they passed into Ealla [Duhallow], and they took the castle of Ceann-tuirc<sup>w</sup>, and plundered the country. Then, proceeding into Great Desmond, they took the castle of Pailis<sup>x</sup>, and another castle on the bank of the River Mang<sup>y</sup>, after which they returned in

but the walls of the more magnificent one commenced by Mac Donough Mac Carthy in the reign of Elizabeth, and which was never finished, still remain in good preservation.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6.

<sup>x</sup> *Pailis*.—This castle stood on an eminence in a townland of the same name, a little to the north of the lower lake of Killarney in Kerry, and in view of Laune Bridge; but it was destroyed in the year 1837, by a road jobber who removed its materials for the repair of the adjoining highway.—See Windele's *Historical and*

*Descriptive Notices of Cork, &c.*, second edition, pp. 386, 387.

<sup>y</sup> *Castle on the bank of the River Mang*.—This castle gave name to the village of Castlemaine, which is called in Irish *Caupléán na Mänge*, and is situated on the River Maine, or Mang, which falls into the harbour of Castlemaine, about two miles below the village. There is a view or map of this castle given in Carew's *Pacata Hibernia*, according to which it was a bridge-castle across the river. It was demolished by General Ludlow during the Parliamentary wars.—See Smith's *History of Kerry*.

ἡ εἰσεαίτε πλάν ταῖ α ναιρ ἢ εονηταε λυμμηγ. Ὁο νιάδ αιέτιονόλ πλυαγ ιαρριν, ἡ ερυννηγίτ γεαρταταγ να μυμάν ιμ Shemur mac iapla δρμμαν co ηγαλλαῖβ μυμάν αρέσνα, ἡ Μάεε κάρταιγ μαβach, Ὁομηνall mac διαρμαδα mic πηγιν, Κορβμαε όεε mac εορβμαε mac ταιδγ, ἡ γοιλλ ἡ γαιοδῖλ Μιδε, ἡ λαγῖν, ἡ τιαγαιτ ιαραῖν γο λυμνεαé. Τιονόιηδ τοιρηδεαλβαé mac ταιδέε υἱ βριαν τιεέσρηνα τυαδμυμάν γο λίον α ποέραιθε, Mac conmapa Síol aoda ἡ clann Riocaird πλόγῃ λάνμόρα ele ινα ηαγχαῖδ. Τίεε αν τιαπλα (.ι. αι ιυρτιρ) cona πλυαγ επέ bealaé na παδβαγθε, ἡ επέ bealaé na ηγαῖμνα co ραιμεε ορποιέε ερποηη (.ι. ορποιέε ρυιρτ ερποιρ) οο ρόναδ λα ηυα μβριαν πορ διονανη, ἡ βριηδ ριοῖη αν ορποιέε, ἡ αναρ οιδέε ἢ ππορλονγπορτ ιρ ιη τῖρ. ὘αβαῖδ ó βριαν πορλονγπορτ ινα εοῖμροεε co εελυμνεαδ cach οιοβ γυτη ἡ εοῖμραδ αροιλε ιη οιδέε ριη. Ιαρ να ἡαπαé πο ορβαγῃ αν ιυρτιρ α πλυαγ ἡ πο éυιρ γοιλλ ἡ γαιοδῖλ μμαν αρ τῖρ, ὘οιλλ μιδε, ἡ ατα ελιαé αρ οειρῖδ α πλόγῃ. Τοιρηηγῖδ ó δοῖμναλλ αν βεεcán βυδῖνε πο βαι, ἡ αναρ αρ οειρεδ αμῖρεε γαλλ ατα ελιαé ἡ μιδε, ἡ γαβατ αν ατηγοιρτ επέ μοῖη να μβραταρ γο λυμνεαé. Ρο ισηρταγῖρτ πλυαγ ριλ μβριαν αν πλυαγ γαλλ, ἡ μαρβταρ λεó βαρῖν ειητ, ἡ βῖρηαυαλαé ειρεερτουμ, ἡ ροχαῖθε οο οεαγδαιοῖμβ ναé αιρῖηέερ. Τιαγαιτ αρ αν πλυαγ γαλλ α εεóρῖ μαδμα ροαιτ, πλυαγ ριλ μβριαν ιαρ ηαιέερ ἡ ιαρ ηέδαλαῖβ ιομδα ἡ νί βαοί οο γαλλαῖβ να οο γαιοδεαλαῖβ αρ αν οά πλυαγ ριη én λαῖη βά μό ελύ ερδδαέτα ἡ γαιρρεοῖδ ιη λά ριη μά ó οοῖμναλλ acc βρῖεé οειρῖγ πλόγῃ να ηγαλλ λαρ.

Mac muirir ciarraige, Emann, mac tomair, mic παθραϊcῖη ροῖθεαé λάν οῖεενα, ἡ οοῖνεαχ οέεε.

Ὁιαρμαῖδ mac οοῖμναλλ mic οοῖμναλλ ἡνέγ εαρταγῃ ελυαρταγ οέεε.

<sup>z</sup> *Bealach-na-Falraighe and Bealach-na-n-Gamhna.*—These were old names of roads or passes on the south side of the Shannon, between the city of Limerick and the townland of Porterusha; but they are now obsolete.

<sup>a</sup> *Porteroise*, now Porterusha, a townland in the parish of Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick. This place is not to be confounded with O'Brien's Bridge.—See other notices of it at the years 1507 and 1597.

<sup>b</sup> *Moin-na-m-brathar*, i. e. the bog of the friars,

now Monabraher, a townland in the parish of Killeely, on the north side of the Shannon, near the city of Limerick.

<sup>c</sup> *The short cut to Limerick.*—From this account it would appear that the Earl's party did not wait to fight their enemies. Ware gives a different account of this rencounter in his *Annals of Ireland*, thus :

“ Both parties resolved on a Battel, and begun a sore Fight, with great loss on either side ; but on the Earl's side fell the greatest loss, his

safety to the county of Limerick. They then mustered additional forces; and the Geraldines of Munster, under the conduct of James, son of the Earl of Desmond, and all the other English of Munster, and also Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, son of Dermot, who was son of Fineen), Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige, and the English and Irish of Meath and Leinster, then proceeded to Limerick. Turlough, the son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, with all his forces, and Mac Namara, the Sil-Aedha, and the Clanrickard, mustered another numerous army to oppose them. The Earl (i. e. the Lord Justice) marched with his army through Bealach-na-Fadbaighe and Bealach-na-nGamhna<sup>2</sup>, until he arrived at a wooden bridge (i. e. the bridge of Porteroise<sup>a</sup>), which O'Brien had constructed over the Shannon; and he broke down the bridge, and encamped for the night in the country. O'Brien encamped so near them that they used to hear one another's voices and conversation during the night. On the morrow the Lord Justice marshalled his army, placing the English and Irish of Munster in the van, and the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear. O'Donnell and his small body of troops joined the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear; and they [all] took the short cut through Moin na m-brathar<sup>b</sup> to Limerick<sup>c</sup>. O'Brien's army attacked the English, and slew the Baron Kent and Barnwall Kircustown<sup>d</sup>, with many other men of distinction not enumerated. The English army escaped by flight, and the army of the O'Briens returned in triumph with great spoils. There was not in either army on that day a man who won more fame for bravery and prowess than O'Donnell<sup>e</sup>, in leading off the rear of the English army.

Mac Maurice of Kerry (Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Patrickin), a vessel of wisdom and hospitality, died.

Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell Mac Carthy Cluasach, died.

Army being laden with spoils and spent with long marchings. Night ended the Battel. The next day the Deputy by advice of his Officers (the Armies keeping their Ranks), withdrew, and without any other loss returned home."—Edition of 1705.

<sup>d</sup> *Kircustown*, now Crickstown, a townland and parish in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance map of the county

of Meath, sheet 39.

<sup>e</sup> *O'Donnell*, literally, "There was not of the Galls, or Gaels, in the two armies any hand of greater fame for bravery and prowess on that day than O'Donnell in carrying off the rere of the English army with him."

The Four Masters praise O'Donnell whether he defeats or is defeated! But this is pardonable in them as long as they keep within bounds of truth.

Ο δομναλλ ασὸ μαϋ ασὸα μαιὸ δο ὀολ τον ρόμῃ δια οιλῆρε, ἡ αν σϋν δο βαι αμυιϋχ βατταρι α ρανῃ ἡ α ἄραυο ἡ μβρόν, ἡ νδοξαίρι, ἡ ἡ νοομῆμμαν ἡα θεαθαιὸ, ἡ Μαῖναρ ὀ δομναλλ α μῆα θραῖβῶιλ ὀ ὀαῖ ἡομϋορηαῖν αν τῆρε αν σϋν νο βιαὸ ἡα ρέϋϋμαρ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1511.

Αοιρ Κυριου, Μιλε, κυιϋ ἕῶ, α ἡασὸῦϋϋ.

Αρτ μαϋ κυιῃν υῖ νειλλ (βαοῖ ἡιλλαιῃ αϋϋ υα νοομῆμμαν ὀϋ ἡῖϋεαϋτ ὀ ὀον Ρομῆ) δο λέϋϋαὸ αρ α βραιῖθνυρ ἡα Μαῖναρ μαϋ υῖ δομῆμμαν, ἡαν σϋν δυα δομῆμμαν, ἡ α μῆα .ι. μαιλλ ὀϋϋ δο ἕϋϋϋ αρ ἡ ἡῖὀιλλ λέ κομῆμμαν ἡαϋ ριοϋϋχῆνα ὀα νδεαρηρατ.

Τομαρ μαϋ ανθρῖυ μῆῖβρηαῖαῖῖ ερρηϋορ ἡ αιρῖῖνεαῖ αν ὀά βρηῖρηε ρῖϋ ἡῖ ρῖοϋατ βἡαῖθαι, αοῖν σῖνῃ ρο ριαραῖῖριϋτ ἡοιλλ, ἡ ἡαοιὀιλ, ἡαοῖ ἡ νεαϋνα ἡ ἡι σϋραβαὸ, ἡὀϋραῃ ρολυρτα νο ροιλλῖϋϋϋϋαὸ τῖαῖτα ἡ εϋϋαίρα τῖε ροιρϋϋϋαἡ ἡ ρροιϋϋϋϋϋ, αὄῖαρηε ταιριρῖ ἡα ἡῖῖαίρι ἡαρ νορηὀνεαὸ ἡαϋααρτ ἡ αορα ἡαῖα ἡραῖθ αιρῖῖνα ὀ ὀ ἡαρ εϋοιρρηϋϋαὸ ἕῖμῖαἡ ἡ ρεἡϋϋϋὀ ἡομὀα, ἡαρ τῖοὀῃναϋαἡ ἡεοδ ἡ βῖθ δο τῖραῖῖαἡ ἡ τῖρηαἡἡ, ρο ραοῖ ὀ ρῖρηρατ ὀοϋμῃ μῆμῃ αν .4. αἡαιῃν δο ἡῖαρτα (νο αυῖῖρητ) δια μαιρητ δο ρομῖραὀ ἡ νὀρηυῖμ ὀα εἡῖαρη, ἡαρ τῖοϋτ δο Ὃοιρρηϋϋαῖ ϋϋαίρηε ἡρη μβρηῖρηε ἡαρη αν ρεαῖτμαὀ βἡαῖθαιῃ ἡῖϋεατ α αοιρῖ, ἡ α αὀῃναϋαἡ ἡι μαῖρηρτηρ αν αἡὀῖν δια ἡαοῖῖε αρ αοῖ ἡαῖτε ἡεαῖτῖαῖνε.

Κορημαϋ μῆαϋ ραιῃρηαὀῖν δια ρο ἡοιρηαὸ ερρηϋορ ἡρη μβρηῖρηε ὀϋϋ ρια νοτῖλαἡϋϋ:

Υρηῖὀῖ ρῖῃ οἡρηε ἕῖμῖαἡ αρὀαμαῖα δο ἡοϋϋαὸ.

Ο κοῖϋοβαρῖ ραιῖῖε, αῖαρη μαϋ κυιῃν μῖε αν αἡβῖαιῖϋ ρεἡῖῖῃ κοἡῖῖῃν ὀῖϋεϋρηἡ, ραοῖ Ὃῃηῖῖῃνα ρῖϋ ἡαἡαἡἡ, ἡ ἡαοἡὀεἡαἡἡ δο ἡῖαρηὀα ἡα ὀρηυῖῖῖ δια Ὃῃῖὀ ρῖῃ .ι. αἡαν ταιὀϋϋ υῖ κοῖϋοβαρῖ, ἡ αἡαν τῖῖαῖν βαἡἡαῖῖ υῖ Ὃῃῖὀβαρῖ ἡα ταςὀ ἡῖαρηρῖραϋ ρεοραρῖ.

ῖ *After him*, i. e. in his absence.

ῗ *Thirty years.*—According to Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 229, this prelate succeeded to the bishopric of Kilmore in 1489, which would leave him but twenty-two years.

Ῐ *A faithful shepherd of the Church*, αὄῖαρηε

ταιριρῖ ἡα ἡῖῖαίρι. This phrase is translated, "Pastor fidelis Ecclesiae," by Colgan, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

Ῑ *Druim-da-ethiar*, now Dromahaire, a village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a pilgrimage to Rome. While he was abroad, his adherents and friends were in grief and sadness after him<sup>f</sup>; and his son, Manus O'Donnell, was left by him to protect the country, while he [himself] should be absent from it.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1511.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eleven.*

Art, the son of Con O'Neill, who was in O'Donnell's custody at his setting out for Rome, was liberated from his captivity, by Manus, the son of O'Donnell, without leave from O'Donnell; and Niall Oge, the son of Art, gave himself up in his stead, as a pledge for the observance of every peace which they had concluded.

Thomas, the son of Andrew Mac Brady, Bishop and Erenagh of the two Breifnys during a period of thirty years<sup>g</sup>; the only dignitary whom the English and Irish obeyed; a paragon of wisdom and piety; a luminous lamp, that enlightened the laity and clergy by instruction and preaching; and a faithful shepherd of the Church<sup>h</sup>—after having ordained priests and persons in every degree—after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries—after having bestowed rich presents and food on the poor and the mighty, gave up his spirit to heaven on the 4th of the Calends of March (or August), which fell on a Tuesday, at Druim-da-ethiar<sup>i</sup>—having gone to Breifny to consecrate a church, in the sixty-seventh year of his age—and was buried in the monastery of Cavan, the day of the week being Friday.

Cormac Magauran<sup>k</sup>, who was called Bishop in Breifny, died before Christmas.

The greater part of the old works of the church of Armagh were burned.

O'Conor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh), general patron of the learned, a distinguished captain among the English and Irish, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, by the sons of Teige O'Conor and the sons of John Ballagh O'Conor, beside Mainistir-Feorais<sup>l</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> *Cormac Magauran*.—This is the Bishop Cormac mentioned in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 229, as having contested the right to the see of Kilmore with Thomas Brady, mentioned in the last entry. Both assisted at a

provincial synod held at Drogheda on the 6th of July, 1495, in an act of which they are styled, "*Thomas et Cormac Dei Gratiâ Kilmorensis Episcopi*."

<sup>l</sup> *Mainistir-Feorais*, now Monasteroris, near

Ο ceallaig Maoilreaclainn mac taidecc, mic donnchaid, mic maóileac-lainn, mic uilliam mic donnchaid múimniúg décc. Fíh co'taicéete a ériée, a caratt, 7 a élan mairne. Feicéh coitcéh daim 7 deoraíd, fíh lár a ndearnadh cairlen gallaig an garbhóir 7 Muine an mída.

Mac murcáda, Murcáid ballac mac donnchaid mic airt décc.

Tomár mac glairne mic concóbar uí raiúillig, 7 emann mac glairne décc.

Glairne mac concóbar mic Sfan uí raiúillig do marbad lá luét tigé inézmatzánna.

Eozan mac brian ruaid mic caéal uí raiúillig décc.

Ο doárpaiúg Sfan mac doinnail mic concóbar décc, 7 ó doárpaiúg do záim do concóbar éarriac.

Mac donnchaid típe hoilella Sfan décc, 7 a dearbpaéair ele fíhgal tanairte típe hoilella do marbad la mac diaimata.

Αirt mac cuinn mic enrí i néill do zabáil tuarparcail ó aó mac doinnail mic enrí.

Seaan mac Emann mic tomár óig méguidir do écc.

Αη διολίαινεac (.i. Semar) macáire cuircne décc.

Αó mac feilm mic maúnyra do marbad lá Sémur mac Sfan, mic an eppoir méguidir.

Ουδέac mac duβταig uí duibghnáin raóí lé ríhcúr, fíh ronaia, 7 raiúbríra moír décc.

Sluicéacó lá hua néill airt mac aóda hι ττίρ cónaill dáρ loipcc gleann pinne, 7 ó rúilg anall, 7 bñair briaúde dua doárpaiúg.

Edenderry, in the barony of Coolestown, in the north-east of the King's County. This abbey was founded in the year 1325, for Conventual Franciscans, in the territory of Totmoy, or tuac óá maúge, in Offaly, by Sir John Bermingham, Earl of Louth, who was called Mac Feorais by the Irish, and after whose Irish surname the monastery was called.—See Ware and Archdall, and also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, Tuam, p. 610. The notice of the death of O'Conor Faly is entered as follows in Ware's

Annals of Ireland, edition of 1705 :

“ In these days Charles, or Cahir O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, was slain by his own Countrymen, near the Abbey of Friars Minors of Monaster-Feoris.”

<sup>m</sup> *Gallach, Garbh-dhoire, and Muine-an-mheadha*, now Gallagh, Garbally, and Monivea.—See the exact situations of those castles pointed out under the year 1504, pp. 1274, 1275, *supra*.

<sup>n</sup> *Household*.—The territory of Mac Mahon's household is called by English writers the

O'Kelly (Melaghlin, the son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Melaghlin, son of William, who was son of Donough Muimhneach), died. He was a supporter of his territory, friends, and sons, and a general patron of the learned and distressed. It was he who erected the castles of Gallach, Garbh-dhoire, and Muine-an-Mheadha<sup>m</sup>.

Mac Murrough (Murrough Ballagh, son of Donough, who was son of Art), died.

Thomas, the son of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, and Edmond, son of Glasny, died.

Glasny, the son of Conor, who was son of John O'Reilly, was slain by the household<sup>a</sup> of Mac Mahon.

Owen, son of Brian Roe, who was son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Donnell, son of Conor) died; and Conor Carragh was called O'Doherty.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (John) died; and his brother, Farrell, Tanist of Tirerrill, was slain by Mac Dermot.

Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, accepted stipend<sup>o</sup> from Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry.

John, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died.

The Dillon (i. e. James), of Machaire-Chuirene [Kilkenny West], died.

Hugh, the son of Felim, son of Manus, was slain by James, the son of John, son of the Bishop Maguire.

Duffy, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, a learned historian, and a man of great affluence and riches, died.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art, son of Hugh) into Tirconnell; and he burned Gleann-Finne<sup>p</sup> and [the country] from the Swilly<sup>q</sup> hitherwards, and also forced O'Doherty to give him hostages.

Loughy. It is comprised in the present barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>o</sup> *Stipend*—This was a token of Art's inferiority to Hugh. He who accepted of *cuapap-cul*, among the ancient Irish, was considered the servant or vassal of him who paid it.

<sup>p</sup> *Gleann-Finne*, i. e. the vale of the River Finn, a romantic valley in the parish of Kiltree-

voge, lying to the south-west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>q</sup> *The Swilly*, a river in the county of Donegal, which flows through the romantic valley of Glenswilly, and discharges itself into Lough Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny.—See other references to this river at the years 1258, 1567, 1587, 1595, and 1607.

Cenel φηραδαῖς (.i. ἰ τῆν εὐκείαν) το λέρη ἐρεαχαῶ λα μαζναρ υα νοῖνναῖλ.

Ο νεῖλ αρτ mac αῶδα το ἐρυννιυεῶδ ρλυαῖς το ὄολ ηι τῆρη ἐῶναῖλ ἰαρ νῶολ ἰ ὀῖνναῖλ uocum na ποῖα. Ρο ζαῖ μαζναρ ὁ ὀῖνναῖλ ἡ na τῆρη μῆε ρυῖνε ἡ αρῶ ταοῖρηῖς ceneoil cconnaῖλ acc coῖnam, ἡ acc ἰομῶοῖμῆτ na τῆρη ἀμῆαῖ αρ θεαῖ πο ρέδρατ. Αῖρ α αοῖ τῆρη πο ἰμτῖς ὁ νέῖλ cona ρλυαῖς ὁ ρλυαῖ ροῖρ, ἡ ρῶαρ δια ἐῖς ζαν cpeich ζαν caῖ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1512.

Αοῖρ Cρηορτ, Μῆε, εῖυεε εῖδ, α το δέεε.

Αῶδ ὁ μαοῖμῶεῖρηῖς coῖαρηα ὀρημα ἰῖῆαν το βαῖααῶ.

Ρῆαρηρ mac cρηαῖν uεccanaῖ cῶῖnne haῶda δέεε.

Νῆαῖλ mac cuῖnn mic αῶδα buῖde mic ἡρηαν βαῖλαῖς ἰ νεῖλ τῖζεαρηα τῆρη conῖail, ρῆρη εῖμῖς coῖτῶῖnn, ἡ μεδαιῖτε ὀρη, ἡ ecclap ρῆρη αῖζῆαρη ἀτ-εαρηach na tucc εῖῖρ νό coῖα το cῶῖnn νεῖλ no το cῶῖnn νῶάλαῖς na ὀρηοῖ ἰοναῖο Ρῖς Saxon, ρῆρη βῆ cῖαρηῶδα ρῆν ἡ ραοῖζαῖ, ρῆρη ῆρηcna εῖοαῖ αρ ζαῖ nealaῶαν εῖρη Shῆnῶp, ὀαν, ἡ Shῆnm το ἕεε .11. Αῖρηῖλ.

Αρητ mac cuῖnn mic νεῖλ ζαῖρηῖ ἰ ὀῖνναῖλ uεcc (33. december) το ῖαοῖν τῆρη ηι μῆρη na μῆραῖταρ ἰ νῶun na ηῖαῖλ, ἡ α ἀῖnacaῖ ζο ἡονοῖαῖ ἰρ an μαῖρητῆρη.

Τυαῖταῖ ὁ cῖεῖρηῖς (.i. ὁ cῖεῖρηῖc) mac ταῖδεε caῖm ραοῖ ηι ρῆnῶp ἡ ηι νῶan, ρῆρη τῖζε αοῖδῶ coῖτῶῖnn το ῖρηναῖ, ἡ το ῖρηναῖζαῖ δέεε ἰαρ nonῖαῶ, ἡ ἰαρ naῖρηῖς .12. nouember.

Ο ὀῖνναῖλ Αῶδ mac αῶδα ρυαῖδ το τοῖδεαῖτ ὀη Ροῖμ ἰαρ ρρηοῖβαῶ α οῖληρηε ἰαρ μῆρηῖ ρῆ ρεῖτῆμῆne δέεε ηι lonῶan acc ὀολ ροῖρ, ἡ ρῆ ρεῖτῆμῆne

<sup>r</sup> *The mountain*, i. e. the range of Barnesmore, lying to the north-east of the town of Donegal.

<sup>s</sup> *Without prey or battle*, literally, *sine pradá, sine pralio*.—This is the Irish mode of expressing “without acquiring any spoils or coming to battle.”

<sup>t</sup> *O'Maelmocheirghe*.—This name, which is correctly anglicised O'Mulmoghery in the Ulster

Inquisitions, is now translated to *Early*. *Mael mocheirge*, the name of the progenitor of this family, signifies, “chief of the early rising,” and hence Early is considered a sufficiently full translation.

<sup>u</sup> *Clann-Hugh*, a district comprising the mountainous portion of the barony of Longford, in the county of Longford.



Kinel-Farry, in Tyrone, was totally plundered by Manus O'Donnell.

O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh) mustered an army, and proceeded into Tirconnell, after O'Donnell had set out for Rome. Manus O'Donnell, the three Mac Sweenys, and the principal chieftains of Tirconnell, proceeded to protect and defend the country as well as they could; and O'Neill passed on with his army from the mountain<sup>f</sup> eastwards, and returned to his house without prey or battle<sup>g</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1512.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twelve.*

Hugh O'Maelmocheirghe<sup>h</sup>, Coarb of Dromlane, was drowned.

Pierce Mac Craidin, Dean of Clann-Hugh<sup>h</sup>, died.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Congail<sup>w</sup>, a man of general hospitality, exalter of the [religious] orders and of the churches, a successful and triumphant man, who had not paid tribute to the Clann-Neill or Clann-Daly<sup>x</sup>, or to the deputy of the King of England,—a man of very long prosperity and life, and a man well skilled in the sciences, both of history, poetry, and music, died on the 11th of April.

Art, the son of Con, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died of a fit of sickness, on the 23rd of December, in Mur-na-mbrathar<sup>y</sup>, at Donegal, and was honourably interred in the monastery.

Tuathal O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), the son of Teige Cam, a man learned in history and poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality for the indigent and the mighty, died, after unction and penance, on the twelfth of November.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) returned from Rome, after having finished his pilgrimage, and having spent sixteen weeks in London on his way to Rome, and sixteen weeks on his return. He received great honour and

<sup>w</sup> *Trian-Congail*.—This territory comprised the districts in the counties of Down and Antrim, afterwards called Clannaboy, Upper and Lower.—See other references to this territory at the years 1383, 1427, 1450, 1471, 1473, 1483, 1485, 1489, and 1493.

<sup>x</sup> *The Clann-Neill, or Clann-Daly*, i. e. to the

O'Neills, or O'Donnells, who were the two dominant families in Ulster at this period.

<sup>y</sup> *Mur-na-mbrathar*, i. e. the house of the friars. This name is still preserved, and is now applied to the rector's house, in the town of Donegal, which occupies the site of the house of the friars.

δέεε ele acc τεάετ ανοιρ. Ξυαιρριονή δνα ανοιρ η αιρμήδιον ό Riç Saran King hanri, τάmic ιαρανί πλάν eo hepinn, η βαοί lé haταίδ hi ppiabpuy ran miðe, η ιαρ ppaçbáil pláimτε δό τάνicc δια τίccé, η bá pубac ποpбpaoиz cealla η τυατα δια τοιδεετ.

Coccað móp eτιρ ό νοδinnaill η ό neill apτ mac aοδα. Coccoð ele beóp eτιρ ό νοδinnaill η mac uilliam bupc .i. Emann mac Riocairð, Ro φορτ ua δοinnaill cíicc céð δέεε τυαεé hi ττίρ éonaill hi pφραιð manaé, η hi ceúicc-eað éonnaéτ, η do παð buannaéτ δοίð ap na hionaðαιð pин, do έαοð ποmι ιαρανί η Μαçnar cona ποέpαιde amalle ppu ό δοιpe zo paηçaðap ιοέταp éonnaéτ, apπίde ι ηçailñçabð, η pυιδιτ im éapλέn beól an éλαp, η πο çabað an baile laip. Páçbaip a βαpða ann, lotταp ταp αναip anuaρ επé pñab çain, η hi eτιp pιαέpαé, baτταp αναipίδe aηαιð δά naippip. Oð éuaia Mac uilliam býpц an m pин τάνicc zo lion a ποέpαιde a ττιmíceall an éapλέm pин beól an éλαp m πο páccaib ó δοinnaill a βαpða, O Ro clop lá hua νοδinnaill mac uilliam do bñé imon mbaile, luð zo haηlam imépcaid ταp a αιp puaρ επe pñab çain, O Ro pιττιp mac uilliam ό δοinnaill do bñé δια pαçγιδ πο páccaib an baile conaé pucc ua δοinnaill paip, do έαοð mac uilliam hi ττίρ pιαέpαé, η πο éuyr lón η βαpða hi ceapλέn ειpcepaé abann ιαρ na bñin do δύéçapaéaib an baile pñin δια ταpð ό δοinnaill é pιαρ an tan pин. O Ro pιδιp ό δοinnaill çup ab hi ττίρ pιαέpαé do çab mac uilliam πο lñ zo nñilñpcc nññp-aðal é ταp a αιp apίρ ταppna plebe çain. Oð éuaia mac uilliam pин páçbaip a

<sup>2</sup> *Gaileanga*.—The country of the Gaileanga, or O'Haras and O'Garas, in Connaught, comprised the entire of the diocese of Ardagh, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo. The name is now retained in the barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>3</sup> *Bel-an-chlair*, now Ballinclare, a townland in the parish of Kilmaeteige, barony of Leyny (a part of the ancient Gaileanga), and county of Sligo, where there is an old castle in ruins, said to have been erected by the family of O'Hara. The situation of this castle appears from the following passage in Doekwra's Account of Services done in Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham :

“When the moone gave light Richard Bingham” [being at the abbey of Bennada] “arose, and addressing himself and companye marched towards Belclare, seven myles from the abbeye in the highwaye towards the enemy. Here one of the espyalls came in bringinge news that the Scots lay still encamped at Ardnarye, which was twelve myles from the foresaid abbeye of Banneda, and eight myles from the abbeye of Belclare.”

<sup>4</sup> *And they*.—The language of the original of this passage is very faulty in the use of the pronouns, and the Editor has been obliged to deviate from it. The literal translation is as follows :

respect from the King of England, King Henry. He arrived safely in Ireland, but was for some time [lying] ill of a fever, in Meath. On recovering his health, he went home to his house ; and the clergy and laity were glad and joyous at his return.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell and O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh). And another war also [broke out] between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Rickard). O'Donnell hired fifteen hundred axe-men in Tirconnell, Fermanagh, and the province of Connaught, and billeted them on those places. He and Manus afterwards marched with their forces from Derry, until they reached Lower Connaught, and from thence into Gaileanga<sup>z</sup> ; and they besieged the castle of Bel-an-Chlair<sup>a</sup> ; and they<sup>b</sup> took the town, and left their warders in it ; they then returned over Sliabh Gamh<sup>c</sup>, into Tíreragh, where they remained for some time. When Mac William Burke heard of this [occurrence], he marched with all his forces, and surrounded the castle of Bel-an-Chlair, in which O'Donnell had left his warders ; [but] when O'Donnell heard that Mac William was besieging the town, he returned vigorously and expeditiously over Sliabh Gamh. Mac William, being apprized of O'Donnell's approach, left the town, so that O'Donnell was not able to overtake him. Mac William then proceeded into Tíreragh, and placed provisions and warders in the castle of Eiscir-Abhann<sup>d</sup>, having [previously] taken that castle from its hereditary possessors, to whom O'Donnell had sometime before given it up. When O'Donnell was informed that Mac William had gone into Tíreragh, he followed him eagerly and expeditiously back again over Sliabh Gamh ; but Mac William being made aware of this, he left his son and heir, Ulick, son of

“ He went afterwards, and Manus with their forces along with them, from Derry until they reached Lower Connaught, thence into Gaileanga, and they sat around the castle of Bel-an-chlair, and the town was taken by him. He leaves his warders there. They went back up through Sliabh Gamh, and into Tíreragh.”

The sudden change from *they* to *he* in this construction is very inelegant, and the Editor has not adopted it in his translation in the text.

<sup>c</sup> *Sliabh Gamh*.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285 and 1490.

<sup>d</sup> *Eiscir-Abhann*, now Inisherone, near the River Moy in Tíreragh. On an old map of the coasts of Donegal, Leitrim, and Sligo, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this castle is shewn under the name of Uskarowen, and placed near the margin of the “ Baye of the Moye,” opposite the island of Bartragh, and in the parallel of Killala. In the year 1432, this castle was in the possession of Teige Reagh O'Dowda, Lord of Tíreragh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 169 and 305.

mac ἡ αἰοῖρε, uillsc mac Eamain, mic Riocairḡ, ἡ barḡa ele amaille mḡr ἡρḡ ccairlḡn rḡn eipcepeac' abann, ἡ do luḡd rḡn ποḡine amail ar dḡine con-  
p'aimc doḡum airḡ na rḡiaḡ. Ruccerat arailḡ do marcepluaḡ ἰ doḡnaill paḡaric  
ar mac uilliam, ἡ lḡccit ma' ḡeasḡhaḡ ἰacc ḡo po' cḡirpḡt a maḡdm ἑ po'  
ḡn'at' na muaiḡe. Ro lḡnaḡ tar muaiḡ anonn ἑ, ἡ do bḡnaḡ eic ἡ ḡaoḡine iomḡa  
de, ἡ tḡrḡna ar lḡccim uaḡaib. Sḡair' ḡ doḡnaill cona rḡuaḡ, ἡ rḡiḡit r'á  
cairlḡn eipcepeac' abann airḡ ambaḡí mac mic uilliam. Ro ḡabaḡ an cairlḡn  
leḡ r'ó cḡnd cḡtḡre lá iar mḡr' r'asḡar, ἡ do bḡrḡ emeaḡ ἡ anacal don barḡa.  
Eirḡabḡtar mac mic uilliam lair ḡo mbaḡí ἰ nḡiallur aige. Ro r'op'conḡair an  
cairlḡn do cḡr ar uaḡḡnḡaib' iar rḡn, ἡ po' lḡccaḡ ḡo lár, do cḡḡḡ iarat' ḡia  
tḡic' co mbuaḡḡ ἡ corccar. Taraiac' tḡra mac uilliam ma' ḡiaḡ iar rḡn ḡo dḡn  
na nḡall, ἡ do bḡrḡ a ḡḡrḡar ḡua doḡnaill, léiḡiḡ ḡ doḡnaill a maḡ la mac  
uilliam ḡia tḡḡ.

Slḡcḡceaḡ lá hua' ndoḡnaill hḡ tḡrḡ eḡḡa n ḡo maḡtib' iḡḡtar' cḡnnaḡt ἡ  
r'ḡrḡmanac', ἡ co mbuaḡḡaḡaib' iomḡa, do r'iaḡiḡ ἰ neill airḡ mic aḡḡa. Mill-  
tear ἡ loirceḡtear leḡ cḡḡur tḡr eḡcḡain rḡnra nó ḡa r'angataḡar dḡn nḡḡnaim.  
ḡataḡar r'ecḡman ἡρḡ tḡr aḡá milleaḡ co tḡaraḡt ua' néill r'íḡ dḡib', ἡ co po'  
ḡiaḡ ḡua doḡnaill ḡac' accra do mbaḡí tḡr a ḡḡnḡrḡaib' .i. cḡr' ceneoil  
moan, ḡnḡrḡ heḡḡan, ἡ r'ḡrḡmanac' uile. Tḡcc ua' doḡnaill iarḡrḡn don ḡḡmaḡḡ ἡ  
cuḡḡḡaḡr cairlḡn na hoḡmaḡḡe r'ḡí r'é aom tḡecḡmanne iar na bḡrḡeaḡ la  
hḡarḡa cille ḡara r'ecḡ r'iam' ἡ r'áḡḡar ua' doḡnaill a barḡa ann.

Slḡcḡceaḡ la ḡrḡḡit, iarḡa cille ḡara iurḡrḡ na hepeann tar' at' luain hḡ  
cconnaḡtaib', Cḡeaḡar ἡ loirḡr' clann cḡnḡmaḡḡ, ḡabaḡar Ror' coman ἡ  
r'áccḡar barḡa ann, Tḡnḡ iar rḡn hḡ maḡḡ luirce ἡ ḡabaḡar cairlḡn baile na  
huainia iar milleaḡ mḡr'ain don tḡr. Tḡcc ua' doḡnaill rḡuaḡ mḡr' ḡia cḡrḡ  
ἡρḡ cḡrḡrḡiaḡ ḡaḡallaḡ an iarḡa ἡ do ḡḡnaḡ a ḡála rḡr. Tḡcc tar' a air an  
oiḡcḡ cḡḡna co bḡrḡrḡiaḡ ḡa r'op'lonḡpḡrḡ rḡn, ἡ po' marḡaḡ bḡcc'ain ḡia

<sup>c</sup> *Be placed upon posts*, i. e. when a breach was made in one of the walls towards its base, to introduce a prop to sustain the superincumbent weight while the men would be undermining the next wall, under which, when undermined, a similar prop should be introduced, and so on till all the base of the walls of the building were removed. The props were

then dragged from under it by means of ropes pulled by men or horses, and the edifice tumbled often without breaking into fragments.

<sup>f</sup> *Permitted his son*, literally, "O'Donnell let his son [go] with Mac William to his house."

<sup>g</sup> *Before them*.—This is the Irish mode of expressing "as they passed along."

<sup>h</sup> *Boile-na-huamha*, now Cavetown, near the

Edmond, son of Rickard, and other guards along with him, in the castle of Esker-Abhann, and he himself marched forward, with all the speed that might be, for Ardnarea. Some of O'Donnell's horsemen, espying Mac William, went in pursuit of him, and drove him to flight, and to swim across the Moy. He was followed across the Moy, and many horses and men were taken from him; but he made his escape from them. O'Donnell returned with his army, and laid siege to the castle of Eiscir-Abhann, wherein the son of Mac William was; and after four days' great labour, they took the castle; and O'Donnell gave protection and guarantee to the warders. He took the son of Mac William prisoner, and detained him as a hostage. He then ordered that the castle should be placed upon posts<sup>e</sup>, and it was tumbled to the earth, after which he returned home with victory and triumph. Mac William afterwards followed O'Donnell to Donegal, and gave him his own demands; [and] O'Donnell permitted his son<sup>f</sup> to go home with Mac William.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, accompanied by the chiefs of Lower Connaught and Fermanagh, and many hired soldiers, into Tyrone, against O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh). They first ravaged and burned Tyrone before them<sup>g</sup>, until they reached Dungannon. They were for a week in the country destroying it, until O'Neill made peace with them, and relinquished in favour of O'Donnell every claim that had been [in dispute] between their ancestors, namely, the rents of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and all Fermanagh. O'Donnell then came to Omagh, and in the space of one week re-erected the castle of Omagh, which had been some time before broken down by the Earl of Kildare; and O'Donnell left his own warders in it.

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, across [the Shannon at] Athlone, into Connaught. He plundered and burned Clann-Conway, took Roscommon, and left warders in it. He afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and took the castle of Baile-na-huamha<sup>h</sup>, after having destroyed a great part of the country.

O'Donnell set out with a numerous army on foot to the Curlicu mountains, to confer with the Earl, and to form a league with him. He returned back the same night to Breic-Shliabh<sup>i</sup>, to his own camp; but a few of his people were

small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See other references to this castle at the years 1487, 1492, and 1527.

<sup>i</sup> *Breic-Shliabh*. i. e. the speckled mountain.

μουντιρι acc τεαέτ ταρ α αιρ ιριν mbealaé mbuidhe. Ro ρυιδ ιαραμ ιη αιρλέν Slieccig, γ πο milleaé laip dútaiγ ρleaéta bpiam í concóðari uile, γ ní ρóέτ laip an baile do γabáil don éur rin.

Slóicéao lá γhíóid ιαrla cille ðara ιurτιρι na hepeann ap τριαν conγal ðia πο γab αιρλέν beoil φήρτε, γ ðia πο bpi αιρλέν mic eoam na ηγlinne, γ ðar αιρcc na γlinne, γ μóριαν ðon tíρ, γ τυc mac neill mic cuimn ι mbpαιγ-óñur laip.

Ινοραιccíð la ðoinnall mac bpiam mic ðoinnaill mic enrí í neill ap γiolla-πάτραιcc mac Ριλip mic τοιρρðealbaiγ meγuiðip, βάτταρ ρλιóέτ φλαιτber-ταιcc μέγuiðip ιη φφαρραð ðoinnall, ðol ðóib ap baile bon abann, γ cpeaca ðo γlacað leó, bpiγτεap ιαραμ φορρα, γ πο bñað a ccpeaca ðib. Ro μαρβαð, γ πο báíðeað ðpiong ðá μουντιρι ιη ιnac μαγηαρρα ιnic bpiam mic concobari óicc μέγuiðip eτιρ baile bono abann, γ ιοιρ μóip, γ ðoinnall mac bpiam φñ ðo γabail ηι τεαιναιγ an ρίτα ηι φφήριαν na ηαρða μουντιρε λυινί γ ναονβαρ ðá μουντιρι ðo βαðað ηι ccapaíð μουντιρε banain an lá céðna.

Ριλip ιnac τοιρρðealbaiγ μέγuiðip cona éloinn, γ clann τομαρ mic μαγ-ναρα μέγραμπαðám ðo ðol ap ιονηραιccíð ηι τεεallaé eaéðac, γ cpeac ðo ðenamh ðoib ap τοιρρðealbac mac aóða μέγραμπαðáin (ταναιρτε an típe), γ τοιρρðealbac φήριη ðo μαρβαð ηι τεοραιγεέτ na cpeice hípin, λοτταρ αρρðe φó cραιτόicc μέγραμπαðáin πο γabað leó an cραηνόcc, γ mac ραιμ-παðáin φñ γέ ðo βασί τινη, φάcaibτεap ιαραμ mac ραιμπαðáin ðáιγ ηίρ

now Brickliff, or Bricklieve, a mountain situated to the west of Lough Arrow, in the baronies of Tirerrill and Corran, in the county of Sligo.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1350, p. 598, *supra*.

<sup>k</sup> *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow road, an old road over the Curlicu mountains.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1497, p. 1238, *supra*, and also the year 1499, p. 1252.

<sup>l</sup> *Laid siege to the castle of Sligo*, literally, “sat round the castle of Sligo.”

<sup>m</sup> *Of Brian O’Conor*.—Charles O’Conor interpolates λυγνig, which is correct, for all the O’Conors of Sligo were descended from Brian Luighneach, one of the sons of Turlough More

O’Conor, King of Ireland.

<sup>n</sup> *Bun-abhann*, i. e. the river’s mouth. now Bunowen, the name of a level district at the mouth of the River Arney, in the barony of Clanawley, on the west side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. There is an island in the lake opposite this district called Greagh-Bunowen.

<sup>o</sup> *Inis-mor*.—This is the island called Inismor Loch-mBerraidh, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*, where the Editor has inadvertently stated that these names are now obsolete. It should have been there stated that the name of the island is now corrupted to Inishore, and

slain on his return through Bealach-Buidhe<sup>k</sup>. He afterwards laid siege to the castle of Sligo<sup>l</sup>, and destroyed all the country of the descendants of Brian O'Conor<sup>m</sup>, but did not succeed in taking the town on that occasion.

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy] ; and he took the castle of Belfast, demolished the castle of Makeon [Bissett] of the Glynnns, plundered the Glynnns and a great portion of the country, and led the son of Niall, son of Con [O'Neill], away into captivity.

An attack was made by Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, being joined by the descendants of Flaherty Maguire, against Gilla-Patrick, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He made an irruption into the townland of Bun-abhann<sup>n</sup>, and seized upon spoils ; but he was afterwards defeated, and stripped of those spoils. Many of his party, besides the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, were slain and drowned between the townland of Bun-abhann and Inis-mor<sup>o</sup>. Donnell, the son of Brian himself, was taken prisoner at Tamhnach-an-reata<sup>p</sup>, in the land of Arda-Muintire-Luinin<sup>q</sup>; and nine of his people were drowned at Caradh Muintir-Banain<sup>r</sup> on the same day.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, with his sons and the sons of Thomas, son of Manus Magauran, made an incursion into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and took a prey from Turlough, the son of Hugh Magauran, Tanist of the territory ; and they slew Turlough himself [as he followed] in pursuit of the prey. From thence they proceeded to the Crannog of Magauran, which they took ; and they also made a prisoner of Magauran himself, although he

that the name Loch m-Berraidh is still preserved and correctly anglicised Lough Barry. It is a part of the Upper Lough Erne, and contains several islands, which belong partly to the parishes of Derryvullan and Aghalurcher, on the east of the lake, and partly to the parish of Cleenish, in the barony of Clanawley, on the west of the lake. The island now called Inishore-Lough Barry contains an area of nine acres, and belongs to the parish of Aghalurcher.—See the Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheets 27 and 33.

<sup>p</sup> *Tamhnach-an-reata*, now Tawny, in the parish of Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkenedy and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>q</sup> *Arda Muintire Luinin*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan aforesaid. For a curious notice of the family of Muintir Luinin, or O'Luinins, see note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1441, p. 924, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Caradh-Muintir-Banain*, i. e. the weir of the family of O'Banan, now carpað Uí Dhánáin, anglice Carryvanan, in the parish of Derryvullan, about fifty chains to the south of Belle Isl-

πέδαταρ α τὰβαιρτ λέο. Rucc ιαρὸν mac uí Ραιγιλλίξ .i. emann ριαδ mac αοδα mic κατὰιρ αρ na μανκάαιβ ριν η αρ mac μαζναρ. ὀριρτρη λαιρ ορη, η Ro μαρβαδ donnchaδ mac Remaimn mic Ριλip μέζυιδιρ, Ριλip mac εοζαιν mic δοῖναιλλ βάλλαιξ μέζυιδιρ, Αοδ mac εοζαιν mic τοιρρδεαλβαιξ μέζυιδιρ, Μυιρσίρταδ ριαδ mac μυρchaιδ, η Séμαρ mac mic εραιτ μέζυιδιρ co ροδ-αιδιβ ele, η Ro beanaδ beór εις ιοῖδα ὀιδ ἱρην λό ριν.

Mac μέζυιδιρ bριαν mac έμαινν mic τομαιρ δέcc.

Mac ραιρπαδάν κατὰιρ mac αεδα mic εοccαιν δέcc, η τιζεαρνα δο ζαιρμ δο τομάρ mac μαζνυρα μέζραιρπαδάν.

Mac τιζεαρνάιν (.i. uilliam) τεαλλαιξ δυκὰδα δέcc.

Ραιζε mac μαοιμόρδα uí ραζαλλαιξ δο μαρβαδ la cloinn τρφαιν mic εοζαιν mic δοῖναιλλ βάνη η la ρemyρ mac τοιρρδεαλβαιξ mic εοccαιν ι νορμυιρ λφαιν.

Ταδcc mac δοῖναιλλ uí bριαν δέcc, η bριαν mac δοῖναιλλ mic ταιδcc mic τοιρρδεαλβαιξ δέcc ρό cínδ λφ ράτε ιαραν.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1513.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, Mile, cúicc céδ, α τρί δέcc.

Μυιρμρ ὁ ριτceαλλαιξ αιρδερρoc τυαμα μαιζιρτπρ διαδαττα ρο ba mó clí cleipceatτα ma αιμρμρ ρέιν δέcc.

Αη τοιρρpicel μαζconγαιλ δέcc.

Ρορρα mac Μαζναρα μέζ ματηγαῖννα τικceαρνα οηξιαλλ, η Ταδcc mac μαοιλεclainn uí ceαλλαιξ (.i. τικcηρνα ua mane) δέcc.

Ρορλονζρορτ δο denam δυα δοῖναιλλ ι ττιmcell δlicciξ ὁ ρελ bριζηδe co cιncτιοιρ, αρ α αοί ní ρο ζαβ an baile ρρμρ an ρέ ριν, η ρο μαρβαδ δυινε uαρὰλ δο ἡμυιτπρ uí δοῖναιλλ don cup ριν .i. Νιαλλ mac Ερειμόιν δο clonn τρυιδνε ράναττ.

House. See the Ordnance map of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

<sup>s</sup> *Mac Tiernan*, now Kiernan and Kernan, a name very numerous in the barony of Tullaghdonagh, or Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

<sup>t</sup> *Six weeks*, λφ ράτε, i. e. half a quarter of a year.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Fihelly*.—For a curious account of this singularly gifted prelate, who was called *Flos Mundi* by his cotemporaries, and “who had for many years taught the liberal arts with univer-



was sick, but they afterwards left him behind, because they could not [conveniently] take him with them. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal, afterwards came up with these men of Fermanagh, and with the son [*recte* grandsons] of Manus, defeated them, and slew Donough, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire ; Philip, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire ; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Turlough Maguire ; Murtough Roe, son of Murrough ; and James, the son of Magrath Maguire, besides many others ; and many horses were taken from them on that day.

The son of Maguire (Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas) died.

Magauran (Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen) died ; and Thomas, the son of Manus Maguire, was styled Lord.

Mac Tiernan<sup>s</sup> of Teallach-Dunchadha (William) died.

Failghe, the son of Maelmora O'Reilly, was slain at Drumlane by the sons of John, son of Owen, son of Donnell Bane, and James, the son of Turlough, son of Owen [O'Reilly].

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Brien, died ; and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, died in six weeks<sup>s</sup> afterwards.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1513.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirteen.*

Maurice O'Fihelly<sup>u</sup>, Archbishop of Tuam, a professor of divinity of the highest ecclesiastical renown, died.

The Official Mac Congail<sup>w</sup> died.

Ross, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Teige, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

O'Donnell formed a camp around Sligo, and remained there from the Festival of St. Bridget to Whitsuntide ; he did not, however, take the castle in all that time. A gentleman of O'Donnell's people was slain on that occasion, i. e. Niall, the son of Heremon, of the Clann-Sweeny of Fanad.

sal applause at Padua," see Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, *Tuam*, pp. 613, 614, and Writers, pp. 90, 91.

<sup>w</sup> *Mac Congail*.—This name is still extant in the county of Donegal, where it is usually anglicised Magonigle.

Caéal ócc mac doinnall mic eoccham uí concobair, mac ticéirna ba fíri  
eimec 7 fhgnaí, gaoír 7 ghlocur baí i moctar connacht do marbhad la a  
óirbhrátaí fíri .i. Eóccan mac doinnall hi fíriull la taob baile uí ghollgáin,  
7 teaót do bhríctínnar díreac dé, eógan fíri do cpochaó la hua ndoinnall  
po éinn trí lá iarran tanrín.

Eógan ua máille do téct luét tri long go cuan na cceall mbéec irin  
oiúce, 7 maíte an tíre an tan rín ar éirge aiaac i fparraó uí doinnall.  
Aippeit, 7 loipeit an baile, 7 gabair bpaigde iomda ann. Ruce doinnín  
porra gur bo hiccín dóib anamán i nmeal an tíre do níad tinnite, 7 tñ-  
dála in impocur a long. Ruce macaínn ócc aísóach do cloinn truibne  
porra .i. brian 7 clann brian mic an earraic uí galleubair, 7 buidín reolóc  
7 baélaó, 7 ionnpaigirt iad co dhígníthirig, 7 marbétar leó Eógan ó máille 7  
cuicc pícti nó a re amaille fíri, 7 bñtar dá luig díob, 7 na bpaigde po  
gabrat tré inoibúilbh dé 7 caithíona íra baile po írapaigirt.

O doinnall do óol béccán fóna in Alban ar tócuiread míg Alban, iar  
ccor líreacó 7 teaótad ar a énd, 7 iar ndol roir dó fuar onóir, 7 arcaóda  
móra on Ríg, 7 iar mbíct páite dó ma íarraó, 7 iar ccaíneluó comhairle  
don Ríg gan téct in epinn amáil po tríall, ticc ó doinnall dia tíg iar  
fpaígal gupacéta móir dó por muir.

Mac uilliam búre Emann, mac Riocair, mic Emann, mic tomáir, fíri  
dár bo muntrín na huir, 7 na hollamán do marbhad hi fíriull cloinn a óirb-  
paétaí .i. tepóid paíach, 7 Emann éíocaraó dá mac Uáteir mic Riocair.

Slóicéad lá hua neill .i. Art mac Aóda hi trian congair dia po loipe  
maíline, 7 dia po éreacó na ghinne. Ruce mac neill mic cuinn [7] mac uírlín  
ar éuit don trluag, 7 po marbhad Aó mac uí neill don éur rín. Teccmanó  
an rluag 7 an tóir fíri aroile ar na íarac, 7 po marbhad Mac uírlín .i.

<sup>x</sup> *Baile-Uí-Ghíolyáin*, i. e. O'Gilgan's town, now Ballygilgan, a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

<sup>y</sup> *Killybegs*, cealla beacca, i. e. the small churches. This is the name of a small town giving name to a harbour in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

<sup>z</sup> *St. Catherine*.—St. Catherine is the patron saint of Killybegs.

<sup>a</sup> *On his arrival there*, literally, "after his going to the east," Scotland lying east of O'Donnell's country.

<sup>b</sup> *Changed*, caíneluó.—This word is translated *mutatis* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295, and it occurs again in these Annals in that sense at the year 1536. It would appear from

Cathal Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, son of a lord, best in hospitality, prowess, wisdom, and prudence, of all that were in Lower Connaught, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Owen, son of Donnell, adjacent to Baile-Ui-Ghiolgain<sup>x</sup>. The just judgment of God followed, for Owen himself was in three days after this evil deed hanged by O'Donnell.

Owen O'Malley came by night with the crews of three ships into the harbour of Killybegs<sup>y</sup>; and the chieftains of the country being all at that time in O'Donnell's army, they plundered and burned the town, and took many prisoners in it. They were overtaken by a storm [on their return], so that they were compelled to remain on the coast of the country; and they lighted fires and torches close to their ships. A youthful stripling of the Mac Sweenys, i. e. Brian, and the sons of Brian, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, and a party of farmers and shepherds, overtook them, and attacked them courageously, and slew Owen O'Malley, and five or six score along with him, and also captured two of their ships, and rescued from them the prisoners they had taken, through the miracles of God and St. Catherine<sup>z</sup>, whose town they had profaned.

O'Donnell went over to Scotland with a small band, at the invitation of the King of Scotland, who had sent letters and messengers for him. On his arrival there<sup>a</sup>, he received great honour and gifts from the King. He remained with him a quarter of a year. After having changed<sup>b</sup> the King's resolution of coming to Ireland, as he intended, O'Donnell arrived at his house, after having encountered great dangers at sea.

Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), a man whose domestics<sup>c</sup> were the Orders [Friars] and the Ollavs [Chief Poets], was treacherously slain by the sons of his brother, viz. Theobald Reagh and Edmond Ciocrach<sup>d</sup>, two sons of Walter, the son of Rickard.

An army was led by O'Neill (i. e. Art, the son of Hugh) into Trian Chon-gail, by which he burned Moylinny, and plundered the Glinns. The son of Niall, son of Con, and Mac Quillin, overtook a party of the army, and slew Hugh, the son of O'Neill. On the next day the army and the pursuers met

this passage that King James IV. of Scotland meditated an invasion of Ireland. O'Donnell's advice, and the recollection of the fate of Edward Bruce, would appear to have deterred him.

<sup>c</sup> *Whose domestics*, óár òo muintir, i. e. to whom they were as a family.

<sup>d</sup> *Edmond Ciocrach*, i. e. Edmond the greedy, or ravenous.

Ριρδςρν mac Ρυδρρυιδε, γ ορησγ υαλβανχοις λαρ αν ρλοζ, γ τicc ó néill ταρ α αιρ ιαραιή.

Caiplen óúnlr̄ do ḡabal la hUa ndóinnall ar éloinn ḡepoirt mic uidlin, γ α έβαιρτ do éloinn Ualταρ mic uidlín.

Αρτ mac néill mic αιρτ uí neill dέcc .6. αυγυρτ, γ α αδνακαλ ι ndun na ηγall.

Εογαν ρυαδ mac ρυιβνε do μαρβαδ la cloinn α δεαρβραεταρ ρν̄n, γ λε υοννηαδ mac τοιρρδεαλβαιζ uí βαοιζill.

Ιηδραικχιδ cille do έβαιρτ la ταδcc na línna ar έορβμαc λαδραc mac ταιδcc mic υοιinnaill óicc, ar ηγαιρμ ηέζ cάρταιζη υα ḡach ρν̄n óib, γ an τλζη ι ραιδε Cορβμαc do λορccaδ, γ έ ρν̄n γ α cοηραρail do δol amach ar an τλζη, γ cοηραρal Ταυδcc do ηαρβαδ leo, γ cορβμαc cοna μυιητιρ υοη-έecht ḡo ηαζμαρ αιεσραχ Όρμυιua do ροιηη ar δó ετιρ cορβμαc γ ταδζ cο βαρ ταιυcc.

Mac μαεζγαιηna dέcc .1. ταδcc, mac τοιρρδεαλβαιζ, mic ταιδcc mic υοηη-chaδ na ḡlaice.

Ο μαεζγαιηna Cοncοβαρ ροιηη mac cοηcοβαιρ mic διαρμιατα uí μαεζγαιηna υεcc, ρν̄n do έυαυδη ταρ λαηαιβη ρυηηρν̄r γ ροιρν̄r ηι ccηδυρ α υοητχεe an cοncοβαρ ηιρn.

\* *Then returned home*, literally, "and O'Neill comes back afterwards," which is very rude and imperfect, and the Editor has taken the liberty of substituting *then* for afterwards.

<sup>1</sup> *Dunlis*, i. e. the strong fort. A compound of *dún* and *loip*, in which *dún* becomes an adjective to *loip*, and signifies strong or fortified. The name is now anglicised *Dunluce*, which is that of a celebrated castle on the north coast of the county of Antrim. The word *dunloip* is used by Keating in the sense of a fortified residence, as will be seen in the following sentence: "Ḍeip̄o Turgesius a lam̄n ḡo duntloip Mhaoil-peachlainn map a ραιβε ρεαλα α ηγειβοηη αca, i. e. they conveyed Turgesius a prisoner to the *dunlios* of Maelseachlainn, where they detained him for some time in captivity." This name is latinized *Dunlifsia* by Colgan, and

written *dun* b̄s̄pe by the writer of a short journal of the Irish civil wars of 1641, which is the present Irish form of the name *Dunluce*; but that by *Dunlios* the Four Masters meant *Dunluce*, in the county of Antrim, no doubt can be entertained. Ware says in his *Annals of Ireland* under this year, that "Donald [the son of Walter] Mac Guillin took the Fort of *Dunluse* in Ulster by assault." For some account of this castle the reader is referred to *Dubourdien's Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim*, pp. 64, 578, 609, and *Hamilton's Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim*, pp. 7, 117.

<sup>2</sup> *A treacherous attack*, *μωραικέο cille*, i. e. *claeη-mοραιζοδ*. The *l* should not be doubled in *cile*. In *Cormac's Glossary* the word *cil* is explained by *claeη*, false, treacherous.

<sup>3</sup> *Teige-na-Leamhna*, i. e. *Teige*, *Thaddæus*, or

each other, and Mac Quillin, i. e. Richard, the son of Rury, and a party of Scots, were slain by the army. And O'Neill then returned home<sup>e</sup>.

The castle of Dun-lis<sup>f</sup> was taken by O'Donnell from the sons of Garrett Mac Quillin, and given up to the sons of Walter Mac Quillin.

Art, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, died on the sixth of August, and was interred at Donegal.

Owen Roe Mac Sweeny was slain by the sons of his own brother and Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle.

A treacherous attack<sup>g</sup> was made by Teige na Leamlua<sup>h</sup> upon Cormac Ladh-rach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, each having been styled Mac Carthy: and the house that Cormac was in was burned, but he himself and his constable made their way out of the house, and slew Teige's constable<sup>i</sup>; and Cormac and his people departed successfully and triumphantly. Desmond was divided into two parts between Cormac and Teige, until the death of Teige.

Mac Mahon<sup>j</sup> (Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough na Glaice) died.

O'Mahony (Conor Finn, the son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Mahony) died. This Conor made his way to the chieftainship of his native territory in despite of the Sinscar and the Soisear<sup>k</sup>.

Timothy of the Leamhain, anglice Laune, a river in the county of Kerry, which rises in the north-west extremity of the lower lake of Killarney, and discharges itself into the bay of Castlemaine. According to the Bardic Histories of Ireland this river first began to spring in the reign of Sirna Seaghlach, or Sirna the Long-lived, who was monarch of Ireland, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology, in the year of the world 3360. Dr. Smith thought that the name of this river was derived from *lan*, full; but the name is not *lan*, but *leamhain*, which might be interpreted the insipid river, or river of the elm trees; but, according to the Irish Shanachies, it was derived from the name of a lady. There is a river of the same name, and more correctly anglicised *Leven*, which flows out of Loch Lomond in

Scotland.— See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 252, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. cc. 32 and 81.

<sup>i</sup> *Teige's constable*, i. e. the captain of his retained Gallowglasses.

<sup>j</sup> *Mac Mahon*.—This was Mac Mahon of Corca-Vaskin, in the south-west of the county of Clare, in Munster, not Mac Mahon of Oriel, in Ulster.

<sup>k</sup> *In despite of the Sinscar and Soisear*, i. e. in despite of his senior and junior rivals; *επι λάναιβ* in this sentence means literally "beyond their hands," i. e. beyond their exertions; the hands of both senior and junior rivals being raised to prevent him from making his way to the *εθνουρ*, headship or chieftainship of his native territory of Ivabagh.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1514.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cúicc céu, a cétair d'écc.

Πατραιcc ó Duiblécháin abb cfnannra, γ Αοδ mac gilliepiuτ í piaié bio-  
áin Αιριδó bpoρcca d'écc.

Ο Νέλλ Αρτ, mac Αοδα, mic eoγain, mic neill óicc d'écc. Πφι τuicopeacé  
τοτάαταc, αιρβήρταc, ealaδnach, epoδa, cfnopapach, ειpιδe, αι pob annaín  
mac τάναιpτε na τuicéφna pop énel eoγain piaiñ paimé. Αρτ mac Cuinn  
mic Enri διοpδneacó na ionacó.

Donnchaδ mac concobair uí brian do mairbaδ go naínδóinaíl míoγaolmair  
la cloinn τοιpρδealbairγ mic mupchaδ í brian .i. Mupchaδ, γ donnchaδ. Τογa  
φφι nepeann do láinñ γ do éotaécτ, do épuaρ, γ do épóδαéc an tí τοpícaip  
annpín.

Ταδcc na líinna, mac doímaill, mic ταιδcc μέγ capéaiγ d'écc pé haδairp  
mar nar paoilíδ, φφι ap mó po míll, γ imóp milleacó da τταimcc dia aicme  
le cumíne cáich.

Κήουρ pφona móp lá hiarla cille rapa, uair do mπίγ επe coicceacó ulacó  
co capraic φήγupa, γ an múnia go Paulír méγcáipéaiγ. An τιαpía céδna do  
dol im líim í banáin, γ ní doδ annaín laip gan an caipén do bupacó nó do  
γabáil, αι ní po péd ní do. γ τήδ dia τίγ do éionól plóιγ γ opδanair baδ mó.  
Αδeacó τaimc de pin úpoin galap a écca dia γabáil co népbalτ de. ba  
Ríδipe αι γairp γairccíδ, ba pioγda, maγalta bpaépa γ bpfca an tí τήpτα  
annpín .i. Γepóιττ iaipía.

<sup>1</sup> *O'Duiblleachain*, now anglicised Doolaghan, without the prefix O.

<sup>m</sup> *Been Lord of Kinel-Owen*, na τuicéφna pop címel eoγain .i. 'na éiγeapna opíona éiγeapna, i. e. in his lord, i. e. a lord. His father, Hugh, who was the tanist, never attained to the chieftainship, and it had seldom occurred that the son of a tanist, who had not succeeded to the sovereignty, had the good fortune to be made O'Neill.

<sup>n</sup> *Unbecomingly*, míoγaolmair, i. e. in a manner unbecoming kinsmen.

<sup>o</sup> *Teige-na-Leamhna*.—See note <sup>h</sup>, under the

year 1513, p. 1325, *supra*.

<sup>p</sup> *Paolis*.—See the situation of this pointed out under the year 1510. The word παίp is generally applied to old forts, in the sense of palace of the fairies.

<sup>q</sup> *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, i. e. O'Banan's leap. This castle bears its name to the present day among the few who speak Irish in its vicinity, but it is now generally called by the translated name of the *Leap Castle*. It is situated in the barony of Ballybritt, which is a part of Ely O'Carroll (now in the King's County), and

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1514.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fourteen.*

Patrick O'Duibhleachain<sup>l</sup>, Abbot of Kells, and Hugh, the son of Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Airidhbrosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Oge) died. He was an intelligent, powerful, nobly-acting, scientific, brave, and majestic man; and seldom, indeed, had the son of a Tanist been Lord of Kinel-Owen<sup>m</sup> before him. Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien, was vindictively and unbecomingly<sup>n</sup> slain by the sons of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, namely, by Murrough and Donough. The slain had been the choice of the men of Ireland for his dexterity of hand, puissance, vigour, and bravery.

Teige-na-Leamhna<sup>o</sup>, the son of Donnell, son of Teige Mac Carthy, died in his bed, as was not expected, he being a man who had destroyed more, and about whom more had been destroyed, than any one that came of his tribe, within the memory of man.

Great generalship [was exhibited] by the Earl of Kildare; and he overran the province of Ulster as far as Carrickfergus, and Munster as far as the Mac Carthy's [castle of] Pailis<sup>p</sup>. The same Earl went to Leim-Ui-Bhanain<sup>q</sup>, and, what was seldom the case with him, he neither broke down nor took the castle, for he was not able to do it any injury. And he [therefore] returned to his house, to collect more forces and larger ordnance; but it happened that he was taken with a disease, of which he died. The man who thus died, namely, Garrett, the Earl<sup>r</sup>, was a knight in valour, and princely and religious in his words and judgments.

nearly midway between Birr, Kinnity, and Roscrea.—See other notices of this castle at the years 1516 and 1557.

<sup>r</sup> *Garrett, the Earl.*—The Four Masters should have entered the death of this Earl under 1513. According to Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, this Earl, after having resolved to prosecute the war with sufficient forces in Ely-O'Carroll, at length, in the month of August, 1513, collecting his

forces, he began his march, but on his journey he fell sick at Athy, where he kept his bed for a few days, and died on the 30th of the Nones of September. Immediately after his death the government of Ireland was, by assent of the Privy Council, conferred on his son, Gerald, by the name of Lord Justice, and the King afterwards, by new letters patent, constituted him Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Slóiccéad lá hiarla cille dapa Ḥepóitt ócc mac Ḥepóitt, ipin mbreipne, ḡ díe móip do dénam dóib innte don éur pin .i. O Raigillig Aod mac caéail do marbað laip, Púip a ósibpátauip, ḡ mac do pílip, ḡ Ḥepóitt mac Emainn mic tomáip uí raigillig. Aétmað enní do marbað ceépe pin décc duaplib ḡ darpómaítib muinupe raigillig cenmo zá rochaðe dia muinup. Ro ḡabað ann bfór Máz caba .i. Mame mac maégaíma.

Caipén éula paéain do ḡabaíl, ḡ do bupreað la hua ndoímaill in épaic a plána do bupreao do doímaill ua caéain.

Cpeaca mópa do dénam la hUa ndoímaill i ngailíngaib darp loipce ḡ dáp aipce an típ ḡo epuachan gaillíng, ḡ marbtauip ó Ruaðain laip ḡ rocaðe ele.

Coccað úsipece epip ó ndoímaill (Aod mac Aoda puaid), ḡ ó néll (Aip mac cuinn), ḡ mópaian daoineað úpotað doib ap ḡac taóib, ḡ a mbíé a bpaó hi ppoplongpopce i naḡhaíð apóile, ḡ a ééce do ḡpápaib an ppiapac naíín, ḡ do cómaiple a ndaḡdaoineað píð caipósmail do dénam doib pe poile, ḡ a ndol hi ceíno apóile ap úpotaé Aipapaáta, ḡ caipósp epipce do dénam doib le chéle, ḡ caipacha nuca (amaille le daingmuccáð na ísncapac) do éabapce la hua neill dua doímaill ap énel moáin, ap nuip Éoḡain, ḡ ap pípaib manac, ḡ ó doímaill do éabapce a míce map aipceíð dua néll .i. Niall ócc baí appao map an tan pin illáin aicce i ngioll le taipreacé.

Coblaé long ppaða, ḡ báð do éappaing la hua ndoímaill pop loé Epne, ḡ a bíé pé ppaða na cómpaíðe i nuip ceéleann. Aipceip ḡ loipceip oiléin éúil na noipí, ḡ do ḡní píð pe pípaib manach iap ceop a cúmaéce poppa.

Mac an iapla móip .i. henpp mac Ḥepóitt do ḡabaíl laip an iapla ócc .i. Ḥepóitt ócc.

Inúpacchíð la hAod mac doímaill í néll, ḡ lá comi mac neill ap Shían mac Cuinn ḡo cluain dabaíl, ḡ baile Shían do loipceað leó. Cpeaca an típe

<sup>5</sup> *Cruachan-Gaileang*, now Croaghan, a well-known district in the parish of Killasser, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 487, and map to the same work, on which the position of this district is shewn.

<sup>6</sup> *O'Ruadhain*, now anglicised Rowan, without the prefix O.

<sup>u</sup> *They became gossips to each other*, i. e. they

agreed that O'Neill should become sponsor, or godfather, to the first child that should be born to O'Donnell, and that O'Donnell should become sponsor to the first child that should be born to O'Neill. This formed a most sacred tie of religious relationship among the ancient Irish.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 72.

<sup>v</sup> *The islands of Cuil-na-noireor*.—These are



An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett) into Breifny, and committed great havock in that country on that expedition, i. e. he slew O'Reilly (Hugh, son of Cathal), his brother Philip, a son of Philip, and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Reilly; in short, fourteen of the gentlemen and principal chieftains of the O'Reillys, with a great number of their people, were slain. Mac Cabe (Many, the son of Mahon) was, moreover, taken prisoner.

The castle of Coleraine was taken and demolished by O'Donnell, in revenge of Donnell O'Kane's violation of his guarantee.

O'Donnell committed great havock in Gaileanga; he burned and plundered the country as far as Cruachan-Gaileang<sup>s</sup>, and slew O'Ruadhain<sup>t</sup>, and many others.

A war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Art, the son of Con); and they hired many persons on both sides, and remained for a long time encamped opposite each other. It happened, by the grace of the Holy Ghost, and the advice of their chieftains, that they made a friendly peace with each other, and came to a meeting with each other on the bridge of Ardstraw; and they became gossips to each other<sup>u</sup>. And new charters were given by O'Neill to O'Donnell (together with a confirmation of the old charters) of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and Fermanagh. O'Donnell also delivered up, as a free gift, to O'Neill, his [O'Neill's] son (Niall Oge), whom he had for a long time before in his custody as a hostage for the observance of fidelity.

O'Donnell went with a fleet of long ships and boats upon Lough Erne, and took up his abode for a long time in Enniskillen. He plundered and burned the islands of Cuil-na-noirear<sup>v</sup>, and made a peace with the people of Fermanagh, after imposing his authority upon them.

The son of the Great Earl [of Kildare] (i. e. Henry, the son of Garrett) was taken by the Young Earl, i. e. Garrett Oge.

An irruption was made by Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, and Con, the son of Niall, into Chuain-Dabhail<sup>w</sup>, against John, the son of Con; and they

beautiful islands in the Upper Lough Erne, opposite the barony of Coole, which was anciently called *cúil na n-oiréar*, i. e. *angulum portuum*, the corner or angle of the harbours. There are other

references to this place at the years 1486, 1506.

See this passage repeated under the year 1515.

<sup>w</sup> *Chuain-Dabhail*.—On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or James I.

δο εορ πίνπρα δόιβ. Ο νελλ, γ Mac δομνναλλ δο βρσίε ορρα τόριε τρομ, να ερσίεχα δο βίν δίοβ, γ βρρεαδ ορρα. Cúiccερ δο ρλίεετ αιρε ί νέλλ δο μαρβαδ ann .i. τοιρρδεαλβαδ, mac nell mic Αιρε, Ραλζε mac nell, Ρυαίορι mac αοδα mic αιρε, Δομνναλλ ballach mac Αιρε an εαυλέιν, γ Αοδ mac Εμανν mic αιρε ί νέλλ. Δο μαρβαδ ό Αοδ ann δά mac μέε α γιορρη .i. Αιρε όεε γ βρρα. Ρο μαρβαδ ann βεόρ πέλιμ όεε ό μεαλλαν, γ Conn ό concobaip, γ ρο βήαδη δειχ νειχ ριχίετ δο Chomn don ευρ ριν.

Ριαρρη mac an abbaid móip μέγυοιρ, γ Διολλαπατραεε mac πέλιμ mic μαζηαρα δέεε.

Ο δάλαιζ κορκυμρυσδ ταδζ mac δομνχαδ, mic ταδεε, mic ερβεαλλ, οιδε lé δάν, ρέρ τιζε αοιδηδη κοιτεχινν δέεε μα τιγη πέν ηι ρφίναιζ βήρα, γ α αδναεαλ ι μαηρητιρ κορκυμρυσδ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1515.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc εέδ, α cúicc δέεε.

Μήμα mac εαρημαε επρεορ Ρατα βοε δέεε.

Εοζαν mac αιρε mic εόιν, mic αιρε mic εαεμαοιλ επρεορ ελοεαιρ δέεε.

Διολλαπατραεε ό ηυλταεαίν ρήρρύν αχαίο βήει δέεε.

Σευρ mac τομάιρ ρυαίο mic αν abbaid μέγυοιρ γ mac ρέμανν mic αι ρεραρύν μέγυοιρ δο μαρβαδ λαρ an εκομαρβα μαγυοιρ ηι ρρεαρηονν ελαοίνμηρε.

and now preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this locality is shewn under the name of CLANDAWELL, and as bounded on the north and north-west by the River Blackwater, and on the south by Armagh and Owenmogh, or Emania. The River Dabhall, which flows through Richhill, falls into the Blackwater near Charlemont, and Loch Dabhaill is in the same vicinity.

<sup>x</sup> *With a strong body of troops, τόριε τρομ, literally, "a heavy pursuit," i. e. a strong or large body of pursuers."*

<sup>y</sup> *On the side of Hugh, ό αοδ, literally, "there were killed from Hugh," i. e. from or of Hugh's people.*

<sup>z</sup> *Finuigh-Bhearra, now Finnyvara, near the*

New Quay, in the parish of Abbey, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. At this place is shewn the site of an old stone house, in which O'Daly is said to have kept a poetical or bardic school; and, near it, at the head of an inlet of the sea, is shewn the monument of Donough More O'Daly, a poet and gentleman of much celebrity in his time, of whom many traditional stories are told in the neighbourhood.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 125, and also note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1244, p. 308, *supra*.

<sup>a</sup> *The abbey of Corcomroe, i. e. the abbey of the territory of Coreomroe, which comprised the entire of the diocese of Kilfenora. In the Caithreim Toirdhealbhagh, at the year 1267, it*

burned John's town, [and] they sent the preys of the country before them. O'Neill and Mac Donnell, with a strong body of troops<sup>x</sup>, pursued and overtook them, deprived them of the preys, and routed them [in a conflict, in which] were slain five of the descendants of Art O'Neill, i. e. Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Art; Failghe, the son of Niall; Rory, the son of Hugh, son of Art; Donnell Ballagh, the son of Art-an-Chaislein; and Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Art O'Neill. There fell also on the side of Hugh<sup>y</sup> the two sons of Mac-a-ghiorr [Mac Kerr], i. e. Art Oge and Brian. There were also slain there Felim Oge O'Meallain and Con O'Conor; and thirty horses were taken from Con on that occasion.

Pierce, the son of the great abbot, Maguire, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Felim Mac Manus, died.

O'Daly of Corcomroe (Teige, the son of Donough, son of Teige, son of Carroll), a professor of poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality, died at Finaigh-Bheara<sup>z</sup>, and was buried in the abbey of Corcomroe<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1515.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifteen.*

Meanma Mac Carmac<sup>b</sup>, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Owen, the son of Art, son of John, son of Art Mac Cawell<sup>c</sup>, Bishop of Clogher, died.

Gilla-Patrick O'Hultachain, Parson of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea], died.

James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of the Abbot Maguire, was slain by Maguire, the Coarb, on the land of Claoininis [Cleenish].

is called the abbey of Burren, and the abbey of the east of Burren. This abbey, which was founded in the year 1194, by Donuall O'Brien, King of Thomond, is situated in the parish of Abbey, in the barony of Burren. Its church, which was built in a beautiful style, is still in good preservation; and its chancel contains a tomb having a figure of Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, who was killed by O'Loughlin Burren in 1267, at Bel-a-chlogaidh, at the head of

Pouldoody, and interred in this abbey.

<sup>b</sup> *Meonna Mac Carmac*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 274, he is called Mene-la-us (or Menma) Mao Carmacan. He was educated at Oxford, and died in the habit of a Franciscan friar on the 9th of May, 1515, and was buried at Donegal in the convent of the same order.

<sup>c</sup> *Mac Cawell*.—He succeeded in 1508.—See Harris' edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187.

Doimnall mac aoda ruaid í doimnaill do marbad le haoð mbuidhe ó ndoimnaill pa tuait blaðaiḡ, 25. november.

An giolla duð mac toirpðealbaiḡ méguiðir décc.

Ταδέcc mac toirpðealbaiḡ méguiðir décc επρέ bièin srecarir ruair.

Ταδέcc ó huiccinn, ḡ uatep bñfènac diai pacarir do baðað lá taoð leapa-gabal.

Catal mac fñgail mic doimnaill bán uí paḡallaiḡ décc.

Coblaç long ppaða lá hua ndoimnaill aod ócc mac aoda ruaid for loç eirne, ḡ an loç ḡo Þort na cruma dimteaçt ḡ do ðipð laið vaiððeóin na típe, mañðeta, ḡ loipeçte ile do ðenaiñ lá a ðlóḡaið for oilénaib cloinne emainn méguiðir.

Slóicéaod lá hua néill (Arp) i noipḡiallaib, ḡ tscénaib do ðruing don tpiuaḡ ppi muinip meḡ maçḡaiñna, ḡ arp balb mac még maçḡaiñna paod éinnpðona do marbad lái an puaḡ, ḡ ua conðalaiḡ .i. emann.

#### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1516.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mle, cúicc céð, aðé décc.

Uilliam mac donnchaio uí fñgail eppcop na hangaile décc.

An toirpinnac ó muipḡeapa .i. mall décc.

Ο δοçαρταιḡ (concoðar cappaç) décc.

Mac méguiðir bñian mac concoðar mic tomaið óicc do marbad lé bñian ócc máḡ maçḡaiñna, ḡ lé cloinn donnchaio méguiðir.

Mac doimnaill cloinne ceallaiḡ .i. colla do marbad.

Coccað móið déipḡe eip ó ndoimnaill ḡ ó néill, ḡ forðað móið ðaoíne do ðenaiñ lá ḡac tiḡeapna aca. Cpeaça móið do ðenaiñ lá Maḡnur ó ndoimnaill ap enpi mbalb ó néill, ḡ upmóið an típe uile ó pñiab arteaç do loipeçað lair. Cpeaça aiðble ele do ðenaiñ lá bñian ó néill hi ccenel Moéin.

<sup>d</sup> *Tuath-bhladhach*, a district in the north of Tírconnell, which according to O'Dugan's topographical poem, anciently belonged to the families of O'Cearnachain and O'Dalachain.

<sup>e</sup> *A fall*, eapcap.—This word is used throughout these Annals to denote a fall, the same as

tuizim, and so translated by D. F.

<sup>f</sup> *Port-na-cruma*, i. e. the port or harbour of Crum, an island in the Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Coole, or, as it was anciently called, Cúl.na n-oipeap, on which Crum Castle now stands.—See this overrunning of Lough Erne,

Donnell, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, at Tuath-bhladhach<sup>d</sup>, on the 25th of November.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died, in consequence of a fall<sup>e</sup> which he got.

Teige O'Higgin and Walter Walsh, two priests, were drowned alongside of Lisgool.

Cathal, son of Farrell, who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) went with a fleet of long ships upon Lough Erne; and he passed over and searched all the lake as far as Port-na-Cruma<sup>f</sup>, in despite of all the country. His troops upon this occasion perpetrated many slaughters and burnings upon the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art) into Oriel; and a part of this army met Mac Mahon's people, and slew Art Balbh<sup>g</sup>, the son of Mac Mahon, a distinguished captain, and O'Conolly, i. e. Edmond.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1516.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixteen.*

William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], died.

The Erenagh O'Morissy (i. e. Niall) died.

O'Doherty (Conor Carragh) died.

The son of Maguire (Brian, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge) was slain by Brian Oge Mac Mahon and the sons of Donough Maguire.

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (i. e. Colla) was slain.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill; and each lord hired a great number of men. Great depredations were committed by Manus O'Donnell upon Henry Balbh O'Neill, and the greater part of the country from the mountain inwards was burned by him. Other great depredations were committed

by O'Donnell, already entered, evidently from a different authority, under the year 1514, where the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire are called Oilem cúile na noipeap, the

island of Coole-na-norior. Crum island is one of these, and still belongs to the barony of Coole-na-norior.

<sup>g</sup> Art Balbh, i. e. Art the stammering.

Ο δομναίλλ ιαραν̄ δο δολ ηι ττιρι εόccαιν, γ cenel φβιαδαιγ̄ δο λορccαδ̄ λαρι, γ αν τίρι ιιλε γυρ αν αβαινν̄ δαν hamm̄ úna, γ τισ ρλάν̄ δια τισ ιαραν̄.

Caírlén ρhicciḡ δο γαβάλ̄ lá huā νοομναίλλ̄ αοδ̄ όcc̄ mac̄ αοδᾱ ρυαιδ̄ ιαρ̄ mbíct̄ ατhαιδ̄ ραδᾱ ια ρέccαιρ. Αρ̄ αmlαδ̄ αρρίcc̄ λαρι α γαβάλ̄, Ριωιρ̄ ρρ̄ανcc̄αδ̄ δο̄ τócc̄ διᾱ οιλίρ̄ε̄ cc̄ο̄ ρυρ̄γατcc̄όρι ρατρ̄αιcc̄ ρορ̄ loc̄ γερcc̄, Ρο̄ γαβ̄ δο̄ ραιγ̄ιδ̄ ί̄ δομναίλλ̄ acc̄ δολ̄ γ̄ acc̄ τ̄εαδ̄c̄ cc̄ο̄ ρρ̄υαιρ̄ ον̄όρι, γ̄ αιρ̄ιμ̄οδ̄ιη̄ τ̄ιοδ̄-λαic̄c̄c̄e, γ̄ ταβ̄αρ̄ταιρ̄, γ̄ δο̄ ρόηρ̄ατ̄ αον̄ταδ̄ γ̄ cαρ̄αδ̄ραδ̄ ρέ̄ αρ̄οιλε, γ̄ Ρο̄ τ̄ιη̄γεall̄ αν̄ Ριωιρ̄ ρ̄ιη̄ lonḡ αρ̄ ᾱ ιμβ̄ιαδ̄ γ̄ον̄ναδ̄ᾱ μόρ̄ᾱ δο̄ c̄ορ̄ δο̄ ρ̄αιγ̄ιδ̄ υί̄ δομναίλλ̄ ιαρ̄ νᾱ c̄λορ̄ δό̄ γο̄ ραιδ̄ε̄ αν̄ cαιρ̄λέη̄ ρ̄ιη̄ Slicciḡ̄ acc̄á̄ ιοῑcc̄ορ̄η̄αν̄ ρ̄ρ̄ι. Ρο̄ cοῑναίλλ̄ éic̄c̄ιη̄ αν̄ Ριωιρ̄̄ αν̄ ní̄ ρ̄ιη̄ υαρ̄ δο̄ ρ̄ιαδ̄c̄ αν̄ lonḡ cc̄ο̄ cυan̄ νᾱ cceall̄ mb̄lec̄. Ρο̄ ρεόλαδ̄ ρ̄ιαῑ ί̄ γαδ̄ νδ̄ίρ̄εαδ̄̄ δο̄ ρ̄αιγ̄ιδ̄ ρ̄hicciḡ, γ̄ ό̄ δομναίλλ̄ cοη̄ᾱ ρ̄όc̄ρ̄αιδ̄ε̄ ρορ̄ τ̄ίρ̄ cc̄ο̄ cοῑρ̄ανcc̄ατ̄αρ̄̄ δο̄ μ̄υιρ̄, γ̄ δο̄ τ̄ίρ̄ ῑμοη̄ mb̄c̄ale. Ρο̄ h̄ιρ̄εαδ̄̄ αν̄ bailē leó̄ ρ̄ιᾱ ρ̄ιú̄ ρ̄υαιρ̄ρ̄ιοτ̄ h̄é, γ̄ δο̄ b̄íρ̄c̄ ό̄ δομναίλλ̄ ῑματ̄c̄íη̄ nanac̄al̄ δον̄ b̄áρ̄δα. Δο̄ τ̄αοδ̄̄ ιᾱ δομναίλλ̄ αρ̄ ρ̄ιη̄ ηῑ τ̄τίρ̄ νοῑlella, γ̄ γαβαρ̄ cαιρ̄λέη̄ c̄áῑlē ῑμαoí̄le, cαιρ̄λέη̄ loc̄ā δ̄íρ̄cc̄áιη̄, γ̄ δ̄úη̄ νᾱ μόη̄ᾱ αν̄ lá̄ ρ̄ιη̄. Φάγ̄-βαιρ̄ βαρ̄δᾱ ηῑ cc̄υιδ̄ δ̄ib̄, γ̄ τ̄υcc̄ γ̄ιallā γ̄ h̄ραγ̄δ̄ē óη̄ cc̄υιδ̄ ele. Ρο̄ μαρ̄β̄αδ̄ δ̄η̄ᾱ Mac̄ δ̄οη̄η̄c̄αιδ̄̄ bailē αν̄ mó̄ta, γ̄ mac̄̄ ῑιc̄ δ̄οη̄η̄c̄αιδ̄̄ acc̄ τ̄εαδ̄c̄ ηῑ c̄c̄íη̄δ̄ ρ̄lóic̄c̄ υί̄ δομναίλλ̄ lē δ̄οη̄η̄c̄αιδ̄̄ mac̄̄ τ̄οιρ̄ρ̄δ̄eal̄b̄αιγ̄̄ ί̄ βαοιγ̄ίλλ̄. Τicc̄̄ ιᾱ δομναίλλ̄ ρ̄lán̄̄ διᾱ τίcc̄̄ ιαρ̄̄ ῑμβ̄υαιδ̄̄ cc̄ορ̄cc̄αιρ̄̄ ιαρ̄ρ̄ιη̄.

Caírlén̄ ῑιc̄ ρ̄υιδ̄η̄ē ρ̄ánaτ̄c̄ .i. Rá̄ct̄̄ μαολάν̄̄ δο̄ τ̄υιτ̄ιη̄.

Ο δομναίλλ̄ δο̄ δολ̄ ρο̄ δ̄ί̄ ρορ̄ ρ̄hιαιγ̄εαδ̄̄ ηῑ τ̄τίρ̄̄ νεοcc̄áιη̄, γ̄ γαν̄ ταc̄υρ̄̄ νό̄ τ̄c̄γ̄ιnáιλλ̄̄ ρ̄ρ̄ ῑη̄η̄τ̄e, ná̄ δ̄ιογ̄b̄áιλλ̄̄ οιρ̄δ̄εαρ̄c̄̄ δο̄ δ̄éη̄αν̄̄ αρ̄̄ ná̄̄ λαρῑ̄ ac̄c̄̄ αν̄̄ τ̄ίρ̄̄ δ̄ιη̄ct̄ecc̄̄ γ̄̄ ᾱ η̄ῡιμ̄όρ̄̄ δο̄̄ ῑml̄leαδ̄̄.

Coccaδ̄̄ ετ̄ιρ̄̄ γ̄εαρ̄αλ̄ταc̄áιη̄̄ γ̄ Semur̄̄ mac̄̄ μ̄υιρ̄ιρ̄̄ .i. οίδ̄η̄ē νᾱ̄ η̄αρ̄λαc̄áτ̄α, δο̄̄ ρ̄υιδ̄ē̄ ῑη̄ loc̄̄ η̄γ̄αιρ̄. Rob̄̄ ιαδ̄̄ αρ̄ιγ̄̄ ᾱ̄ ρ̄hιαιγ̄̄ Μαγ̄̄ cαιρ̄c̄αιγ̄̄ cαιρ̄ρ̄εαδ̄̄

<sup>b</sup> *Kinel-Farry*, now included in the barony of Clogher in Tyrone.

<sup>i</sup> *Una*, now Oona, a stream which flows through the parish of Cloufeacle, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, and pays its tribute to the Blackwater, near Battleford Bridge.—See the Ordnance Map of Tyrone, sheet 61.

<sup>k</sup> *Lough Gerg*, now Lough Derg, in the barony of Tirhugh, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>5</sup>, under the year 1497, p. 1238, *supra*.

<sup>l</sup> *The castle of Lough-Dargan*, now Castledargan, in the parish of Kilross, near Colooney, in the county of Sligo.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1422.

<sup>m</sup> *Dun-na-mona*, i. e. the fort of the bog. This castle, which is situated in the parish of Kilross, in the barony of Tirerrill, is now called Doonamurray, but in the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, 1687, it is called Downamory, *alias* Downamony.

<sup>n</sup> *Rath-Maelain*, now Rathmullan, a small

by Brian O'Neill in Kinel-Moen. O'Donnell afterwards went to Tyrone, and burned Kinel-Farry<sup>b</sup>, and the whole country, as far as the river called Una<sup>i</sup>, and afterwards returned safe to his house.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after it had been a long time out of his possession. It was thus he succeeded in taking it: A French knight came upon his pilgrimage to St. Patrick's Purgatory on Lough Gerg<sup>k</sup>; and on his arrival, and at his departure, he visited O'Donnell, from whom he received great honours, gifts, and presents; and they formed a great intimacy and friendship with each other; and the knight, upon learning that the castle of Sligo was defended against O'Donnell, promised to send him a ship with great guns; and the knight, too, performed that promise, for the ship arrived in the harbour of Killybegs. She was steered directly westwards to Sligo; and O'Donnell and his army marched by land, so that they met from sea and land at the town. They battered the town very much before they obtained possession of it, and O'Donnell gave protection to the warders. From thence O'Donnell proceeded into Tir-Oililla, and on the same day took the castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney], the castle of Lough Deargan<sup>l</sup>, and the castle of Dun-na-mona<sup>m</sup>; in some of these he left warders, and he brought away hostages and prisoners from the others. Mac Donough of Ballymote and his son were slain, as they were coming towards the army of O'Donnell, by Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle. O'Donnell then returned home with victory and triumph.

The castle of Mac Sweeney Fanad, i. e. Rath-Maelain<sup>n</sup>, fell.

O'Donnell made two incursions into Tyrone, without battle or opposition, or without sustaining or inflicting any remarkable injury<sup>o</sup>, except traversing the country.

A war broke out among the Fitzgeralds; and James, the son of Maurice, the heir to the earldom, laid siege to Loch Gair<sup>p</sup>. The chiefs of his army were

town consisting of a single street on the west margin of Lough Swilly, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The castle of Rathmullan was soon after rebuilt by Mac Sweeney Fanad, and in the year 1618, this castle, and a small Carmelite abbey attached to it, were converted into a dwelling-house by the family

of Knox, which has preserved the walls in tolerable preservation to the present day.

<sup>o</sup> *Remarkable injury*, οιοξβάν οιοροερε, i. e. without receiving or inflicting any celebrated harm.

<sup>p</sup> *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, a lake in the parish of Knockany, barony of Small County,

.i. doinnall mac finchin, Corbmac óg mac corbmaic mic taidcc, Corbmac mac donnchaíð óicc méz caréaiz tigeapna Ealla, an Riúipe fionn, Riúipe an glíma, 7 an Riúipe ciarriaigeac, Mac muirir, 7 ó concóbaip, 7 tuip iom-fulaiz an t-rluaiz maiz caréaiz móp .i. corbmac laðpac. Ticc Sfan mac an iarla deccaóine a imne lé dáil ccair ar no baí cōaá, 7 clínnar tōppa, uair bá hí móp inígn donnchaíð mic brian duib bñ an tSfan rin. Eirgip ua brian fpu báð 7 connalbur, 7 tionoipir tuadoinimhiz, 7 ticc piarup mac Semuir buitilér, 7 apaire da rann ina dōcom, 7 tiazaio do paizid an t-rlóiz gíraltaiz. Oð connairc mac an iarla maíte móp-rluaiz íil mbrian dá ionnraizid arí comairle do pónpac zan teaccmáil pé poile, 7 fáccbáil an baile zan basgluccáð zo no rgarpat pé poile amlaid rin.

Maiz caréaiz móp .i. corbmac luðpac mac taidcc tigeapna dfinnman an tí ar fípp puair tigeapnar, 7 ar mó puair do cōccað nó zo paide na tigeapna zan pírāðpa, an tí ba fípp do élnn deópaíð 7 deiblén ba fípp pícet 7 paizal do tizípaðaið líte mocá décc.

Cairlén baile í érbáil .i. línm í bánán do gabáil le hiapla cille dapa gíróid mac gíróid iar pfinmóð a gabála dia atair, 7 ar tscmaic ma no baí ipin aipip rin cairlén do bað cpuaide copnam 7 congimáil inap zo no bripcað im élnn a ðapdað hé.

Maiðm móp do tábairt demann mac tomair buitilér ar piarup buitilér, 7 ar mac mic piarair, 7 tōpōz móp dá muirip 7 dá mbuanðaðaið do buain díbh.

Mac conniðe brian ócc mac brian puaið décc.

and county of Limerick, about two miles and a half to the north of the town of Bruff. Here are the ruins of a great castle and other military works erected by the Earls of Desmond.

<sup>4</sup> *Dal-Cais*, i. e. the O'Briens of Thomond and their correlatives.

<sup>5</sup> *Of the race of Brian*, Sil mbrian, i. e. of the O'Briens, who descend from Brian Bornmha, who was Monarch of Ireland from 1002 till 1014.

<sup>6</sup> *The resolution he came to*, ar í comairle do pōnpac, literally, *consilium quod cepcrunt*. Here the construction of the sentence is faulty, because the son of the Earl is the leading nomi-

native. It should be constructed as follows : Oð connairc mac an iarla maíte móp-rluaiz íil mbrian dá ionnraizid, ar í comairle do pōpne zan teaccmáil fpu, acz an baile dfacebáil zan basgluccáð; azup no rgarpat pé poile amlaid rin. The meaning is, that when James, the son of Maurice, who was besieging the fortress of Lough Gur, had perceived the army of the O'Briens marching upon him to raise the siege, he retreated with his besieging forces so expeditiously that the O'Briens did not think it prudent to pursue him.

<sup>7</sup> *Parted from each other*, no rgarpat pé poile,



[the following]: Mac Carthy Cairbreach (Donnell, the son of Fineen); Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige; Cormac, the son of Donough Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla [Duhallow]; the White Knight; the Knight of Glyn; the Knight of Kerry; Mac Maurice; O'Conor; and the sustaining tower of the army, Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladrach). John, the son of the Earl, went to complain of his distress to the Dal-Cais<sup>a</sup>, for there existed friendship and affinity between them, for More, the daughter of Donough, son of Brian Duv [O'Brien], was the wife of this John. O'Brien, with friendship and respect, rose out and assembled the Thomonians, and was joined by Pierce, the son of James Butler, and others of his confederates; and they advanced to meet the Geraldine army. When the son of the Earl perceived the nobles of the great army of the race of Brian<sup>r</sup> approaching, the resolution he came to<sup>s</sup> was, not to come to an engagement with them, but to leave the town unharmed; and thus they parted from each other<sup>t</sup>.

Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladrach, the son of Teige), Lord of Desmond, one who had best acquired [earned] his lordship, and who had encountered most hostility until he became Lord without dispute, the best protector of the destitute and the needy<sup>u</sup>, and of best law and regulations, of all the lords of Leath-Mhodha, died.

The castle of O'Carroll's town, i. e. Leim-Ui-Bhanain<sup>w</sup>, was taken by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett), his father having failed to take it. There was scarcely any castle at that period better fortified and defended than this, until it was demolished upon its warders.

A great defeat was given by Edmond, the son of Thomas Butler, to Pierce Butler and the son of Mac Pierce, and he deprived them of a great number of their people and bonaghtmen [hired soldiers].

Mac Namee (Brian Oge, the son of Brian Roe) died.

i. e. they parted *with* each other; and this idiom is still used in English, though evidently faulty.

<sup>u</sup> *The needy*, *veiblén*.—This word is used in old Irish manuscripts in the sense of orphan, or any helpless person. In the Feilire Beg, a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is glossed by "*debilis* .i. *anbánn*."

<sup>w</sup> *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the castle of the

Leap, in Ely-O'Carroll, near Roscrea.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1514. This fine old castle now forms a part of the residence of H. Darby, Esq. It occupies a high bank immediately under the hill of Knock, and commands a splendid view of the lofty acclivities of the mountain of Sliabh Bladhna, the ancient bulwark of the O'Carrolls. Ware, in his Annals

Τοιρρδεαλβαέ μας βριαν uane í galléubair coíharba na cairpcece décc.  
 Mac βριαν éaoíé mic ταιόcc mic eogain uí éoncobair do márbad hi  
 ppioll la mac ταιόg na tuaiže mic peilim mic eocéain, 7 do plicoét an éfrip-  
 baí.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1517.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céu, a Secht décc.

Ο concobair παιζε βριαν mac ταιόcc mic an éalβαicé décc, 7 an calβαé  
 mac ταιόcc διορθofh na ionadó.

Donnchaó mac τοιρρδεαλβαίg uí βαοιgίλλ pφi αέυμαάτα poβα pφiρi do  
 óuine uapal, ap mó do pinne do éoccaó, 7 do gυαιpβίρταιb dá ττάμicc dá  
 éimó pφin, do óol lucé báid co τορραιg, 7 gaoé dia βρυαθαé ipin βραιριζε  
 piai, 7 ní po pite aon pocal dia pcelaió ó pin.

Stan mac cuinn mic enpí mic eocéain í neill, mac τiζεapna bá mó τοice.  
 7 τpom éonach i nulταιb ina pé décc.

Pilip mac τοιρρδεαλβαίg μέgυióρi paoí éinn pφona décc.

Pilip mac Stain buiðe még máτgamna pφi pά maié caitém 7 coρnaió décc.

ARτ mac aóða mic doínnaiill uí néill do márbad lé miall mac cuinn, mic  
 aipτ uí nell.

Ο τυαταί .i. Αρτ do márbad lá a βραιτίb.

Αn gíolla duó mac donnchaó mic τομάip μέgυióρi décc.

Τομαρ mac uillice, mic uillice a bupe do éabairτ epéice a hupimúmain,  
 τορραιgécτ τpom do βpité aip hi ποpε omna, Muinτéρ 7 μαpεpλυαg éομαip  
 do éop do ópuiim na cpeaé lap an τορραιgécτ, na cpeaéa do buain úib, 7  
 τοιμάp do márbad, pφi a aoiρi pa pφiρi oipβίρτ ταmic do gallaió epéain ma  
 aippup, ap ip leiρ do haipecead 7 do pápαιgíofh maímíg peacht piamh.

Cairléan an loéa do gabaíl ap cloinn coρbmaic laópαιg, 7 a ccoρ pφin aip

of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1516, incorrectly calls this the castle of Lemevan, which is an attempt at writing Lem-i-vanan, léim í bánán.

<sup>x</sup> *Brian Uaine*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby the Green.

<sup>y</sup> *Teige-na-tuaigne*, Teige, or Thaddæus, of the hatchet, or battle-axe.

<sup>z</sup> *Dangerous exploits*, do gυαιpβίρταιb, i. e. of exploits, acts, or deeds, the accomplishing of which was attended with danger.

<sup>a</sup> *Who had come*, da ττάμicc, i. e. who had been born of his race and name.

<sup>b</sup> *Torach*, now Tory Island, off the north-west coast of the county of Donegal.—See note ʹ.

Turlough, son of Brian Uaine<sup>x</sup> O'Gallagher, Coarb of Carraic, died.

The son of Brian Caech, son of Teige, son of Owen O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the son of Teige-na-tuaighe<sup>y</sup>, son of Felim, son of Owen, and the descendants of the Cearrbhach [the gambler].

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1517.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventeen.*

O'Conor Faly (Brian, the son of Teige, son of Calvagh), died; and Calvagh, the son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, a man who, for his means, was the best gentleman, and who had carried on the most war, and performed most dangerous exploits<sup>z</sup>, of all who had come<sup>a</sup> of his own tribe, set out with the crew of a boat for Torach<sup>b</sup>; but a wind drove them westwards through the sea, and no tidings of them<sup>c</sup> was ever since heard.

John, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, a son of a lord, the most affluent and wealthy of his time in Ulster, died.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

Philip, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, a man of good spending and protection, died.

Art, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell O'Neill, was slain by Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill.

O'Toole, i. e. Art, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

Thomas, the son of Ulicke, son of Ulick Burke, carried off a prey from Ormond, but was overtaken by a strong body of pursuers. The people and cavalry of Thomas were driven from the prey, and the prey was taken by the pursuers; and Thomas himself was slain, the most noble-deeded Englishman of his time, for it was by him that the Hy-Many had, some time before, been plundered and desolated.

The castle of the Lake [Killarney] was taken from the sons of Cormac

under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *No tidings of them*, literally, "one word of tidings of them has not reached [their friends]

from that time." This is a very peculiar Irish idiom, which occurs very frequently in old romantic tales.

οιβιρτ ηι λήε μήε μυιριρ. Cpeacá mópa lá mac μυιριρ δάρ λέραιρεε μαξ  
ó ccoincéno ó enocaió aniar.

Slóicéacá lap an lupriρ ap tapraince cloinne inéine an iarla ηι ττιρ  
eocáan, γ αιρλέν ί neill (.ι. Art mac cuinn) .ι. dun ghnaim do bpipeacá laip  
don cup rin.

CReacá mópa lá hua ccéibail (Μαολυαναο) ι nvelbna. Cαιρλέν cuin-  
copacá do gábaill laip, γ a apccain. Coccacá móp ττιοριδε ετιρ ó ccéibail γ  
vealbna, O maoleacálanm, γ ιαττιοίη do tapruing an iarla δια πο bpiρfó  
cαιρλέν an ποταip vealbna (.ι. gápóa an cαιρλέm).

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1518.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc ceo, a hoct décc.

Μαιυιρτιρ na mbpaτap ι napómacá do gnouccacá do cum na mbpaτap  
de obrepuanria.

Acó mac Ropa mic tomari óicc μέγυιθιρ cananac copacá ηι celoóari,  
Péipun m acacó upéoiρ, γ Péripún ηι cclaoínmip φορ loc érne, péi pial φορ-  
bpaóihg, γ paóí cleipic décc.

Mac puióne pánaττ .ι. Ruaiópi mac maolmuire, ail coτaiéτe gáca coi-  
lainm acc copnam a τιgεapna, péi τοιρbήτa peóo, γ maóine da gac aon nó  
mccfó a líρ do écc.

O heoóopa cioτpuaió mac acáupne paóí péi óána, γ péi τιgε aoióeacó  
coiτcino do écc.

Peilim mac bpiam mic conócobari óicc μέγυιθιρ décc iar ττιilleacó do  
ó éacari pan peim tap líρ a τtiρaiρ bliacain na ηgari, γ a acólacá ι mauiρ-  
τιρ níunfcáim.

Clann í neill (.ι. conη γ aocó) .ι. clann domnaill mic enpi mic eoγaiη, γ an  
coiηarba máγυιθιρ do óol ap epéic ap bpiam mac cuinn mic enpi, γ bpiam do

<sup>d</sup> *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the county of Kerry.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1495, p. 1220, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Ceann-cora*, i. e. the head of the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Wheery, *alias* Killegally, in the barony of Garrycastle,

and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheets 14 and 15.

<sup>f</sup> *Gardha-an-Chaislein*, now Garrycastle, which gives name to a barony in the west of the King's County.—See *Bealach-an-fhothair*.

<sup>g</sup> *In defence of his lord*, acc copnam a tíg-

Ladhrach [Mac Carthy], and they themselves were banished to Mac Maurice. Great depredations were committed by Mac Maurice [in revenge], laying waste Magh O-gCoinchinn<sup>d</sup> from the hills westwards.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, at the instance of the sons of the Earl's daughter, into Tyrone, and he demolished Dungannon, the castle of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con), on that occasion.

O'Carroll (Mulrony) committed great depredations in Delvin, and took and plundered the castle of Ceann-cora<sup>e</sup>, in consequence of which a great war broke out between O'Carroll and the people of Delvin. O'Melaghlin and they prevailed on the Earl to come to their assistance; and on this occasion Caislen-an-fhothair in Delvin, i. e. Gardha-an-chaislein<sup>f</sup>, was demolished.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1518.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighteen.*

The monastery of the friars at Armagh was obtained for the friars of the Observance.

Hugh, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, canon chorister at Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], and Parson of Claoin-inis [Cleenish] in Lough Erne, a hospitable and cheerful man, and learned ecclesiastic, died.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Rory, the son of Maelmurry), a rock of support in each battle in defence of his lord<sup>g</sup> and his country, and a bestower of jewels and riches on all who stood in want of them, died.

O'Hosey (Ciothruaidh, the son of Athairne), a learned poet, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Felim, the son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, died, after his return from the city of St. James [in Spain], and after performing his pilgrimage, in the year of grace<sup>h</sup>, and was buried in the monastery of Monaghan.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. Con and Hugh, i. e. the sons of Donnell, son of Henry, son of Owen, and Maguire, the coarb, set out to plunder Brian, the son

capta, i. e. of O'Donnell, who was his lord and master. The three Mac Sweenys were hereditary leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

<sup>h</sup> *The year of grace*, i. e. of the Jubilee.

βρίτ πορρα αγ δοίηνασ αν εις, γ ιαδμυccάσ πορρα ζορο ζαβαδ ασδ mac  
δοίηναλλ. Ρο ζονασ mac κατήμοιλ δονηχαδ mac εμαινη, γ πο μαρβαδ  
ποχαιδε δο cenel φεαραθηαιζ, ασβατ mac κατήμοιλ ιαραν δια ζοναιβ.

Ασδ balb mac cuinn (.ι. ο neill) ι νέιλλ, δο ζαβάλ λά ήηνρί mbalb ua neill,  
γ cúicc heoća décc do bñn dφuarceclad app.

Ινοραιcció la Ριλip mac έμαινη μέγυιόip ήί ττίp cñηpoda ap ήηνpι  
mbalb ó neill, γ οιλέν clapaiζ do ζαβάλ λαιp, γ βραιζδε βατταp acc ηηpι do  
βρίτ λαιp υαδα .ι. ασδ balb mac cuinn ι neill, γ mac ασδα mic cappaiδ βασί  
ó Ριλip φñn oca, Ρο μαρβαδ οηα κατάλ mac ουινη mic εμαινη μέγυιόip  
ó Ριλip don cyp pñ.

Αη ταοδ balb mac cuinn pñ (.ι. ο neill) α ουβραμαp décc ι ηδειρεαδ  
φοζήηαιp.

Μac mic μαζηαpα Ρειannah mac κατάλ όicc mic ιαζηαpα φñι δεαρκαδ  
δασημαέτασ δο έcc.

Μac μυρcάδα, Αpτ buide ιηαc δοίηναλλ pιαβαιζ mic ζεpαιτ cαοίηηαιζ  
δέcc.

Μυρchaδ ό μαοίleaclainn (.ι. ό Μαςίleaclainn) φασί επεannah ap epodact  
γ ap cñηnar φñna do ηιαρβαδ ήι μαιζ elle λά α δεαρβρατάip φñn apτ, ap πο  
ηιαρβροñ α δεαρβρατάip .ι. φειlim pιαp αν ταν pñ conad ιηα διοζαιpυδε Ρο  
μαρβαδpοñ λά ηαρτ, γ τοippιδεalbác do ζαβαλ α ιοηαδ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1519.

Αοip Cpιοpτ, mile, cuicc céb, α ηαιοι décc.

Σεμαp mac Ριλip mic Σεμαp mic Ρυδpαιζε μέζματζαίηηα επpcoρ ουipε  
δέcc.

Εmann (.ι. ουb) ό ουιβιόip abb εαppa pυαιδ décc αν céb λά do Nouember,

<sup>1</sup> *Domhnach-an-eich*, now Donaghanie, a town-  
land in the parish of Clogherny, in the barony  
of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance  
map, sheet 43.

<sup>k</sup> *Clapach*, now Clappy island, in Lough Erne,  
belonging to the parish of Derrybrusk.

<sup>l</sup> *Carried off with him*.—This seems to contra-

dict the former assertion that Henry Balbh ob-  
tained fifteen horses as a ransom for Hugh. The  
two entries were copied from two different au-  
thorities, and the Four Masters, as usual, did not  
take the trouble to reconcile them. It looks very  
strange if Philip Maguire rescued these prisoners  
by force, that Henry Balbh O'Neill should have

of Con, son of Henry. Brian met them at Domhnach-an-eich<sup>i</sup>, and defeated them; Hugh, the son of Donnell, was taken prisoner; Mac Cawell (Donough, the son of Edmond) was wounded, and many of the Kinel Farry were slain. Mac Cawell died of his wounds afterwards.

Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill [i. e. the O'Neill], was taken prisoner by Henry Balbh O'Neill, and exacted fifteen horses for his ransom.

An incursion was made by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, into Tir Ceann-foda [Tirkennedy], against Henry Balbh O'Neill, and he took the island of Clapach<sup>k</sup>, and carried off with him<sup>l</sup> [two] prisoners who were with Henry, i. e. Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill, and Hugh Mac Caffry, whom he had of Philip's [own people]. Cathal, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain on the side of Philip on this occasion.

This Hugh Balbh, whom we have mentioned, the son of Con (i. e. the O'Neill), died at the end of Autumn.

The son of Mac Manus (Redmond, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus), a charitable and humane man, died.

Mac Murrough (Art Boy, the son of Donnell Reagh, son of Gerald Kavanagh), died.

Murrough O'Melaghlin (i. e. the O'Melaghlin), the paragon of Ireland for valour and leadership, was slain in Magh-Elle<sup>m</sup>, by his own brother, Art; for he had some time before slain his other brother, Felin, and it was in revenge of him that Art slew him; and Turlough took his place.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1519.

#### *The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nineteen.*

James, the son of Philip, son of James, who was son of Rory Mac Mahon, died.

Edmond Duv O'Dwyer, Abbot of Assaroe<sup>n</sup>, died on the first day of No-

obtained a ransom for Hugh Balbh O'Neill; but the fact is, that the account of this transaction is left unfinished by the Four Masters.

<sup>m</sup> *Magh-Elle*, now Moyelly, or Moyally castle, in a townland of the same name, in the parish

of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 1, and note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1475, p. 1094, *supra*.

<sup>n</sup> *Assaroe*.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1184.

ἡ ἀθνακαλ ἰ ἠδύν να ηγάλλ ἰ ναιβιτ .S. Πρωιμερ ιαρ ττερεεεαν αιβιτι μαναιζ  
 ρυιρρε.

Comarba cluana conmaicne cfnh emiz ἡ ασιδδαιρε ceall conmaicm décc.

Ο neill αρτ όcc mac cuinn ρασί cιmψδνα ρεαρ θαonnactac δσζαιτηλc δο  
 έcc, ἡ α θαρβραταρ conn [bacac] mac cuinn διορθεαδ να ιοναδ.

Ο concobair ριαδ, εοζαν mac ρέλιm ριnn δέcc.

Mac uilliam cloinne Ριοcαιρδ .ι. Ριοcαιρδ όcc δο έcc.

Ρειδλιm mac μαζνυρα mic βριαν mic δοιμναλλ υί concobair τιζεαρνα  
 ιόctαιρ connact δέcc ρβρ θεραc δαonnactac ειρθε.

Ταδcc ριαδ mac μαοιleaclainn υί ceallaiζ τιζεαρνα an calad δέcc.

Donnchaδ caoimnac ρεαρ ρατημαρ πο cονάιζ δο λάν μαιτιβ λαιζη δέcc.

Μαοίηη mac τορνα υί ιναοιλέοναιρε oλλαm ριλ μυρεαθηαιζ ρεαρ λάν δο  
 ματ ἡ θέιερη ρβρ δο εοζατταρ ζεαριαιταιζ, ἡ ζοιλλ ταρ oλλαmnaδ ερεανη, ρβρ  
 δο ζειθεαδ ρεόη, ἡ μαοίηη ό ζαc αση ρορ α ccuinzδ δο έcc ηι μαηιρτιρ  
 δήρcc ηι τετθα.

Ρήρcήρτεηε ό cυρηνίη ρβρ ζραδα εοζαιη υί Ρυαιρε cfnδ ειcερη an ριηε δια  
 mbaοί, ἡ δοιμναλλ ό cυρηνη δέcc.

Ταδcc mac βριαν mic τομαλταιζ ί βιρη ταηαιρε ua mβρiύm δέcc.

Ιηοραιcίό λά cloinn ί néill (λά cloinn δοιμναλλ mic ενρι) αρ mac ί neill  
 .ι. βριαν mac cuinδ, CReaca μόρμ δο ζαβαιλ δόιβ αρ ριαδ τίορ, Ροβαο  
 δραζαιλ δο βριαν ἡ έ δο τιονόλ α mβαί λαιρ δο δαοίηηβ ρορ α ccionη, ἡ α  
 λήmηαιη α τεόραιζεcheτ ἡ βηρρεαδ δό αρ cloinn ί néill ιαρ ηηmτεacheτ α μμηη-  
 τηρε uaταιβ λαρ να ρηεχαιβ, Θα mac ί neill (αοδ ἡ εοccan) δο ζαβαιλ anη,

p. 64, and note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *Donegal*, δύν να ηγάλλ, i. e. the fort of the strangers. The first mention made of this place in the Annals of the Four Masters occurs at the year 1159. The monastery was not built till 1474.—See the first entry under that year. There seems to have been an earthen fort erected there by the Danes at an early period. See note <sup>o</sup>, on Ath-na-nGall, under the year 1419, p. 838, *supra*, and the article on Donegal, in the Irish P. Journal, written by Mr. Petrie.

<sup>p</sup> *Cluain-Connhaicne*, now the village of

Cloone, in the barony of Mohill, in the county of Leitrim.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1253, p. 349, *supra*.

<sup>q</sup> *Bacagh*.—This is in the handwriting of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare.

<sup>r</sup> *Caladh*, a territory in Hy-Many, in latter times included in the present barony of Kilkennell, in the county of Galway; but in an ancient tract on the tribes and customs of Hy-Many, preserved in the Book of Lecan, and printed in 1843, for the Irish Archæological Society, the territory of Caladh is described as extending from Moin-inraideach to Cluain-tuais-



vember, and was buried at Donegal<sup>o</sup>, in the Franciscan habit, which habit he chose rather than that of a monk.

The Coarb of Cluain-Conmhaicne<sup>p</sup>, head of the hospitality and generous entertainment of the churches of Conmaicne, died.

O'Neill (Art Oge, the son of Con), a distinguished captain and a humane and intelligent man, died; and his brother, Con [Bacagh<sup>q</sup>], the son of Con, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Connor Roe (Owen, the son of Felim Finn), died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Rickard Oge), died.

Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Donnell O'Connor, Lord of Lower Connaught, died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Teige Roe, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Caladh<sup>r</sup>, died.

Donough Kavanagh, a prosperous and wealthy man, and one of the chief nobles of Leinster, died.

Maoilin, son of Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, a man full of prosperity<sup>s</sup> and learning, who had been selected by the Geraldines and English to be their Ollav, in preference to all the chief poets of Ireland, and who had obtained jewels and riches of all from whom he had asked them, died in Mainistir-derg<sup>t</sup> in Tefia.

Ferceirtne O'Cuirnin, a confidential servant of Owen O'Rourke, and head of the literary men of his tribe, and Donnell Glas O'Cuirnin, died.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh O'Beirne, Tanist of Hy-Briuin, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, against the son of O'Neill (Brian, the son of Con), [and] they took great preys on the Lower<sup>u</sup> Mountain. Brian, however, received intelligence [of their proceedings], assembled all his men to attack them, went in pursuit of them, and defeated the sons of O'Neill [themselves], their people having gone on before them with the preys. The two sons of O'Neill, Hugh and Owen, were taken

cirt-na-Sinna.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

<sup>s</sup> *Prosperity*.—The Irish word *paé* now denotes prosperity, but in ancient manuscripts it denotes "the grace of God," and is translated

in the *Leabhar Breac* by the Latin word *gratia*.

<sup>t</sup> *Mainistir-derg*, i. e. the red abbey, now Abbeyleigh, in the county of Longford.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1476, p. 1098, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *Lower*, *εἰορ*.—In this part of Ireland *εἰορ*

ἡ μὰς εὐκόαιν βεόρ δο μαρβαδ ἡ μὰς κατέμαιοίλ εἰυλαδ μὰς εμαιν, Τομαρ μὰς εμαιν, ἡ εμανδ μὰς ἡιλλαπαττραιεε μίε κατέμαιοίλ δο μαρβαδ.

Ὅα μὰς Ρυαῖδρι μίε βριαν μεζυῖδρι (.ι. Ρορα, ἡ ταδεε) δο ἡαβáιλ λαρ αν εομαρβα μαζυῖδρι. Ρυαῖδρι ρῖν, ἡ αν εἰυδ ελε δά εἰοινν δο εορ αρ α νδουτχαιῖ δό, ἡ α εσαοραιοῖεετ δο βυαιν διδ, ἡ αν εοῖμαρβα δο εορ να εαοραιοῖεετα ρό βυανδαδαιβ δό ρῖν εο ρο ρυράιλ υα δομναίιλ αρ αν εομαρβα α εαοραιοῖεετ δο ταβαιορ δο ρυαῖδρι δομῖδρι.

Ἐοκαδ μόρ ι νδεαλβνα ετιρ ριιοετ ρῖρῖγαίλ μέζκοελάιν ἡ ριιοετ δομναίιλ υια ρο μαρβαδ Σεμυρ μαζκοελάιν Ρυῖοίρ ἡαίιννε, ἡ ριόῖδαίιννα δεαλβνα ἑτρα δυρεορ δο ρειλέρ αρ εαιρλέν ελυανα δαίιννα.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1520.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίε, εἰεεε εέδ, ρίεε.

Νιελάρ μὰς ριαραιορ υί ρλαναεαίν ρῖρῖγύν δαίιννοηρ δο εοεεβαίλ αρ α ιοναδ εο ηεεορὰε ἑε νῖρτ τυαταδ, ἡ α ἑεε ι μβοεαιβ.

Μαῖ αονῖγυρα δομναίιλ μὰς αοδα μίε αιρτ δέεε, ἡ ρειλίμ αν ειοῖῖ α δεαρβραιοῖαιρ δοιρδνεαδ να ιοναδ, α ἑεε ριν δνα, ἡ Μαῖ αονῖγυρα δο ἡαίρινν δέμανν βυῖδε μάῖαένῖγυρα.

Μυιραιορ μὰς εομαρ μίε εομαρ, ιαρλα δῖρμυῖμαιν δέεε.

Μὰς υιλλίαν εἰοιννε ριοεαιρδ .ι. υιλλεε μὰς υιλλεε δέεε.

Μὰς υιλλίαν βίρε .ι. ιαοιραιορ μὰς εεραιορ δο μαρβαδ ἑά εἰοινν ερῖοιμίν μῖορ μίε μίε Σεόμίν.

Μὰς μέζυῖδρι (.ι. Ρίλιρ μὰς εμαιν) δο δολ αρ ιοηρραιοῖῖδ αρ μὰς Ρίλιρ

means towards the north, and εἰυαρ southwards.

\* *Creaghts*.—These were the shepherds who took care of the cattle in time of peace, and drove the preys in time of war and incursions.

\* *Gailinne*, now Gillen, an old church in ruins giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

† *Dealbhna Eathra*.—This territory is otherwise called Dealbhna Meg Cochlain, or Delvin

Mac Coghlan, and is now included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the west of the King's County. This territory, though small, is very celebrated in Irish history for its churches and castles. The following places are referred to as in it, viz., the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Kilcolgan, Reynagh, Tisaran, and Lemanaghan, and the castles of Kincora, Garrycastle, Faddan, Clonawny, Esker, and Coole. In the will of Sir John Coghlan, dated July 10th, 1595, he be-

prisoners there, and the son of Owen was killed. Mac Cawell (Cu-Uladh, son of Edmond), Thomas, the son of Edmond, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were [also] slain.

The two sons of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, i. e. Rossa and Teige, were taken prisoners by Maguire, the Coarb. Rory himself and the rest of his sons were driven out of their territory, and deprived of their creaghts<sup>w</sup>; and the Coarb kept the creaghts in his own service, until O'Donnell ordered him to return his creaghts to Rory.

A great war [broke out] in Dealbhna between the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Donnell, in the course of which James Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinne<sup>x</sup>, and the Roydamna of Dealbhna Eathra<sup>y</sup>, was killed by a shot fired from the castle of Cluain-damhna<sup>z</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1520.

#### *The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty.*

Nicholas, the son of Pierce O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, was unjustly removed from his place by the influence of the laity, and died at Bohoe<sup>a</sup>.

Magennis (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Art) died; and Felim the Hospitable, his brother, was inaugurated in his place; and he also died, and Edmond Boy Magennis was styled the Magennis.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick) died.

Mac William Burke (Meyler, the son of Theobald) was slain by the son of Seoinin More, son of Mac Seoinin<sup>b</sup>.

The son of Maguire (Philip, son of Edmond) made an incursion into

queaths gifts to the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Fuire [now Wheery], Raonagh [now Reynagh], Tisaran, and Lea-Manchayn, all in the territory of Delvin Mac Coghlan.

<sup>z</sup> *Cluain-damhna*, now Clonawny, or Clononey, a townland containing the ruins of a castle now in good repair, situated on the left bank of the River Brosna, near the demesne of Moystown,

in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

<sup>a</sup> *Bohoe*, ἰ mboçαῖḃ.—This is the name of a parish in the baronies of Magheraboy and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note <sup>a</sup>, p. 1147.

<sup>b</sup> *Mac Seoinin*, now anglicised Jennings. This family, which is a branch of the Burkes, is still highly respectable in the province of Connaught.

υί βαγαλλαιζ ι νιοέταρ τίρε, ερεάα δο γλααδ δόιβ, γ τόρι ερομ δο βρηέ  
ορρα ιμ ρλιοέτ βριαν υί ραιζιλλιζ γ ιμ ελοινν μεις ατάιλ ί ραγιλλιζ (.ι. ρήγαλ,  
γ μαοιμορδία), γ ιμ ελοινν νοοίναιλ να κοιμηρη, βριεδ δόιβ αρ μαε μέγ-  
υιδιρ, γ αρ μαε Ριλιρ μεε τοιρηδεαλβαιζ μέγυιδιρ, γ Μαε μεγυιδιρ (Ριλιρ)  
εονα μαε τομαρ δο ιμαρβαδ ανη, γ δά μαε ριλιρ μεε τοιρηδεαλβαιζ (γιολλα-  
πατραιεε, γ εμανη) γ τοιρηδεαλβαε μαε ρλαεβεαρταζ μεε τομαρ όιεε  
μέγυιδιρ δο ιμαρβαδ ανη βεόρ ζο ρόαειδ ελε αμαιλλε ρριύ.

Ρυαίδιρ μαε αοδα μέγυιδιρ δο γαβάν α βριολ λέ δομη μβυιδε μαε  
μεγυιδιρ .ι. Μαε εονεοβαρ μεε τομαρ όιεε, γ α εοιρβερε δο γιολλαπατραιεε  
όεε μεε γιολλαπατραιεε μεε εμαινν μέγυιδιρ, γ α μαρβαδ λαρριδε.

Εαιρηε, μαε εονεοβαρ, μεε εαιρηε, μεε εορβμαιε ί βιρη εονρα γ είννη-  
λιτηρ μαενε μαιρηδαζ δο έεε.

Τοιρηδεαλβαε μαε ρειλμ μεγεοείαν τιζεαρνα δεαλβνα έτρα ραοί ι νίενα  
γ ιη εολαρ, ρή ρατα γ ιο ραίδιρβήρα, ρή λαρ α νοήναδ εαιρλέν αν ρεόίμ,  
γ εαιρλέν είνεοραδ δο έεε ιαρ νοήζβεθαδ.

Ρλάιζ μόρ ραν μαεαιρε ρεεραναε δια ιο έεερατταρ ρόαειδε δο δαζ  
δαοιμβ.

Ο εαιριδε ρειλμ μαε ταίδεε ολλαμ λζα ρλεάετα Ριλιρ, γ Ρυδριαζε μαε  
δομηεαδ μεε αοδα μέγυιδιρ δέεε.

Μυιριρ μαε τομάρ, μεε αν ιαηλα ιοζα γαλλ ηζηραεοε δο ιμαρβαδ λα  
εονη μαε μαοίεαείανν ί ιμόρδα εο ροχαειδε ελε αμαιλλε ρριρ.

<sup>c</sup> *Iochtar-tire*, i. e. the lower part of the country. According to the tradition in the neighbourhood of Belturbet and Drumlane this was the name in ancient times, and still is among the old people who speak the Irish language, for that part of the county of Cavan comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Loughtee, in the East Breifny, or the county of Cavan.

<sup>d</sup> *Con-inis*, i. e. dog island, now Coninish, in the barony of Dartry, in the west of the county of Monaghan. This barony is often called Dartraighe Coinise from this island.

<sup>e</sup> *Race of Muireadhach*, i. e. of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who was the ancestor of the O'Beirnes, but they were by no

means the leading family among his descendants. The principal families of this race at this period were the O'Conors Don, and Roe of the Plain of Connaught; the O'Conors of Sligo; the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir-Tuathail; and the Mac Donoughs of Corran and Tirerrill, to all of whom the O'Beirnes were inferior.

<sup>f</sup> *The castle of Feadan*, i. e. the castle of the stream or rivulet, now Faddan. This castle was situated in the townland of Newtown, parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, but it is now level with the ground.— See the years 1540 and 1548.

<sup>g</sup> *The castle of Ceann-Corullh*, i. e. the head of

Iochar-tire<sup>c</sup> against the son of Philip O'Reilly. They [Philip's men] seized on preys, but were overtaken by a very strong body of pursuers, with the descendants of Brian O'Reilly and the grandson of Cathal O'Reilly, namely, Farrell and Maelmora, together with the Clann-Donnell of Con-inis<sup>d</sup>. They defeated Maguire and the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire [in a conflict in which] the son of Maguire (Philip), and his son, Thomas, as also the two sons of Philip, son of Turlough (Gilla-Patrick and Edmond) and Turlough, son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, together with many others, were slain.

Rory, the son of Hugh Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by Donn Boy Maguire, i. e. the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge, and delivered up to Gilla-Patrick Oge, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, by whom he was put to death.

Carbry, the son of Conor, son of Carbry, son of Cormac O'Beirne, the consul and chief leader of the race of Muireadhach<sup>e</sup>, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin-Eathra, a sage in wisdom and learning, a man of prosperity and great affluence, and by whom the castle of Feadan<sup>f</sup> and the castle of Ceann-Coradh<sup>g</sup> were erected, died, after [having spent] a good life.

A great plague raged in Machaire-Stefanach<sup>h</sup>, of which many good men died.

O'Cassidy (Felim, the son of Teige), ollav to the descendants of Philip [Maguire], in physic, and Rory, the son of Donough, was son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of the Earl, the choice of the English [family of the] Geraldines, was slain by Con, the son of Melaghlin O'More, as were also many others along with him.

the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Killeagally, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The Down Survey shews a castle and a mill here; but there are no ruins of a castle in this townland at present, and it is not improbable that the castle, which was originally called Ceann copró, is that in the adjoining townland of Coole, on the River Brosna.—See

the Ordnance map of the King's County, sheets 14 and 15, and note under the year 1548, *infra*.

<sup>h</sup> *Machaire-Stefanach*, now Magherastephana, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. This territory derived its name from its having been the inheritance of Steafan, or Stephen, the son of Odhar, the progenitor of the Maguires of Fermanagh.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1521.

Αοιρ Κριοστ, mile, cúicc céo, píce, a haon.

Ρηιόρι δαιμηρι δέcc .i. Remann mac pñpwin inηri μαίγεραñ, pεap eléipciðe coinnipéil ðεpcaó, ðaonnaéταó ειpíðe.

Μαζ ματζαñña δέcc .i. Remann mac γλαipνε, mic Remainn, mic Ruð-paiζε, η Μάcc ματζαñña ðo γαιpñ ða mac .i. γλαipνε ócc.

Ο κατάñ .i. Τομαp mac αιβne δέcc, η πο γαβαó é pιαp an ταν pα, η ðo βñναó an τιγεapñap ap ειccin ðe lá ðonñchaó va κατάñ.

Ðonñchaó mac Ρυαίðρι mic βpιαñ μέγυιðρι ðo μαpβαó la macaiβ meg-paiñpαóáñ .i. ðoññall ócc mac ðoññall βñpñαγ, Υαιéne mac μαζñυpα μέγ-paiñpαóáñ, η ní βαí ðia éñιð pñ a αοίρι bá pñpñ iná an ðoññchaó ipñ.

ΞΡαιñne ιñγñ τoμάip í eoγañ ματάip an cóñapba μέγυιðρι, βñ bá ñop ponap η pαiðβpñ, ðεapñaccaó η ðεαζειñeαó δέcc.

Ρυðpαιζε mac éicneαcáñ í ðoññall ðo μαpβαó la γallaíβ αγ ðún ðeal-γan, η é ηi pφαppαó í ñeill .i. éñññ mic cuññ.

Τοipñðealβαó mac ðonñchaó mic puiβne ðo écc.

Τιγεapñap ðealβna ðo pοññ (lá hua maοileaóñññ τoipñðealβαó, η lá hua cceapñall Μαοlpñαñαíð) ετιp an pìopðopéca ñac μέγcoóñññ, pñγññ pñαó η coipñac.

Σίλε ιñγñ Νέill γhaipñ υí ðoññall δέcc an 14 Αυγυpτ.

<sup>1</sup> *Inis-Maighe-Samh*, i. e. island of the plain of sorrel, now Inish-mac-saint, an island in Lough Erne, containing the ruins of a church giving name to a parish in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh. The patron saint of this church is St. Ninny Saebhdhearc, or Saebhruise, i. e. *torvi oculi*, who was a disciple of St. Finian of Clonard, and cotemporary with St. Columbkille. He was a bishop, and his festival was celebrated there on the 18th of January.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 18th January, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at the same day. His name is entered in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys thus :

“Ninnio eaprog ó Inip moige paim pop Zoó

Éipne, η pob ειpíðe Ninnio pαoβpυipγ, i. e. Ninny, bishop of Inis moighe samh, on Lough Erne, and he was Ninny Saobhruisc.”

Colgan has given a life of Nennidhius from various authorities, but he seems to confound him with Nennidh Lamhghlan, who was unquestionably a different person.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 51, 55. Colgan states that the bell of this saint was preserved in his time in the church of Inis Muighe Samh, in Lough Erne. His words are :

“Hoc Monasterium olim percelebre temporis iniuriâ in parochialem cessit ecclesiam peramplo gaudentem districtu in quâ festum Sanctissimi Nennij celebratur die 18, vel vt alij scribunt 16

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1521.

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

The Prior of Devenish died, Redmond, son of the Parson of Inis-Maighe-Samh<sup>i</sup>, a clerical<sup>k</sup>, kind, charitable, and humane man.

Mac Mahon died, i. e. Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, son of Rury; and his son, Glasny Oge, was styled the Mac Mahon.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, died. He had before this time [of his death] been taken prisoner, and forcibly deprived of his lordship by Donough O'Kane.

Donough, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by the sons of Magauran, namely, Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Bearnagh, and Owny, the son of Manus Magauran. And there was not of his tribe in his time a better man than this Donough.

Grainne, daughter of Thomas O'Eoghain, and mother of Maguire, the Coarb, a woman of great prosperity and wealth, of bounty and true hospitality, died.

Rury, the son of Égneghan O'Donnell, was slain at Dun-Dealgan [Dundalk], by the English, while he was in company with O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con.

Turlough, the son of Donough Mac Sweeny, died.

The Lordship of Delvin was divided (by O'Melaghlin, Torlogh, and O'Carroll, Mulrony) between Ferdoragh, the son of the [last] Mac Coghlan (Fineen Roe), and [his relative] Cormac.

Celia, the daughter of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died on the 14th of August.

Ianuarij et ibidem in magna semper veneratione habitum est usque ad nostros dies Cymbalum quod Cloe Nennidh i. Cymbalum seu campana Nennij appellatur, auro et argento cœlatum: per quod in veritatis asserendæ sacramentum illius tractu indigenæ alijque vicini iurare solent."—*Acta SS.*, p. 114.

This bell is still preserved in the Museum at Castle Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.

It is of bronze, of a quadrangular form, and wrought, not cast, and measures five inches in height, four inches in breadth at the bottom, and three inches at the top. The hill of Knockniny, which gives name to a barony in the south of the county of Fermanagh, is said by tradition to have derived its name from this saint.

<sup>k</sup> *Clerical*, *cléiricióe*, i. e. clergyman-like.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1522.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, υιλε, κυίcc cέυ, ρίcc, ασό.

Remann ριαό μάγυιδιρ, Ρριόιρ λfra γαβαιλ δέcc.

Coccaó ανδάλ αρ νήρξε επιρ ua νδομναλλ, γ ό νελλ, Mac uilliam cloinne ριοcαιρδ, γοιλλη γαιοιδιρ connaéct, Síol mbriam, Síol ccfhneittig γ ρíol ccfhbaill do denam coíμαοντα γ coiméfhgal lé hua neill ι naγαιδ ί domnaill docum an éoccaid ριν, Ατιατ na ματι do cfhgal ρé poile αγ τεέτ αρ an ρλυαιγ amap, Mac uilliam clainne ριοcαιρδ, uillec mac uillie an ρίona, γ θρoηγ do ματιδ ρίλ mbriam, Donnchaó, γ ταδcc, clann τοιρρδεαλβαγ mic ταδcc ί briam, γ an τερρcop ócc ó briam, ó cfhbaill Maolruanaid mac Sfan, γ ρíol cceinneittig, γ m hiaττ amám acτ na υaoíne ρop a ραιβε a éioρcám do connaéct-aib, γ do bí umál δó γo ριν, ó conéobair ριαó, ó conéobair donn, Mac uilliam búpc, Mac διαρματα μαγε λυρcc, γ γαé a mbaóí ctoppa ριν hι cconnaéctab. δάταρ ρíde υιλε ι neplaimé do τεέτ αρ ua νδομναλλ γ im ρéil μυρpe ρoγμαιρ ρo δάλρατ ρη hua néill hι επιρ αóδα.

O neill τpa ρo τιοηοιρíde cenel neocáin cétur, clann aengypa, oipgialla, Ραιγίλληγ, ριρímanaé, γ ρεéτ αδβαλ albanac ρa mac mic domnaill, alapτρann. Τανγαταρ ann beóp ρλογβυιδne ιomda do gallaib na míde, γ do gallocc-laecáib cúiccíó laigean do cloinn νδομναλλ, γ do cloinn τριτίγ αρ báú ιngíne ιapla cille υapa ρoba ματαρ δυa neill.

O domnaill dna ρo τιοηοιρíde a ρocpaide mbicc νδειρδ υιλιρ budem hι ccenél conaill .ι. ó βαγίλλ, ó δοcαιρταιγ, na τρι mic ρυιδne, γ μυινηρ γallcú-bair imo mac Maγhur co mbaτταρ ρop an bíρη mbaogail ιn ρo ba υoíγ leó ó neill δια μoηηρoicéid .ι. Ρορτ no ττηι namat, o ρo clop la hua neill an ní

<sup>1</sup> *Combined forces*, literally, these are the chiefs who united with each other in coming on this expedition from the west.

<sup>m</sup> *The young Bishop O'Brien*.—He was Turrough, Bishop of Killaloe, who succeeded to that see in 1482, and died in 1525, so that he could not have been very young at this period. Ware says that he was a prelate of great account among his people for his liberality and hospitality, but that he was much more addicted to

martial affairs than became his episcopal function.

<sup>n</sup> *In readiness*, ι neplaimé.—See the year 1587, where eplumaó is used in the sense of “preparing or getting ready.”

<sup>o</sup> *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. of the Mac Donnells and Mac Sheehys, who were Albanachs, or families of Scotch origin, and now employed in Leinster and various other parts of Ireland as hireling soldiers.



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1522.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-two.*

Redmond Roe Maguire, Prior of Lisgool, died.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. Mac William of Clanrickard, the English and Irish of Connaught, the O'Briens, the O'Kennedys, and the O'Carrolls, joined and leagued with O'Neill against O'Donnell in that war. The following are the chiefs who came from the west with their combined forces<sup>1</sup> on this expedition: Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine); and a party of the chiefs of the O'Briens [namely], Donough and Teige, the sons of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and the young Bishop O'Brien<sup>m</sup>; O'Carroll (Mulrony, the son of John), and the O'Kennedys; and not they alone, but such of the Connacians as had been until that time under his tribute, and had been obedient to him [O'Donnell], namely, O'Conor Roe, O'Conor Don, Mac William Burke, Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and all that were amongst them in Connaught. All these forces were in readiness<sup>n</sup> to march against O'Donnell, and it was on Lady-day in Harvest they appointed to join O'Neill in Tírugh.

O'Neill, in the meantime, assembled, in the first place, the forces of Kinel-Owen, [then] the Clan-Aengusa [Magennises], the Oriel, the Reillys, the people of Fermanagh, and a vast number of Scots, under the command of Alexander, the son of Mac Donnell. Great numbers of the English forces of Meath, and the gallowglasses of the province of Leinster, of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy<sup>o</sup>, also came thither, from their attachment<sup>p</sup> to the daughter of the Earl of Kildare, who was O'Neill's mother.

O'Donnell [on the other hand] assembled his own small, but truly faithful, forces in Kinel-Connell, namely, O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys<sup>q</sup>, and the O'Gallaghers, with his son Manus, at Port-na-dtri-namhad<sup>r</sup>, a perilous

<sup>p</sup> *Attachment*, báió.—This word is still in common use in the sense of "esteem, affection, or attachment," arising from relationship, alliance, or identity of country. It is distinguished from γράó, παρρ, and κιον, which express love or affection of a more intense kind.

<sup>q</sup> *The three Mac Sweenys*, i. e. Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mac Sweeny na d-Tuath, and Mac Sweeny Banagh.

<sup>r</sup> *Port-na-dtri-namhad*, i. e. the port of the three enemies. This name is now forgotten in the country, but the position of Portnatrynod

ῖν ἀρί κοναῖρ ὁο λυῖδ τῖμα cenel neocáan ζαν ἀρηυεάδ ζο μιὰτ εο τῖρμανν ὁαβεόεε ἀρῖθε ζο hač ρῖναιζ, βαί mac mic ρυῖθε τῖπε βοζαῖνε, ἔρῖαν ἀν κοβλαιζ (Ro φαζαῖβ υα ὁομναῖλ acc ἰομκοῖνέδ καῖρλέμ βεοῖλ ἀτὰ ρῖναιζ) ἀζ κορναῖ ἀν ἔαῖλε ρῖρῖ ἠυα νέῖλλ ἀμαῖλ ἀρ ὁεῖ ρορ καοῖννακκαῖρ ἀρα αοῖ τῖρα ῖο ζαῖαδ ἀ βαῖλε ρά ὁεοῖδ λά ἠυα νέῖλλ, ῖ ῖο μαρῖαδ mac mic ρυῖθε λαῖρ εο ἠδρῖνῖζ ἠοῖρῖ δῖα μῖνῖτῖρ, Ro μαρῖαδ ἀνν ὁνα δῖαρ ὁολλαῖνῖαῖβ ἰ ὁοῖνναῖλ .ἰ. δῖαρῖμαῖτ mac ταιῖεε καῖμ ἰ ἐλέῖρῖζ ραοῖ ρῖνέαδὰ ῖ ρῖρῖδῖνα, ρῖρῖ τῖζε αοῖδῖδ κοῖτκοῖν ὁο ἐρῖναῖβ ῖ ὁο ἐρῖναζαῖβ, ῖ mac mic ἀν ἔαῖρῖδ (.ἰ. αοῖδ ἠῖαε ἀεῖδ), ῖ ἀραῖλ ele εεῖνῖοτῖδ (.ἰ. ἀν ἰἰ λῖν). Ro ζαῖαδ ῖ ῖο λοῖρκεεῖδ ἔμῖν ὁῖροβαοῖρῖ ῖ βέλ ἠεῖεε λά ἠυα νεῖλλ ὁοῖν κυῖρ ῖν. Ἀζ ρῖαδ ὁο ὁῖρῖμ δῖα ρῖλναζαῖβ ὁ ἔμῖν ὁῖροβαοῖρῖ, Ro μαρῖαδ Ρυῖρῖαῖζε mac ζορῖαδὰ ζαῖλῖα ἰ ὁομναῖλ, ῖ mac mic κεαῖλαιζ ἠα ἔρῖρῖνε λά ταιῖβ ρζαῖρῖθε ἠηῖρῖ ἀν ῖρῖαοῖε ἠεο.

ἸΑΡ ἠά ἐλῖνῖρῖν ὁυα ὁοῖνναῖλ ἠα ζῖοῖῖα ῖν ὁο ὁεῖναῖ λῖ ἠυα νεῖλλ ῖο ρορῖκῖνῖαῖρ ρορ ἠαζῖνῖρ ὑα ἠοῖνναῖλ εο ἠδρῖνῖζ δῖα ρῖλναῖζ ὁοῖ ὁο ἐρῖαεῖ-λορκεεῖδ τῖπε ἠεοζῖαν, ῖ ὁο ὁεαχῖαδ ρῖν τῖρ ἔρῖνῖρ ζῖρ ἀν ἠῖον τῖρῖνῖτῖρῖ ἠα ρῖρῖαδ ἰ ἠεαῖδῖαῖζ ἰ νεῖλλ ὁῖνῖαεζαῖλ τῖπε ἠαοῖδ. Ὀάλα Μαζῖνῖρα ῖο ἐρῖαεῖλορκεεῖδ λαῖρ ἠα ἠβαοῖ ἠα ἐῖνῖρῖαῖβ ὁο cenél εοεῖαν Ro μαρῖαετ ῖ ῖο μῖδῖαῖζῖτ δαοῖνε ἰοῖδὰ λαῖρ ἔεορ, ῖ ροαῖρ ζο κεορκεαῖ.

Ο Ro ρῖοῖρ ὁ νεῖλλ (Μαζῖνῖρ ὁο ὁοῖ ἠῖ τῖρ εοεῖαν) ροαῖρ ἠα ρῖνῖνῖζ τῖρῖ ρῖνῖ, ῖ ῖο ἠῖλλ ἀν τῖρῖ ροῖῖνε ζο ἐῖνῖ μαζῖρ, ῖ ὁο βεῖρτ ἐρῖαεῖ ἀ εῖοῖν ἠαζῖρῖ λαῖρ, ῖ λῖδῖ εο κεορκεαῖ δῖα ἐῖρῖ.

is shewn on Mercator's Map of Ireland, as on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, opposite Lifford.— See other references to this place at the years 1524, 1526, and 1583. The voluminous Life of St. Columbkille, now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, was compiled in the castle of Port-na-dtri-namhad, in the year 1532, under the direction of Manus O'Donnell.—See the Stowe Catalogue, p. 397.

<sup>5</sup> *Perilous pass*, βεαῖρῖν βαοζῖαῖλ, i. e. a gap of danger.

<sup>6</sup> *Tir-Boghaine*, i. e. the land or territory of Enna Boghaine, the second son of Conall Gulban, the progenitor of all the Kinel-Connell. This territory is described in the Book of Fenagh, fol. 47, a, a, as extending from the River

Eidneach, now the River Eany, to the stream of Dobhar, which flows from the rugged mountains. It is the present barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

<sup>7</sup> *Bundrowes*.—ἔμῖν ὁροῖαοῖρῖ, i. e. the mouth of the River Drobhaois, or Drowes, as it is now written in English.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1420, p. 843, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Beal-lice*, béal lic, translated *os rupis* by Philip O'Sullivan Beare in his *History of the Catholics*, fol. 136. The name is now anglicised Belleek, and is that of a village on the River Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh, and about two miles to the east of Ballyshannon. The name signifies ford-mouth of the flag-stone, and the place was so called

pass<sup>s</sup>. through which he supposed O'Neill would make his onslaught upon them. When O'Neill heard of this [position of the enemy], the route he took was through Kinel-Owen; [and he marched] unperceived until he arrived at Termon-Daveog, and from thence to Ballyshannon. The son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine<sup>t</sup> (Brian of the Fleet), whom O'Donnell had left to guard the castle of Ballyshannon, defended the town against O'Neill as well as he was able; it was, however, at length taken by O'Neill, and the son of Mac Sweeny, with a great number of his people, was slain by him. There were also slain there two of O'Donnell's ollaves, namely, Dermot, the son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a learned historian and poet, a man who kept an open house of general hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, and the son of Mac Ward (Hugh, the son of Hugh), with several others besides these. This was on the 11th day of June. Bundrowes<sup>u</sup> and Beal-lice<sup>v</sup> were also taken, and burned by O'Neill on this occasion. On his return from Bundrowes, a party of his forces slew Rory, son of Godfrey, who was son of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Kelly of Breifny, near Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich<sup>w</sup>.

When O'Donnell heard that O'Neill had done these deeds, he ordered his son, Manus O'Donnell, to proceed into Tyrone with a detachment of his army, and to plunder and burn that country; and he himself, with the number of forces he had kept with him, directed his course over Bearnas<sup>x</sup>, in pursuit of O'Neill, and to defend Tirlugh. As to Manus, he plundered and burned all the neighbouring parts of Kinel-Owen; he also slew and destroyed many persons, and [then] returned in triumph.

When O'Neill discovered that Manus had gone into Tyrone, he returned across the [River] Finn, and spoiled the country before him as far as Ceann-Maghair<sup>y</sup>, from whence he carried off a prey; and he then proceeded in triumph to his own country.

from the flat-surfaced rock in the ford, which, when the water decreases in summer, appears as level as a marble floor.

<sup>w</sup> *Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich*, i. e. the scarriff, or shallow ford of the island of the heath. This name is unknown to the Editor. Inis-fraoich is the name of an island in Lough Gill, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>x</sup> *Bearnas*, i. e. the gap of Barnismore, in the barony of Tirlugh, and county of Donegal. The road from Donegal to Stranorlar passes through this gap.

<sup>y</sup> *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweer, a district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note under the year 1392, p. 725, *supra*.

Ro gabað iapañ longpopt lá hua néll ag cnoc buidb ag loc monann (prip a paitear a coitinne cnoc an boza) gur an poepaide rémpaite cén mozá an plóg an ap aiaail peimeberetmar.

Imtura í doinnail po íai tap bñmuip iap poétain mañnuipa zo néðalaib iomða dia íaiñið ó na tapraioð ua neill ag aè pñaiñi ã o ná pucc paip iap ndenaiñ epieice éinne mañap, po lípéñlamaoð laip an conpanañap do poépaide ger bó huatað ppi huolar dópomi an tan pin zo paññataip zo haon ñaiñin co dpuimlign. Ro pñpúopae a coñiaipie duip eio do déndaoíip na ðeacpaib ðicunñigib baí pop eioð oóib uap po pñðataip ná biað a naéñiaoiñ lá hua néll cona pluañ ã laip an pluañ cconnaécaé po dáil cuca dia ttip dia ppipeað leó poétain a cceann apoiie conað í conaipie appieé leó moðpaicchið í neill ap apé bá neapa oóib uap poða lainne leo a muðucchað do ñaiñin oðap a mbioépopñaiñ do neoc ipin mbie. Ap paip ðñipioð leó (o po báttap pop líon ploiñ ma nacchað) amup longpupie do éabapit ipin aðhað pop ua néll. Raime paðað ã pññipioip na conaipie pin zo hua neill zo po lá popaipñða ppi popcoiméð ðac conaipie maip oóig leó cenél cconail do poétain dia paicéioð, ã baí pñin cona plóg hi ccaéaip iap na ccúlaib ma longpopt.

Iap moðeall, ã iap noipucéað, iap ñeperaéé ã iap ñéplaoioðð a bñcc plóicé ðua doinnail, Ro popconñap poppa a neaépa ðpáñbáil, ap ní baí mñmaip aca a laéaip iombuaite ðiomñabañl munbað pñipa bá paén. Ro apcnaéttap tpa an tuéé pin co po dáilpoc hi ccfno locéa m popcoimetta ðan apmuéað oóib, ap a aoí tpa po ðapraé a luéé pñéñe aña epñuaccpa dia muñtip co

<sup>a</sup> *Cnoc-Buidhbh*, anciently pronounced Knock-Boov, and now Knockavoe. It received its name from Buidhbh, or Boov dearg, a chieftain of the Tuatha de Danann Colony, from whom several celebrated fairy hills in Ireland were called.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 410. This hill is now called cnoc a boza, anglice Knockavoe, and is a very lofty one situated over the town of Strabane, on the boundary of the parish of Leekpatrick.—See the year 1600.

<sup>a</sup> *Loch Monann*.—This was the name of a lough near the foot of Knockavoe. In a memorandum in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 180, col. a,

which memorandum was evidently written immediately after this period, this battle is called Maðm Coéa Monann, i. e. the Breach of Lough Monann.

<sup>b</sup> *Druim-Lighean*, now Drumleene, a townland in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford.—See this place mentioned in Keating's *History of Ireland*, Halliday's edition, p. 266, and again in these Annals, at the years 1524 and 1583.

<sup>c</sup> *To become slaves*, literally, “for it was more pleasing to them their being slaughtered” [i. e. that they should be slaughtered] “by field than

O'Neill afterwards pitched his camp at Cnoc Buidhbh<sup>z</sup>, at Loch Monann<sup>a</sup>, commonly called Cnoc an Bhogha, with all the forces before mentioned, except the western army, as we have said before.

As to O'Donnell, after [his son Manus had reached him with many spoils, as he had not caught O'Neill at Ballyshannon. and as he had not overtaken him after the plundering of Ceamu-Maghair, he returned across Bearnas, and mustered all the forces he had, though they were few against many at that time, and they all came to one place to Druim-Lighean<sup>b</sup>. They held council to consider what they should do in the strait difficulties they had to meet, for they knew that they would not be at all able to maintain a contest with O'Neill and his army, and with the Connacian army, which was then marching towards their country, should they succeed in joining each other [before the engagement]; so that the resolution they adopted was to attack O'Neill, as he was the nearest to them, choosing rather to be slain on the field than to become slaves<sup>c</sup> to any one in the world. They agreed (as the army opposed to them were so very numerous) to attack O'Neill's by night. A notice and forewarning of this resolution reached O'Neill, so that he placed sentinels to guard every pass by which he thought the Kinel-Connell might come to attack him, while he himself, with [the main body of] his army, remained on the watch<sup>d</sup> at the rere in his camp.

O'Donnell, having arrayed and marshalled, excited and earnestly exhorted his small army, commanded them to abandon their horses, for they had no desire<sup>e</sup> to escape from the field<sup>f</sup> of battle unless they should be the victors<sup>g</sup>. They [his forces] then advanced until they came up to the sentinels [of O'Neill] without being perceived by them. However, the sentinels began to

their constant servitude to any person in the world."

<sup>d</sup> *On the watch*, *hí ceáur*. The word *ceáur* is explained *raipe nó ruirceáur*, i. e. "watching, or awaiting," by Michael O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

<sup>e</sup> *Desire*, *míhmarc*.—This word is not in the published Dictionaries, but is explained *pmuaineas*, i. e. thought, in the Book of Lecan, fol 165, b.

<sup>f</sup> *To escape from the field*, *a laáur iom-buailte diomgabáil*. The word *iomgabáil*

means to avoid or shun. It is thus explained by Michael O'Clery: *iomgabáil* .i. *raéna*. *Ro iomgabáil* .i. *do raéain*.—See also *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 202, line 3. The meaning is, that if they should not defeat the enemy they did not wish to have horses at hand to fly. This desperation secured them the victory.

<sup>g</sup> *Unless they should be the victors*, *munbáó pímpa bá raén*, literally, "unless the derout should be before them," i. e. unless they should make the enemy retreat before them. This idiom is of very constant occurrence in these Annals.

μβάταρ α μβιοδβαθα δια ροιγιθ. Το εόταρ τρά cenél cconail ar a mndeaill lá a dhine ḡ lá a dhoḡaibe πο εινḡρτε ar a uaiian leó na πορκοιμέδαḡε do ποέταρ μḡνρα do ραιḡιθ í néill ḡup bó a naoínpeét μανḡατταρ an lonḡπορτ. Ro láρτε ḡáιpe μόρα óρ áιρθ acc ποέταρ hi ceññ apoile dóib. Nip bó meirb πο ppeaccραθ an conḡaip ρin lá hanpaθαib í néill ar πο ḡabpaτ co calma copantaé acc imoioññ a pplaτa ḡ a bpoρlonḡpuipe. θaοí an ρluaḡ εéταρiθα acc coimmbuaλαθ ḡ acc coimmarbθαθ apoile. Ro βαταρ τρεóin accá ττραο-θαθ, ḡ laοíε aḡa λθραθ do εéταρ an va líτε. θάταρ ρip aḡa ppoδβαθ, μαέταθ ḡ míoiaé πορ meapḡaρραθ ipin maḡin ρin. AS ρuaill má πο pḡr lá εéταρna aca ciθ pḡip a pḡpραθ a coimlanñ ar mḡr bó πορpeil dóib aḡτε apoile lá doipce na hoioce ḡ ar a dhúite πο βάτταρ hi ττραecumape apoile. Ro ρaoíneaθ τpa πο θεóiθ ar ua néill cona ρlóg ḡ πο pácebaθ an πορlonḡπορτ aḡ ua ndoimnaill. θá haδbaλ τpa an τáρ tuccaθ ar ua neill ipin laτaip ρin, ar πο háipmḡb lá luchτ na cceall in πο haδnaicit oρonḡa dhḡ, ḡ láρ na coib-ñpρaib βάτταρ hi ccoimpoépaib dóib tuilleaθ ar naoí ceéθ do tuiτim do ποέ-ραιθε í neill ipin maioññ ρin, ḡo πο líé ainn, ḡ aipθεpcur an maδma ρin πο epinn uile. βαταρ iaθ bá hoipδḡpca τορcaip ipin maioññ ρin, doimnaill ócc mac doimnaill ḡo ndpuiḡ dḡimḡ do ḡallócclaθαib cloinne doimnaill, Toipḡdealbác mac pḡtiḡ co ποcaíthe μóip dia imuñτip, Eóin bipéθ co nupmóρ na nalbanac táinicc laip, aοδ mac eoccañ mic uilliam mécc maḡḡanna co ndpeim dia muñτip, Ruaiθpí maḡuiθip ḡ apail dia imuñτip amaill pḡip. Toiperaτταρ ann θεóp ile do laḡneaθαib ḡ opepaib Míde ar ní táinicc éññ ρlóiḡ na ποcaíthe ó bḡcc co μóρ ipin τionól ρin í néill náρ bó heccaοíntec iaθ diaρ pacc-aiθpḡτ dia muñτip ipin maḡin ρin cona do na hápaib daοíne ar mó tuccaθ etip conallcoib ḡ eóḡanθαib an maioññ ρin cnuic buiθb. Tapḡaθαρ τρά cenel cconail eic, aipm, ḡ eθεaθ, lon bíθ, ḡ bioτáille, ḡ peóio ποmáipeaθα pññññla

<sup>b</sup> *The sentinels*, na πορκοιμέδαḡε.—This term is translated “advanced guards” in a copy of these Annals made for the Chevalier O’Gorman, and now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

<sup>i</sup> *Death*, “μαέταθ .i. μαρθαθ.”—*O’Clery*.

<sup>k</sup> *Evil destiny*, míoiaé. *Θιαέ*, “fate, destiny, end.”—*O’Reilly*. *Míoiaé* is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of *ill fate, evil*

*destiny, or bad end*.

<sup>l</sup> *They could not discern one another’s faces*, literally, “for not visible to them were the faces of each other for the darkness of the night, and for the closeness in which they were in the intermixture of each other.”

<sup>m</sup> *The camp was left to O’Donnell*.—An English writer would say, “O’Donnell was left master of the camp.”

give notice to their people that their enemies were approaching. The Kinel-Connell now, fearing that the sentinels<sup>b</sup> would reach O'Neill before them, rushed onwards with such violence and vehemence that they went out of array; and they [and the sentinels] reached the camp together. On thus coming into collision with one another they raised great shouts aloud, and their clamour was not feebly responded to by O'Neill's common soldiers, for they proceeded bravely and protectively to defend their chief and their camp. Both armies were [engaged] at striking and killing each other, and mighty men were subdued, and heroes hacked, on either side; men were hewn down, and death<sup>i</sup> and evil destiny<sup>k</sup> seized vigorous youths in that place. Scarcely did any one of them on either side know with whom he should engage in combat, for they could not discern one another's faces<sup>l</sup> on account of the darkness of the night, and their close intermixing with each other. At last, however, O'Neill and his army were defeated, and the camp was left to O'Donnell<sup>m</sup>. Great<sup>n</sup> indeed was the slaughter made upon O'Neill [*recte*, O'Neill's forces] on that spot, for it was calculated by the people of the churches in which many of them were interred, and by those of the neighbours who were near them [and recognized the bodies], that upwards of nine hundred of O'Neill's army fell in that engagement, so that the name and renown of that victory spread all over Ireland. The most distinguished men who fell in that engagement were [the following]: Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, with a countless number of gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell [Mac Donnell]; Turlough Mac Sheehy, with a great number of his people; John Bissett, with the greater part of the Scots who had come with him; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of William Mac Mahon, with a party of his troops; and Rory Maguire, and some of his people along with him. There fell there also many of the Lagenians and of the men of Meath, for there came not a leader of a band or troop, small or great, in that muster of O'Neill, who did not complain of the number of his people that were left [dead] on that field; so that this battle of Cnoc Buidhbh was one of the most bloody engagements that had ever occurred between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The Kinel-Connell seized upon horses, arms,

<sup>n</sup> *Great*, “*uóðal .i. móp.*”—*O'Clery*. It means [or among] the greatest slaughters of men made simply *great*, or *immense*. between the Connellians and Owenians was this

<sup>o</sup> *Bloody engagements*, literally. “so that of defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh.”

ετιμ ερρεραβ̄ η̄ βλινδ̄σ̄ο̄ηαιβ̄ νᾱ ρλοζ̄ ρορρ̄ πο̄ ρραο̄ιναδ̄ λεό̄ η̄ ζέ̄ πο̄ βατταρ̄  
 μυμντιρ̄ ί̄ δο̄ιμναλλ̄ ζαν̄ εο̄ᾱ acc̄ οο̄λ̄ ιριν̄ εσᾱτιορ̄ζαλ̄ βατταρ̄ εις̄ ιομ̄δᾱ λεό̄  
 ό̄ν̄ ρ̄ιαλλᾱς̄ πο̄ αιρ̄ιζ̄ρ̄στ̄ ιριν̄ άρ̄ιμᾱς̄ ί̄ριν̄. Οο̄ ε̄ο̄σαρ̄ αρ̄αιλλ̄ οο̄ ρ̄λόζᾱιβ̄ υί̄ δο̄ιμ-  
 ναλλ̄ λά̄ ᾱ νε̄ο̄ᾱλαιβ̄ διᾱ τ̄τιο̄ς̄ιβ̄ ζαν̄ κο̄μᾱιρ̄λε̄ε̄ᾱδ̄ ο̄ό̄, Ᾱρᾱ ᾱοῑ τ̄ρ̄ιά̄ πο̄ ρ̄μᾱε̄τ̄  
 ρο̄μ̄ ρορ̄ρᾱ το̄ιδ̄ε̄ε̄τ̄ ινᾱ ο̄ο̄κο̄μ̄ ρ̄ό̄ ε̄έ̄δο̄ιρ̄, η̄ πο̄ αρ̄ε̄νᾱ αῑμαῑλ̄ αρ̄ ο̄έ̄ιμε̄ κο̄η̄αι-  
 ιε̄ε̄ (ιαρ̄ νᾱ τ̄το̄ζ̄αιρ̄ιμ̄ κο̄ η̄ᾱο̄ν̄ βᾱιλε̄) ταρ̄ β̄λ̄η̄ναρ̄ μ̄ό̄ρ̄ ρ̄ιαρ̄ ταρ̄ ειρ̄ινε̄, ταρ̄  
 ο̄ρ̄ο̄β̄αοίρ̄, ταρ̄ ο̄ῡιβ̄, τ̄ρ̄έ̄ ιο̄ε̄ταρ̄ αιρ̄ιρ̄ρ̄ι ζο̄ πο̄ ζᾱβ̄ ρορ̄λο̄νζ̄ρ̄οιτ̄ ᾱ ε̄ε̄στ̄ρᾱμαῑαν̄  
 νᾱ μᾱδαδ̄ ο̄ον̄ τ̄αο̄ιβ̄ τῡαιδ̄ οο̄ β̄λινδ̄ ζ̄υλ̄βαν̄, υαρ̄ τ̄αῑη̄ζατταρ̄ αν̄ ρ̄λυᾱε̄ε̄ κο̄-  
 νᾱε̄τᾱε̄ οο̄ ρ̄ά̄ιδ̄ρ̄ιμ̄ ζο̄ ιμ̄βαταρ̄ ῑ μο̄ιμ̄ρ̄ῡιδ̄ε̄ ιμ̄ ρ̄ῑε̄ε̄ᾱς̄ βᾱιλ̄ ῑ μ̄β̄άτταρ̄ β̄άρ-  
 ο̄αδ̄ᾱ ί̄ δο̄ιμναλλ̄ αρ̄ νί̄ βαί̄ αιρ̄ιρ̄ιμ̄η̄ ρορ̄ρᾱ ζαν̄ τ̄εᾱε̄τ̄ κο̄ τ̄ίρ̄ ε̄ο̄ναλλ̄ ᾱε̄τ̄ κο̄  
 η̄ζαβ̄δ̄αοίρ̄ αν̄ βᾱιλε̄. Ᾱν̄ ταν̄ ατ̄ ε̄υαλαταρ̄ αν̄ ο̄ά̄ μᾱε̄ υιλλ̄ιαμ̄, αν̄ ο̄ά̄ υᾱ κο̄-  
 ε̄ο̄βαρ̄ι μᾱε̄ διᾱρ̄ιμᾱτα, ε̄λανδ̄ ί̄ η̄ρ̄ιαμ̄, ό̄ ε̄ρ̄ιβαλλ̄ η̄ ρ̄ιό̄λ̄ ε̄ε̄ρ̄ιμ̄η̄ε̄τ̄τιζ̄ κο̄νᾱ  
 ρ̄λό̄ε̄ε̄αν̄ υᾱ ο̄ο̄ιμναλλ̄ οο̄ ζᾱβ̄άιλ̄ ρορ̄λο̄νζ̄ρ̄υιρ̄ιτ̄ ῑ μο̄ιμ̄ρ̄ο̄ο̄υρ̄ ο̄ό̄ιβ̄, η̄ αν̄ μᾱιδ̄ιμ̄  
 ρ̄ιν̄ οο̄ ρ̄ραο̄ίναδ̄ λᾱιρ̄ αρ̄ υᾱ νε̄ιλλ̄ αρ̄ ί̄ κο̄μᾱιρ̄λε̄ πο̄ ε̄ιμ̄ρ̄στ̄ τ̄εᾱε̄τᾱ οο̄ ε̄ο̄ρ̄  
 υᾱε̄τᾱ οᾱρ̄λᾱς̄ ρ̄ιό̄δᾱ αρ̄ υᾱ νε̄ο̄ιμναλλ̄, η̄ οο̄ ρ̄αιρ̄ε̄ρ̄στ̄ οο̄ ρ̄ειβ̄ ατ̄βεραδ̄ Μᾱζ̄η̄νυρ̄  
 ό̄ ο̄ο̄ιμναλλ̄ η̄ ό̄ ε̄ρ̄ιβαλλ̄ ε̄τιρ̄ υᾱ νε̄ο̄ιμναλλ̄ η̄ μᾱε̄ υιλλ̄ιαμ̄ ιμ̄ ζᾱε̄ αῑη̄ζιν̄ η̄ ιμ̄  
 ζᾱε̄ νί̄ βαί̄ ε̄τορ̄ρᾱ. Οαταρ̄ ιαδ̄ πο̄ ρ̄αιδ̄ε̄δ̄ ρ̄ρ̄ιρ̄ νᾱ τορ̄ε̄ε̄αν̄ ρ̄ιν̄, Ταδ̄ε̄ε̄ μᾱε̄  
 το̄ιρ̄ρ̄ο̄ε̄ᾱλ̄βαιζ̄ ί̄ η̄ρ̄ιαμ̄, κο̄ νε̄ᾱζ̄ο̄αοιμ̄ιβ̄ elē ᾱμᾱιλλ̄ε̄ ρ̄ρ̄ιρ̄. ΙΝ̄ αιρ̄στ̄ τ̄ρᾱ  
 βαταρ̄ νᾱ τ̄εᾱε̄τᾱ acc̄ αιρ̄η̄ν̄ιρ̄ ᾱ νᾱῑτιρ̄ε̄ε̄ ο̄υᾱ ο̄ο̄ιμναλλ̄ αρ̄ι κο̄μᾱιρ̄λε̄ οο̄ ρ̄ό̄-  
 ρ̄ατ̄ μᾱῑτε̄ νᾱ ρ̄λόζ̄ ρ̄ιν̄ κο̄νᾱ ρ̄λόζᾱιβ̄ ε̄λυδ̄ ζαν̄ ρ̄ιορ̄ ό̄ν̄ ιο̄μ̄ρ̄ῡιδ̄ε̄ η̄ι ρ̄αβαταρ̄,  
 η̄ πο̄ ε̄ιμ̄ρ̄στ̄ ρορ̄ αν̄ ε̄κο̄μᾱιρ̄λε̄ η̄ι ρ̄ιν̄ ζέ̄ρ̄ι β̄ό̄ η̄ιο̄η̄ζναδ̄ η̄ ζέ̄ρ̄ι β̄ό̄ ο̄εᾱκαιρ̄ ιο̄η̄-  
 ρ̄ᾱμαῑλ̄ αν̄ ε̄ρ̄λό̄ιε̄ε̄ βαοί̄ αν̄η̄ρ̄ιν̄ αρ̄ λ̄ιο̄η̄μαιρ̄ιε̄ ᾱ λ̄ε̄ρ̄τιο̄ν̄οίλ̄ αρ̄ υαιρ̄λε̄ ᾱ νᾱιρ̄εᾱς̄,  
 η̄ αρ̄ αιδ̄β̄λε̄ ᾱ νε̄ε̄ρ̄ραιτ̄ ρ̄ρ̄ιρ̄ αν̄ τί̄ βαοί̄ ρορ̄ ᾱ ε̄ε̄ιο̄ντ̄ οο̄ ρ̄ό̄δ̄ ρ̄ό̄ν̄ ρ̄ᾱμαῑλ̄ ρ̄ιν̄  
 κο̄ πο̄ αῑε̄δ̄ε̄ η̄ κο̄ πο̄ ο̄ιο̄ζ̄λαδ̄ ε̄ά̄ε̄ ο̄ίο̄β̄ ᾱ αῑμ̄ιμ̄νε̄ ρορ̄ αρ̄ο̄ιλε̄. Νί̄ πο̄ η̄αν̄αδ̄ η̄ νί̄  
 πο̄ η̄αιρ̄ιρ̄εᾱς̄ λαρ̄ νᾱ ρ̄λό̄ε̄ε̄αν̄ ρ̄ιν̄ ρ̄ρ̄ι ᾱ τ̄ε̄ε̄ε̄τᾱιη̄β̄ η̄ά̄ ρ̄ρ̄ι η̄ιο̄η̄λυαδ̄ νᾱῑτιρ̄ε̄ε̄  
 ρ̄ιό̄δᾱ νο̄ ε̄αο̄ί̄νε̄κο̄ρ̄ιᾱιε̄ κο̄ ρ̄υᾱε̄ε̄ταταρ̄ κο̄ιρ̄ρ̄ιρ̄λᾱιβ̄ ζ̄υρ̄ β̄ό̄ η̄αν̄ ρ̄εᾱρ̄ρατ̄ τῑζ̄εᾱρ̄-  
 ναδ̄ᾱ η̄ τ̄αο̄ιρ̄ιζ̄ νᾱ ρ̄λοζ̄ ρ̄ιν̄ ρ̄έ̄ πο̄ιλε̄.

<sup>p</sup> *Eiseras*.—It appears from Cormac's Glossary, in voce *Ερρεορ* ρ̄ίνα, that *ερερα* was a brazen vessel for measuring wine.

<sup>q</sup> *Goblets*.—*Óleió* is explained "a drinking cup, a goblet," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, which is correct.

<sup>r</sup> *Warriors*.—"Ρ̄ιαλλᾱς̄ .i. ρ̄ιᾱν̄λαο̄ς̄, πο̄ ρο̄ι-  
 ρ̄εᾱν̄ιμ̄ λαο̄ς̄ νο̄ ζ̄αιρ̄ζεᾱο̄ᾱς̄."—*O'Clery*.

<sup>s</sup> *Ceathramha-na-madadh*, i.e. the quarter of the dogs, now Carrownamaddoo, a townland in the parish of Ahamlish, near the mountain of Binn Golban, now Binbulbin, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 483, and the map to the same work, on which the exact position of this townland is shewn.—



armour, a store of provisions, strong liquors, and several beautiful and rich articles, both eiscras<sup>p</sup> and goblets<sup>q</sup>, of the forces whom they had defeated ; and though O'Donnell's people were without horses on going into the engagement, they had many horses from the warriors<sup>r</sup> whom they had cut off in that slaughter. Some of O'Donnell's forces went to their houses with their [share of the] spoils, without his permission, but he sent them a peremptory order to return to him at once ; and after they had collected to one place at his summons, he marched, with all the speed that might be, westwards, through [the gap of] Bearnas Mor, over the [Rivers] Erne, Drowes, and Duff, and over the lower part of Carbury, and pitched his camp at Ceathramha-na-madadh<sup>s</sup>, on the north side of Binn-Golban, because the Connacian army, of which we have [already] spoken, had advanced to Sligo, and were laying siege to that town, in which O'Donnell had placed warders ; and nothing delayed their march to Tirconnell but the taking of the town. When the two Mac Williams, the two O'Conors, Mac Dermot, the O'Briens, O'Carroll, and the O'Kennedys, with their forces, heard of O'Donnell's having encamped in their vicinity, and of that victory which he had gained over O'Neill, they resolved to dispatch messengers to sue for peace from him ; and they offered to him to leave all the covenants and matters in dispute between O'Donnell and Mac William to the arbitration<sup>t</sup> of Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll. Teige, the son of Turlough O'Brien, with other chiefs, were sent with these proposals. While the messengers were delivering their embassy to O'Donnell, the chiefs of the army, together with all their forces, came to the resolution of raising the siege and retreating privately ; and they acted on this resolution, though it was strange and wonderful that such an army as was there—so numerous, so complete, with leaders so noble, and with enmity so intense against the persons opposed to them—should have retreated in this manner, [and should not have waited] until each party had expended its fury, and wreaked its vengeance on the other. These troops did not halt or wait for [the return of] their messengers, or the report of their embassy as to peace and tranquillity, until they reached the Curliou mountains, where the lords and chieftains of the army separated from one another.

See also note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1309, p. 493, *supra*.

<sup>s</sup> *To the arbitration.*—The literal translation is

as follows : “ And they offered to him as [i. e. such terms as] Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll should say [pronounce] between O'Donnell and

Ο δοῖναιλλ ιμορριο νί βίτιρι ρίθε να ρλόιέε το δολ υαδα ρόν ιοννυρ ριν, αρ δια ρρῖραδ νό βιαδ ινα λυρε αιῖαιλ αρ δέιμε κοιρεαδ. Ρο εῖυρ τρα μαζνυρ ό δοῖναιλλ ιοδλαεαδ λαρ να τεαέταιδ .ι. λα ταδεε mac τοιρρῖδεαλβαίξ ί βριαν κοιηό acc κορρῖρλαδ ρυεε ρορ α ιιιιιτιρ. Αρ ρυαιλλ μά ρο βά μό το ελύ νό το κορρεαρ ουα δοῖναιλλ αρ ρυδ ερεανν αν μαῖοῖν ριν εῖνυε βυιδδ ιν ρο ραρρεβαδ άρ υαοίμε, γ έδάλα αιδδλε, μά αν βάνμαῖοῖν ριν cen γο ρο ρυλιξ-εαδη νό γο ρο ρορδεαρρεαδ ρορ νεαέ ιτορρρα.

Δοῖναιλλ (.ι. δοῖναιλλ ελερρεαέ) mac δῖαιν υί καέαιν δαορ μαεαοῖη α εῖνιδ ρῖν, γ ρεαρ εινξ κοιτέκινν το ιαρηβαδ λαρ αν ρύτα.

Δοῖναιλλ mac δοῖναιλλ υί Ρυαιρρε ραοί αρ υαιρλε γ αρ οιρδῖρτε το ιαρηβαδ λά ελοινν ρεῖδλιμῖδ υί ρυαιρρε.

Μαιξυρτιρ ρειλιν ό κορρεράιν ραοί δεαρρρεαίξτε ι ιολιέέδ εάνοντα δέεε.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1523.

ΑοιS CΡΙοστ, Μιλε, εῖννε εέδ, ριχε, ατρί.

δῖαιν ό μαοναιξ βαί να βῖρρῖν ι ηξέιριλ, γ να εαναναέ κορραδ ηι ειλν υαρα, αν ταον ελερρεαέ βά μό αιινν γ οιρδεαρρεαρ το βαιο ι νυαέταρ λαίξεαν το έεε.

Ο καέάιν δοηηεαδ mac δῖαιν εεανδ δάιν γ δεόραδ βά βῖρρ ινα αιιρρῖρ δια εῖνιδ ρῖνν το έεε.

Ο μόρῖδα εέδαε mac λαοιξρρεε δέεε.

Μάιρρε ιηξῖν ι ιαῖλλε βῖνν ιιε ρυῖβνε ράνατ αν αονδῖν κορραραιλ βά βῖρρ ινα ηαιιρρῖρ δέεε.

Ο ιαῖλλε κορβμαε mac εοεεαν ρέιέεῖνν κοιτέεῖνν αρ ιηξηαιν γ αρ ειμεαέ δέεε.

Μαε τιξῖρραιν ρῖρξαλ mac γιολλα ίορα όιεε, ιιε γιολλα ίορα, ιιε βριαν

Mac William, respecting every covenant and respecting every thing that was between them."

<sup>u</sup> *Bloodless defeat*, βάν-μαῖοῖν, literally, *white defeat*. The word βάν, when thus compounded, has a kind of negative meaning, as in βάν μαρ-τραδ (used in the very ancient manuscript at Cambrai, an extract from which has been given by Mr. Purten Cooper, so well read by Pertz),

which means <sup>o</sup> *white* martyrdom, i. e. bloodless martyrdom.

<sup>v</sup> *Donnell Cleireach*, i. e. Donnell the Clergyman, so called probably from his having been educated for the Church. His castle was situated near the old abbey-church of Dungiven, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry, where some of his descendants are still extant.

O'Donnell, however, did not know that these hosts had fled from him after this manner, for had he known it he would have pursued them with all possible speed. Manus O'Donnell sent an escort with the messengers, i. e. with Teige O'Brien [and his associates], and it was at the Curliou mountains he overtook his people. Scarcely did the defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh, in which many men had been slaughtered and vast spoils obtained, procure greater renown or victory for O'Donnell throughout Ireland than this bloodless defeat<sup>u</sup>, although no one among them had lost a drop of blood or received a single wound.

Donnell [i. e. Donnell Cleireach<sup>v</sup>], the son of John O'Kane, the paragon of the youth of his tribe, and a man of general hospitality, was slain by the [people of] the Route<sup>w</sup>.

Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds, was slain by the sons of Felim O'Rourke.

Master Felim O'Corran, a learned doctor of the canon law, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1523.

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

John O'Maenaigh<sup>x</sup>, who was parson of Geshill, and a canon chorister at Kildare, a clergyman of the greatest name and renown in the upper part of Leinster, died.

O'Kane (Donough, the son of John), the best patron of his own tribe, in his time, of the learned and the distressed, died.

O'More (Kedagh, the son of Laoighseach), died.

Mary, the daughter of O'Malley, and wife of Mac Sweeny Fanad, the best wife of a constable in her time, died.

O'Malley (Cormac, the son of Owen), a general supporter for his prowess and hospitality, died.

Mac Tiernan (Farrell, the son of Gilla-Isa Oge, son of Gilla-Isa, son of

It stood on the brink of a remarkable precipice over the River Roe, but its foundations are now scarcely discernible.

<sup>w</sup> *The Route*, a territory in the north of the county of Antrim, inhabited at this period by

the Mac Quillins, an Irish family of Welsh origin. The Mac Donnells had not as yet invaded this territory.

<sup>x</sup> *O'Maenaigh*, now anglicised Mooney, in Meath and in the King's County.

τιγεαρινα τεαλλαιζ δύνκαθα ρεαρι δέρκαε δαonnaέταε δέεε, γ α θεαρηβατθαιρ  
 υο ζαβαιλ α ιοναδ.

δΡιαν mac ταδδε αν εομασδ, mic τοιρηδεαλβαιζ mic βριαν εατα αν  
 αοναιζ δραζάλ βάιρ obaann hi ecluam παμφοδα πό πέιλ Ραττριαιε.

Mac υί βριαν τυαδμουήαν .i. ταδδε mac τοιρηδεαλβαιζ, mic ταδδε, mic  
 τοιρηδεαλβαιζ mic βριαν εατα αν αοναιζ υο μαρβαδ δυρέρου υο ρελερ ι κατ  
 αν εαμαρ ι ορ ρύιρ λά βυιτιλεραεαίβ (.i. λαρ αν ιυρτιρ ριαρυρ ρυαδ βυιτιλέρ)  
 ρφιρ α αορα ρέρι μό εαεελα α λρεαπαρ αν ταδζ ριν.

Mac γιλλε φαη λοελαην υο μαρβαδ.

Mac κομηδε Μαοιλεαέλαην δέεε.

Αοδ βυιθε mac κυην mic νελλ mic αιρτ ί νελλ υο μαρβαδ λά Ρυαιόρι  
 εαρραε mac εορβμαε mic αοδα.

Εοζαν mac ρεληη mic υονηεαίδ mic τιζήηάιν όεε ί ρυαιηε υο βαταθη  
 αιρ λοε ζλινδε έδα.

Ρορα mac Ρυαιόρι, mic βριαν mic ρεληη μέζυιδιρ δραζαίλ βάιρ ι μβραιζ-  
 υεαυηρ acc αν εομαρβα μαζυιδιρ .i. εύεονηαετ.

Αοδ mac αιρτ ί εταταίλ ρφιρ α αοιρι βά μό ελί εινιζ γ υαιρλε δά ριηε υο  
 μαρβαδ λά βραηαεαίβ.

Cocead eoiri ó neill .i. con, γ ό δομναίλ αοδ [υοβ] mac Αοδα ρυαίδ.  
 Ο δομναίλ υο βήε hi ρφορλονζορρε ρέ ηεδ αν εαρραιζ ι ηζλιση ριηηε, γ  
 Μαζηυρ ό δομναίλ υο δολ ι nalban, γ α τοιθεετ ρλάν ιαρ εριοενηεαδ α  
 εαυατα. Ο δομναίλ γ Μαζηυρ υο δολ hi ττιρ εοεεαν, γ αν τιρ ιηε ό δεα-  
 λαε εοιλλε ηα εαυηρτείν ζο δύν ηζήηαηην υο μίλλεαδ γ υο λορρεαθη λεό. βαίλε  
 mic δομναίλ .i. εηοε αν ελνιε υο λορρεαδ λά ηυα ηδομνηαίλ γ λυβζορτ ραν-

<sup>b</sup> *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or Timothy of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of an old church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

<sup>c</sup> *Ath-an-Chamais*, i. e. the ford of the winding water, now Camus bridge, situated two miles to the north of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Gille Eain*, now Mac Lean.

<sup>b</sup> *Mac Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee.

<sup>c</sup> *Glenn-éda*, i. e. the glen or valley of jealousy, now Glenade, in the county of Leitrim,

not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal. According to the tradition in the country this was the scene of the first jealousy that took place in Ireland, namely, between Partholan and his wife Delgnaid, a couple who flourished at a very remote period of Irish history, for some account of whom the reader is referred to Keating's *History of Ireland*, Halliday's edition, p. 166.

<sup>d</sup> *Con*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates *baeacé*, which is correct.

<sup>e</sup> *Gleann-Finne*, now Glenfinn, or the vale of

Brian), Lord of Teallach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], a charitable and humane man, died; and his brother assumed his place.

Brian, son of Teige-an-Chomhaid<sup>p</sup>, son of Torlogh, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aonaigh, died suddenly, about the festival of St. Patrick, at Cluain Ramhfhoda [Clonroad].

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Teige, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), was killed by a shot of a ball at Ath-an-Chamais<sup>z</sup>, upon the River Suir, by the Butlers, i. e. Pierce Roe Butler, Lord Justice of Ireland. This Teige was, of all men of his age, the the most dreaded by his enemies.

Mac Gille Eain<sup>a</sup> (Loughlin) was slain.

Mac Conmidhe<sup>p</sup>, i. e. Melaghlin, died.

Hugh Boy, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Rory Carragh, the son of Cormac, son of Hugh.

Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was drowned in the Lough of Glenn-éda<sup>c</sup>.

Ross, the son of Rory, son of Brian, son of Felim Maguire, died in captivity with the Coarb Maguire (Cuconnaught).

Hugh, the son of Art O'Toole, the most celebrated of his tribe in his time for hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Byrnes.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con<sup>d</sup> and O'Donnell (Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe). O'Donnell remained encamped during the Spring in Glenn-Finne<sup>e</sup>, and Manus O'Donnell went to Scotland; and he returned in safety after his visit. O'Donnell and Manus [then] went to Tyrone, and ravaged and burned the whole country from Bealach Coille na g-Cuirritin<sup>f</sup> to Dungannon. The town of Mac Donnell, i. e. Cnoc-an-Chluiche<sup>g</sup>, was burned

the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. The River Finn has its source in Lough Finn, situated in the parish of Inishkeel, barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal, and it flows through the town of Stranorlar, and joins the River Mourne (muğóopna) near the town of Lifford.

<sup>f</sup> *Bealach-Coille-na gCuirritin*, now the road of Killygordin, in the parish of Donaghmore,

barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This place was then a part of Tyrone.

<sup>g</sup> *Cnoc-an-chluiche*, i. e. the hill of the game, or play. This place, which was the seat of Mac Donnell, the head of O'Neill's gallowglasses, is so called at the present day, and is anglicised Knockinlohy. It is a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

σίμμιλ βαί ἀνν το ἄρρατ ἡ το ἔαρρεατ λαρ ἂν ρλυαῖ, ἡ ἂ μβηῖ ἀδαιὸ  
 λογγρυητ ηὶ τευλαῖ ὅεε. Ἀν τῆρ το μῖλληατ, ἡ το ἰόρ ἀρρεαη ἀρ ἡαὶ τιοῖ  
 οῖβ, βάτταρ ὄνα ἀδαιὸ ρορλονγγρυητ λα ταοβη αἰρη τρηαῖ, Ρο μαρβαὸ,  
 ἡ Ρο βυαὶλῶ βυαρ ἰομὸα, ἡ ἀρρεετ ἀῖδλε, ἡ τανῖατταρ ρλἂν ἰαρ ἰομηραὸ  
 ἂν τῆρε λέο ὄον ἔυρ ῖρ.

Ὁ το δεαχαιὸ τρά ὑα ὀμῖναιλλ το ρῖδῖρ ηὶ τῆρ νεοῖαν. Ρο ηορρεατὸ  
 ἡ ἡο μῖλλῶ ἂν τῆρ λαρ το ἠεαρηνα ὑα νεὶλλ ρῖδ ἡρ ἂ ἠδῖρῖῶ ἡα βηαῖδη ρα,  
 ἡ ἡ δεαρηνα ἔετ οἰρηῖρ τορηρα ἀμῖλαιὸ ῖρ.

Ἰορραεῖὸ λά ἡα ἠομῖναιλλ ἀοῖ ὅεε μαε ἀοῖα ρυαὸ ἰαρ ἠδῖναιῖ ρῖῖδα  
 λά ἡα νεὶλλ ἰαρ τεαεελαμαὸ ἂ ρὸεραῖδη ηὶ τῆρ ἡ ἡ εοῖεραῖε λαρ, ὄοῖ ὄο  
 το βῖρηρνε ὑῖ Ρυαρη. Ἠεαχα, ἡ ἔῖῖα ἂν τῆρ το εἡρ λα ρορη βῖρηρνε  
 ἡ ἡοιαρηαῖβ ἡ ἡ ἡορηβελαιβ ἂν τῆρε δῖα ἡομῖομῖῖῖδ ἡ δῖα ἡοηῖῖῖδῖη ρορ  
 ὑα ἠομῖναιλλ. Ἢάτταρ εἰαν ὑῖ ρυαρη εἡρ ἂν ἡῖοη ρλυαῖ εαρηρητταρ ἡα βῖαρ-  
 ραὸ ἂῖ ἡοδῖα ἂν τῆρ, ἂρ ἂ ἀοῖ τρά το ἡετῖγ ὑα ὀμῖναιλλ ἂν τῆρ ὄον τυρηρ  
 ῖρ. Ρο ηορρεατὸ λαρ ἂ ρορηεῖρηῖα, ἡ ἂ ἡαρηβαννα, το ἡἂρ ῖἂεαῖβ ἡῖ βἂ  
 ἡοιαρηῖη ἡητε ἡαν ηορρεατὸ.

Σλυαεεεαὸ ἀῖβελ ἡόρ λα ἡεαρηῖοη ἡαρη εῖλλε ὄαρη, ἡ λα ἡαλλαιβ ἡῖδη, ἡ  
 λά ἡα νεὶλλ τοη μαε εἡηη, ἡῖ εἡη, ἡῖ εοῖαν ἂρ ὑα εεοηῖδῖεαρη ρῖαῖῖε,  
 ἡ ἂρ εῖοηλλ ὑα ἡόρῖα ἡ ἂρ ἡαοῖδῖεαρηβ ἡαῖῖη ἀρῖῖηα. ἡα ἡαοῖδῖη ῖρ  
 ὄαναιῖηαν ὑἡε ἂρ ρἂδ ἡ νεὶλλ, ἡ ἂρ ἂ βῖηῖῖῖηαρη τορηρα, ἡ ἂν τῖαρη, ἡ ὄ νεὶλλ  
 ἂρ ἡδῖναιῖ ρῖῖδα τορηρα ὄο ταβαρηε ἡαλλ, ἡ βῖραῖαετ ἡα ἡῖαοῖδῖεα ῖρ ἡ  
 ἡ ὑρηανῖ ἂν ἡαρη ἂ ἡῖοηλλ ἡῖ ἡαὶ ἀεερα ὄἂ ραῖβε αἡεε ορηρα, ἡ ἂ ρεαρηαὸ  
 ἡῖ ἡοἡε ρο ρῖδ ἀμῖλαιὸ ῖρ.

ῖρηαῖῖε βῖδῖη ὄ μαδεαεῖαν τἂναρη ῖρ ἡαεαῖα ὄο ἡαρηαὸ λά ρλυαῖ  
 ὑῖ εαρηβαὶλλ ἡ. Μαορηαηαῖ.

<sup>h</sup> *Herb garden*, λυῖῖορη.—This word, which is often incorrectly written λυῖῖορη, is explained λυῖῖ-ῖορη ἡ ῖορη λυῖῖη, an herb-garden, in Cormac's Glossary. Its diminutive, λυῖῖορη-τἂν, is the name of some townlands, anglicised Luffertane, Lorton, and even Lowertown.

<sup>i</sup> *Carn t-Siaghail*, i. e. the carn of Sedulius, or Sheil, now Carnteel, a small village in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1239, p. 297, *supra*.

<sup>j</sup> *Neighbourhood*.—Coῖεεραῖε, which is now incorrectly used to denote a stranger or foreigner, is always employed by the Four Masters in the sense of “neighbourhood or confine.” It is derived from coῖη, which is equivalent to the Latin *con*, *com*, and ερηῖοε, i. e. *finis*. It is very strange that Keating used it in the opposite sense, namely, in that of strange or foreign country.

<sup>k</sup> *Breifny-O'Rourke*.—This territory com-

by O'Donnell, and a beautiful herb garden<sup>b</sup> there was cut down and destroyed by his forces. They remained for some time encamped at Tullyhoge, and ravaged and plundered the country on every side; and again they encamped for a time at one side of Carn t-Siaghail<sup>i</sup> [Carnteel], where they killed and destroyed numbers of cattle, and committed other great depredations, and they returned safe after having [thus] plundered the country on that expedition.

O'Donnell went again to Tyrone and continued to plunder and devastate the country until the end of the year, when O'Neill made peace with him, and so no other remarkable exploit was performed between them.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after having made peace with O'Neill, assembled the forces within his own territory, and those of his neighbourhood<sup>j</sup>, and made an irruption into Breifny-O'Rourke<sup>k</sup>. Spoils and goods of the country were conveyed by the men of Breifny into the wilds and fastnesses of the country, to guard and protect them against O'Donnell. The sons of O'Rourke, with all the forces which they had with them, were defending the country against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, overran the country on this occasion, burned its edifices and corn, and left nothing worth notice in it without burning.

A very great army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, the English of Meath, and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), against O'Conor Faly, Connell O'More, and the Irish of Leinster in general. All these Irish abided by the decision and arbitration of O'Neill between them and the Earl, and O'Neill, after having made peace between them, delivered the pledges and hostages of the Irish into the keeping of the Earl, in security for [the performance of] every demand<sup>l</sup> he made of them; and so they separated from each other in peace.

Fearadhach<sup>m</sup> Boy O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the army of O'Carroll, i. e. Mulrony.

prised the whole of the present county of Leitrim, and originally the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan, but in latter ages these baronies were a part of Breifny-O'Reilly.

<sup>l</sup> *Demand*, ἀκπα.—This word is translated challenge by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his version

of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware already often quoted.

<sup>m</sup> *Fearadhach*.—This name, which was very common among the O'Maddens and O'Naghtans till very recently, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man; but it is preserved in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, in the sur-

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1524.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, míle, cúicc céo, piche, aceatairi.

Διαρ mac í döinnaiill, miall zarb, 7 eoccan clann aoda óicc mic aoda puatö do cfugal commbáda coccaid pé poile, 7 a mbíe lé hachaid acc buatö-peaö an típe zo po cuiread pucaib féin dol i nacchaid a cele. Ro zabatö baile néill zarb .i. crannócc loca bícheaig lá heoigan, iarí mbíe don baile for a ioct 7 for a ioncaib féin. Fáccbair miall an típ, 7 tucc ionnpaiccíö paöa iméian doipiöiri ar an mbaile co mbaói a ceilecc a ceoipoccur dó. Ro fiöip eoigan an ní rin, 7 po ionnpaig zo hairim i mbaói miall, Ro zabrat az ionmbualatö aöhaid paöa me poile zo po marbatö eoigan ar an laöar rin. Ro epomloitead miall co nepbait dia gonaib iarpin. Ro ba mópi an teét mar an tan rin an diaρ topóair ann rin.

Διαρματε mac an gíolla döib uí brian, fíi a tígeairnar féin ar fíip nó maratö luét cuingíöa níe fair, fíi po ba buaine emeaö, 7 enghaím, fíi po paóíleaö damíain le hinne 7 lé hoipeacur a döitée do écc iar nongaö 7 iar naítepiöe.

Slóicéaö lá hua ndöinnaiill hi típi neoccan diaρ loipeceaö 7 diaρ hairpeceaö an típ laip, 7 teaét plán iaraim.

Slóicéaö lap an iurp .i. gípióite mac gípióite iarla cille öapa doipiöim na öpaöar í neill .i. com mac cuinn hi míoön poöíair do ponnaö do toct for na ndöinnaiill öaite a áimccne fair, 7 ní po hairipeaö leo co maötaötar popt na epi naíat, ar ba hinmill, 7 bá öaingíi leo bíe ipin maigim rin ar uaiían í döinnaiill, ar po báötar döman díoöa talían 7 lítan clapa lánöaingne ma nuipéiméall ann do ponaö lá Maönur ua ndöinnaiill peét piám.

name Farry, which is an anglicising of O'Fearadhaigh.

<sup>a</sup> *Loch Beatha*, now Lough-Veagh, near Gartan, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *From a great distance*.—This could not be literally translated. The nearest that the English would bear is the following: "Niall leaves the country and gave [made] a long, far incursion again on the town, so that he was in am-

bush in its vicinity."

<sup>p</sup> *Before this time*, mar an tan rin, i. e. had they fallen before they had disturbed the country by their contentions, their deaths would have been the cause of great lamentations in Tirconnell. But at this time the people thought it a blessing that they had fallen by each others' hands, as the civil war in the kingdom of Tirconnell was then at an end, and their father was enabled to wage war with more effect on O'Neill



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1524.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-four.*

The two sons of O'Donnell, namely, Niall Garv and Owen, the sons of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, formed a confederacy to wage war; and they continued for some time disturbing the country, until at length they were induced to oppose each other. The town of Niall Garv, i. e. the Crannog of Loch Beatha<sup>a</sup>, in which he had been left [only] by Owen as protector and caretaker, was seized [to his own use]; Niall left the territory, and again marched from a great distance<sup>o</sup> to attack the town [mansion]; and he lay in ambush in its vicinity. Owen, having received intelligence of this, repaired to the place where Niall was; and they fought there for a long time, until Owen was slain on the spot; and Niall was so deeply wounded, that he died of his wounds [soon] afterwards. The [loss of] two who fell there would have been the cause of great grief before this time<sup>p</sup>.

Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, a man who assisted those that requested any thing of him better than any other man, owning a like extent of territory; a man of the most untiring hospitality and prowess, who was rather expected to live and enjoy the wealth and dignity of his patrimony, died, after Uinction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tyrone; and he burned and ravaged the country, after which he returned safe.

An army was led by the Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Garrett, Earl of Kildare), precisely in the middle of Autumn, to relieve his kinsman, O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con, and to wreak his vengeance upon O'Donnell; and he never halted until he arrived at Port-na-dtri-namhad<sup>q</sup>, for they [i. e. he and his forces] considered themselves secure and protected in that place against O'Donnell, of whom they were afraid, for there lay all around them deep ditches and strong<sup>r</sup> and broad trenches, which had been formed some time before by Manus

and his neighbours. Charles O'Conor writes in Irish in the margin: "The brothers of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, fell by each other, and in good soothe they richly deserved this misfortune."

<sup>q</sup> *Port-na-dtri-namhad*.—This was the name of a place on the east side of the River Foyle, near Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

<sup>r</sup> *Strong*.—The adjective *lándaungne* is here made to agree with *clara*, which is incorrect;

Οο ροναδ̄ τιονολ̄ τρομ̄ ρλόιζ̄ λά̄ हुᾱ न्दोιंनाल्ल̄ दो̄ εορनाम̄ अ̄ ερίε̄ ρुर̄ an  
 ιυρτίρ, 7 ρुर̄ हुा̄ नेल्ल̄. *Βάτταρ̄* ιαδ̄ τανζατταρ̄ हुि̄ ρο̄εραिदे̄ í̄ दो̄मिंनाल्ल̄ cen-  
 मोटा̄ अ̄ ρο̄εραिदे̄ हुनाद̄ हुद̄दे̄in, ρεाद̄त̄ अ̄द̄बाल̄ अलबानाद̄ दुािρलि̄b̄ cloinne  
 दो̄मिंनाल्ल̄ ना̄ halban̄ ρά̄ mac̄ दो̄मिंनाल्ल̄ ρ̄sin̄ आलार्दरान्ना̄ mac̄ εόim̄ caτanaiζ̄, 7  
 ρά̄ aengur̄ mac̄ εόim̄ caτanaiζ̄, ρᾱ mac̄ दो̄मिंनाल्ल̄ ζαλλόεελᾱc̄ cō ρο̄εािद̄ī दो̄  
 वेाζ̄द̄ाοίm̄b̄ elē ā halban̄ amaillē ρुर̄iu. *Νί̄* ρο̄ hanaδ̄ leó̄ ρῑdē cō ρανζατταρ̄  
 cō द्रुमिंलि̄ζ̄in̄, 7 ρο̄ baί̄ ζ̄fallaδ̄ im̄b̄bualaiδ̄ *στορρᾱ* ap̄ nā im̄araδ̄. *Rō* baί̄  
*Μαζ̄nur̄* ó̄ दो̄मिंनाल्ल̄ अζ̄ iappaδ̄ an̄ ιυρτίρ 7 ó̄ neill̄ दो̄m̄n̄p̄aic̄c̄iδ̄ in̄ aδ̄haid̄  
 ρin̄ 7 ní̄ ρο̄ ρ̄aοim̄ ó̄ दो̄मिंनाल्ल̄ ρin̄ lá̄ သာingnē an̄ ionaδ̄ inā ρᾱβατταρ̄, 7 ap̄  
 uam̄an̄ an̄ oρ̄d̄anaίρ̄ b̄ataρ̄ lá̄ muin̄tir̄ an̄ ιυρτίρ. *Οο̄* εόiδ̄ τ̄ρᾱ μαζ̄nur̄ ζ̄an̄  
 com̄ar̄l̄ēc̄c̄aδ̄ duā दो̄मिंनाल्ल̄ हुि̄ m̄f̄rec̄ nā ηζαλλόεελᾱc̄ διᾱ εοiρ̄ दो̄ ε̄aίτ̄in̄ 7 दो̄  
 m̄f̄rec̄c̄b̄uaδ̄iρeαδ̄ τ̄ρ̄luaiζ̄ an̄ iυρτίρ 7 í̄ neill̄ 7 ρο̄ ζ̄aδ̄p̄raτ̄ ρορ̄ ā न्दुīb̄p̄accaδ̄  
 दो̄ ρ̄aίτ̄ib̄ ρ̄aγiτ̄eτ̄ con̄ár̄ l̄īcc̄eρ̄f̄eτ̄ taτ̄am̄ nó̄ τ̄ionnāb̄p̄iaδ̄ d̄oib̄ ζ̄ō ρο̄ maρ̄baδ̄  
 an̄ cal̄baδ̄ mac̄ uí̄ b̄p̄iaim̄ leō cō ρōchaδ̄ē elē amaillē ρुर̄, 7 ρο̄b̄ é̄c̄t̄ móρ̄ eρ̄iδ̄ē  
 inā दुथ̄haiz̄ ρ̄sin̄. *Αρί̄* com̄ar̄lē ρο̄ é̄im̄ an̄ ιυρτίρ, 7 ó̄ neill̄ ap̄ aβaραδ̄ coinnē  
 ρiδ̄ā दो̄ εοiρ̄ ζ̄ō हुा̄ न्दो̄मिंनाल्ल̄, दो̄ ροναδ̄ ó̄n̄, ap̄ ρο̄ नाiδ̄m̄ an̄ ιυρτίρ̄ ρiδ̄ eτ̄iρ̄  
 ó̄ न्दो̄मिंनाल्ल̄ 7 uᾱ neill̄, 7 é̄ ρ̄sin̄ हुि̄ ρ̄lá̄naib̄ *στορρᾱ*. *Οο̄* ρiδ̄naδ̄ heó̄ρ̄ caip̄oδ̄f̄  
 eρ̄iορ̄eτ̄ maρ̄ an̄ oc̄é̄d̄nā eτ̄iρ̄ an̄ iυρτίρ, 7 ó̄ दो̄मिंनाल्ल̄ cō ρο̄ ρ̄eap̄p̄aτ̄eτ̄ ρó̄ ρiδ̄h̄,  
 7 ρó̄ é̄aοim̄com̄p̄ac̄ τ̄pē m̄iορ̄b̄aib̄ib̄ d̄é̄ दो̄m̄ dul̄ ρin̄. *Acc̄* τ̄ionn̄p̄iud̄ दो̄m̄ ιυρτίρ,  
 7 duā neill̄ ρ̄uaρaτταρ̄ aοδ̄, mac̄ neill̄, mic̄ cum̄n̄, mic̄ aοδ̄ā hūiδ̄ē, mic̄ b̄p̄iaim̄  
 baλλaiζ̄ ρ̄luac̄c̄ móρ̄ acc̄ milleaδ̄ τ̄iρ̄ē heōc̄c̄am̄, 7 an̄ τ̄an̄ दो̄ é̄uaλᾱ aοδ̄ nā  
 ρλόιζ̄ ρin̄ दो̄ b̄in̄é̄ é̄uic̄cē, *Rō* é̄uip̄ up̄m̄iορ̄ ā ρλόιζ̄ ρ̄é̄in̄ ρoim̄ē lá̄ eρ̄eαc̄aib̄ 7 lá̄  
 h̄é̄d̄alaib̄ an̄ τ̄iρ̄ē. *Rō* aip̄iρ̄ ρ̄ein̄ cō eian̄ inā uδ̄oδ̄haδ̄ in̄ uαth̄aδ̄ ρλόιζ̄ cō  
 ρuceρ̄aτ̄ τ̄iuc̄c̄ an̄ τ̄ρ̄l̄oιζ̄ elē ρaip̄. *Rō* ion̄n̄p̄aiz̄p̄iοt̄ é̄ iαρ̄ ná̄ ρ̄aγ̄baib̄ ī n̄f̄eτ̄ap̄-  
 baοζ̄al̄ cō ρο̄ maρ̄baδ̄ (6. october), 7 cō ρο̄ muδ̄aiz̄ḡheaδ̄ leó̄ hē ap̄ in̄ laτ̄aip̄  
 ρin̄. *Οά̄* τ̄p̄oζ̄ τ̄ρᾱ 7 b̄á̄ दो̄uib̄ζ̄ an̄ τ̄ραοiρ̄ clann̄ ρ̄oic̄m̄é̄lāc̄ दो̄uδ̄heaδ̄ am̄laδ̄

for although the clars, or trenches, helped to render the fortification *damgean*, strong, still they could not with propriety be said to be *damgean* themselves. But the Editor cannot help this, for he must allow the Four Masters their own mode of expression, though it be often inelegant, and even sometimes incorrect.

<sup>5</sup> *Druimlighean*, now Drumleen, on the west side of the River Foyle, and not far from Port-

na-dtri-namhad, where the enemy was encamped.

<sup>1</sup> *A promise of battle.*—This is the literal translation, but the meaning is that there was every appearance that they would come to an engagement on the following day.

<sup>2</sup> *Was desirous*, literally, “Manus O’Donnell was asking to attack the Justiciary and O’Neill that night.”

<sup>3</sup> *To conclude a peace*, literally, to send a mes-

O'Donnell. O'Donnell mustered a numerous army to defend his country against the Lord Justice and O'Neill. The following are those who joined the army of O'Donnell on this occasion, exclusive of his own native forces : a great body of Scots, consisting of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland, under [the conduct of] Mac Donnell himself, i. e. Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, and under Mac Donnell Galloglagh, with many others of the chieftains of Scotland who accompanied them. These never halted until they arrived at Druimlighean<sup>s</sup>, and there was a promise of battle<sup>t</sup> between them on the morrow. Manus O'Donnell was desirous<sup>u</sup> of attacking the Lord Justice and O'Neill on that night, but to this O'Donnell would not consent, on account of the strength of the position of the enemy, and from a dread of the ordnance which the Lord Justice's people had with them. Manus, however, without consulting O'Donnell, set out on foot with a party of gallowglasses, to harass and confuse the army of the Lord Justice and O'Neill, and commenced discharging showers of arrows at them, so that they neither allowed them to sleep nor rest ; and they slew Calvagh, the son of O'Brien, who was a great loss in his own territory, and many others along with him. The resolution which the Lord Justice and O'Neill adopted on the following day was, to send messengers to O'Donnell, requesting him to come to a conference, and conclude a peace<sup>v</sup>. This was accordingly done, and the Lord Justice confirmed a peace between O'Neill and O'Donnell, he himself being as surety between them. A gossipred was also formed between the Lord Justice and O'Donnell, so that on this occasion they parted from each other in friendship and amity, through the miraculous interposition of God. The Lord Justice and O'Neill, on their return, found Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, ravaging Tyrone with a numerous army ; and Hugh, when he heard that these hosts were approaching him, sent the greater number of his forces onwards with the preys and spoils of the country, and he himself remained at a great distance behind them, with only a small body of troops, so that the main body of the other army overtook him. They attacked him, and, being caught in a perilous condition, he was overpowered and killed on the spot, on the 6th of October. It was a rueful and grievous thing that this noble and highborn chieftain should

sage of peace. This indeed was done, for the Lord Justice ratified a peace between O'Donnell and O'Neill, and he himself as surety between them.

ῖν ἀρ νί βαοί α ῖαίκαλ δο ἐνέλ εοζαίη ῖε αίαη δαίηηῖη ἀρ υαίηε, ἀρ ῖηζήηα  
ἀρ είηεαὸ ἀρ ἐηόδατ, ἀρ ἐοίηηαηε, ἀρ ἐοηηαίη ἐοηαὸ ὄηοηαίηηε α ῖαίη ῖο  
ῖάηδεαὸ :

Α ἐῖαηῖ ῖεῖε ῖῖη ῖοη,  
ῖηε εῖηεε ἐέο δο βηαὸηαῖβ,  
ὸ ζῖηη δέ εο ηαοὸ ὄοῖδὸ  
δα ῖηε αοη δά ῖῖαηῖοῖζῖο.

Μαε υῖδῖηη ἐοηβμαε, ῖ μαε ῖῖαηη δυῖδ ῖηε δοηηαῖη δο λοτ ῖ δο ζαβαῖη  
α ηαῖηε ἀη ηαηβῖεα ῖηη λά ῖηηηηῖη ῖ ηεῖη.

Ζοηῖηαῖδ ῖηζῖη υῖ δοῖηηαῖη (Αοὸ ῖηαὸ) βῖη αοῖα ῖηε ηεῖη ῖηε εῖηηη  
ῖ ηεῖη, βῖη ῖο βα ῖο δῖηηαεαὸ ῖ δεῖηεῖηεαὸ ῖ ῖο βα ῖο εῖηαοῖη ἀρ οηδαῖβ  
ῖ εεεαηαῖβ, ἀρ εῖεεηῖβ ῖ ἀρ οηηαῖηαῖβ (δεῖηῖηη ὅη ἀρ βαοῖ δῖηζῖῖη α ὄηοηη-  
μαηα λέ) δέεε ῖαη ῖηῖῖηε βυαῖα ὸ δοηαη, ῖ δῖηαη.

Κοεαὸ ῖόηῖ εηῖη εαηαηαῖβ δάη ηαηβῖαὸ εῖηαῖηε ῖαε βῖηαη ῖηη υῖ ἐαη-  
άηη, ῖ ῖῖηδοηῖα ῖαε ῖηαῖδῖηη ἀη ῖῖηα, ῖ ῖο ηαηβῖαὸ ῖοη ἀη κοεαὸ ῖηη αοὸ  
εαηῖαὸ ῖαε υῖ ὄοεαηαῖηε λέ ζοηῖαῖδ ῖαε ζοηῖαῖδ αῖ εαηαη, ῖ ὄηοηη δά  
ῖηηηηῖη ἀηαῖηε ῖηῖ ῖαη ῖδολ δόῖβ δο ἐοηηηαηη λά δῖηαη ῖαε τοηάηῖ ῖ ἐαηάηη.  
Εῖηαῖηε βαηηαὸ ῖαε δοῖηηαῖη ῖ ἐαηάηη ῖαοῖ δῖηηε υαηαῖ ἀρ α εῖηαεαῖβ  
δο ῖαηβῖαὸ λά εῖηδ δοη ῖηηα.

Μαε δοηηηαῖδ εηῖη ηοῖηηηα δέεε ῖ. ῖηαῖδῖηη ῖαε τοηαηηαῖηε ῖηε βῖηαη,  
ῖ ῖηῖεαηαη δο βῖηε εηῖη εῖοηηη ῖδοηηαῖδ ῖα εῖηεαηηηηῖ ηα εῖηῖε, ῖ ῖαε  
δοηηηαῖδ δο ζαηῖηη δο ἐοηβμαε ῖαε εαῖδεε ῖηε βῖηαη.

Μαε ῖηῖδηε εηῖηε βοζαηηε ηαῖη ῖόηῖ ῖαε εοεεαῖη ἐοηῖαηαῖ βά ῖῖηῖ ῖαῖη  
ῖ λαοηδῖατ, ῖ βά εηῖαῖδε εηῖοῖδε ῖ εοῖηαηῖηε, βά ῖῖηῖ ἀηῖηηοῖη, ῖ ῖοηηῖαῖηε, ῖ  
ῖ βά ῖῖηῖ εηεε ῖ ῖηηηαῖη, βά ῖό ῖηηῖηῖη ῖ ῖῖηῖαηῖα, ῖ ἀρ ῖα ῖαη ῖο βῖηῖεαὸ

\* *Tír-Boghaine*, i. e. the country of Euna Boghaine, who was the second son of Conall Gulban, the ancestor of all the Kinel-Connell. This territory is described in the Book of Fenagh, fol. 47, a, a, as extending from the River Eidhneach, now the River Eany, which falls into the harbour of Inver, in the bay of Donegal, to the stream of Dobhar flowing from the rugged mountains.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 156. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, translated

and published by Colgan (lib. ii. c. 40), places the lofty mountain of Sliabh-Liag, now Slieveleague, in this territory.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 135. The name of this territory is still preserved in that of the barony of Baghaineach, now *anglice* Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. According to O'Dugan's Topographical Poem, this territory belonged to the O'Boyles; but for about two centuries before the confiscation of Ulster it was the country of

thus be cut off,—for his peer for nobleness, intelligence, hospitality, valour, prowess, and protection, had not been [found] for a long time [before] among the Kinel-Owen. The following [quatrain] was composed in commemoration of [the year of] his death :

Four and twenty years, 'tis true,  
A thousand and five hundred,  
From birth of Christ till death of Hugh,  
Should any one inquire.

Mac Quillin (Cormac) and the son of John Duv Mac Donnell were wounded and taken prisoners after this killing [of Hugh], by O'Neill's people.

Gormley, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, a most bounteous and hospitable woman, who had bestowed many gifts upon the orders and churches, and upon the literary men and ollaves (which, indeed, was what might have been expected from her, for she had a husband worthy of her), died, having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] among the O'Kanes, in which Cumaighe, the son of Brian Finn O'Kane, was slain, and Ferdoragh, the son of Rory, of the Route. In this war was also slain Hugh Carragh, the son of O'Doherty, by Godfrey, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, together with a party of his people, they having gone to assist John, the son of Thomas O'Kane.

Cumhaighe Ballagh, the son of Donnell O'Kane, a distinguished gentleman, considering his means, was slain by some [of the people] of the Route.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill died, namely, Rory, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Brian; whereupon a contention arose among the Mac Donoughs, concerning the lordship of the country; and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian, was [at last] styled the Mac Donough.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Bogliaine\* (Niall More, the son of Owen), a constable of hardiest hand and heroism, of boldest heart and counsel, best at withholding and attacking\*, best in hospitality and prowess, who had the most numerous troops, and most vigorous soldiers, and who had forced the greatest number of

Mac Sweeny Banagh, a hereditary leader of gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

icious in deciding when it was best to retreat, or keep from action, and when to join battle with the enemy.

\* *Withholding and attacking*, i. e. the most ju-

το βήρναδαιβ βασζαιλ δια έαση έενελ ρήν θέεε ιαρ νοηζαδ 7 ιαρ πατρηζε μα  
 αιρλέν ρήν ηι παταιν .14. december.

Ο conóobair ciarraige (concobair mac concobair) do òol ar crieic i  
 nduethaig ealla 7 corbmac ócc mac corbmaic mic taidcc do bhrit̃ fear, 7  
 paoinead lair for ua ccconcobair, 7 ó conóobair féin do lot 7 do gabail,  
 Conóobair mac diairmaða mic an gíolla duib í bhian, 7 diairmaid mac corb-  
 maic uí máille do inarbad ipin mbriead̃ rin lá corbmac mac taidcc.

Mag cartauig maðac (domnall mac fínghin, mic diairmaða) do òol ar  
 riubal crieic i nglionn flisce, 7 muinntir na típe ar mbrit̃ fear aḡ páḡbail  
 an ḡlñna, é ρήν do ḡabáil 7 dponḡ dia muinntir do inarbad̃.

Magḡraḡnall (caḡal ócc mac caḡail) do inarbad̃ a ppioll ar pait̃e a  
 baile ρήν lé cloinn í máoilníadaig̃.

Moḡ inḡean í bhian (.i. toirpdealbac mac taidcc) bean donnchaid̃ mic  
 maḡcañna í bhian, bhí tige aoid̃f̃ coit̃cinn d̃eccc.

Aibilín inḡh̃ R̃ioipe an ḡleanna, bhí í conóobair ciarraige d̃inḡb̃h̃ d̃erpead̃  
 diaonnaḡtaḡ d̃eccc.

Toirpdealbac mac p̃elim buide uí conóobair do inarbad̃ lá toirpdealbac̃  
 puad̃ mic taidcc buide mic caḡail puad̃.

Ruaid̃ri mac bhian mic p̃ilip meḡuid̃ir p̃aoí cinnp̃f̃ona d̃eccc.

Mac uí p̃aig̃illig̃ .i. caḡal mac eoc̃cain mic caḡail do ḡabail lá cloinn  
 t̃p̃f̃ain mic caḡail uí p̃aig̃illig̃, 7 millead̃ na b̃rĩep̃ne uile do t̃eaḡt̃ t̃p̃it̃  
 rin et̃ip̃ ó Raig̃illig̃ 7 clann t̃p̃f̃ain í Raig̃illig̃, 7 ó néill (conn mac cuinn)  
 do òol p̃luaḡ p̃ó dí ipin mb̃rĩep̃ne do millead̃ coḡa cloinn t̃p̃f̃ain don b̃rĩep̃ne,  
 7 clann t̃p̃f̃ain do millead̃ coḡa uí p̃aig̃illig̃, 7 an p̃p̃ioip̃ ócc, mac caḡail, mic  
 p̃earḡail, mic s̃f̃ain do inarbad̃ doḡc̃op̃ do p̃iléi p̃á aiρlén toḡca moain,  
 Roba p̃aoí cinnp̃f̃ona et̃ip̃de.

<sup>s</sup> *Perilous passes*, literally, "and by whom most of gaps of danger were broken."

<sup>r</sup> *Rathain*, now Rahin castle, not far from the village of Duncaneely, in the parish of Killaghty, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

<sup>a</sup> *Duthaigh-Ealla*, i. e. the district of the River Ealla, now Duhallow, a barony in the north-west of the county of Cork.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under the year 1501, p. 1262, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Gleann-Fleisce*, i. e. the vale of the Flesk, a river rising in the south-east of the barony of Magunihy, in the county of Kerry, and falling into the Lower Lake of Kilkenny, near the town.

<sup>c</sup> *The Green*, p̃ait̃e, i. e. the green, lawn, *platea*, or field of exercise, opposite his house, or castle.

<sup>d</sup> *At the castle*, literally, under the castle. The

perilous passes<sup>y</sup> of any man of his own fair tribe, died, after Uction and Penance, in his own castle of Rathain<sup>z</sup>, on the 14th of December.

O'Conor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor) set out upon a predatory incursion into Duthaidh-Ealla<sup>a</sup>, but was overtaken by Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige [Mac Carthy], who defeated O'Conor, wounded him, and took him prisoner. In this defeat Conor, the son of Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, and Dermot, the son of Cormac O'Malley, were slain by Cormac, son of Teige (Mac Carthy).

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot) made a predatory incursion into Gleann-Fleisce<sup>b</sup>; but, being overtaken by the people of the country as he was leaving the glen, he himself was taken prisoner, and some of his people were slain.

Mac Rannall (Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal) was treacherously slain on the green<sup>c</sup> of his own town, by the sons of O'Mulvey.

More, the daughter of O'Brien (i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige), and wife of Donough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, a woman who kept a house of open hospitality, died.

Eveleen, daughter of the Knight of Glym, and wife of O'Conor Kerry, a good, charitable, and humane woman, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Boy O'Conor, was slain by Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe.

Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Cathal) was taken prisoner by the sons of John, son of Cathal O'Reilly, the consequence of which was, the desolation of all Breifny, between O'Reilly and the sons of John O'Reilly. O'Neill (Con, the son of Con) twice marched with an army into Breifny, to destroy that part of it which belonged to the sons of John; and the sons of John destroyed O'Reilly's part; and the young Prior, son of Cathal, son of Farrell, son of John, a distinguished captain, was killed by the shot of a ball at the castle<sup>d</sup> of Tulach Moain<sup>e</sup>.

ball must have been fired through a window or aperture in the castle while he was standing beneath.

<sup>e</sup> *Tulach Moain*, i. e. Moan's hill. now called

in Irish *tulach moain*, and *anglice* Tullavin. It is the name of a small village on the road leading from Cootehill to Cavan, and about three miles from the former.

Mac mézuidir concobair mac Sísain mic Pílip do mairbhad la rhuict airte í néill.

Ropp mac Ruaidhri mic tomair óicc mezuoidir do bathad hi poppe claoim inhir iar ttabairte epéice dó ó mac mézuidir .i. giolla pattraice mac concobair.

Brian mac giollapattraice mic aoda óicc méz maégaína. Arogal mac aoda óicc, 7 eochaid mac aoda óicc do' teaict go baile mézmaégaína (.i. glairne mac Remainn, mic glairne mezmaégaína) deirnaidm 7 do daingnuccad a rioda nup, 7 iar ndénaim a cuip 7 a cefngail, 7 a rioda doib nup pá mionnaib 7 pá plánaib ionda, Ro páccaidhriot an baile gan eaccla gan muamian. Ro cuiread brian na moicéirige maz maégaína 7 luict tige mézmaégaína ina lhimain, 7 po mairbad brian 7 arogal leó tpe éanagnaict 7 meabail, 7 bá hiat rín diai a ccomáora bá fírrí baí ina ccompócaib.

Sísain buide mac ainbhara mezraicé fírrí puim rocónáig go momat paithírra epen, 7 a écc.

O bpeirín eocáin ócc, mac eocáin, ollam inezuidir lé bñictínnar décc.

Mac mēbírtaig (.i. cuonnaict) ollam mézuidir lé dán décc.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1525.

Αοιρ Κρίορτ, mīle, cuicc céð, píce, acúicc.

Ἰνόιμ υπρanna αἰναἱμαρ do dénaim an bliadairi .i. eppcop lñtílmie ar na mairbad hi meabail lá mac an abbad mic murcaða, 7 hé ma éaomíteaict amalle lé gpad 7 lé caréanaict, 7 an dponz ar a pucc iarla cílle vara do

<sup>f</sup> *Brian-na-moicheirighe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the early rising.

<sup>g</sup> *Mac Mahon's household*.—They gave name to the Loughy [luict tige], a territory now included in the barony and county of Monaghan.

<sup>h</sup> *Treachery*.—“Tanagnaict .i. meabal no peall.”—*O'Clery*.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac Ribhbheartaigh*, now anglicised Mac Crifferty.

<sup>j</sup> *Abominable deed*.—This murder is entered under the year 1525, in Ware's *Annals of Ire-*

land; but in Dowling's *Annals* the murder is entered under the year 1522, and the punishment of it under 1524, or 1525, but evidently by a mistake of the transcriber. Dowling gives the following account of the transaction:

“A. D. 1522. Mauritius episcopus Leighlen cognominatus Deoran in Lexia jam vocata, Queenes County in Leinster, frater minorum, professor in Theologia, controversia et conversatione eloquentissimus predicator, castus a natiuitate, episcopatum regebat annum cum dimi-



The son of Maguire (Conor, the son of John, son of Philip) was slain by the descendants of Art O'Neill.

Ross, son of Rory, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was drowned in the port of Claoininis [Cleenish], after having carried off a prey from the son of Maguire, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Conor.

Brian, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon ; Ardgal, son of Hugh Oge ; and Eochy, son of Hugh Oge, came to the town of Mac Mahon (i. e. of Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon), to confirm and ratify their peace with him ; and there, having made peace, and concluded their covenants and compacts with him by many oaths and sureties, they left the town without fear or apprehension ; but Brian-na-Moicheirghe<sup>f</sup> Mac Mahon, and Mac Mahon's household<sup>g</sup>, were sent in pursuit of them, and Brian and Ardgal, two of the best men, of their years, in their neighbourhood, were slain by them through treachery<sup>h</sup> and deceit.

John Boy, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of note, a prosperous man, and very wealthy, died.

O'Breslen (Owen Oge, the son of Owen), Ollav to Maguire in judicature, died.

Mac Rithbheartaigh<sup>i</sup> (i. e. Cuconnaught), Ollav to Maguire in poetry, died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1525.

### *The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-five.*

A foul and abominable deed<sup>j</sup> was committed in this year, namely, the Bishop of Leighlin was treacherously murdered by Mac an-Abbaidh Mac Murrough [and others], who was in his company, with [the appearance of] love and charity. As many of the perpetrators of this crime as were apprehended by the

dis et duobus mensibus ; interfectus fuit per Maurum Cavenagh archidiaconum dioceseos inter Kilneyu et Cloaghruish, eo quod dicti archidiaconi et aliorum redarguit perversitatem et corrigere proposuit. Iste Episcopus in jocundo ejus adventu quibusdam persuadentibus duplicari subsidium cleri respondit : Meluis radere

oves quam destruere.

“ A. D. 1524. Geraldus Comes Kildariae juratus deputatus, qui Maurum Guer, id est ‘sharp’ interfectorem episcopi Deoran predicti cruci affigere curavit, at the head of Glan Reynald by Leighlin, et ibidem intralia ejus fecit comburi, anno 1525.”

luēt dénnia an míghníómia pin po fópóonhgar a mbhíct gur an maíghin in po márbhrat an tēppcop, 7 hi bhíodad beó ar túr, a nabaiḡe 7 a mionatáir do bhín arda, 7 a loicead ina bhíadnairí.

Ṭoirpdealbác mac maḡgáimna, mic toirpdealbáiḡ, mic bhiam caḡa in aonaíḡ í bhiam eppcop cille da lua do écc.

An dḡanaḡ mac bhiam puad mic conmhíde fear tḡe aoidḡ coitḡim dḡcc.

Coimḡpimnuccad fḡh népeann go haonbaile i naḡ cliaḡ lap an iurḡir iarla cille daria (ḡhíóid écc mac ḡhíóit) dú hi ttanḡatḡar iarlaḡa 7 barúim, Ríoi-peada, 7 roḡaoíne, 7 urmóir ḡaoídeal 7 ḡall epeann arḡna. Do éuaíḡ tra ó neill conn mac cuinn, 7 ó doimnaill, aod mac aodá puad do éfhḡal a ccop 7 daḡdaingnuccad a ríodá hi bhíadnairí an iurḡir, iar tḡaccra 7 iar maíghníḡ ḡaḡa canḡne po baí storpá puad go pin dóib fḡh 7 dá ccaipḡib ḡall 7 ḡaoídeal ní po cuimḡḡḡ a ríoduccad lár an iurḡir na lár na maíḡib ar éna go ttanḡatḡar po eirḡíḡ dia tḡiḡib go po fáir an coccad céḡna storpá doimḡire. Do deachaíḡ tra na doimnaill po dí hi tḡír eoḡain an bhíadain ri go po loicead, 7 go po léimḡraḡ ḡad aird in po ḡad don tḡir ule lair, 7 ní puar tḡácar no teoccháil puar acc dol nó acc teadḡ aompeḡct dḡb pin. Do ponaḡ ríḡ iarain storpá a tḡúr an fóḡmair do íonḡraḡ co po éimḡeallḡar aipḡrḡn ar ḡad tḡoib peib aḡbérad an iurḡir 7 Maíḡhur ó doimnaill.

O caḡain .i. Sían mac tomair do márbad lá dḡrḡm dia éimḡ fḡh .i. mac Ruaidḡir an rúta uí caḡáin, 7 mac ḡoppáda uí caḡáin, ḡc.

Caḡariona mḡhḡ í dḡmbḡhḡmáim dḡcc, ḡ. iiii, 7 a haḡnacal co honoraḡ hi manḡḡir dḡm na ḡgall.

Roir mḡhḡ meḡuḡir (Sían) dḡcc.

Siubán mḡhḡ mécc maḡgáimna (bhiam) dḡcc.

<sup>k</sup> *Burned before them.*—This is badly told. It should be, “and the entrails of one of the murderers were taken out and burned before the faces of others who were living, but flayed, and of others who were as yet untouched, but allowed to view the horrible tortures which they themselves were presently to receive.”

<sup>l</sup> *A general meeting.*—The Four Masters should have given this entry under the next year, as

indeed they have from a different authority, but evidently without recognising that they were recording the same event which they had entered under 1525. This, and many other entries of a similar nature, prove that their work is a hurried compilation.

<sup>m</sup> *Con.*—Charles O’Conor interpolates bacac, i. e. the lame, which is correct. He was the chief of Tyrone, who was afterwards created Earl of Tyrone.

Earl of Kildare, were by his orders brought to the spot on which they had murdered the bishop, and condemned to be first flayed alive, and then to have their bowels and entrails taken out and burned before them<sup>k</sup>.

Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha an aenaigh O'Brien, Bishop of Killaloe, died.

The Dean, the son of Brian Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

A general meeting<sup>l</sup> of the [principal] men of Ireland was held in Dublin, by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, son of Garrett). Thither repaired the earls and barons, knights and other distinguished men, and the greater number of the Irish and the English of all Ireland. Thither repaired O'Neill (Con<sup>m</sup>, the son of Con) and O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), with intent to form a league and reconfirm their peace in presence of the Lord Justice. [But] after they themselves, and their English and Irish friends, had debated and argued upon every covenant that had ever been entered into between them till that time, it was still found impossible for the Lord Justice and all the other chieftains to reconcile them to each other; so that they returned to their homes at strife, and the war between them was renewed. O'Donnell went twice into Tyrone this year, and burned and devastated every part of the country through which he passed, and received neither battle nor opposition, either in going or returning, on either of these expeditions. In the beginning of the following harvest, however, a peace was concluded between them; and they mutually agreed to abide, on each side, by the arbitration of the Lord Justice and Manus O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Thomas, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, Rory O'Kane of the Route<sup>n</sup>, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, and others.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Duigennan, died on the 9th of June, and was honourably buried in the monastery of Donegal.

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (John), died.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (Brian), died.

<sup>n</sup> *Rory O'Kane of the Route*.—A branch of the O'Kanes had, about a century previous to this, established themselves at Dunseverick, in this territory, in despite of the Mac Quillins, but they were dispossessed in this century by Sorley Boy Mac Donnell of the Isles, to whom Queen Elizabeth made a grant of all his conquests in this territory.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1526.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μίλε, cúicc céo, ρίε, αδέ.

Ḃλαιρνε mac αοδα μέζ αονγυρα abb manac an iubar ppioir dún γ Sab-  
aill do marbad lá cloinn doinnall μέζ αονγυρα .i. lá doinnall ócc cona  
briairib.

Ο Ραιγίλλιζ δέcc .i. εόζαν. Coccoo mór do páρ επιρ α éimfo imón τιζεαρ-  
uar iar na eccroim co po ζαιμεαδ ua ραιγίλλιζ ορβιζαl mac Slain a coimairle  
an iurcir γ mópaín do máitib ζαll γ ζαοιδel ζé po βατταρ uaoíne ba ρine  
ma ρom acc cup cúicce.

Mac uí Ruairc .i. ταδcc mac eoccan do marbad i meabail lá muncria  
uearbpaetar pín.

Ο neill .i. cono, γ Μαζuar ó doinnall do dól do λαταρ an iurcir do  
dénam píoda conallaé, γ εοζαναé, γ αρ τιονól mópaín do máitib ζαll γ ζαοιδel  
δά ροιζιδ dia ροδuccaδ, ní po féoρat naíom ροδα nó cairδcra ctoppa co  
ctanζατταρ ar ccúlaibh po eipríd don cup ρu.

Slnaicécaδ lá hua ndoinnall (iar ttoídect Μαζuar ó ác cliaé) γ lá  
Μαζuar pñpñ cona ρoépaíde diblímb hi ττύρ an eapraiz do ρonnpaδ hi  
ctír εοζαν. Cpeaca íomda γ arccche aδble do dénam leó ipñ tíρ, γ in mic  
do dénam dób ρopp na cpeacaib ρin hi ccoill na lon hi ρiol mbaοιζill, γ tan-  
ζατταρ plán dia ctizib iarom co nedálaib íomdaib.

Εαραέντα mór ar nñpze i moctar connaéct, ar po cñglaτταρ a nupmór  
mle pé ρoile i naζaú í doinnall. bá hiaδ do ρóine an coimécñgαl ρin bñan  
mac pailm uí éoncobaρ, Mac caéal ócc uí éoncobaρ (.i. ταδcc) pá ρhocct

<sup>o</sup> *Of Newry*, an iubar, i. e. of the yew.— See the first part of these Annals at the year 1162. A monastery was erected at iubar éinn rapáca, i. e. the yew at the head of the strand, now the town of Newry, in the county of Down, by Muirchertach, or Mauricius Mac Loughlin, King of all Ireland, about the year 1160.—See the charter of foundation, printed in its original form by Dr. O'Connor in his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, 2 *prolegomena ad Annales*, p. 158. and a translation, with notes, in the Dublin P.

Journal, p. 102. No part of the ruins of this monastery is now extant.

<sup>p</sup> *Elder than he*.—This is the literal translation, but the meaning intended to be conveyed is, that some of his rivals were his elders, or of a senior branch of the family, according to the law of tanistry.

<sup>q</sup> *Manus O'Donnell*.—This is the true date and account of what has been above entered under the year 1525, where it is stated that O'Donnell himself attended at Dublin. Ware

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1526.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-six.*

Glasny, the son of Hugh Magennis, Abbot of the Monks of Newry<sup>c</sup>, and Prior of Down and Saul, was slain by the sons of Donnell Magennis, namely, by Donnell Oge and his kinsmen.

O'Reilly, i. e. Owen, died. After his death a great war arose among the chiefs of his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Farrell, the son of John, was styled O'Reilly, by advice of the Lord Justice and many others of the English and Irish chieftains, though some of his rivals were elder than he<sup>d</sup>.

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, the son of Owen, was treacherously slain by his own brother's people.

O'Neill (Con) and Manus O'Donnell<sup>e</sup> went before the Lord Justice to make peace between the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen; and many of the chiefs of the English and Irish assembled to reconcile them, [but] they were not able to establish peace or amity between them, so that they returned home in enmity on that occasion.

O'Donnell (after the return of Manus from Dublin), and Manus himself, with the forces of both, marched, in the beginning of Spring, into Tyrone; they committed many depredations and great devastations in the territory. They feasted upon those preys during Shrovetide<sup>f</sup> at Coill-na-lon<sup>g</sup>, in Sil-Baoighill, and then returned home in safety, loaded with great booty:

A great dissension arose in Lower Connaught. The greater number of them<sup>h</sup> [i. e. of the inhabitants] combined against O'Donnell. The following were those who formed this confederacy: Brian, the son of Felim O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, together with the descendants of Cormac

gives the account of the meeting between O'Neill and the deputy of O'Donnell, under the year 1526 only, which is the correct date, and says that the person who attended at Dublin was Manus, the eldest son of Hugh O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell.

<sup>c</sup> *During Shrovetide*, *μικρο δὸ βένου*, literally.

<sup>d</sup> "they made or passed Shrovetide on those preys." This strange idiom is still in common use.

<sup>e</sup> *Coill-na-lon*, i. e. the wood of the blackbirds, now Kilnalun, in Tyrone, on the borders of Donegal.

<sup>f</sup> *Of them*.—The style is here awkward, but

corbmaic mic donnchaíð .i. eocéan, 7 Muiréíptaé cona cclonn, 7 cona luét línaína, do rónpat an luét rin cpeacé a moéctar cairppi ar plioét peilim mic eocéam uí conéobair, 7 puccpat na cpeacá leó hi maíð luícc ar pobðar ríóðaið ríú ar ðol 7 naccharo uí ðomhnaill.

Οὐ εὐαλα ὁ δοῖναλλ na cpeacá rin do ðenaní, do rónaó τιονόλ ρλυαιð laip hi cclnn aroile .i. cuíð do maíð conallaé, 7 Μαγυíðiri, cúconnaéct co neipðe amaéç pñmanacé amaille pñp, do éuaíð fo ééðóiri hi ccaipppi. Ro bñpíð cairlén na ðpaimpíðe ðan puípeacé laip .i. baile pleacéta bñman uí conéobair, do éaéð íapaíñ pñp an ρλυαιð rin hi maíð luícc pñ malleaó 7 pñ loipcecaó laip an típ, 7 do éotatar pñoéct bñman uí conéobair pñp a íomðabail ðon éup rin, 7 taímic pñoíñ ðia éið. Οὐ éualatatar an tríol cconcoðair rin ὁ δοῖναλλ do ðol tar a ar hi ττίp éonaill tanðatatar pñn 7 an élanñ donnchaíð pñínpáite co líon a ττίonoil a ττίmécéall ρliccið. Ro ðabpat að ðñpíðáð ðopre 7 arðann, 7 pñ baatar acc cup do éum an baile do ðabáil nó ðup marðað ðume maéç éá muínpñ .i. Ruaiðiri ballacé mac í aré, Roiméiðpíct on mbaile an lá rin, 7 epñmññiðit do pñðiri imon mbaile, 7 íap cclumpñ na pccél rin ðua ðomnaill taímic co nñmíspcc nññi-áðal ðan puípeacé ðan pñallíðe ðpóipíðm τpícccið, 7 ní pñ hanáð pñp ar pócain ðó, ar do éóíðpíot ríol cconcoðair 7 clann ðonnchaíð ðo béλ an ðpícié. Ro líñ ὁ δοῖναλλ cona ρλυαιð íatc amail ar ðéime conpanccatatar, 7 pñ ppaóíneað fo ééðóiri pñp ríol cconcoðair, 7 pñp cclonn ðonnchaíð, 7 pñ marðað mac méic ðonnchaíð .i. Maóíleaéclann mac eoðan mic ðonnchaíð co pñchaíðe ele amaille pñp. Ro cuípeað bñman mac peilim mic maðñupa uí conéobair ðia eocé, 7 bá hé ðlúr 7 ðainðne na coilleað tapla a ττίmécéall beóil an ðpícié pucc ar naíðib é, 7 aðberat aroile náp bó hóðpíán ón maíðmññ alle co bñuarí báp íap ττίpíoll. Ro pácçaib an ρλυacé connaéctacé rin éuaia mópna eaé, aipñ, 7

the Editor would not consider himself justified in improving it, even in the translation.

<sup>u</sup> *The rising out*, i. e. the number of forces usually sent to battle out of the territory. Fynes Moryson frequently uses this expression in his account of the rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

<sup>v</sup> *Grainseach*, now Grange, a small village in the barony of Carbury, eight miles to the north

of the town of Sligo.

<sup>w</sup> *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydrihid, or Belladrohid, about three miles to the south-west of the town of Sligo.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

<sup>x</sup> *The O'Conors and Mac Donoughs*.—The style is here very clumsy, but the Editor does not deem it proper to change the structure of the language.

Mac Donough, namely, Owen and Murtough, with their sons and followers. These people committed a depredation in the lower part of Carbury, upon the descendants of Felim, the son of Owen O'Conor; and they carried off the preys with them into Moylurg, for the inhabitants of that territory were at peace with them, for having opposed O'Donnell.

When O'Donnell had heard of these depredations having been committed, he mustered his forces together, namely, some of the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out<sup>u</sup> of Fermanagh. He first proceeded to Carbury, where he, without delay, demolished the castle of Grainseach<sup>v</sup>, the town [i. e. mansion-seat] of the descendants of Brian O'Conor. He afterwards marched at the head of this army into Moylurg, and ravaged and burned the country; the descendants of Brian O'Conor having shunned him on this occasion, he returned home. When the O'Conors heard that O'Donnell had returned into Tirconnell, they and the Mac Donoughs, already mentioned, came with all their forces around Sligo, and proceeded to cut down the crops and corn fields; and they were preparing to take the town, until Rory Ballagh, the son of O'Hart, a good man of their people, was slain; and they departed from the town on that day; but they again collected around it. O'Donnell, on receiving intelligence of their proceedings, went, without delay or neglect, vigorously and expeditiously, to the relief of Sligo; but the others did not await his coming, for the O'Conors and Mac Donoughs went to Bal-androichit<sup>w</sup>. O'Donnell pursued them with all possible speed, and he at once routed the [said] O'Conors and Mac Donoughs<sup>x</sup>. The son of Mac Donough (Melaghlin, the son of Owen) and many others besides him, were slain; Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Conor, was thrown from his horse, and it was by the closeness and fastness of the wood that surrounded Bel-an-droichit that he was enabled to escape<sup>y</sup> from them,—and some say that he was never perfectly well from [the period of] that defeat until he died some time afterwards. The Connacian army left great spoils, [consisting of] horses, arms, and armour.

<sup>v</sup> *To escape.*—The literal translation is, “and it was the closeness and the fastness of the wood that happened to be around Bel-an-droichit that brought him from them.” Here the nouns *oílúp* and *oimgne* are made the active agents

of his escape, which could hardly be allowed by sound criticism, and the Editor has taken the liberty to make a slight idiomatic alteration in the translation, not warranted by the original.

είδεαδ αζ cenel cconaili doin cup rin, uairi ó do pad aod puad mac neill ζαιρη  
 maíom an éisidiz ðroiζmiz for connaéctaið hi τορηραταρ ile úib ní ταιρηρατ  
 cenél cconaili for éonnaéctaið én maíom po ba corcepaide úóib do éur, γ όρ  
 kaíðble a nédaia inár an maíom rin beóil an ðroióit.

Ο néill do éeaéτ do τoiρmíρεε caipléim do éionnpeccain Μαζnar ó doim-  
 naili hi πορη να τρη naímaτ, γ Μαζnar do éζmáil ρia ττύρ an τρλυαζ, γ  
 enri mac ρfain í neill do ζabáil laip, γ ó néill ρín ðiméeaéτ a ccóip maíoma.

Ο caτáin .i. ζορηαιð mac ζορηαιða do maρbað aζ bealaé an éamáin lá  
 mac í néill .i. mall óce, γ mall ρín do ζabáil po éfnð τρill iaρpin lá hua neill,  
 γ a bñé i mbraiζðfnaρ ρpí ρé ρoða.

Μac í éaτain (ζορηαιð) aðbaρ τιζeapna a éipe ρeipin do ðol ap ρybal  
 cpeice i nglionn concaðan a mí ianuaρu do ρonnpað, γ a éccpóm ρpí haðp-  
 aipe na ρíne ζñmíρεta conac ρpíé aon ρocal ðia ρélaib no ζo ρpíéτ a éopp  
 a noíρfð an éopζaip ap einð, γ enri mac neill mic bpaian τιζeipna baile na  
 bpaζaτ do maρbað ðon éur rin, γ ρoéaiði ele beóρ úécc do ρuaéτ, γ do  
 maρbað amaille ρpú.

Μaióm do éðaipτ lá mac mic ρiapaiρ ap éloinn emainn mic tomair  
 buitelép ðú in po maρbað conéobap ócc mac conéobair éaioé uí ðoimnaili baí  
 na éonpapal ζalloéclaé, γ aζá mbaí láin maie co minic ρiap að tan rin, γ an  
 lá rin úáipðe ap níρ lícc méo a mñnman γ ρeaðap a láime ðó anacal do  
 ζabáil iaρ na éaipcepin úó, γ τορηραταρ ρoéaiðe móρ do ðaζðaoímb, do  
 maρepluaζ, γ do ζalloéclaéaib ipin maíom rin ma ρappað.

Ο ðoéaptauζ eaémapcaé τιζeapna inri heocáin úécc, γ impíρain móρ

\* *And.*—In the original it is uairi, *for*, which is incorrect, even according to the genius and idiom of the Irish language.

<sup>a</sup> *Ceideach-droighneach*, i. e. hill of the black-thorn, or sloe bushes, now Keadydrinagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

<sup>b</sup> *Port-na-dtri-namhad*.—The erection of this castle was completed by Manus O'Donnell, who compiled there, in the year 1532, his celebrated Life of St. Columbkille, the original of which is now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, as appears from the following memo-

randum written by the scribe at the end:—  
 “Α ccaiplen puipε na τρη naímaτ imoppu do  
 deaéτað in beaéað po an tan ba plán dá bli-  
 ðain déc ap ρieτ ap éúic céo ap míle ðon  
 τιζeapna.”—See this manuscript described,  
 Stowe Catalogue, p. 397. This castle stood on  
 the east side of the river, close to the present  
 town of Strabane.—See note under the year  
 1522.

<sup>c</sup> *Bealach-an-chamain*, i. e. the pass of the winding, now Ballaghcommon, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

<sup>d</sup> *Gleann-Concadhan*, anglicised Glenconkeine,



to the Kinel-Connell on that occasion ; and<sup>2</sup> from the time that Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, had gained the battle of Ceideach-droighneach<sup>a</sup> over the Connacians, where many of them were slain, the Kinel-Connell had not given a defeat to the Connacians which redounded more to their triumph, or by which they obtained more spoils, than this defeat of Bel-an-droichit.

O'Neill set out to prevent the erection of a castle which Manus O'Donnell had begun at Port-na-dtri-namhad<sup>b</sup> ; but Manus met the van of his army, and took Henry, the son of John O'Neill, prisoner ; whereupon O'Neill himself took to flight.

O'Kane (Godfrey, son of Godfrey) was slain at Bealach-an-Chamain<sup>c</sup>, by the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge) ; and Niall himself was soon afterwards taken prisoner by O'Neill, and he was detained a long time in captivity.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey, heir to the lordship of his own country, set out upon a predatory incursion into Gleann-Concadhan<sup>d</sup>, in the month of January ; and he perished in consequence of the intense cold of the winter<sup>e</sup> ; nor was there a word heard about him until the end of the following Lent, when his body was discovered. Henry, son of Niall, who was son of Niall, Lord of Baile-na-braghat<sup>f</sup>, was slain on this occasion ; and many others perished of cold and were slain along with them.

A defeat was given by the son of Mac Pierce to the sons of Edmond, son of Thomas Butler, in which was slain Conor Oge, son of Conor Caech O'Donnell, who was a constable of gallowglasses, and who had often before that time, but especially on that day, made a display of the prowess and activity of his arm ; for the greatness of his mind and the dexterity of his hand would not suffer him to accept quarter, after it had been offered him. And a great number of chieftains of cavalry and of gallowglasses were slain in that defeat along with him.

O'Doherty (Eachmarcach), Lord of Inishowen, died ; and a great contention

a name now applied to a valley in the barony of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry ; but it was anciently the name of a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kilcronaghan, and Desertmartin. According to the tradition in the country this was the territory of the O'Henerys, a respectable

sept of the Kinel-Owen, who were tributary to O'Neill, not to O'Kane, whose territory joined them on the north side.

<sup>e</sup> *Intense cold of the winter*, literally, " he died of the intense cold of the wintry weather."

<sup>f</sup> *Baile-na-braghat*, now Braid, a townland in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.

αρι νήριζε επιρ α όινεαδ φέιν φα τιζεαρναρ ζο πο ζοιρεαδ τιζεαρνα δο ζεαριατ  
μας δοίμναλλ μιε φήλιμ ί δοόαριταιζ.

Sluaccheaδ lá hua ndoimnaill hi ττίρ αμαλζαδ αρ ταρραιηζ πλεότα  
Riocairu a búic, βατταρ ματε ceneól cconall αρ αν πλυαιδέαδ ριν, γ  
Máguíoir cúconnaét co néirze amac φήρμαναδ αμαλλε φριρ, ní πο hanaoh  
γ ní πο hairiφδ lar na huairib ρin co pangattar co ρliccead cetúr. Ro  
ταρρηηζδ γ πο τζγλαμαδ αρβαννα ιομδα βαοί acc ρλιοét bpiain hí óoncóbar  
hi ceúil iorpa ζο ρliccead lar an ρλυαζ ρin úí δοίμναλλ γ αν ní ná πο έαρ  
ραιηηζρε δε πο mullre co léir hé. Τήδ ό δοίμναλλ cona ρλυαζ hi ττίρ ναηι  
αλζαδ, γ πο ζαλιαδ αιρλέν αιορτέαννάν γ ερορ μαοιλιονα λαρ, γ φυαιρ  
bpaizde, γ έδαλα ιομδα ρνα αιρλέναιβ ίρην. Ro leaccaδ, γ πο λάμβριφδ  
λαρ ιαττ conar δό hionaitpeaba inntib αρ a haéle. Δο ρόναδ λαρ ιαρ ριν  
ρίε, cauaδ, γ coiuaontauδ επιρ ρλιοét Riocairu a búic γ βαρπέδαζ comdar  
cópaiz φρια ροιλε. Αζ ρόαδ δυα δοίμναλλ πο ζαδ φορλονηρορ im eul maοiλε  
bai in éccpaiouφ γ in anuimla ριρ an tan ρin. Ro millead γ πο loipecead ma  
mbaoí darbar az ρλιοét coribmaic mic donnchaδ lar conad ιαρ ná millead  
γ ιαρ na mí iurpe do ρonpaτ a bpeé φήν do ρίε ριρ ua ndoimnaill, γ tuccpaτ  
bpaizde δό φρι comall ζαé nité πο ζεαλλρατ φριρ. Δο ρόηρατ ρλιοét bpiain  
ί óoncóbar an céna uair tuccpaτ a μαρ γ a bpeé φήν do ρίε δυα δοίμναλλ  
ιαρ mbriφδ αιρλέμ na ζρáιριζε, γ ιαρ millead a mbairp, γ a napba uile, γ  
do paupaτ a ceapraizcaét don τίρ ιαραιν, do έαοδ ό δοίμναλλ cona ρλόcé  
ρlán ιαρ mbuaδ, γ ceopccar don eúr ρin, γ δό bscé ρια ρamhan do ρόναδ an  
ρλυαιδέαδ ρin lá hua ndoimnaill.

bpearal ua maδazám (.i. τιζεαρνα ρίλ ναηιμέαδα), φήρ αιοίη ειρόδα,  
cínnpa ceapbpeícaé décc.

<sup>s</sup> *Until*.—It will be seen that the construc-  
tion would not make perfect sense without sup-  
plying the words enclosed in brackets. “But  
at length” would be considered better in Eng-  
lish.

<sup>b</sup> *The rising out*, i. e. the military force of  
Fermanagh.

<sup>i</sup> *Cuil-irra*.—This is now applied to a district  
supposed to be coextensive with the parish of  
Killaspugbrone, in the barony of Carbury, and

county of Sligo; but it appears from the deed  
of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st of  
July, 1687, that the district of “Cullurra com-  
prised the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen,  
and Killaspickbrone.”

<sup>k</sup> *Caerthanan*, i. e. a place abounding in the  
mountain ash. The place is so called in Irish at  
the present day, but it is generally called Cas-  
tlehill in English. It is situated on the west  
side of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley,

arose among his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until<sup>g</sup> Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, was at last styled Lord.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tirawley, at the instance of the descendants of Richard Burke. In this army were the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire, with the rising-out<sup>h</sup> of Fermanagh; and these chieftains marched, without delaying or halting, on to Sligo. This army of O'Donnell collected in Cuil-irra<sup>i</sup> a great quantity of corn, belonging to the descendants of Brian O'Conor, and drew it into Sligo; and such corn as they did not carry off they totally destroyed. O'Donnell then marched his army into Tirawley, where he took the castles of Caerthanan<sup>k</sup> and Cros-Maoiliona<sup>l</sup>, in which he found hostages and many spoils; and he then threw down and totally demolished these castles, so that they were no longer habitable<sup>m</sup>. He afterwards established peace, amity, and concord, between the descendants of Rickard Burke and the Barretts, so that they were [for a long time afterwards] friendly towards one another. On his way home O'Donnell pitched his camp at Cul-Maoile [Collooney], the inhabitants of which were in [a state of] hostility and insubordination to him at that time; and he destroyed and burned all the corn belonging to the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough; and it was not until after they had been plundered and ruined that they made peace with O'Donnell, upon his own conditions, and gave him hostages for the fulfilment to him of every thing they promised. The descendants of Brian O'Conor acted in like manner, for they gave O'Donnell his demands, and made peace with him on his own terms, after he had demolished the castle of Grainseach [Grange], and destroyed all their crops and corn. They afterwards took their creaghts into the country. O'Donnell, with his army, returned safe, after victory and triumph, on that expedition. This hosting was made by O'Donnell a short time before Allhallowtide.

Breasal O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, a kind, brave, mild, and justly-judging man, died.

and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482.

<sup>l</sup> *Cros-Maoiliona*.—This should be Cros-Uimhaoilfhiona, i. e. O'Mulleeny's cross, now Cros-molina, a village in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo, situated one mile north-west

of Lough Conn, and six miles west from Ballina.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 12, 13, 487.

<sup>m</sup> *So that they were no longer habitable*.—This might also be rendered “so that they were not fit to be dwelt in afterwards.”

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1527.

Αοις ΧΡΙΟΥ, mile, cúicc céd, ριχε αρεάετ.

Λαδραρ abb λfra γαβαιλ δέεε.

Μαγουδιρ concobar δέεε, γ Μαγουδιρ δο ζαιριμ μα ιοναδ̄ δοῡ εοιμαρβα .ι. δο̄ εοινοηναετ, μαε̄ conéonnaετ, mic̄ θριαν, lá hua ndoínnail.

Τοιρρδεαλβαε̄ mac̄ eicneaeáam̄ í doínnail, γ̄ peilim̄ mac̄ γορραδᾱ mic̄ Sfam̄ luircē í doínnail̄ δο̄ éεε.

Μαε̄ donnchaδ̄ τιρε̄ hoilellā .ι. corbmac̄ mac̄ ταιδεε̄ mic̄ brian̄ δέεε, γ̄ impeapain̄ δο̄ bñε̄ επι cloim̄ ndonnchaδ̄ ραν̄ τιζεαριναρ̄ nó̄ γυρ̄ γορρεαδ̄ mac̄ donnchaδ̄ θεοεάν̄ mac̄ donnchaδ̄ mic̄ murchaδ̄.

θριαν̄ mac̄ peilim̄ mic̄ Μαζνυρᾱ uí̄ concobar, γ̄ doínnail̄ mac̄ peilim̄ mic̄ τοιρρδεαλβαε̄ capraε̄ uí̄ éconcobar̄ δέεε.

Ρλαιεβηραε̄ mac̄ Ruaidρῑ mic̄ brian̄ μέγυδιρ̄ δο̄ ιαρθαδ̄ lā τεαλλαε̄ εαεδαε̄ .ι. lá huaitnē mac̄ Μαζνυρᾱ μέγραμηραδ̄αν.

Αηλαοιε̄ οεε̄ duδ̄ μαγαηαλζαιδ̄ ταοίρεαε̄ calpαιζε̄ δο̄ ετιριμ̄ lá̄ cloim̄ éolmám̄, γ̄ πο̄ διοζαλριοῡ é̄ ρειμ̄ ριᾱ nā ιαρθαδ̄ uair̄ δο̄ μαρθαδ̄η̄ ριαχᾱ ιαζεοεαζáim̄ lair̄ ar̄ an̄ laεair̄ ριν.

Ο̄ ελείρηε̄ .ι. an̄ γιollā ριαδαε̄ mac̄ ταιδεε̄ caim̄ ραοῑ lé̄ healaδ̄am̄ hī ρñε̄υρ, ῑ noán̄, γ̄ hī λñζιονη̄ ρβ̄ι ρυιμ̄, ραιδ̄βιρ, ροεονάε̄ε̄, γ̄ cuiuainε̄ μοίρη̄ é̄ιρηε̄, γ̄ ᾱ éεε̄ in̄ αιβίετ̄ San̄ ρρρηρειρ̄ an̄. 8. lā δο̄ Μηαρτα.

Αη̄ δοετυρ̄ uā duimηλειβε̄ donnchaδ̄ mac̄ eocéam̄, δοετύρη̄ hī λñζεαρ̄ γ̄ ραοί̄ meadlaδ̄naε̄b̄ ele, ρβ̄ῑ conaε̄ε̄ ιμόρη̄. γ̄ Saiδ̄βηρλᾱ, γ̄ τιζε̄ naοιδ̄ε̄ coitéim̄ δέεε̄ .30. Σεπτεμβερ̄.

Μαε̄ μαζνυρᾱ μέγυδιρ̄ .ι. tomár̄ οεε̄ mac̄ caεair̄ óicē, mic̄ caεair̄ óicē biaεaε̄ an̄ ρβ̄ηaε̄ε̄, ορριε̄él̄ loε̄ā héirinē, ρβ̄ῑ η̄ρceuā eólaε̄ in̄ ealaδ̄naε̄b̄, ρβ̄ῑ πο̄ bá̄ lán̄ δο̄ é̄l̄ γ̄ τοιρρδεαρcaρ̄ in̄ γαε̄ ιοναδ̄ βαί̄ μᾱ é̄oiηpoccuρ̄, γ̄ ᾱ éεε̄.

Ruaδ̄ρῑ mac̄ murchaδ̄ mic̄ ρuibnē δο̄ ιαρθαδ̄ lá̄ ᾱ η̄ραε̄ρη̄b̄.

<sup>a</sup> *John Luirg*, i. e. John of Lurg, so called because he was fostered in the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh, by the O'Muldoons.

<sup>o</sup> *Teallach-Eachdhach*, i. e. the family or tribe of Eachaidh. This was the tribe-name of the

Magaurans of the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan, adjoining Fermanagh.

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Cobnan*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin, whose territory at this period was circumscribed to the limits of the pre-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1527.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-seven.*

Laurence, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Maguire (Conor) died; and the Coarb, namely, Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, who was son of Brian, was styled Maguire in his place by O'Donnell.

Turlough, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Godfrey, son of John Luirg<sup>n</sup> O'Donnell, died.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian), died; and a contention arose between the Clann-Donough concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Owen, the son of Donough, son of Murrough, was styled Mac Donough.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Conor, and Donnell, the son of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, died.

Flaherty, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by Teallach-Eachdhach<sup>o</sup>, i. e. by Owny, the son of Manus Magauran.

Auliffe Oge Duv Magawley, Chief of Calry, fell by the Clann-Colman<sup>p</sup>; but before his fall, he himself avenged himself, for he slew Fiacha Mageoghegan on the field of contest.

O'Clery (Gilla-Reagh, the son of Teige Cam), a scientific adept in history, poetry, and literature, and a man of consideration, wealth, prosperity, and great power, died in the habit of St. Francis, on the 8th day of March.

The physician O'Donlevy (Donough, son of Owen), a Doctor of Medicine, and learned in other sciences, a man of great affluence and wealth, who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of September.

Mac Manus Maguire (Thomas Oge, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge), Biatach of Seanadh<sup>a</sup>, and Official of Lough Erne, a wise man, skilled in the sciences, a man of great fame and renown throughout his neighbourhood, died.

Rory, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain by his own kinsmen.

sent barony of Clanlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The Magawleys were in the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the same territory, and tributary to the O'Melaghlines.

<sup>a</sup> *Biatach of Seanadh*, i. e. farmer of Belle Isle, in the Upper Lough Erne. This was the son of the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, whose death is recorded above under the year 1498.

Uilliam mac aithriara mézcpaié fear raibéara γ ποόνάιγη δέcc.

Caithlín inghn éuinn mic doimnaill í neill bfn cpailéac úzgeimig po baí az úzgfíraib .i. az ua Raǵallaig ap típ, γ acc ua Ruairc iarrin décc iar nonǵaó γ iar naítmige.

Sloicéacó lá hua ndoimnaill aóó mac aóda ruaió do óol hi cconnacéaib, Ατιαττ τανγαιτταp ma pochpaττε, o baioǵill, o doóaptauǵ, na epimé puióne, Μαγυóip, cuconnacht co neipge amacé pfpimanaé, γ maíte ioótauip éonnaéτ cona nfioge amacé γ ní po haiupaeó leó co maéτaτtauip maǵ luipcc. Ro milleacó an típ co líp leó epim aróar γ poipccnfm. Αρfo-locap iapaín co caplén móp mic zoipdealbáiǵ dia ǵabáil. Bá dainghn óiozoghlaigi epioé ap po báóap an uile aóme ǵabála ppi naímóib feib ip deach baioí in epimn an tan pin ipim mbaile ípin epim biuó γ opóanáp γ ǵac aóme apófna, apa aoi epa po ǵaópaτ na maíte pin acc ioipuióe imon mbaile, γ Ro ppaétnaigpfe a plóǵa ma uipéiméacall conáp líncpfe neacé anonn nó anall dia íraicéio zo po ǵabaó an caplén leó po óeóio.

Ro ǵabaó leó don éup pin caplén an ímndóda, caplén an éalaio, baile na huama, γ an caplén maóac, γ po bpipt na caplém pin uile leó iar na nǵabáil. Ro maipbaó beóp aóó buóe mac an duóákeaiǵ úí ǵallcuóap ap an pluaacéacó pin (ó ua ndoimnaill) muéτ an bealaig buóe.

Caplén líéóip do épíoónucéacó lá Μαǵnuip ua ndoimnaill epim obaip cloice, épimn, γ clápaig, γ ua neill a ccocacó paip. Αp ann po τiohpeccacó an obaip pin lá maǵnuip an céóaoín iar pfeíl bpiencann ipim epaímepaó γ po epioónucéacó a ccuio don epaímepaó céóna.

<sup>r</sup> *Rising-out*, i. e. the forces. This phrase is used even by the English writers of the reign of Elizabeth.—See Moryson's History of Ireland, book ii. c. i, edition of 1735, pp. 235, 237. It was used by Hugh Mac Curtin so late as 1717; see his *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland*, p. 173.

<sup>s</sup> *Castlemore-Costello*, caplén móp mic zoipdealbáiǵ, i. e. the great castle of Mac Costello, now Castlemore, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this

castle is shewn.

<sup>t</sup> *Meannoda*, now Bannady, near the little town of Ballagherreen, close to the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Roscommon.

<sup>u</sup> *Cala*, now Callow, a small tract of level land on the south side of Lough Gara, in the parish of Kilnamannagh, barony of Frenchpark (lately a part of the barony of Boyle), and county of Roscommon. The foundations of this castle, which was locally called baóóóún α éalaio, i. e. the Bawn of Callow, are still pointed out on the margin of the lake.

<sup>w</sup> *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,

William, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of wealth and prosperity, died.

Catherine, the daughter of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill, a pious and truly hospitable woman, who had been married to good men, namely, first to O'Reilly, and afterwards to O'Rourke, died, after unction and penance.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), to march into Connaught. The following were those who joined his forces :— O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys, Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out<sup>r</sup> of Fermanagh, and also the chiefs of Lower Connaught, with their rising-out; and they marched on, without halting, until they reached Moylurg. They destroyed the whole country, both corn and buildings. They afterwards proceeded to Castlemore-Costello<sup>s</sup>, for the purpose of taking it. This was an impregnable fortress, for it contained provisions, and every kind of engines, the best to be found at that time in Ireland for resisting enemies, such as cannon, and all sorts of weapons. These chieftains, nevertheless, proceeded to besiege the castle; and they placed their army in order all around it, so that they did not permit any person to pass from it or towards it, until they at last took it.

On this expedition they [also] took the castle of Meannoda<sup>t</sup>, and the castles of Cala<sup>u</sup>, Baile-na-huamha<sup>w</sup>, and Castlereagh<sup>x</sup>, all which they demolished, after they had taken them. One of O'Donnell's men, Hugh Boy, the son of Dubhatach O'Gallagher, was slain close to Bealach-buidhe<sup>y</sup> [Ballaghboy].

The castle of Leithbhír<sup>z</sup> was completed by Manus O'Donnell, with its works of stone, wood, and boards, while O'Neill was at war with him. Manus commenced this work on the Wednesday before the festival of St. Brendan<sup>a</sup>, in summer, and finished it in the course of the same summer.

now Cavetown, four miles to the south of the town of Boyle, in the barony of Boyle.—See this place before referred to under the years 1487, 1492, and 1512.

<sup>x</sup> *Castlereagh*.—See the years 1489, 1499.

<sup>y</sup> *Bealach-buidhe*.—See this pass before referred to at the years 1497, 1499, and 1512.

<sup>z</sup> *Leithbhír*, now Lifford, on the River Foyle, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This castle was otherwise called Port-na-dtri-

namhad, i. e. the port of the three enemies, and is shewn on Mercator's map of Ireland at Lifford, but on the east side of the river Finn, where it unites with the Mourne, or the Foyle, as it is now called.—See the notice of the commencement of the erection of this castle by Manus O'Donnell, under the year 1526.

<sup>a</sup> *Festival of St. Brendan*, i. e. of St. Brendan of Clonfert, whose festival fell on the 16th of May.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1528.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc ceo, píce, a hocht.

Ο Ρυαιρ εόccαν τιγεαρνα να βρειρνε υπρα coταιγτε ειμη, eanηnaμα, η uαιρle πλεαάτα aοδα pinn dέcc in αιβίτε .S. Προνρειρ ιαρ nonγαό, η ιαρ ναίρμιγε.

Ο ηριαν .ι. τοιρρδεαλβαό mac ταιόcc αν τaον mac γαιοίδil bá φοιτε lé huαιρle, η lé heimeac do líte μοζα, οιθηρ διοημίαλα ηριαν βορροime αρ cóηγ-μίαιl coccaíó píe γαλλαíβ dέcc ιαρ nonccaó, η ιαρ ναίρμιγε η a mac dóιρdηeaó ma ιonaó .ι. conóoβari mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ.

Πιονηγυαλα ηγξαν í ηριαν (.ι. Conóoβari na pπόνα mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ mic ηριαν caτα αν aοναιγ) βñ uí dómηaill Aοó puaó, αν aοín βñ αρ mó do éοιαν elύ η οiρdεαρειρ dά mβαοί na coήaιμpιη a líte pρια cupp η pρια hanηaη ιαρ ccaίtñ a ηaοιρ η a ηιηíne lé dέιρe, η lé daonnaáct η ιαρ mbñé da bliáδaη αρ píeít in αιβίτε δan Προνρείρ dέcc αν céo lá don coρccar (.ι. an. 5. Febpuaρi), η a ηaóηacal ι maηιρτpιρ dúm na ηγall do pónaó ma ηaηpιη buóéin.

Conn mac néill mic αιρτ í néill paoí éηηpéδηa epíde do ηapbaó (.ι. an. 15. apρil) la mac αιρτ óγ ι neill (.ι. ó neill), η lá cuíd do pηioáct aοda meγ-uíθp, η dά mac í neill (.ι. apτ occ) .ι. eηpι, η coρbmac baí ι laηiη aγ ua neill (.ι. conn mac cuimη) a ppaó pιαρ αν τan pιη do éaδaιρτ (dua néill) do cloimη éuimη mic néill, η clano éuimη do épocáó na dειpι pιη a ηdioγaíl a naταpι.

Mac διαpμαδα maige λuιρcc (Coρbmac mac puaíθpι) pειíceamí coιtέñιτ αρ ειηeaó η αρ péile, ηηpι eγuaóda connaáct αρ coccaó η coήpuaááó, pñ coρ-aηta a épíce αρ eaάtaipcenélaíβ dέcc ιαρ nonγαó η ιαρ ναίρμιccé η a dεapb-paάtaρ διαpμαιτ do γabaíl a ιonaιτ.

Macca captaíγ puaβaó doímηaill dέcc.

Caη-lén cúile maοile do γabaíl αρ mac ηdonnaχaíó lá a dεapb-paάtaρ pñ in lá ηuιpíceapτaá mac donnaχaíó mic ηuρχaíó, η mac donnaχaíó péin η

<sup>b</sup> Owen.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds his pedigree, *inter líneas*: “mac τιγεαρnaη mic ταιόγ mic τιγεαρnaη móip, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.”

<sup>c</sup> *The 5th of February*.—This is a palpable error, and should evidently be the 5th of April.

<sup>d</sup> *In captivity*, literally, “who were on hand, i. e. in captivity (i. e. Con, the son of Con) with



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1528.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-eight.*

O'Rourke (Owen<sup>b</sup>), Lord of Breifny, sustaining pillar of the hospitality, prowess, and nobility, of the race of Hugh Finn, died in the habit of St. Francis, after unction and penance.

O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Teige), who, of all the Irish in Leath Mhogha, had spent the longest time in [acts of] nobility and hospitality, the worthy heir of Brian Boru in maintaining war against the English, died, after unction and penance ; and his son, Conor Mac Turlough, was appointed to his place.

Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-Srona, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), a woman who, as regarded both body and soul, had gained more fame and renown than any of her contemporaries, having spent her life and her wealth in acts of charity and humanity, and after having been twenty-two years in the habit of St. Francis, died on the first day of Lent (which fell on the 5th of February<sup>c</sup>), and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, which had been founded in her own time.

Con, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, was slain on the 15th of April, by the son of Art Oge O'Neill (i. e. the O'Neill), and a party of the descendants of Hugh Maguire ; and the two sons of O'Neill (Art Oge), namely, Henry and Cormac, who had been detained in captivity<sup>d</sup> by [the other] O'Neill (i. e. Con, the son of Con), for a long time before, were given up by him to the sons of Con, son of Niall ; and the sons of Con hanged them both, in revenge of their father.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Cormac, the son of Rory), a general supporter of hospitality and generosity, the hardest man<sup>e</sup> in Connaught in war and in battle, the defender of his territory against exterior tribes, died, after unction and penance ; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell) died.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney] was taken from Mac Donough by his own brother, Murtough, the son of Donough, son of Murrough ; and Mac

O'Neill for a long time."

literally, the piece of steel of Connaught, which

<sup>e</sup> *The hardest man*, μῆρ χρυσάα connaçz, is rather a rude metaphor.

α μακ μυρκαδὸ δο ζαβάλ ζο καιτζεαρι ιαρι ρη λά ηυα νούβδα, γ λαρ αν μυρπέαργατὰς κέδνα, γ μακ ele δο μακ δονηκαδὸ .ι. δονηκαδὸ δο μαρβαδὸ λέο αν ταν ρη.

Σλόικέεαδὸ λά ηυα νδοιηναλλ (εο νδρηνζ μόρι δαλβανέανδ ἀμαλλε ρηρι ιμ αλαργαηη μακ εόμ κάτάναιζ) ηι μαιζ λυρκε, γ αν βεαλαδὸ βυδε δο ζεαργαδὸ λέο. Ὀραιοδε, γ είορ δο ραζβανὸ ὀ ηιακ διαρμαδα, γ τοιδεετ ρλάν δια τίρ.

Ο μαοιημιαδαζ ταιοργαδὸς τεαλλαιζ κεαργβαλλάν .ι. κατὰλ μακ δοιηναλλ ηικ υαιηνε βυδε δέεε.

Ζαοτὸ μὸρ αν ηίρηζε αν αοίηη μια νουλακε ζο ρο λά ριοδὸ ἀρ μὸρ ρὸ Ερηνη ζο ρο τργαργα ριοδὸ ἀραλλ δο εὐμὸδαίγτιβ κλοχ η κραηη, Ρο βηρι βεορ μυρ μαηρητρε δύνη ηα ηγαλλ, Ρο ρυαδαζ Ρο βάδ, γ ρο βηρι ἀρέραιοζε ιοηδα.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1529.

Αοιρ Κρηορτ, μίλε, κύκε κέδ, ρίκε, ἀναοί.

Μακ ρυβηνε ράνατ δοιηναλλ ὀεε μακ δοιηναλλ, ηικ τοιργδεαλδαίζ ρυαδὸη κίγεαργηα ράνατ ρη ηαση βλιαδαν δέεε δο ραζανὸ δάνρ ιαρ κεορ αιβιττε ηηρδ μυρη υμε.

Εμαηη μακ δοιηναλλ ηικ ρυβηνε, γ εμαηη ρυαδὸ α ηιακ δο τυητηη ηη αση λό λά τοιργδεαλδακὸ μακ Ρυαδὸρ, ηικ μαοιημυρη ηικ ρυβηνε.

Ὀρην ballacὸ μακ νέλλ ηικ ευνη ἰ νελλ δο μαρβαδὸ λά κεργημακ μακ υδελίη (ιαρ ηβηκὲ δση κεργημακ ρη ηη ρεαργαδὸ βρηαη ρήη η ρορ α ηηηηηε-ρρη) ιαρ βρακεδάν καιρηζε ρεαργυρα δόιβ.

Κατὰλ μακ εοκκαν ηικ αοδα ηεζυηδρη δέεε.

Ὀρην ρυαδὸ μακ ρφαν ηέζυηδρη δο μαρβαδὸ δαση ηηκὸρ δο ραίγυδ ἀεε ὀαργαρη ετηρ ηηηηηρη ηα εύηε, γ μυηηρη αν μακαιορη.

<sup>1</sup> *Bealach Buidhe*, now Ballaghboy, to the north of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Teallach-Chearbhallain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated near the River Shannon in Maigh-nis, in the upper part of Muintir-Eolais, in the south of the present county of Leitrim. From the Indentures

of Composition, made in 1585, it appears that the family of O'Mulvey, and the Sleight Eyre Magranill, had fifty and one-half quarters of land in Moyntirolish Oghteragh, otherwise called Moynyshe.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archaeological Society, Appendix, p. 349.

<sup>3</sup> *The Mur*, i. e. μὸρ ηα ηη-βραζάρ.—This

Donough himself and his son, Murrough, were soon afterwards taken prisoners by O'Dowda and the same Murtough; and another of Mac Donough's sons, i. e. Donough, was slain by them at that time.

An army was led by O'Donnell, accompanied by a great body of Scots, under the conduct of Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, into Moylurg, and Bealach buidhe<sup>f</sup> was cut through by them. He obtained hostages and rents from Mac Dermot, and then returned home safe to his country.

O'Mulvey, Chieftain of Teallach-Chearbhallain<sup>g</sup> (Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Owny Boy), died.

A great wind arose on the Friday before Christmas, which prostrated a great number of trees throughout Ireland, threw down many stone and wooden buildings, destroyed the Mur<sup>h</sup> of the monastery of Donegal, and swept away, sank, and wrecked many vessels.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1529.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-nine.*

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Roe), Lord of Fanad for eleven years, died, after having taken the habit of the order<sup>i</sup> of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, and Edmond Roe, his son, fell on the same day by [the hand of] Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Maelmurry Mac Sweeny.

Brian Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, was slain by Cormac Mac Quillin, the said Cormac having set out from Carrickfergus in company and friendship with Brian.

Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Brian Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by one cast of a dart, while interposing [to quell a riot] between the people of Coole and Machaire<sup>k</sup>.

was the name of a distinct house at Donegal, and its site is now occupied by the rector's house, which retains its name.

<sup>i</sup> *The habit of the order, &c.*, i. e. in his own abbey of Rathmullen, in the barony of Kilma-

crenan.—See note under the year 1516.

<sup>k</sup> *Between the people of Coole and Machaire*, i. e. between the inhabitants of the barony of Coole-na-noirear and those of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.

Μας μνίε δυβζαλλ να ηαλβαν δο μάρβαδ λά ηασδ μβυδε υα νδοίμναλλ  
 νασον βυλλε δο ελοιδίμ ι ποορυρ εύιλε μιε αν επροίμ.

Cauplén eúile mic an επρειν δο ζαβάλ λά μαζνυρ υα νδοίμναλλ, γ ιαρ  
 ρεερίυδαδ α εοίμαρλε αρβδ δο εμνσδ λαρ αν εαυρλέν δο βρηνσδ.

Αη κορναμάε μαε ρβζαλλ μιε δοννχαυδ δυιβ μιε αεδαεαίν ρασί ρά  
 ηορδεαρεα ηι ρφίμεαευρ, γ ηι ρφιλδεαετ, γ ηι μβρηνσδννυρ τυαυτε βαί ηι  
 ετίρην ζασοδεαλ δέεε, γ α αθναεαλ ι νοιρμην.

Μας αεδαεαμ (.ι. υρμυμαν) .ι. δοίμναλλ μαε αεδα μιε δοίμναλλ εήμ  
 ειεεή· λςτε μοζα αρ ρίμεαευρ γ ριλδεαετ δέεε.

Εοζαν μαε ρειλμ μιε μαζνυρα, γ α βεαν ζραιννε ιηζήν εονεοδαρ μέζ-  
 υθρ δέεε.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1530.

Αοίρ ερπορτ, μιε, εύιεε εέδ, επροεατ.

Ερρεορ οιλρμν .ι. αν επρρεορ ζρεεεαε δέεε.

Caibvil na mbpaζar ι νδύν να ηζαλλ, γ βά ηε υα δοίμναλλ (.ι. αοδ όεε)  
 δο ρασ δοίβ ζαε ní ρανζαεεταρ α λαρ, γ ρόβ αθιλεε λεό δον ευρ ρην αν εεήν  
 βάεεταρ ηι ρφαρραδ αροιλε.

Cautilm ιηζήν μιε ρυιβνε βήν ι δοεαρταιζ, γ Ρόρ ιηζήν ι εατάμ βήν ρειλμ  
 ι δοεαρταιζ δέεε.

Conéodar óεε ο βαοιέειλλ εαναρ ηι βαοιζεαλλαε δο μάρβαδ λά ελομυ υί  
 βυιζιλλ (.ι. μιαλλ μαε εοιμρδεαλβαζ) αρ αν λεαεαε αν. 6. Ιαυαρη.

Ρέιλμ μαε εονεοδαρ υί βυιζιλλ δο μάρβαδ λά ελομν υί βαοιζιλλ.

Μαοιμυρ μαε ρυιβνε εορραρ είρε βαζαινε [δέεε].

Δοίμναλλ μαε βρην μιε δοίμναλλ ι νειλλ δο όοι αρ ερηνε ραν μαεαμρ

<sup>1</sup> *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*, now Castleforward, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, and about seven miles from Londonderry.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1440, pp. 920, 921, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Fenechas*, i. e. the Brehon law.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1317, p. 516, *supra*.

<sup>n</sup> *Lay Brehonship*.—The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1570, has the following notice of the

professors of law and physic in Ireland :

“ They speak Latine like a vulgar language, learned in their common schooles of Leachcraft and Law, whereat they begin children, and hold on sixteene or twentie yeares, conning by roate the Aphorismes of Hypocrates and the Civill Institutions” [i. e. the Pandects of Justinian], “ and a few other parings of these two faculties. I have seene them where they kept Schoole, ten

The son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugal] of Scotland was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell with one stroke of a sword, on the threshold of [the castle of] Cuil-mic-an-treoin<sup>1</sup>.

The castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin was taken by Manus O'Donnell; and having called a council to decide on what was best to be done, he determined on demolishing the castle.

Cosnamhach, the son of Farrell, son of Donough Duv Mac Egan, the most distinguished adept in the Fenechas<sup>m</sup>, poetry, and lay Brehonship<sup>n</sup>, in all the Irish territories, died, and was interred at Elphin.

Mac Egan of Ormond (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell), head of the learned of Leath-Mhogha in Feneachus and poetry, died.

Owen, the son of Felim Mac Manus, and his wife, Grainne, daughter of Conor Maguire, died.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1530.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty.*

The Bishop of Elphin, i. e. the Greek Bishop<sup>o</sup>, died.

A chapter of the friars was held at Donegal; and it was O'Donnell (Hugh Oge) that supplied them with every thing they stood in need of, or desired, while they remained together on that occasion.

Catherine, the daughter of Mac Sweeny, and wife of O'Doherty, and Rose, the daughter of O'Kane, and wife of Felim O'Doherty, died.

Conor Oge O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), on the Leacach<sup>p</sup>, on the 6th of January.

Felim, the son of Conor O'Boyle, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tir-Baghaine<sup>q</sup>, [died].

Donnell, the son of Brien, son of Donnell O'Neill, went upon a predatory

in some on chamber groveling upon couches of straw, their bookes at their noses, themselves lying flatte prostrate, and so to chaunte out their lessons by peece meale, being the most part lustie fellows of twenty-five yeares and upwards."—*Dublin edition of 1809*, pp. 25, 26.

<sup>o</sup> *The Greek Bishop*.—No account of this bi-

shop is given by Ware or Harris, nor in any of the older Irish annals known to the Editor.

<sup>p</sup> *Leacach*, now Lackagh, a townland near Loughros Bay, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

<sup>q</sup> *Tir-Baghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

ῤεαράνας, ἡ ἐπὶ τοῦ γλασῶ λά α μιντιρ. Ἀν τῖρ το ἐρυννιουεῶς ἡ ἀ λήναιν ἡο ριαβ βῆτα ἡο ριεραι ραιρ, ἡ δοιμναι το εἰονηῦδ-ρριρ αν τοραιοῦ, ἡ ραιοῖνῶ ρορρα ἡο ρο λάδ α νάρ λαρ, οὐ μαρ γαβαῶ δά μαε εοῖαιν ριαῶ ἰ νέλλ ιι ρο μαρβαῶ τριῦρ το ελοινν Ρυαῶρι να λήζαν διαρ μαε μαῖζαιρ μέζμαῖζαῖννα, ἡ μαε εηρ ιιε βραιν, ἡ τομαρ να εαιρρκεε μαε ἔμαινν μέζυῶρι.

Ἰολλα πατραιεε μαε εορβυαιε ιιε αιρτ εῦλε μέζυῶρι δέεε, ἡ ροβ ειρῶε ρῖρ α ιιῖνε βά ρῖρρ εῖζ ναιοῖνῶ ιια αιρριρ ιι ρῖρραβ μαηας.

Σλόεεεαδ λά ηυα νδοιμναιλ ιι εῖνεεεαῶ εοηαῖτ, Ἀθεαῶ ρο ἡαῶ εῖττυρ τρια εοιλλεῖβ εοηεῶβαιρ, ερτιβ ρῖδε τριαρ αν ταναρρεαῖτ ιι μαῖζ λυρκεε το εοραῶ ὀρομα ρῖρκεε ταρ ριοναιν. Ρο λορκεεαῶ, ἡ ρο λάιμνιλλεῶ μιντιρ εολαρ λαρ, Ρο μαρβαῶ ὀροηζ δια ιιμιντιρ ιι εαιρλέν ιιατ ὀρομα ιι Μηαῖζ-νυρ μαε αν ριρῶορῖα ιιε ρυῖβνε ἡ ιι Μηαε ιιε εοῖῖν τοιρρῶεαλβαῶ δυβ. Το εῖοῦ ιαριαῖν ἀρριρ ταρ ριοναιν ριαρ το μαεαιρ εοηαῖτ, το ὀροῖετ αῖα μοῖα ταρ ρυα, Ρο ερῖοῖνῶ, ἡ ρο ερεαῶλορκεεαῶ ελανν εοηῖαιῖζ λαρ, Ρο λορκεεε βεῶρ ἡλινρκε ἡ εῖλ ερυαιν βαῖτε ιιεε δάυῶ, ἡ ρυαιρ ἔδαλα αιῶβλε ρνα τῖριβ ριι. Ρο λορκεεαῶ βεῶρ λαρ ιαριαῖν βαῖε αν τοβαιρ, ἡ ρυαιρ α εῖορ ὀ υα εοηεῶβαιρ ρυαῶ .ι. Σε Ριηῖννε ραν εεῖραῖναιν δά δῦτθαῖζ, ἡ τιεε ταρ α αιρ ερερ αν ιιβεαλαῶ ιιβυῖδε ἡαν οῖτ το δέηαιν ὀδ ιαρ ιιλλῶ μαιῖε λυρκεε. Ταναε ιαρταρ δον ηρῖρνε ἡ ρο λορκεεαῶ λά ρλυαῖζ υῖ ὀοιμναιλ αν εῖζ

<sup>r</sup> *Sliabh-Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh, a range of mountains in Ulster, extending through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1501, p. 1260, *supra*.

<sup>s</sup> *Coillte-Chonchubhair*.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1471, p. 1071, *supra*.

<sup>t</sup> *Caradh-Droma-ruisc*.—This name is usually anglicised Carrickdrumroosk, which was the old name of the present town of Carrick-on-Shannon, as appears from the Down Survey, and several ancient maps of Ireland.—See also Dean Swift's translation of Πλέαράνα να Ρυαρεαῶ.

<sup>u</sup> *Mac Colin*, now Cullen, a family still respectable in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>w</sup> *Ath-Mogha*.—This place is called Bel-atha-

Mogha at the year 1595. It is now called Beal-atha-Mogha, anglice Ballimoe, or Ballymoe, which is a small village on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Galway.—See note under the year 1595.

<sup>x</sup> *Glinsee*, now Glinske, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill-Cruain*, now Kilerone, an old church giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway. The castle of Kilerone stood near the high road, a short distance to the west of the old church of Kilerone. It is said to have been the residence of a celebrated heroine called Nuala-na-meadoige

excursion into Machaire-Stefanach [Magherastephana], and his people seized on a prey. [The people of] the country assembled, and pursued them to Sliabh-Beatha<sup>r</sup>, where they overtook them; but Donnell turned round on the pursuers, and defeated them with great slaughter, in which the two sons of Owen Roe O'Neill were taken prisoners, and three sons of Rory na Leargan; two sons of Manus Mac Mahon, the son of Henry, son of Brian, and Thomas of the Rock, the son of Edmond Maguire, were slain.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Cormac, son of Art Cuile [of Coole] Maguire, died. He kept, for his means, the best house of hospitality of all those that were in Fermanagh in his time.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the province of Connaught; he first passed through Coillte-Chonchubhair<sup>s</sup>, and from thence proceeded through the Tanist's portion of Moylurg, by the Caradh-Droma-ruisc<sup>t</sup>, across the Shannon, and burned and totally desolated the territory of Muintir-Eolais; some of his people were slain around the castle of Leitrim, among whom were Manus, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, and the son of Mac Colin<sup>u</sup> (Turlough Duv). He afterwards proceeded westwards across the Shannon, into Machaire Chonnacht, to the bridge of Ath-Mogha<sup>w</sup>. He destroyed and devastated by fire the territory of Clann-Conway; he also burned Glinsce<sup>x</sup> and Cill-Cruain<sup>y</sup>, the towns [castles] of Mac David; and he obtained great spoil in these countries. He afterwards burned Ballintober also, and obtained his tribute from O'Conor Roe, namely, six pence on every quarter of land in his territory. After having destroyed Moylurg, he returned home by Bealach-buidhe [Ballaghboy], without sustaining any injury. He afterwards went to Breifny, where his army burned

Ny-Finaghty, the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of Mac David Burke of Glinske. The effigy of William (said to be the founder of this family), beautifully carved in limestone, and represented as clad in mail, with a conical helmet and slender sword, is to be seen in the old church of Ballynakill, near Glinske. Under the effigy is the following inscription:

“HERE STANDS THE EFFIGIES OF WILLIAM BURKE, THE FIRST OF WHOM DIED 1\*16, AND ERECTED BY HARRY BURKE, 1722.”

The founder of this family, however, was Sir David, the son of Rickard Finn, by Nuala, the daughter of O'Finaghty, through whose treachery he obtained the territory of Clann-Conway, which was O'Finaghty's country. The William represented by this effigy was probably William, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, who was son of Sir David (from whom this branch of the Burkes took the Irish surname of Mac David), who was son of Rickard Finn, son of Rickard More, son of William Fitz Adelm.

εραννηγαίτε αρ δεαχ βαί ιη ειρηνη .ι. τζζ μίσε κοηηναία αρ λοέ αλλιμνε. Ρο milleαδ, η πο διολάιτέρισεαδ αν ηρεινε υιλε ό ρλιαδ ριαρ λεό δον τυρυρ ριη.

CRεαδ μόρ δο δέναν λά ηαδ μβυιδε υα νδομναλλ ι ηγαίληγαβ.

Σλοίσεαδ λά ηυα νδομναλλ (ηι μί September δο ριοηηαδ) αρ μαε υιλιαν βύρε δια πο milleαδ βλαδ μόρ δον τήρ. Ρο ηίρναιδμεαδ ρίε στορρα ιαρταη, η τιεε ό δομναλλ ρλάν δια τιεε.

ΙΑρλα ειλλε θαρα ηήοιδ μαε ηήοιδ (βαί ρέ ειαη ηι λάιηη acc ρί Saηan) δο τεαετ ιη Ειρηη, η ιυρτιρ Saηanae δο έφετ λαηρ, η α μβίε αρ ιση acc milleαδ μόραη ρα ηαιοδεαλαβ. Ρο ηαβαδ λεό θαη ό Ραιηίλλη ιαρ τεαετ ιηα εεηηη αρ α μοετ ρήη.

Ρυδραηγε μαε εοεεαη μιε αοδα βαίβ μιε ρλαη υί δοεαρηαιε, έχετ μόρ ιηα έίρ ρήη δο έεε.

Ιηζήη υί βαοίηιλλ .ι. Ρόιρ ιηζήη τοηρρδεαλαηε μιε ηέιλλ ρυαδ βήη δερκαηη δεηγεμηε, η Σίλε ιηζήη υί ράλλαμιαη βήη ααιρρηε μιε αν ρριορα βήη θασηηαεταε δεηδεαλβδα δο έεε.

Αοδ ό ρλαηηεαη μαε ρήρρμ ηηηρ μαηγε ραηη ραοί ι ηέεηα, η ι ηεαλ-αδαη, ρήρ ρυαρη, Σεζαηη, η ρήρ πο βα μαηε τζζ ηαιοιδε δέεε.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1531.

Αοίρ Χριορτ, Μίλε, κυεε εέδ, τριοεα, αηαση.

Τυαεαλ μαε ί ηειλλ .ι. μαε αιρτ μιε κυηη δο ηαβάλ λά ηυα ηέιλλ .ι. λέ κοηη μαε κυηη.

<sup>2</sup> *Mac Consuava*, now ridiculously anglicised Forde by the whole clan in the county of Leitrim. Towards the close of the seventeenth century it was anglicised Mac Kinaw, and sometimes Mac Anawe.

<sup>a</sup> *An English Justiciary*.—He was Sir William Skeffington, a Leicestershire man. They arrived in Dublin in the month of June, and a solemn procession of the mayor and citizens came to meet them on the Green of St. Mary's Abbey, who received Kildare with great acclamations.— See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at this year.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Reilly*.—He was Farrell, the eldest son of John O'Reilly, by his second wife, Catherine O'Neill, or Ny-Neill.

<sup>c</sup> *Upon honour*, αρ α ηιοετ ρήη, at their own request and assurance of faith and honour. In the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the late Chevalier O'Gorman, this passage is incorrectly translated as follows, and the same version is given in the copy of these Annals made by Maurice Gorman, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy :

“ A. D. 1530. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, who



the best wooden house in all Ireland, i. e. the house of Mac Consnava<sup>z</sup> on Lough Allen. The whole of Breifny, from the mountain westwards, was destroyed and desolated by them on that expedition.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh Boy O'Donnell in Gaileanga [Gallen, in the county of Mayo].

An army was led by O'Donnell, in the month of September, against Mac William Burke; and he destroyed a large portion of his country. A peace was afterwards ratified between them, and O'Donnell returned safe to his house.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, who had been for a long time in the hands [i. e. custody] of the King of England, returned to Ireland, in company with an English Justiciary<sup>a</sup>; and they both continued to do much injury to the Irish. They made a prisoner of O'Reilly<sup>b</sup>, who had gone upon honour<sup>c</sup> to visit them.

Rury, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Balbh, son of John O'Doherty, died; a great loss<sup>d</sup> in his own country.

The daughter of O'Boyle, i. e. Rose, daughter of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Sile [Celia], daughter of O'Fallon, and wife of Carbry, son of the Prior, a humane and beautiful<sup>e</sup> woman, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, son of the Parson of Inis-maighe-Samh<sup>f</sup>, a paragon of wisdom and science, and a merry and comely man, who kept a good house of hospitality, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1531.

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

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Art, son of Con, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, i. e. by Con, the son of Con.

had been kept in confinement in England for some time, returned to Ireland with Sir William Skeffington, the English Lord Justice, both of whom did great damage to the Irish. They even made O'Reilly prisoner, though they came to his house for hospitality, without being invited."

But *ma ccfm* in this passage clearly means "to them," not "to him," and *ap a moct fcm* does not mean "without being invited," but

"on their own word of honour."

<sup>d</sup> *A great loss*, *éct móp*, generally means an occurrence, or catastrophe, which excites great grief or compassion.

<sup>e</sup> *Beautiful*, *deighealboá*, i. e. well-countenanced, or comely-faced.

<sup>f</sup> *Inis-maighe-samh*, now Inishmacsaint, a parish in O'Flanagan's country of Tooraah, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh.

Μαξ κατὰιξ ριαβὰς δοῖνall mac ριηξιν mic διαρματα τιξεαρηα ua  
ccairpπε, ρφι ρο ba ματ ρμαέτ, η ριαξαι, ρφι ρο ba ματ ονεαὸ η ἡηηαιη,  
ρφι tucc ξαιρη ειηξ δρφραιδ Ερεαηη doneoδ βαί αγ ευηηιὸ ηῖε υιβ, υο écc.

Donnchaδ mac τοιρηδεαλβαιξ mic ταῖδcc υί ἕρηαιη τάναιρη τυαὸμυῖαιη  
ρφι υενῖα ειηξ, η υαιρle δέcc.

Μαε í υοάριταιξ .i. μiall mac conδοβαιρ άαρραιξ δέcc.

Conn mac Slain buide μέγματξαιηηα υο ἡαρηαδ λά μάξ ματξαιηηα, η λά  
cloinn ἕρηαιη μέγματξαιηηα.

Εοδάν mac ηιollaπαττραιcc ócc μέηυιὸρη υο ἡαρηαδ λά α υεαρηατῆαιρη  
(.i. emann).

Conδοβαιρ mac caται mic υυιηη μέηυιὸρη υο ἡαρηαδ la ηίόctap τῆpe.

Ο ρlannaccáin τυαιτε ράτα Μαξηυη mac ηιιιιβερτ mic coρημαic ραοί  
lé ηυαιρle, η conηιῖαλαὸ τιξε αιοδδ δέcc (25. ρεβρυαρη), η ó ρlannazáin  
υο ξαιρη υο ηιolla ίορα mac τοιρηδεαλβαιξ.

Μυιρῆρταὸ mac conδοβαιρ μεξ coclán ρρηόρη ηαιηηηe, η βιοαρη leδ-  
manáin υο έαιτηη ηι ρφυλλ λά τοιρηδεαλβαιδ ócc ó μαοίεαείλαιηη η λά ρυὸ-  
ραξe.

Διαρηαιττ mac Slain mic αοδα αιη τί υο ἕρρη υαιρle η υασημαέτ υο  
ρηιοέτ αοδα mic μαορηυαηαὸ δέcc.

Coρημαc mac caται ócc mic caται, mic Μαξηυηα ρφι τιξε αιοδδ  
οιρηεαρηc δέcc.

Τυαταί mac í δοῖηηalláin μαάαιρη ηασηηαιξε, η ηιolla παττραιcc mac  
αδαῖη mic αιη ἕαιρη δέcc.

ἡυραιείδ lé mac Μηέηυιὸρη coρημαc ηι ccenel ρφραδαιξ, υο ρόηαδ  
cpeaδ λαρη ρρηη μαηξρη ρηη αιη mac ἕρηαιη í ηeill, η ρο ἡαρηαδ mac ἕρηαιη  
ρφρηη acc τόρηαιξεαέτ α cpeíde, η υο ραδ mac μεηυιὸρη αιη cpeíδ λαρη.

<sup>s</sup> *A man of hospitality, &c.*, literally, "a man of the making of hospitality and nobleness," i. e. a man who had practised acts of generosity and nobleness.

<sup>b</sup> *Iochtar-tire*, the lower or nothern part of the territory.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1520.

<sup>i</sup> *Gailinn*, now Gillen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the north of the King's County. This church

was originally monastic, and its ruins are to be seen in Mr. Armstrong's demesne, adjoining the village of Farbane.

<sup>k</sup> *Liath-Manchain*, i. e. St. Manchan's grey land, now Lemanaghan, a parish in the north of the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, where there is an old church of great antiquity, dedicated to St. Manchan, the son of Iunai, whose festival was celebrated there an-

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot), Lord of Hy-Carbery, a man of good jurisdiction and rule, and of great hospitality and prowess, a man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to all those in Ireland who sought gifts, died.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, a man of hospitality<sup>g</sup> and nobleness, died.

The son of O'Doherty, i. e. Niall, the son of Owen Carragh, died.

Con, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, was slain by Mac Mahon and the sons of Brian Mac Mahon.

Owen, the son of Gilla-Patrick Oge Maguire, was killed by his brother, Edmond.

Conor, the son of Cathal, son of Don Maguire, was slain by [the people of] Iochtar-tire<sup>h</sup>.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Manus, the son of Gilbert, son of Cormac), distinguished for his nobleness, and the keeper of a house of hospitality, died on the 25th of February; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Turlough, was styled O'Flanagan.

Murtough, the son of Conor Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinn<sup>i</sup>, and Vicar of Liath-Manchain<sup>k</sup>, was treacherously slain by Turlough Oge O'Melaghlin and Rury.

Dermot, the son of John, son of Hugh, the most noble and humane of the descendants of Hugh, son of Mulrony [Mac Donough], died.

Cormac, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Mac Manus, illustrious for his house of hospitality, died.

Tuathal, the son of O'Donnellan of Machaire-Maenmaighe<sup>l</sup>, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Adam Mac Ward, died.

An irruption was made by the son of Maguire (Cormac) into Kinel-Farry. He there took a prey from the son of Brian O'Neill, and the son of Brian himself was slain in pursuit of the prey; and the son of Maguire carried off the prey.

nually on the 24th of January. It is stated in the *Liber Viridis Midensis* that the old church of Lemanaghan was situated in the middle of a bog, impassable in the time of the writer, i. e. A. D. 1615; but it is no longer so. The shrine of St. Manchan is still preserved in the Roman

Catholic chapel of this parish.

<sup>l</sup> *Machaire-Maenmaighe*, i. e. the plain of Moinmoy, which was the ancient name of the level district around Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 70, note <sup>z</sup>.

Slóiccéad laḡ an iurṡur Saḡanaḡ, lé hiarla cille dapa, ḡ lé maicib ḡaoidel Epeann hi ṡṡir neoccam ar ṡarḡaig ḡ doṡnaill ḡ neill óicc í neill, ḡ Sleáṡta aóda í neill, ḡ ṡṡir eoccam do loḡccáḡ leó ó óún ḡál co habainn móir. Cairlén nua puirṡ an faillccáin do bḡurṡḡ, ḡ duṡhaiḡ bḡian na moicéirḡe do éḡsch loḡccáḡ laḡ an ḡluacḡ íḡin, ḡ muineacáin dḡaccbáil ḡolan ḡoḡ a ccionn. Ó doṡnaill ḡ mall do óol hi ccln an ṡḡluacch ḡallda ḡin co cinnarḡ, ḡ cairlén cinnarḡ do bḡurṡḡ leó. Ó nell imorra baí ḡiḡe ḡluacḡ díḡime ḡé a nuṡṡ co náḡ lamḡarṡ doḡ ṡairḡur ḡin hi ṡṡṡir neoccam co ḡo imḡáirṡoṡ na ḡlóḡḡ ḡin dia ṡṡḡḡibh lṡṡ ar lṡṡ ḡan ḡíṡ ḡan oḡáḡ aḡ ua neill ḡiḡ.

Ruaḡóḡ ḡallda mac í neill do ḡabal lá hua néill .i. lá conn mac cuinn.

Áóḡ ócc mac ṡomair mic ṡomair mic an ḡiolla óuib méḡuḡóḡir dḡcc iar mbḡiṡṡ buaḡa ó doṡan ḡ o óḡman.

Seurḡ ó ḡlannaccain mac ḡḡḡḡúin inḡur, ḡḡḡ ḡo ba móḡ ainm ḡ oirḡearcḡur ina ṡṡḡ ḡḡin dḡcc.

ḡaile uí doṡḡaile dionḡḡaiḡiḡ lá mall ócc mac aḡḡ mic cuinn í néll an baile do bḡurṡḡ laḡ, ḡ mac í néll (ḡalta uí doṡḡaile) do ḡabal ḡ a bḡiṡṡ laḡ co neacáib, ḡ co neḡalaib an ḡaile arason ḡur.

Cairlén ḡeóil leice do ḡabáil le haóḡ mbuidḡe ua ndoṡnaill, ḡ buaḡḡḡeáḡ ṡṡḡe conaill do ṡeaṡṡ de ḡin.

Maḡuḡóḡir do óol ḡluacḡ hi ṡṡṡḡir conaill ar ṡarḡaig uí doṡnaill ar ḡo báṡṡar clann uí doṡnaill i ḡḡiṡḡearṡ ḡḡia ḡoile ar óman neṡ uaḡaib do

<sup>m</sup> *Dungal*.—This was anglicised Duunagoale, and was the name of a townland adjoining Annaghilla, in the parish of Errigal Keeroge, and barony of Clogher, and about midway between Augher and Ballygawly.—See *Ulster Inquisitions*, Tyrone, No. 19.

<sup>n</sup> *Abhainn-mhor*, i. e. the River Blackwater.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1483, p. 1125, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *Port-an-Fhaileagain*, now Portnelligan, the seat of T. J. Tenison, Esq., in the barony of Tiranny, and county of Armagh.

<sup>p</sup> *Brian-na-Moicheirghe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the Early Rising.

<sup>q</sup> *Kinard*.—Now Caledon, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

<sup>r</sup> *Innis*, i. e. of Inishmacsaint, a parish in the territory of Tooraah in Fermanagh.

<sup>s</sup> *Baile-Uí-Donnghaile*, i. e. the town or residence of O'Donnelly, a family which derives its name and origin from Donnghaile O'Neill, seventeenth in descent from Niall the Great, ancestor of the royal house of O'Neill. This place is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "Fort and Lough O'Donnellie," to the west of Dungannon. Ballydonnelly (which is now called Castlecaulfield, after that distinguished soldier, Sir Toby Caulfield, ancestor of the Earls of Charlemont, to whom it was granted by King James I.) contained twenty-four ballyboes, as appears from an

An army was led by the English Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, and the chiefs of the Irish [*recte* English] of Ireland, into Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell and Niall Oge O'Neill, and of the descendants of Hugh O'Neill; and they burned Tyrone from Dungal<sup>m</sup> to Abhainn-mhor<sup>n</sup>, demolished the new castle of Port-an-Fhaileagain<sup>o</sup>, and plundered and burned the country of Brian-na-Moicheirghe<sup>p</sup>. Monaghan was left empty to them. O'Donnell and Niall set out to join that English army at Kinard<sup>q</sup>, and demolished the castle of Kinard; but, O'Neill being near them with a very numerous army, they dared not advance further into Tyrone; so that these hosts returned to their several homes, O'Neill not having come to terms of peace or armistice with them.

Rory Gallda (the Anglicised), son of O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con).

Hugh Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

James O'Flanagan, the son of the Parson of Innis<sup>r</sup>, a man of great name and renown in his own country, died.

Baile-Ui-Donnghaile<sup>s</sup> was assaulted by Niall Oge, son of Art, son of Con O'Neill. He demolished the castle; and he made a prisoner of the son of O'Neill, who was foster-son of O'Donnelly<sup>t</sup>, and carried him off, together with the horses and the other spoils of the town.

The castle of Belleek was taken by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, from which followed the disturbance of Tirconnell.

Maguire proceeded with an army into Tirconnell, at the instance of O'Donnell, for O'Donnell's sons were at strife with each other, from fear that the one

inquisition taken at Dungannon on the 23rd of August, 1610. The following is translated from an Irish MS. Journal of the rebellion of 1641, in the possession of Lord O'Neill.

“A. D. 1641, October. Lord Cauldfield's Castle in Baile-I-Donghaile was taken by Patrick Modardha (the gloomy) O'Donnelly.” It appears from the depositions taken before the government commissioners after the rebellion, and now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that this Patrick Modardha O'Donnelly was one of the four Captains placed

over the northern forces by Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1641, and was one of Sir Phelim's chief counsellors, and mainly instrumental in inducing him to assume the title of Earl of Tyrone. Pynnar, in his Survey of Ulster, in 1618-19, calls this place Ballydonnell, but this is a palpable error.—See Appendix, p. 2429, for the pedigree of O'Donnelly.

<sup>t</sup> *Foster-son of O'Donnelly*.—This was the celebrated John Donnghaileach, or the Donnellian O'Neill, otherwise called John or Shane-an-diomais, i. e. John of the Pride, or ambition.

ποῦταιν για να ποιε ἰ cennur iar nécc a natar ar po lft ainm ἡ ειρθεαρεαρ Μαḡνυρα υἷ δοῖναιλλ φό Ερινν uile, ní namá hi ccenel cconailл áct ip na típib a neáctair, ἡ πο βαί acc foppán fop a bpaérib paimhriuó. Bá himfclla lá hua ndoῖnailл ζαιλῖne do dénañ dóib fop apoile ἡ α ὄol pñn ἰ neineirte arf a lop conad aipe πο τοςαιpm ua doῖnailл Μαḡυδιop δια ραιζιό τυρ an ccaompaττίρ Μαḡνυρ do éuibdiuḡad pñn ταιpυri ἡ bpaéaiupri pñn a cómpuilidib. Ὁο cóid iarain μαḡυδιop ἡ aod buide ua doῖnailл co na poépaide ḡo pangat-tar co pinn ḡo πο éplépaτ ma mbaoí fó mámur Mhaḡnυρα ó op co hop. Bá hann baolí Μαḡνυρ an tan pin fop paitéce caipléin na pinne ḡo líon a tíonól, do éuaτtar tpa clann μαḡnυρα co ndpuing dia muinrip tar pccairb beccoice ar ionchaib an baile ἰ naupir ἡ ἰ ndócum an tplóḡ baí dia ραιζιό. Spaoín-tear foppa lá μαḡυδιop ἡ lá haod mbuide ḡo πο cuipit ḡo haimeónac fó dudu an caipléin. Ὁο bíre aon do muinrip ḡalléubair do mapepluaḡ μαḡnυρα fop-ḡain do ḡae fop τoiupdealbáac mac donnchaíó mic bpaian mic pilip meḡυδιop, ἡ do epná beóḡonta ar, ἡ bíreτa iarain dia tíḡ co népbairt pna ccionn teóra noídce iar mbuaíó naíepiḡe. Ὁο ταστ các uaidib dia lonḡpoyt iarain.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1532.

Αοιρ Cpιορτ, míle, cuicc céd, τpιοcατ, α δó.

Tomar mac pparar puaió (.i. iarla upmuman) do mparbad ἰ noiupaiḡib lé diapmaitt mac ḡiolla paττpαιcc, adbar tíḡeapna opḡaiḡe an diapmaió pin, ἡ níri bó cian iar pin ḡo πο τoiupbipead diapmaió lá a deapbpaéaiup féin (lá mac ḡiolla paττpαιcc) don iarla, ἡ πο cñḡlaó diapmaitt iarain lap an iarla a ndioḡail a mic, ἡ ḡac mlc ele da ndeapnaó lé diapmaitt ppuir ḡó pin.

<sup>u</sup> *The one might attain, &c.*—“The senior fearing that the junior should be elected to the chieftainship, in preference to himself, and the junior being so conscious of his own power, popularity, and fame, that he was determined to win the chieftainship, whatever troubles he might cause in the territory.”

<sup>x</sup> *Scairbh-Begoige*, i. e. the shallow ford of Begog, a ford on the River Finn, near the little town of Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and

county of Donegal.

<sup>y</sup> *Opposite*, ar ionchaib .i. ar aḡaió, no ór comair. The phrase eimeac ἰ n-ionchaib is used throughout these Annals in the sense of “face to face.”

<sup>z</sup> *Forced to retreat* : literally, “they were forcibly driven under the shelter of the castle.”

<sup>a</sup> *Belonging to* : literally, “one of the O’Gallaghers of Manus’ cavalry.”

might attain to the chieftainship in preference to the other<sup>u</sup>, after their father's death; for the name and renown of Manus O'Donnell had spread not only through all Tirconnell, but through external territories; and he was oppressing his own kindred. O'Donnell was afraid that they would commit fratricide upon each other, and that his own power would, in consequence, be weakened, wherefore he had invited Maguire to come to him, to see whether they could reconcile Manus with his relatives through friendship and brotherly love. Maguire and Hugh Boy O'Donnell afterwards marched with their troops until they arrived at the [River] Fin; and they plundered all [the territory] that was under the jurisdiction of Manus, from border to border. Manus at this time was on the Green of Castlefinn, with all his forces assembled; and the sons of Manus, with a party of their people, set out across Scairbh-Begoige<sup>x</sup>, opposite<sup>y</sup> the town [castle], to await and meet the army that was advancing towards them. They were routed by Maguire and Hugh Boy, and forced to retreat<sup>z</sup> into the castle for protection. One of the O'Gallaghers, belonging to<sup>a</sup> Manus's cavalry, made a thrust of a spear at Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, who escaped<sup>b</sup>, severely wounded, and was then carried to his house, where he died at the end of three nights, after the victory of penance. They all then returned to their several fortresses.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1532.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-two.*

Thomas, the son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond, was slain in Ossory by Dermot MacGillpatrick<sup>c</sup>, who was heir to the lordship of Ossory. Not long after this, Dermot was delivered up by his own brother (the Mac Gillpatrick) to the Earl, by whom he was fettered, in revenge of his son and of every other misdeed which Dermot had committed against him up to that time.

<sup>b</sup> *Escaped, do epna beógonu.*—He escaped severely wounded. This is a strange mode of expression. The meaning intended to be conveyed is, that Turlough, though mortally wounded, escaped from falling into the hands of his enemies, which was some satisfaction to his friends, for though he died in three nights af-

terwards, they had the consolation to see him die a good penitent, and, what was an almost equally great satisfaction in those days, to have him interred in his own family tomb under the tutelage of his own patron saint.

<sup>c</sup> *Mac Gillpatrick*, now always anglicised Fitzpatrick.

Ο εὐβαίλλ (Μαολρυσαναιὸ) ἀν ταον φῆρ βὰ φῆρ ἡαρτ, ἡαῖρτσεαδ, ἀγ ἡ οἰρδεαρτὰρ δια ἐνέλ φῆρην, ἀν τί δάρ βὸ βυῖδεαὶ δάνη, ἡ δεόραιοῦ eccalpa ἡ εἰεεφῆ, ἡ ἀρ μο δο εἰονοῖλ, ἡ δο εἰοδλαε ταῖνε δια βυναῖδ φῆρῆν, Cumgῖδ congnála cáic, Σοῖούρ ἐφῆτ σοβραιοῦ ἀ ἐνλὸ βυαῖαλ τῆν ταῖρττῆλ να τερεαδ, μάλ μεαδραὶ μὸρδάλαι μuman, λῆγ λόγῆαρ, ἡῆν ἐαρρῆηοζαλ, ἡνεόμ φορπαρ, ἡ υαῖτνε ὀρῆ να νελεαὶ δέεε (.i. λα φελε μαῖτα φυρρελ) ἡνα λοηγορρετ φῆν, ἡ ἀ ἡναε φῆρῆγανῆνμ δόῖρτνεαδ ἡνα ἰοναδ. Μαῖδῆν ἀν λά ρῆν φῆρῆν πέ ἡεεε μαολρυσαναιὸ λά ἀ ἐλοῖνδ ἀρ ἡαρλα ἡρμuman, ἡ ἀρ ελοῖνν τρῆαν ἰ εὐβαίλλ. Ρο βῆναδ υαοῖνε ἡ εἰὶ ἰομδα, ἡ ορδαναρ δά ἡγοῖρῆ φαβεῖνν δῖβ, conῖδ δε δο λῆν βέλ ἀτα να φραβεῖνν τον ἀτ ἡν πο φραιοῖνεαδ ἀν μαῖδῆν ἰρῆν ἡ βὰ ἡέ ρῆν εορρεαρ δέῖδῆναε Μαολρυσαναιὸ. Ρο ἡαρρεαδ ὀ εὐβαίλλ (αῖναλ ἀ δυδραμαρ) δῆφιορῆγανῆνμ ἀρ βελαῖδ ἀ ρῆνρῆορ ελανν τρῆαν υἰ εὐβαίλλ. Ταηζατταρ υἰε ἰομδα τρεῖμτ ρῆν ἡρῆν τῆρ ἀρ πο ἡαβρατ ελανν τρῆαν εεζυρ εαῖρλέν βιορρα, ἡ πο ἡἡλλρῖοτ ἀν τῆρ ἀρ. Ρο εἰττ μαε ἀν ρῆρρῆνν υἰ ἐεαρβαίλλ λά μαε ἰ εεαρβαίλλ .i. λά ταδεε εαοὶ ἀρ φαιτέε βιορρα. ΑΣ ἀ ἡαῖτλε ρῆν πο ταρρραηζ ὀ εὐβαίλλ (φῆρῆγανῆνμ) ἀ ἐλῆῆῆν .i. ἡαρλα εἰλλε δαπα ἡυρτῆρ να ἡερεανν ἀρ

<sup>d</sup> *Generosity*, ἡαρτ.—This word is explained *emeac* by O'Clery, and *pele* in Cormac's Glossary.

<sup>e</sup> *A triumphant traverser of tribes*, βυαῖαλ εῖνν ταῖρττῆλ να τερεαδ, literally, a boy of stout traversing of tribes. The style is here childishly ridiculous. The meaning is that he was a boy or youth who made stout incursions among tribes. But as βυαῖαλ really means "a cowboy," it is entirely beneath the dignity of the bombastic bardic style, which the Four Masters here affect to imitate, to apply it to O'Carroll.

<sup>f</sup> *Munster champion*.—The territory of Ely O'Carroll originally belonged to Munster, and still belongs to the diocese of Killaloe, though it is now a part of the King's County, in Leinster. O'Carroll was originally chief of all the tract of country now divided into the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County, and of the adjoining barony of Ikerrin, in the county of Tipperary, but for many centuries his country was considered as co-extensive with the two ba-

ronies in the King's County above-mentioned. O'Carroll's strongest castle was Leim-Ui-Bhainn, now the Castle of the Leap.—See the years 1514, 1516. Sir Charles O'Carroll, in a letter to the Lord Deputy, written in 1595, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace, complains that the Right Honourable the Earl of Ormond had subtracted several territories from Thomond which he added to his "Countie Pallentine of Typperarie, though there be no coullor for it, particularly Mnskryhyry, which he improperly and usurpedly called the Heither [Neither?] Ormond, though it was ever heretofore reputed, knowen, and taken as of Thomond, until of late subtracted by the greatnesse, countenance, and export power of the said Erle."

<sup>g</sup> *Carbuncle gem*.—This is a far better metaphor than "βυαῖαλ εῖνν-ταῖρττῆλ να τερεαδ." "Principatum habent carbunculi in gemmis."—*Pliny*, xxvii. 7. "It is believed that a carbuncle doth shine in the dark, like a burning coal, from whence it hath its name."—*Wilkins*.



O'Carroll (Mulrony), the most distinguished man of his own tribe for generosity<sup>d</sup>, valour, prosperity, and renown; a man to whom the poets, the exiled, the clergy, and the learned, were indebted; who had gathered and bestowed more [wealth] than any other person of his stock; a protecting hero to all; the guiding, firm helm of his tribe; a triumphant traverser of tribes<sup>e</sup>; a jocund and majestic Munster champion<sup>f</sup>; a precious stone; a carbuncle gem<sup>g</sup>; the anvil of the solidity, and the golden pillar of the Elyans<sup>h</sup>, died in his own fortress, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist; and his son, Ferganaim, was inaugurated in his place. On that very day, and before the death of Mulrony, his sons defeated the Earl of Ormond and the sons of John O'Carroll, who were deprived of many men and horses, and of cannon called falcons<sup>i</sup>, in consequence of which the ford at which the defeat was given was called Bel-atha-nabhfabhcúin<sup>k</sup>; and this was Mulrony's last victory. His son, Ferganaim (as we have already stated), was styled the O'Carroll, in preference to his seniors, the sons of John O'Carroll. Many evils resulted to the country in consequence of this, for the sons of John first took the castle of Birr, and plundered the country out of it<sup>l</sup>. The son of the parson O'Carroll was slain on the Green<sup>m</sup> of Birr by Teige Caech, the son of O'Carroll. After this O'Carroll drew his cliamhain<sup>n</sup> [father-in-law], the Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, against

<sup>h</sup> *Elyans*, i. e. of the men of Ely. O'Meagher Chief of Ikerrin, was another chieftain of the Elyans; but O'Fogarty, who got possession of south Ely at an early period, was not of the race, but descended from Eochaidh Baldearg, King of Thomond. The men of Ely descended from Eile, the seventh in descent from Kian, the son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster in the third century.

<sup>i</sup> *Falcons*, φαβcúin.—“A falcon is a sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter and two pounds and a half weight.”—*Harris*.

<sup>k</sup> *Bel-atha-nabhfabhcúin*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the falcons. This name has not been perpetuated, at least the Editor could not find

any name like it in the King's County, or any where in its neighbourhood.

<sup>l</sup> *Out of it*, i. e. making sudden sallies from the castle they plundered the country.

<sup>m</sup> *Green*, γαιζέε, a field of exercise, is translated *platea* in Cormac's Glossary. It is now generally used to denote a fair-green. The term enters largely into the names of places in Ireland.

<sup>n</sup> *Cliamhain*.—This word means *relative by marriage*. Ferganaim was married to the Earl's daughter, as we are informed by Ware in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1532, where he writes: “And to strengthen himself the better by the Friendship of the Irish, he [the Earl of Kildare] gave one of his daughters in wife to O'Conor of Offaly, and the other to Ferganaim O'Carroll.”—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, p. 86.

cloinn tréam sup gabad leó cairlen cille iurim, cairlén na heccailri, 7 cairlén baile an dúnaid. Ro íuibríot iaram 1 taimcéall bioppae, 7 baí deabaid stoppa 7 báirda an cairlem zo po bñ peilér ma éabó don iarla ar an ccairlén amac. Ro dícleit mrim zo po gabad an cairlén. Luó an tialla tar a air, 7 baí an pelér inn, 7 bá irim earrac ar ccinn taimcc ar an taob arall de. Bá dforaitmte bar maolpuanaid uí éirbail do ráidó.

Míle bliadann ir cúicc céo,  
 ríe 7 dá bliadann décc,  
 ó gñm epioit do ílánaiğ rinn,  
 zo poğmar báir uí éirbail.

Eoccan mac tigeairnám mic eoccan uí Ruairc raóí duine uarail do marbad lá hua maóimacóaiğ, 7 lá a briatpib 1 mainprip droma dá eiaip.

•Coiprdeabac mac meğ plannehaio do marbad lá a diai deapbpaiaip rñm 1 noopup baile méğplannehaio, 7 briam ó puairc do millead móráim 1 noaptpaiçe tpep an marbad rñm.

Máipe mğñm mic ruiðne pánat bean uí baioiğill décc eo hoband iap na heapccap dia heoc 1 noopup a baile péim, 21 apuil.

Mac uoðlín ualcap mac gñpóitc do marbad 1 nccclair dúme bó, 7 conccóbar mac uí caáim, rñm toicéac tpoimccónaiğ do lopeccad and 7 Mac conulaó .i. Semur mac apc mic conulaó do gabán lá cloinn dommaill élépiğ í caáim.

<sup>o</sup> *Cill-Iurin*, now Killurin, a townland in the west of the parish of Geshill, in the King's County. No ruins of the walls of this castle now remain, but the entrenchments which surrounded it are still to be seen. This castle is shewn on the old map of Leix and Ophaly made in the reign of Philip and Mary.

<sup>p</sup> *Eaglais*, i. e. *ecclesia*, now Eglisli, which gives name to a parish and barony in the King's County.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile-an-duna*, i. e. the town of the fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Eglisli, or Fircall, in the King's County. The walls of this castle are now level with the ground, but its site is still traceable in the south-west extremity of the townland of Ballindown, a short

distance to the south-west of the road leading from Birr to Cloghan.

<sup>r</sup> *Sat round, &c.*—Ro íuibríot iaram 1 taimcéall bioppae, *insederunt postea in circuitu Birrae*, i. e. *praecinxerunt oppidum copis*. This is the Irish phrase to express “they laid siege to, sat about, beleaguered, or invested the castle.”

<sup>s</sup> *His other side.*—Ware enters the account of this inroad into Ely O'Carroll under the year 1533, which is the correct date, as follows :

“The Parliament being prorogued, the Earl of Kildare made an inroad with his Army into Ely O'Carroll, by the advice of his Son in Law, Fergananim (that is without a name) O'Carroll (who assumed the right of that Country to himself), where, whilst he was destroying and ha-

the sons of John; and they took the castle of Cill-Iurin<sup>o</sup>, the castle of Eaglais<sup>p</sup>, and the castle of Baile-an-duna<sup>q</sup>. They afterwards sat round Birr<sup>r</sup>; and a fight was continued between them and the warders of the castle, until a ball, fired from the castle, entered the side of the Earl, but this [circumstance] was kept secret until the castle was taken. The Earl returned home, and the ball remained in him until the following spring, when it came out at his other side<sup>s</sup>.

It was in commemoration of the year of the death of Mulrony O'Carroll that the following [quatrain] was composed :

One thousand and five hundred years,  
Twenty years and twelve beside,  
From the birth of Christ who saved us  
To the autumn when O'Carroll died.

Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Owen O'Rourke, a distinguished gentleman, was slain by O'Mulvey and his kinsmen, in the monastery of Druim-da-Ethiar [Dromahaire].

Turlough, the son of Mac Clancy, was killed by his own two brothers, on the threshold of Mac Clancy's mansion; and Brian O'Rourke destroyed much in Dartry, on account [i. e. in revenge] of this killing.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and wife of O'Boyle, died suddenly, after having been thrown from her horse, at the door of her own mansion, on the 21st of April.

Mac Quillin (Walter, the son of Garrett) was killed in the church of Dunbo<sup>r</sup>; and Conor, the son of O'Kane, a rich and affluent man, was burned in it, and Mac Con-Uladh<sup>u</sup> (viz. James, the son of Art Mac Con-Uladh) was taken prisoner by the son of Donnell Cleireach O'Kane.

rasing those parts, when he came near the castle of Bir, which was prepossessed by the son of the deceased O'Caroll." [This is incorrect.—Ed.] "He was wounded in the thigh with a Bullet, which hastened his return: nor did he ever after fully recover his former health. A story goes of the Earl, being thus hurt, and groaning with the pain of his Wound, that a common souldier standing nigh him should say, My Lord, why do you sigh so, I myself was

thrice shot with Bullets, yet I am now whole; and that the Earl should sharply reply in these words: I would you had received the fourth in my stead."—Edition of 1705, p. 87. Cox asserts that the Earl was shot in the head on this occasion, but he had no authority for this assertion.

<sup>r</sup> *Dun-bo*, i. e. the fort of the cow, now Dunboe, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry.

<sup>u</sup> *Mac Con Uladh*, now Mac Cullagh, an Irish

Coimbarba síodnaca .i. bhian décc.

Corbmac ua hulcaacan aipinneac achaid bhíte décc.

Mac raipradán .i. mac Maguira inic tomáir taoíreac éallaiḡ eadac décc.

Sían mac pilip inic toiprdealbaiḡ, inic pilip meḡuidir do maibad lá doinnall mac inéḡuidir .i. mac conconnaet inic bhian inic pilip daon raíad do ríin.

O maolconaire tóina décc, ḡ ó maolconaire do ḡairim ma ionad do conchobar mac doinnall ruaid, ḡ a éccpíde ḡo haiḡḡfir iar rin.

O doinnall, ḡ Maguidir ar ndol hi cefin an iuruir Shaxanaḡ .i. uilliam rceimonton, ḡ rann ḡ catcac do éfhgal dóib ré poile, an iuruir do teaet leó hi tír eoghain, ḡ dún nḡlman do bhreac, ḡ an tír do millead.

Iarla cille dapa .i. ḡepoite mac ḡepóite do teaet i neirin ma iuruir on ríḡ.

O doinnall do dol hi maḡ luice cona rloghaib, ḡ mac doinnall lair .i. alarḡrann mac eóin caḡanaḡ, Ro creachaḡ, ḡ ro loicead Maḡ luice lá lua ndoinnall do ract mac diaimata a maḡ dó ro deóid ḡur bó síodac rpir.

Clann ní néill .i. clann airt ócc, doinnall, ḡ tuacal baí a brate a mbraḡdofiar acc ua neill do cpochaḡ lair.

Carlen airt na maḡ do ḡabáil lá cloinn í duibha ar mac ríam a buice ḡ coccad dñrḡe stoppa, ḡ rlioet riocairt a buice. Creaca ḡ maibta ionida do dénam dóib por apoile.

Creaca adble ḡ aipceḡe amarmaraca do dénam lá mall ócc ó neill ar Ruiblin mac doinnall, ḡ a mbriḡ lair hi rfráib manac.

Corbmac mac meḡuidir do ḡabáil i rpiull lá cloinn í neill .i. lé rfruoira mac cumm inic cumm, ḡ la rfeim doiblénaiḡ mac airt ócc inic cumm í neill, ḡ dponḡ dá maiprluaḡ do maibad amalle rpir im uilliam mac diaimata,

family, of whose history very little has been collected by the Four Masters.

\* *As Lord Justice.*—He arrived in Dublin in August, 1532, where he was received with great acclamations, and received the sword of state from Skeffington, who, however, harboured revenge in his breast, and soon after lodged such accusations against him as finally wrought his

destruction. The Four Masters should have entered the account of his inroad into Ely O'Carroll, above given, under the year 1533, as Ware has done.

\* *Ard-na-riagh*, now Ardnarea, a suburb to Ballina, in the county of Mayo.

† *On both sides*, literally, "on each other."

‡ *Felim Doibhlenach*, i. e. Felim the Devlinian,

The Coarb of Fenagh, i. e. Brian, died.

Cormac O'Hultachain, Erenach of Achadh-Beithe [Aghavea], died.

Magauran, son of Manus, son of Thomas, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Philip, son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was killed with one stab of a knife [dagger] by Donnell, the son of Maguire, i. e. by the son of Cucomaught, son of Brian, son of Philip.

O'Mulconry (Torna, the son of Torna) died; and Conor, the son of Donnell Roe, was styled O'Mulconry in his place. He, too, died shortly afterward.

O'Donnell and Maguire went to the English Lord Justice, William Skeffington, and after they had formed a league of mutual friendship and amity with each other, the Lord Justice went with them into Tyrone. The castle of Dungannon was broken down and the country was ravaged.

The Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett) came to Ireland from the King as Lord Justice<sup>w</sup>.

O'Donnell proceeded to Moylurg with his forces, being accompanied by Mac Donnell, namely, Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh. O'Donnell plundered and burned Moylurg, until at last Mac Dermot gave him his own demand that he might be at peace with him.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. the sons of Art Oge, namely, Donnell and Tuathal, who had been for a long time detained in captivity by [the other] O'Neill, were hanged by him.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh<sup>x</sup> [Ardnarea] was taken by the sons of O'Dowda from the sons of John Burke, in consequence of which a war arose between them and the descendants of Richard Burke, and many depredations and slaughters were committed on both sides<sup>y</sup>.

Great depredations and desperate ravages were committed by Niall Oge O'Neill upon Ruibilin Mac Donnell, and he carried the spoils into Fermanagh.

Cormac, the son of Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by the sons of O'Neill, namely, by Ferdoragh, the son of Con, son of Con, and Felin Doibhlenach<sup>z</sup>, the son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill. A party of his cavalry were slain, and, among the rest, William, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac

so called because he was fostered by O'Doibhlen, the west side of Lough Neagh, on the borders  
*anglice* O'Devlin, Chief of Muintir-Devlin, on the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone.

mic corbmaic, mic garrað ἡ ἰμόν ηγιόλλα βάλλαῖ mac enri buide mic gofpað  
 go rocaidib ele, ἡ go gabað cið apail ann beóp. Cio iatτ clann í neill ðna  
 níρ bó hiomlán lotτar πορ cúlaið ar do buaileað ἡ do loitεað upmór a  
 munτipe im feilm mac í néill.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1533.

Αοιρ Χριστ, míle, cúcc céð τριοῖα ατρί.

Mac διαρματα μαίξε λυρεε διαρμαιδ mac Ruaidri mic διαρματα do  
 mairbað a ppiull lá cloinn eoccan mic ταιðce mic διαρματα, ἡ eoccan mac  
 ταιðce do gabáil τιξεαρπαρ na θεαδhaið.

Ο μαολμυαιð δομναλλ caoð mac an ðορπαμῆαιξ τιξεαρπα ρεαρ cceall do  
 mairbað a ppiull lá a θεαρβρατῆαρ φέιν (.i. cuðoicpice), ἡ lá mac a θεαρβρα-  
 τῆαρ .i. αρτ ar φατce lanne heala, ἡ ó μαολμυαιð do ζαιρην dá θεαρβρατῆαρ  
 .i. caτaoip.

Feilm bacac mac neill mic cuinn í neill décc.

Θα mac feilm mic Ruaidri bacaiξ í neill do mairbað la Μαζιur ua  
 ndomnaill.

Emann mac cuinn, mic neill, mic αρτ do mairbað lá cloinn mezuðri.

Caipλέn plicciξ do gabail lá ταιðce ócc mac ταιðce, mic aóða uí conðoðar  
 ar ionnpaicéid oiðce iar mbpaτ an baile, ἡ iar na ðup amac do barðaið an  
 caipλέm φήn.

Caipλέn αιρð na ριαξ do gabáil map an ccéðna ran oiðce lá cloinn tomair  
 a býpe ar ðloinn í dúbða.

Cpεac mór do ðénaim lá hua ndomnaill ar ua nξpa mbuide eτip dá  
 aðainn τpé na αιήρpηr do ðénaim ðua nξpa.

Niaill mac mupchaid mic puibne do mairbað ar ðpocict plicciξ. Bá hepide  
 ócc macaoim bá φήp, ἡ bá ðpρcaixce ðia ðimð buðéin.

Mupceapτac mac feilm, mic τoipρðealbaiξ cappaiξ uí conðoðar do

<sup>a</sup> *Fircall*, ρεapa ceall.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1216, p. 189, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Lann-Ealla*,—i. e. the church of Ealla, which was the name of an ancient forest,—now Lynally, situated about a mile to the south-west of the

town of Tullamore, in the King's County. There was a church erected here in the sixth century by St. Colman Elo. — See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 910, 961. The present ruins of the church of Lynally are not ancient, but the wall which

Mac Caffry, and Gilla-Ballagh, the son of Henry Boy Mac Caffry, and many others. Several were also taken prisoners; but, though the sons of O'Neill were victorious, they did not return scathless, for the greater part of their people were severely beaten and wounded, and among the rest Felim, the son of O'Neill.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1533.

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

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was treacherously slain by the sons of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot; and Owen, the son of Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Molloy (Donnell Caech, the son of Cosnambach), Lord of Fircall<sup>a</sup>, was treacherously slain on the Green of Lann-Ealla<sup>b</sup> by his own brother, Cneogry, and Art, his brother's son; and his brother, Cahir, was styled O'Molloy.

Felim Bacagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, died.

The two sons of Felim, the son of Rory Bacagh O'Neill, were slain by Manus O'Donnell.

Edmond, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art [O'Neill], was slain by the sons of Maguire.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Teige Oge, the son of Teige Oge, son of Hugh O'Conor, by means of a nocturnal assault, the warders of the castle having betrayed it and surrendered it to them.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh [Ardnarea] was likewise taken at night by the sons of Thomas Burke, from the sons of O'Dowda.

A great depredation was committed by O'Donnell upon O'Hara Boy, between the two rivers<sup>c</sup>, because the latter had been disobedient to him.

Niall, son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain on the bridge of Sligo. He was the best and most renowned youth of his own tribe.

Murtough, son of Felim, who was son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, was

encloses the churchyard is of considerable antiquity. There is a moat to the south of the church which would appear to have belonged to a castle, as it contains in its interior a vault built of stone with lime and sand cement.

<sup>c</sup> *Between the two rivers*, i. e. between the Owenmore, which flows through Collooney, and the river of Coolaney, which unites with it near Annaghmore, in the barony of Leyny and county of Sligo.

έροσάδ λά ηυα νδοιμναιλλ αρ παίτεε έαυλέμ εσναγη ιαρ πέμνδεαδ δα  
 ελοινη, η δά ηραίτην αν βαλε το έταβαητ αρ.

Ιαηλα έιλλε ταρα το τεαέτ αρήρ γο ηελε το έαβαηρ ηηγαναιμν ή εαυβαίλλ  
 γο ηυδε αν μόν, η α ηνέ α ηροηβαηρ ιμνη εαυλέμ, η εοηπαλ μαίε δια  
 μινιτηρ το ηαηβαδ, η α ιομρυδ ιαρ ηγαβάλ αν βαλε. Ο εήρβαίλλ το γαιρμ  
 δυαιέηε έαρηαέ μαε Σλαιη ηη αέείαδ ηηγαναιμν, η ηρασητα εοεαίδ δέηηε  
 η ηέλε τηίτημ.

Εοηβμαε μαε εοείλαιν τηγεαρηα ελοινηε εοηέοβαη δεεε.

Εατάοηρ μαε εοείλαιν αηρήμεαέ έλουαη ηηε νόηρ δεεε.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1534.

Αοήρ Κρηοητ, ηηλε, ευηε εεδ, τημίοα, α εεατα η.

Ο εοηέοβαηρ ηυαδ ταδεε ηυηδε μαε εαταη ηυαηδ δεεε, η ό εοηέοβαηρ το  
 γαιρμ δά ημαε .η. τοηηηδεαλβαέ ηυαδ.

Μαε διαρημαδα μαηγε ηυηεε (έοεεαν) δεεε ηαν εαρηηαεε ιαρ ηβήεη  
 βηαδαιη α τηγεαρηαη, η Μαεέ ηυηεε το βεηέ εαρηαηταδαέ εογέαέ ηε α ηηηη,  
 Μαε διαρημαετα το γαιρμ δαββ ηα βήιλλε .η. αοδ μαε εοηβμαεε ηηε διαρ-  
 μαετα. Ελαηη ταδεε ηηε διαρημαετα το γαβαηλ ηα εαρηηεεε ηαηη, η ηήρ βδ  
 λυεα α εάέε εαρηαηηα αν τηηε ηέ α ηηηη.

Εοεεαν ημαε αοδα ηηε ηέιλλ ηηε ευηηη, αν ταοήη ηεαη ηα ηεαρη το ηηοεε  
 αοδα ηυηδε το ηαηβαδ λά ηαλβαηέοηβ δυηέοηρ το ηαηγίηε ηοη λοέ ευαη.

Τοηηηδεαλβαέ δυβ ό δυομαηαηεέ το ηαηβαδ α ηηυλλ λά α ηραταη ηέμ,  
 λα Μυηηέαρηαεέ όεε ό ηοίομαηαηεέ ιαρ ηβήεη δό αρ ηλάηαδ δέ η ηαοήη έηηηη,  
 η Μυηηέαρηαεέ όεε ηυδδέηη το ηαηβαδ α τηηαηε ιαρ ηη λά ηυα ηόηηδα  
 τηηε ηηοηβυηηε δέ, η έηηηη.

Ο γαλλέυβαηρ .η. Εμαηη μαε εοήη ηηε τηαταη δεεε εο ηοβανη.

Εοηβμαε μαε ηηηγαιλ ηηε αν βαηρδ, ηαοί λέ δάν αση ηά ηήηη βαοί ηα  
 αηηηηη δια εήηδ α ηηέ ηηη δεηηε η ηηη δασηηαέτ δεεε ηηηγαιδ, η ιαρ ηαηηηεεε.

<sup>d</sup> *Eanach*, i. e. a boggy land, now Annagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See Deed of Partition of the Sligo estate, already often referred to.

<sup>e</sup> *Suidhe-an-roin*, i. e. the sitting place of the seal or hairy person, now Shinrone, a small town in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.



hanged by O'Donnell on the Green of the castle of Eanach<sup>d</sup>, his sons and relations having previously refused to give up the castle for his ransom.

The Earl of Kildare went a second time into Ely, to assist Ferganainm O'Carroll, to Suidhe-an-roin<sup>e</sup>; and he laid siege to the castle, on which occasion he lost a good constable of his people; and, having taken the castle, he returned home. Owny Carragh, son of John, was styled O'Carroll in opposition to Ferganainm, in consequence of which internal dissensions arose in Ely.

Cormac Mac Coghlan, Lord of Clann-Conor, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan, Erenagh of Clonmacnoise, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1534.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-four.*

O'Conor Roe (Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe) died; and his son, i. e. Turlough Roe, was styled O'Conor.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Owen) died in the Rock [of Lough Key], after having been a year in the lordship, during which time Moylurg was in a state of disturbance and commotion. The Abbot of Boyle was then styled Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot. The sons of Teige Mac Dermot [however] took the Rock from him, and the country was not less disturbed during his time.

Owen, son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, the best man of the descendants of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], was slain with a cast of a dart by a party of Scots, on Loch Cuan<sup>f</sup>.

Turlough Duv O'Dempsey was treacherously killed by his own kinsman, Murtough Oge O'Dempsey, although he was under the protection of God and St. Evin<sup>g</sup>. Murtough Oge was slain himself soon afterwards by O'More, through the miracles of God and St. Evin.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Edmond, the son of John, son of Tuathal, died suddenly.

Cormac, the son of Farrell Mac Ward, a learned poet, the best of his tribe in his time for alms-deeds and humanity, died, after unction and penance.

<sup>f</sup> *Loch Cuan*, now Lough Cone, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

<sup>g</sup> *St. Evin*.—He was the patron saint of the O'Dempseys, and the original founder of the

Μαολμυρε mac eoáda adbar ollamán laigean lé dán, fír hiccna iollá-  
nác bá maicé tíg naoiðfó do mairbad go tlecmaireac lá dshibráitib a mázar  
lá cloimn í tuatáil.

Μαζνυρ buide ó duibzfmáim do taétað dá mnaoi fñi ran oiðce.

Εccnaç, γ ιομçοραοιð μόρ do ðol ó maicib gall γ ón comairle ap an iur-  
τιρ (ιαρλα cille ðara ζhιοιτε ðcc mac ζhιόιτε, mic tomair, poplainaið nñit  
γ cumáeta Epeann) ζur an ríç an tocémað enpi go Saçaið, γ an τιαρλα do  
ðol do φαizið an ríç do ζabail a lítiçéil ppi. γ níρ bo ταρβα ðó ap po  
ζabáð é, γ po cupeað ipn top, γ baoi ann ppi hñ mbliaðna, γ po býρ acc  
iuyre ðhizið fair. Ro páccaið an τιαρλα ζhιόιτε cloiðim an ruz aza mac  
tomair aζ ðol ðó go φαçaið. Αεβήρατ apoile ζur bó he william pccemonon  
baoi ina iurτιρ in ionað ζεapóιτε.

#### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1535.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cuic ceð, τμοçá, a cñcc.

ΙΑρλα cille ðara (.i. iurτιρ na hEpeann) ζhιόιτε ðcc mac ζhιόιτε mic  
tomair ðεapραizçeaç gall γ ζαoiðeal Epeann ina αιμγip, uair ní namá po  
lñ a ainn γ a epðeapçur po epim uile açt po clop hi epioçaið ειτιpçianaið  
eaiçtaiρ éneoið a allað, γ a apð nóρ, do écc ina bpaizðñnyρ hi lonnðann. Ro  
ζab iapañ mac an iαρλα .i. tomair aζ ðioçaið a açtaiρ ap ζallaib, γ ap ζac  
naén tucc poçann ðia çop a hñpunn, γ po aççuyρ cloiðim an ríç uaða, γ do  
ζñí uile ionða ppi ζallaib, γ po ζeib aipðeproc açta cliaç aoiðeað laip, ap

church of Mainistir Eimuin, now Monastereven, notwithstanding Dr. Lanigan's attempt to prove the contrary.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1394, p. 731, *supra*.

<sup>h</sup> *His son Thomas*.—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that before his departure from Ireland he received a command from the King to choose a successor, on whose fidelity he might rely, and that the Earl in an unlucky hour laid this solemn charge on the weak shoulders of his eldest son, who was then scarcely twenty-one years of age, in the presence of the King's council, at Drogheda, where he took shipping.

<sup>i</sup> *Skeffington*.—As soon as the King had heard that young Thomas had resigned the sword and broken out into open rebellion, he again appointed William Skeffington, Lord Deputy of Ireland.—See Ware's Annals.

<sup>k</sup> *Who had been instrumental*, literally, “*derunt causam*, who gave cause.” Ware gives a much better account of these transactions in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1534, where he says that the enemies of the family of the Geraldines went to work deceitfully; that no sooner was the Earl cast into prison than he was beheaded, and that the same fate threatened

Mulmurry Mac Keogh, intended Ollav of Leinster in poetry, a learned man, skilled in various arts, who kept a good house of hospitality, was accidentally killed by his mother's brothers, the sons of O'Toole.

Manus Boy O'Duigennan was strangled in the night by his own wife.

Great complaints and accusations were transmitted from the chiefs of the English [of Ireland] and from the Council, to the King, Henry VIII., of England, against the Lord Justice (i. e. the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, commander of the strength and power of Ireland) ; and the Earl went over to the King, to vindicate his conduct before him, but it was of no avail, for he was taken and confined in the tower, where he remained for one year, and they were exerting [the rigours of] the law against him. The Earl Garrett, on his departure for England, left the sword of the King with his son, Thomas<sup>b</sup>. Others [however] say that it was William Skeffington<sup>i</sup> who succeeded Garrett in the office of Lord Justice.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1535.

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

The Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett Oge), the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, the most illustrious of the English and Irish of Ireland in his time, for not only had his name and renown spread through all Ireland, but his fame and exalted character were heard of in distant countries of foreign nations, died in captivity in London. After which his son, Thomas, proceeded to avenge his father upon the English and all who had been instrumental<sup>k</sup> in removing him from Ireland. He resigned the King's sword, and did many injuries to the English. The Archbishop<sup>l</sup> of Dublin came by his death through

Thomas, his two brothers, and uncles. That the rash youth, suffering himself to be deceived with these lies, on the 11th day of June, being guarded with one hundred and forty well-armed horse, he hastened towards Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, where he resigned up the sword and robes of state, the Lord Chancellor Cromer persuading him in vain to the contrary, and that he then broke out into open rebellion and pro-

cured the murder of Archbishop Alan ; that in the mean time his father, having notice of these proceedings in prison, was struck through as with a deadly arrow, gave himself wholly up to sadness, and died in the month of September, 1534.

<sup>l</sup> *The Archbishop.*—John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin, was murdered at Artane on the 28th of July, 1534, by John Teling and Nicholas

βαοίρθε ι παccάιθ α ατάρ γ πο μαρβαθ beop δαοίνε ele amaille ppiu. Το  
 γαβαθ λαίρ baile ατα eliaé on ηγστα nua amach, γ do παθαθ γελλ γ βραιγθε  
 δό αρ α όμην όν ccuitt ele don baile. Ro lémpaccfó, γ πο lámílleaθ  
 pine gall ó Shliab puαθ go thoicéit ατα γup bó pód cμitig an míthe uile la  
 mac an iaíra don cup pin. Iar ná píoíρ pin don ríγ do cúip píoíuóim go gallaíb  
 .i. uilliam pccemonton ina iurtpi, γ linaíρ θpaí go ccoblaé móri amaille ppiu  
 γ πο γαβραττ píde acc mülleαθ α mbaói pó mámuρ nuc an iaíra. Γαβταρ leó  
 iaírttam baile tomair .i. Μαγ nuαθατ γ πο ionnarhbraττ tomair ar an típ.  
 Eipγitt beóí cōiceear deapbraταí α ατάρ ι naγhaiθ tomair do congnaiñ  
 lá gallaíb (Semuρ mípccfó, oiliuér, Sfan, uatep, γ Ríρóíρ) ar bá dóig leó  
 gomαθ la haon aca an iaíraéτ dia ccloití inní tomair. An tan na caoíñnaccar  
 na paχain pémpáite tomair do hγabail iaí mbuam α baileíθ γ α mánepi de,  
 γ iaí ná aécup ι nuéc γaioíel óíρcipτ epeann, γ go ponnaíααé píoí mhpian,  
 γ ó conócōair pailge, γ iaτρéim uile ina ccleit éobpaíθ coíñnairτ ina naccaíθ  
 aγ coccaθ ppiú bá hé ní do pccpúopar ina naíple bπέcc pío do tapccpín dó,  
 γ cealcc do dénaíñ cúicce go πο παoíoíρτ loíρ linaíρ hí cclm mic an iaíra,  
 γ πο tingeall píde papóúñ dó α huéc an ríγ go πο bπέcc laíρ go paχaíb é.  
 Γαβταρ mac an iaíra po cédoip, γ cuipéíρ hí τtop an puγ é ι mbpαιγóíñuρ  
 γ címuídeacτ. Tanac loíρ linaíρ ι nepinn tap α aip doíuóip, γ πο écc an  
 iurtpi baói ι nepinn .i. uilliam Scemonton, γ γeibíoíuim ionαθ an iurtpi cuicce

Wafer, two of Kildare's servants.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1534, Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 234, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 347. For this murder the sentence of excommunication, in its most vengeful and tremendous form, was issued against Lord Thomas and his uncles, John and Oliver, and it is said that a copy of this awful curse was transmitted to the Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and shewn to Kildare, the sight of which struck him through the heart.

<sup>m</sup> *Slieve Roe*.—Sliaθ puαθ, i. e. the reddish mountain. This name is still applied to the Three-rock mountain, near Dublin, by those who speak Irish in Meath, and by the Connaughtmen, though the name is forgotten in the

county of Dublin.

<sup>n</sup> *Tremble*, literally, so that all Meath was [made] a trembling sod by the son of the Earl on that occasion.—See a similar phrase relating to the invasion of Bruce in 1315, quoted from a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many in *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 137: “Γυ παibi Epiu 'na h-aénzuimó cμitig da'n coimeipgi pin.” This is paraphrased by Mageoghegan in his Translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

“All the inhabitants of the kingdom, both English and Irish, were stricken with so great terror that it made the Lands and Inhabitants of Ireland to shake with fear.”

<sup>o</sup> *Magh-Nuadhat*, i. e. the plain of Nuadhat,

him, for he had been opposed to his father: many others were slain along with him. He took Dublin from Newgate outwards, and pledges and hostages were given him by the rest of the town through fear of him. The son of the Earl on this occasion totally plundered and devastated Fingall from Slieve Roe<sup>m</sup> to Drogheda, and made all Meath [as it were] tremble<sup>n</sup> beneath his feet. When the King had received intelligence of this he sent relief to the English, namely, William Skeffington, as Lord Justice, and Leonard Gray, with a great fleet, and these proceeded to plunder all (the territory) that was under the jurisdiction of the Earl's son. They afterwards took Magh Nuadhat<sup>o</sup>, Thomas's town, and expelled himself from his territory. His father's five brothers also rose up against Thomas, to assist the English, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, for they thought that if Thomas were conquered one of themselves might obtain the earldom. When the aforesaid Englishmen were not able to make a prisoner of Thomas (after having taken his manors and towns from him, and driven him for an asylum to the Irish of the south of Ireland, especially to the O'Briens and O'Conor Faly, who all were a firm and powerful bulwark against them, and at war with them) they resolved in council to proffer him a pretended peace, and take him by treachery<sup>p</sup>; whereupon they sent Lord Leonard to the Earl's son, who promised pardon on behalf of the King, so that he coaxed him with him to England, where he was immediately seized and placed in the King's tower, in bondage and captivity. Lord Leonard returned to Ireland; and the Lord Justice of Ireland, William Skeffington, having died, he assumed his place, and he took to him the sons of

a man's name, now Maynooth, in the county of Kildare.—See Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 299, where the Editor published a translation of this passage in the year 1833. The castle of Maynooth was besieged by Skeffington on the 15th of March, 1535, and the fortress, which was accounted, for the abundance of its furniture, one of the richest houses under the crown of England, is said by Stanihurst to have been betrayed by Christopher Pareis; but in Sir William Skeffington's own account of the siege in the State Papers, there is not the slightest allusion to any such betrayal; and as the Irish

annalists make no mention of it, we may easily believe it to be one of the many pure fabrications with which Stanihurst has embellished his narrative.

<sup>p</sup> *By treachery.*—Ware does not seem to believe that Gray promised him a pardon; but it is quite obvious from the letter of the Council of Ireland to King Henry VIII. (State Papers, ciii.), that the hopes of pardon were held out to Lord Thomas more strongly than they were willing to express to the angry monarch. In their prayer they state that, in consequence of “the words of comfort spoken to Lord Thomas,

ἡ τὴν δια ἰακείῃς κλάνν ἰαρία μόνι εἰλλε ὄρα .ι. κλάνν ἡρίοιτε μὴε τομαίρ, Semur mhrígc, Oileúer, Sían uáτέρ, ἡ Ρηρθεαρὸ ἡ βατταρ ἡ καοιμῆεατ, ἡ ἡ μαιμτεαπαρ ὄο ἡρερ. Ρο γαβαὸ λαρ ἰαττ φό δεοῖὸ ἰαρ μβεῖτ ὄοῖβ φορ α ἰονεαῖβ, ἡ ὄο εῦρ ὄο ἰαῖξῖὸ μῖξ Saxon ἰαδ. Ρο κυρῖτε ρῖθε φό κέδοῖρ ἡ ττορ αν ρῖξ ἀρῖν ἡ μβαοῖ οἰδρε να ἡαρλαττα .ι. τομαρ ἡο μβατταρ αν ἡ ρῖρεαρ.

Εἰσνεακάν μακ ὄοῖνναλλ ἡ ὄοῖνναλλ ὄο ἡαρβαὸ λά κλοινν υῖ βαοιῖλλ.

ΙΝῖν ἡ νεἰλλ Suban ἡνῖν εῦνν μὴε ἐνρῖ μὴε εοκκάν βῖν Μαῖνυρα υῖ ὄοῖνναλλ ὄεκκ (.ι. αν. 21. Augur) α λάρ μῖδόν α ἡοῖρ ἡ α ἡἡμμε, βῖν α ἡορα βά ὄρῖρκαῖξτε κρὰβαὸ, ἡ ἡνεακ βαῖ ἡ αον αἡρῖρ μῖα αρ ἡῖρ βό ρλάν ὄο αττ .χλν. αν ταν ρο ραοῖὸ α ρρῖρατ, ἡ α ἡαδῖνακ ἡο ἡονορὰκ ἡ μαιμῖτῖρ .S. Ρροῖρρεῖρ ἡ ἡὄνν να ἡγἡλλ.

Μακ ρῖμβνε τῖρε βόῖγἡνε Μαοἡμῖρε μόνι μακ νεἰλλ μὴε ρῖμβνε ὄο ἡαρβαὸ ἡ ρρῖολλ λά α ὄεαρῖρατταρ ρῖν .ι. ἡἡλλ ἡξ ὄορῖρ κἡρῖλῖν μὴε ρῖμβνε .ι. Ρατταν α βρεἰρ ρῖθαῖρ ἡ ρῖὸλ.

Ρῖρδορκα μαξ κοκλάν τῖρεαρῖνα ὄεαἡβῖνα ῖρα ὄεκκ, ἡ ρεἡἡμ μακ μἡοῖρῖρ μεξ κοκλάν ὄο γαβαἰλ α ἰοναῖδ.

Ρῖνῖν μακ κονἡα μεξ κοκλάν ὄο ἡαρβαὸ λά ρῖρζἡνἡνν μακ ρῖρδορκα.

Μῖρῖρεαρτακ μακ ὄονῖκαῖδ, μὴε μῖρῖκαῖδ, ἡ α ὄἡαρ μακ Sían ἡλαρ ἡ ρεαρῖγαλ ὄο ἡαρβαὸ ἡ ἡἡῖξ ἡμἡεακ λά ἡῖα ἡῖζῖρα μβῖρῖθε ἰαρ να ἡβρατῖ ἡο μεαβἡακ ὄο νεοκ ὄα μῖμῖτῖρ ρῖν.

Μαῖδῖμ μόνι ὄο ῖαὄαρετ λά μακ ἀἡἡαοῖβ ὄὄ ἡαρ ἡαρβαὸ τῖρεαρῖνα κἡοῖζἡαρῖ, ἡ Μακ ἡἡοβῖν, ἡ κῖρῖκκαὸ μόνι ὄο κλοινν τῖρῖξ, ρο ἡαρβαὸ αν ῖόρ α ρρῖοτῖξῖμ μαοἡμῖρε μακ βῖρἡν μὴε ρῖμβνε κῖρῖραρἡ μὴε ἀἡἡαοῖβ α ττορὰκ να ἡἡοῖζῖνα.

to allure him to yealde himself up," the royal clemency might be extended towards him, "more especially as regarded his life."

<sup>9</sup> *Rathain*, now Rahin Castle, near Inver Bay, in the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See note under the year 1524.

<sup>1</sup> *Delvin Eathra*, δεαἡβῖνα εαῖρα.—This territory, which is otherwise called Delvin Mac Coghlan, was coextensive with the present ba-

rony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

<sup>5</sup> *Magh-Imleach*, now Moyemlagh, a townland in the parish of Kilcolman, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

<sup>1</sup> *Mac Auliffe*.—He was seated in the barony of Duhallow, in the north-west of the county of Cork, and was in latter ages tributary to Mac Donough Mac Carthy, head chief of all Duhallow, as were the O'Keefes and O'Callaghans.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*,

Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Great Earl of Kildare, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, and they were for some time in his company and friendship. They were [however] finally seized on, they being under his protection, and sent to the King of England; and they were immediately clapped into the King's tower, in which was also the heir to the earldom, i. e. Thomas; and there were they all six!

Egnehgan, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

The daughter of O'Neill and wife of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Judith, daughter of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, died on the 21st of August, in the middle of her age and affluence. She was the most renowned woman for her years of her time for piety and hospitality, for she was only forty-two years of age when she resigned her spirit, and was honourably buried in the monastery of St. Francis at Donegal.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine (Muhmurry More, the son of Niall Mac Sweeny) was treacherously slain by his own brother, Niall, at the door of Mac Sweeny's castle of Rathain<sup>a</sup>, on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin Eathra<sup>r</sup>, died, and Felim, the son of Meyler Mac Coghlan, took his place.

Fineen, the son of Conla Mac Coghlan, was slain by Ferganainn, son of Ferdoragh.

Murtough Mac Donough, the son of Murrough, and his two sons, John Glas and Farrell, were slain at Magh-Imleach<sup>s</sup> by O'Hara Boy, having been first deceitfully betrayed by one of their own people.

Mac Auliffe<sup>t</sup> gained a great battle, in which were slain the Lord of Claenglais<sup>u</sup> and Mac Gibbon<sup>w</sup>, with a large battalion of the Clann-Sheehy<sup>x</sup>. Maelmurry, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, was slain in the commencement and fury of the conflict.

vol. i. p. 42, edition of 1750.

<sup>a</sup> *Claenglais*, now anglicised Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connillo, in the south-west of the county of Limerick, adjoining the counties of Cork and Kerry. O'Coileain, now Collins, was originally the chief of this district; but, at the period of which we are now treating, it belonged to a branch of the Fitzge-

ralds.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1266, p. 400, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> *Mac Gibbon*, now Fitzgibbon. He was chief of the territory of Clangibbon, in the county of Cork.

<sup>x</sup> *Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. the Mac Sheehys, who were of Scotch origin, and hereditary gallow-glasses in Ireland.

Μασίλεάδλαινν mac cairpre í binn do mairbāð lá cloinn caítail mic meic  
diarmata.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1536.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céð, τριόδα, α Σε.

Μαιμριτιρ υρομα θά ετιαρ do λορρεαð γο τσccíαιρεαð παν οιδέε ιαρ  
ccodlað do cáç α ccοιτcίinne, γ επειñon ó ðomnaill briaítair minur do λορρεαð  
innτε, γ μοράν μαίτcρα αρcίνα do milleað innτε.

Τεαðmanna γ γαlρα ile ιριη mbliaðain ρι .ι. pláγç coiτcίnn, γαλαρ breac,  
flux, γ ριαβραρ δια ρο éccρατ ροcáιθε.

Cορbmac ócc mac cορbmaic mic ταιðcc μέγcαρτáιγ, αon ροζα γαιοðeal  
lñτε μοζα ðécc ιαρ mbriñτ buaða ó ðomán, γ ο ðñman γ α ðnacal hi ccill  
cpeðe.

Mac uilliam cloinne ριοcαιρð, Sñan mac Ριοcαιρð mic emainn ðécc γ  
coccαð móρ ðñργe hi cloinn Ριοcαιρð παν τιγcαρναρ δια ρο γαιρmñð ða  
mac uilliam ιριη τήρ, Mac uilliam do Ριρðeαρð bacαc mac uillicc, γ mac  
uilliam ðuillcéc mac Ριοcαιρð óicc, γ uillcéc na ccññð do bñτ αγ congnain  
lá Ριρðeαρð mbacαc.

Ο Ραγáιλλιγ ρñγal mac ρñain mic caítail τιγcαρνα ua mbriúin γ cón-  
maicne ρñρ, ρial, ρορáð, ριρinneαc, ðeapliaicteαc ðñγeimγ ðécc ιαρ ccomain  
γ ρacarpaic.

Μαγ plannchað ταιóιρεαc ðαρτραιγe .ι. ρñραðαc mac uilliam ðécc, γ bá  
ρñρ ðéρcαc, ðaonnaçταc ειρñe.

Τομαρ ó huiccinn οιδε ρñρ nepeann, γ alban lé ðán ðécc.

Ρειlim mac ρειlim í ρυαιρc ðécc ι nγñimel αγ bñian mac eoccaim mic  
τιγcαρnain í ρυαιρc.

Caítal mac Sfoínín, mic Sñain uí maóilmoicñγe ρñρ bioçcaitññc buan  
conáγ ðo écc.

<sup>γ</sup> *Galar-breac*, i. e. the small pox.

<sup>δ</sup> *Kilreac*.—See note <sup>γ</sup>, under the year 1475,  
p. 1038, and note <sup>ε</sup>, under the year 1495,  
p. 1213, *supra*.

<sup>α</sup> *Richard Bacagh*, i. e. Richard the lame.

<sup>β</sup> *Ulick-na-gCeann*, i. e. Ulick of the heads,

so called from the many heads of enemies which  
he had cut off.—See note <sup>γ</sup>, under the year 1432,  
p. 889, and note <sup>δ</sup>, under the year 1457, p. 998,  
*supra*.

<sup>ε</sup> *Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne*, i. e. he was lord  
of the Hy-Briuin in the two Breifnys, and of



Melaghlin, the son of Carbry O'Beirne, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of Mac Dermot.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1536.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-six.*

The monastery of Druim-da-ethiar [Dromahaire] was accidentally burned in the night, while all were asleep, and Eremon O'Donnell, a Friar Minor, was burned within it, and a great quantity of property was also destroyed in it.

Many diseases and maladies raged in this year, namely, a general plague, galar-breac<sup>y</sup>, the flux, and fever, of which many died.

Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, the choice of the Irish of Leath-Mhogha, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Kilreea<sup>z</sup>.

Mac William of Clanrickard (John, son of Riecard, son of Edmond) died; and a great war broke out in Clanrickard, concerning the lordship; two Mac Williams were nominated in the country, namely, Richard Bacagh<sup>a</sup>, the son of Ulick, was called Mac William, and Ulick, son of Richard Oge, was called Mac William also. On this occasion Ulick-na-gCeann<sup>b</sup> sided with Richard Bacagh.

O'Reilly (Farrell, the son of John, son of Cathal), Lord of Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne<sup>c</sup>, a generous, potent, upright, and truly hospitable man, died, after receiving the communion and sacrifice.

Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry (Feradhach, the son of William), died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Thomas O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of the men of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Rourke, died in captivity with Brian<sup>d</sup>, the son of Owen, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Cathal, the son of Johnin, son of John O'Mulmoghery a constantly-spending and lastingly-affluent man, died.

the Mac Rannalls or Conmaicne-Rein, in the south of the county of Leitrim.

he and Brian were imprisoned together, but that Felim was the prisoner of Brian when he

<sup>d</sup> *In captivity with.*—This does not mean that he died.

Μαίτε ιοέταρ κομμαέτ .i. ταδέε όεε μαε ταιδέε, με αοδα ταδέε μαε καταίλ όίεε υί έονέοβαρ ελαμ νδονηχαίό, γ ελαμ ί όήβδα δο όολ αρ ριοέτ Ριοεαίρ α βύρε αρ ταρραμζ αν επραζ βαίρέό, γ επραέα αν τίρε δο τίσίλν ρήμρα ζο τήμμαν τίζήμμαν οίρτό γ αν τήρροζ δά ταβαίρε αρ αν τήμμαν δο ραζτό αν επλοίζ, γ ζαν να επραέα δαιρεαεε ι nonóir an naoín.

Ο έονέοβαρ δο ζαίρμ δο ταδέε όεε μαε ταιδέε με αοδα με τοίμυδεαλ-βαίζ έαρραζ υί έονέοβαρ γ βά ηερύδε εέδ ουμε οαρ ζοίρεαό ο έονέοβαρ ι μοέταρ κομμαέτ δο ριοέτ βρμαν λυζήμζη όρ βά μαε δομναλλ με μυρ-έεαρταίζ ανμ αν τί νό βιοό ηι εεήναρ νό α εεμμάετα αν επραέατα ρμ εό ρμ, γ βά αρ δαίζ ονόρα γ δο δεαρρεεεζαό ονα τίζήμμαιό ταμμε ρήμμε δο ρόμμε ρμν αν εαοίελύό ανμα ρμ. Αν τυα έονέοβαρ ηνα ρμ, γ μαε καταίλ όίεε υί έονέοβαρ δο όολ αρ ιονηραζτό ηι εελομν ζοίρδεαλβαίζ, γ ηί ρεερατ αρ έρσίε γ ό ná ρυαίρροτ εδαλα ρο ζαβρατ ρορλονζρομτ α εεμμάεαλλ είλλε εολμαν .i. baile με ρυόραίζε με ζοίρδεαλβαίζ, γ ταμμε ρέμ ηίλλαν ζο ηνα εέονέοβαρ αρ α baile δο λέεεαν ραορ όό, γ δο βήρε λύρεαέ οηδεαρε δο βαί αεεε .i. λύρεαέ ημε ρεοραρ ονα έονέοβαρ γ τίεε υα έονέοβαρ εο ρεεεαέ ζυρ αν ηβραζαετ ρμ λαρ α ηζοίλλ λέ α λήμραεελαό.

Ρο έίμζ αν ταν ρμ εοεαό γ ήραοτα ετμ υα νδομναλλ γ μαίτε ιοέταρ έομαέτ υίλε εεμμάετα βρμαν μαε εοεεαν ηί ρυαίρε ναμά, αρ ηί βαοίρδε αζ εονζναίλ λα εεέταρ να δν ρα μοναμ ρμ. Ρο ειονολεαό δερýδε ρλόεεεαό λά ηνα νδομναλλ εονα ελομν αέεμαό Μαζημρ ναηά υαρ ηί έαμμεερýδε ηι ροέραυε α αταρ οον ευρ ρα αρ δαίζμ ί ηέίλλ. Ταμμε ηρ μ ροέραυε ρμ ί όομναλλ, Μαζημρ εύέονμαέτ Μαε υί ηέίλλ, μαλλ όεε μαε αρτ, Μαε ί ραίζήλλζ .i. αοό μαε μαοήνορδα εο ηήρζε αμαέ υί ραίζήλλζ. Ταζαεταρ

<sup>e</sup> *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs.

<sup>f</sup> *Bishop Barrett*.—He was Richard Barrett, Bishop of Killala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 652.

<sup>g</sup> *Erree*, a monastery on the margin of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1413, p. 813, *supra*, and note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1172.

<sup>h</sup> *Mac Donnell Mic Murtough*.—This appellation or title was derived from Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Sligo and Carbury, who died in 1395.—See other notices of chiefs of this

sept of the O'Conors at the years 1413, 1420, 1431, 1462, 1471, 1488, 1494, 1495.

<sup>i</sup> *Outshine*.—*Do* δεαρρεεεζαό *do*, always means, to excel or outshine, and the preposition *do* in this phrase means *over*, *above*, or *beyond*. It has the same meaning in the ancient phrase *po ém do*, i. e. excelled, exceeded, or outshone.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part II. chap. vii. p. 302.

<sup>k</sup> *Kilcolman*.—The name of a church in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1270, p. 412, and note <sup>c</sup>,

The chiefs of Lower [i. e. north] Connaught, namely, Teige Oge, the son of Teige, who was son of Hugh; Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor; the Clann-Donough<sup>e</sup>, and the sons of O'Dowda, went [on an excursion] against the descendants of Richard Burke, at the instance of the Bishop Barrett<sup>f</sup>. The spoils of the country fled [i. e. were carried] before them to the Termon of St. Tiernan of Errew<sup>g</sup>, but the bishop took them out of the Termon to the army, and the spoils were not restored in honour of the saint.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, was styled O'Conor. He was the first man of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, in Lower Connaught, who was styled O'Conor, for he who until then had the leadership, or chief command, of that tribe was styled Mac Donnell MicMurtough<sup>h</sup>; and it was for sake of honour, and in order to outshine<sup>i</sup> the lords who had preceded him that he made that change in the name. This new O'Conor and the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor made an incursion against the Clann-Costello; but they seized on no prey, and as they did not obtain any spoils, they encamped around Kilcolman<sup>k</sup>, the town [i. e. mansion] of the son of Rury Mac Costello, who came to O'Conor, and delivered himself into his hands, on condition that O'Conor would spare his town, and presented to O'Conor a grand coat of mail which he had, namely, the coat of mail of Mac Feorais<sup>l</sup>. O'Conor then returned to Sligo with this hostage [and purposing to keep him] in pledge for a full ransom for him.

At this time war and contentions arose between O'Donnell and all the chieftains of Lower Connaught, with the single exception of Brian, the son of Owen O'Rourke, who did not, on this occasion, join either side. An army was, therefore, mustered by O'Donnell and his sons (excepting Manus alone, who did not<sup>m</sup> come into his father's army on this expedition, because he was biassed by O'Neill). Into this army of O'Donnell came Maguire (Cuconnaught); the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge, the son of Art); and the son of O'Reilly (Hugh, the

under the year 1285, p. 441, *supra*.

<sup>l</sup> *The coat of mail of Mac Feorais.*—Here the language is abrupt and the narrative imperfect. It should be: "And he presented to O'Conor a splendid suit of armour which he had won from Mac Feorais in a recent battle," or some-

thing to that effect.

<sup>m</sup> *Who did not*, literally, "for he was not aiding any of them at that time;" but the úr, *for*, is incorrectly applied in this sentence, and the Editor has taken the liberty to leave it out in the translation.

ριολ ρυῖβνε, ἡ βασιγεαλλαιζ ἰριν τιονόλ ριν ἰ δοῖναιλλ ρεῖβ βά ζρέραδ λέο. Λοδαρ να ρλόιζ ριν ὁ ἀτ ρῖναιζ θεοῦλαοῖ εο ρο ζαβρατ ροραδ ἡ λοηροριε ετιρ ουῖβ ἡ οροβαοίρ. Ιαρ τοόκαιτῖνῖ α βρροῖνε ἡ α τοῖμαλταρ δόιβ ρο εῦρριετ λυέτ ρῖεῖνε ἡ ρυῖρλεραρ. Δο εοῖμεδ να εοῖαιρε βαοί λτορρα ἡ μαζ εεῖενε αρ βά ἡοῖαν λέο ριολ εεονέοβαρ εοῖα ττιονόλ Δο εῖαβαρτ ἀμαρ λοηρρυρε ρορρα δόιζ ρο βατταρ ρῖδε ἡα εεαοίρ βοῦδα αρ ἡά λέιρ τιονόλ αρ α εεῖοῖν ἡ ρῖεεεαδ, ἡ ἡαδ acc τοῖμαῖτῖνῖ τοόαιρ Δο εῖαβαρτ δυα δοῖναιλλ εεῖ εο ρο ροῖρ-εαδ λέο ροέτταν ἀροῖε. Βά ἡε εετυρ λυῖδ ἰρῖν ρορραῖρε διομείοῖμέεττ Δοῖν ερλόζ ἡα βαοιζῖλλ, ἡαλλ μαε τοῖρρῖεαλβαῖζ αρ βά δόιζ λαιρ ζο βρῖνγεβῖδ α βιοδβαῖα α εεῖοῖν εοῖαιρ εῖυεεε διορρετ α βαρῖαινε ροραῖβ. Δο εοῖόδ Δοῖα μῖντιρ αῖοδα βυῖδε μῖε ἰ δοῖναιλλ ὑρορῖεοῖμέεδ ἡ εεοῖαιρ ἡαῖε ζαν ράεεεεαδ δυα ἡβαοιζῖλλ ἡαδ Δοῖα μῖντιρ, Δο ρῖεεαῖν ετιρ ἡα Δοῖβ βυῖδῖνῖβ ζο ρο ζαβρατ αε εοῖῖμβυα-λαδ ἀροῖε, ἡ ἡί ταρῖατ ὑροηζ Δοῖβ αῖεῖε ρορῖ ἀραῖλλ. Βά ἡαινορῖῖνῖα ἀῖαιρῖα Δο ρῖζῖδ ἀῖ ἡαῖρῖεε ρῖν ἡά ἡυα ἡβαοιζῖλλ ἡ ἡαζῖαδ α βιοδβαῖδ (ἀῖθαρλαρ) ζο ρο μῖυδῖαιγεαδ ζαν εοῖεεῖλλ λαιρ ὑροηζ ἡόρ Δοῖν ερλόζ ἀῖ ταῖν βαῖ αζ α ρορραεῖ ἀῖ ταῖετ ρῖν Δο ρόῖρῖαετ βυαῖε βοῦδα ἡα ἡῖρῖεῖεεαῖλλ ζο βρῖααρ αῖοῖδῖδ ρά Δοῖόδ ἡά α ρόῖρ εαῖρῖνῖβ ἰρ ἡ ὑαῖα εαῖαιῖν αυζῖρτ αρ αῖ λαιε ρεετ-ἡῖνε. Βά Δοῖῖῖζ ἡόρ Δο βοέταῖβ ἡ Δοῖαῖεεεεαδῖαῖβ Δο εῖῖαῖαῖβ ἡ εῖῖεῖρῖαῖαῖβ ἀῖ εῖ τορῖαιρ ἀῖηρῖν ἡ. ἀῖ εῖ ἡαλλ ἡαε τοῖρρῖεαλβαῖζ. Ζέρ βό ραοῖ ἡά ἡυα ἡδοῖναιλλ ἀῖ ἡόρῖ εέτ ρῖν, ἡί ρο τοῖρρῖεεε α εαέεῖα, ἡ λυῖδ ρῖῖῖε ζο ραῖεεε ζο ρῖνῖρῖ. Δο εῖαῖδ ὑροηζ Δο ἡαῖρῖεῖαζ εαῖαῖ ὀῖεε ἡ. Δο μῖντιρ ἀῖρτ ζο βραζα ετ εῖῖῖῖε, Τῖαζαῖτ ὑρῖν Δο ἡαῖρῖεῖαζ ἰ δοῖναιλλ ἡα ἡαζῖαδ ζο εοῖῖρῖαῖεεε εῖε Δοῖβ ρῖα ροῖε ἡ ἡβεαῖε Δοῖν ἡαῖαῖν. Μαρῖεῖαρ ἡαῖεαδ ἡαῖετ Δο μῖντιρ ἀῖρτ ἰρῖν ταέαρ ρῖν, ἡ Δοῖῖῖαῖτ ρε ροῖε Δοῖν εῖρ ρῖν. Αῖρῖῖῖδ ἡα δοῖναιλλ ἡα ρορῖοηζροριε ρῖν ἡ αῖθῖαδ ρῖν, ἡ λυῖδ ροῖῖε ἰρῖν ἡαῖαῖν αρ

<sup>n</sup> *Duff and Drowes*.—These are two rivers in the south of the county of Donegal close to the borders of the county of Sligo.—See note under the year 1522.

<sup>o</sup> *Magh gCeidne*.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1301, p. 474, *supra*.

<sup>p</sup> *Finfir*, now Finned, a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, situated between the Drumcliff strand and that inlet of the sea near Carney village.

<sup>q</sup> *Braghait-Chuillighe*, now Bradhullian, in the barony of Carbury, to the south-west of the mountain of Binbulbin. On an old map of the coasts of the counties of Sligo and Donegal, this place is shewn with a castle, and called Bradhillye.

<sup>r</sup> *Bealach-Duin-iaraínn*, now anglicised Doonierin, is the name of a fort and townland about four miles to the north-west of the town of Sligo. The old road from Sligo to Drumcliff

son of Maelmora), with O'Reilly's rising out. Into this muster of O'Donnell came also, as usual, the Mae Sweenys and the O'Boyles. These forces marched from Ballyshannon in the afternoon, and pitched their camp that night between the rivers Duff and Drowes<sup>p</sup>; and there having taken dinner and refreshments they sent guards and sentinels to watch the pass between them and Magh gCeidne<sup>o</sup>, for they were afraid that the O'Conors, with all their forces, might surprise them [that night] in their camp, inasmuch as they were then all assembled in a flaming body at Sligo, threatening to give battle to O'Donnell as soon as they should meet him. The first person who went out to watch for the army was O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), who supposed that his enemies would soon come up to him, and that he would be able to wreak his vengeance upon them. But the people of Hugh Boy, the son of O'Donnell, went at the same time, without giving notice to O'Boyle, or his people, to guard another pass. Both parties met, and, neither of them recognising the other, they proceeded to strike at each other. Fiercely and resolutely did O'Boyle fight in this skirmish against his enemies (as he thought), and he unsparingly cut off great numbers of [the opposite] host; but as he was slaughtering them in this manner, they formed a huge circle around him, so that he at last met his death from his own true and faithful friends, on the second of the Calends of August, \* \* \* day of the week. The death of the person being the here slain, i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough, was a cause of great grief to the poor and indigent, and to the literati and the kerns. Although O'Donnell was much grieved at this lamentable occurrence, it did not, nevertheless, prevent his [projected] expedition, but he marched onward as far as Finfir<sup>p</sup>. A party of Cathal Oge's [O'Conor's] cavalry, composed of the O'Hartes, set out for Braghait-Chuillighe<sup>a</sup>, and a troop of O'Donnell's cavalry marched likewise against them; and they met at Bealach-Duin-iarainn<sup>r</sup>, where a skirmish ensued, in which a distinguished horseman of the O'Hartes was slain, whereupon both parties withdrew for that time. O'Donnell remained within his own camp that night, and

ran close to this fort, from which it received its ancient name of Bealach Duin-iarainn, or Doo-nierin road. Sometimes people going to the village of Grange still travel by this old road as far as the strand to the south-west of Drumcliff,

and if the tide be out they can cross the fearsad (trajectus), and proceed directly to Grange.— See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 479, and map to the same work, on which the position of this road is shewn.

να μαραὸ ᾗο φήρραιτ ρήνα αν λιααάιν δο ὄολ ταίριρ ηι ααυλ ιρηραε. ὁαοί ὁ αονάοβαρ ηι ριλααά αἰ ορδουαά ἁ μυντιρε δο ὄολ ι ναρῖρ ἰ δομῖναλλ ᾗορ αν φήρραιτ αέααα ααα αοιρμῖραα α ὄολα ταίριρ, αν ααην βά λάν αν ἡυρ βάαααρ να ρλόιḡ αἰ μῖααῖαν ἡ ααα μόρδεααν αοοιλε. ὁά ρί αοἡαυλε ρο αοην υα αονάοβαρ υαυρ ναα αοοί αοἡῖαον ρλόιḡ λά ηυα ἡδομῖναλλ ᾗαν ααάαρ ρρῖρ ἡρῖν μαἰḡῖν ρῖν αρ ρο ḡαβ ᾗραηη ἡ αὄυαά ῖρρῖυῖν αοηα ρλόḡ ρῖα ηυα ἡδομῖναλλ, αρ ηηηαελλ ἡ αρ ηορδουαά ἁ ἡυητιρε αρ ρυῖδουαά ἁ ηḡοη-ναὄ ἡ ἁ ναῖμῖαἰḡ αράηα αρ ὑρῖα ρεῖρρδε ᾗο ρραḡβαὄ ᾗο ηῖρῖῖῖῖτε ηέ ηι μαἰḡῖν ηαυλε. Ἐείὄ ὁ δομῖναλλ ααρ αν φήρραιτ ᾗαν ηαά ρρῖοαορᾗαν ιαρηα ραααάἰλ ᾗαν αορῖαῖν ᾗαν αοαυαάὄ αρ α αἰοηη. Ρο αῖυρρῖοα ιαρηαῖν ὄρῖηḡ δο ἡαἰῖῖβ ἰὄααρ αὄηηαάα ραἰḡῖν ιομρῖαααα ρορ ἡῖυητιρ ἰ δομῖναλλ. Ρο ρρεαρααὄ ἡ ρο ρρααᾗαὄ ιααα λαρ αν ρλυαḡ ηαυλε ᾗο ρο μαρβαὄ εαα μόρῖ δο αλοηη ἡαοηηαἰὄ ὄοη αυρ ρῖν .ι. Μαελααάηαηη μαα ααἰὄαα ηῖα ρῖαὄῖρ ὄυρ-αορ ρελέρῖ. Ρο μαρβαὄ ὄηα μαρραά ελε δο μυντιρ ἰ δομῖναλλ λά ρυαρηα δο ᾗαε .ι. Σεμυρ βαλλαά μαα ηέλλ ηῖα ῖῖαη. Ρο ὄεἡḡῖρῖοα ιαρηῖν ρρῖα ροιλε. ὄο αὄἰὄ ιαρηαῖν ὁ δομῖναλλ ι ηὄῖῖαἰḡ ρλεαάα ηρῖαη ἰ αὄηάοβαρ, ἡ βαί αῖορα ηοἰὄηε αἰ μῖλλεαὄ, ἡ ααα λορααὄ αν αἰρε, ἡ ὁ αονάοβαρ ηα αοἡρὄαἰῖ ι ηβέλ αν ὄρῖοἰαα ηι ρρὄρῖηḡρὄρῖ. Αἡἰ αοηαρ ὄο ὄεααηαὄ ιαρταη ααρ αραἰḡ ρῖαρ ηι αῖῖρ ρῖαἰῖαά ηῖαἰὄε. Ρο μὄρῖμῖλλεαὄ αρβαηηα ἡ βαυλε ιοἡὄα λαρ αν ρλυαḡ ὄῖρ βαοί αν αἰρ αρ α αυμαρ ρῖη αάαμαὄ αῖὄ ὄά ααυληαἰῖ. Ρυααααα ηα ρλόιḡ αρ ηυαρ ιοἡὄα ἁ αῖηηάελλ ρλεβε ᾗαῖν. Ἐιαᾗααα ααρ ηῖαὄ ρῖαρ αρ ααρῖαηḡ ρλεάα Ρῖααρὄ ἁ ηῖρῖ ηι λῖηῖαη αὄαα δο αἰὄραἰḡ-ααάα αὄηηηε ἰ ὄῖῖὄα. Ἐαρῖυρ λεὄ ὄοη αυρ ρῖν ηḡḡῖη υάαῖῖρ ἁ ηῖρῖ βῖη εοααη

<sup>s</sup> *Fearsat-reanna-an-Liagain*.—This was the ancient name of a ford on the river of Sligo (or Gitly, as it is now called), near its mouth. This river is still fordable near its mouth at low water.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 490, and the map to the same work.

<sup>t</sup> *Cuil-irrae*, a well known district in the barony of Carbury, lying between the rivers of Ballysadare and Sligo, and containing the conspicuous hill of Knocknarea.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1422, p. 856, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *Seeing that*.—The literal translation of this

is as follows: “The resolution which O’Conor adopted was, because he was not equal in forces to O’Donnell, not to fight with him at that place (for dismay and horror seized him with his army at [the sight of] O’Donnell, on account of the order and arrangement of his people, the position of their guns and other military engines on the margin of the Fearsat), [but to wait] till he should find him unprepared in another place.” There is a free but correct translation of this passage given in the O’Gorman copy of these Annals, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, evidently made by Charles O’Conor

on the morrow marched on to Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagain<sup>5</sup>, to cross over into Cuil-irrae<sup>6</sup>. O'Connor was at Sligo, preparing his people to march against O'Donnell to the same Fearsat, to prevent his crossing it. While the tide was full both armies were reconnoitering and observing each other. O'Connor seeing that<sup>u</sup> he had not equal forces with O'Donnell's, and being, together with his army, seized with terror and awe at the sight of the arrangement and array of his [O'Donnell's] troops, and the position of his cannon, and other military engines, on the borders of the Fearsat, resolved not to come to an engagement with him at that place, but to wait until he should find him less prepared somewhere else. O'Donnell crossed the Fearsat without [meeting] any opposition, it being left without defence<sup>w</sup>, without guard against him. Some of the chieftains of Lower Connaught sent a party to skirmish with O'Donnell's army; [but] they were responded to and opposed by the other host, and one who was a great loss to the Mac Donoughs, namely, Malachy, the son of Teige, son of Rory, was killed on that occasion with the shot of a ball. Another horseman of O'Donnell's people, namely, James Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of John [O'Donnell], was slain by a thrust of a spear. They withdrew from each other then; and O'Donnell proceeded into the country of the descendants of Brian O'Connor, and remained<sup>x</sup> for three nights destroying and burning the country; and O'Connor was all this time encamped near him, at Bel-an-droichit<sup>y</sup>. After this O'Donnell marched westwards across the Strand<sup>z</sup>, into Tireragh of the Moy; and his army did extensively destroy the corn and many towns, for the country was in their power, except a few of its castles. The forces seized on many cows around Sliabh Gamh<sup>a</sup>; they marched westwards across the [River] Moy, at the instance of the descendants of Rickard Burke, in pursuit of a party of the creaghts of the sons of O'Dowda. On this occasion the daughter of Walter Burke, the wife of Owen O'Dowda, was taken by them, with her pro-

of Belanagare, who always made the translation elegant, whether the original was so or not.

<sup>w</sup> *Without defence*.—An English writer would say, "it being left undefended against him."

<sup>x</sup> *Remained*, literally. "were."

<sup>y</sup> *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydrihid.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *The strand*, i. e. the great strand of Traigh

Eothuile, near Ballysadare.—See it before referred to at the years 1249, 1282, 1367, and see its exact position pointed out in note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1282, p. 437, *supra*.

<sup>a</sup> *Sliabh Gamh*, now sometimes corruptly called the Ox mountain.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285, 1490, and 1512.

ι δυβδα cona cpeic. Ro baoi daibhle cpeac̄ 7 éδαλα ρλόγ̄ ι δοιंनाल्ल̄ go ταβαρταοῑ υά̄ μαρτ̄ αρ̄ an mbonn̄ ina forlongpopt̄ an tan̄ rin̄. Ticc̄ mac diaρματᾱ, 7 clann̄ ταιδ̄cc̄ mic̄ διαρματᾱ, 7 clann̄ mic̄ δαυιδ̄h̄ do congnam̄ lá̄ hioctar̄ connact̄ ι nacchaid̄ uí̄ doιंनाल्ल̄. Tpiallaíð̄ ó̄ doιंनाल्ल̄ poac̄ tar̄ a ar̄ iar̄, ndénam̄ ā ttopccā hī ττίρ̄ ριαc̄ραc̄̄ ðon̄ dul̄ rin̄. Rō bā einntē 7 pob̄ uplam̄ lar̄ nā maic̄ib̄ rin̄ ioctar̄ c̄onnact̄, 7 lá̄ gac̄ poct̄pauðē tanzatat̄p̄ inā ttonol̄ gō tciubpauðar̄ tac̄ar̄ duā̄ doιंनाल्ल̄ acc̄ teact̄ tar̄ ā ar̄, 7 ní̄ t̄ucc̄-pat̄ eiccin̄ ac̄t̄ ρaiγin̄ ioμπραc̄tā aγ̄ p̄p̄p̄p̄at̄ p̄h̄ðā an̄ liaccán̄ (ar̄ aipē aðbear̄p̄ rin̄ hīazam̄ p̄p̄ an̄ maγin̄ rin̄ uar̄ī hīazam̄ laoc̄ im̄leac̄ ðp̄m̄ioip̄ib̄ dō ceap̄ ann̄ lá̄ luγ̄ lam̄p̄auā̄ aγ̄ toct̄ ðó̄ ρaiγið̄ cātā muigē t̄uip̄eac̄ conā uaðā̄ aum̄m̄iγ̄teap̄) ðá̄ p̄op̄ an̄ ioμπραccac̄ō rin̄ aγ̄ ðol̄ tar̄ an̄ p̄p̄p̄p̄at̄ dō ρλόγ̄ ῑ doιंनाल्ल̄ pō maρbað̄ maρeac̄ dō muin̄tip̄ cātal̄ óγ̄ ῑ conc̄oðar̄ .i. aod̄ bal̄lac̄ mac̄ b̄p̄ian̄ mic̄ aod̄a, 7 pō t̄p̄om̄loiteac̄ō mac̄ mic̄ diaρματᾱ .i. aod̄ mic̄ eoc̄c̄am̄ mic̄ ταιδ̄cc̄. Ðō ðeac̄haid̄ uā doιंनाल्ल̄ diā t̄iγ̄ gan̄ c̄ioρ̄ gan̄ cobac̄ gan̄ um̄lā gan̄ up̄p̄am̄ ðp̄aγ̄ail̄ ó̄ maic̄ib̄ ioctar̄ connact̄ ðon̄ dul̄ rin̄ am̄ail̄ pō bā n̄siγ̄n̄ac̄t̄ laip̄.

Mac̄ ðon̄nchaid̄ ðō gair̄p̄in̄ ðō ðon̄nchac̄ō mac̄ ταιδ̄cc̄ mic̄ Ruaid̄p̄ī mic̄ conc̄oðar̄ mic̄ ταιδ̄cc̄ mic̄ tomal̄taic̄ mic̄ muip̄c̄l̄p̄rā mic̄ ðon̄nchaid̄, 7 gan̄ mac̄ ðon̄nchaid̄ p̄én̄ ðécc̄ .i. eoγ̄an̄ mac̄ ðon̄nchaid̄ mic̄ muip̄chaid̄, ar̄ ā aoī baoī p̄iðē ῑ nep̄p̄ā aoīp̄ī iar̄ nā ðallað̄. Rō eip̄iγ̄ coc̄c̄að̄ ētip̄ cloin̄n̄ eoγ̄am̄ 7 mac̄ ðon̄nchaid̄ im̄on̄ t̄iγ̄eap̄n̄ap̄ ac̄t̄ ní̄ pō m̄illeac̄ō ní̄ p̄uaic̄neac̄ō t̄top̄p̄a.

Slóic̄c̄eac̄ō lá̄ huā̄ c̄conc̄oðar̄ p̄licc̄iγ̄, 7 lā b̄p̄ian̄ mac̄ uí̄ p̄uaip̄e, 7 lá̄ mac̄ cātal̄ óicc̄ uí̄ conc̄oðar̄ ar̄ tap̄p̄an̄z̄ mic̄ diaρματᾱ, 7 cloinnē ταιδ̄cc̄ mic̄

<sup>b</sup> *Bonn.*—This word is still used in Ireland to denote a groat, or four-penny piece.—See Ware's Annals at the year 1563, where it is stated that the Bungall [*bonn geal*], as called by the Irish, passed for six pence. In the O'Gorman copy of these Annals this word, *bonn*, is incorrectly translated "a milch cow." Thus:

"Such was the immensity of the prey and booty taken by him on this expedition that two beeves would be given for one *milch cow* within the camp."

The translator, in fact, mistook *bonn*, a groat, for *boin*, the dative or ablative singular of *bó*,

a cow.

<sup>c</sup> *Intentions.*—*Topcca* is the plural of *topc*, which is explained "*voluntas hominis*" in Cormac's Glossary:

"*Naic̄ ní̄ iar̄am̄ ip̄ lam̄ō, nō ip̄ aðlaic̄ lā ðuimē ip̄p̄eð̄ ip̄ beap̄. topc̄ ðam̄ .i. ip̄ toil̄ ðam̄, i. e. whatever is pleasing to one, or whatever is his wish, is called *topc*; *topc̄ ðam̄*, i. e. it is my will."*

<sup>d</sup> *Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan* would mean the pass, or trajectus of the point, or promontory, of the pillar stone, and it is to be suspected that the derivation in the text is a mere invention of the



perty. So immense were the preys and spoils obtained by O'Donnell's army on that expedition, that two beeves used to be given for a *bonn*<sup>b</sup> in his camp at that time. Mac Dermot, the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, and the sons of Mac David, came to aid [the people of] Lower Connaught against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, after having accomplished his intentions<sup>c</sup> in Tíreragh on that expedition, prepared to return home. The chiefs of Lower Connaught, and all those who joined their muster, were resolved and prepared to come to an engagement with O'Donnell, on his return; they did not, however, [give him battle], but merely came to a slight skirmish with him at Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan<sup>d</sup>. (This place is called Rinn-Liagain from Liagan, a heroic warrior of the Fomorians, who was slain there by Lugh the Longhanded<sup>e</sup>, as he was on his way to the battle of Magh-Tuireadh<sup>f</sup>, and from him it is named). It was in this skirmish, while O'Donnell's army was crossing the Fearsat, that a horseman of the people of Cathal Oge O'Conor, namely, Hugh Ballagh, the son of Brian, son of Hugh [O'Conor], was slain; and the son of Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was also severely wounded. O'Donnell returned home, without obtaining rent or tribute, submission or homage, from the chiefs of Lower Connaught, on that occasion, which was unusual with him.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Rory, son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough<sup>g</sup>, was styled Mac Donough, before the death of Mac Donough himself, namely, Owen, son of Donough, son of Murrugh, who, however, was in the decline of his life, and had lost his sight. A war broke out between the sons of Owen and [the new] Mac Donough, concerning the lordship; but nothing remarkable was destroyed [in the contests] between them.

An army was led by O'Conor Sligo; Brian, the son of O'Rourke; and by the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, at the instance of Mac Dermot and the sons of

writer of the account of the second battle of Magh-Tuireadh. The Four Masters should not have incorporated this notice of the derivation of the name of this place with the text.

<sup>e</sup> *Lugh the Longhanded*, or Lughaidh Lamh-chadha. He was king of the Tuatha de Dananns, A. M. 2764, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology.

<sup>f</sup> *Magh-Tuireadh*, i. e. the Northern Magh-Tuireadh, now Moytuirry, or Motirry, in the parish of Kilmactranny, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1398, pp. 762, 763, *supra*.

<sup>g</sup> *Son of Donough*.—This is the Donough from whom this family has taken their surname of Magh Donough.

διαριματα αρ τοιρηδέαλβαδ ριαδ mac ταιδζ βυδθε mic καταλ ριαδ ί δονκό-  
 βαρ. Να ελουαντε δο μίλλεαδ λέο επιρ ελλ γ τυαιε. Δολ δούβ αρ ριν ιρ να  
 τυαταίβη, γ μυνητιρ άμλιζι δο ταβαρηε διαιλ γ βραζατε δούβ ταρ ελν α  
 τηρηε α ηδολ αρρηθε ζο μαυαεαίβ, γ ζαδ αση βά εαρη ατα δονκόβαρ ριαδ  
 διδ δο μίλλεαδ γ δο μόραρρεαυ λεό αετ αν μέυο δο αμμε mac υί ριαρη αρ  
 νί δο μίλλεαδ ηνιέ δο έυαιδ αετ δο ριοδυεεαδ επιρ mac διαριματα cona βραϊ-  
 ρυδ, γ ό conκόβαρ ριαδ cona comβάιθ coccoiθ δα ζαδ λεε. Ζαβταρ λάρ να  
 ρloccaίβ ίρην εαηλέν αν τυρραυε γ βρηηερί λεό ηε. Τιце δοννηαδ mac  
 έμαινν υί έεαιλαϊζ euca ι ηζέλλρνε αρ οίηαν α έρηε δο μίλλεαδ λέο. Τιαζ-  
 αιτε αν ρλυαζ ριν ταρ αναιρ ιαρ ecor α εουαρτα αναιλ βά λαινν λεό, γ τυε-  
 ρατ να βραϊζθε ριν ζο ρlicecaé .i. mac υί έεαιλαϊζ, γ mac υί ανηλιζι, τυεερατ  
 λεό θεορ comla βρεαε αν εαηλεην ριν ρο ζαβαδ λεό δια cor ρρι δοραρ εαηλέν  
 ρliceiζ.

Σλόιέεαδ λαρ αν ιυρτιρ Sazanae ίρηι munam ριαρ δια ρο ζαδ εαρηαιε  
 ο eannell γ δια ρο βρηρ υρηοίετ Μηυηχηαδ ί βρηαν γ αδηβρατε αρυιε ζο  
 ηβαοί ευυδ δο δοννηαδ mac ί βρηαν δο έαρραηζ αν ιυρτιρ δοη ευρ ριν.

Ο Ρυαιρη δο ζαιρη δο βρηαν mac εοζανν mic τηζήηαίν υί ριαρη γ εαηλέν  
 αν εαηρεε δο λlocad λαρ.

Δοηναλλ mac δοννηαδ υί έεαιλαϊζ εηνηρφόνα τοεεαυθε, γ ταμαρτε  
 να μαυε ό εαρηαδ ζο ζρην, γ ειεeneaeán mac μαουλεαέλαινν mic δοννηαδ  
 α θεαρβραταρ δο ηαρβασ άραση ηι ρρηνλλ λά Μαουλεαέλαινν mac υιλλιαν  
 mic μαουλεαέλαινν υί έεαιλαϊζ αζ ρφθαίβ ατα λυαν τηρα ρορδονζηρα εloune  
 υήβραταρ δοηναλλ βυδέην .i. ελαινν ταυδce ηυε δοννηαδ ί έεαιλαϊζ.

Clann mic υιλλiam εloune ριοεαιρη Sfan αυβ, γ Rémann ριαδ διαρ mac

<sup>h</sup> *The Cluainté*, now *anglice* Cloonties, a well-known district situated to the west of Strokes-  
 town, in the county of Roscommon. It consists  
 of twenty-four townlands, whose names begin  
 with *Cluain*.

<sup>i</sup> *Turraic*, now Turrock, a townland in the  
 parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and  
 county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs*  
*of Hy-Many*, p. 111, and the map to the same  
 work; and also the Ordnance map of the county  
 of Roscommon, sheet 44.

<sup>k</sup> *Carrac O’Cainnell*, now Carrigonnell, a

castle in ruins on a lofty hill, in a townland of  
 the same name, in the barony of Pubblebrien,  
 about four miles from the city of Limerick.

<sup>l</sup> *Briau*.—Charles O’Conor interpolates bal-  
 lacé, i. e. speckled, which is correct.

<sup>m</sup> *Caislen-an-chairthe*, now Castlecar. — See  
 note <sup>k</sup>, under the year 1487.

<sup>n</sup> *From Caraidh to Grian*.—All authorities  
 agree that the territory of Hy-Many extended  
 from Caradh to Grian. It is highly probable  
 that the former is Carranadoo, in the barony of  
 Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and the

Teige Mac Dermot, against Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe O'Conor. They desolated the Cluainte<sup>h</sup>, as well ecclesiastical as lay possessions. From thence they marched into the Tuathas, where the O'Hanlys gave them pledges and hostages in behalf of their country; and from thence they passed into Hy-Many, where they spoiled and completely plundered every one who was the friend of O'Conor Roe, save only those whom the son of O'Rourke protected, for it was not to destroy that O'Rourke had gone thither, but to establish a peace between Mac Dermot and his kindred on the one side, and O'Conor Roe and all his allies on the other. These troops took the castle of Turraic<sup>i</sup>, and demolished it. Donough, the son of Edmond O'Kelly, came and surrendered himself as a hostage, lest they should destroy his country. These troops [then] returned, having accomplished their expedition as was pleasing to them; and they took with them to Sligo those hostages, namely, the son of O'Kelly and the son of O'Hanly; and they also carried with them the variegated door of the castle which they had taken, in order to place it as a door to the castle of Sligo.

The English Justiciary marched with an army into Munster, where he took Carrac-O-Cainnell<sup>k</sup>, and broke down the bridge of Murrugh O'Brien. Some assert that the son of Donough O'Brien was a party to inducing the Chief Justice to go on this expedition.

Brian<sup>l</sup>, son of Owen, who was son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was styled the O'Rourke; and he pulled down Caislen-an-chairthe<sup>m</sup> [now Castlecar].

Donnell, the son of Donough O'Kelly, a distinguished captain, and Tanist of Hy-Many from Caraidh to Grian<sup>n</sup>, and Egneghan, the son of Melaghlin, son of Donough, his nephew, were both treacherously slain by Melaghlin, the son of William, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, in the Feadha<sup>o</sup> of Athlone, at the instigation of the sons of Donnell's own brother, namely, the sons of Teige, son of Donough O'Kelly.

The sons of Mac William of Clanrickard, John Duv and Redmond Roe, the

latter is certainly the River Grian, which rises on the confines of the county of Clare. But though Hy-Many was once of this extent, it was of much narrower limits at the period of which we are now treating.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*

*Many*, p. 134.

<sup>o</sup> *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods of Athlone, a woody district containing thirty quarters of land, in the barony of Athlone.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 175.

Ριουαρθ mic uillecc do marbad lé cloinn mic uilliam oile .i. clann Ριουαρθ  
 óicc iar mbriét porra a ttopaigeaét γ iar tteclannaó epeac an típe dóib.

Mac zourdealbais Sfan mac an ziolia óuib, fñr úhilaicteaé, úhigeimz  
 úhigefnnaγ pñona pñi dénaím uaple do marbad tpe tángnaét lá úpuiηz dia  
 émfó pñn.

Ο concobair failze, bñian mac caτaoíri διομαρβαó ar a óúτchaz, γ a  
 éapléin uile do bñpfb iar marbad póaide dia ínuuητιr azá ηgaóal lar an  
 iurτιr Saγanaé .i. loρú linapó, γ τpια φοpματ, γ τpια imóeall óeapbράταr  
 uí concobair pñn .i. caτal puao do pónao imηrñ.

Donnchaó ua éhpaill óaίpúocchaó pñpγanaimn, γ uaίtne éappaγhι a  
 óhñpbaταr pñn, γ τizñnar do bñm úb apason.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1537.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, uile, éimcc céó, τpιοάτ, a óeaét.

Coccaó etip aóó mbuidé ó ndoimnaill γ Μαzñur ó doimnaill. Clann uí  
 baiozill do bñt az congnaim lá haóó, γ aóó pñpñn do bñt i caaplen óúm na  
 ηgaill. Ro eipiz commbuaiopeaó móp hi ccenel cconail tpe hpaonta cloimne  
 í doimnaill pñna poile dia po marbad úpouz do pñioét an eppuicc uí zalléuáar  
 lá cloinn uí baiozill .i. mac τoippóealbais óicc mic bñian, γ uiaγ mac eocéam  
 ballaiz mic bñian γ apail ele cennoτατ.

Ο doimnaill aóó mac aóóa puao mic neill zarpb mic τoippóealbais an  
 pñona τizñna tpe conail imηri heocéam, cenel moam pñpmanaé, γ ioétaar  
 éonnaét, pñi zup a ttaηzattar coiméta, γ éiopeana ó típib oile éimece porp  
 mbaoí a pmaét γ a éimáéta aímαι atá maz uipce, Macaίpe connaét clann  
 éonnaiz, zourdealbais, zallñzaz, τip aímazaió, γ conmaicne éúile don ταóó

<sup>p</sup> *Lord Leonard*.—This should be Lord Leonard Gray.—See the year 1535, where he is called *Linapó zpa*.

<sup>q</sup> *Extended his jurisdiction. &c.*, literally, “a man to whom came gifts and tributes from other territories on which his jurisdiction and power was.”

<sup>r</sup> *Moylury*, i. e. Mac Dermot's country, coextensive with the old barony of Boyle, in the

county of Roscommon.

<sup>s</sup> *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. the plain of Connaught, comprising the countries of O'Conor Roe and O'Conor Don, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>t</sup> *Clann-Conway*.—This was at the period of which we are treating Mac David Burke's country, in the barony of Ballymoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

two sons of Rickard, son of Ulick, were slain by the sons of the other Mac William, namely, the sons of Rickard Oge, they being overtaken in a pursuit, after they had gathered the preys of the country.

Mac Costello (John, son of Gilla-Duv), a bountiful and truly hospitable man, a captain distinguished for noble feats, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

O'Connor Faly (Brian, the son of Cahir) was banished from his country, and all his castles were demolished; and numbers of his people were slain, during the taking of them, by the English Lord Justice, i. e. Lord Leonard<sup>p</sup>. And this was done through the envy and machinations of Cathal Roe, O'Connor's own brother.

Donough O'Carroll deposed Ferganaim, and Owny Carragh, his own brother, and deprived both of the lordship.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1537.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-seven.*

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Donnell and Manus O'Donnell. The sons of O'Boyle sided with Hugh, who was in the castle of Donegal. In consequence of this dissension between the sons of O'Donnell, a great commotion arose in Tirconnell, during which a party of the descendants of the Bishop O'Gallagher were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, the son of Turlough Oge, son of Brian, and the two sons of Owen Ballagh, the son of Brian, and others besides these.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught), [died; he was] a man to whom rents and tributes were paid by other territories over which he had extended his jurisdiction and power<sup>q</sup>, such as Moylurg<sup>r</sup>, Machaire-Chonnacht<sup>s</sup>, Clann-Conway<sup>t</sup>, Costello<sup>u</sup>, Galleanga<sup>w</sup>. Ti-

<sup>u</sup> *Costello*, a barony in the south-east of the county of Mayo, taking its name from the family of Mac Costello, who were at this period the proprietors of it.

<sup>w</sup> *Galleanga*.—This was the tribe name of the

O'Haras and O'Garas, in the county of Sligo; but it was applied, at the period of which we are now treating, to Mac Jordan's country, or the present barony of Gallen, in the east of the county of Mayo.

ἔαρ, ἡ δὸν ταοῦ ἔοιρ βεόρ, οἰρεῖτ ἰ κατάν, ἀν ρύτα ἡ clann αὐδα βυθε, ἀρ  
 νί βαοί αὐν τίρ δὶβρθε νάκ τευερατ κοῖτα δό λα ταοῦ α ἄορα κοραπα  
 τῖοκ ζο humal φρη. Ὁά hé ἀν φρη πο τρια πο ἔαβαῖζ καρταῖα νυαα ἀρ ιμρ  
 εοῦῶαν ἀρ cenel μοαν, ἡ ἀρ φληαῖβ μαναῖ (ἀρ ἀν οεῖτραρ τιζῖρναῖα βάταρ  
 ρέ να linn ἰ ττιρ εοῦῶαν) δὸ ὀαινημυεῖαδ ἀρ να ρηῖαρηταχαῖβ βαί accá  
 ρινηρεαρηαῖβ ἀρ να τίρηβ ριη ιονηαρ κο μβαοί α ττιζῖρνηαρ ἡ α ἡρηζε αμαῖ κο  
 ροκαῖρ ριῶῖαητα αῖκε. Νίρη βό μαῖεηναῖ ρον ὀρ νί ραυρ α βυαῖδ ζά  
 βιοῖββαῖβ, ἡ ἡί ἔαρδ τρῖοῖκ τεῖχηῖδ ρέ νυαῖαῖδ νά ρέ ροῖαῖθε, φρη κοῖρκεῖτ  
 δῶῖζμοῖη ἡ ὀρῶῖβέρ, ρεαρ μυῖδαῖζῖτ ἡ μαλαρηα ἡρηλεαῖ ἡ ἡβῖεβηαῖ, φρη  
 ὀλύῖαῖζῖτε ρεῖτα ἡ ριαζλα ἡαρ να ἔῖῖτα, φρη αζα ραβατταῖρ ρῖοηα ἡαρ να οῖοῖρ  
 φρηα ἡρηῖρ ζυρ βό τοῖρηεαῖ τυρῖυρῖαῖ μῖυρ ἡ τίρ ἡα φλαῖτ, φρη λαρ πο  
 κυρῖδ ζαῖ αὐν ἡα τίρ ρορ α ὀυηαιζ ἡδῖληρ βυῖρρημ κονά βαοί αῖρηρθε νεῖκ  
 ὀῖβ φρηα ροῖλε, φρη να πο λεῖκε ἡρηε ζαῖ ἡα ἔῖρ βυῖρρη ἡαρ πο ἔρηγαῖρ ρῖδ ἡ  
 καραῖραῖδ λέ Ριζ Saخان, ὀδ ἔοηηαῖρ νά ἔάρῖρατ ζαῖοῖδ ἔρηαρ ὀαση ἡαῖδῖβ  
 βυῖρρη αῖτ ἀν ταορ καῖρῖηα, ἡ κοῖρηρηαλαρα α φρηῖβῖρηε φρηα ροῖλε, φρη  
 κοηρηαλα α ἡρηῖηεηαῖαρ ἡαρ να ἔοῖρ ὀυρῖαῖβ ἡ ὀεκαῖρηαῖβ ὀρηῖῖαῖβ, ἡ  
 ὀοῖληηηαῖβ. Ἀη τῖα ὀοηηαῖβ ἡῖρηαῖτε (αῖδ μακ αῖδα ρυαῖδ) ὀῖῖε .5. ἡλη  
 ὀια ὀαρηῖαῖοῖη δὸ ροηηαῖδ ἰ μαῖηρητῖρ ὀύηη να ἡγαῖ ἡαρ ἡδῖλ ἰ ἡαῖβῖτε San  
 φροῖρηῖρ, ἡαρ κεαῖ α ἔῖοηαῖ ἡ α ἔυρηαβαῖ ἡαρ ἡαῖρηζε ἡα ρεῖῖοῖβ ἡ ταιρη-  
 τεαῖταῖβ, ἡ α ἔῖηακαῖ ἡρη μαῖηρητῖρ ἔῖῖηα κο ηοηῖρη ἡ κο ἡαῖρημῖοῖη μῖοῖρ  
 αῖηαῖ ρο βα ὀρη. Μαζηυρ ὀ ὀοῖηηαῖβ ὀοῖρηηεαῖ ἡα ἡοηαῖδ λά κοῖαρηαῖβ  
 ἔοῖηη ἔῖῖε ὀο ἔῖῖ ἡ ὀο κοῖαῖρηε μαῖτε cenél κεοηαῖβ ἔτῖρ ἔῖαῖτ ἡ κεῖλαῖρ.

<sup>x</sup> *Tirawly*, in Mayo, at this period was the country of the Burkes and Barretts.

<sup>y</sup> *Connaicne-Cuile*, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo, at this time the country of the Lower Mac William Burke.

<sup>z</sup> *Oireacht-Uí-Chathain*.—O'Kane's country, in the county of Londonderry.

<sup>a</sup> *The Route*.—This was the country of the Mac Quillins, in the north of the county of Antrim. The Mac Donnells had not as yet wrested this territory from them.

<sup>b</sup> *Clannaboy*, in the present counties of Down and Antrim, the principality of a very powerful and warlike branch of the O'Neills. If all these

territories paid tribute to O'Donnell he was the most powerful man in Ireland at this period; but it is to be feared that his own historiographers have exaggerated his tributes and influence, though there can be but little doubt that he had overrun all these territories and carried off preys and prisoners from each of them.

<sup>c</sup> *Tribute of protection*.—Cíor κοραπα was a certain tribute paid to O'Donnell by the chiefs of these territories for his protecting them against their enemies. For a notice of a similar tribute paid to the lower Mac William Burke by Cathal Duv O'Dowda, see *Historia familie de Burgo*, a curious manuscript preserved in the

rawly<sup>x</sup>, and Conmaicne-Cuile<sup>y</sup>, to the west ; and to the east, Oireacht-Ui-Chathain<sup>z</sup>, the Route<sup>a</sup>, and Clannaboy<sup>b</sup> ; for of these there was not one territory that had not given him presents, besides his tribute of protection<sup>c</sup>. It was this man also that compelled the four lords who ruled Tyrone during his time to give him new charters of Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, and Fermanagh, as a further confirmation of the old charters which his ancestors had held [as a proof of their title] for these countries ; so that he quietly and peaceably had lordship over them, and commanded their rising-out<sup>d</sup>. This was not to be wondered at, for never was victory seen with his enemies, never did he retreat one foot from any army, small or great ; he was the represser of evil deeds and evil customs, the destroyer and banisher of rebels and thieves, an enforcer of the laws and ordinances after the justest manner ; a man in whose reign the seasons were favourable<sup>e</sup>, so that sea and land were productive ; a man who established every one in his country in his proper hereditary possessions, that no one of them might bear enmity towards another ; a man who did not suffer the power of the English to come into his country, for he formed a league of peace and friendship with the King of England, when he saw that the Irish would not yield superiority to any one among themselves, but that friends and blood relations contended against one another ; a man who duly protected their termon lands<sup>f</sup> for the friars, churches, poets, and ollavs. The aforesaid O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) died on the 5th of July, being Wednesday, in the monastery of Donegal, having first taken upon him the habit of St. Francis, and having wept for his crimes and iniquities, and done penance for his sins and transgressions. He was buried in the same monastery with great honour and solemnity, as was meet ; and Manus O'Donnell was inaugurated in his place by the successors of St. Columbkille<sup>g</sup>, with the permission and by the advice of the nobles of Tirconnell, both lay and ecclesiastical.

Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4. 13, and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 455.

<sup>d</sup> *Commanded their rising out*, i. e. that he peaceably enjoyed dominion over them, and had authority to call their forces to the field whenever he required them.

<sup>e</sup> *Favourable*.—It was a belief among the an-

cient Irish that when the reigning prince was just, the seasons were favourable, and the earth and sea productive.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 100, note <sup>o</sup>.

<sup>f</sup> *Termon lands*, *úrínzemeacáir*.—See this word explained in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, II. 2. 16, p. 120.

<sup>g</sup> *The successors of St. Columbkille*, i. e. the

Μαγυδιρ, εὐκόμμαετ, mac conconnaeτ mic brian mic pilip τιζήρινα βή-  
 manac, βήρ δέρεαε δαονμαεταε βά μό ελύ λάνηε, γ υαιρλε γ ειοιζ δα τταιμεε  
 δο βήοετ να εcollaeό λέ πέ ειαη δαιμριγ, γ δο εὐιρ ό ελυαιη εοαιρ εο εαol-  
 υιρεεε πό α ρμαετ, βήρ εοιρεεετ βιέηαε, γ αορα υιλε, βήρ accá mbaói ροαγ  
 γ ραιδβριογ με α λην δο μαρβαδ (.8. october) αρ ερεαεαιη (.1. oien na  
 mbraeτar) ρορ loc ειρηε α ρβυλλ λά βήοετ τομαιρ μεζυδιρ, γ λά βήοετ  
 τομαιρ μεζυδιρ, γ λά βήοετ τοιρρδεαλβαεch (.1. ρλαιτβεαρταε mac ριλιρ  
 mic τοιρρδεαλβαεζ) μεζυδιρ. Α αδναεal ι ηδαηιμοιγ αρ εὐιρ, Ρο τόεεβαδ α  
 εεβηη αηαδ ιαρ ρην λαρ να βραιερβη μινυρα, γ τυεερατ λεό ηέ εο μαηιρτυρ  
 ουνη να ηγαλλ, γ ηο ηαδναεεδ έ αρ α ηαιελε λαρ να βραιερβη αιηαιη ηο βα δύ.

Slóicéaeó lá hua neill (conn) ηι εεριαν εονγαη εο ηο ηιλλ, γ εο ηο ερεαε  
 μορián δοη εήρ αρα αοί ηο ζαβαδ mac í neill αζ βέλ βήρρηε αρ δήρβδ ερληαιζ  
 γ ειεε ό neill δια ειζ ιαρηιη.

Niall óce mac neill mic cuinn í neill τιζεαρηα εριη εονγαη δέεε ζο ηοβανη  
 αν εαν ρην. Ο neill δο ροαδ δο ηυδιρ ηι εεριαν εονγαη, γ α mac baí ηι  
 λαηηη δραζβαίλ δό, γ εαραιοντα γ ημρεαραιη δο βήε ι εεριαν εονγαη ράν  
 τιζήριμυρ.

Niall mac aeóda mic neill mic cuinn mic aeóda buíde aeóbar τιζήρινα εριη  
 εονγαη βήρ λέρ εορηαιη λήηαιη λυρεε α ρηηηριογ αρ υαιρλε αρ ειηεαε, αρ  
 όίολ δαιη γ δεοραδ δο μαρβαδ λά halbancoib.

Mac ví Raigilliz (brian mac βήρζαιη έετ aeóbal ma óyτχαεζ βήρρηη) δο  
 μαρβαδ λά μινυρι αν λυετυρ δαζαηαιζ αρ εεαετ δοιβ αρ ερειε ι εελοηη  
 μαεζαηηα.

Mac míc ruíðne (Maolmuire) δο μαρβαδ λά ελοηη ηυρχαηδ mic Suíðne.

Slóicéaeó lá hua ndoimnaill Μαζηυρ ι μοεεταρ εονμαετ ηι μί ηερεεβερ  
 δια ηο ηιλλεαδ αρβαρ ιοηόδα λαρ, διαρ λοιρεε, γ διαρ ηηειεε ιοεταρ εονμαετ  
 υιλε .1. εαιρρηε, εήρ ριαεραε, αν δά λυεεήε, αν εορηνη γ εήρ οιελλα, Ρο ζαβαδ

Bishop of Derry and the coarbs of Kilmacrenan, and other churches; but O'Freel, the Coarb of Kilmacrenan, was the ecclesiastic whose presence was indispensable at the inauguration of O'Donnell.

<sup>b</sup> *Cael-Uisge*, now Cael-na-h-Eirne, near Castlecaldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.— See note <sup>7</sup>, under the year 1210, p. 166, *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> *Creachan*, now Craghan, an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the parish of Derryvullan, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>k</sup> *In a becoming manner*, literally, "as was meet."

<sup>1</sup> *Clann-Mahon*, now Clannmahon, a barony in the south-west of the county of Cavan.



Maguire (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip), Lord of Fermanagh, a charitable and humane man, the most renowned for dexterity of hand, nobleness, and hospitality, that came of the race of the Collas for a long period of time ; who had brought under his jurisdiction [that tract of country] from Clones to Cael-Uisge<sup>b</sup>; the suppressor of thieves and evil-doers; a man who possessed happiness and affluence in his time, was, on the 8th of October, treacherously slain on Creachan<sup>i</sup>, an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the Friars, by the descendants of Thomas Maguire, and the descendants of Turlough, i. e. by Flaherty, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He was first buried in Devenish, but was sometime afterward disinterred by the Friars Minor, who carried him to the monastery of Donegal, and there interred him in a becoming manner<sup>k</sup>.

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], and spoiled and plundered a great part of the country; the son of O'Neill, however, was taken prisoner in the rear of the army, at Belfast. O'Neill then returned to his house.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], died suddenly at that time ; [and] O'Neill returned again into Trian-Chongail. and obtained his son, who was in captivity ; and dissensions and contentions afterwards arose in Trian-Chongail concerning the lordship.

Niall, the son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Trian-Chongail, a man who was likely to follow in the wake of his ancestors in nobleness and hospitality, and in the patronage of the learned and the destitute, was slain by the Scots.

The son of O'Reilly (Brian, the son of Farrell), a great loss in his own country, was slain by the people of the English Lord Justice, who came to commit ravages in Clann-Mahon<sup>l</sup>.

The son of Mac Sweeny (Mulmurry) was slain by the sons of Murrough Mac Sweeny.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, in the month of September ; and he destroyed much corn, and traversed and burned<sup>m</sup> all Lower Connaught, namely, Carbury, Tireragh, the two Leynys<sup>n</sup>, Corran,

<sup>m</sup> *Traversed and burned.*—In the original it correct.

is “burned and traversed” which is not very <sup>n</sup> *The two Leynys*, i. e. the territories of the

λά huá ndoínnail̄l don éur rin baile í (ζῆρα ριαδαῖζ ἡ δο παυ εἰνεαὶ ἡ ματέσῖν nanacail̄l dua nḗζra p̄sḡn iap mbh̄t̄ do por a éumar, ἡ do bh̄it̄ laip̄ i nḡiall̄nur é dia t̄iḡ.

Ο γὰρ εοσσαν mac διαρῖματα, mic εοσσαν τιγεαῖρα εὔλε ὁ p̄p̄nu uécc.

Ταῦτε mac αοῦα mic αοῦα mic conp̄naí̄a ταιοῖρεαὶ muin̄t̄ipe cionaoīt̄ uécc.

Mac i Raiḡill̄iḡ (Caṑaoῖr̄i moḡap̄t̄a mac S̄s̄ain mic caṑail̄) do m̄ap̄baḡ a ττοραιḡeṑt̄ la Saḡan̄oib̄.

Mac uí doṑap̄taiḡ .i. mall̄ eas̄e mac ḡs̄p̄ail̄t̄ mic doí̄nnail̄ mic p̄eil̄im do m̄ap̄baḡ ap̄ ḡp̄s̄ir̄ oí̄ḡe lá Ruḡp̄uḡe mac p̄eil̄im í doṑap̄taiḡ i m̄baile na ccaṑánaē h̄i τt̄s̄im̄man̄n doipe.

Ο p̄lan̄naccan̄n éuaitē p̄aṑa ḡiolla íopa, ἡ a mac do m̄ap̄baḡ lá a é̄m̄b̄ p̄s̄ḡn ἡ uile iom̄ḡa do ḡenan̄ī i p̄p̄raib̄ manaē ep̄i loṑccaē ἡ é̄p̄eaēaē iap̄ mb̄ár̄ m̄éḡuḡīp̄.

Creaēa ἡ loip̄ceṑi do ḡenan̄ī laip̄ an ccaib̄aē ὁ ndoí̄nnail̄ h̄i ccaiōnn̄ aīn̄-laoib̄, ἡ creaēē ele do ḡenan̄ī laip̄ ap̄ ὁ ccaṑá̄im̄.

Ο con̄c̄oḡap̄ p̄ail̄ḡe do ḡabāil̄ n̄s̄iṑt̄ a ḡūiṑt̄e doṑiḡīp̄i do n̄s̄īt̄oib̄ aī luṑt̄ip̄ Saḡan̄aiḡ, ἡ a bh̄p̄aṑeaēē p̄s̄ḡn .i. clann̄ uí con̄c̄oḡap̄ ἡ p̄oṑaēēē dá n̄c̄aoīm̄b̄ do m̄ap̄baḡ laip̄.

Mac uí m̄aoí̄leaṑclann̄, Semur̄ mac mup̄chaḡa do m̄ap̄baḡ la mac í con̄c̄oḡap̄ p̄ail̄ḡe p̄s̄i a coí̄maopa bá m̄ó cl̄ú, ἡ caip̄r̄s̄im̄ dia é̄m̄b̄ p̄s̄ḡn s̄iṑt̄e.

Τοιρῶεalb̄aē cl̄épeaē .i. ὁ m̄aoí̄leaṑclann̄ do m̄ap̄baḡ h̄i ccaip̄aiḡe lá cl̄oim̄n p̄eil̄im .i. céḡaē ἡ conall̄, ἡ ap̄t̄ ὁ m̄aoí̄leaṑclann̄ do ḡabāil̄ ionaḡ í m̄aoí̄leaṑclann̄.

Tomap̄ mac iap̄la cille ḡapa mac ap̄ p̄s̄ḡn tām̄cc ma aīm̄p̄i do ḡallaib̄

two O'Haras, both included in the present barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>o</sup> *Muintir-Kenny*.—See a territory on the west side of Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim; note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1252, p. 345; note <sup>m</sup>, under 1294, p. 461; and note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1303, p. 478, *supra*.

<sup>p</sup> *On a pursuit*, i. e. in the pursuit of a prey.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile-na-gCananach*, i. e. the town of the

Canons, now corrupted to Ballymagown, but in the Ulster Inquisitions it is called Ballygan, which is a corruption of Ballygannon. The termon of Derry comprised the greater portion of that part of the present parish of Templemore situated on the west side of the River Foyle.—See the Ordnance Memoir of that parish.

<sup>r</sup> *Clanawcley*, a barony in the county of Fer-

and Tirrerrill. On this occasion the town [castle] of O'Hara Reagh was taken by O'Donnell; and having got O'Hara himself in his power, he extended to him mercy and protection, and carried him away as a hostage to his own house.

O'Gara (Owen, the son of Dermot, son of Owen), Lord of Coolavin, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Mac Consnamha, Chief of Muintir-Kenny', died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cahir Modardha, the son of John, son of Cathal) was slain by the English on a pursuit<sup>p</sup>.

The son of O'Doherty (Niall Caech, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain in a nocturnal assault by Rury, son of Felim O'Doherty, at Baile-na-gCananach<sup>q</sup>, in the Termon of Derry.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Gilla-Isa) and his son were slain by his own tribe; and many other misdeeds were done in Fermanagh, both by burning and plundering, after the death of Maguire.

Depredations and burnings were committed by Calvagh O'Donnell in Clanawley<sup>r</sup>; and another depredation was committed by him on O'Kane.

O'Conor Faly obtained the dominion of his own territory again, contrary to the will of the English Lord Justice and his own relatives, the sons of O'Conor; and many of their people were slain by him.

The son of O'Melaghlin (James, son of Murrough) was slain by the son of O'Conor Faly. He was the most illustrious and triumphant of his tribe in his time.

Turlough Cleireach, i. e. the O'Melaghlin, was slain in Calry, by the sons of Felim, namely, Kedagh and Connell; and Art O'Melaghlin took the place of O'Melaghlin.

Thomas<sup>s</sup>, the son of the Earl of Kildare, the best man of the English of Ire-

managh, on the west side of Lough Erne.

<sup>s</sup> *Thomas*.—He was usually called Silken Thomas. Cox gives many particulars of the rebellion of this rash young lord, but as his details are not at all borne out by the public records, or Irish annals, the Editor shall pass them by in silence, believing them to be mere traditional stories, arranged, enlarged, and embellished by Holinshed, Stanihurst, and the

compiler of the Book of Howth. It appears from a curious letter, written by Lord Thomas to Rothe, that he was not allowed during his confinement the commonest necessaries of life, but was indebted to the charity of his fellow-prisoners for the tattered garments which covered him. In this letter he writes as follows:

“ I never had eny mony sins I cam into pry-son, but a nobull, nor I have had nether hosyn,

Ερεανν, ἡ εὐκεσφι δὲ ἰβραταρι α αταρ ἀμῆαι πενεβερετμαρ (.1. Semur mshpccē, Oiluep, Sfan, uatép, ἡ Ριρθεαρθ) δο ἔορ ἐὺμ βάρ ηι ραχαιβ .3. nonar πε-  
 βριαρι, ἡ ἡσπαταῖς λαῖς ηι uile θατέυρ ἡ θιονναρβαθ. Ιαπλαέτ cille θαρα δο  
 ἑόκεβῆαι δο ἐὺμ αν ηιξ ἡ ἡαέ θυμε αρ α ηυκαθ δο clepeac no δο ἑυατα  
 θά μυντιρ δο ἔυρ cum βάρ ἡ βιοθουδῶα. Θα ηαθβαλ ηα ηέετα ἡ ηα ησβαθα  
 αρ ηυθ Ερεανν ιαθρέη αν ταν ηη.

Εἰτιριτεεαέτ, ἡ Σέριάν ηυα ηι ραχαιβ τρια θιυμαρ, ἡ ιοννοεβῆαι τρια  
 accobar, ἡ αντοι, ἡ επρέ ιοματτ ealaðan néccpañaiη co ηθεαάετταρ ηη  
 ραχαν ι ηαεαθ αν Ρηαπα ἡ ηα ρόμα αέτ ατά ηί ἐση ηο αθρατταρ δο βαπαμ-  
 λαιβ εχαηλαιβ, ἡ δο ἰηηρεαέτ μαοίρι αρ αιέρι αν cιηθ ιυθαῖς, ἡ ηο ἡαιριουθ  
 ἀηροέση scclari θε ηα ηλαίεφ ηηη θον ηιξ. Θο ρόμαθ λαρ αν ηιξ ἡ λαρ αν  
 ccoñaiηle θηῖετ ἡ ητατυιτι ηυαθε ιαρ ηα ττοι ηηη. Ρο ηοηοραθ λέο ηα  
 ηυηθ θαρ θό εθαῖεεέτ ηεαῖς ἡ αοῖατα δο ηηε occa .1. ηαηαῖς, cananaῖς  
 cailleaca θαθα, ἡ βηαιέρι εηοιρι, ἡ ηα εήερε ηυηθ θοχτα .1. αν τοηθ ηηηῖ  
 ηηηηθιουρ, εαρμυητι, ἡ αυγυρτμιαη. Ρο ἑόκεβαθ α ττοιέσημυρ ἡ α ηβέτα  
 ηο uile ἡυρ αν ηῖς. Ρο ηυηεαθ λέο θα ηα ηαιηηερεα. Re Ρεαερατ α  
 cenn ἡ α cclucca cona βαοί αση ηαιηηετῖρ ὁ αραιηη ηα ηαοηη co ηυηρ ηοέτ  
 ἡαν ηυηεαθ, ἡαν ηυαηηεαθ αέτ μαθ βέεαν ηαμα ι ηέριηη ηά τυεερατ ἡοηη

dublet, nor shoy, nor shyrt but on" [one]; "nor eny other garment, but a syngyll fryse gowne, for a velve furryd wythe bowge, and so I have gone wolward, and barefote, and barelegyd, divirse times (whan ytt hath not ben vory warme); and so I shuld have done styll, and now, but that pore prysoners, of ther gentylnes, hath suuntyme geven me old hosyn, and shoy, and old shyrtes."—*Lord Thomas Fitzgerald to Rothe, State Papers, clviii.*

<sup>c</sup> *Tortured and put to death.*—In the original two verbs nearly synonymous are used, which could not be literally translated into anything like respectable English. It would look rather ridiculous to say that a man was killed, put to death, and exterminated.

<sup>u</sup> *Sprang up.*—There is no verb in the original.

<sup>w</sup> *Many strange sciences, επε ιοματτ ealaðan*

necpañaiη, i. e. through a multiplicity of various, or strange sciences. The adjective ἐεερα-  
 ηαιη .1. ecc-copañaiη, sometimes means *dissimilar, diverse, different, or strange*, and some-  
 times, but rarely, *various*. Ealaða, or eala-  
 ðam, means any art or science.

<sup>x</sup> *Adopted, Ρο αθρατταρ δο.*—This phrase, which would literally mean "they paid worship to," is of constant occurrence in ancient Irish writings in the sense of "they embraced, loved, followed, or respected; αῖς αθραθ δο ηηηαιη and αῖς αθραθ δ'ἴριηηη, occur very frequently.

<sup>y</sup> *In his own kingdom,* i. e. they appointed King Henry VIII. supreme head of the Church of God as far as his temporal jurisdiction extended. The word ηλαίεφ sometimes means a kingdom, and sometimes the reign of a king, and the reader may take his choice of either sense here.

land in his time, and his father's five brothers, whom we have already mentioned, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, were put to death in England on the 3rd of the Nones of February; and all the Geraldines of Leinster were exiled and banished. The earldom of Kildare was vested in the King; and every one of the family who was apprehended, whether lay or ecclesiastical, was tortured and put to death<sup>f</sup>. These were great losses, and the cause of lamentation throughout Ireland.

A heresy and a new error [sprang up<sup>g</sup>] in England, through pride, vain-glory, avarice, and lust, and through many strange sciences<sup>h</sup>, so that the men of England went into opposition to the Pope and to Rome. They at the same time adopted<sup>i</sup> various opinions, and [among others] the old law of Moses, in imitation of the Jewish people; and they styled the King the Chief Head of the Church of God in his own kingdom<sup>j</sup>. New laws and statutes were enacted by the King and Council [Parliament] according to their own will. They destroyed the orders to whom worldly possessions were allowed, namely, the Monks, Canons, Nuns, Brethren of the Cross<sup>k</sup>, and the four poor orders, i. e. the orders of the Minors, Preachers, Carmelites, and Augustinians; and the lordships and livings of all these were taken up for<sup>l</sup> the King. They broke down the monasteries, and sold their roofs and bells, so that from Aran of the Saints<sup>m</sup> to the Iccian Sea<sup>n</sup> there was not one monastery that was not<sup>o</sup> broken and shattered, with the exception of a few in Ireland, of which the English took no

<sup>f</sup> *Brethren of the Cross*, i. e. the Crossed or Crouched Friars.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. xx.

<sup>g</sup> *Taken up for*, i. e. were confiscated and vested in the king.

<sup>h</sup> *Aran of the Saints*, i. e. the island of Aranmore, in the bay of Galway, celebrated as the residence of St. Endeus, and afterwards of a multitude of anchorites and holy men.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 11, and *Hior-Connaught*, p. 79.

<sup>i</sup> *The Iccian Sea*.—This is the name by which the ancient Irish writers always call the British Sea, which divides England from France.—See *Primordia*, p. 823, where Ussher refers to the

Lives of St. Albeus and St. Declanus in proof of this fact: “Est autem mare Icht illud quod Galliam et Britanniam interfuit.”—See also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 2, c. 30; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85; and Gough's *Camden*, vol. i. p. 221.

<sup>o</sup> *That was not*, literally, “without being broken and shattered.” An English writer would say: “So that from the great island of Aran (off the west coast of Ireland) to the English channel, there was not one monastery left undemolished, with the exception of a few in the more remote parts of Ireland, which were protected by the power of the native chieftains.”

dia nuíoh náe dia nairpe. Ro loirceíte beor, 7 ro bhuiríte iomáige oirdearce  
 repine 7 cairi naem Éreann 7 Shaxan. Ro loirceiriot mar an ceóna iar ri  
 dealb Muipe oirdearce baof in at trum do gmoó fáta 7 miorbala do plán-  
 aigfó doill, buidri, 7 baccaig, 7 aor gáca tfoina aréina, 7 an bácall íora baof

<sup>e</sup> *Took no notice or heed*, ná tucraí góill dia nuíoh náe dia nairpe, literally, “which the English did not give to their heed or observation.” The Four Masters frequently use synonymous words of this kind merely for the sake of sound. *Uíoh* means *heed*, and *airpe*, *notice*, or *observation*. The number of monasteries, nunneries, priories, &c., destroyed on this occasion has not been determined. It appears from various Inquisitions that many of them were concealed for a long time after this period, and the friars continued to live in the neighbourhood of several of them to a recent, and some still remain, as at Multifarnham, Ballyhaunis, &c.

<sup>f</sup> *Celebrated image*, dealb muipe oirdearce.—Here the adjective *oirdearce* agrees with *dealb*, and not with *muipe*, for if it agreed with the latter it would be written *dealb muipe oirdearce*. This is the celebrated image of the Blessed Virgin Mary which Archbishop Browne calls the “*Idoll of Trym*,” 10th August, 1538.—See it already referred to at the year 1397, p. 750, and note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1444, p. 936, *supra*.

<sup>g</sup> *The staff of Jesus*.—This was the crozier of St. Patrick, who is said to have received it from a hermit in an island of the Etruscan Sea, to whom it had been delivered, as was believed, by the Redeemer himself (whence the name *Bachall Isa*), with an order to give it to St. Patrick when he should arrive there. Jocelyn and the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (lib. i. c. 36, 37), give some prodigious stories relative to it, and compare it with the rod of Moses. It is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the years 784, 1027, and 1030, but Dr. O’Conor, not understanding the meaning of the word *paruzao*,

has mistranslated these passages. This word he renders, at 784, *sacrilega direptio*; at 1027, *sacrilege raptum*; and at 1030, *ablatum sacrilege*; from which it is quite clear that he took the word *paruzao* to mean “a sacrilegious and forcible carrying off,” and he gives his readers to understand that the *Bachall Isa* was forcibly carried away from Armagh on those occasions: but that such is not the meaning of *paruzao* in those passages can be proved to a demonstration from various examples of the use of the term, and from the definition of it given by the glossographers of the Brehon laws. And the Editor, seeing that Dr. O’Conor has done much injury to the cause of the truth of Irish history, by giving to certain Irish words meanings which were never attached to them before his time, deems it his duty to correct him; and to avoid all dogmatical assertions respecting the meaning of *paruzao*, he shall here lay before the reader such evidences as will enable him to judge for himself. In the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 907, the word *paruzao* is thus used:

“A. D. 907. *Saruzao ardamacha la cernachan mac duilgen .i. cimbio do breie ar in cill 7 a basao hi loch cuir firi haromacha aniar. Cernachan do basao la mall mac Aoða, ruz in tairceir ir in loc ceona hi ceion paruzae parrance.*”

“A. D. 907. The *sarughadh* of Armagh by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen; i. e. he took a person prisoner out of the church and drowned him in Loch Cuir to the west of Armagh. Cearnachan was drowned by Niall, son of Aedh, king of the north, in the same lake, in revenge of the *sarughadh* of Patrick.”—See note <sup>v</sup>, under the year 1223, p. 207, *supra*.

notice or heed<sup>e</sup>. They afterwards burned the images, shrines, and relics, of the saints of Ireland and England ; they likewise burned the celebrated image<sup>f</sup> of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, which used to perform wonders and miracles, which used to heal the blind, the deaf, and the crippled, and persons affected with all kinds of diseases ; and [they also burned] the staff of Jesus<sup>g</sup>, which was

Now if *sarughadh* meant “a forcible and sacrilegious carrying off,” as Dr. O’Conor thinks, it would follow that the church of Armagh and St. Patrick would have been forcibly carried off on this occasion ! But it is evident that the crime of *sarughadh* was committed against the church and St. Patrick, by violating the privilege of protection which the sanctuary of Armagh possessed ; and that Cearnachan (as it is expressly stated in the passage) was punished, not for taking and drowning the prisoner, who had probably deserved his fate, but for violating the privilege of the church of St. Patrick.

In a tract on the settlement of the people called Ciarraighe, in Connaught, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 17, p. 875), an example of the use of this word occurs which shews that the idea of *carrying off* is not attached to it. It is stated that Aedh, King of Connaught, granted to this people a tract of country, and that the virgin St. Caelainn, the patroness of the Ciarraighe, was guarantee for the observance of the conditions ; that afterwards the king, wishing to annul the grant, ordered that Cairbre, the chief of the Ciarraighe, should be poisoned at a public feast, but that St. Caelainn, having received notice of his intention, came to the feast and asked the king, “cío dia ním rárarúir a Ceó? Sáraitgheera curá fóo riú mō. Why hast thou violated me, O Aedh? I will violate thee as regards thy kingdom for it.” Here it is evident that Aedh had not committed the crime of *rárarúir* against the pious virgin by “carrying her off” forcibly and sacrilegiously,” but by violating her guarantee. According to a tract of the Brehon laws, preserved in the Library of

Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 18, p. 159), there were different kinds of *rárarúir*, for which different fines were paid, according to the dignity of the person whose guarantee was violated, or the character of the relic or sanctuary which was profaned. In another manuscript in the same library (H. 4. 22, p. 76), *diai-rárarúir* is thus defined : “Ireáó ar diai-rárarúir ann, no riar a beir for comairci γ nocar anair naba dliú oo tarairin, i. e. a *dian-sarughadh* (i. e. violent *sarughadh*), is when it is known that he is under protection, and the benefit of the law is not extended to him.” But to return to the crozier. St. Bernard describes it, in his Life of St. Malachy, as covered over with gold, and adorned with most precious gems, and says that Nigellus, the usurper of the see of Armagh, had taken it away, together with the book of the Gospels, which had belonged to St. Patrick, adding, that both were held in such veneration that any one who had them in his possession was considered by the foolish people as the real bishop. Giraldus Cambrensis says that it was removed from Armagh to Dublin, shortly after the English Invasion. For more particulars respecting the history of this relic see Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 263 ; Lanigan’s *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 178, &c. ; and *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, Introduction, p. i. to xx.—See also Ware’s Annals, where the notice of the destruction of this crozier, and of the image of the Blessed Virgin at Trim, is entered under the year 1538.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1571, has the following notice of the Bachall Isa :

in at eliat acc denain miorbal beor ó amfirp Patraice gur an mé rin, 7 baol  
illainn epiopt dia mbaoi etir daoimib. Do rónad leó tra airderrcoir, 7 Sub  
epcoir aca fñin, 7 gur ñor inçrñim na nimpriñd Róimnac i nacchaid na  
hfeccairi ar ruail má tamic a coimñor po on rónin anoir puatñ conac hettir  
a tuarupcñal ðfairñfir nó ðinnfirin muna nairññidñ an tí do conñairc í.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1538.

Αοίς Χριοτ, ñile, cuic ced, τñioá, ahoct.

Αοð buidc ua ðoinñail mac aodc ñic aodc puatñ adbar tiçearina típe  
conail, fñir po ba maic aítne 7 eolur in çach ealaðan, bá fñir ðearlacad 7  
ðñçimeac, bá fñir ñhçnamh i ñçurc çliað, 7 i mbñir ðaoçail, 7 ar mó po  
paolcñad ðo poctain tiçñirñair a típe fñin ðo rñir çoirçine 7 aipñññ ðo écc  
hi ccill ó ττοññairi iar ccomain, 7 Shacramen .22. ðo maipñ.

Ñiall mac cuimñ ñic aipñ í ueill paol toccaidc aip oipbearc 7 ar uairc  
ðo ñarñad ar çññir oidc le mac néill í néill hi ccairlén na hóçññaiçc iar  
mbraç an baile ðo ðññim ða paibe ipçigh ipñ ccairlén 7 ñiall ó neill ðo  
bñirñd an çairlén iar rin, 7 a bñc a ñoiad an ñarñcñc rin çop a mac fñin.

Mac méç planññaid caçaioir ñac fñiaðñaiç ñic uilliam adbar τaoiçñç  
ðarçñaiçc ðécc ññññ ccairpñe.

Fñçñanainñ mac fñiðoipñc méc coclain τanaipñ ðealbñna fñra ðo ñarñad  
lá cloinn an pñioia méç coclain.

Slóicçeac lá hua ñoinñail Μαçñur i moçtar conñacç ðia po çabað laip  
cairlén pñicçñç ço haicñraç baí pó çonçañb maic bairñad 7 opñanair iar

“They have been used in solemn controversies, to protest and swear by Saint Patrick’s Staffe, called *Bachal esu*, which oath, because upon breach thereof heavy plagues ensued, they feared more to breake then if they had sworne by the holy Evangelist.” — *Edition of 1809*, pp. 23, 24.

It may be here added, that the breach of the oath here referred to by the good Champion, was technically called *Sápuçad na baicle Ipa*, by the ancient Irish writers.

<sup>h</sup> *For themselves*, i. e. without any authority from the Pope.

<sup>i</sup> *Scarcely*, ip ruail, .i. ip çearc. O’Clery glosses it by *beaç*, little.

<sup>k</sup> *From Rome*, literally, “from Rome from the east;” i. e. scarcely had so great a persecution of the Church of Christ issued from Rome when she was the focus of Pagan power and superstition, than that now set on foot in Christian England. The adverb *anoir* here means “from the east,” but not from Pagan Rome



in Dublin, performing miracles, from the time of St. Patrick down to that time, and had been in the hands of Christ while he was among men. They also appointed archbishops and sub-bishops for themselves<sup>b</sup>; and, though great was the persecution of the Roman emperors against the Church, scarcely<sup>i</sup> had there ever come so great a persecution from Rome<sup>k</sup> as this; so that it is impossible to narrate or tell its description, unless it should be narrated by one who saw it.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1538.

#### *The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-eight.*

Hugh Boy O'Donnell, son of Hugh<sup>l</sup> [Duv], son of Hugh Roe, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, a man who was well skilled and learned in every science, who was most distinguished for munificence and hospitality, for prowess in the field of battle and the gap of danger, and who was expected, from his steadiness and [other] characteristics, to attain<sup>m</sup> to the lordship of his own country [Tirconnell], died at Cill O'dTomhrait<sup>n</sup>, on the 22nd of March, after having received the Communion and Extreme Unction.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill, a man illustrious for his valiant deeds and nobleness, was slain in a nocturnal assault by the son of Niall O'Neill, in the castle of Omagh; the castle having been first betrayed by a party who were within the castle. Niall O'Neill afterwards destroyed the castle, and persecuted his own son for this killing.

The son of Mac Clancy (Cahir, the son of Feradhach, son of William), heir to the chieftainship of Dartry, died in Dun-Carbry<sup>o</sup>.

Ferganaim, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Tanist of Delvin Eathra, was slain by the sons of the Prior Mac Coghlan.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, and triumphantly took the castle of Sligo, which was well defended by warders and

into Ireland, but over the Christian congregations of the west.

<sup>l</sup> *Hugh*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates ouib, black, which is correct.

<sup>m</sup> *To attain*, do ποτταν, to reach to.

<sup>n</sup> *Cill O'dTomhrait*, i. e. church of the family of

the O'Tombrairs, *anglice* Toners, now Killymard, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

<sup>o</sup> *Dun-Carbry*, now Doongarbry, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosslogher, and county of Leitrim.

mhíe do athaó ma péccáir aza óornáin co coinnart ppi a átar co na caoinnacar a gábal zó rin, 7 ar nhabail an baile, 7 iar ppáccáil a barba ann do éasó iarain hi maiz luirc, 7 no milleáó an tír co léir lair. Az toid-eaét tar a air do no taóall zur an ceaplén dian hann Maž uí gáora, 7 no gabaó lair é. Ro marbaó mac í doinnall, 11 decembei, (mall garb mac magura) zo turbaóáé duróor do péilér ar an ceaplén an tan batтар аз iontepaicéó an baile. Do pabaó maizín nanacail lá hua ndoinnall don tí do poine an gionó írin zo no éuir plán é dia ionchaib. Do taos ó doinnall cona plóg plán (cenmotá an móir écht rin) iar milleáó maizé luirc 7 macáire connaét, aét an méo no ba marac dó.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1539.

Αοιρ criost, mile, cúcc céo, τριοά, ανασί.

Ο θριαη τυαómunán, Concóðar mac τοιρθεαλβαiz mic ταύcc θέcc iar mhíe athaó i τριζήnur, 7 an tír do bhé co τοιτέαó τριονconáiz pé a linn. Murchaó mac í θριαη .i. mac τοιρθεαλβαiz mic ταύz dóρδónd na ionaó aínail do tuill a aipilléó píppin.

Slóicéaó lá hua ndoinnall, Magnur i moctar connaét etir nodlaicc 7 peil brízde dia no bhí a lán píer do éiór 7 do bpaizóib díob, 7 tamc plán dia éiz.

Ο Νέιλ .i. con do éoét zo dím na ngall in éaire do íaizóih uí doinnall, 7 no naódmioct píτ, capaðraó, 7 coðáé aínail ar deaé 7 ar daingne no péðpat ppi poile.

Mac méguidi corbmac, mac conconnaét, mic conconnaét, mic θριαη, mic pílip ταναρι pípmanac dhízpí co nuairle 7 co níneac do marbaó hi meabail lá muintri a deapbraitépaé ina ppaónaire [píaðnaire] báóein.

<sup>p</sup> *After it had been.*—An English writer would express it thus: “The O'Donnells had been for a considerable time deprived of this castle, for it had made an effectual resistance to the present O'Donnell's father, and neither of them succeeded in taking it until that time.”

<sup>q</sup> *Mogh-Uí-Ghadhra*, i. e. O'Gara's plain, now

Moygara, or Moyogara, where the extensive ruins of a castle are still to be seen, near the margin of Lough Gara, at its northern extremity, in the barony of Coolavin, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 494, and map to the same work.

<sup>r</sup> *Under his protection*, i. e. when the castle

cannon, after it had had been<sup>p</sup> for some time out of his possession, having been powerfully defended against his father, and it could not be taken until then. And after having taken this castle, and left his warders in it, he proceeded to Moylurg, and ravaged all that country. Upon his return he visited the castle called Magh-Ui-Ghadhra<sup>a</sup>, and took it. The son of O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Manus) was unfortunately slain on the 11th of December by the shot of a ball [fired] from the castle, when they were approaching the town. The person, however, who had done this act was pardoned by O'Donnell, who sent him away under his protection<sup>r</sup>. O'Donnell then returned with his army safe (except the great misfortune already alluded to), after having ravaged all Moylurg and Machaire-Chonnacht, excepting such parts as were obedient to him.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1539.

##### *The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-nine.*

O'Brien of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige) died, after having been for some time in the lordship; and the country was prosperous and flourishing in his time. Murrough<sup>s</sup>, the son of O'Brien, i. e. the son of Turlough, son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place, as his qualifications deserved.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, between Christmas and the festival of St. Bridget; and he exacted from them [the inhabitants] his full tribute and hostages, and returned safe to his house.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, came to Donegal about Easter, to visit O'Donnell; and they made peace, friendship, and alliance with each other, as well and as firmly as they possibly could.

The son of Maguire (Cormac, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brien, son of Philip), Tanist of Fermanagh, a good man of nobleness and hospitality, was treacherously slain by the people of his brother, in his [brother's] own presence.

was taken the person who had fired the ball at Niall Garv would have been killed on the spot by O'Donnell's people, had not O'Donnell interposed, and extended to him not only pardon but

protection. He was then O'Donnell's protegee, and whoever happened to kill or maim him should pay eric to O'Donnell.

<sup>s</sup> *Murrough*.—He was the brother of Conor,

Slóicéad lá hua néill conn, 7 lá hua ndoimnall, Maḡnur daon comairle 7 daon aonta sur an miðe 7 an pob ainhriarac dóib dona tíuib rin do millead 7 do loyccad rímpa so tñhriaiḡ. Fó rít edala aibhle iomda don turur rin ar ní mo tionoilrioc ḡaoidil do ríaiḡið ḡall ip na haimearab dhóhóicóib aon rloigéð ar mó lép millead do maicéir na miðe máir an cpeacérlóigead írin, dóiḡ pob iomda édala óip 7 aipeccit, uia, 7 iarainn, ionnmur, 7 iolínáome, 7 ḡacá maicéira aréhna tuccerat a baile atá ríðiað, 7 ar a nuacónḡbáil iar na lomapeccain leó don turur rin. Aḡ tionehtuð dona rlóḡaib rin ma ríruimḡ, Ro ḡab bhíḡ, 7 boḡppad, uall, 7 diomur iad ar aibhle a nédala ona ruairrioc ríébhíre ríú. An tan mo clop iar an iurtir Saḡanach loḡo linarð na peccela rin, do rónad lép tioneól a raiðe do Saḡanóib 7 nepinn uile lair, 7 roéraiðe bailecé móri na miðe etip óill 7 tuiat, 7 a mbaoí do óð-laigib ar na cuantab ma comróraib, 7 co hairiðí coblac adbal baosí for cuan cairlinne. Iar ttoct na ttoicéirca rin uile so haonbaile sur an iurtir mo lñ an rluacḡ ḡaoidéalac so hoirḡiallaib, hi ríhímhacḡ aipm atá bél atá hoá, ní ruacé iar an rluacḡ ḡaoidéalac dol in inneall nó a noḡduccad amail mo ba díri dóib, 7 ní mó mo uirriairrioc comairle a nairac do ḡabáil do coi-naiñ nó do óotuccad caélaireac acé mo iméirrioc so hírraiðe anorðaiḡte so mo raiḡairrioc móri dia nedalaib ríñ 7 deðalaib ḡall ipin maigimim aḡa mbioðbaðab iar rraoisín foḡra. Ro marbað dḡonḡ dia ndaorḡar rluacḡ 7 ní mo marbað a bñc dia nuairlið cénmota Maolmuire níriḡc mac éoin ruaid moe ruiðne toḡcaip ó cenel conaill ar an lácaip rin. Maḡ aonḡura muircearac do ḡabail lá dḡrim doirḡiallaib, iar ná raiḡbail 7 nuacéad iar

which, if the annalist had thought of mentioning, would have saved them the trouble of repeating the pedigree.

<sup>c</sup> *Nuachongbhail*.—It appears from the Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan, that this was the ancient name of the place where the town of Navan, in Meath, now stands :

“Nuadhichongbhail est oppidum Mediæ ad ripam Boinnii fluvii a Pontano” [Drogheda] “decem millibus passuum distans ab Authrumia quinque.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 135, 141.

In the account of this invasion of the Pale, given in the Annals of Kilronan, this town is

called an Uam, which is its present Irish name, as pronounced by the natives of Meath. Ware, who seems to have known the ancient and modern names of this place, calls it Navan, in his Annals of Ireland, at this year.

<sup>u</sup> *In the adjacent harbours*.—The word *cuán* certainly means a harbour, and is synonymous with the Latin *sinus*.

<sup>w</sup> *Carlinne*.—This is still the Irish name of Carlingford harbour, in the north-east of the county of Louth.

<sup>x</sup> *Bel-atha-hoa*.—The site of this battle was at a ford near the old bridge of Belahoe, which

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) and O'Donnell (Manus), with one will and accord, into Meath; and such part of these territories as were disobedient to them they spoiled and burned before them, as far as Tara, and the possessions of all those who refused to submit to them. They obtained immense and innumerable spoils on this expedition, for the Irish had not in latter times assembled to oppose the English army, that destroyed more of the property of Meath than this plundering army; for many were the spoils of gold and silver, copper, iron, and every sort of goods and valuables besides, which they took from the towns of Ardee and Nuachongbhail<sup>t</sup>, which they entirely plundered on that expedition. Upon their return, these troops were elated with courage and high spirits, [and filled with] pride and haughtiness, on account of the vastness of their spoils, and because they had not met any opposition. When the English Lord Justice, Lord Leonard, heard the news of this, he made a complete muster of all the English in Ireland, the forces of the great towns of Meath, both ecclesiastical and lay, and all the fleets in the adjacent harbours<sup>u</sup>, and especially the large fleet in the bay of Carlinne<sup>w</sup>. After all these forces had collected to one place to the Lord Justice, he set out in pursuit of the Irish army into Oriel, and [came up with them] at a place called Bel-atha-hoa<sup>x</sup>, in Farney. The Irish army were not able to go into order or array, as was meet for them; nor did they take the advice of their chiefs, to stand and maintain their battle-ground, but they fled in a scattered and disorderly manner, leaving a great deal of their own property, and of the spoils taken from the English at that place, to their enemies, after being routed. Some of their common people were slain, but none of their gentlemen, except Mulmurry Mergeach, son of John Roe Mac Sweeny, whom the Tirconnellians lost on that field. After this defeat<sup>y</sup> of Bel-atha-hoa, Magennis (Murtough), who had wandered away from

was the principal pass into the famous territory of Farney in Oriel. It is about four miles and a quarter south of Carrickmacross, on the boundary of the counties of Meath and Monaghan, close to the lake of the same name.—See *Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 37.

<sup>y</sup> After this defeat.—The literal translation is as follows: “Magennis (Murtough) was taken

by a party of the Oriels, after he was found with a few, after having separated from his people in this defeat of Bel-atha-hoa, and he was for some time privately in their custody, so that they afterwards killed him treacherously at the instigation of a party of his own tribe, for they gave rewards from them (to the people with whom he was) for putting him to death.”

In the fabricated account of this battle given

νοῖθαίλ πῆ α μῦντιρ ιρῖν μαῖοῖν ρῖν βεῖλ ἀτά ἡοα, ἡ α βῆτῆ λέ ἡατῆαῖδ ἰλλάνῃ  
 ᾄο ἡνδῆτῆ αα ᾄο ρο ἡαῖβρατ ἰ μεαβαίλ ἔ ιαρ ρῖν τρέ αῖλαῖδ ὄρῦνγε δια  
 ἄνῶβῃ ρῖν, υαῖρ τυερατ ρῖδε κοῖνῆα υαῖτα (δον λυχετ ἀγα ἡβαοί) αρ α ἄορ cum  
 βάρ.

Νῖαλλ ὄεε ο βαοιγῖλλ δο ἡαῖβραῖδ λά κοῖνῶβαρ μαε υῖ βαοιγῖλλ.

Ο μαοῖλεαῖλαῖνν αρτ, ρῖρ ἀγῖῖαρ ἰοηηραῖγῆεαῖδ, ἡ α μαε καῖαοῖρ ο μαοῖ-  
 λεαῖλαῖνν δεεκαῖαῖδ ελυαῖα δο ἡαῖβραῖδ ἰ ρρορῖνοῖτ λα ελοῖνν ρεῖλῖνν υῖ ἡαοῖ-  
 λεαῖλαῖνν, ἡ ρεῖλῖνν δο ᾄαβαίλ τῖγῖρῖναρ.

Μαε κοῖλαῖνν ρεῖλῖνν μαε μαοῖλῖρ δο ἡαῖβραῖδ ἰ ἡβῆνοῖορ λά ελοῖνν ἰ Μα-  
 θαῖάν .ι. Μαοῖλεαῖλαῖνν ᾄοδ, εττεετῖρ, α ἡοῖαῖδ αῖρῖρῖνν δια δοῖνῖαῖγῖ αν θαῖρα  
 ἡοῖαρ ἡυῖν.

Τῖγεαρῖναρ δεαῖβῖα δο ροῖνν λά ἡυα μαοῖλεαῖλαῖνν ρεῖλῖνν ετῖρ αρτ μαε  
 κοῖρῖμαῖε μέεεγ κοῖλαῖνν, δοῖνῖαῖλλ μαε ρῖρδοῖρῖα, ἡ Μαοῖλεαῖλαῖνν μαε εμαῖνν.

#### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1540.

Αοῖρ κῖρῖορτ, ἡῖλε, εῖνεε εεδ, εῖεραῖατ.

Ρυαῖδοῖρ υα μαοῖλεῖνν ερρκορ αρδαχῖαῖδ, ἡ ρῖρ ἰοῖαῖδ ερρκοῖρ ελυαῖα  
 [Μῖηε Νῖοῖρ] ρῖρ ραῖῖῖαρ ρο ἄοῖαῖγῖ εῖρῖδε δο ἔεε.

Μαῖνῖρτῖρ ελυαῖα ραῖῖῖαῖα δο ἔαδαιρτ δοῖα ἡραῖῖῖῖδ δε οβρερῖυαῖα  
 αρ ρορκοῖνῖρα ἡῖ ἡραῖνν Μῖηυρῖαῖδ ἡυε τοῖρῖρδεαῖλβαῖγῖ, ἡ μαῖτε τυαῖδῖμῖῖαν  
 δο ἔετ ἡ δαοῖταῖδ υαῖεταῖρῖνν δα ορδ .S. Ρροῖρῖρῖρ.

Σαχαῖαῖγῖ δο βῖῖῖῖ (ἡν ᾄαῖ ἄῖτ αρ ρυδ εῖρεαῖνν ἡαρῖ εῖρῖρῖετ α εεῖνῖαῖετα)  
 ἀε ἡεῖρῖεῖνν ἡ ἀε ἰοηηραῖβραῖδ ἡα ἡορδ, ἡ ᾄο ἡαῖρῖδε Μῖαῖνῖρτῖρ ἡῖνῖαεῖῖῖνν δο  
 ἡῖλλεαῖδ ὀῖῖῖ, ἡ ᾄαῖρῖοῖαν ἡα μαῖνῖρτῖρε ᾄο ἡοῖρῖνῖε δο ἡα ἡραῖῖῖῖδ δο δῖεῖνῖαῖδ  
 λεῖ.

Οῖαρ μαε υῖ βαοιγῖλλ ἡαλλ ρυαῖδ, ἡ κοῖνῶβαρ δο βῖῖῖῖ ἰ ἡῖρῖρῖρῖνν ἡ ἰ ἡῖρ-

by Holinshed in his Chronicles, on which Cox  
 relies as true history, it is stated that Magennis  
 was killed by the Baron of Slane.—See *Some  
 Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*,  
 by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 37; Cox's  
*Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1539. Mr. Moore  
 does not seem to believe that there is any truth  
 in the account of this rencounter at Belahoe.

He even rejects the account of it given in the  
 Annals of Kilronan, which the Editor translated  
 for his use, and which was transmitted to him  
 by Mr. Petrie several years since. Ware, whose  
 judgment is almost invariably correct, mentions  
 the defeat at Belahoe, and adds that O'Neill made  
 this descent upon the Pale in August, 1539, in  
 retaliation for an expedition made into Ulster

his people, and was attended only by a few troops, was taken prisoner by a party of the people of Oriel; and they privately detained him for some time as a prisoner, and afterwards treacherously slew him, at the instance of a party of his own tribe, who had bribed them to put him to death.

Niall Oge O'Boyle was slain by Conor, the son of O'Boyle.

O'Melaghlin (Art), a successful and warlike man, and his son, Cahir O'Melaghlin, Deacon of Cluain<sup>2</sup>, were slain at Fornocht<sup>3</sup>, by the sons of Felim O'Melaghlin; and Felim assumed the lordship.

Mac Coghlan (Felim, the son of Meyler) was slain at Beannchor<sup>b</sup>, by the sons of O'Madden (Melaghlin God, &c.), after he had heard mass on Sunday, the second of the Nones of July.

The lordship of Delvin was parcelled out by O'Melaghlin (Felim) among Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan; Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh; and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1540.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty.*

Rory O'Malone, Bishop of Ardagh, and representative of the Bishop of Clonmacnoise, a prosperous and affluent man, died.

The monastery of Cluain-Ramhfhoda [Clonroad] was given to the friars of the Observance, by order of O'Brien (Murrough, the son of Turlough) and the chiefs of Thomond, and by the consent and permission of the superiors of the Order of St. Francis.

The English, throughout every part of Ireland where they extended their power, were persecuting and banishing the Orders, and particularly they destroyed the monastery of Monaghan, and beheaded the guardian, and some of the friars.

The two sons of O'Boyle, Niall Roe and Conor, were in contention and at

by the Lord Gray in the preceding May.

<sup>2</sup> *Cluain*, i. e. of Cluain-mic-Nois, now Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

<sup>3</sup> *Fornocht*.—This is probably the place now called Farnagh, situated near the town of Moat,

in the barony of Clonlounan, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>b</sup> *Beannchor*, now Banagher, a town on the east side of the Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

αοντα μέ ποιλε, γ mall do dol ar ionmpaicéid ar conóbar co luácar (ar ba hann bai aipirion̄ γ coinnaiðe conóbar), γ α βñτ α cceillec in aðhaið pin i τcñmpall Sñcáan, γ conóbar do teaét ar na ðapaé for an ðromann lá taoð an τñmpall. Niall co na muintir ðeirghe dó ar an τñmpall. Oð connaire conóbar dia ðaiçid̄ iad̄ luð for a momgabail ó ná bai poáide ina ðappað cénnoctá uathad̄ namá nár bó hñpñma. Arfð do ðeachaið a aenar tap tapç luácar p̄ior. Úñaið mall é ðeib ar ðñne conpánac, γ pucc uðe pin na muintir ðñppin acc toçpaim̄ conóbar co tapppaið é co mba coñpaimic dóib̄ pe poile co beoða barbarða çan foraitñt̄ capðp̄a nó coñpialapa. Oð mað conóbar bñm do mall ina cñnoñnullac̄ ço po tapccar ço lár é ar an laðar pin. Luð conóbar opé epéctnaçt̄e ar. Tançatçar a muintir do ðaiçid̄ néill, γ atberç p̄riú conóbar do lñman, γ ná baið pñn i nguar écca don çur pin. Oð pónac̄ ðaipirion̄ pin, γ puccp̄ac̄ muintir néill ar conóbar lá taoð loða baið ina ccoñpoccur, γ ní po lam̄pac̄ iombualad̄ p̄p̄ ço po tapccarpiot̄ é lap na clocaib̄ baið i napñ in loða conac̄ iar ná tapccarç po imip̄t̄ ar̄m̄ ðar, γ aç poad̄ dóib̄ po çeibitç mall map̄ çan anmann. Ni baið dia ccoñf̄ pñm lé hachaið diaç a ccoñap̄a po bað mó ðéctaið ináid̄ an diaç pin tapçar̄i p̄e ap̄oile.

Clann uilliam mac an earpuicc uí çallcubar̄ .i. uilliam ócc γ aodh çpua-  
amða do map̄ad̄ lá cloinn uí baiçill̄ .i. lá ðomnall γ lá çoirp̄ðealbac̄ a  
noíçail map̄ðta a naçar.

Slóicceac̄ lá hua ndoñnall, Maçnur hi ccoicceac̄ connaét, γ ní po aip̄  
ço paimec̄ Maç lup̄cc, ap̄p̄ðe hi ccloinn conñmaiç. Maç lup̄cc γ clann con-  
maiç do léip̄ulleac̄ γ do loçcað laip̄, do p̄oñe iaraiñ ep̄c̄a an çoirp̄l̄éibe,  
γ tamicc p̄lán iar pin iar mbuaið, γ corccar.

Slóicceac̄ ele la hua ndoñnall bátçar iad̄ tançad̄ar ina poáide, mall  
mac arç ócc tánaire típe heoc̄am, γ mac mic doñnall na halban Colla  
mac alap̄p̄aim̄ co nalbancoib̄ ionða amalle p̄p̄p̄, γ ó doñnall γ an p̄lóg

<sup>c</sup> *Luachras*, now Loughros, near Ardara, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1509, p. 1302, *supra*. The site of O'Boyle's residence at Loughros Bay is yet pointed out by the natives of the barony of Boylagh. It was called Crannog bhuidhe, i. e. the yellow crannog, or wooden house. The ruins

of three old churches are still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Loughros bay, namely, Kilturis, Kilkenny, and Kilcashel, but the memory of St. Senchan is not now celebrated at any of them.

<sup>d</sup> *Ferociously*.—Co barbarða might mean “barbarously,” but this is scarcely the meaning



strife with each other. Niall made an incursion against Conor into Luachras<sup>c</sup> (for Conor had his seat and residence there), and remained that night in ambush in the church of St. Seanchan. Conor next morning went upon the hill adjacent to the church, and Niall and his people sallied forth from the church against him. When Conor saw them approaching him, he ran away to avoid them, as he had with him only a few [and these] persons unfit to bear arms, and he proceeded alone down across the strand of Luachras. Niall pursued him as quickly as he was able, and he outran his own people in his eagerness to catch Conor; he overtook him, and they engaged each other vigorously and ferociously<sup>d</sup>, forgetful of friendship and relationship. Conor gave Niall a blow on the top of the head, and prostrated him on the ground, and then fled away, severely wounded. His people came up to Niall, who told them to pursue Conor, and that he himself was not in danger of death on that occasion. They did so at his request, and overtook Conor on the borders of a neighbouring lake; and they did not dare to come to blows with him, until they had first knocked him down with the stones which were on the strand of the lake; and when he was prostrated, they struck at him with weapons. And on their return they found Niall dead<sup>e</sup>. There had not been of their tribe, for some time, two of the same ages who were more generally lamented than these two who were slain by each other.

The sons of William, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, namely, William Oge and Hugh Gruama, were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, by Donnell and Turlough, in revenge of their father.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Connaught, and never halted until he arrived in Moylurg, from whence he passed into Clann-Conway; and he totally devastated and burned Moylurg<sup>f</sup> and Clann-Conway. He afterwards plundered the Curliu Mountains, and then returned home safe, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell, and he was joined by Niall<sup>g</sup>, the son of Art Oge, Tanist of Tyrone, and by Mac Donnell of Scotland (Colla, the son of Alexander), with many Scots along with him. O'Donnell and this army

intended by the Four Masters.

<sup>e</sup> *Dead*, literally, "they found Niall dead without a soul," which is a strange redundancy of language.

<sup>f</sup> *Moylurg*.—This is a striking example of the redundancy of the style of the Four Masters.

<sup>g</sup> *Niall*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates Conal-lach, i. e. the Conallian, which is correct.

ῖν δο δολ cétur hi pφhαιb manac, 7 móran do míllfó dóib ῖν típ ap tur go  
 bφuairpíot iarain cuip 7 plána lé na mar. Do luíðpíot iarain tpe bréirne  
 ui puairc arpíðe co coiprípíab 7 forlonzporc do dénaín dóib ῖν coiprípíab,  
 7 an bealaé buíðe do ḡhípað leó, 7 ḡac conair doðannḡ ele baof for a  
 ceionn do meíðucchað dóib. Tanḡatcar clann maolpuanaið uile éuca iar  
 ῖν, 7 tucpat bpaíḡðe dua doínnall lé na bríct pín ó ῖν amac, 7 taime  
 plán iarain dia éicel.

Clann í doínnall (.i. Aoð ócc mac aóða puaið) Donncað caipbrcaé, 7  
 Sfan luipce do dol i naḡaið í doínnall (Maḡnur a noφbrcaáin pcpin), 7 a  
 ndol for epannóicc loéa bcthaiḡ, 7 iad do bríct acc míllfó an típe epce.  
 O doínnall dá ḡabáil ma ndír, 7 do ḡabáil éicneacáán uí doínnall i mbaile  
 na congála. Sfan luipce do epochað laip, Eicneacáan 7 donnchað do éop i  
 ḡhímlíð, 7 epannócc loéa bcthaiḡ do bupíð 7 do diaipḡaóileað dó.

O doápcatḡ .i. ḡhíalt mac doínnall mic pcpin pcpap co nuairle 7 co  
 nlineach décc iar ceianaoír iar mbpíct buaða ó doínan, 7 ó dñman.

O baioḡill do ḡairm do doínnall mac néill í baioḡill.

Sfan mac cuinn í doínnall do mápbáð la cloinn Mupchað mic puibne na  
 ttauáct.

Cairlén liaðpoma do dénaín lá hua puairc bpaian mac eoccam, 7 coccað  
 móp do bríct pcpap ap ḡac taob .i. hi maḡ luipce, i muincpí eolap, 7 i mbpícpne  
 uí paḡíllíḡ, 7 a mac pín 7 cpíonḡ dφhíab bpeirne do bríct a coccað pcp  
 an ecéona, 7 do mónað an cairlén laipcpíóín lé haipcpí aictḡípp, 7 do míll  
 mópán hi maḡ luipce pana luét coccað.

ḡairm epíḡ do éabapc lá Ruaiðpí mac taíðcc mic diaipmaða, 7 lá a  
 ínaof íḡhí íñic uilliam cloinne puocairð. Scola Epeann, 7 luét cuinḡfða  
 nñct do teaáct éuca ḡup an ceapraicc, 7 a maipuccáð uile lap an lámaman  
 ῖν.

Taðcc mac bpaian mic maḡhupa méic diaipmaða puaið do baácað for an  
 mbanna, 7 é for pluacc hi pφairpað uí puairc.

<sup>b</sup> *The Clann-Mulrony*, i. e. the Mac Dermots and Mac Donoughs.

<sup>c</sup> *The Crannog of Loch-Beathaigh*, i. e. the wooden house of Lough Beithe, now Loughveagh, a beautiful lake in the parish of Gartan, barony

of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The island on which this wooden house stood was well known some years since for a potteen distillery, belonging to a Teige O'Boyle, who gave the Editor some curious information connected

proceeded into Fermanagh, and they at first destroyed much in the country, until they obtained pledges and guarantees of submission. After that they marched through Breifny O'Rourke, and from thence to the Curliou mountains, where they pitched their camp, and destroyed Bealach-Buidhe, and cleared every other difficult passage. Upon this the Clann-Mulrony<sup>b</sup> came to them, and gave hostages to O'Donnell for the observance of his own conditions for the time to come. O'Donnell then returned safe to his house.

The sons of O'Donnell (i. e. of Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), namely, Donough Cairbreach and John of Lurg, rose up in opposition to O'Donnell (Manus, their own brother), and went into the Crannog of Loch-Beiathaigh<sup>i</sup>, from which they proceeded to spoil the country. O'Donnell took them both prisoners, and took also Egneghan O'Donnell in the town of Conwall<sup>k</sup>. He hanged John of Lurg, and put Egneghan and Donough in fetters; and he broke down and demolished the Crannog of Loch-Beathaigh.

O'Doherty, i. e. Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim, a noble and hospitable man, died at an advanced age, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Boyle, was styled O'Boyle.

John, son of Con O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Morogh Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath<sup>l</sup>.

The castle of Leitrim was erected by O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), while a great war was waged against him on every side, namely, in Moylurg, Muintir-Eolais, and Breifny-O'Reilly; and his own son and a party of the men of Breifny were also at war with him. He finished the castle in a short time, and destroyed a great portion of Moylurg on his opponents.

A general invitation of hospitality was given by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, and his wife, the daughter of Mac William of Clanrickard. The schools of Ireland, and those who sought for presents, flocked to them to the Rock [of Lough Key], and they were all attended to by that couple.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Manus Mac Dermot Roe, was drowned in the [River] Bann, while on an excursion along with O'Rourke.

with the ancient localities of this part of the county of Donegal in the year 1835.

kenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1258, p. 366, *supra*.

<sup>k</sup> *Conicall*.—This was a village near Letter-

<sup>l</sup> *Mac Sweeny-na-dTuadh*, i. e. Mac Sweeny

Semur ócc mac an Þríora méz coécláin do dícéndat lá cédaé ua maosí-  
leacláinn hi ppiull ma cairlén fñin .i. cairlén an fíóáin, 7 díé móri do dénam  
don típ epíó pñe. Feilim ó maosíleacláinn do éabairt Sařanaó 7 an epñir-  
meip leip go delbna, 7 ap a aoí ní po řabrat an fíóáin, 7 po impaóđpíot dia  
tpiřib iar millé mópáin dóib.

Domnall mac an řpñđoréa méz coécláin ceand a řabláin fñin décc ma  
marbáó Semar ócc mic an řpñóra.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1541.

Αόρι Cριοςτ, mile, cúic céđ, cřepáca, ařaon.

Domnán đřmáir, Sioc, 7 řnóca a tćp na bliáona po co ná po léicc ap  
ná tpeabáó iar ccoip do dénam i nepinn.

O cřbáill řřřřanainm mac maolřuanatđ do marbáó (hi ppiull 7 é dail  
đpáđairc) la taócc mac đonnchaid mic řřain uí cřbáill cona řpáepñb, 7 lá  
mac uí maosílnuatđ řřain mac đomnall éaoic hi ccairlén cluana lipcc, 7 řé  
po baóí ó cřbáill ma řřnóip cianapřda do poine řñřnam 7 conřnam móri do  
cóit i nainm 7 i noipđeapřep đó ap luét a marbéca. Ro marbáó đna dá řři  
décc dia řmupř amalle řpř.

O maolinuatđ .i. cađaoip, řři po ba móri clú, 7 oipđeapřep ma amřpř fñin  
décc.

Teař řápan epř epřib 7 tćmplaib do lopcaó 7 đopccain ipř conřpř  
do řonnpáó lá cloim uí Mađařáin, Mupřad, ĥpēapal, 7 cađal. Feilim

of the districts, which had belonged to the O'Boyles before the Mac Sweenys came thither from Scotland.

<sup>m</sup> *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lushmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. — See it already referred to at the year 1520, and again at 1548 and 1557.

<sup>n</sup> *The treasurer*, i. e. Sir William Brabazon. — See Table of Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 109.

<sup>o</sup> *Severe weather*, đomnán đeapřmair. — The word đomnán is the opposite of řoinn, fair

weather, and means, bad, inclement, or severe weather. *Đeapřmair* is explained in Cormac's Glossary by aóbal móri, i. e. very great.

<sup>p</sup> *He being blind*, literally, “and he blind, sightless,” which is a strange redundancy of language.

<sup>q</sup> *Cluain-lisg*, now Clonlisk, giving name to a barony in the south of the King's County. In a manuscript missal, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class B. Tab. 3. No. 1, there is a memorandum of the death of Ferganainm O'Carroll, as follows :

James Oge, son of the Prior Mac Coghlan, was treacherously beheaded by Kedagh O'Melaghlin, in his own [James Oge's] castle, i. e. the castle of Feadan<sup>m</sup>, in consequence of which great injury was done to the country. Felim O'Melaghlin brought the English and the Treasurer<sup>n</sup> with him to Delvin, but did not, however, take the Feadan; and they returned to their [respective] homes, after having destroyed much.

Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], died before the killing of James Oge, son of the Prior.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1541.

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

There was much severe weather<sup>o</sup>, frost, and snow, the beginning of this year, which prevented tillage and ploughing from being properly done in Ireland.

O'Carroll (Ferganainm, the son of Mulrony) was treacherously slain (he being blind<sup>p</sup>) by Teige, the son of Donough, son of John O'Carroll, and his kinsmen, and by the son of O'Molloy (John, the son of Donnell Caech), in the castle of Chuain-lisg<sup>q</sup>; but though O'Carroll was an old man, he, nevertheless, displayed great prowess and strength [in defending himself] against his slayers, which gained him a name and renown. Twelve of his people were killed along with him.

O'Molloy<sup>r</sup> (Cahir), a man of great character and renown in his time, died.

Teagh-Sarain<sup>s</sup>, both houses and churches, was burned and plundered in Lent by the sons of O'Madden, namely, Murrough, Breasal, and Cathal. After

“Hic obiit Vir sine nomine” [Fear gan ainm] “qui fuit dominus et princeps Elie occisus in Castro suo proprio in Cluoinlis morte incognita, et nisi predicatur improvisa, et qui fuit magne sapientie et mirabilis fortitudinis; cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen, in anno Domini millessimo ccccxli<sup>o</sup>.”

<sup>r</sup> *O'Molloy*.—The death of this chieftain is thus noticed in a memorandum in the same manuscript:

“Obiit Karolus O'Mylmoy sue nationis capi-

taneus in Octava Epiphanie et sepultus in Kylcormac, A. D. 1542.”

<sup>s</sup> *Teagh-Sarain*, i. e. St. Saran's church, now Tisaran, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. It is situated in the centre of the demesne of Moystown [maḡ ɪʳean], on the west side of the River Brosna, and near it is a holy well dedicated to St. Saran. A curious account of this saint is given in the Registry of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Duaid Mac Fírbis for Sir James

να μασίλεαείλαινν δο δολ σο ελουαν φήτα ιαρ ριν, γ είνρπall μόρ ελουανα φήτα γ αν μαινιρτιρ δο βριφδ̄ γ δορρεαιν λαίρ.

Τυαταλ halb̄ mac Sfam̄ mic Ruaid̄ρι υί gall̄εubar̄ ρασί ουινε βασί αρ είνδ̄ ματιβ̄ οιρεέτα είρε conaill̄ δέcc̄ (ι φεβρυαρι), φή βα μαιέ γal̄ γ γαιρρεαδ̄ γεν γο μαρβαδ̄ nō cō μυδhaiγδ̄ δασίνε αρ ní̄ deachaíδ̄ ριδε hī ττροιστ̄ nó̄ ι τταάαρ ná̄c̄ b̄iaδ̄ βράιγε λαίρ. Δά ρδ̄ ραυεαρα δόροιή ριν αρ πο βασί αραιλε αιηιρ ινα ασίιδ̄ αγ̄ coiρφ̄c̄t̄ φρι ρήνμóιρ γ φρι ρρoc̄c̄r̄t̄ βρατάρ ραιηφ̄δ̄αγ̄ δο βραιτίρβ̄ δ̄óιν̄ nā ηγall̄, γ ατέυατα αγά ρριοτέαδ̄ ná̄ρ̄ b̄ó̄ μαιέ δο ροέταιρ ροέραicē δασίνε δο μαρβαδ̄ nā δορταδ̄ α φφολα, conaδ̄ αιρε ριν πο éιν̄ν̄ ειcc̄cin̄ ινα m̄ñ̄n̄maín̄ γαν γuin̄ ουινε, γ πο éoin̄aill̄ δο γρέρ̄ ιηηιρ αι cc̄éin̄ ροβᾱ beá̄.

Μαδ̄m̄ μόρ̄ δο εάβαιρτ̄ δο Μηac̄ υιδ̄ilín̄ .i. Ρυδ̄ραιγε mac̄ ualτair̄ αρ ελοιν̄ν̄ ασδα υί néill̄ dú̄ ιη πο μαρβαδ̄ ασηγυρ mac̄ don̄n̄chaíδ̄ mic̄ μαολμυιρε mic̄ ρυib̄ne, γ υρoηγ̄ δο γall̄óc̄clac̄aib̄̄ τινε conaill̄ αραση ριρ. Ρο μαρβαδ̄ αν̄ν̄ ονα c̄óρuc̄chaδ̄ γall̄oc̄clac̄̄ δο ελοιν̄ν̄ νδοm̄naill̄ γall̄óc̄clac̄̄ γ ροείαδε ele cen̄moct̄at̄. Mac̄ υιδ̄ilín̄ δο δολ ρλυαγ̄ δοριδ̄οιρ αρ ελοιν̄ν̄ ασδα υί neill̄, γ clann̄ ασδα .i. con̄n̄, γ δοm̄naill̄ δο μαρβαδ̄ λαίρ.

Ο δοm̄naill̄ Μαγ̄ηυρ̄ δο δολ hī cc̄f̄ñ̄ αν̄ λυρτιρ̄ θηαχ̄αναίγ̄ τον̄ cab̄án̄ γ αν̄ λυρτιρ̄ δά̄ γ̄ab̄áil̄ é̄wic̄cē lé̄ hon̄óιρ̄ γ lé̄ ρευερεῡρ̄ μόρ̄. Sí̄t̄, caδ̄ac̄, γ c̄apaδ̄ραδ̄ δο é̄ñ̄γal̄ δ̄óib̄̄ ρé̄ ροιλε̄ τον̄ cup̄ ριν.

Αν̄ é̄ραnn̄óc̄c̄ αιρ̄t̄φ̄iá̄c̄̄ βασί αρ̄ loc̄̄ γ̄lin̄nē υall̄áin̄ δο γ̄ab̄aíl̄ lá̄ ελοιν̄ν̄

Ware, now preserved in the British Museum, Clarend. No. LI.

<sup>c</sup> *Though he never used to kill.*—In this phrase γεν γο is negative.

<sup>u</sup> *In his youth,* ινα ασίιδ̄.—The word ασίιδ̄ is glossed by óiγe, youth, in O'Clery's Glossary, and by Teige O'Rody in his gloss on the Ode to Brian na Murtha O'Rourke. This passage shews that Tuathal had not been well instructed in the Ten Commandments in his childhood. The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, has, in his *Historie of Ireland*, cap. vi., the following reference to the religious ignorance of the Irish fighting gentlemen, which is not very different from this account of Tuathal O'Gallagher given

by the Four Masters :

“I found a fragment of an Epistle, wherein a vertuous Monke declareth that to him (travailing in Vlster) came a grave Gentleman about Easter, desirous to be confessed and howseled” [i. e. to receive the communion], “who in all his lifetime had never yet received the blessed sacrament. When he had said his minde, the Priest demaunded him, whether he were faultlesse in the sinne of Homicide? He answered, that hee never wist the matter to bee haynous before; but, being instructed thereof, hee confessed the murther of five, the rest he left wounded” [*recte*, and the wounding of others], “so as he knew not whether they lived or no.

this [and in revenge of it] Felim O'Melaghlin went to Clonfert, and demolished and plundered the Great Church and the monastery of Clonfert.

Tuathal Balbh [Balbus], the son of John, son of Rory O'Gallagher, a worthy man, and one of the most powerful of the sub-chieftains of Tirconnell, died on the 1st of February. He was a man of valour and prowess, though he never used to kill or destroy persons, for there was no battle or skirmish into which he went from which he would not bring away prisoners. The reason of his acting thus was this: one time in his youth<sup>u</sup> that he was listening to a sermon and exhortation of one of the friars of Donegal, he heard it inculcated that, in order to attain [everlasting] reward<sup>w</sup>, it was not meet to kill persons, or to shed their blood; wherefore he made a resolution never to wound a man, and this [vow] he always kept while he lived.

A great defeat was given by Mac Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter) to the sons of Hugh O'Neill, in which was slain Aengus, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, together with a party of the gallowglasses of Tirconnell. In it were also slain a battalion of the gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell, Galloglagh, and many others besides. Mac Quillin went a second time with a force against the sons of Hugh O'Neill, and slew Con and Donnell, the sons of Hugh.

O'Donnell (Manus) went to Cavan to meet the English Lord Justice; and the Lord Justice received him with great honour and respect; and they formed a league of peace, alliance, and friendship with each other.

The eastern crannog<sup>x</sup> on the Lough of Glenn-Dallain<sup>y</sup> was taken by the

Then was he taught that both the one and the other were execrable, and verie meekelie humbled himself to repentence."

Here the good Jesuit, whether he was telling the truth or not (and who can doubt his veracity?), has written as rudely as the Four Masters, as appears by the words in brackets.

<sup>w</sup> *Reward*, *poçnaice*.—The word *poçnaice* is used in ancient Irish writings to denote "reward in the next world," and sometimes "eternal happiness."—See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 127, *b*, *a*.

<sup>x</sup> *Crannog*, a wooden house.

<sup>y</sup> *Gleann-Dallain*, i. e. Dallen's glen, a romantic valley in the parish of Killasnet, barony of Rosslogher, and county of Leitrim. It is now generally called Glencar, from O'Rourke's castle of Caislean a'chartha.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 337, where this valley is erroneously placed in Carbria: "Osnata de Gleann dallain in Carbria." It is true that this valley extends into the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, but the church of St. Osnata, now *anglice* Killasnet, is in that part of it which lies in the county of Leitrim.—See this valley again referred to at the years 1595 and 1597.

δομναλλ mic donnchað uí ruairc ar donnchað mac donncaíð f ruairc. Α cfnh amrupe iar pin tueraτ clann donnchaíð uí ruairc (Doimnall, γ ψη-  
ζαναϊnm) ιονηραιεϊό ar an ceirannóice go po cúru·le tñne ιr in mbaile gan  
pior. Ro pátauíð γ po moétaíð in ní pin, γ lñtar ιαυ ιpin loc, γ bñruτ clann  
δομναλλ οppa, Μαρθταρ γ βάτρη leó ψηζαναϊnm mac donnchaíð, Ro γαθαð  
annpin δομναλλ, γ po epochað ιαραιñ lá cloinn δομναλλ mic donnchaíð  
uí ruairc.

Slóicécað lá hua ndoimnall Μαγνυρ hi ccoinne an ιυρτίρ Shaχαναίγ hi  
ττίρ eoccaín, γ an τίρ διμτέατ γ do mίlleað leó don τοιρεε pin. An ιυρτίρ  
do tilleað ταρ a αιρ ιpin miðe, γ ó δομναλλ διομπυð υαða ταρ a αιρ επέ  
τίρ eozain, γ τεατ plán gan ταcαρ gan τζηñail υραζail do acc dol nó acc  
τεατ don τυρυρ pin, γ Ο δομναλλ do γαβαί don ταοð τοιρ do loc ι ψηραιð  
manach. Cñl na noipñi γ ó loc ποιρ do mίlleað laip etip τίρ γ oiléna uair  
báτταρ báυd γ αρτέραicce αιγε αγ mίlleað γ acc arccain na noilén, γ a pluaζ  
αζ ιnhpað na τίρε go po páccaib ι neapbað apba ιαυ an bliaðain pin.

Slóicécað la hua ndoimnall a ccfñh αθηαð iar pin hi ψηραιð manaé don  
ταοð τιαρ do loc, γ po cúru υponz dia plóζaib ι naρτέραίγib ap puð an loca,  
γ po γαð pñn γup an líon plóicé ταppυρταip ma παppaðh πορ τίρ go po ιndip-  
pior an epíoc uile a ccoinne a ceile do loch γ do τίρ go pangavaρ go hup  
cñtñonn. Ro bpυíð, γ po lζað leó caρlén ιnhp cñtñonn, γ tanzattaρ plán  
iap ceopceap don cup pin.

Doimnall mac neill γaipð mic aða, mic aða ruað do mαpbaðh lá hua  
mbaioíγill ap ndol do δομναλλ do cónznanñ la τοιppðealbáð mac uí baioíγill  
in acchaíð a áταρ. Tuccρατταrain ruaiice dua mbaioíγill ap τυρ ιmpaíðioð  
ua baioíγill ppiupóm, γ maυðhioð ποppa go po μαpbað an mac pin néill í δομ-  
ναλλ laip.

Conn mac bpian mic eoccaín uí Ruairc do mαpbað lá cloinn Μαγνυρα  
τιρε τααταί.

Mac an baipð concobaρ ruað mac ψηγail ollañ uí δομναλλ lé dán oide  
pcol γ paóí gan upðubað ι ppoζlaím an dána γ ι nealaðnaib oile, ψñ τιζε

<sup>z</sup> *The town*, baile.—This word is applied to any village, be it ever so insignificant.

<sup>a</sup> *Cuil-na-n-Oirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Lough Erne, in the south of

the county of Fermanagh.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1486, 1506, and 1514.

<sup>b</sup> *Clann-Manus*.—They were a sept of the



sons of Donnell, son of Donnell O'Rourke, from Donough, the son of Donough O'Rourke. In some time after this the sons of Donough O'Rourke, i. e. Donnell and Ferganainm, made an attack upon the crannog, and privately set fire to the town<sup>z</sup>; but that thing being discovered and perceived, they were pursued upon the lake, and overtaken by the sons of Donnell. Ferganainm, the son of Donough, was slain and drowned; and Donnell was taken, and afterwards hanged, by the sons of Donnell, son of Donough O'Rourke.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Tyrone, to meet the English Lord Justice; and they traversed and desolated the country. The Lord Justice returned into Meath, and O'Donnell, separating from him, went back through Tyrone, and arrived safe, without meeting battle or opposition on that occasion, either in going or returning. And O'Donnell marched along the eastern side of the lake in Fermanagh, and destroyed Cuil-na-noirear<sup>a</sup>, and from the lake eastwards, both mainland and islands; for he had boats and vessels spoiling and plundering the islands, and his army devastating the country, so that he left them in want of corn for that year.

An army was led by O'Donnell, some time afterwards, into Fermanagh, [and pursued his route] on the west side of the lake; and he sent part of his forces in boats along the lake, while he himself, with the number he kept along with him, proceeded by land, so that they plundered the whole country, both lake and land, until they reached Enniskillen; and they broke and threw down the castle of Enniskillen, and returned safe from that expedition in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], was slain by O'Boyle, after Donnell had gone to assist Turlough, the son of O'Boyle, against his father. They first gave O'Boyle the onset, but O'Boyle turned upon and defeated them, and slew this son of Niall O'Donnell.

Con, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Clann-Manus<sup>b</sup> of Tir-Tuathail.

Mac Ward (Conor Roe, the son of Farrell), Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a superintendent of schools, and a man not excelled<sup>c</sup> in poetry and other arts,

O'Conors, seated in Tir-Thuathail, or Tirhoohil, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1411, 1460,

1464, 1486, and 1495.

<sup>c</sup> *Not excelled*, literally, "a sage without eclipse," i. e. not eclipsed, excelled, or thrown into the shade by another.

αοιδῶν κοιτεῖον το ἰονηῖαιλ ἡ ὑποῦεεαῶ ὑέεε ιαρ νοηζαῶ, ἡ ιαρ παῖριγε  
an 20 december.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1542.

Αοιη Κριοστ, mile, cuicc céo, cétpacha, aóo.

Mac í neill .i. pelim caoch mac cuinn mic cuinn do m̄arbaḍ la mac doim-  
nall gallocclach daon buille ζα, ἡ διαρ mac ele do éloinn í neill decc.

Ḃριαν mac neill mic αιρτ ὀεε mic cuinn í neill θαμῖνα τῖζῖρῖα cenel  
nfoζam, φῖρ ῖοβα μῶ ελύ uairle, ειοιζ, ἡ ἡζηαῖῖα τῖαιεε do ἐνεῖλ εοζam  
mic neill le cian θαμῖρῖ ὑέεε ιρῖο τρῖη ἄαιρλεη.

Mac uí Ḃριαν τοιρρḍεαλβαḍ mac Μυρchaḍ mic τοιρρḍεαλβαῖζ ὑέεε le  
haḍαιρ in uarῖ í éuinn φῖρ α αῖρα βα φῖρῖ λαῖ, ιομραḍη, ἡ οιρḍῖρευῖ μα  
αμῖρῖ ερῖδε.

Mac con mic conuḍa mic doimchaḍ mic Ρυαḍῖρῖ mic miccon ἐῖηηῖοῖρ  
do m̄arbaḍ ζο μιοζαοῖμῖαρ la Maccon, mac Ρυαḍῖρῖ, mic miccon mic Ρυαḍῖρῖ  
mic miccon ἐῖηηῖοῖρ.

Coρbmac mac διαρῖατα mic ταιḍεε cain uí εῖέριζ Ḃραḗαιρ μῖοιρ τοζ-  
αῖδε do ἐουεῖητ δῖῖη ηα ηγall ὑέεε.

Mac conuḍe Ḃριαν doρcha mac Solam̄ ῖαοί lé ὑán, ἡ le φοζηlam, φῖρ  
τοιḗεαḗ, τρῖοῖ conaῖη, φῖρ τῖηε αοιδηḗḗη κοιτεῖον do εῖά ὑεεε in φει  
colam εῖlle, τρε μιορḂuilḗḗ ὑέ ἡ colam εῖlle, ἡ τρε εαρεcaine uí Ροḗhap-  
ταῖη, αρ do ῖαḍ ῖάρ, ἡ ὑῖμῖεεῖ ḍοη ερῖοῖ μοῖρ, αρ ῖορ bual í ῖιαρ an tan  
ῖῖη.

Ο Μαιοῖεαḗlam, pelim ὀεε, mac pelim, mic cuinn, mic αιρτ, mic cuinḍ  
mic coρbmac ὀεε, mic coρbmac ballaῖζ do m̄arbaḍ ι m̄eale ῖεεῖεεῖοῖ ιρῖο  
οῖḍche la εῖοῖη ηῖέζ εοχαζam, conḗa, ἡ ceḍach ῖuaḍ, ἡ la hemann ῖuaḍη

<sup>d</sup> *Niall*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates *co-*  
*nallaῖζ*, i. e. the Conallian, or of Tirconnell,  
which is correct.

<sup>e</sup> *Inis-I-Chuinn*, i. e. O'Quin's lake, now In-  
chiquin, giving name to a barony in the county  
of Clare. The castle of this name, which was  
built by the head of the O'Briens some time  
after the expulsion of the family of O'Quin, is

situated on a peninsula at the northern side of  
a remarkable lake, and consists of the remains  
of a barbican tower, keep, and old mansion-  
house attached to it. Mr. Petrie is of opinion  
that this castle was erected by Teige O'Brien,  
King of Thomond, who died in 1466, as its archi-  
tectural features are most strictly characteristic  
of the style of the age in which he flourished.

who had founded and kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 20th of December, after unction and penance.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1542.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-two.*

The son of O'Neill (Felim Caech, the son of Con, son of Con) was killed with one cast of a javelin, by Mac Donnell Galloghagh. Two other sons of O'Neill died.

Brian, son of Niall<sup>d</sup>, son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill, heir to the lordship of Tyrone, the most illustrious man for nobleness, hospitality, and prowess, of all that came of the tribe of Owen, son of Niall, for a long time, died in the old castle.

The son of O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough) died in his bed, at Inis-I-Chuim<sup>e</sup>. He was the most expert at arms<sup>f</sup>, the most famous and illustrious man, of his years, in his time.

Mac Con, son of Cu-meatha, son of Donough, son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head [Mac Namara], was unbecomingly slain by his kinsman, by Maccon, son of Rory, son of Maccon, who was son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head.

Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a worthy Friar Minor of the convent of Donegal, died.

Mac Connidhe<sup>g</sup> (Brian Doragh, the son of Solomon), a man skilled in poetry and literature, a rich and affluent man, who kept a house of general hospitality for all, died about the festival of St. Columbkille, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille, and the curse of O'Roarty, because he had profaned and dishonoured the Great Cross, for he had struck it before that time.

O'Melaghlin (Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Con, son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac Ballagh) was slain in the night, at Baile-Sgrigin<sup>h</sup>, by the sons of Mageoghegan, namely, Conla and Kedagh Roe,

<sup>f</sup> *Most expert at arms*, literally, "the man of his age [i. e. years] of best hand, report, and renown, in his time was he."

<sup>g</sup> *Mac Connidhe*, now always anglicised Mac

Namee.

<sup>h</sup> *Baile-Sgrigin*.—The Editor has not been able to find any place now bearing this name in

the county of Westmeath.

διολλοιου, ρήρ διαρ βό δύ απεαχур, γ πλαίτρη α ρινηρεαρ εριθε. Conad do cuimnicchad báir uí maoleachlainn do paidhíth :

Mile bliadhán is cúicé céo,  
adó csteirachas gan béo  
o bhíthh eirioir tre éion an érioinn,  
ecc feilm uí maoleclainn.

Siúbal γ ιονδραιεχιδό το δέναιμ λα ελοινν uí maotagan pa éairlen an ríobain dia pa loipeeriot, γ dia po épíchepat an baile. Ro marbpat Maeleachlainn ó paighine don éur rin, do deachaid an tír ma línáin zo tigh Sarain, γ po ppaimead ap an tóraid. Ro marbad Maeleachlainn mac emainn mic cochlám, dauid mac feilm mic donnchaid, γ τοιρρδεαλβác mac ρήρζαλ mic concobair co poéaidib ele amaille ppiú m, 4<sup>o</sup>. nonar october.

Slóicéad lá hua ndoinnall Maḡnur a moctar éonnaét co na éloinn .i. an calbác γ aod. An clann rin γ ua doáparaiḡ do dol ap riubal epeice piar an plóg zo baile an nótarḡ, γ Mac donnchaid do epíchead dóib, γ na cpeaca do éabairt zo hua ndoinnall. Mairte ioctair connaét do éeaét ina éfh, γ Mac donnchaid baile an nótarḡ do ρonnpad a ndiaid a épíche, γ a éioir díoc ppiú ó ndoinnall dóib don dul rin.

O concobair (.i. o concobair puad) τοιρρδεαλβác puad do ḡabal lá puaidhi mac taidec mic διαρματα ap eapraice loéa cé.

An calbác ó doinnall do dol ap riubal epeice ap plicoet aoda ballaig mic doinnall. Cpeaca γ marbta do δέναιμ lair pppa γ teaét plán don éur rin iar eopceap.

Slóicéad lá hua ndoinnall, γ lair an ecalbác hi paipad na bliadhna po. Tanaice o puairc brian hi poéparate uí doinnall, Tánaiice béop ó caéam Maḡnur mac donnchaid ipm τοιέστal cédna iar τεεclamad dóib apí po

<sup>i</sup> *Feadan*.—See this castle already referred to at the years 1520 and 1540.

<sup>k</sup> *O'Raigne*, now Rainy.

<sup>l</sup> *Teagh-Sarain*, now Tisaran.—See note <sup>5</sup>, under the year 1541.

<sup>m</sup> *Property*.—The original is a ndiaid a épíche, which is not correct, for the property carried off could be called a cpeac in reference only to

those who had carried it off.

<sup>n</sup> *Brian*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates ballac, "speckled, or freckled," which is correct, and he adds in the margin, "chiamam do Mhaḡnur an tuis Ruairc rin .i. brian ballac, i. e. this O'Rourke, i. e. Brian Ballagh, was son in law to Manus."

<sup>o</sup> *Joined their muster*.—The construction of

and Edmond Roe Dillon. He was the lawful possessor of the chieftainship and principality of his ancestors. It was to commemorate [the year of] O'Melaghlin's death the following [quatrain] was composed :

One thousand and five hundred years,  
And two-and-forty, without error,  
Since Christ was born for the crime of the Tree,  
To the death of Felim O'Melaghlin.

An irruption and attack was made by the sons of O'Madden against the castle of Feadan<sup>l</sup>; and they burned and plundered the town. On this occasion they slew Melaghlin O'Raigne<sup>k</sup>. The people of the territory went in pursuit of them as far as Teagh-Sarain<sup>l</sup>; but the pursuers were defeated, and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan; David, the son of Felim, son of Donough; Turlough, the son of Farrell, son of Conor; and many others, were slain, on the 4th of the Nones of October.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus), with his sons, i. e. Calvagh and Hugh, into Lower Connaught. These sons and O'Doherty went on before the army, on a plundering excursion, as far as Ballymote; and they plundered Mac Donough, and carried off the spoils to O'Donnell. The chiefs of Lower Connaught came to O'Donnell, and particularly Mac Donough of Ballymote, who came in pursuit of his property<sup>m</sup>; and they all paid O'Donnell his rents on that occasion.

O'Conor Roe (Turlough Roe) was taken prisoner by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, on the Rock of Lough Key.

Calvagh O'Donnell went upon a plundering excursion against the descendants of Hugh Ballagh, son of Donnell. He committed depredations and slaughters upon them, and returned home safe after that enterprise, in triumph.

A hosting by O'Donnell and Calvagh in the summer of this year; and O'Rourke (Brian<sup>n</sup>) and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough) joined their muster<sup>r</sup>. After they had assembled together, they agreed to march against Mac

the original is here very rude. The literal translation is as follows: "A hosting by O'Donnell and by the Calvagh in the summer of this year. O'Rourke, Brian, came into this army of O'Don-

nell. O'Kane also, Manus, son of Donough, came into the same muster. After they had assembled what they resolved upon was to go against Mac Quillin." &c.

έλληριστ δολ αρ mac υιδιλίν (.i. Ruðpaige mac ualtaip), γ νί πο χαριρφό λέό γο πανγατταρ ζυρ αν ινβαννα. Ro pannað an pluağ a tpeí leó do ðol tap pñpτιb na banna αρ πο κορρετ αρéπαγε na banna πορρα πο τάιγ βαί Mac υιδιλίν γ ποέαιδε ιμόρ do ζαλλαib ινα pαρραð don ταοb αραιλλ αγ κορναñ ινα habann ppiú coná léicceað táipri ιαττ αρ ι αοι do ðεαάτταρ na plóicch δια ναμñδεόιη tap banna ανοηη γ πυαριατταρ βασεéal βάιττι γ ζυαρραέτ αòβαλ ιμόρ αγ δολ ταίπρι. Ιαρ ndol ιι τpeí δόιb do leiccpñt pecciméaλta peccaiλte pγannpaiğte αρ πυò an típe υαάa .i. Sgeimleað ποip γο enoc lea, γ Scceimlfð ele lá ταοb banna πυαρ, γ puccpaτ πορ έρεαάιb tpoμα τοιρτñλα, γ πορ αρρεττιb αιòβλιb ιολαρθαib ιη ζαé μαιγιη ιη πο ζαβρατ. Αέτ έñια πο μιé λάρ αν cealbac ó ποòι- ναλλ, la hua πυαρpe, γ lá hua ceatáñ eo na plóccáib epεαάa βατταρ μοα γ βατταρ ιολαρθα ολδáo na epεαάa ταρτευρ λάρ αν plóğ aile. Ro ζαb ζαé plóğ aca πορλοηγορρε αρ λειé ιη οιδέε pηη cona cepeachaib γ cona néðalaib. Ro πορéοηγαρ ó doimnaill πορρα αρ ná bápac na epεαάa γ na χαργéι αιòβλε pηη do byalað, γ do ðeomarpbað do còmbach γ do éñáιñgñpαð. Oo pónað παippñm ιηη pηη. Níp bó hupupa τρά píoñ nó αρpññ an έρεααh buaλte do panað anη pηη cenmóta a ττυccpaττ pηη bññpne γ caτanaig ζan ιαpibað leó δια ττιpιb ðib. Tanaicc ðna mac υιδιλίν ιι ceññ í doimnaill ιαρ pηη γ do pαð κοιñta μορα ðεαάαib γ ðññfð, γ do péðaiñ pañññlaib ðó γ do póime pñð ppiup. Ticc ó doimnaill eo na plóccáib pláñ don éup pηη δια ττιγib ιαρ ceop- ceap.

Mac υιδιλίν .i. Ruðpaige mac ualtaip, γ Mac mic doimnaill do ðol ιη οipeaéτ υί caτaη, γ epεαάa ιορα do ðénañ ðóιb. O caτáñ .i. Mağnyρ mac doñnchað do ðol a ττοραιγεέτ na cepñe γ buannaða do éλoιñð τpυιbñe do bñé ινα pαpραð an tan pηη .i. mac mic pυιbñe pánaτ, γ plioéτ pυαìðpι mic Suiñne. Ιαρ ιηβπειé ðυα caτaη γ do éλoιñ τpυιbñe αρ ιñac υιδιλη cona epεαάαib πο pιccélfð ιομαpñcc αιηðpñeta λτορρα, γ πο ιñeαbað πορ mac υιδιλη γ πορ na halbañcòib ιομòa βάτταρ ινα pαpραð eo ppapeccaibpìot άp ðαóιηe ιη Mhae aλαpðpαηη cappaig ιηe doimnaill, γ ιη mac mic Sñan γο ηðpυaηg μοίρ ele do pluağ Meic υιδιλη. Ατ pulaìð mac υιδιλίν pñη γ mac

<sup>p</sup> *To defend the river*, αγ κορναñ ινα habann ppiu. This might be also translated, "to contest the river with them."

<sup>q</sup> *Cnoc-Lea*, now Knocklayd, a mountain si-

tuated to the south of Ballycastle, in the barony of Carey, and county of Antrim.

<sup>r</sup> *Substantial*, τοιρτñλα, i. e. bulky, i. e. what has substance and real value.

Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter), and they did not halt until they arrived at the Bann. Here they divided the army into three portions, in order to cross the fords of the Bann, for they were prevented from using the boats of the river, because Mac Quillin, together with a strong body of English troops, was at the other side, to defend the river<sup>p</sup> against them, and to prevent them from crossing it. The forces [of O'Donnell], however, crossed the Bann in despite of them, though, in crossing it, they were in danger of being drowned, and encountered very great peril. Upon landing, they sent forth light scouring and terror-striking parties through the country, namely, one detachment eastwards to Cnoc-Lea<sup>q</sup>, and another up along the Bann, and these seized upon heavy and substantial preys, and many great spoils, in every place through which they passed. But Calbhach O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and O'Kane, and their forces, obtained still greater and more numerous spoils than those seized upon by the other detachments. Each of these detachments encamped separately with their preys and spoils for that night. On the morrow O'Donnell ordered them to knock down, kill, hough, and break the bones of these immense spoils and preys, which they accordingly did; and it would be difficult to enumerate or reckon the number of cattle that were here struck down, besides more which the men of Breifny and the O'Kanes drove off to their own countries alive. After this Mac Quillin came to O'Donnell, and bestowed upon him great presents, consisting of horses, armour, and other beautiful articles of value, and made peace with him. O'Donnell, with his army, returned home safe and in triumph from that expedition.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Rury, the son of Walter, and the son of Mac Donnell, went into Oireacht-Ui-Chathain<sup>s</sup>, and committed great depredations. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, the son of Donough, with bonaghtmen of the Clann-Sweeny, whom he had then in his service, namely, the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny, went in pursuit of the preys; and, having overtaken Mac Quillin with his preys, a fierce engagement took place between them, in which Mac Quillin and the numerous Scots whom he had along with him were defeated, with a great slaughter of men, together with the son of Alexander, Carragh Mac Donnell, and the son of Mac Shane, with many others of Mac

<sup>s</sup> *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*, i. e. O'Kane's country, and Coleraine, situated between the Foyle and the Bann, in the county of Londonderry.

meic doimneall ar eiccin ar, 7 ro baifeo rocaidí móri dia muineoir ar an mbanna agh dol cairnín dóib.

Slóicéad la mac uídhlin ar ó ceátain doimíoir iar tarrannag an tpeirneir Shaxanaigh 7 dmuinege móire do gallaib amaille ppuir. Cairlén uí ceátain .i. lánm an mádaid do gabaíl leó 7 ina mbaosí do bapdaib uirín mbaile do márbaid 7 do múducchaó, 7 Mac uídhlin duntéct plán iar ceorccar don éur rin. Mac uídhlin umorpo a ceftin aghaid iar rin do éogairin cloinne ruibne éuicce ar buannaóct .i. Slóicé Ruaidóir mic ruibne Mac donnchaíó nuic meic ruibne na ttauat, Mac muirchaíó mic ruibne, 7 Mac meic ruibne bađanaigh co ndruing móir ele dóccaib cloinne ruibne amaille ppuir. Do éodar rén do raigíó meic uídhlin, 7 báttar co maíóac muirneac ina parrad agh éngal a ceuir 7 a ceonarréa ppuir. Do rónaó comairle meablaó muirneac lá mac meic doimneall, 7 lá halbancaíó, 7 lá muineoir mic uídhlin beoir .i. an ttraoir clann roicenealac rin cloinne ruibne dionnraiccheó iar ndol ina ceftin dóib, 7 iar ndéanaíó gaó éngal dá ndearnarrat lé Mac uídhlin. Ro éinnreft por an ceomairle írin, 7 ro robarriort iatc gan por gan airuicéad iar bfacebal baile meic uídhlin go ro márbarrat uile a nuirínóir. Ro marbaó ann dna mac

<sup>1</sup> *Leim-an-Mhadaigh*, i. e. the dog's leap. This castle stood over the River Roc, in a beautiful situation, near the present town of Newtown-Limavady, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry. No part of the ruins remains.

<sup>2</sup> *Highborn*.—Soicenealac, means of good tribe, race, or family.

<sup>3</sup> *After they had gone to them*.—This clause is intended to explain the great wickedness of the plot. The meaning is, that the son of Mac Donnell, with his Scots, and Mac Quillin's own people, concocted this plot, though they knew that the Mac Sweenys had come into the territory at the invitation of Mac Quillin, who had entered into a regular compact with them. The Mac Donnells were at this time meditating the invasion of Mac Quillin's territory, and they dispossessed this family soon after by treachery.—See Gough's Camden, vol. iv. p. 431. In cer-

tain devises for the reformation of Ireland (in the State Papers, Ireland), signed John Travers, who was Master of the Ordnance and warden of the castle of Coleraine in 1542, the following notice of the irruptions of the Scots into this part of Ireland occurs :

“Item, whereas a company of Irishe” [i. e. Gaelic speaking] “Scottes, otherwise called Redshankes, daily cometh into the northe partes of Ireland, and purchaseth castels and piles uppon the see coste ther so as it is thought that there be at this present above the nombre of two or three thousande of them within this Realme, it is met<sup>e</sup> that they be expulsed from the said castels, and order taken that non of them be permytted to haunte nor resorte into this countrye, rather becawse they greatly covoyt to populate the same being most vile in their living of any nation next Irishmen.

“Item, that the captain appointed at Knock-



Quillin's forces. Mac Quillin himself and the son of Mac Donnell escaped with difficulty by flight; but great numbers of their people were drowned as they were crossing the Bann.

Mac Quillin, having induced the English Treasurer and a great number of the English to assist him, made a second incursion against O'Kane. They took O'Kane's castle, i. e. Léim-an-Mhadaidh<sup>t</sup>, and slew and destroyed all the warders who were in the town; and Mac Quillin departed safe and victorious on that occasion. Some time afterwards Mac Quillin called into his service the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny; the son of Donough, son of Mac Sweenyna-dTuath; the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh; and many others of the youths of the Clann-Sweeny along with them. These repaired to Mac Quillin, and were treated by him in an honourable and friendly manner, and entered into agreements and covenants with him. A treacherous and malicious plot was formed by the son of Mac Donnell, by the Scots, and also by Mac Quillin's people, namely, to come upon those noble and high-born<sup>u</sup> youths of the Clann-Sweeny and attack them, after they had gone to them<sup>v</sup>, and after every agreement they had made with Mac Quillin. They resolved upon this plot, and fell upon them as they were coming out of Mac Quillin's town, without warning<sup>w</sup>, and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys, so that they slew the greater part of them. There were slain here the son of Mac

fergus in Wolderflyt may have a galley or barke assigned, which he shall man from tyme to tyme to kepe the seas betuxt Scotlande and Irrlande, so as the Skottes may be dryven from further arryval in those partes of the northe."

It would appear from a letter in the State Papers of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 133, from Brabazon to Cromwell, A. D. 1539, that Alexander Carragh, the father of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, had some castles in the Glinns at this time. The writer says:

"I doo certifie your Lordship that ther is now of Scottes dwelling in Ireland above 2000 men of warre, as I am credibly informed, which Scottes have as well dryven away the freeholders being Englishmen of that country as others the Irishmen, and have buylded certeyn castells ther. The hed capteyn of them is oon Alexander Kar-

roggh, otherwise called Mac Donell, who, as himself saith, will take the kinge's parte against all men, and so he promysed me at our laste being together, but under the pretence to doo the kinge's grace servyce since he takyth the countrie to himself and others of the Scottes."

Duald Mac Firbis, in his pedigree of the Earl of Antrim, states that they had been Lords of the Glynnys for 227 years before the date at which he wrote, 1650, and if so, they had settlements here so early as 1423. But Sorley Boy was certainly the person that deprived Mac Quillin of his territory in the reign of Elizabeth.

<sup>w</sup> *Without warning.*—An English writer would say, "without giving any warning beforehand of their design, and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys."

meic ruibne baḡanaiḡ ἡ mac murehanḡ muic ruibne, co nác mór ceapna ar i naḡféḡaḡ in po marbaḡ dóib.

Tanais luḡt luinge faide do denaíḡ foḡla ἡ cḡna a huapḡarí cḡnnaḡt hi ceapí cḡnnaill. Bá hann po ḡabpat hi peacḡrainn muinḡipe hḡrn hi ceapí boḡaine. Iar ná pḡop rin do ceapíḡdealbác mac meic ruibne típe boḡaine do bḡit pḡobairḡ pḡḡaib co na ceapna pḡr inḡiḡte pḡcel ar doib aḡt maḡ an ceapnaḡ ἡ an ceḡnaḡ boí pḡoppo .i. Mac uí flaiḡbḡitaiḡcḡ dia ceapḡt ceapíḡdealbác maḡtḡn nanacail, ἡ po ceapí pḡán dia ionḡaib é co maḡt cḡnnaicne maḡa.

Sláicḡeasḡ lá hua ndoíḡnaill Maḡnup mac aḡḡa mic aḡḡa ruasḡ hi ceapnaḡcḡib hi pḡoḡḡar na bliḡḡna po, ἡ ceapḡceapí maḡte iḡcḡarí cḡnnaḡt ina cḡnna maillḡ lé ruḡ ἡ le ceapḡḡr, ἡ po iḡceap a ceapí ἡ a ceapḡḡar ḡo huíḡal pḡur, ἡ do ceapí uasḡib dia ceapḡ.

Níḡ bó ceapí iap pḡcaisḡeasḡ don ceapḡcḡ rin í doíḡnaill ḡo ceapḡ Mac uilliam ceapḡne Riocapḡ uilleacḡ na ceapḡ mac Riocapḡ, ἡ Mac uilliam buḡe ceapḡ mac uillecḡ pḡuasḡ lán mór ele do ceapí i muḡceapí cḡnnaḡt. Ro ḡabaḡ leḡ baile uí flannacḡáin beḡil aḡa huacḡarí ar ceapí, ἡ ceapḡceapḡ pḡn, Mac ceapḡceapḡ, ἡ ceapḡ ceapḡceapḡ mic ceapḡceapḡ i muḡceapí cḡnnaḡt. Ceapḡceapḡ ceapḡ ceapḡceapḡ iḡcḡarí cḡnnaḡt hi ceapḡ mic uilliam, ἡ po ḡabaḡ ceapí ceapḡ ἡ ceapḡ ceapḡ ceapḡceapḡ ḡo ceapḡ Riocapḡ ḡo ceapḡceapḡ ἡ co ceapḡceapḡ. Ceapḡceapḡ ceapḡ ceapḡceapḡ iḡcḡarí cḡnnaḡt hi ceapḡ mic uilliam, ἡ po ḡabaḡ ceapí ceapḡ ἡ ceapḡ ceapḡ ceapḡceapḡ ḡo ceapḡ Riocapḡ ḡo ceapḡceapḡ ἡ co ceapḡceapḡ. Ceapḡceapḡ ceapḡ ceapḡceapḡ iḡcḡarí cḡnnaḡt hi ceapḡ mic uilliam, ἡ po ḡabaḡ ceapí ceapḡ ἡ ceapḡ ceapḡ ceapḡceapḡ ḡo ceapḡ Riocapḡ ḡo ceapḡceapḡ ἡ co ceapḡceapḡ. Ceapḡceapḡ ceapḡ ceapḡceapḡ iḡcḡarí cḡnnaḡt hi ceapḡ mic uilliam, ἡ po ḡabaḡ ceapí ceapḡ ἡ ceapḡ ceapḡ ceapḡceapḡ ḡo ceapḡ Riocapḡ ḡo ceapḡceapḡ ἡ co ceapḡceapḡ.

Mac uí doíḡnaill an ceapḡcḡ do ceapí hi ceapḡ an ceapḡ Shapḡanaḡ ἡ ceapḡ uí doíḡnaill, ἡ a ceapḡ pḡn do ceapḡ ἡ do ceapḡceapḡ pḡur ἡ ceapḡ ceapḡ pḡán ceapḡ.

\* *In comparison with*, in ceapḡceapḡ.—The word ceapḡceapḡ means *comparison*. The literal translation is, “so that what escaped of them was not great in comparison with what was killed of them.”—See note under the year 1543, *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *To plunder and prey*, literally, “to make plunder and prey.” Ceapḡ, in this sentence, is the genitive case of ceapḡ, spoil, prey, booty. It is frequently used in this sense by Ferganim Mac Keogh, in his poem reciting the triumphs of Hugh O’Byrne of Glenmalure, in the reign

of Queen Elizabeth.

<sup>2</sup> *Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn*. i. e. O’Beirne’s Reachrainn, or rocky island, now Raghlybirne, an island situated in the ocean, about three miles to the west of Teelin head, in the parish of Gleneolunkille, barony of Tir-Boghaine, *anglice* Banagh, and county of Donegal.

<sup>3</sup> *Outside his protection*, i. e. when the son, Mac Sweeny, extended protection to the son of O’Flaherty, he was bound in honour to prevent his being killed within the district over which he had command; but when he had sent him

Sweeny Banagh, and the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the number that escaped was not great, in comparison with<sup>x</sup> the number killed.

The crew of a long ship came from West Connaught to Tirconnell, to plunder and prey<sup>y</sup>. The place which they put in at was Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn<sup>z</sup>, in Tir-Boghaine. When Turlough, the son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, received intelligence of this, he made an attack upon them, so that none of them escaped to tell the tale [of what had happened], except their chief and captain, namely, the son of O'Flaherty, to whom Mac Sweeny granted pardon and protection; and he sent him home safe, outside his protection<sup>a</sup>, to Conmaicne-mara<sup>b</sup>.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe) into Connaught, in the autumn of this year; and the chieftains of Lower Connaught came to him with peace and friendship, and obediently paid him his rents and chiefries; and he then returned to his house.

Not long after the dispersion of this army of O'Donnell, Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na-gCeann, the son of Rickard), and Mac William Burke, marched another very great army to proceed into Lower Connaught. They first took the town of O'Flanagan at Bel-atha-Uachtair<sup>c</sup>, and then proceeded, together with Mac Dermot and the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, into Lower Connaught. The chieftains of Lower Connaught repaired to meet Mac William; and he made them his prisoners, and returned home to Clanrickard with prisoners and hostages. These were the hostages: O'Dowda, Mac Donough of Corran, and some of the Clann-Sweeny of Connaught, with Mulmurry, the son of Colla, who died in captivity before he was set at liberty<sup>d</sup>, and other prisoners, taken from the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor.

The son of O'Donnell (Calvagh) repaired to the English Lord Justice, and confirmed and ratified the peace of O'Donnell<sup>e</sup>, and his own peace, with him, and then returned safe.

home in safety he was not bound to protect him any longer.

<sup>b</sup> *Conmaicne-mara*, now Conamara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.

<sup>c</sup> *Bel-atha-Uachtair*, i. e. the mouth of the upper ford, now Ballyoughter, a townland in the parish of Kilmorkey, in the barony and

county of Roscommon.

<sup>d</sup> *Before he was set at liberty*.—What the writer intends to say is, that he was not liberated at all, but that he died in his imprisonment before his friends had time or means to pay a ransom for him.

<sup>e</sup> *The peace of O'Donnell*, i. e. he concluded a peace with him in behalf of his father and himself.

Ο δομναλλ Μαγναρ το εταβαιρτ τυαιτε πατα η ληρρε το Μhάγυιδιρ, Σταν mac conconnact αρ millead μοράιν pá μαγυιδιρ ποιμε ριν λά ηυα νομναλλ. Μάγυιδιρ δια εταβαιρτ ρήν, η το εταβαιρτ α έιρε η α εάλμαν δυα δομναλλ αρ α ρον ριν, η γο ηαιριδε τυεε Μαγυιδιρ ειρξε αμαc αρ ρήν η αρ α δυτχαγ δό, νό cάιν ραν ειρξε αμαc ναc ρρυιγτι. Τυεε δεορ λc έρκα μαρβcτα δυρε αρ ρυδ ρήμαναc υιλε μαρ αν ccέδνα δυα δομναλλ.

Ο neill conn mac cuinn το δολ ηι ccήδ ριγ ραχαν .ι. αν τοcτμαδ ηενρι η αν ρι το γαιρμ ιαριλα δυα neill, η α πορcονγρα ραιρ γαν ό neill το γαιρμ δε ní βα ρίρε, η ρυαιρ ό neill ονόρ ιμόρ όν ριγ τον cυρ ριν.

Μαc υιλλiam cloinne Ριοcαιρδ υιλλcc να ccήν, η ό βριαν .ι. Μυρchaδ το δολ ηι Σαχαιβ, η ιαριλα το γαιρμ δά γαc αση αca, η ταηγατταρ ταρ α ναρ ρλάν αcτ mac υιλλiam βαοί ηι ρριαδραρ η ηίρ βο hόγρlάν ναδα.

Μαολμυιρε mac εογαν μic ρυιβνε το μαρβαδ λά cloinn Μαολμυιρε mic colla mic ρυιβνε α ccήδ τρεαcτμανne ιαρ νέcc Μαολμυιρ mic colla δυόέιν.

Clann Μαολμυιρε mic colla διοηαρβαδ αρ αν τιρ, η α μβαιτε το βηρρεαδ, ρήρ δίοδ ρήν η δυρηνγ δά λυcτ λήκαννα το μαρβαδ.

Μαγυιδιρ Σταν, η clann υί δομναλλ (.ι. αεδ όcc mac αοδα ρυαιδ), Ρυόρραιγε

<sup>f</sup> *Tuath-Ratha and Lurg*.—Tuath-ratha, which was O'Flanagan's country, is included in the present barony of Magheraboy, in the county of Fermanagh, and Lurg is still the name of a barony in the same county, separated from Tuath-Ratha, or Tooraah, by the Lower Lough Erne.

<sup>g</sup> *Upon Maguire*, literally, "under Maguire." An English writer would say, "O'Donnell having some time before destroyed much of Maguire's territory or property."

<sup>h</sup> *Rising out*, literally, "Maguire gave himself, and gave his country and land to O'Donnell for that, and particularly Maguire gave a rising out on himself and on his country to him, or a tribute in the rising out which would not be obtained." An English writer would say it thus: "In return for this Maguire submitted himself, his country, and lands, to O'Donnell, and ceded to him the privilege of calling for all

the forces of Maguire's country, and whenever Maguire could not furnish such forces he agreed to pay a certain tribute in lieu of them."

<sup>i</sup> *O'Neill*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates *baccac*, which is correct. O'Neill had renounced the Pope's authority at Maynooth, in January this year. He set sail for England in September, accompanied by Hugh O'Cervallan, Bishop of Clogher, and arrived on the 24th of that month at Greenwich, where in the most humble manner he disclaimed the name of O'Neill and the title of prince, and surrendered his territory and all that he had into the King's hands; but he received a re-grant of the same by letters patent under the great seal of England, bearing date at Greenwich the 1st of October 1542, together with the title of Earl of Tirowen, and at the same time Matthew (falsely supposed, in the opinion of Camden and Ware, to be his son) was created Baron of Dungannon,

O'Donnell (Manus) gave Tuath-Ratha and Lurg<sup>f</sup> to Maguire (John, son of Cuconnaught), O'Donnell having some time before destroyed a great deal upon Maguire<sup>g</sup>. For this Maguire gave up himself, his country, and his land, to O'Donnell, and in particular the privilege of calling for the rising-out<sup>h</sup> of his country, or a tribute in lieu of the rising-out not obtained. He also gave [i. e. agreed to give] to O'Donnell half the eric [i. e. fine] paid for killing men through-out Fermanagh.

O'Neill<sup>i</sup> (Con, the son of Con) went to the King of England, namely, Henry VIII.; and the King created O'Neill an Earl, and enjoined that he should not be called O'Neill any longer. O'Neill received great honour from the King on this occasion.

Mac William of Clarrickard (Ulick na gCeann) and O'Brien<sup>j</sup> (Murrrough) went to England, and were both created Earls; and they returned home safe, except that Mac William had taken a fever [in England], from which he was not perfectly recovered<sup>k</sup>.

Mulmurry, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, was slain by the sons of Mulmurry, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a week after the death of [their father] Mulmurry, the son of Colla.

The sons of Mulmurry, son of Colla Mac Sweeny, were banished from their country, their towns were destroyed, and one of themselves and a party of his followers were slain.

Maguire (John), and Rory and Naghtan, the sons of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge,

and two of the family of Magennis, who accompanied him, were dubbed knights, and the Bishop of Clogher was confirmed by the King's patent. It appears from a letter written by the King to the Lord Deputy and Council (State Papers, ccclxxxi.), that O'Neill had no money of his own on this occasion. After announcing the creation His Majesty adds: "And for his reward We gave unto him a chayne of threescore poundes and odde, We payd for his robes and the charges of his creation three score and fyve poundes tenne shillings two pens, and we gave him in redy money on hundreth poundes sterling." For some curious particulars respecting these

creations, see Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1541, 1542, 1543, and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 322.

<sup>j</sup> *O'Brien*.—This should be entered under the year 1543. Maurice O'Bryen was created Earl of Thomond, July 1st, 1543. The King granted to each of these noblemen a house and lands near Dublin, for the keeping of their retinues and horses, whenever they resorted thither to attend Parliament and Councils.—See State Papers, ccxcxvi.

<sup>k</sup> *Not perfectly recovered*.—He died, according to Sir Richard Cox, on the 19th of October, 1545.—See note under the year 1544.

ἡ νεαύταν δο ὄολ ἀρ ρυῖβαλ σρεῖε ι νδαρτραῖζε, ἡ ρεεῖνιῶ δο ρεαοιλεαὸ  
 υαῖτα ἀρ ρυδ ἀν τῖρε, ἡ Μας υῖ δοῖναιλλ νεαύταν δο ἡαρῖαὸ δυρῶορ δο ἡαε.  
 Ρεῖιν δυῖ μαε αοῖα υῖ νέιλλ δο ἡαρῖαὸ.

Μαῖρε ιηῖη μεῖ ραιηραῖάν, βῆη μεῖ ρλαηηαιῶ (ρῖραῖαῖ) ὀεεε.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1543.

Αοῖρ Κρηορ, ιηε, αυῖεε αεῦ, αεαῖραῖα, ἀτρῖ.

Εμαῖο μαε ἡρῖαν υῖ ἡαλλεῦβαῖρ ερρκορ ραῖα βοῖ ὀεεε, 26 ρεβρῦαρῖν,  
 ἱαρ ρραῖβῖαῖ ρρῖεῖβῖρα ἡηοη ερρκορῖτε.

Μαε μεῖρ ρυῖβηε ρανατ Μαοῖμῦρῖε μαε ὀοῖναιλλ ὀεεε ἀῖβαρ τῖῖῖηρα  
 ρῖναττ δο ἡαρῖαὸ λά εῖοηη μεῖρ ρυῖβηε ρῖναττ ἡ. ὀοηηαιῶ ἡ Μαοῖμῦρῖε,  
 εῖαηη τοῖρρῖεαῖβαῖῖ, μεε ρυαῖῖορ, μεε Μαοῖμῦρῖε ἱαδρῖῖε. Ἠαῖ, ἡ ἡαῖρρεαῖῶ,  
 ῖηῖηαιῖ ἡ ὑρρεῖαιῖῖ δο ὀεηαιῖ ὀῖ ἀῖηαι ρο βα ἡρῖραῖῖ ῖαιρ ρῖα ἡα ἡαρῖαὸ,  
 ἡαῖρ ρο ἡαρῖῖ ἀη ὀυβαῖταῖῖ μαε ρρῖῖῖορῖα μεε ρυῖβηε ἀη ἡερρραε ἡαῖρρεῖῖῖ  
 ὀεαῖρρεαῖῖῖε βαοῖ ἡα ἀεῖαιῖῖ.

Μαε ἡεε ρυῖβηε ὀαῖῖαιηῖῖ, Εοη ηοδαρῖῖα μαε ηεῖλλ ἡῖοῖρ δο ἔεε ἀ τεῦρ  
 ἀ αοῖρῖ ἡ ἀ οῖρῖῖρα.

Μαε υῖ βαοῖῖῖῖ, ἡρῖαν μαε ηεῖλλ, μεε τοῖρρῖεαῖβαῖῖ δο ἡαρῖαὸ τρε ἔαηῖ-  
 ηαῖετ λά εῖοηη ηεῖλλ ὀεεε υῖ βαοῖῖῖῖ βατταρ ἡα ἡῖηητεαρῦρ ρῖη, ἡ ἡα  
 ραρρῖῖῖ  
 ἡ ρορ ἀ ἔηαρῖαῖ.

Ο ὀοῖναιλλ Μαῖῖηρῖ δο ὄολ ἡρῖ ἀη εεῖηαιρῖε ἡῖοῖρ εο ἡῖῖ εῖαιῖ εο ἡα  
 ἡραῖῖῖῖ μαῖῖε ρρῖρ ἔῖεεηαῖῖῖ ἡ ὀοηηαιῖῖ βατταρ ἡ ηῖηῖῖῖῖ ῖε ἡαηαιῖ  
 ὀεεα, ἡ ἀ ῖῖεεῖη τρεῖ εῖηαιρῖε ἀη ἡρῖαῖρ, ἡ ἡηαιῖε Ερῖεαηη ἀρῖῖηα ἱαρ ἡῖ-  
 ηαιῖ ρῖῖῖα ἡ εαηηεῖηαιρῖε ῖτορρῖα. Κοηη ὀ ὀοῖναιλλ (ἀ ὀῖῖῖραῖῖαρ βαοῖ ῖε  
 ἡαηαιῖ ῖῖῖα ἡῖ ραῖοῖῖῖ) ὀο ρῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖρ ἡαρῖ ἀη εεῖῖηα. Κοηη δο ὄολ ἡο  
 ραῖαῖῖ ὀορῖῖοῖρ ὀο ραῖῖῖῖ ἀη ἡῖῖ, ἡ ἀ βῖῖῖ ἡα ρῖῖῖῖ εο ηοηῖῖ ἡ εο ηαῖρῖῖῖῖ.

Καῖρῖηη ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ρο ρῖῖῖῖ ὀ ὀοῖναιλλ ἀῖ αῖῖῖῖῖ ἡαε τῖαῖῖῖ ἡαῖῖ  
 υῖ ἡαλλεῦβαῖρ, ἡ ἀεε ὀρῖηηῖῖ ὀο ρῖῖῖῖ αῖῖῖ υῖ ἡαλλεῦβαῖρ ὀῖα ἡοηῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ὀα

<sup>1</sup> *Bishop of Raphoe*.—Harris makes no mention of this Bishop in his list of the Bishops of Raphoe. There is a chasm in his list from the year 1515 till 1550.

<sup>m</sup> *In his friendship*, i. e. on friendly terms with him.

<sup>n</sup> *Between them*, i. e. between O'Donnell and his kinsmen, Egneghan and Donough.

the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a predatory excursion into Dartry, and despatched a marauding party through the country; and Naghtan, the son of O'Donnell, was killed by the cast of a dart.

Felim Duv, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain.

Mary, the daughter of Magauran, and wife of Mac Clancy (Feradhach), died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1543.

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

Edmond, the son of Brian O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe<sup>1</sup>, died on the 26th of February, after having received opposition respecting the bishopric.

The son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge), heir to the lordship of Fanad, was slain by the sons of [the late] Mac Sweeny Fanad, namely, Donough and Mulmurry, the sons of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Mulmurry. Before his death he shewed, as usual, great valour, bravery, prowess, and dexterity at arms; for he slew Dubhaltach, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, the most valiant champion that opposed him.

The son of Mac Sweeny Banagh (John Modhordha, the son of Niall More) died in the beginning of his life and renowned career.

The son of O'Boyle (Brian, the son of Niall, son of Turlough) was treacherously slain by the sons of Niall Oge O'Boyle, who were in his friendship<sup>m</sup>, in his company, and in his pay.

O'Donnell (Manus) repaired to the great Council at Dublin, together with his relatives, Egneghan and Donough, who had been for some time held in fetters by him, but were set at liberty by the advice of the Lord Justice and the chiefs of Ireland in general, after they had made peace and friendship between them<sup>n</sup>. Con O'Donnell, his brother, who had been a long time in England, was also reconciled to him. Con returned to England to the King, and remained with him, with honour and respect.

The castle of Leithbher<sup>o</sup>, which O'Donnell had given to Calir, the son of Donnell Balbh O'Gallagher, and to a party of the descendants of Hugh

<sup>o</sup> *The castle of Leithbher*, i. e. of Lefford, on Tyrone.—See note <sup>4</sup>, under the year 1527. p. 1391, *supra*.

ρῖὸ ὄο μόναδὸ λέοροῖν ἀν ἐαρλέν ὄο ἐόνζημαῖλ ἀεα ὄαοδὸ μαε υἱ ὄοῖνναῖλ ἡ ὄοῖβὸ βαδῆν, ἡ πο ἀτέυηρησσε ραῖνμῖντηρ υἱ ὄοῖνναῖλ, ἡ ὄοῖρηεοῖρ ἀν ὄοῖλε υαδῖαῖβ. ὄοῖ βαῖρηεαδὸ ὄοῖ ὄοῖνναῖλ, ἡ ἀν ἐαλβαδὸ ρρῖύ ὄοῖρηδῆ, ἡ πο ἡαῖβ ἀν ἐαλβαδὸ ραῖρηα. ὄοῖ ἀἡά ἀἡτε ρορηα ἀ ὄοῖρηεηρηατ ἐο πο μῖυδῖαῖλδὸ ἀραῖλ ὄο ὄοῖοῖνῖβ ἡτορηα ἐῖεταρ ἡαε λά ταοδὸ ἐῖερα, ἡ ἡηλε ὄοῖ ἡαλαῖρητ, ἡ ὄο ἡῖνμῖρητ. Ρο ἡαρηβαδὸ λα λῖετ ἀν ὄοῖλε ἀν ὄοῖβαλταδὸ μαε ἐολλα ἡῖε ρῖυῖβηε ἡαλλῖοεελαδὸ τοεῖαῖδῆ ἀρ ἀοῖ ἡαῖρηεῖδὸ ἡ ἡῖζηῖαῖα ἐρηδῆ. ὄοῖοῖ τηρα ὄοῖννηαδὸ μαε υἱ ὄοῖνναῖλ ἀεε ἐόνζηῖαῖν λά ρῖοετ ἀοδῖα ἡ ἡαλλεῖβαῖρη, Ρῖυδῖρηαῖδῆ μαε υἱ ὄοῖνναῖλ ρῖρηδῖορηῖα μαε ἐοῖν ἡῖε τηαῖταῖλ υἱ ἡαλλεῖβαῖρη ἐοῖα ἐῖοῖν, ἡ μαε ἡῖαῖν ὄοῖλαῖḡ ἡῖε ἐοῖν ὄο ἡαῖβαῖλ λά ὄοῖννηαδὸ μαε ἀῖ ὄοῖνναῖλ, ἡ λά ἐατέαοῖρη ἡαε τηαῖταῖλ ὄοῖλῖ υἱ ἡαλλεῖβαῖρη.

Μαε υἱ ὄοῖαρηαῖḡ (Ἠατέαοῖρη μαε ἡῖρηαῖτε ἡῖε ὄοῖνναῖλ, ἡῖε ρῖηῖλμ) ὄο ἡαρηβαδὸ λά ἐῖοῖν υἱ ὄοῖαρηαῖḡ, Ρῖυδῖρηαῖḡ ἡ ἡῖαῖν, ἐῖαῖν ρῖηῖλμ ἡῖε ἐοῖεῖοβαῖρη ἐαρηαῖḡ. Ρο ἡαρηβῖρηατ ὄοῖρη μαε ἀοδῖα ἡρηαῖμδῖα υἱ ὄοῖαρηαῖḡ, ἡ ὄο ὄοῖνναῖλ ἐοῖα ρῖῖḡ ὄο ὄοῖλ ἀρ υα ἡῖοῖαρηαῖḡ ὄο ὄοῖοḡαῖλ ἡα ἡέετ ρῖν ρῖαῖρη, ἡ πο ἡαῖβ ρορη ἡῖλλεαδὸ ἀρηῖαῖν ἀν ἡῖρηε ἡο ρῖρηαῖρη ὄο ὄοῖαῖḡ ὄο ὄοῖαῖḡ ἡ ἡḡῖοῖλ ἡε ἡα ἡῖαῖρη, ἡ ἡε ἡα ὄοῖρηῖε ρῖν ἡρη ἐῖε ἐῖοῖλ ἀ ρῖαῖετα.

Ρο ἡαῖβαδὸ ἡαῖ ρῖν ἐατέαοῖρη μαε τηαῖταῖλ ὄοῖλῖ λα ἡῖα ἡῖοῖαρηαῖḡ ἡ ὄο ρῖαδὸ ὄοῖα ὄοῖνναῖλ, ἡ Ρο ἡαῖβ ὄο ὄοῖνναῖλ ρῖηρηῖν ἡοῖρηρηδῖεαλῖαδὸ μαε ρῖηῖλμ ρῖν υἱ ἡαλλεῖβαῖρη, ἡ ὄο ὄοῖρη ἡα ὄοῖρηαῖḡ ὄο ἡαῖρη ὄο ρῖαῖḡῖδὸ ἡεῖβῖρη ὄοῖρη ἀν ρῖρηḡῖβῖδὸ ἀν ὄοῖλε ἡ ἡῖοῖαῖν ρῖαῖρη ὄοῖρη ὄοῖν ὄοῖρη ρῖν.

ἡῖοετ ἐοῖεῖαῖν ἡῖε ρῖυῖβηε ἡ ἡῖοετ ἐοῖρηῖαῖε ἡῖε ὄοῖννηαῖδὸ ὄοῖλ ἀρ ρῖυαῖλ ἐρηῖε ἀρ ὄο ἡῖḡῖρη ἡῖυῖδῆ, ἡ ὄο ἐοῖεῖοβαῖρη ἡ. ταδῖε ὄοε μαε ταῖδῖε ἡῖε ἀοδῖα, ἡ ὄο ἡῖḡῖρη ὄο ὄοῖρηῖε ρορηα ἡ πο ρῖρηαῖνῖδὸ ἡεῖ ἀρ ἐῖοῖν ἡρηῖβηε ἡο πο ἡαρηβαδὸ ρῖαῖδῖρη μαε ὄοῖβḡαῖλ, ἡ ἐῖαῖν ἡαοῖλμῖρηε ἡῖε ἐοḡαῖρη, ἡ ὄοῖρηḡ ὄο ρῖοετ ἐοῖρηῖαῖε ἡῖε ὄοῖννηαῖδὸ ἡο ρῖοῖαῖδῖβ ὄοῖα ἡῖνμῖτηρ ἀῖαῖλλῆ ρῖηῖ ὄοῖν ὄοῖρη ρῖν.

<sup>p</sup> *Abused.*—The Irish were in the habit of houghing the cattle of their enemies with their slaughtering knives when they did not find it convenient to drive them off alive.—See the entry under the year 1542, p. 1472, line 15, *supra*. The word ἡαλαῖρητ, as here used, is to be distinguished from the modern word ἡαλαῖρητ, exchange, or barter.—See note <sup>x</sup>, on ἡαλαῖρηαδὸ, under the year 1186, pp. 70, 71, also note <sup>z</sup>,

under the year 1224, p. 210.

<sup>q</sup> *Violation of his jurisdiction, ἐῖε ἐῖοῖλ ἀ ρῖαῖετα.*—The word ἐῖοῖλ, as used by the Four Masters, A. D. 889, in the phrase “ἡῖ ἐῖοῖλ ἐῖνῖε ὄοῖαρηαῖε,” is translated *impingere* by Colgan, *Trias Thaum*, p. 296; and again used in the sense of “to break, or violate,” by the Four Masters, at the year 1549; ἐῖε ἐῖοῖλ ἀ ρῖαῖετα, for breaking, or violating his law.—See



O'Gallagher, to be guarded by them, was maintained by them for Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and for themselves; and they banished O'Donnell's loyal people, and the doorkeeper of the castle. O'Donnell and Calvagh were greatly incensed at this, and Calvagh in particular, [who] proceeded to wreak his vengeance upon them for what they had done, so that some persons were killed [in the contests] between both parties, besides herds and flocks which were abused<sup>p</sup> and injured. The people of the town slew Dubhaltach, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a gallowglass distinguished for his valour and prowess. Donough, the son of O'Donnell, assisted the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher on this occasion. Rory, the son of O'Donnell; Ferdoragh, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, and his sons; and the sons of John Ballagh, son of John, were taken prisoners by Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and by Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher.

The son of O'Doherty (Cahir, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain by the sons of O'Doherty, Rory and John, the sons of Felim, son of Conor Caragh. They also slew Hugh Gruama O'Doherty. And O'Donnell marched with his forces against O'Doherty, to take revenge of him for these deaths, and proceeded to destroy the corn of the country, until he obtained hostages from O'Doherty, as pledges for his obedience, and for his own award for the violation of his jurisdiction<sup>q</sup>.

Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh<sup>r</sup>, was afterwards taken prisoner by O'Doherty, and delivered up to O'Donnell; and O'Donnell himself made a prisoner of Turlough, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, and brought both these prisoners to Lifford, to see whether he could obtain the town; but he did not obtain it on that occasion.

The descendants of Owen Mac Sweeny and the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough went on a predatory excursion against O'Hara Boy. O'Conor (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) came up with them, and defeated the Clann-Sweeny, and slew Rory, the son of Donnell, the sons of Mulmurry, son of Owen, and a party of the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough, together with numbers of their people, on that occasion.

also Book of Lismore, p. 6, where it is used in the same sense: *iu coll cana 7 geiu damra iud.*

<sup>r</sup> *Tuathal Balbh*, i. e. *Tullius Balbus*, or Tuathal

the Stammerer. The name Tuathal is now obsolete as a man's baptismal name, but is preserved in the surname O'Toole.

Μαε ρυβνε να τευαέ, γ α ιναε βριαη δο ζαβάλ λά εοβλαέ α ιιαρταρ  
έομμαέτ ι μμυρ μιε αν ουιρη, γ α μβρλιέ λέο α μβραιζοθναρ.

Εαρραοντα εοεκαθ αρ νειρζε ετιρ Μαζυθωρ, γ Σλιοέτ τοιρρθεαλβαζ  
μέζυθωρ. Σλιοέτ τοιρρθεαλβαζ δο τέετ ηι τετίρ εοναλλ ζο μβατταρ αζ  
ροζαλ γ αζ ιηζρειμ αρ βήριαθ μαναέ. Ταναε Μαζυθωρ ηι εεθην υί δομ-  
ναλλ, γ δο ρόμε α ρίε γ α έαπατταθ ρυρ ρειθ δο ρόμε ρεαχε ριαμ.

Μυρξήρ μαε Ραιττιν υί μαοιλέοναρρ ραοί lé ρεανέυρ, γ lé ριλιεαέτ  
ρβι εο τοιχε γ εο τερρομ εοναέ, ρεεριβηζ ηιεένα λαρ αρ ρζυοθαθ λυθαρ  
ιομθα, γ λαρ α νδεαρναθ δυανα γ θριέετα, γ λαρ α μβάτταρ ρεεολα αεε ρυοέ-  
ναμ γ αζ ροζλαμ, γ νο εοηζθαθ ροέαιθε οίθ ιμα ειζ βυθέην δο ζηέρ, θέεε ιαρ  
ιμβρλιέ βυαθα ό θλίηαν γ ό θομian.

Εέδαέ ό μαοιλεαέλαμν διορθεαθ αρ ελομν εολμάην αρ βέλαθ Ρυθραζε  
υί μαοίλεαέλαμν, γ ηίρ βό ροιηηεαέ ρο βατταρ ελαμν εολμάην ρε λην να οειρ-  
ρην ιη ατέρεθαθ αιηαι ρο βάτταρ ηι μέ ρειθλιμθ αρ ρο βαοί εοεκαθ, γ ερεαέ-  
λορεκαθ, υαέτ, γ ζορτα, ζολμιαρρε γ λαηέομαρρε ρυρ λην να οήρην ρην ιρην ετίρ,  
γ ρο τόεεθαθ είορ, γ εοβαέ εά ζαέ αση αεα αρ μαζ εορράην, γ δο ρόναθ υλεα  
αιθβλε έτορρα ζέρ βο ζήρην αν μέ ρυαιρριοετ. Ιηδραεέθ αιθέε δο έαβαρτε  
λα Ρυθραζε, γ λα α βριαέρην ρα ιηαζ ζαλιννε ι νδεαλβνα δια ρο λορρερρε, γ  
δια ρο έρεαέρατ αν μαζ. Μαοιλεαέλαμν βαλβ υα μαθαζάν, γ αρτ μάζ εοέ-  
λάην δια λημian εο τευεερατ ταέαρ οίθην ι ηγαλιννε ού ιη ρο μαρβαθ εορ-  
μαε υα μαοιλέλαμν δεαρβραέταρ ρύθραζε εο τερην βήριαθ θέεε δο μαετιθ  
α μμυρρρε δο ιηαρβαθ γ δο βατθαθ δοη έυρ ρην.

*Inis-mic-an-Duirn.*—This is the island now called in English Rutland Island, and situated opposite Roshin, the residence of Robert Russell, Esq., the resident agent to the proprietor, the Marquis of Conyngham. It belongs to the parish of Templerone, or district of the Rosses, in the barony of Boyleagh, in the west of the county of Donegal; but the inhabitants of the village of Dunglow and its vicinity still call it *Inis mic an Duirn*, when speaking the Irish language, as the Editor learned from the most intelligent of the native Irish of the district, in the year 1835.

*Maurice, the son of Paidin O'Mulconry.*—This

Maurice made a beautiful copy of the old Book of the Abbey of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, in the year 1516, for Teige O'Rody, Coarb of Fenagh. Of this a considerable fragment is still extant, which contains several historical poems relating to the O'Rourkes, O'Donnells, and other families, and several poems of a prophetic kind attributed to St. Caillin, the patron saint of Fenagh, which, though mere fabrications of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, are still very valuable as throwing light on the history of the times.

"*Compared to, ι νατέρεθαθ, literally, " in comparison of."*—See note 3, under the year

Mac Sweeny na-dtuath and his son, Brian, were taken prisoners by a fleet from West Connaught, at Inis-mic-an-Duirn<sup>s</sup>, and carried into captivity.

Dissensions of war having broken out between Maguire and the descendants of Turlough Maguire, the descendants of Turlough went into Tirconnell, and were harassing and annoying the people of Fermanagh. Maguire [upon this] repaired to O'Donnell, and made [a league of] peace and friendship with him, as he had done some time before.

Maurice<sup>t</sup>, the son of Paidin O'Mulconry, a man learned in history and poetry, a man of wealth and affluence, a learned scribe, by whom many books had been transcribed, and by whom many poems and lays had been composed, and who had kept many schools superintending and learning, several of which he had constantly kept in his own house, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Kedagh O'Melaghlin was inaugurated Chief of the Clann-Colman, in opposition to Rury O'Melaghlin. The Clann-Colman were not happy during the period of these two, compared to<sup>u</sup> what they had been during the time of Felim; for, during the time of these two, war and devastation, cold and famine, weeping and clapping of hands, prevailed in the country. Rent and tribute were levied for each of them in Magh-Corrain<sup>u</sup>; and though their career was but of short continuance, they, nevertheless, wrought innumerable evils. A nocturnal irruption was made by Rury and his kinsmen into the plain of Gailinn<sup>v</sup>, in Delvin, and burned and plundered the plain. Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden and Art Mac Coghlan pursued them, and gave them battle at [the church of] Gailinn, where Cormac O'Melaghlin, the brother of Rury, and thirteen of the chiefs of his people, were slain and [*recte* or] drowned<sup>w</sup>.

1542, p. 1474, *supra*, where another example of the use of this word occurs.

<sup>u</sup> *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlonan, in Westmeath. The castles of Clonlonan, Farnagh, Kilbillaghan, Castletown, and Newcastle, were in it.—See this place again referred to at the years 1548 and 1553. O'Melaghlin would appear to have possessed chiefly over the Mac Coghlan, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

<sup>v</sup> *Gailinn*, now Gillan, a townland and parish containing the ruins of an old church, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1519, p. 1346, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> *Slain and drowned*.—This phrase, *do marbaidh i do bairne*, which occurs throughout these Annals, is not correct; *do marbaidh no do bairne* would be much better. An English writer would say, "they perished by field or flood."

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1544.

Αοίρ έπίορτ, μίλε, εμκε σεδ, εστράα αεαταίρ.

λαπλα ελοιννε Ριοκαίρδ υλλίσε να εεήνδ, αση βαρρ ίνζ γαλλ κομμαέτ δέεε, γ βά ρεέελ αδβαλ μα έπρ βυδέιν ειρθε. Εαραοντα μορ δειρζε ηι εελοιννι μιοκαίρδ ραν τιζήναρ, γ Μαε υλλίαν δο ζαίρμ δυλλίσε μαε Ριοκαίρδ όίσε, γ ροάθε ι ττίρ, γ ηι εεοίερίε δο βήετ μα αεχαδό λά μαε μειε υλλίαν τομάρ μαε υλλίσε να εεήνδ.

Ρυόρραζε ό μαοίεαείλαιν δο μαρβαδ ηι εελαρτα λά ρηρθερδ οαλατύν, γ λά α βραέριε αρ αμυρ οιδέε, γ αρ αρ μαίετ δο έέθαέ να μαοίεαείλαιν δο ρόηραε αν μαρβαδ ίρην.

Μαε ί νελλ, Νιαλλ μαε αιρτ όίσε ταναίρ ηι μό δο ρυλαίηζ δο ουαδ γ δο οόεαρ κοκκαδ ειρρ εενελ εοκκαίη γ εενέλ κοναίλλ ταιμικ δο ρηιοέτ εοζαίη μικ νελλ ροιδτέαε οιοηγιαλα δο έιζήναρ τίρ ηεοζαίη να λέίεετί έυίεε ήε, ρβρ λάν ουίλ γ οαίεηε αρ ζαέ νεαλαδών δέεε ηρ ηη τρήςεαίρλέη δο ζαλαρ οβανδ.

Μαε ρυβνε ράνατ τοιρρδεαλβαέ μαε ρυαδρ μικ μαοίμυρ, ρβρ βρίοζαέ βοιρββεόδα ρο ρυλαίηζ μόρ δο κοκκαδ γ δο έομρβαχαδ μα έίρ ρείη λέ ηαεηαιδ εό ρην δο μαρβαδ λά ελοινν δομναίλλ όίσε μικ ρυβνε α νοιοζαίλ α νοήρβαταρ ρο μαρβαδ λά α ελοινν ριομ. βάεταρ ιαεε ανηαννα να ελοιννε ρην δομναίλλ όίσε λαρ α νοήρναδ αν μαρβαδ .ι. Ρυαδρ εαρραέ γ δομναίλλ ζορμ. Ρο μαρβαδ βεόρ εόη μαε δοηηεαίδ μικ μαοίμυρ αραση λα μαε ρυβνε, γ ζιδ ειρθε (.ι. εοη) ηι εήρνα υαδ ζαν ερεέτνύέαδ ζο μόρ αν τί λαρ ρο μαρβαδ .ι. δομναίλλ ζορμ. Μαε ρυβνε δο ζαίρμ δο ρυαδρ έαρραέ μαε δομναίλλ όίσε ιαρ ρην.

\* *In his oion*, literally, "in the territory and in the neighbourhood." The Four Masters generally use *coiccríoc* in the sense of *confine*, or neighbouring territory. According to Sir Richard Cox, Ulick, the first Earl of Clanrickard, died on the 19th of October, 1545. After his death a great contention arose between his sons about the title and inheritance, for it appears that the Earl Ulick had had three wives, and a

question was raised as to which of his sons was his true heir according to the laws of England. But the Earl of Ormond and other commissioners appointed by the Lord Deputy and Council to settle this affair, adjudged Grany, the daughter of O'Carroll, who was the mother of Richard, the Earl's eldest son, to be his true wife; and accordingly they placed Richard in the earldom and estate of his father: but because

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1544.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-four.*

The Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick-na-gCeann), the most valiant of the English of Connaught, died. This was news of great moment in his country. Great dissensions arose in Clanrickard concerning the lordship; and Ulick, the son of Rickard Oge, was styled Mac William, although many in his own<sup>x</sup> and in the neighbouring territories were opposed to him, in favour of Thomas, the son of Mac William, i. e. Thomas, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann.

Rory O'Melaghlin was slain at Clarthá, by Richard Dalton and his kinsmen, in a nocturnal assault; and it was for the interests of Kedagh O'Melaghlin they committed this slaughter.

The son of O'Neill (Niall<sup>z</sup>, the son of Art Oge), a Tanist, who had suffered most toil and hardship of war, between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell, of any that had come of the race of Owen, son of Niall; a select vessel to become Lord of Tyrone, had he been permitted to attain to it, [and] a man full of skill and knowledge in every science, died of a sudden illness in the old castle.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Mulmurry), an energetic, fierce, and vivacious man, who had suffered much from wars and disturbances in his own country for some time till then, was slain by the sons of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, in revenge of their brother, whom his [Turlough's] sons had slain. These were the names of those sons of Donnell Oge who committed that slaughter, namely, Rory Carragh and Donnell Gorm. John, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry, was also slain along with Mac Sweeny; but though he (John) fell, his slayer, i. e. Donnell Gorm, did not escape without being severely wounded. After this Rory Carragh, the son of Donnell Oge, was styled Mac Sweeny.

he was under age, they made Ulick Burke captain of the country during his good behaviour, and during the minority of Richard.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1545.

<sup>x</sup> *Clarthá*, now called in Irish *Cairtean Clárta*, and incorrectly anglicised Clare Castle. It is

situated on a conspicuous hill in the parish of Killare, not far from the celebrated, but now poor village of Ballymore Lough Sewdy, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>z</sup> *Niall*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates *Conallaic*, which is correct.

Murghaō mac meic ruibne na ttauat̃ pasí arí eimeat̃, arí uairle, 7 ar beoat̃, 7 domneas a d̃sr̃br̃at̃ar d̃ecc ina nd̃r̃.

Μαργηρέζ ιηζήν μεικ δοίμναλλ (.ι. ιηζήν ασηγυρα ιλιζ) βήν ί δοίμναλλ .ι. Μαζηνυ (ιαρ Σιυβάν ιηζην ί νελλ) δεcc, αν. 19. december.

Sile ιηζήν μαζηνυρα ί δοίμναλλ (βήν ριθε υί βασιζιλλ δοίμναλλ) δέcc αν. 14. februaru.

Mac í doimnaill, an calbaō do d̃ol hi ceŃhu an luρtir Scharanaiz̃, 7 cairt̃iní Scharanaōa do tabairt̃ laip hi t̃r̃p̃ conaill do ρaiz̃id̃ i doimnaill. O doimnaill, an calbaō, 7 iaθp̃ide do d̃ol co noρd̃anaρ 7 co naid̃mib̃ zaβala baile leō d̃ionnp̃aiz̃id̃ let̃bir̃ dia zaβail ρop̃ ρlioct̃ aōa υί zaλλeub̃air̃. Do ρaō ua doimnaill b̃raiz̃de ρleaōta aōa baōi occa lé haθhaō .ι. Caθaōip̃ mac t̃uaat̃ail 7 t̃oirp̃dealbaō mac ρeilim ρinn dona Scharanaōib̃ aζ d̃ol ζup̃ an mbaile d̃oib̃ do d̃op̃ uaθbaip̃ 7 ioμoim̃an ar luēt̃ an baile. Ro ρobaip̃p̃ioσ an baile iaρaō. Ro μαρbaō aon dona zaλλaib̃ ρo c̃eōd̃op̃, Μαρbait̃ na ρaxañ Caθaōip̃ mac t̃uaat̃ail ina ζlap̃aib̃ a noioζail an\* ζoill. Do ρaō aōō mac í doimnaill 7 ρlioct̃ aōa an c̃airl̃eim̃ ar mac ρeilim ρinn, 7 ar mac ele t̃uaat̃ail baib̃ bat̃taρ i ηζim̃lib̃, 7 ρácc̃baite ρh̃n an t̃ip̃ iaρ ρin. Ro léicc o doimnaill na Scharañ uaōa dia t̃tic̃ch̃ iaρ ñioσ a t̃tuap̃up̃taill ρp̃iú.

St̃oic̃c̃eāō lá hua ndoimnaill ar an ρúta dia ρo zaβaō laip̃ iñp̃i an loč̃añ aip̃m̃ hi ρaibe c̃airl̃eim̃ ep̃ioim̃, 7 d̃aiz̃h̃ñ d̃it̃oζlaiz̃i aζ Mac uoib̃l̃iñ 7 iaρ ηzaβáal an c̃airl̃eim̃ lá hua ndoimnaill do ρaō an baile dua c̃aēañ. Ro zaβaō ona don cup̃ ρin c̃airl̃eim̃ baile an laōa lá hua ndoimnaill, 7 ρo ζeib̃ évaia ioμōa ep̃iρ aip̃m̃, 7 éit̃c̃f̃ō uim̃a, 7 iaρanñ, im̃, 7 h̃iūō ip̃ na baileib̃ ρin. Ro zaβaō deōp̃ iaρ ρin iñp̃ loč̃a b̃up̃p̃anñ, 7 iñp̃ loč̃a l̃it̃iñp̃i lá hua ndoimnaill, 7 ρuaip̃ évaia ioμōa on muō cc̃eōna ρopp̃a, 7 ρo loip̃cc̃eāō an t̃ip̃ co léip̃ ina h̃ioμ̃t̃ac̃m̃oηζ laip̃, 7 t̃aime ρl̃án iaρ cc̃oip̃cc̃ap̃.

<sup>a</sup> *Dismissed them*, literally, "O'Donnell let the English [go] from him to their house after paying their wages to them."

<sup>b</sup> *Inis-an-lochain*, i. e. the island of the small lake. This island is shewn on the Down Survey under the name of Inishloughan. It is still so called in Irish, but usually called in English the Loughan Island. It is situated in the River Bann, which here expands into a kind of small

lough, about a mile and a half to the south of Coleraine, and still exhibits traces of earthen fortifications, but no remains of stone walls. This station was of great importance to Mac Quillin, as commanding the fishery of the Lower Bann, which is described by English writers as the most fertile river in Europe.

<sup>c</sup> *Baile-an-lacha*, now Ballylough, in the barony of Lower Dunluce, and county of Antrim.

Murrrough, the son of Mac Sweeny na dTuath, a man distinguished for hospitality, nobleness, and vigour, and Donough, his brother, both died.

Margaret, the daughter of Mac Donnell (Aengus of Ilea), the wife of O'Donnell (Manus) after Joan, the daughter of O'Neill, died on the 19th of December.

Celia, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Donnell), died on the 14th of February.

Calvagh, the son of O'Donnell, went to the English Lord Justice, and brought English captains with him into Tirconnell to O'Donnell. O'Donnell, Calvagh, and these captains, went with ordnance and engines for taking towns to [the castle of] Lifford, to take it from the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher. As they were approaching the castle, O'Donnell gave up the hostages of the sons of Hugh, whom he had had for some time in his custody (viz. Cahir, the son of Tuathal, and Turlough, the son of Felim), to the Englishmen, in order to strike terror and alarm into the minds of the people in the town. They afterwards attacked the town. One of the English was shortly afterwards killed; and the English, to avenge him, killed Cahir, the son of Tuathal, in his fetters. Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and the descendants of Hugh, surrendered the castle for the liberation of the son of Felim Finn, and of the other son of Tuathal Balbh, who were detained in fetters; and they themselves then left the country. O'Donnell, having paid the English their wages, dismissed them<sup>a</sup> to their home.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the Route, and took Inis-an-lochain<sup>b</sup>, whereon Mac Quillin had a wooden castle and an impregnable fastness. O'Donnell took this castle, and gave it up to O'Kane. On this expedition O'Donnell also took the castle of Baile-an-lacha<sup>c</sup>, and obtained many spoils, consisting of weapons, armour, copper, iron, butter, and provisions, in these towns. He afterwards took the island of Loch-Burrann<sup>d</sup>, and the island of Loch-Leithinnsi<sup>e</sup>, where he likewise obtained many spoils. He burned the whole country around, and then returned home safe after victory.

<sup>a</sup> On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Ballenlough is shewn to the south of Bonamargy. It is about seven miles south of it.

<sup>b</sup> *Loch-Burrann*.—This was situated in the

parish of Ballintoy, in the same barony; but it is now dried up, and the place called Loughaverra.

<sup>c</sup> *Loch-Leithinnsi*, i. e. the lake of the half-island, now Lough Lynch, in the parish of Billy, in the same barony.

Coccað veipge eipir ó noðinnall, 7 ó neill. O doðinnall ap nool hi cceillec hi ccoim̄gar ðon ep̄n̄caip̄lén, 7 ap̄aill ðo ðaoim̄b ðo ñap̄bað laip, 7 mac ñeic b̄p̄iam co mb̄p̄aiḡoib̄ ele ðo ḡab̄áil ðo ðon toip̄ec p̄in.

O neill ðo ðenam̄ ep̄eice lá taob̄ na hab̄ann ðianac̄o ainn̄i p̄ionn.

An calbað ó doðinnall ðo ðenam̄ ep̄eice hi ep̄ir eoc̄cain.

O doðinnall ðo ðenam̄ ep̄eice ele hi ep̄ir eoc̄cain.

Cland̄ ñeic doðinnall (Semur, 7 colla) ðo teaçt p̄eaçt albanach ap tap̄p̄ainç ñeic uioilín. Mac uioilín 7 iaop̄rín ðo ðol um̄ ñip̄ an loc̄áin, 7 po ḡabað leó an baile ap b̄árhoib̄ uí çat̄ain. ð̄p̄iam mac ðonn̄cað uí çat̄áin, 7 a p̄aibe ap aon ñip̄ i ñin̄ip̄i an loc̄áin ðo loip̄cað ep̄ir ðaoim̄b̄ 7 eðail, ap̄m, 7 éiof̄o. Cp̄eaçá 7 ðioçb̄ála ñópa ðo ðenam̄ lá Mac uioilín ap ó ccaçain an taip̄ p̄in.

O çat̄ain ðp̄op̄bað ḡallóc̄clac̄ .i. ð̄ioçt p̄uað̄ip̄i ñeic p̄uib̄ne, 7 aon ðo láib̄ ðia ep̄áim̄ce Mac uioilín tap̄ banna co tap̄p̄að ep̄eic, O çat̄ain, 7 a ḡallóc̄clac̄ḡ ðo b̄p̄it̄ p̄aip̄ i ep̄op̄aiḡeaçt ço po b̄ñ̄p̄açt an ep̄eç ðe. Ro ñap̄b̄p̄açt, 7 po loip̄p̄ioçt ðp̄onç ñóp̄ ðia ñ̄uip̄ip̄i.

Iap̄la up̄r̄im̄ian ðo ðol hi cceioinn p̄ioçaip̄o ðo çonçnam̄ lá a b̄p̄açaip̄ .i. uilliam̄ b̄̄p̄e mac Rioc̄aip̄o, 7 b̄p̄r̄im̄að̄m̄ ðo çabaip̄t lá cloinn Rioc̄aip̄o óice ap̄, 7 bap̄ún maic̄ (.i. macóða) ðia ñ̄uip̄ip̄i ðo ñap̄bað, 7 ba moa olðár c̄ç̄p̄acha toip̄p̄açt̄ap̄i ðo p̄luaç an iaip̄la i ñop̄ap̄ baile açá na p̄ioçḡ ðon ç̄up̄ p̄in.

Çaip̄lén b̄ñ̄oç̄up̄i ðo aç̄ðenam̄ lá hua cceip̄baill taðce caçç tap̄ p̄ap̄ucc̄að cloinne colman, 7 p̄il maðaḡain, uaip̄ bat̄tap̄ p̄ioçe in ip̄p̄aon̄ta p̄p̄ia poile.

Maioleac̄lainn mac b̄p̄r̄ail uí maðaḡain (an ðapa çiḡr̄ina baçoi p̄op̄ p̄iol nan̄mchaða 7 ñip̄ b̄ó p̄ó ðo ðia mb̄að̄h laip̄t̄iḡeap̄na ap a p̄ele 7 ap a oip̄b̄ip̄t) ðo ñap̄bað lá Maioleac̄lainn çoçt o maðaḡain a c̄ñ̄t̄t ep̄eçç̄m̄uine iaip̄ ep̄ioñ̄p̄çnað b̄ñ̄oç̄up̄i.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Oda.*—This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the family of Archdeacon, who were seated in the barony of Galmoy, in the county of Kilkeuny, adjoining the Queen's County. It is now corruptly anglicised Cody. The last chief of this family was Pierce Mac Oda, or Otho, *alias* Archdeacon, popularly called "Sir Pierce," of Ercke, who was implicated in the rebellion of

1641, but retained some of his estates till 1688. The Editor's great grandfather, Patrick Mac Oda of Tinahoe, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny, and his brother, Fulk Archdeacon, of Fiddown, in the same barony, were his representatives in the beginning of the last century; but their descendants have become since so scattered that the Editor could not find any of them



A war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. O'Donnell went [and lay] in ambush near the old castle, and slew several persons; and he took the grandson of Brian and others prisoners on that occasion.

O'Neill committed a depredation along the river which is called Finn.

Calvagh O'Donnell committed a depredation in Tyrone.

O'Donnell committed another depredation in Tyrone.

The sons of Mac Donnell, James and Colla, came [into the Route] with a band of Scots, at the instance of Mac Quillin; and he and they proceeded to Inis-an-lochain, and took that town from O'Kane's warders. Brian, the son of Donough O'Kane, and all that were with him on Inis-an-lochain, were burned, and also all the property, arms, and armour. Great depredations and injuries were committed by Mac Quillin upon O'Kane on that occasion.

O'Kane hired gallowglasses of the race of Rory Mac Sweeny; and one day as Mac Quillin crossed the Bann, and seized on a prey, O'Kane and his gallowglasses pursued and overtook him, stripped him of the prey, and slew and wounded a great number of his people.

The Earl of Ormond went into Clanrickard to assist his kinsman, William Burke, son of Rickard; but the sons of Rickard Oge suddenly defeated him; and a good baron of his people, namely, Mac Oda<sup>f</sup>, was slain; and more than forty of the Earl's troops were slain in the gateway<sup>g</sup> of Athenry on that occasion.

The castle of Banagher<sup>h</sup> was re-erected by O'Carroll (Teige Caech), in despite of the Clann-Colman and the O'Maddens, for they were at strife with each other.

Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the second lord that had been in Sil-Anmchadha (and the entire lordship would not be too much for him<sup>i</sup>, on account of his hospitality and noble deeds), was slain by Melaghlin God O'Madden, a week after the commencement [of the re-erection] of Banagher.

in this or the adjoining barony of Ida, in the year 1839. For a curious notice of this family see Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 120, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>g</sup> *Gateway*.—There were two or three gateways in the town wall of Athenry. The eastern

one still remains in tolerable preservation.

<sup>h</sup> *Banagher*, a well-known town on the east side of the River Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note under the year 1539, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *Too much for him*, ní b' ró óo.—Here ró,

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1545.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, ceazpaétt, a cuicc.

Niall conallaé mac airt, mic cumh í neill décc.

Mac Suibne na ttauat (.i. eocán) décc in umall uí malle.

Eiccneacán ó doínnail do maibad lá dpuing do muintri an éalbaié uí doínnail.

O conóbari Sliccié taócc ócc mac taíócc, mic aóda do maibad lá dpuing do maig luig.

Maíom caille na ceuirpirtin lair an cealbac ó noínnail ar cloinn uí doínnail móir dú in mo maibad donnchaó cairpreat ó doínnail.

Blóo do émpall epiopt i naé cliaé do bpuib lá haíólec éiccin, 7 tumba cloicé dpaéail ann ina paibe corp epuicc cona éulaó epcoip uime. Deic ppaime ópda una óeich mepaib, 7 caileac aipino ópda ina ípfaín lá taob a múmil, 7 ar amlaíó baóí a éoirp, 7 a díol pfin dáit ar ná toéait lé pofupa in celoic dó ar a éuma pfin 7 do τόccbaó é a lfníman dia poile, 7 do cuipó ina ípfaín ppuir an aitóip é, 7 do bí ann map rin aphaíó, 7 uir epíon 7 in mo lob aon ní dia édaé, 7 bá móir an coímaipda naoíntaéta inuipin.

Inpípaín déipe eoir iaíla upmuínan, 7 an lupoir .i. an Sompiléri 7 dol dóib do laéair an pué inon ccoinnuon rin, 7 tuccrat móio apason ná tiocpaó tar a ar aét pfi eiccin dib. Ro píopaó an ní hípin uair do écc an taípla hi Saípaib, 7 taínic an lupoir i nepuim. Ro ba doilig écc an ti aphaé annuipin .i. Semur mac Píapaip puaió, mic Semair, mic emann buíteip munbaó ar mill don ecclair tpe coímaiple na nítpuicéó.

which is usually prefixed to adjectives as a con- significant particle, is used as an adjective signifying *excessive*.

<sup>k</sup> *Niall Conallagh*.—He was so called because he was fostered in Tireonnell.

<sup>l</sup> *Umhall-Uí-Mhaille*, i. e. Owel, or Umallia, the country of O'Malley, which comprised the baronies of Murreesk and Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>m</sup> *Coill-na-gcuiridin*, i. e. the wood of the parsnips, now Killygardan, situated between Stra-

norlar and Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

<sup>n</sup> *Chisel*.—The word *φορυπα* is still used among the tradesmen of the south of Ireland to mean "a chisel."—This passage was published in the *Annals of Dublin*, in the *Dublin P. Journal*, in 1833.

<sup>o</sup> *No part of the dress*.—Here it will be observed that *αον ní dia édaé* is the nominative case to the verbs *epíon* and *lob*. This, however, is a mere mistake of the writer, who should

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1545.

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

Niall Conallagh<sup>k</sup>, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, died.

Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen) died in Umhall-Ui-Mhaille<sup>l</sup>.

Egneghan O'Donnell was slain by a party of Calvagh O'Donnell's people.

O'Connor Sligo (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) was slain by a party from Moylurg.

The defeat of Coill-na-gcuiridin<sup>m</sup> was given by Calvagh O'Donnell to the sons of the great O'Donnell More, in which Donough Cairbreach O'Donnell was slain.

A part of Christ's Church in Dublin was broken down for some purpose, and a stone coffin was discovered, in which was the body of a bishop, in his episcopal dress, with ten gold rings on his ten fingers, and a gold mass-chalice standing beside his neck. The body lay in a hollow, so cut in the stone by a chisel<sup>n</sup> as to fit the shape of the body; and it was taken up, all the parts adhering together, and placed in a standing position, supported against the altar, and left there for some time. No part of the dress<sup>o</sup> had faded or rotted, and this was a great sign of sanctity.

A dispute arose between the Earl of Ormond and the Lord Justice, namely, the Chancellor; and both repaired to the King of England to settle that dispute before him, both having sworn that only one of them<sup>p</sup> should return to Ireland. And so it fell out<sup>q</sup>, for the Earl died<sup>r</sup> in England, and the Lord Justice returned to Ireland. The death of that individual, i. e. James, the son of Pierce Roe, son of Edmond Butler, would have been lamented, were it not that he had greatly injured the Church, by advice of the heretics.

have written it thus: ἡ νῆρ λοβ ἡ νί πο ἐπίον  
 αν κοπρ νά αον νί οια έοαέ, ἡ βύ μόρ αν  
 κομάρπα ναομῆαέτα μνην; i. e. and the body  
 or any part of its dress had not rotted or faded,  
 and this was a great sign of sanctity.

<sup>p</sup> Only one of them, i. e. both having sworn  
 that only the one or the other of them should  
 return to Ireland.

<sup>q</sup> And so it fell out, literally, "and this thing  
 was verified."

<sup>r</sup> The Earl died.—Sir Richard Cox asserts, in  
 his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 280, at A. D. 1545,  
 that the Earl of Ormond and thirty-five of his  
 servants were poisoned at a feast at Ely house,  
 in Holborn, and that he and sixteen of them  
 died; but this historian does not take upon

Mac meic uilliam cloinne miocairṫ .i. tomag farpanta mac uillice na cefin mic Riocairṫ, mic uillice ḗnuic tuagṫ do ḡol ag ionnraicḗdḡ hi ríol nanm-  
cáda. Iar na ariucḗadḡ irin tír lá ríol nanmchada po lḡadḡ é co bealac  
típe ítan co po marbadḡ irin maigḡin rin é lá Muinṫir Maoileaḗlann bailḡ, ḡ  
ríce do ríogḡmḡ a muinṫire amaille rriṫ.

Doḡmata mór irin mbliadairṫ co tucḗtaoí re pingine (.i. do íḡhairḡtṫ)  
ag an mbairḡin hi cconnaḗtaib, no ré pinginne bána irin míde.

Coccaḡ etir o ruairc brian ballac mac eocḗam, ḡ a ḡḡbratḗir rḡin do  
ḗtaib a maḗar .i. taḡcc mac caḗail ḡicc uí conḗobair tḡḡḡna Sliccḡ. Dioḡ-  
bala móra do ḡḡnaḡ ḡtorra ag ḡac taḡb, ḡ bá ḡḡbrén tḡirḡḡdealbḗac ḡ maigḡillḡ  
cliaḡam ḡ ruairc do maḡbadḡ ḡurḗor do rḗlér ḡ ḡḡorag rḡiccḡ lá mac caḗail  
ḡicc.

Mac uí brian ara (conmla) do ḡḡarbadḡ ma cḗarlén rḡin lá bḡairḡḡib baí  
ḡ lḗmḡ aḡe.

Eoin mac an ḡiolla duib mic conḗobair mic ḡonnchaḡ, mic ḡoinnaill na  
maḡmann mic rḡibne do maḡbadḡ la conḗobair mac murchaḡ mic conḗobair  
mic rḡibne.

Taḡcc mac tomair mic rḡannlḗm mic diaḡnada meḡormain do maḡbadḡ  
ḡo míḡaolḡar lá cloinn Mḡuirḗrtaḡ Mḡeḡormain.

Riarur ḡ murḡḡra maigḡirḡir rccol, ḡ rḡi lḡḡinn coitḗinn rḗar neḡeann  
rḗar denma ḡḡrce ḡ cḡabacḡ do écc.

Doḡnall mac an oirḡteil móri meḡ conḡail ḡécc.

himself to decide whether this happened by accident or mistake, or was done by design. It looks very strange that the Irish annalists should have made no reference to this poisoning.

<sup>s</sup> *Thomas Farranta*, i. e. Thomas the athletic or puissant.

<sup>c</sup> *Cnoc Tuagh*, now Knockdoe. Ulick was so called from having fought a battle at this place in 1504.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under that year, p. 1277, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *The Sil-Anmchadha*, i. e. the O'Maddens of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

\* *Tire-Ithain*, now Tirran, a district in the barony of Longford, containing four quarters of land.—See *Indentures of Compositions*, *tempore Elizabeth*, in Hardiman's edition of Roderic O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 321.

\* *One of them*, i. e. one of the great injuries done between them.

<sup>y</sup> *Son-in-law*.—The word *cliaḡam* means relative by marriage.

<sup>z</sup> *Gateway*, *ḡorag*.—The word is often applied to the military gate of a town, which is otherwise called *rḡarra*, and *rḡairpe*; but the word *ḡorag* is now always used in the spoken

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard (Thomas Farranta<sup>s</sup>, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh<sup>t</sup>) went upon an excursion into Sil-Anmhadha. When he was observed in the territory by the Sil-Anmhadha<sup>u</sup>, they pursued him to the pass of Tire-Ithain<sup>w</sup>, where he was slain by the people of Melaghlin Balbh [O'Madden], together with twenty of the most distinguished of his people.

Great dearth [prevailed] in this year, so that sixpence of the old money were given for a cake of bread in Connaught, or six white pence in Meath.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen) and his own brother by the mother's side, namely, Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, Lord of Sligo. Great injuries were done on both sides between them; and one of them<sup>x</sup> was the killing of Turlough O'Reilly, the son-in-law<sup>y</sup> of O'Rourke, with the shot of a ball, in the gateway<sup>z</sup> of Sligo, by the son of Cathal Oge.

Mac-I-Brien of Ara (Conla) was slain in his own castle by some prisoners whom he had in captivity.

John, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnella-madhmanna<sup>a</sup> Mac Sweeny, was slain by Conor, the son of Murrough, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Teige, the son of Thomas, son of Scanlan, son of Dermot Mac Gorman, was unbecomingly<sup>b</sup> slain by the sons of Murtough Mac Gorman.

Pierce O'Morrissy, a master of schools, a general lecturer<sup>c</sup> of the men of Ireland, and a man of charity and piety<sup>d</sup>, died.

Donnell, son of the great official, Mag Congail<sup>e</sup>, died.

Irish language to denote door or doorway; never gate, or gateway.

<sup>a</sup> *Donnell-na-madhmanna*, i. e. Donnell of the defeats.

<sup>b</sup> *Unbecomingly*.—The adjective *míghoilmar* signifies unrelation-like, or unbecoming a kinsman; and an adjective is made into an adverb in Irish by prefixing *go*, or *co*.

<sup>c</sup> *General lecturer*, *ḟḟ ḷíḡinn*, i. e. man of reading, or literature. This term is translated *scholasticus*, *seu lector theologice*, by Colgan in *Trias*

*Thaum.*, p. 295, and *lector seu professor* in the same work, p. 298; and at p. 299, he renders *ἀρχοφειαρ λέγιων*, *archischolasticus, seu præcipuus theologice professor*. This Mac Morrissy would not appear to have been an ecclesiastic. He was evidently a mere literary teacher.

<sup>d</sup> *A man of charity and piety*, *ḟḟ ḏennia ḏḡḟce ḡ ḟḟḏḡḟḡḡ*, literally, a man of the doing of [acts of] charity and piety.

<sup>e</sup> *Mag Congail*, now Magonigle, a name common in the south of the county of Donegal.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1546.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, εύιρε εέυ, εετραά, αρέ.

Οοιναλλ μαε αοδα τυιβ μιε αοδα ρυαιό ί νοιναλλ δο μαρβαό (αν. 20. αριπλ) α ρριυλλ λά ηυα ηγαιλέυβαιρ, Εοζαν μαε εμαιηη η λά α ιηηαιο οηορα ηηζηη τυαάηαι βαίβ υί γαιλέυβαιρ ιαρ να τόόυιρβ δια ραιζιό ζο ηιηιρ ραιμέρι αρ ρλαναίβ δέ, η Μηηιε αν βαηρδ ζορραιό, η έονόοιριε μιε διαρματα μιε ταιεε εαιμ υί ελριεέ. Βά ηιαέ οιδό αν τί τορέαιρ ανηριη, αρ ηί βαοί ρεη α αορα δο ελανηιαεηε εοναλλ μιε νέιλλ αρ αρ ηό ραιόεταη ρόεαηε ηάη.

Ρο ηιρζεταρ διβηρειαζ ιοηόα δο ζηραταεαίβ μαζαιό να δαχαηάε δο όιοζαιλ α ηιοηηαρρεά αρ α ηδυηηαιζ ρορρα .ι. Uilliam μαε Σεμαη μαε ιαιηα εille ταρα, η Μυιηιρ αν ρέδα μαε Σεμαη ηειρειαζ μιε αν ιαιηα η όεεβαίό ele αμαille ρηιύ. Οο ρόηαό όιόζβάλα διαηηηηιρ λεό. Βα διβήδε ερεαά βαίλε ηόιρ να ηυρτάραέ Ερεαά ρατα βίλε, η α ηβαοί ηα έοηρφοέραβ. Ερεαάαηη η λορρεαό Ρατα ιοηόάημ εο ηυεερατ αν λυέτ εέθηα il ηιλε βό η ηυιηιρ ηαέ ροιέ ρηιύ ηό άηρην λεό δοη έυρ ηη.

Ηδραεηηιό λά ηυα εεαλλαιζ ηι ριόλ ηαηηαόα, η λα ρηοέτ βηρραίλ υί μαδαζάημ αρ Μηαιοίλαελαηη ηοττ ό ματταεαίη. Οο όεερατ αν τίρ ηα ηόδηαίό, η δο βηηρατ ρυαβαηρτ ρορρα. Σόαιηρμη ρηιύ εο ρο μαρβρατ ηί βά μοα οδαιρ εετραάετ δοη τόραιζ, η ροβ ηρβαόαη αν τίρ η ηυημυηαιη όη εαιέζλεο ηη.

Αρεεαν η λορρεαό ελαίρ εαιρρπε η εαιρλέημ εαιρρπε λάη να διβηρειαεαίβ ρέηηράηε, η λά μαε υί εονόοβαηρ ραιζε Οονηηαό ό εονόοβαηρ. Υα εονόοβαηρ ρηηη βηιαι, η υα μορδα ζιοληαηραηεε διηρζε ιρην εεοεαό ιαρ ηη. Αν ταιη δο έυαλα αν ηυρτιρ αντόημ Σεηηιζερ ηη ηί ηη ταιηε ι ηυιό ραιζε. Ρο ηοηιρ

<sup>f</sup> *Invited him*, ιαρ να τόόυιρβ δια ραιζιό, literally, after the inviting of him to them to Inis-Saimer. Δια ραιζιό means *usque ad illos*. Inis-Saimer, now called Fish island, is a small island in the River Erne, under the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon.

<sup>g</sup> *Expected by the multitude.*—*Majore spe plebis*.

<sup>h</sup> *Disaffected persons.*—The word διβηραηζαέ is used in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote a

plunderer or rebel; an outlawed person given to plunder and acts of revenge.

<sup>i</sup> *Maurice-an-fheadha*, i. e. Maurice of the wood.

<sup>k</sup> *Baile-mor-na-n-Iustasach*, i. e. the great town of the Eustaces, now Ballymore-Eustace, situated on the River Liffey, in the barony of Newcastle, and county of Dublin.

<sup>l</sup> *Rath-bile*, i. e. the fort of the old tree, now

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1546.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-six.*

Donnell, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on the 20th of April, by O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond) and his wife Honora, daughter of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, after they had invited him<sup>f</sup> to Inis-Saimer, under the protection of God, of Mac Ward (Godfrey), and Cucogry, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery. The death of this man was the cause of great sorrow, for of all the descendants of Connell, the son of Niall, there was not one of his years from whom more was expected by the multitude<sup>g</sup>.

Many disaffected persons<sup>h</sup> of the Geraldines rose up against the Saxons, in revenge of their expulsion from their patrimony, namely, William, the son of James, the son of the Earl of Kildare; Maurice-an-fheadha<sup>i</sup>, son of James Meirgeach, son of the Earl; and many other youths besides these. They did indescribable damages, among which were the plundering of Baile-mór-uann-Iustasach<sup>k</sup>, and the plundering of Rath-bile<sup>l</sup>, and of all the country around them; and the plundering and burning of Rath-Iomdhain<sup>m</sup>, from which they carried away on that occasion many thousands of cows, a number [in fine] that could not be enumerated or reckoned.

An incursion was made by O'Kelly and the descendants of Breasal O'Madden into Sil-anmhadha, against Melaghlin God O'Madden. The [inhabitants of the] country went in pursuit of them, and made an attack upon them; but they turned round on them [their pursuers], and slew more than forty of them: and the territory and Ormond felt the loss sustained in this battle.

The plain of Cairbre<sup>n</sup> and Castle-Carbury were plundered and burned by the aforementioned insurgents, and by Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly. O'Conor himself (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick) afterwards rose up, to join in this insurrection. When the Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, had heard of this,

Rathvilly, a village situated on the River Slaney, and giving name to a barony in the county of Carlow.

<sup>m</sup> *Rath-Iomdhain*, now Rathangan, a well

known town in the county of Kildare.

<sup>n</sup> *The plain of Cairbre*, i. e. the present barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare, which is remarkably level.

ἡ πο λοιπε ἀν τῆν κο τοῦαν εἰσαῖαν, ἡ αἰνυρὸ δι οἰδέε ιννε, ἡ ποαῖο ζαν  
καῖ ζαν μαρ. Ο μόρδα, ἡ μαε υἷ concobair Ριουραιζε δο ὄολ πά βαλε ἀτα αἷ,  
αν βαλε ἡ αν μαινιρτιρ δο λορκαῖο δόιβ, ἡ αρ μόρ δο ἔαβαρτ λέο (ετιρ  
λορκαῖο ἡ μαρβαῖο) φορ Σθαχανόιβ ἡ Εριεννόιβ don ἔυρ ριν.

Ἄν ιυρτιρ δο τοῖτ ἀρίρ ι νυιβ φαλζε ζο mbaí ρρι πέ κόιεε λά νδέεε ιρην  
τῆρ ἀγά λινορεαῖο, ἡ accá milleaḍ acc λορκαῖο εἰνπαλλ ἡ μαινιρτρεαῖο ἀζ  
διοῦεεαῖο εἶα, ἡ αρβα. Ρο πάκαιβ βαρδα ιρην mbaile lé haccaíο υἷ cónco-  
bair .i. céo maρcach céo co ηγοναῖοιβ, céo co ττυαζαιβ ἡ céo φαζδοῖυρ cona  
νωδορκαρρλυαζ amalle ρρῖ. Ρο πάκαιβ α ρφυρταμ δο βιῖο ἡ οα ζαῖ  
ναῖοιεε ἀα, ἡ λυῖο αρρ, ἡ δο ὄεαχαῖο co na ἰνόρ ποῖραιοε ζο λαιοζιρ, ἡ  
τανιμεε ιαρλα ὄρμυμῖαν ρλυαζῖο lan ἰνόρ ma coinne δια cónmopaḍ βατταρ  
κόιεε λά δέεε ele acc ινοραῖο αν τῆρε ἡἷ ριν. Ζαḍεαρ λέο καρπῆν buí lá  
hua μόρδα .i. baile ἀαμῖ, ἡ πάεβαρτε βαρδα mn. Ρο ἔυρ αν ιυρτιρ ιαρρην  
λιτρεαῖα ἡ ρεοριβenna co μαρτιḍ ua ρφαλζε δια μαḍ μῖ τοῖτ don τῆρ, ἡ  
ο concobair δο τρέεεαν, ἡ co ττιοβραḍ παρδύν δόιβ. Τανζαḍαρ τρά ἡ ἡἷ  
ḥó cian δόιβ ιαρ ριν αν ταν πο ιομπαριοε ζοιλλ don τῆρ ζο πο ρεαλλρατ φορρα,  
ἡ ζορ βῆρατ il ἰἷλε δο βυαἷβ ὄίοβ. Ρο ρυαεραḍ ua concobair, ἡ ua μόρδα  
πό ερην, ἡ δο τόεεβαḍ α νδυτχαιζ ζυρ αν ριζ, ἡ δο ἔαῖο ua concobair ἡ  
connacḗaἷb δο ἔυμζιḍ ποῖραιοε. Ιομπαῖο ριρῖεαλλ ἡ Μαζεοῦζάιν (αρ  
φορconζρια αν ιυρτιρ) αρ μυιτιρ υἷ concobair ζο πο βῆρατ bú ιοḿδα ἡ

<sup>o</sup> *Togher of Cruachan*, now the townland of Togher, situated near the conspicuous hill of Cruachan, or Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1385, p. 700, and note <sup>m</sup>, under 1395, p. 736, *supra*.

<sup>p</sup> *Ath-Aí*, i. e. the ford of Ae, the son of Der-gabhail, the fosterer of Eochaidh Finn Fuathairt, who was slain at this ford in a battle which was fought here in the third century between Laoigh-seach Ceannmhor, the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the forces of Munster.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 105, a. The place was afterwards called in Irish *ḍaile áta Aoi*, i. e. the town of the ford of Ae. The name is now anglicised Athy, which is that of a well-known town on the River Barrow, in the barony of Narragh and Rheban. in

the county of Kildare.

<sup>q</sup> *By burning and slaying*, literally, “and great slaughter was given [made] by them (between burning and slaying) upon the Saxons and the Irish on that occasion.”

<sup>r</sup> *Crops*.—The word εἶα is the genitive case of ιοῖ, corn, and αρβα is a synonymous word; but it must be borne in mind that the style of the Four Masters is full of redundancies of this kind.

<sup>s</sup> *In the town*.—According to Ware, who is followed by Cox, the town in which the Lord Justice, Sir William Brabazon, left the garrison on this occasion was Athy; but the Editor is of opinion that the garrison was on this occasion in the fort of Daingean in Offaly (afterwards



he came into Offaly, and plundered and burned the country as far as the Togher of Cruachan<sup>o</sup>; and he remained there two nights, but he returned without [receiving] battle or submission. O'More and the son of O'Conor (Rury) attacked the town of Ath-Ai<sup>p</sup>, and burned the town and monastery, and destroyed many persons, both English and Irish, both by burning and slaying<sup>a</sup>, on this occasion.

The Lord Justice came a second time into Offaly, and remained fifteen days in the country, plundering and spoiling it, burning churches and monasteries, and destroying crops<sup>f</sup> and corn. He left a garrison in the town<sup>s</sup>, to oppose O'Conor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred [armed] with guns, one hundred with battle-axes, and one hundred soldiers, together with their common attendants; he left them a sufficiency of food, and all other necessaries, and then departed, and proceeded with his great army into Leix, whither the Earl of Desmond came with a numerous army to join him. They remained for fifteen days plundering that country; and they took Baile-Adam<sup>t</sup>, a castle belonging to O'More, and left warders in it. After this the Lord Justice sent letters and writings to the chieftains<sup>u</sup> of Offaly, inviting them<sup>w</sup> to come into the territory, and abandon O'Conor, and that he would grant them pardon. They accordingly did return; but not long afterwards the English returned into the territory, and acted treacherously<sup>x</sup> towards them, so that they deprived them of many thousands of cows. O'Conor and O'More were proclaimed [traitors] throughout Ireland, and their territories were transferred<sup>y</sup> to the King. And O'Conor went into Connaught to look for forces; and the people of Fircall and Mageoghegan, at the request of the Lord Justice, turned upon O'Conor's people,

called Philipstown), which he built on this occasion to subdue O'Conor Faly. The Four Masters should have written it thus: "He erected a fort at Daingean in Offaly, in which he left a garrison to oppose O'Conor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred gunners, one hundred axemen, and one hundred soldiers [sagittarii?] with their attendants."

<sup>t</sup> *Baile-Adam*, now Ballyadams, a castle in ruins, giving name to a barony in the north-east of the Queen's County.

<sup>u</sup> *Chieftains*, i. e. the sub-chieftains who were tributary to O'Conor, as O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, O'Hennessy, &c.

<sup>w</sup> *Inviting them*, literally, "telling them to come into the territory."

<sup>x</sup> *Acted treacherously*.—This treacherous conduct of Sir William Brabazon is not referred to by Ware, Cox, Leland, or any of the modern Irish historians.

<sup>y</sup> *Transferred*, i. e. confiscated or seized to the King's use.

βραιζοε ιλε οίβ. Οο ρόνρατ clann colmáin γ μυντιρ ταδσάιν αν σσέονα Αρ ιηζ μα πο τσclamao α σσοιμόρι ριν θαρσστιβ γ δέδαλαιβ ιρ να οσίδν-  
 σοιβ σοναδ ανλαιβ ριν πο ηατέσυρεαδ σσσυρ πο ηιονηαρβαδ σεανη ρονυρα γ  
 ραδδβρφα αν λίτε ιρηαιβε ρειν δερηνη .ι. βριαν ο σονόσβαρ, γ πο ρυιυδ ριδε  
 ηι σσονηαάταιβ σο νοσλαισ ιαρ ηζαιημ τρέτυρα δε λά ζαλλαιβ.

Mac ziolla πατταρσσ .ι. βριαν οο ζαβαιλ α μισ ρίν .ι. ταδσσ (σάνη ρβόνα  
 τοζαδσ ειρριδε), γ α συρ ζο ηάτ ελιατ σο να σοιητιβ ρίν ρσρμιοδέα αριασ ημ,  
 γ ζοιλλ υια βάρυσάδ αρ ροράιλν η α αταρ.

Μοναδ οο νυα οο έεαάτ ι νερινη .ι. σοπαρ, γ ηοβςσσν ορεαριαιβ ερεανη α  
 ζαβαιλ μαρ αρσσστε. Δά μόρ γ βά ηαδδβαλ ηςιτ σαχαηαιζ ι νερινη αν ταν ρα  
 σο ιηβα ρυαλλ μά βαοί αιέζην να βρσιδε ι ιμβάτταρ ιςέ μοζα ριαίη ηιαρ αν ταν  
 ροιη.

Ταδσσ ο σοβταηζ οιδε ρσολ ερεανη λέ δάν οο ζαβαίλ λά ζαλλαιβ γ α βςιέ  
 ράιτε σο λίτ ιλλαίη ηι σσαρλεη αν ρίζ τηε να σοιημβάιδ λέ ζαοιδεαλαιβ σο  
 πο ροβραδ σοιδσ, αρια σοί τηρνα ρλάν ρά δεοίδ.

Να σαχαη acc δένανι σαιρλέιη αν θαηηζην, γ τςηηπαλλ σιλλε ο συιηητι οο  
 βριρεαδ λεό, γ α σοη ραν οβαρ, γ ρήρηύν σρυαάσση οο ιιλλεαδ οοίβ.

Αη ρήρσδη Εδυαρδ οο ριοζαδη ορ σαχαιβ. 28. Ιανυαρί.

<sup>a</sup> *The Clann-Colman*, i. e. the O'Melaghins, who were at this period seated in the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>a</sup> *Muintir-Tadhgáin*, i. e. the Foxes, who were at this period seated in the barony of Kilcoursey, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>b</sup> *Scarcely*.—Αρ ιηζ is thus explained by O'Clery: "ιηζ .ι. έιζν. αρ ιηζ .ι. αρ αρ έιζεν."

<sup>c</sup> *Copper*.—Ware says, in his *Annals of Ireland*, under this year, that King Henry, to maintain his charges in Ireland (being in want of money, by reason of the vast treasure he had wasted on his expeditions into France and Scotland), gave directions to have brass money coined, and commanded by proclamation that it should pass for current and lawful money in all parts of Ireland.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 280. Mr. Lindsay, in his *View of*

*the Coinage of Ireland*, p. 50, states that these coins, according to indenture, were to be eight ounces fine, and four ounces alloy; but that, as Simon and Ruding justly observe, they were only four ounces fine and eight alloy. From several of these coins yet remaining, it is quite evident that they were mixed, not pure brass, as Ware says, or pure copper, as the Four Masters have it. It is probable that neither Ware nor the Four Masters ever saw any one of these coins.

<sup>d</sup> *Eighteen weeks*, literally, "a quarter and a half."

<sup>e</sup> *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. The site of this Daingean, or fort of Philipstown, is now occupied by Mr. Blacker's house, situated at that extremity of the town nearest to Tullamore. In the wall of this house the proprietor pointed out to the Editor in 1838.

and took many cows and prisoners from them. The Clann-Colman<sup>2</sup> and Muin-tir-Tadhgain<sup>a</sup> did the same ; and scarcely<sup>b</sup> had there been in modern times so much booty and spoil collected together. And thus was he expelled and banished, he who had been the head of the happiness and prosperity of that half of Ireland in which he lived, namely, Brian O'Conor. And he remained in Connaught until [the following] Christmas, after having been proclaimed a traitor by the English.

Mac Gilla-Patrick (Brian) took prisoner his own son, Teige, a distinguished captain, and sent him to Dublin with [a statement of] his crimes written along with him ; and the English of Dublin put him to death at the request of his father.

New coin was introduced into Ireland, i. e. copper<sup>c</sup>; and the men of Ireland were obliged to use it as silver.

At this time the power of the English was great and immense in Ireland, so that the bondage in which the people of Leath-Mhogha were had scarcely been ever equalled before that time.

Teige O'Coffey, preceptor of the schools of Ireland in poetry, was taken prisoner by the English, and confined for eighteen weeks<sup>d</sup> in the King's castle for his attachment to the Irish. It was intended that he should be put to death, but he escaped safe from them at length.

The English erected the castle of Daingean<sup>e</sup>, and destroyed the church of Cill O'Duirthi<sup>f</sup>, and used its materials in the work ; and they ruined the castle of Cruachan.

Edward VI.<sup>g</sup> was crowned King of England on the 28th of January.

two stones on which are sculptured the royal arms of England, and the date 1556. The Editor is of opinion that this was the place which was garrisoned by the Lord Justice in this year to subdue O'Conor, and not Athy, as is generally stated by Irish historians. If so, this entry should precede the one above given, beginning p. 1497, line 7, *supra*.

<sup>a</sup>*Cill O'Duirthi*, i. e. the church of the Uiduirthi, now Killodurhy, or Killoderhy, a parish comprising the town of Philipstown, in the

King's County. No part of this church is now standing, nor does it appear to have been ever rebuilt after this period.

<sup>g</sup>*Edward VI.*—The Four Masters should have entered this passage under the next year. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 334, shews from the most authentic sources, that Edward VI. ascended the throne on the day of the death of his father, Henry VIII., namely, Friday, the 28th of January, 1547.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1547.

Αοιρ εριορτ, mile, cuicc céu, cétραάατ, α Σεάατ.

Μαα ρυβνε βαζαινεά, mall ócc do μαρβαά an. 3. ρεπτεμπερ la cloinn α δεαρβραάταρ .i. clann Μαολμυρε .i. doínnall ócc γ βριαν ócc. Δά hann πο μαρβαά ρυδε ιριν mbaáδóún nua, γ hé ι mβραιζóσnyr α ndioζal α ναάταρ πο μαρβαά lá Νιαλλ ρεάτ μααí, Μαολμυρε mñpzeac an δñβραάταρ ele ní πο κυδιζ ρυδε an μαρβαά írin.

Μόρ mζñ ní cñβαλλ bñ δñpccaiζte δñζεimζ δέcc.

Caépauínó móρ πορρ na διδñccaáaib ι mβαile na ττη ccaylén lá ραχαιóib γ lá βριαν an óccaió mac τοιρpδεalbaiζ ní τταάταλ dú m πο ζαβαά δά mac Σεμαρ mic an ιαρλα .i. Μυρρ an ράδα γ hannai co cclípe ρεαραib δέcc δια μυρπη. Ruccaá co hac cliaá ιαττ ιαρ ριν, γ do ποναά cétραáína δib uile cenmoáa Μυρρ, γ πο κυρεαά h ccaylén an ρίζ acc ιompupeá lé coímaρle cia báρ do βεραάí óo. Ro ρccaíleac, γ πο ρcanpaá na ποζλαάα γ na διδñccaaiζ amlaá ριν γ ζέρ bó ζεαρρ α ρέ .i. blaáam, ποb aábal α ρποζal.

Ο conóbaρ γ ó móρδα do óol ταρ ριονaínn, γ ap ndol do ópunnζ δά cclloinn ma ccoinne co háá epóic, γ ρócaíde móρ do éionol dóib do óol do oioζal α nduááe γ α ρφñomn ap Shaρancóib, γ α ndol ιαρ ριν illaiζmb.

Ζαάτ móρ δéipze an oíáe ρια ρφéil bρίζde ζup bó ρuaill má ταιwic α coínmóρ ó ζñn epioρt alle zo πο bnyr cñmpaλ, mamρτpe γ caylén γ co hapiáe πο bnyr ρí an δά uillnn ιαπέταρaiζ do cñmpall cluana mic nóρ.

Σμαάτ γ nñp aábal acc Saρoib co na líccáá an scela do neoá biaáh ná caoíma do éabaρt dua conóbaρ na dua móρδα.

Αñ ιυρτρεαάτ do δuan do anτοim Σεnclizeρ, γ nyρτρ nua do ζαβαáι α ιonaí .i. eduapó bellζam.

Μυρρ an ράδα mac ιαρλα cille δαρα do hápuccáá ι náá cliaá.

<sup>b</sup> *Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen*, i. e. the town of the three castles, now the Three Castles on the River Liffey, in the parish of Blessington, barony of Lower Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow. It is called "the Town of the Three Castles" in the Down Survey, and, according to tradi-

tion, there were three castles at the place, but there is only the ruins of one of them at present.

<sup>i</sup> *Brian-an-Chogaidh*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the war.

<sup>j</sup> *Ath-Croich*.—This was the name of a ford on

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1547.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-seven.*

Mac Sweeney Baghaineach (Niall Oge) was slain on the 3rd of September, by the sons of his own brother, namely, the sons of Maelmurry, namely, Donnell Oge and Donnell Oge. He was killed while in prison, in the new Badh Bawn, in revenge of their father, who had been slain some time before by Niall. Maelmurry Meirgeach, their other brother, did not assist them in this killing.

More, daughter of O'Carroll, an excellent and truly hospitable woman, died.

The rebels [Fitzgeralds] sustained a great defeat at Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen<sup>h</sup> from the English, and from Brian-an-cho<sup>g</sup>aidh<sup>i</sup>, the son of Turlough O'Toole, in which the two sons of James, son of the Earl, namely, Maurice-an-fheadha and Henry, with fourteen of their people, were taken prisoners. They were afterwards conveyed to Dublin, and all cut into quarters, excepting Maurice, who was imprisoned in the King's castle, until it should be determined what death he should receive. Thus were these plunderers and rebels dispersed and scared; and although their career was but of short duration (one year only), they committed vast depredations.

O'Connor and O'More crossed the Shannon, some of their sons having come for them to Ath-Croich<sup>l</sup>. They assembled numerous forces for the purpose of wreaking their vengeance on the English, who were in possession of their patrimonial lands; and they afterwards proceeded into Leinster.

A great wind arose the night before the festival of St. Bridget. Scarcely had so great a storm occurred from the birth of Christ until then. It threw down churches, monasteries, and castles, and particularly the two western wings of the church of Clonmacnoise.

The power and jurisdiction of the English prevailed so much, that, through terror<sup>k</sup>, no one dared to give food or protection to O'Connor or O'More.

The justiceship was taken out of the hands of Anthony St. Leger; and a new Justice assumed his place, namely, Edward Bellingham.

Maurice-an-fheadha, son of the Earl of Kildare, was put to death in Dublin.

the Shannon, near Shannon Harbour.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 5, note <sup>g</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> *Through terror*, literally, “the English had

immense jurisdiction and power, so that fear used to prevent every person from giving food or shelter to O'Connor, or O'More.”

Ορεάα νόρια (.i. cuice céo bó) do. denamh lá Maeleaclainn goo ó ma-da-gáin ar uib domnalláin.

Οαιρέν ατα luain do éoruccáo lá gallaib .i. lé huiliam bhabarón επει-ρινέρ an píg i neppin, γ lá gallaib, γ γαιοδεαλαib na miúe (βαιμδέοιν uí éeal-λαig) (donnáo mac emainn) γ γαιοδεαl econnáct. Οατταp oha plóig an iurtip an tan pin hillaigip acc dénaim dúncluid acc an mbáóúin piazanao, γ po páccaiðpicoð barða ann lé haðhaio uí éoncóðair γ uí moipða.

Οοβταc mac Μαοιλεaclainn mic bpiðair uí maðagaín macaom a aoia (.i. bliáoan ar píciτ) pob píip dia éinó baðein do mapbaó lá muuipir uí éñp-ðail γ lá muuipir maοiλεaclainn baib uí maðacain. Μυρέαó maðac mac uí maðaccáin úñpðataip Μαοiλεaclainn baib baóí i ngñimeal ag cobtao do épochaó ma διογαil la bpaipib cobtaig γ lá a muuipir conao a naoiñpeaot puccaó dia naðnacal iao.

Ο conóðair γ caáoir puao eo na bpaipib do dénaim éñgail go nua pé moile i nacchaó gall, uair po éñpao γoill a nóúthaið úñpíðe aiaail po éñp-ρατ dua conóðair conao aipe pin do loτταp a ecombáio uí éoncóðair.

Ιnoipacchió do éaðairt lá hua mópða γ lá cloinn caáoir uí éoncóðair hi contae éille oapa go po loipceao γ go po epacchaó upñópi epíce iurταpaó leó. Ro anpaτt iapaím ipu típ go puca an iurtip pópia. Ro ppaóíneao póp na γαιοδεalaib pin, γ po mapbaó dá céo epoiðteó oib laip oon éup pin.

Μαιóm do éaðairt ar na maοiλεaclainn (conn mac aipe) eo na bpaipib lá maill mac peilim uí maοiλεaclainn, γ lá muuipir barúin oeaibna ar paíte ciaipain oú in po mapbaó ó maοiλεaclainn conn, γ copbmac a oeaipbpaataip tanairi cloinne colmáin, γ píce nó óo amaille píú.

Ο conóðair bpaip, γ ó mópða γiolla paτταpice (iap ná ττεccεan do γαιοδεalaib) do ool hi eéñm gall pá na mbpíct píñ ar comaipe γoill uapail .i. leutenant γ bá holic an comaipe hiipin.

<sup>1</sup> From the O'Donnellans, ó uib domnallám. Here the uib is the dative plural of O, the prefix of the surname, not of the tribe-name, which was Clann-Breasail. For the true descent of this family, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 32, 76.

<sup>m</sup> *Badhan-Riaganach*, i. e. the bawn of the Hy-Regan which was the tribe-name of the

O'Dunnes, in the barony of Tinalinch and Queen's County. This is probably Castlebrack, situated near Cloonaslee in this barony.

<sup>n</sup> *Fuithche-Chiarain*, i. e. St. Kieran's green. The Editor has not been able to find any place bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>o</sup> *The Lieutenant*.—This was Francis Brian, who married the Countess Dowager of Ormond,

Great preys, i. e. five hundred cows, were carried off by Melaghlin God O'Madden from the O'Donnellans<sup>1</sup>.

The castle of Athlone was repaired by the English, namely, by William Brabazon, the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and the English and Irish of Meath, in despite of O'Kelly (Donough, the son of Edmond) and the Irish of Connaught. At this time the forces of the Lord Justice were [engaged in] erecting a fortification in Leix around Badhun-Riaganach<sup>m</sup>, where they left warriors to oppose O'Conor and O'More.

Coffey, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the best youth of his age (twenty-one years) of his tribe, was slain by the people of O'Carroll and of Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden. [But] Murrough Reagh, the son of O'Madden, the brother of Melaghlin Balbh, who was in prison with Coffey, was hanged, in revenge of him, by Coffey's kinsmen and people; so that both were carried for interment at the same time.

O'Conor and Cahir Roe, and their kindred, formed a new confederacy against the English, for the English had stripped these also of their patrimony, as well as O'Conor; and therefore they joined in confederacy with O'Conor.

An irruption was made by O'More and the sons of Cahir O'Conor into the county of Kildare, and burned and plundered the greater part of the territory of the Eustaces. They remained in that country until the Lord Justice overtook them. These Irish were defeated on this occasion, with the loss of two hundred foot soldiers.

O'Melaghlin (Con, the son of Art) and his kinsmen were defeated by Niall, the son of Felim O'Melaghlin, and the people of the Baron of Delvin, at Faithche-Chiarain<sup>n</sup>, where there were slain O'Melaghlin (Con) and Cormac, his brother, Tanist of Clann-Colman, and a score or two along with them.

O'Conor (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick), having been abandoned by the Irish, went over to the English, to make submission to them upon their own terms, under the protection of an English gentleman, i. e. the Lieutenant<sup>o</sup>. This, however, was a bad protection.

and was made Marshal of Ireland, and governor of the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny. He was chosen Lord Justice of Ireland on the 27th of December, 1549, but did not long enjoy this

honour, for having made a journey into the county of Tipperary, to check the incursions of O'Carroll, he died at Clonmel on the 2nd of February following.

Cucoicepide mac emainn méz coeláin cñn a gábláin fñn do marbáð hı ppiull lá maóileacłainn ua maóileacłainn, 7 lá Mupeacð mac toiprðealbaiğ. Mac mupeacða, Muipécñetaic mac aipe buide decc.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1548.

. Αοιρ Χριορ, ιιλε, cuice ceo, cñraça, a hoct.

Μαυðm ñòρi ðo òαβαιρτ λά huα ñoimnaill Μαğnyρ αρ ppaò bó pιαch αρ α mac pñn .i. an calbac, 7 αρ ó ceatán .i. Μαğnyρ mac ðonncħaò ðú in po μαρβαð ó ceatán pñpñn eo pòcaòib ele an pεacéτμαð lá ðo ñı pεbrυ.

Μαιρe ιηğñ meic conñide ðo écc, an. 4. aprił.

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Murrough, &c.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 287. It is in the handwriting of Daniel Molyneux, who was Ulster King at Arms, but the translation was made for Sir James Ware, by some good Irish and Latin scholar, probably Dr. John Lynch, the author of Cambrensis Eversus. The Editor considers it his duty to lay this translation before the reader, that he may be enabled to judge for himself; but it should be remarked that the translator does not follow the irregularities or imperfections of his original:

“1547. Mac Suinius Bagnensis, Nellus juvenis a fratris ejus Mariani filiis quem jampridem interemerat, Daniele juveni & Briano juveni vita privatus est in mandro novo, etiam tum ad eum in vinculis haberent; vt nimirum ultione de patris nece sumerent. Sed frater eorum Marianus Mergcach illius cædis ne conscium nec consors fuit.

“Mora filia ó Cearvalli proba mulier et hospitalis obiit.

“Angli et Brianus cognomento bellicosus filius Terdeclachi ó Tuathali cum præscriptis Geraldinis in villa Trium Castellorum pugnam

congressi duos filios Jacobi filii comitis Kildariæ, Mauritium et Henricum et 14 eorum comites ceperunt, qui postea Dublinium adducti omnes in carcerem acti et in quatuor partes dissecti sunt; præter unum Mauritium qui in vincula conjectus arci Regiæ custodiendus traditur, dum concilium miretur qua pœna multaretur, atque hoc pacto ea societas dissoluta est, quæ exiguo unius anni spatio quo florebat, clades pene innumeras edidit.

“O’Conchauro et ó Moro ultra Sinneum amnem profectis ex ó Conchauro filiis atque ad vadum de Croich occurrunt, et copiis quam maximis comparatis Lageniam ingrediuntur ad avitos agros sibi eximi vendicandos, vel injurias sibi ab Anglis illatas vindicandas.

“Pridie f. Sanctæ Bridgidæ venti adeo vehementer extuli sunt, ut post Christum natum tanta vehementia concitati non putantur templa, monasteria & castella solo adæquarunt ac præcæteris duo anguli occidentales templi Clonmacnoshiensis evertuntur.

“Anglorum potentia eo provecta est ut nemo cibum aut quidvis aliud subsidium ó Conchauro aut O’Moro subministrare auderet.

“Anthonio St. Legero proregi successit in proregum munere obeundo Edw. Bellinghamus.



Cucogry, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch of that family, was treacherously slain by Melaghlín O'Melaghlín and Murrough, the son of Turlough.

Mac Murrough (Murtough, the son of Art Boy) died<sup>p</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1548.

#### *The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-eight.*

A great defeat was given by O'Donnell (Manus) to his own son, Calvagh, and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Douough), at Srath-bo-Fiaich<sup>q</sup>, where O'Kane himself and numbers of others were slain, on the 7th of the month of February.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], died on the 4th of April.

“Mauritius an fedha Comitís Kildariæ filius extremo supplicio Dublinii afficitur.

“Malachias Got ô Maddin 500 boum prædam ab Uibh-Donellanis retulit.

“Castellum Athloniæ a Gulielmo Brabazono Hiberniæ Thesauro et Anglis et Hibernis Midiam incolentibus instauratur invitís etiam O'Kellio, Donal filio Edmundi, ac cæteris Hibernis Conaciensibus. Proregis Exercitus per ea tempora in Leghsia agens, vallum de Riaganach muro valido et præsidio militum munivit, ut se ô Conchauri & ô Mori conatibus opponeret.

“Cobtachus filius Malachiæ filii Bressali ô Maddin juvenis 21 annos natus contemporaneorum gentis ejus præstantissimus, occisus est a clientela ô Carvalli & Malachiæ Balbi ô Maddin; sed Murachus Riabhach Malachiæ Balbi frater apud Cobtachum in vinculis penam eedis illius dedit, suspendio affectus, a memorati Cobtachi propinquis et clientibus ita ut eodem funere ad sepulturam elati fuerunt.

“Cahirus Rufus novo se armorum societate ô Conchauro junxit ut quem etiam Angli non secus quam ô Conchaurum avitis possessionibus extirparunt.

“O'Morum et Cahiri O'Conchauri filios in

comitatum Kildariæ progressos, et in eo postquam Eustachiorum agros devastatos diutius hærentes Prorex prælio aggressus fudit, 200 peditibus interneconi datis.

“Cum ô Moelachlino Cono Arturi filio ac propinquis ejus in certamen veniunt Nellus Felemei O'Moelachlini filius et Baronis Delvinæ filius in Campo Ciarani his victoriam reportantibus O'Moelachlino, Cormaco fratre Clancolmanorum post O'Moelachlinum Dynasta, et alii 20 desideratis.

“O'Conchaurus et O'Morus a suis derelicti ad nobilis eujusdam procenturionis Angli profugium se ultro receperunt, quod sibi minime tutum postea deprehenderunt.

“Cuchogrius filius Edmundi Mac Coghlanj in tribu ejus primus prodicione a Malachia O'Moelachlin et Muracho Terdelachi filio coesus est.

“Mac Murchus, Murchertachus, filius Arturi Flavi obiit.”

<sup>q</sup> *Srath-bo-Fiaich*, i. e. the holm or strath of the cows of Fiach, a man's name. This was the name of a very beautiful strath, situated along the banks of the River Finn, near the town of Ballybofey, in the barony of Raphoe, and county

Ο concobair γ ὁ μόρδα δο ὄολ hi παραβ lar an leutenant pá γράραβ an píg γ an pí δο ἔαβαίρτ α νοιτέε .i. λαοίγυρ γ υί παίλζε don leutenant, γ δια βραταίρ, γ δια εἴυρτ μόρα δο δέναν léó pna τινβ pín .i. an campā hll-λαοίγυρ, γ an daingén i nuib páilze, γ no gábirat acc ταβαίρτ na βέpíonú pín ar éiór δο θαχακόοιβ γ δήpínδοοιβ αἰναιλ nob ατάρδα διλpí δόιβ pín ιαο ιαρ νατέεup γ ιαρ monnarβad a noiðpead bunad eiprib .i. o concobair, γ ὁ μόρδα co na ceinfó γ co na cclannmaicne apéna.

Ο maoleaclainn .i. ταδεε puað δο ἔαβαίρτ Emann apau γ ποέpade λαίgneacé lín γο δεalbna δια hionðpað, γ ar αἰναιλ ταpía δόιβ, Ro gabað Maoleaclainn mac aipr υί maoleaclainn lá hemann apau ap τεαατ δό le hemann pín don τip ar ποpéonpna cómaipile an píg, γ no eipr pé co háτ cliaτ é. Ro gabað dna caipλέn éinn éopað γ maiprτip γailinne lá hua maoleaclainn, γ lá hemann. Do impa ua maoleaclainn pó αἰἡμέλα γan uinla γan ειpibe. Δαί emann apau ag gabáil delbna a huét an píg ar bélaib υί maoleaclainn conað αἰναιλ pín tucc ὁ maoleaclainn píaτ λαip δια no buaiteað é pín ppa, uair no ατέeup γ no ionðarib emann a pau é pín co na éinfó uile ὁ delbna, γ no διοéupr é ειpτε αἰναιλ διοéuppí an paitε nuā an pín paitε. Ro gair pé ipain Macc coclám ðapτ mac copbmaic, γ no bíp pé an éuð don τip δο bí ag copbmac mac an pípðopéa de. Ro épeacé, Ro ionnarib, γ no ðibip é τap pionann ipar hi mainecharib, γ ipr noiðéap copbmaic ὄο no αἰnuaðaίγ caipλέn cille comann, γ δο éupr lón pleaéta pfigal ann, γ βαipða uaða pín. Sluacéeað lá copbmac, g. mau, γ lá mainecharib i ndealbna, Ro loipcepce, γ no épeacépat lomcluan í plaitile, γ enoc páta benann, γ po

of Donegal. After the erection of the town the word Baile, "town" was substituted for Strath, "holm."

<sup>†</sup> *Campa*, now the town of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

<sup>§</sup> *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. It should be here remarked that what the English and Anglo-Irish writers call the fort of Leix, is called Campa by the Irish annalists; and that what the latter call Daingean in *Ui Failghe*, the former call the "Fort of Falie."

<sup>†</sup> *A Faii*.—This name is now written Fay, not Fahy, as Sir Richard Cox has it. The

O'Fahys are Irish, and were seated in the county of Galway; but the Fays are Anglo-Normans, and were seated in Westmeath.—See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 10th of July, 1620. Cox calls him Edmond Fahy, and supposes that he was an Irish rebel!

<sup>u</sup> *Ceanm-Coradh*, now Kincora, in the parish of Wheery, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1517, p. 1340, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> *Galinn*, now Gillen, near the village of Firbane, in the King's County.

<sup>x</sup> *To strike himself*, i. e. a rod for his own

O'Connor and O'More went to England with the Lieutenant [Francis Bryan], at the King's mercy. The King, however, gave their patrimonial inheritances, namely, Leix and Offaly, to the Lieutenant and his kinsman, who built two large courts [mansions] in these territories, namely, the Campa<sup>r</sup>, in Leix, and Daingean<sup>s</sup>, in Offaly; and they proceeded to let these lands at rents to the English and Irish, as if they were their own lawful patrimonial inheritances, after having banished and expelled their own rightful, original inheritors, O'Connor and O'More, from thence, with all their adherents and descendants.

O'Melaghlin, i. e. Teige Roe, brought Edmond a Faii<sup>r</sup> and the forces of Leinster into Delvin, to plunder that territory. It happened that Edmond a Faii made a prisoner of Melaghlin, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, who had come along with Edmond, by order of the King's Council, and sent him to Dublin. The castle of Ceann-coradh<sup>u</sup> and the monastery of Galinn<sup>w</sup> were taken on this occasion by O'Melaghlin and Edmond. O'Melaghlin returned [from Delvin] in sorrow, without [obtaining] submissions or hostages; and Edmond continued to conquer Delvin in the King's name, in opposition to O'Melaghlin; and thus had O'Melaghlin brought a rod into the country to strike himself<sup>x</sup>, for Edmond a Faii expelled and banished himself and all his tribe out of Delvin, just as the young swarm [of bees] expels the old. He afterwards styled Art, the son of Cormac, the Mac Coghlan, and deprived Cormac, the son of Ferdoragr, of that portion of the country which he possessed. He plundered [him, and] expelled and banished him westwards, across the Shannon, into Hy-Many; and after thus expelling Cormac, he repaired the castle of Cill-Comainn<sup>y</sup>, and placed the provisions of the descendants of Farrell and his own warders in it. Cormac and the Hy-Many, on the 9th of May, made an incursion into Delvin; and they burned and plundered Lomchluain-I-Flaithile<sup>z</sup> and Cnoc-Ratha-Benain<sup>a</sup>, and

breech,—a very trite proverb.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill-Comainn*, i. e. the church of St. Coman, now Kilcommon, in the barony of Clonlisk, and King's County.—See an Inquisition taken at Drumkenan on the 15th of December, 1621.

<sup>z</sup> *Lomchluain-I-Flaithile*, i. e. the bare lawn or meadow of O'Flaithile (now Flattery). Now Lumploon, a townland near the village of Cloughan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's

County.—See extract from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, quoted under the year 1285, note <sup>e</sup>, p. 442, *supra*. The O'Flaithilys, or Flatterys, as they are now called, are a branch of the Dealbhna-Eathra, said to be senior to the Mac Coghlan's. They are still numerous enough in the territory of Delvin, or the barony of Garrycastle.

<sup>a</sup> *Cnoc-Ratha-Benain*, i. e. the hill of Banan's

μαρβρατ ρίρεαρ δο δαοίνιβ, γ αση ινασ υί ριαζαίλ Μυιρδέαριταό ρήι α αορα βά ρήιρ λέ λήζήρ δά ιμβαοί ινα κοιποόραιβ. Οο παλα δόιβ ιαραίμ ζο κοομαρ-  
 ινεσ μάζ κοόλάν, αν τήρ, γ να βυανδαδα ρανεαάα ρηιύ αζ βέλ ατα να κοο-  
 ραό ρορ δουαβαιμ, Ρο ρραοίνεαό ρορ κορβμασ κο να ρλυακό, γ Ρο μαρβρατ  
 τυιλλεαό αρ ριότ οίβ ιμ Μηαοιλέαόλαιμ μασ Σλαμ υί έεαλλαιζ ιμ μασ  
 υί ρολλαίμαμ ρειιμ γ ιμ μασ δουβζαίλλ ιμσ νεαόταμ, γ βα μοα οιδάρ ριέε  
 εαό αμαίλλε λέ ηαρμ γ λέ ηήσφδ ιομδα ρο ράκκαιβρησ, γ ρο βάιτφδ αραιλλ  
 ele οίβ. Ρο διοόηδατ ιαττ υιλε α ηαέν κοίμαρλε αν λυαν ιαρ ριμ, γ ρυκκαό  
 α κοιμ ζο βαίλε εμαιμ ραι (ι. βαίλε ιμσ αδαμ ηι κοενελ ρεαρζα ι νελε ί  
 ερββαίλλ), γ ρο τόκκαό ρορ βιορδευαίλλιβ ι ηάηυε ιαττ ηι κοομαρδα κορκοαρ.

Ρορλονζρησ λά ηεμαμ α ραι α ττιμκέαλλ έαρλέιμ αν ρβδάν ρηι ρε οότ  
 λά, γ κορβμασ μάζ κοόλάν δο βήτ ιρτιζ ιρμ κοαυλέν ζο ρο βήαό βραηζδε δε,  
 γ δο ρόιμερησ, γ εμαμ έαυδέρ ερησρ ρηια ροίλε.

Κοκκαό μόρ ετη ρραηζεαάαιβ, Σαχακοιβ, γ αλβακόιβ, Οοηκκαό μασ  
 υί κοκκόβαρ ράλζε, γ κλαμ έαταοιρ υί κοκκόβαρ δο δολ ι τυαυαυδαλ αν  
 ρίζ, γ α κουρ ζο ραχοιβ δο έοηηαίμ κοκκαό, γ οια ηδίοόυρ ό ηαζαρηα κο  
 ηήρηε αμαό μόρ αμαίλλε ρηιύ δο ερήιρη κοίκοό λαιζή γ να ιμδε.

Αν κάβαό ό ερββαίλλ δο δολ κο ηάτ ελιαό διοηηραικόό ηα κύρηε μόρη,  
 γ α ζαβαίλ ηι ρήιλλ, γ α έυρ ηι κοαυλέν αν ριζ ηιλλαιμ γ ζαν ρορ α αόβαρ  
 ηό α ρυαρηακεττ δο έαβαρησ δο νεό.

Αν λευτεηοτ, γ εμαμ α ραι δο δολ ρά δό αρ ρλυακόφδ ι νέλε γ ιμεακλα  
 μόρ δο ζαβαίλ υί έαρββαίλλ ταόκ λυρ δερηδε ζο ρο ερηζ κοκκαό κτορηα δε  
 ριμ. Νήρ βό ειαμ ιαρ ριμ ζο ρο ιαρρ εμαμ α ραι αρ μάζ κοόλάν γ αρ δεαίβηα  
 δολ λαρ αρ έαρηαηεαότ ι νέλε. Ρο ηιμζέταρ ρυμ όηα αν ηί ριμ, Ρο λου-  
 ηαικόφδ γ ρο ρήκοαίκοφδ εμαμ τρηό ριμ ζο ρο ερηζ έαρηαηεα κτορηα, γ ρο

rath. The Editor has not been able to identify this place.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Sheil*.—The head of this family lived at Baile-Ui-Shiaghail, now Ballysheil, near the River Brusna, in the parish of Gillen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The O'Sheils of this district were hereditary physicians to the Mac Coghlan. Niall O'Sheil and Hugh O'Sheil were subscribing witnesses to the will of Sir John Coghlan, made in 1590.

<sup>c</sup> *Bel-atha-na-gcaerach*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the sheep. This name is now obsolete, at least the Editor did not meet any one residing in this neighbourhood that ever heard of it.

<sup>d</sup> *Dubh-Abhainn*, i. e. the Black River, now the Blackwater, a small river which forms for some miles the boundary between the parishes of Tisaran and Clonmacnoise, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile-mic-Adam*, i. e. the town of Mac Adam,

slew six persons, besides the only son of O'Sheil<sup>b</sup> (Murtough), the best physician of his years in the neighbourhood. It happened afterwards that Mac Coghlan, the inhabitants of the country, and the bonaghtmen of the Faisi, met them at Bel-atha-na-gcaerach<sup>c</sup>, a ford on the River Dubh-Abhainn<sup>d</sup>, where Cormac and his army were defeated, and more than twenty slain, together with Melaghlin, the son of John O'Kelly, the son of O'Fallon (Felim), and the son of Dowell Mac Naghtan; and they left behind them twenty horses, besides weapons and armour. Others of them were drowned. By common consent they were all beheaded on the Monday following; and their heads were carried to the town of Edmond a Faisi, namely, Baile-mic-Adam<sup>e</sup>, in Kinel-Fearga<sup>f</sup>, in Ely O'Carroll, and elevated on sharp poles as trophies of victory.

Edmond a Faisi pitched his camp around the castle of Feadan<sup>g</sup>, and remained there for eight days. Cormac Mac Coghlan, who during this time was within the castle, was compelled to give hostages; and he and Edmond formed a gossipred with each other.

A great war having broken out between the French, the English, and the Scots, Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly, and the sons of O'Conor Faly, entered the King's service, and were sent to England to assist in the war, and [thus] to be banished from their patrimonial inheritances. They were attended by a numerous muster of the kerns of the province of Leinster and Meath.

Calvagh O'Carroll went to Dublin to the great court, and was taken by treachery, and imprisoned in the King's castle; nor was any one suffered to know why he was taken, or how much would be demanded for his ransom.

The Lieutenant and Edmond a Faisi made two incursions into Ely, which very much alarmed O'Carroll; and a war broke out between [him and] them in consequence. Not long after this Edmond a Faisi requested Mac Coghlan and the people of Delvin to accompany him on a predatory excursion into Ely. This they refused to do; and Edmond became highly enraged and incensed on account of it, so that hostilities broke out between them; and O'Carroll and

or of the son of Adam, now Cadamstown, in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about six miles westwards from the little town of Clonaslee, in the Queen's County.

<sup>f</sup> *Kinel-Fearga*.—This was the name of a tribe

and territory in Ely O'Carroll, nearly, if not exactly, coextensive with the barony of Ballybritt, in the King's County.

<sup>g</sup> *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Luskagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

δίοειρ ό εσίβαλλ γ Μαγ σοείλαιν emann uατά τρια να ανφοταιβ γ τρε να ανριμαετ πορρα. Ro γαβαδ λέο αιρλέν cille comaino γ αιρλέν cinncoραδ παρ conad αινλαϊο ριν do βίναδ δεαλβνα δε ιαρ mbhíe líe bliadain ι ναοορ-  
bpoio occa.

Σαιγίρ έιαράιν, γ cill corbmaic do loρcaδ, γ do bpuífo la Saγanέοιβ γ lá hua ceσίβαλλ.

Sluaicéfo lap an leutenont, γ lá gallaib ap taprainz émann a pan (a ndioγal a ionnarbta) zo delbna zo po loρccéfo, γ co po cpechaδ léo ó bealaé an ποταρ zo τοέαρ (.ι. τοέαρ cinn mona), γ baile még uallaéain hillurmag, γ βάτταρ αοθαϊδ πορλονzpuip ι mbaile, na cloice, γ λυδίορ ap ccúlaib ap ná maρac zo ceρscáib, γ co néoalaib γán δεαβαϊδ zan diubpaccad.

Inoραδ μαίγε ρλάινε lá hua maοίleaélainn ταδce puad, γ lá gallaib aτα luann, γ lá coblaé an éalaϊδ.

Caρλέν éle, γ αιρλέν delbna .ι. bhncop, αιρλέν μαίγϊ ιρτεcín γ cloéan na cceapaé do bpuífo ap eccla na nγall.

Sluaicéfo lap an ceapain puad ap ua ceσίβαλλ zo capraice an comraic γ do paδ ua ceσίβαλλ ταέαρ δοίβ zo po μαρβαδ δά ρέιτ no απρί διβ λαιρ. Oo ρόναδ ρluaicéfo ρό έρί in aon paíte lap an ceapain puadh co capraice an éοίρmaic, γ ní caemnaccaρ ní don bealaé ná don éairλέn, γ τέρνα zan maρ ιαρ ρφαγail μαρλα, γ ιαρ ρφάγβαίλ oρuinge dia munnaiρ.

Caταοίρ puad ua concobaρ do γαβαίλ lá Ριοcαρo ραγαναé a buic, γ a τοιρβερ do γallaib.

<sup>n</sup> *Saighir-Chiarain*, now Seirkieran, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about four miles to the east of the town of Birr. There are some ruins of the old church still to be seen here, and the sites of various buildings are faintly traceable around it.

<sup>i</sup> *Cill-Cormaic*, i. e. the church of St. Cormac. This place is now called Frankford, which is a small town in the barony of Ballyboy, in the King's County.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society for 1846.

<sup>k</sup> *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, a townland in the parish of Reynagh, barony of

Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this place is shewn.

<sup>l</sup> *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the head of the bog, now Togher, in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the north of the King's County. From the situation of these two places it is quite evident that the annalists intended to say that the whole of Mac Coghlan's country was burned and ravaged on this occasion.

<sup>m</sup> *Baile-Mheg-Uallachain*, i. e. Mac Uallachain's town, now Ballymacuolahan, a townland situated in the west of the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle.—See *Tribes and Customs*

Mac Coghlan banished Edmond for his insolence and tyranny towards them. They took the castle of Kilcommon and the castle of Kincora from him; and thus was he deprived of Delvin, after it had been for half a year in cruel bondage under him.

Saighir-Chiarain<sup>b</sup> and Cill-Cormaic<sup>i</sup> were burned and destroyed by the English and O'Carroll.

The Lientenant and the English made an incursion into Delvin, at the instance of Edmond a Fái (in revenge of his expulsion), and burned and plundered (the country) from Bealach-an-fhothair<sup>k</sup> to Tochar-cinn-mona<sup>l</sup>, and also Baile Mheg-Uallachain<sup>m</sup>, in Lusmhagh. They remained encamped for one night at Baile-na-Cloiche<sup>n</sup>, and returned on the morrow with booty and spoils, without receiving battle or opposition.

Magh-Slaine<sup>o</sup> was plundered by O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), by the English of Athlone, and by the fleet of Caladh<sup>p</sup>.

The castles of Ely and Delvin were demolished through fear of the English, namely, Banagher, the castle of Magh-Istean<sup>q</sup>, and Clochan-na-gceapach<sup>r</sup>.

The Red Captain made an army against O'Carroll to Carraig-an-Chomhraic<sup>s</sup>, where O'Carroll gave battle to them, and slew forty or sixty of them.

The Red Captain made three incursions into Carraig-an-Chomhraic in one quarter of a year, but was not able to do any damage to the pass or the castle, and returned without obtaining submission, having (also) received insult, and lost several of his people.

Cahir Roe O'Conor was taken prisoner by Richard Saxonagh Burke, and delivered up to the English.

*of Hy-Many*, p. 184, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this place is marked. Henry Cuolahan, Esq. of Cogran, is the present representative of the family of Ballymacuolahan.—See his pedigree traced for eleven generations in the work already referred to, p. 183–186.

<sup>b</sup> *Baile-na-cloiche*, i. e. town of the stone, now Stonestown, in the parish of Gillen, in the aforesaid barony of Garrycastle.

<sup>o</sup> *Magh-Slaine*, now Muigh-Shlaine, a well-known district in the parish of Lemanaghan,

barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

<sup>p</sup> *Caladh*, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Ratheline, and county of Longford.

<sup>q</sup> *Magh-Istean*, now Moystown, on the River Brusna, in the barony of Garrycastle.

<sup>r</sup> *Clochan-na-gceapach*, now Cloghan Castle, the residence of Garrett Moore, Esq., who generally styles himself the O'Moore, situated on the banks of the Little Brosna, about three miles to the south of the town of Banagher.

<sup>s</sup> *Carraig-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. the rock of the

Ο εἰρηαιὸς τοῦ ἰορρεῶ ἀν ἀένανζ ἀρ ἀν ἑαίρτίν ρυαῶ εἰρη μαιμῖρη ἡ βαίε ο βαυδῶν ἀμαῶ. Ρο ἰορρε ἑορ don ἑυ ρῖν μαιμῖρη υαίηε, ἡ ρο διοῦρη δαχαανζ εἰτε ἡ το ραῶ μῖρεβυαῶρεαῶ μῶρ ρορρα δια ρο ελοῖ ἀραλλ δια ἰορη, ἡ δια ἑαλματαρ ζο ρο ῖορρα ἀρ ἀ ἑῖρ ἰαττ ἑένμῶτά υαηαῶ βαρβαῶ βαοῖ ἰρη ἀναῶ .i. ἡ ἑτορ μῖε μαζηυρα nama.

Ἐαῖορη ρυαῶ ὁ κονῶβαρ το βαρρεῶῶ ἡ ναῶ ελαῶ, ἡ Μαοιῶελαμν υα μαοιλαῶελαμν το ἑρηυῶ ἀ ζῖμεαλ ὁ ζῶλλαῖ.

Ο μῶρῶα .i. ζῖολλαρηατρηαῶε δῑεῶ ἡ δαχαῖῶ ζο ἡορannah, ἡ ρο βα μῶρ ἀμ ρζῑῶ εἰρηῶε μῖνβαῶ ἡρη ζαλλ.

Ἰηρηῶ μαῖζε κορρηη ἑῖζῖῶ, ἑῖμῖλαῖῶ λά ἡυα ἑεῖρηαιλλ ἑαῶε ἑαῶ, ἡ λά Ἰμαζ κοῶλαῖν (ἀρτ μαῶ κορρημαῖε) ἀ ἡοῖοζαῖλ ἀ ἡαρηρῖοτα ἀρ ὀεῖῖῖνα, ἡ ρορ-  
λοηρρηρτ το ἑναῖῖ λῑῶ ἀν ὀῖῶε ρῖν-ρῖν ἡῑῑαῑ ἀμαῶελαῖν.

Ἢῑαν μαῶ ἰ ἡελλ το ὀῶρ ρῖυαζ ἀρ ἑῖοῖῖν ἀῶῶα βυῖῶε, ἡ βρηαν ραζαρηαῶ ὁ ἡελλ μαῶ ἡελλ ὀῖεῶ, μῖε ἡελλ, μῖε ἑυῖῖν, μῖε ἀῶῶα βυῖῶε ρῖρ ἀζῖῖαρ ἰοῖῖ-  
ρηαῖεαῶ, ραοῖ ὀῑρηλαῖεαῶ, ὀεῖεῖμῖε, ἡ ῖῑῑελα ῖῑοῖαρ ἡα ἑλαῖῖμαῖεῖε δια ἡβαοῖ το μαρηῶῶ λά Ἢῑαν υα ἡελλ ὀῖῖ ἑυ ρῖν.

confluence, or contest, now Carrickachorig, or Carrigahorig, a small village in the parish of Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

<sup>c</sup> *Uaithne*, now Abbington, in the barony of Owny, and county of Limerick.

<sup>d</sup> *The tower of Mac Manus*.—This was the name of the massy tower, now called “the Round” of Nenagh. The Editor has not been able to discover who this Mac Manus was, after whom this tower was called.

<sup>e</sup> *Escaped from the English*.—Ἐο ἑρηυῶ ἀ ζῖμεαλ, means, that he escaped from confinement, or from his gyves, as D. F. renders it. An English writer would express it thus: Melaghlin O’Melaghlin effected his escape from the King’s Tower in Dublin, where he had been confined by the English for his rebellious practices.

<sup>f</sup> *Magh-Corrain*.—This was the name of a level district in the south of the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>g</sup> *Leacach Amadlain*, now evidently Lackagh-

more, a townland in the parish of Lemnaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King’s County, and close to Magh-Corrain, if not in it.

<sup>h</sup> *On that occasion*.—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

“O’Donellus apud Strath bo fiach memorabilem victoriam de filio suo Calbhacho extulit, O’Cahano, Magno, filio Donati, qui opem filio ferebat ac multis aliis cæsis ad 7 Februarii.

“Maria, filia Mac Conmii obiit 4 April.

“O’Conchaurus et O’Morus in Angliam a procenturione illo deducti ad Regis arbitrium se causamque suam prorsus referunt, spectantes favorem aliquem sibi ab ipso exhibitum iri: sed procenturio et frater ejus amborum ditiones Leghsiam et Offalgiam a Rege donati in Hiberniam ocyus contendunt, & duo palatia Campanum in Leghsia, et Daingin in Offalia, extrunt, fundos omnes quibuscunque Anglis sive Hibernis prætio locantes, non secus ac si avitum patrimonium adissent, nec solum justos Heredes



O'Carroll burned Nenagh upon the Red Captain, both monastery and town, from the fortress out. On this occasion he also burned the monastery of Uaithne<sup>c</sup>, banished the Saxons out of it, and created great confusion among them, by which he weakened their power, and diminished their bravery; so that he ordered them [all] out of his country, except a few warders who were at Nenagh, in the tower of Mac Manus<sup>u</sup>.

Cahir Roe O'Connor was put to death in Dublin; and Melaghlin O'Melaghlin made his escape from the English<sup>w</sup>.

O'More (Gilla-Patrick) died suddenly in England; and he would have been a lamentable loss, were it not for the power of the English.

Magh-Corrain<sup>x</sup> was burned, both houses and churches, by O'Carroll (Teige Caech) and Mac Coghlan (Art, the son of Cormac), that they might wreak their vengeance upon Delvin. They pitched their camp for the night at Leacach Amadlain<sup>y</sup>.

John, the son of O'Neill, marched an army against the Clann-Hugh Boy; and Brian Faghartach O'Neill, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, a successful and warlike man, a bountiful and truly hospitable worthy, the brilliant star of the tribe to which he belonged, was slain by John O'Neill on that occasion<sup>z</sup>.

ô Conchaurum et ô Morum, excluserunt, sed etiam omnes ad eorum familias originem referentes longe arcuerunt, ut antiquum indigenorum jus antiquarent.

“O'Moelachlinus, Tadeus Rufus, Edmundum Faium et copias Lageniæ ad Delbhinam expilandam sibi adscivit, et Edmundus Malachiam filium Arturi ô Moelachlini, ad hanc expeditionem ipsum ducentem, senatu regio jubente, cepit et Dublinio ablegavit. O'Moelachlinus et ipse sic debellando congressi sunt et castellum de Kincoradh et Gailinnæ monasterium expugnaverunt. Deinde, obside nullo a suis relata, ab Edmundo digreditur, pænitiã pene obrutus, quòd illum sibi ulla unquam belli societate junxerat. Porro, Edmundus Regis nomine, nullã O'Moelachlini ratione habitã, Delbhinam sibi obedientem esse cogit, nimirum O'Moelach-

linus flagellum comparavit quo ipse vapularetur, ipsum enim et gentem ipsius universam Delbhinæ finibus expulit, quemadmodum examina recentia apud apes vetusta protrudunt. Tum Mac Coghlani titulo in Arturum filium Cormaci collato, Cormacum filium Ferdorchi parte agrorum quam possederat et pecuniã spoliavit, et trans Sineum amnem in Imanachiam fugavit; qua re pactã, Kilcommanam reparavit, et comœatu gentis Ferghalliæ et suo præsidio instruxit; sed nouo Maii Cormacus infestis Imanachiensium agminibus Delbhinam incursat, direptionibus et exustionibus Lomchluainiam Ui Flaithiliam et montem” [*recte* collem] “Rathbeniam exinanivit, 6 hominibus et unico filio O'Sedulii (Sighelii), Murchertacho, rei medicæ in eo tractu scientissimo, interemptis. Inde progressæ copiæ Mac Coghlain, incolas, Faianos milites

## ΑΟΙΣ ΟΡΙΟΤ, 1549.

Αοίρ Οριόρ, mile, cuícc céo, cétραc, αναοί.

Ο βαοιγιλλ δοιinnall mac neill mic τοιρρθεαλβαῖς δέcc, an. 4. αυγουρτ.

Αιβιλίν ιηῖν ι δοιinnall βή υί βαοιγιλλ τοιρρθεαλβαc δέcc.

Μαοίleaclainn ῥοτ ua μαθαccáin ταναρι ριλ nanmécáda do μαρβαδ lá μαοίleaclainn μοδαρδα ua μαθαζαιν, ῖ lá α βραιτριβ α νδιοccáιλ α αταρ ῖ α δῖρβαταρ.

Teach διοηραicchiδ ι mbaile an cαιρλέιν nuí lá mall ua μαοίscclainn αρ ua μαοίleaclainn ταδcc ρυαδ, ῖ αρ α βραταρ Μυρcάδ. Ρο λοιρccεαδ an τῖῖ ρορρα, Ρο μαρβαδ, ῖ ρο λοιτεαδ τυλλεαδ αρ ρίcιτ ann, Ρο μαρβαδ ναοηβαρ do λάταρ διδ. Τερνα ua μαοίleaclainn ῖ α βραταρ μυρcάδ αρ, acτ ρο ῥοναδ Μυρcάδ don cυρ ριν.

immissos ad Os Vadi Ovium in Amne Nigro obvios habuerunt, cum quibus ibi manus conseruerunt, profligatæ supra 20 eorum desiderarunt qui sub Malachiâ, filio Joannis O'Kelly, Felimeo O'Falani filio, et filius Dubhgalli mac Naghtain meruerunt, plures etiam quam 20 equos, loricas multas, arma plurima in conflictu, præter alios amne absorptos, amiserunt. Die vero Lunæ pugnant insecutâ, de omnium consensu capita captis amputata ad Edmundum Faium in villam suam Ballimacadam in Kinelferga Eliæ Carolinæ deferebantur, ubi in contorum cuspides elata pro trophæis visenda exhibebantur.

“ Postea Edmundus Faius Fadaní castellum, quo se Cormacus receperat, octidua obsidione cinxit, Cormaco obsides tradente et patriæ feodus” [Gossipred] “cum eo ineunte acquieuit.

“ Magno bello inter Gallos Anglos et Scotos exorto, Donatus filius O'Conchauri Falgii et Cahiri O'Conchauri filii, militiæ adscripti, in Angliam specie quidem ut sub Rege stipendia facerent, reuera ut avitis sedibus amoverentur, abducti sunt, magno Lageniensium ac Midensium militum numero illos ad ea arma insecuto.

“ Calbachus O'Carvail Dubliunium ad concilia

profectus arcí Regiæ per insidias in custodiam traditur, causâ ipsius in carcerem tradendi nec ipsi nec ulli mortalium indicatâ” [nec quo lytro liberaretur].

“ Procenturio ille supra memoratus et Edmundus Faius, copiis in Eliam bis ductis, O'Carvallum Tadeum Luscum ita terruerunt, ut bellum pro se tuendo suscipere dubitaverit. Proinde Mac Coghlanum et Delbhina iucolas Edmundus, ut, se bellum Eliæ inferente, comitarentur, rogavit, a quibus cum repulsam ferret, iracundiâ sic exarsit ut ab eorum amicitia protinus desciverit; illis etiam in sententiâ firmius persistentibus discordia non mediocris erupit; quæ eo usque provecta est, ut viam aperuit O'Carvallo et Mac Coghlanu Edmundi a suis finibus pellendi. Ejus enim insolentiam diutius ferre non poterunt. Quare Castella de Kilcomain et Cancoradh ei ademurunt et hoc facto Delbhinam a dominationis jugo, quo semianum premebatur, liberarunt.

“ Saighria Keirani et Kilcormac immisso per Anglos et O'Carvallum igne dirutæ conflagarunt.

“ Procenturio, aliis sibi Anglis adjunctis, in

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1549.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-nine.*

O'Boyle (Donnell, the son of Niall, who was son of Turlough) died on the 4th of August.

Eveleen, the daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough), died.

Melaghlin God O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Melaghlin Modhardha O'Madden and his kinsmen, in revenge of his father and brother.

A house was attacked at the town of Newcastle [in Clonlonan, Westmeath], by Niall O'Melaghlin, upon O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe) and his kinsman, Murrough. The house was burned over them, and more than twenty persons were killed and wounded; nine of them were killed on the spot. O'Melaghlin and his kinsman, Murrough, escaped; but Murrough was wounded on that occasion.

Delbhinam crebris hortatibus Edmundi Fiai, vindictam ob se ab incolis ejectum spirantis, pertractus, agros inter Belachantochair et Tocharcinnumona, et Bailimicuallachain in Lusnagh rapinis et deflagrationibus procucurrerat. Obsidione deinde nnius noctis Balinaclloihæ admotâ operam lusit, nam postridie sine prædâ, sine pugnâ, sine deditione abire coactus est.

“Maighslaniam terrâ O'Moelachlinius et Athlonienses Angli, mari classis de Caladh devastarunt.

“Eliæ Delbhinæque castella de Banchor de Maighistin de Clochannageapach ab incolis solo adæquata sunt ne receptacula forent Anglorum.

“Centurio [Rufus] versus O'Carvallum ad Rupem altercationis adortus, acie dimicans 40 vel 60 suorum desideravit, nihilominus tamen trimum tantum mensium spatio restauratas copias ad Rupem altercationis [ter] aduxit; nec aliud quidpiam quam dedecus et suorum amissionem toties rursus retulit.

“Cahirus Rufus O'Conchaurus, a Ricardo Anglico de Burgo captus, in manus Anglorum traditur.

“O'Carvallus Enachæ vicum et monasterium

igne absumpsit, quo minus autem castellum et pomoerium ejus ab eâdem ruinâ prohibuerunt præsidarii; ignem etiam ô Carvallus Uathnia monasterio admovit, et ex illo Anglos expulit. Quæ res et eorum viribus decrementum et potentia contemptum non modicum peperit; et ad eam potestatem ô Carvallum extulit, ut totâ ditione suâ illos abegerit præter paucos præsidarios qui Enachæ Mac Magnusi turrin insederunt.

“Cahirius Rufus ô Conchaurus Dublinii morte multatus, et Malachias ô Moelachlinus vinculis solutus, in libertatem eductus est.

“O'Morus Gillapatricius in Angliâ morte repentinâ sublatus, magnum sui desiderium reliquit, magnus evasurus nisi Anglorum potentia obstitisset.

“Maighcoraniam, tigh, templa” [*recte*, tecta pariter ac ecclesias] “ô Carvallus, Tadæus Cæcus, et Mac Coghlanus Arturus, Cormaci, filius populati sunt, ut hac ratione poenas ab incolis exigerent injuriarum quibus Delbhinam non ita pridem affecerant. Nocte vero populationem insecutâ apud Laccach de Amanlaiu castra posuerunt.

“Johannes ô Nelli filius, ducto in Clannaboian

Αν Ιηρτιρ εδουαρδ belligam do ðul hi Σαχουβ, γ υλλiam brabaron .i. an tpepinér ina ionað, γ κύριε νόρι lar an ιηρτιρ ριν hi λuimneac. Ο cφρβαλλ do ðol ζυρ an ccύιρτ ριν ap comairce ιαρλα ðφρmuman, γ μέραε λuimniξ, γ μαίτε γαλλ γ ζαοιδελ, βαοί ap in ccύιρτ, γ α έεατ ρλάν φορ ccύλαιβ maille le ριότccάν do ρφιν γ δά ρann do ζαοιδεαλαιβ .i. Mac μυρcaða, ó ceallaξ, ó μαοίλεαclainn, γ ρocáide ele naç αιριμήτερ.

δαίλε nuc αδαμ do ðuain ðemann α ραν, γ ριολ ccφρβαλλ do βήε ανð do ριðιρ, γ βα νόρι λιατζαιρε γ ζαιρðεacυρ έλε ðe ριν.

Donnchað ua ρφργαιλ ταναρι υα ρφργαιλ do ιηαρβað lá α ðφρβραταρ ρφιν tpe ιηεαβαλ.

Ο Suillebán διαρμαιττ, ρεαρ cφνδαρ αιρðφμίαιλ ματτα παρμόðe do λορccað lá ρυδαρ ina cαιρλέν ρφιν, γ α ðφρβραταρ αιμλαοιβ ó ρυλλεbán do ζαβαιλ α ιοναιð, γ αιμλαοιβ ρφρρριν do ιηαρβað ιαριαñ.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1550.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cúicc céð, caocca.

Ρυðραζε mac donnchað nuc αoða ρυαιð í ðomnaill epφcop ðοιρε, γ βραταρ ap αοι ττοιλε ðecc an. 8. october, γ α αðnacal ι noún na ηγαλλ in αιβίττ, S. Φροηρερ.

Αν ταbb (.i. φρα ρυαιð εοim α αιμηρiðe) mac ðomnaill ρυαιð í γαλλcύβαρ ðecc, an. 29. apρil.

exercitu, Brianum Fagartach O'Nell, filium Nelli Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, virum antea prosperitate et bellicis aggressio-nibus clarum, hospitalitatis laude, et suorum studio commendatum, lucidam inter contribules stellam interficit."

<sup>a</sup> *Baile-Mic-Adam*, now Cadamstown, in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

<sup>b</sup> *Soon afterwards*.—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. I. 18 :

"O'Boylus, Daniel, filius Nelli, filii Terdelachi, obiit 4 Augusti.

"Evelina filia ó Donnell uxor ó Boyl Terde-

lachi obiit.

"Malachias Moddartha ó Maddin cum neces-sariis suis Malachiam Got ó Maddin ó Maddino in Silanmehiá dignitate proximum, paternæ & fraternæ cædis pænas repetens vitá privavit.

"Domus in pago Castellii novi, quâ ó Moelachlinus, Tadenus Rufus, et frater ejus Murachus claudabantur, igne Nelli ó Melachlini operá in-jecto, conflavit. Inter plures quam 20 in eo tumultu casos et vulneratos 9 loco viri non excesserunt. O'Melachlinus et Murachus evase-runt, ille incolumis, hic vulnere affectus.

"Edwardus Bellingham proregis in Angliam profecti vices Thesaurarius Brabazonus in Hiber-

Edward Bellingham, the Lord Justice, went to England ; and William Bra-  
bazon, the Treasurer, [was appointed] in his place. A great court was held  
by this Lord Justice in Limerick, to which O'Carroll repaired, under the safe  
protection of the Earl of Desmond, the Mayor of Limerick, and the chiefs of  
the English and Irish who were present at that court ; and he returned home  
safe, with [terms of] peace for himself and his Irish confederates, namely, Mac  
Murrough, O'Kelly, O'Melaghlin, and many others not enumerated.

Baile-Mic-Adam<sup>a</sup> was taken from Edmond a Faii, and the O'Carrolls returned  
to it again ; in consequence of which there was great rejoicing and exultation  
in Ely.

Donough O'Farrell, Tanist of the O'Farrells, was treacherously slain by his  
own brother.

O'Sullivan (Dermot), a kind and friendly man [to his friends], and fierce  
and inimical [to his enemies], was burned by gunpowder in his own castle ; and  
his brother, Auliffe O'Sullivan, took his place ; and he also was killed soon  
afterwards<sup>b</sup>.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1550.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty.*

Rury, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Bishop of Derry,  
and a friar by his own will<sup>c</sup>, died, and was buried in the monastery of Donegal,  
in the habit of St. Francis.

The Abbot of Assaroe (John, the son of Donnell Roe O'Gallagher), died  
on the 29th of April.

niâ obivit. A quo cum comitia Limerici indice-  
rentur, ad ea O'Carvallas, comitis Desmoniaë,  
prætoris Limericensis ac omnium Anglorum  
Hibernorumque qui ad ea comitia confluerunt  
præsidio tectus, concessit, et impunitate sibi ac  
pace sibi confederatis, O'Kellio, O'Melachlino et  
aliis hic non recensitis, impetratâ domum incol-  
lumis rediit.

"Villa de Macadam Edmundo Faio ablata et  
familiâ O'Carvallorum [restituta, quod] Eliam  
in summæ voluptate perdidit.

"Donatus O'Ferrall, O'Ferrallo dignitate  
proximus a fratre suo per fraudem necatur.

"O'Sullevanus Dermitius, bello fortis, hosti  
formidabilis, amicis charus, pulvere tormentorio  
ignem fortuito concipiente ambustus in suo cas-  
tello interiit, ac fratrem suum Amlaivum suc-  
cessorem habuit, sed non diuturnum ut qui paulo  
post interemptus fuit."

<sup>c</sup> *By his own will*, ἀρ αὐτοῦ τοῦτε, i. e. *quoad vo-  
luntatem*. The translator in F. I. 18, understands  
this passage thus : "Studio tanto ordinis mi-

Mac ruibne bagaineac toirpdealbac meirceac do marbad i mbaile meic ruibne la cloinn coilin (.i. uilliam taog γ Seaan), γ la cloinn coinneicein, 8. ianuarii.

Ruaiðri ballac mac eoðain Ruaið mic ruibne do beic acc cuingio tigeapnair tice bogaine for ua nooinaill, γ ó ná ruairi do deachaio ður na ceallaib bfa, γ po leirioðrað an baile' lair, γ po marbadroim iariaim la Maolmuire mac aeda ma ceinð maite .i. an 31. do Marta.

Mac an baipo tice conaill, feargal mac dooinaill ruaið raoi ðiðana, γ oide pceol, ðli po ba moim ainn, γ oipðficur ap puð epeann ina aimpri, congmalaið coitcfin tice naoioib decc.

Antom Sintligei .i. an iurair, do bi poime i nepinn do tect i nepinn ina iurair, γ oipog moim do maicib epeann do ðol ina ðocum ður an ceuire moim go hat cliað.

Iarla do ðairm do Riocarð Saðanað mac uillice na ceinð.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOCT, 1551.

Αοις CRioct, mile, cuic ced, caocca, ahaon.

Aipðpocce cairil emann buitilei mac piraip .i. iarla upmuman decc.

Murcað mac toirpdealbaið, mic taioce, mic toirpdealbaið u briaia iarla tuadmuman a huct gall γ an muð, O briaia é do ðnað ðaoideal, fear aðmar lé hionnraicid, coimnair lé cozucað, Suim, Saððip, co molniaoimib, ba heipde ced ðanne dia po ðairmib iarla do pól mbriaia do écc, γ mac a ðeariðraðar donnchað mac conoðair uoiponib ina ionað

norum affectus ut sancti Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit."

<sup>a</sup> Was styled Earl.—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18:

"Rodericus, filius Donati, filii Hugonis Rufi o Donelli, Episcopus Derensis, obiit 8 Octobris, studio tanto ordinis minorum affectus ut Sancti Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit.

<sup>b</sup> Edmundus filius Donati, Abbas Asroe, obiit

27 Aprilis.

"Mac Suinnius Baganensis, Terdelachus Mergach, occisus est in villa Mac Suinnii a Clancolin Gulielmo, Tadeo et Johanne, et Clannagen, 8 Januarii. Cum autem Rodericus, filius Eugenii Rufi MacSuinnii, diu cum O'Donnello ageret, et ipse Mac Suinnius Baganensis renunciaretur nec voto potiretur, ira percitus Kilbeggam penitus diripit quod facinus non diu multum tulit: nam 3 mensibus nondum elapsis, 31 primo Martii, a Mariano filio Hugonis confossus, periit.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Turlough Meirgeach) was slain on the 8th of January, at Mac Sweeny's town, by the Clann-Coilin (William, Teige, and John) and the Clann-Coinnegein.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, requested O'Donnell to give him the lordship of Tir-Boghaine; and as he did not obtain it, he went to Killybegs, and totally plundered that town. He was slain three months afterwards by Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, on the 31st of March.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Farrell, the son of Donnell Roe), a learned poet, a superintendent of schools, and a man of great name and renown throughout Ireland in his time, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Anthony St. Leger, who had been sometime Lord Justice of Ireland, returned to Ireland as Lord Justice; and a great number of the Irish chieftains went to meet him at the great court in Dublin.

Richard Saxanagh, the son of Ulick-na-gceann, was styled Earl<sup>d</sup> [of Clanrickard].

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1551.

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

The Archbishop of Cashel, Edmond Butler, the son of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, died.

Murrough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, [styled] Earl of Thomond by the English and the King, but [styled] O'Brien, according to the custom of the Irish, a man valiant in making and puissant in sustaining an attack, influential, rich, and wealthy, the first of the race of Brian who was styled Earl, died; and the son of his brother, Donough, the son of Conor, was inaugurated<sup>e</sup> in his place.

"Macanbhard Tironellensis, Fergallus filius Danielis Rufi, obiit, qui, ob summam rei poeticæ scientiam et plurimos eruditionis in ejus Scholâ exultos, nominis celebritate per totam Hiberniam inelaruît, nec modicam etiam laudem consecutus est quod ædes ejus advenis pauperibus hospitio excipicndis patuerit.

"Anthonius St. Legerus, denuo proregis titulo

honoratus, in Hiberniam rediit, a quo cum Dublinii comitia indicerentur, multi ex Hibernis proceribus eo confluxerunt.

"Richardus de Burgo, cognomento Anglicus, filius Ulechi (a capitibus), comitis dignitate creatus."

<sup>e</sup> *Inaugurated*.—Charles O'Conor writes, *inter lineas*: "ζαοι θεαρμαο ρυνη δομ όόιό, i. e.

Caébarri mac maígnura mic aóda duib mic aóda ruaid, Mac uí baioigill, ἡ Mac meic ruibne baíaimiḡ do maírbad (ḡo luét luimge faide amaille ppiú) la halbancoib ἡ τοραιḡ an. 16. do September.

Ḥrannne ingín Maígnura, mic aóda, mic aóda ruaid bín uí ruairc brian mac eocáin do écc, an 29. appil.

An iurair ancom sinclizeri do bhrít roir, ἡ iurair ele do chup ina ionad co heppinn .i. Semur epopte.

Sluaicéas laḡ an iurair ἡ nulltoib ἡ τοραc pōḡmair, ἡ po cúirriot luét clépe nḡtar uatáib co peacraimn do cúingid cpeach. Baḡtar clann meic doímaill na halban ipin oíén acc imdeagail na cpiúe .i. Semur, ἡ colla maol-duib. Peacár iomaireacc storpa ḡo paóimid por na Saḡancoib co ná tépna pḡr aiḡripte ḡḡél úib cénmotá a τταοίρεac .i. leutenont po ḡabad laḡ na halbancoib ἡ baóiriúe ἡ ngiallur aca co ppuairriot. a ndearbḡatár app .i. Soímaire buide mac doímaill baóí ἡ ngimel aḡ ḡallaib aḡa eliaḡ fḡ bliadna riar an tan rin, ἡ puareclad mór ele amaille ppi.

Cúipe mór ἡ naḡ eliaḡ iar niompúo anall don iurair, ἡ po ḡabad ó néill conn mac cuinn iarla típe heocáin an tan rin tria ionnlac ἡ Saḡcōpaóio a mḡic pḡn pḡuorca .i. an baḡún, ἡ coccaḡ mór do dénam do cloinn óicc í néill ppi ḡallaib ἡ ppi an mbarún a noíogail ḡabala a naḡar, ἡ dióḡbála ionda do denam storpa.

Sluaicéas lá ḡallaib doḡidiri ἡ nulltoib do diogal a nancriúe por cloinn mḡic doímaill, ἡ por cloinn í neill, ἡ por mac neill óicc mic neill mic cuinn, mic aḡa buide. Baḡtar ulaid ἡ albanaiḡ ἡ neplaimé ap a ccionn. Ro piḡfḡ caḡiorḡal ainnur ainarḡa storpa iar poctan hi ccinn apoile dóib co po meabaid por ḡallaib, ἡ ḡo po maírbad dá éed do Saḡancoib ἡ úirḡncoib

there is a mistake here in my opinion." The error consists in using the word óiponeasḡ, for Henry VIII. had granted the title of Earl of Thomond to Murrough O'Brien for life, remainder to his nephew, Donough O'Brien, and the title of Baron of Inchiquin to his own heirs male. The reason of this kind of succession was because Conor O'Brien, the elder brother of Murrough, was the last chief of Thomond, and his son, Donough, was considered by the King to have been the true heir.

This Donough, on surrendering the patent to King Edward VI., obtained a new grant of the dignities for himself and the heirs male of his body by patent, dated 7th November, 1552, and also possession of all the honours and lands which had fallen to the crown by the death of his uncle.

<sup>f</sup> *Tory Island*.—An island off the north-west coast of Donegal.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra*.

<sup>g</sup> *Reachruinn*, now Raghery, or Rathlin, a



Caffer, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; the son of O'Boyle, and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, together with the crew of a long ship, were slain by the Scots on the 16th of September, on Tory Island<sup>f</sup>.

Grainne, the daughter of Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and wife of O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), died on the 29th of April.

The Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, was called to England; and another was sent to Ireland in his stead, namely, James Crofts.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster in the beginning of Autumn; and he sent the crews of four ships to the island of Reachrainn<sup>g</sup>, to seek for plunders. The sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, James and Colla Maelduv, were upon the island to protect the district. A battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, so that not one of them escaped to relate their story, except their chief, a lieutenant<sup>h</sup>, whom these Scots took prisoner, and kept in custody until they obtained [in exchange] for him their own brother, Sorley Boy, who had been imprisoned in Dublin by the English for the space of a year before, and another great ransom along with him.

A great court was held in Dublin after the arrival of the Lord Justice; and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), Earl of Tyrone, was at that time taken prisoner, in consequence of the complaints and accusations of his own son, Ferdoragh, the Baron; and the young sons of O'Neill waged a great war with the English and the Baron, in revenge of the taking of their father. Many injuries were done between them.

A hosting was made by the English a second time into Ulster, to wreak their vengeance on the sons of Mac Donnell, the sons of O'Neill, and the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy. The Ultonians and Scots were prepared to receive them. On coming together, a fierce and furious battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, and two

well-known island off the north coast of the county of Antrim. This island is mentioned by various ancient writers: it is called *Ricnea* by Pliny; *Ricina* by Ptolemy; *Rechrea* by Adamnan; *Raclinda* by Buchanan; *Rachryne* by Fordun; and *Reachraind* by the author of the

Life of St. Comgall.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 958; Dubourdieu's *Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim*, p. 450-454; and Hamilton's *Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim*, pp. 9, 14, 15, 39.

<sup>h</sup> Lieutenant.—His name was Bagnall.

δον ἐνυρ ριν, γ α τερνα αρ διβ τανγατταρ αρ ccύλαιβ ρό αταρ, γ ρό διομ-  
mbuaiò δον δά τυρυρ ριν.

Κύρτ μορ ι νατ luam, γ Μαγ ccócláin δο δολ ζυρ an ccύρτ ίρην, γ α  
παρδύν θραξβαίλ δό, γ πατεντ αρ α δυτχαιζ, γ δελβνα τερα δο δολ ρό έιορ  
δον ριζ.

Ο concóβαιρ φαλζε .ι. βριαν δο βνίτ ιλλαίμ ι σαχαίβ ό ρuccαδ ροιρ έ, γ  
ιαρραιδ δο έαβαιρτ δό ρορ elýd, γ βρηνέ φαρ. Φυαιρριομ α αναμ διορδίορ, γ  
βραιζδσνυρ ριορρυιδε αρ α ηαιτε.

Domnall μάγ congail δέcc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1552.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, caocca, αδό.

Ιηρραδ, γ ορccain cluana mic nóρ λά ζαλλαίβ ατα luam, γ na cluicc móρta  
δο βρηνέ αρ an ccloicctεαc, ní ρο ράccβαδ ρόρ clocc βέcc νό μόρ, ιοίμαιζ ná

<sup>i</sup> *From these two expeditions.*—This should be,  
“returned back in disgrace having been unsuc-  
cessful on these two hostings. The Latin trans-  
lator, in F. l. 18, observing the defect in the  
original, has improved it thus :

“Angli profligati, ducentis, tam Anglis quam  
Hibernis, ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, ægerrimè  
tulerunt se adversâ pugnâ, in duabus illis ex-  
peditionibus, fusos fuisse.”

<sup>k</sup> *Dealbhna Eathra.*—This territory is now  
included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the  
King’s County.

<sup>l</sup> *He was [sentenced to be] kept.*—The words  
added in brackets are absolutely necessary, be-  
cause, as will be seen hereafter, he was after-  
wards set at liberty, at the mediation of his  
daughter, by Queen Mary.

<sup>m</sup> *Mac Congail*, now Mac Gonigle. The entries  
under this year are translated in F. l. 18, as fol-  
lows :

“Edmundus Butler filius Petri Comitæ Or-  
monie Archiepiscopus Casselensis obiit.

“Murachus filius Terdelachi, filii Tadei, filii  
Terdelachi O’Brian, Comitæ Tuomonie titulu, ab  
Anglis, ô Briani nomen ab Hibernis consecutus,  
vir in oppugnationibus audax, in propugnatio-  
nibus fortis, opibus affluens, obiit; Comitæ  
honore, quem ille primus obtinuit, Donato,  
suo ex Conchauro fratre nepoti delato.

“Cathbarus, filius Magni, filii Hugonis Nigri,  
filii Hugonis Rufi, filius O’Boillii, filius Mac  
Suinnii Baganensis, et tot præterea homines quot  
cymba grandior capere poterat; a Scotis in Tor-  
chan 16 Septembris mersi sunt.

“Grania, filia Magni, filii Hugonis Rufi, uxor  
O’Ruarki Briani filii Eugenii, obiit 29 Aprilis.

“Proregi Anthonio Senlegero in Angliam  
accito suffectus est Jacobus Crofts, qui Autumno  
ineunte, ducto in ultoniam exercitu, 4 grandioris  
formæ cymbas in Rachrannæ insulam armatas  
vehi jussit, ut educti inde boves militibus sup-  
peditarentur in vitam. Sed Scoti sub imperio  
filiorum Mac Donnelli, Jacobi et Collai Moel-  
dulf, ad pecorum et insulæ custodiam con-

hundred of the English and Irish [of their party] were slain; and such of them as escaped returned back in disgrace and discomfiture from these two expeditions<sup>i</sup>.

A great court was held at Athlone; and Mac Coghlan repaired to that court, and obtained his pardon, and a patent for his territory; and Dealbhna-Eathra<sup>k</sup> became tributary to the King.

O'Connor Faly, i. e. Brian, continued in prison in England from the time that he was taken thither. He made an attempt to escape, but he was taken. His life was spared, but he was [sentenced to be] kept<sup>l</sup> in constant confinement ever afterwards.

Donnell Mac Congail<sup>m</sup> died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1552.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-two.*

Clonmacnoise was plundered and devastated by the English of Athlone; and the large bells were taken from the Cloigtheach<sup>n</sup>. There was not left,

stituti non modo invasorum prædæ inhiantium impetum prohibuerunt, sed omnes ita interne-  
cione deleverunt, ut ne nuncius cladi superfu-  
erit præter solum procenturionem qui cæteris  
præficebatur: quem non ante dimiserunt quam  
fratrem juvenem Somharlium Flavum e captione,  
quam sex menses jam Dublinii sustinuerat, in  
libertatem assertum, et lytrum non mediocre  
præterea recipent.

“Ab hac expeditione pervenit Dublinium,  
comitia indixit, et ô Nellus, Conus filius Coni,  
captus est, Ferdoracho filio ejus, Dunganonia  
Barone, de illo querelam subornante, qua re ju-  
niores ô Nelli filii sic commoti sunt, ut Anglis  
et Baroni bellum præterea inferre non dubita-  
verint, ex quo, alterâ parte alteram pertinaciter  
infestaute, multa nocumenta enata sunt.

“Angli deinde O'Nelli et Mac Donelli filios,  
necnon etiam filium Nelli juvenis, filii Coni, filii  
Hugonis Flavi, armis impetentes ad pugnam ao-

cinctos offenderunt, qua cum infensis animis et  
infestis armis utrinque quam acerrimè concur-  
reretur, Angli profligati, ducentis tam Anglis  
quam Hibernis ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, æger-  
rimè tulerunt se adversâ pugnâ, in duabus illis  
expeditionibus, fusos fuisse.

“Ad comitia per illud tempus Athloniæ ha-  
bita Mac Coghlanus venit et delectorum veniam  
ac diploma quo suas sibi possessiones habere  
permitteretur impetravit. Delbhna Eathra jam  
obnoxia facta Regii Vectigalis persolutioni.

“O'Conchaurus Falgiaë longo jam tempore in  
Angliâ custodiæ traditus fugâ elabi contendit,  
sed interceptus et in fugâ retractus, vivere per-  
missus perpetuo tamen carceri addictus.

“Daniel Mac Conghail obiit.”

<sup>n</sup> *Cloigtheach*, i. e. the Round Tower Belfry.  
This was the Tower now called O'Rourke's.—  
See this passage already published in Petrie's  
*Ancient Eccles. Architecture of Ireland*, p. 388.

αλεόρη νά λεάβαρ νά ζέμαδ φύ ζλομε hi πφυννεόιεε ό έλλα na ηέεαληρ  
αμαε νάε πυεαδ ειρτε. δά ερυαεε ερα an ζμοιή πη μοραδ εαεραε ειαράη  
an ναοιή έπλαη.

Ταδεε ό πυαιε ταναρη βπειρνε δο έποχαδ λά a μιντιρη πέμ. Αε βεραε  
αροιλε πο βαοί ευτο δο βριαν ό πυαιε (.i. δεαρηβαεταρη a αεταρ) a νδέναιη  
an μαεετα ίρη.

Μαε ρυιθε πάναεε πυαδρη, γ μαιη a βραεταρη, γ βριαν μαε εμαηη δο  
μαρηβαδ a βριολη hi μαηιρητηρ.

Μαεεζαηαιηη μαε βριανη ηιε ταδεε ηιε τοιρηδεαληεεζ ί βριανη δο μαρηβαδ  
λά μιντιρη δοηηεαδ ηιε εονεόβαρη υί βριανη.

Μαε υί βριανη ευαδμυηαν διαρμαεεε μαε μυρηεαδ ηιε τοιρηδεαληεεζ  
υέεε οιδεε πέιλε βρηεεδε, γ a αθναεαη i μαηιρητηρ ηηρη.

Κοεαδ μόρη an βλιαδαν ρι ετηρ ζαλλαεβ δο λειε, γ υλαδ (εεημοεά υαεηαδ)  
γ αλβαναεεε εον ληε αραιη, γ υιλε ιοηόδα δο δέναιη ετορηα.

Σλυαιεεεαδ λαρ an λυρηρη ζο ηυηεαεβ δο ηιδρη δο ραιεεε μειε ηειη όιεε,  
(.i. αοδ ό ηειη) γ na ναλβαναε. Δο δεαεηαδ εέετηρ ορηονε δο na δαηαηέοιεβ γ  
Μαε an εραβαοίρηεε ρλυαεε ρήμπα διαρηραδ ερεαε. Δο παλα μαε ηειη όιεε  
ρηηυ αε βέλ ρήρηρηε. Δο βήρηε ρυαβαρηε ρεεαεβ ζο ηο ηηυδ ρορηα ζο ηο  
μαρηβαδ Μαε an εράβαρηεε λαρ, γ δα ριέεε νό a ερη αμαηηε ρηρη. Αρ a αοί  
δο εόεταρ na ρλόιεε ele αηοηη, γ ηο ζαεβραεε acc δέναιη εαηρλέηη i μβέλ ρήρηρηε.  
Αέε εέηηη ηί ρυεεραεε βυαδ, γ ηί ρηαρηρηεεε βρηαιεεδε na ερεαεα, γ ηο μαολαδ  
ηόρηάη δά ηυδανη δοη ερη ρηη. Δο εαοδ ιαρηοηη μαε υί ηειη ρεαρηορηεα (.i.  
an βαρηύηη) ρλυαεε μόρη δο εάβαρη an λυρηρη γ na ηεαηη, γ ηί ραηαεε λαρ ηοε-  
εαηη μα εέηηη ηη αθηαδ ρηη, γ ηο ζαεβ λοηερηρηε ηηα εοηηεερηεβ. Ρο ληη a  
βραεταρη δταν δοηηεαηεαε ό ηειη έ εο ρλυαεε ele αμαηηε ρηρη, γ δο βήρηε  
αμυρ λοηερηρηε ηηηη οιδεε αρ ρλυαεε an βήρηύηη, γ ηο ηεαεβαδ ρηαιη ρορηα εο

<sup>ο</sup> *Teige O'Rourke*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates Mac Eoghain, i. e. son of Owen, which is correct.

<sup>ρ</sup> *In a monastery*.—This sentence is left imperfect. It was probably intended to be: “δο μαρηβαδ a βριολη hi μαηιρητηρ Ράεα Μαελάηη, i. e. were treacherously slain in the monastery of Rathmullan.”

<sup>σ</sup> *Mac an tSabhaoisigh*.—This was the Irish

name of the head of the Savadges of the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

<sup>ε</sup> *Their spirits were greatly damped*, literally, “much of their mirth was blunted.”

<sup>ε</sup> *Kinsman*.—John was the legitimate son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and Ferdoragh, Baron of Dunganon, who was many years older than he, was a bastard, according to Edmund Campion, Fynes Moryson, Camden, and Ware. John O'Neil him-

moreover, a bell, small or large, an image, or an altar, or a book, or a gem, or even glass in a window, from the wall of the church out, which was not carried off. Lamentable was this deed, the plundering of the city of Kieran, the holy patron.

Teige O'Rourke°, Tanist of Breifny, was hanged by his own people. Some assert that Brian O'Rourke, his father's brother°, had a part in causing this execution.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Rory), Niall, his relative, and Brian, the son of Edmond, were treacherously slain in a monastery<sup>p</sup>.

Mahon, the son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, was slain by the people of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Dermot, the son of Murrough, who was son of Turlough) died on the eve of the festival of St. Bridget, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

A great war [broke out] in this year between the English, on the one side, and the Ultonians (a few only excepted) and Scots, on the other, during which great injuries were committed between them.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice again into Ulster, against the son of Niall Oge (i. e. Hugh O'Neill) and the Scots. A party of the English and Mac an tSabhaoisigh<sup>q</sup> preceded them with a force, in quest of preys; but the son of Niall Oge met these at Belfast, and he rushed on and defeated them, and slew Mac an tSabhaoisigh, together with forty or sixty others. The other troops, however, went across [the River Lagan], and proceeded to erect a castle at Belfast, but they gained no victory, and obtained no hostages or spoils; and their spirits were greatly damped<sup>r</sup> on this occasion. The son of O'Neill (Ferdoragh, i. e. the Baron) went afterwards with a great army to assist the Lord Justice and the English; but not being able on that night to come up with them, he pitched his camp in their vicinity. His kinsman<sup>s</sup>, John Donghaileach O'Neill, pursued him with another army, and made a nocturnal attack upon the forces of the Baron in their camp; and he routed them before him<sup>t</sup>, and slew

self undertook to prove in England that Ferdoragh was the son of a blacksmith of Dundalk.

<sup>r</sup> Routed them before him.—Rtám in this phrase is the old form of poimé, before him, not

poimé, ever. This sentence is improved by the Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, as follows:

“Sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoctare eogebatur; fratrem

τορέρατταρ ποάιθε ιλε λαρ. Uilliam Ppaparún τπερινέρ αν ρίξ ι νερινη λέ ηατταϊό ποδα, γ το βαί ταν ινα ιυρτιρ, γ λάρ αρ κυνδαϊκέαδ κύριτ ι νάτ λυαν δέεε πορ αν ρλυαζεαδ ρέμηράιτε. Ruccaδ α όορρ ι ηλταρ εο hát χιατ, γ α έροιθε ιαρριη ζυρ αν ρίξ το δεαρβαδ α ποζναμα γ α ριριννε δό.

Ua neill το βήε ιλλαϊν βέορ, γ α mac Sfan δονηγαϊλεαδ, γ mac neill όιεε (αοδ) το βήε acc δέναϊν εοε΄αϊδ αρ αν ιβαρύν, γ αρ ζαλλαϊν ινα όιοζαϊλ.

Sluacέεαδ ele ιρ ιη ρροζιμαρ λαρ αν ιυρτιρ ι nullτοιβ, γ ηί έαρραδ ηί αέτ ζυριε το ιιλλεαδ δό, γ υροηζ δια ιμυιτιρ το ιαρβαδη, γ ταναϊε ζαν ιμαρ ζαν ρίξ.

Coccaδ μορ ετιρ ό Raζallaϊζ, γ ηα ραχαναϊζ, γ κρεαα όιομδα το δέναϊν λά ηua ιαιζιλλιζ πορρα.

O conδobaρ ραιζε το βήε ι Saχοϊβ, γ ζαν ρύϊλ κάε λέ τοχτε ινα ριυέ-ιηζ δό.

βαρύν θεαλβηα το όολ ηι Saχοϊβ, γ α τέετ ταρ αιρ ινα ρριεηζ ιαρ εορϊό-νυεαδ α έορρεα αμαϊλ αρ θεαδ πορ εαέμηναεαιρ.

Αη ιυρτιρ Semur ειαρτ το όολ ηι Saχοϊβ, γ αν Sοιηρϊλέρ τομαρ όιομηρόεε ι. όιομηροεαδ βαϊλε κύριη το βήε ηα ιυρτιρ ινα ιοηαττ.

ejus Joannes, cognomento Dungalach, eá se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit."

<sup>u</sup> *A court.*—By the word κύριε the Irish at this day mean any large, quadrangular mansion-house. The Latin translator in F. l. 18, renders this, "Athloniæ Castellum."

<sup>w</sup> *His heart.*—Ware says that his body was interred in Trinity Church, Dublin, but that his heart was sent to England, where it is said to have been interred in the monument of his ancestors.

<sup>x</sup> *Upon them.*—An English writer would say, "among them;" but the Editor thinks that this characteristic Irish idiom should be preserved in the translation. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it, "ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit."

<sup>y</sup> *Baile-Cuisin*, now Cushinstown, in the barony

of Skreen, near Tara, in the county of Meath. See Ordnance map of Meath, sheets 32, 33, 38, 39. The entries under this year are translated into Latin in F. l. 18, as follows :

"Clonmacnoisiam qui Athloniam incolebant Angli miserum in modum expilarunt, majora campana ex obeliscis campanariis extraxerunt, a minoribus etiam campanis eripiendis, ab imaginibus communcendis et altaribus evertendis sacrilegias manus non continuerunt, libros omnes et fenestrarum vitra quæ parietum ipsius ecclesia fenestris non inhærebant, exportarunt. Sic locus sanctissimo Kierano summá omnium veneratione impense cultu sacratus sacrilegorum hominum audaciá fædata est, magno bonorum omnium luctu.

"Tadeo O'Ruarko in Brefniá, O'Ruarko ipsi dignitate proximo, sui laqueo gulam eliserunt, cujus facti consortem patrum ipsius Brianum fuisse nonulli asserunt.

great numbers of them. On this occasion, William Brabazon, who had been for a long time the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and who had been Lord Justice for some time, and had erected a court<sup>u</sup> at Athlone, died on the aforesaid expedition. His body was brought in a ship to Dublin; and his heart<sup>w</sup> was afterwards sent to the King, in token of his loyalty and truth towards him.

O'Neill still remained in prison; in revenge of which his son, John Donnhaileach, and Hugh, the son of Niall Oge [of Clannaboy], continued waging war with the Baron and the English.

Another hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster, in Autumn, but effected nothing, except that he destroyed corn-fields. After having lost a great part of his people, he returned without submission or peace.

A great war broke out between O'Reilly and the English; and O'Reilly committed many depredations upon them<sup>x</sup>.

O'Connor Faly remained in England, no one expecting his return.

The Baron of Delvin went to England, and returned home, after having transacted his business as well as he was able.

The Lord Justice, James Croftes, went to England; and Thomas Cusack, i. e. the Cusack of Baile-Cuisin<sup>y</sup>, the Chancellor, became Lord Justice in his stead.

“Mac Suinius Fanatensis Rodericus, propinquus ejus Nellus, et Brianus filius Edmundi per insidias occisi sunt in monasterio.

“Mahonius filius Briani filii Tadei, filii Terdelachi O'Brien, occisus est a famulantibus Donato filio Conchauri O'Brien.

“Dermotus filius O'Briani Tuomonie Murachi filii Terdelachi mortuus in prævigiis S. Brigide in monasterio de Innis sepultus est.

“Gravissimo bello, Angli ex unâ parte, Ultonienses omnes, præter paucos, et Scoti, ex alterâ parte inter se committuntur, multis malis ad Rempublicam ex eorum dissidiis redundantibus.

“Prorex in Ultoniam contra Hugonem O'Nellum, Nelli juvenis filium, et Scotos movit, et emissarii ex hostico prædas abducere et explorare si itinera copiis sint pervia jussi, ad Belferstinum in Hugonem inciderunt, a quo, pugnâ non nisi Sovasio filio, qui cæteris præficiabatur,

cum 40 vel 60 aliis occiso diremptâ, excepti sunt. Angli tamen vadum transeuntes castellum ad Belferstiam moliti sunt; sed nec victoriam nec obsides nec prædam retulerunt, ita ut hac expeditione fastus et potestas multum repressa fuerat. Fardorchus O'Nelli, filius Baro Dungannensis, accessione copiarum quas contraxerat maximas proregis et Anglorum vires augere contendens, ad castra properat, sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissiato pernoctare cogebatur. Frater ejus Joannes cognomento Dungalach, eâ se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit. Gulielmus Brabazonus Thesauri munere diu in Hiberniâ functus, qui sæpius etiam proregis vices obivit, et Athlonie castellum restauravit, in castris vitâ excessit. Cadaver ejus Dublinium feretro” [*recte*,

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1553.

Αοιη κριοστ, μίλε, είνεε εέδ, εαοεεα, ατη.

QUEENE MARY<sup>2</sup> το οιορνεαδ όρ Σαχαη, αν. 6. Ιουλ.

Αμμαρ οιδεε το εαβαηρ λά α βριατην βήν (δοιμνλλ η τοιορδεαλβαε ελανν εονεοβαηρ υί βριαη) αρ α νδεαρηβαταηρ δονηεαδ μόρ μαε εονεοβαηρ (εηγεαρηα ειαδόμευηαη) εο ελυαη ραιηροδα, αν βαηε το λορεεαδ, η δαηεεαη η δαοίηε το μαρηεαδ λεό, η ό βριαη δονηεαδ το δολ ηρη τοη βαί ηρη ηβαηε οια ηηδίοδη ρορηα. Α ετύρ αν εοηεαη το ροηηαδ ηηρηη. Βά ήε ρόεαν ηα ηηραοηεα ρηη ετηρ ρίοη ηηβριαη ηαηρ ρο ηηοηηε δονηεαδ οη ρηε εηηε οιορηεαεα οια ηαε βήν εο ρο εαηηεδ βαρην δε αρ βέλαη α ρηηηηοη. Ρο λονηαεεεαδ ηα δεαρηβιατηρ δε ρηη εοναδ αηηε το ρόηηαε αν οιοηηαεεεδ ηεηηαεηε η αοβηηδρη αροηε ηάρ βό μαεεηαδ ηαεε το ηηοίοη ηα νδεαρηηαεε. Ρο εηηηε εαρηαοηεα ηη εηυαδόμευηαη δερηδε, η ηρη βό ειαη βάεεαη η ηηηηεαρηη ρηηα ροηε ηαηρ ρο έεε δονηεαδ μόρ ηα βριαη ηαηηα εηυαδόμευηαη ραεαρη ηα ράηη ηαη ρηη, η ρο ηαδ δοιμνλλ α οηαδ.

Δηβάν ηηεηη ηαηηηαηα υί δοιμνλλ βήν υί εονεοβαηρ ρηεεηε δέεε αν. 16. Ιύν.

Δονηεαδ μαε τοιορδεαλβαηε ηηε ηηηηεαδ υί βριαη δέεε.

Ηηαη μαε ρεηηη υί ηαοίεαεεελανη εαηαηη ελοηηε εοληάη ρήη άημαη οιοηηαηεεαε, η ρήη α οοηα βά ρήηη οια ηαεηεε το μαρηεαδ α ρηηλλ λά ηα

navigio] “delatum et eor cadaveri extractum in Angliam missum est, ut eo indicio pateret fidem illum Regi praestitisse.

“O’Nello in vinculis adhuc apud Anglos persistente, filius ejus Joannes et Hugo Nelli juvenis filius perstiterunt etiam cum Barone et Anglis bellum gerere.

“Prorex in Autumno armis Ultoniae illatis nihil aliud praestitit quam conculcare segetes et caedem suorum ab hoste factam pati, hoste nec ad obsidem nec ad pacem redacto.

“Magno bello inter O’Raughlie” [O’Reilly] “et Anglos exorto, ab his ille plurimas praedas adtulit.

“O’Conchaurns Falgia in Angliā versebaturá, nec speratur unquam venturus in patriam.

“Baro Delviniae profectus in Angliam et illinc redux venit in patriam post [negotium] finitum ex animi sententiá.

“Jacobi Crofti proregis in Angliam profecti vices obivit Cancellarius Thomas Cusacus de Balecusin.”

<sup>2</sup> *Queen Mary.*—This fixes the accession of Mary to the day on which Edward VI. died; but Lady Jane Grey usurped the sovereignty for about thirteen days; a fact which seems to have been unknown to the Irish annalists.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas,



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1553.

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

Queen Mary<sup>z</sup> was made Queen in England on the 6th of July.

A nocturnal attack was made by Donnell and Turlough, sons of Conor O'Brien, upon their brother, Donough More Mac Conor, Lord of Thomond, at Cluain-Ramhfhoda<sup>a</sup>; and they burned and plundered the town, and slew many persons. And O'Brien (Donough) went into a tower which was in the town, to protect himself against them. This happened in the very beginning of Lent. The cause of this dissension was, that Donough had obtained from the King the right of succession for his son, who had been styled Baron in preference to his seniors. In consequence of this the brothers became enraged, and made the aforesaid attack upon O'Brien. Some assert that it was no wonder<sup>b</sup> that they should have acted thus. From this, disturbances arose in Thomond; but they did not continue long at strife with each other, for Donough More O'Brien, first Earl of Thomond, died on the Passion-Saturday ensuing; and Donnell took his place.

Joan, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Conor Sligo, died on the 16th of June.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, died.

Niall, son of Felim O'Melaghlin, Tanist of Clann-Colman, a successful and warlike man<sup>c</sup>, and the best of his tribe for his years, was treacherously slain by

second edition, p. 334.

<sup>a</sup> *Cluain-Ramhfhoda*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or insulated holm of the long rowing.—Now Clonroad, a townland on the River Fergus, in the parish of Drumeliff, and county of Clare, adjoining the town of Ennis.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1408, p. 796, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *No wonder*, nap b6 macznao. The word macznao, or macznao, is explained “ionznao,” i. e. a wonder, by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of difficult Irish words. The Latin translator, in F. I. 18, renders it loosely: “Quo jure merito illos commotos multorum est sententia.”

The literal translation, however, is: “Aliqui dicunt non mirum esse illos fecisse quod fecerunt.”

<sup>c</sup> *A successful and warlike man*, f6p agmar ionnpaigzeac. The translator, in F. I. 18, renders this, “Vir bellicosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus,” from which it is evident that he takes agmar to be an adjective derived from ag .i. cae, a battle, not from ag, prosperity, or luck, as the Editor has taken it throughout, on the authority of the printed dictionaries and living language. Ionnpaigzeac means “given to making incursions, or warlike expeditions.”

μαοίλεάclainn ταδὸcc ρυαδ̄ αγ βέλ an ατα αγ τfct ó cúipt an m̄uilinn épp. In̄opaδ̄ μαίγε coppain, γ γαβáil α c̄airlém .i. cluain lonain, γ an c̄airlén nua, γ ionnarbaδ̄ í maοίλεάclainn lá barún deib̄na γ lá gallaib̄ ατα luain α ndio-  
gail μαρβ̄τα neill mic féilim.

Μαϊὸm do éabairt ap Mac uilliam búric .i. Ριρὸf̄p̄ an iarainn lá cloin̄o  
tomair̄ bacair̄g α búric, γ lá γαιλ̄ηγαάc̄aib̄ dú in πο γαβ̄αδ̄ Ριρὸf̄p̄ f̄l̄n γ in πο  
μαρβ̄αδ̄ céo co lít̄ dia fluacc̄.

Slóic̄c̄eαδ̄ lá hua mb̄riain doinnall hillair̄gn̄ib̄ go ndearna coinne lé gallaib̄  
hillair̄oiḡir̄ ip̄in b̄p̄oict̄ gup̄ p̄ccap̄ n̄ú amalle lé ριοct̄áin. Rucc d̄na b̄p̄air̄ḡo  
ó ua cc̄f̄ib̄aill laip̄ f̄p̄i comall ριοδ̄a.

In̄gn̄ uí conc̄obair̄ p̄air̄ḡe Μαιρ̄ḡp̄écc̄ do vol hi p̄acc̄p̄oib̄ α huct̄ α c̄air-  
oif̄ra, γ α γαοιλ̄ t̄oip̄, γ α huct̄ α βέπλα διαpp̄iaδ̄ α haτair̄ ap an mb̄anp̄ioγ̄ain  
queen μαρια, γ iar̄ ndol di πο na γp̄ap̄aib̄ f̄uair̄ α haτair̄ γ tucc̄ lé i nep̄inn é,  
γ do p̄adaδ̄ b̄p̄air̄ḡo ele ap̄p̄ don iup̄tir̄, γ don c̄oim̄air̄le .i. Ruδ̄p̄air̄ḡe ó con-  
c̄obair̄ p̄innp̄ear̄ α cloinne f̄l̄n go mb̄p̄air̄ḡoib̄ ele amalle f̄p̄up̄.

Clann iar̄la c̄ille d̄ara γ̄f̄p̄oict̄ ócc̄, γ éduar̄o do teact̄ go hep̄inn iar̄  
mb̄n̄t̄ p̄op̄ iondarp̄baδ̄ d̄oib̄ f̄p̄i p̄é p̄é mb̄liaδ̄an d̄écc̄ ip̄ in Róm̄ ip̄ in f̄taill,  
γ ip̄ in b̄p̄p̄ainc, γ p̄uap̄at̄tap̄ air̄p̄acc̄ α nduict̄e, γ α μαp̄lact̄a ón mb̄anp̄io-  
γ̄ain. \* Ταmcc̄ beóp̄ mac iar̄la op̄p̄air̄ḡe tomár̄ mac Semair̄ mic Π̄iapaip̄  
buict̄iléi ina iar̄la i monaδ̄ α αταp̄.

Tanaic̄ μαp̄ an cc̄éona oip̄re meic̄ γ̄iolla πατ̄p̄aicc̄, b̄riain ócc̄ mac b̄riain  
apaon lá cloinn iar̄la c̄ille d̄ara, γ lá h̄iap̄la op̄p̄air̄ḡe. Dá móp̄ luact̄ḡair̄p̄e  
up̄m̄oip̄ lít̄e moγ̄a dia τ̄oict̄deact̄ p̄ide, γ ní πο p̄aοilp̄ioct̄ aοínn̄eac̄ ap̄ p̄lioct̄  
iap̄lact̄a c̄ille d̄ara iná ua conc̄obair̄ do t̄oict̄deact̄ go b̄p̄at̄ i nep̄inn.

Sluaic̄c̄eαδ̄ lá barún dealb̄na i ndealb̄na f̄ep̄a ap̄ tap̄p̄ainγ c̄oip̄b̄maic̄  
c̄aοiδ̄ γ p̄leact̄a p̄f̄p̄ḡail mécc̄ cocl̄áin coict̄ip̄ in̄d̄iaδ̄ na p̄aí̄na, γ α b̄n̄t̄ d̄i

<sup>d</sup> *Bel-an-atha*, i. e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, the name of a townland and bridge in the parish of Mullingar, barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, and county of Westmeath.— See the Ordnance map of this county, sheets 18, 19. It is different from Bel-atha-glasarnach, now Bellyglass, in the same parish, already mentioned at the year 1450, page 970, note <sup>a</sup>, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>f</sup> *Cluain-Lonain*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Lonan, a man's name, now Clonlonan, which gives name to the barony.

<sup>g</sup> *Newcastle*, in the parish of Kileleagh, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath. Tradition still points out this as one of the castles erected by the O'Melaghlin's. It appears from

O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), at Bel-an-atha<sup>d</sup>, as he was retiring from the court of Mullingar. In revenge of this killing of Niall, son of Felim, Magh-Corrain<sup>e</sup> was plundered, and its castles, i. e. Cluain-Lonain<sup>f</sup> and Newcastle<sup>g</sup>, were taken, and O'Melaghlin was expelled by the Baron of Delvin and the English of Athlone.

A defeat was given to Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, by the sons of Thomas Bacagh Burke and the people of Gallen, in which Richard himself was taken prisoner, and one hundred and fifty of his army were slain.

A hosting was made by O'Brien (Donnell) into Leinster; and he held a conference with the English at the fort<sup>b</sup> in Leix, and he parted from them in peace. He took hostages from O'Carroll [as pledges] for keeping the peace.

The daughter of O'Conor Faly, Margaret, went to England, relying on the number of her friends and relatives there, and on her knowledge of the English language, to request Queen Mary to restore her father to her; and on her appealing to her mercy, she obtained her father, and brought him home to Ireland; and other hostages were given up to the Lord Justice and the Council in his stead, namely, Rury O'Conor, the eldest of his own sons, and other hostages along with him.

The sons of the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge and Edward, came to Ireland, after having been in exile for a period of sixteen years in Rome, Italy, and France, and obtained from the Queen the restoration of their patrimonial inheritances, and the Earldom. The son of the Earl of Ossory, James, the son of Pierce Butler, also returned, and succeeded as Earl in the place of his father. The heir of Mac Gillpatrick, Brian Oge, the son of Brian, came along with the sons of the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ossory. There was great rejoicing throughout the greater part of Leath-Mhogha because of their arrival; for it was thought that not one of the descendants of the Earls of Kildare, or of the O'Conors Faly, would ever come to Ireland.

A hosting was made by the Baron of Delvin into Delvin Eathra, at the instance of Cormac Caech and the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan, a fort-

the forfeitures of 1641, that Newcastle was fortified by "Callogh Mac Loughlin, Irish Papist."

<sup>b</sup> *The Fort*, i. e. Port-Laoighise, i. e. the fort of Leix, which is the present Irish name of the

town of Maryborough.—See it called by this name at the years 1580, 1597, 1598, and 1600.

See it already mentioned at the year 1548, under the name of Campa. Ware calls it Campaw,

οἷδὲ ἢ προπλονδρῶριτ ἴριν τῖρ κο πο λοῖρρεαδ ἡ κο πο ἠινδραδ λαῖρ ὁ βεαλαδ ἀν ῤοταῖρ κο τοδάρ κων ἠόνα, ἡ βά ἡαδβαλ ἠν πο ἠἠλλῖοτ ἀν ῤλαζ ῤἠν κεν κο ἠδεαῖναδ κρεαά ἠό μαῖβαδ οῖρδεαῖρ λαῖρ.

Cooccaδ διοζλαδ το εῖρζε εῖρἠ μαζ κοδλάν, ἡ ῤλιοδτ ῤῤῖζαῖλ ἡ ὁ μαοῖἠυαῖδ ἠαῖρῖν, ἡ διοζβάλα ἠάκ ῤοδαιηζ ῤῤαῖρἠἠῖρ το δέναιἠ ῤτοῖρρα. δά ῤοῖ ἀν κκοκαδ ῤἠν το ῤόναδ ζἠῖοἠ ἠοηζναδ ἢ κελυαἠ ἠόνα .i. βαδλακ το ἠἠἠῖρ ἀν ἡαῖλε ῤῤἠ το δέναιἠ ῤεἠῖλε ῤαῖρ ἡαῖρδαῖδ ἀν ἡαῖλε, ἡ κῤῖῖρ δῤῖρκεαῖζεαδ ῤἠδ το ἠαῖρβαδ ἠα κῤαῖζ κωναιζ, ἡ ἡῤἠ το βαοῖ ῖρτιζ το κῤῖζαῖλ ἡ ἀν καῖρῤῠν το ζαβαῖλ λαῖρ, ἡ βα δάνα ἀν ζἠῖοἠ ἀεἠ μοζαῖδ ἠἠῖρἠ.

Ο ἡῖαἠ .i. τοἠἠαῖλ το κῤῖρ ἠαῖρἠα κῤῖἠἠε ῤῖοκαῖρδ ὠἠ ἠῤῖἠἠ ἠῖοῖρ βαοῖ ἠἠ ἠοῖῖῖδὲ ἀν Shῤἠ ἀ ἡῖρ.

otherwise Protector, and Cox, Campaun, *alias* Protector, both having misprinted Portleix.

<sup>i</sup> *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, a townland in the parish of Reynagh, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

<sup>k</sup> *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the head of the bog, now Togher, a townland in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle.

<sup>l</sup> *Or slaughter*, i. e. although they acquired no remarkable booty, or slew no person worthy of note.

<sup>m</sup> *Cluain-Nona*, now Clonony castle, situated on the left bank of the River Brosna, near Moystown, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. At the year 1519, this castle is called Cluain-damhna, which is evidently the true ancient form of the name.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1519, p. 1347, *supra*.

<sup>n</sup> *Town*.—The word baile here means castle.

<sup>o</sup> *Beann-mor*, now Benmore, a townland in the parish of Grange, barony of Loughrea, and county of Galway. The entries under this year are translated into Latin in F. 1. 18, as follows:

“ Regina Maria Angliæ regnum inivit 6 Julii.

“ Donatum Magnum O'Brian, Tomoniæ dominum, Clonramhodæ diversatum, fratres sui Daniel et Terdelachus nocturno impetu aggrediuntur,

oppidum diripiunt et cremant nonnullos etiam occidunt. Donatus in turri abditus eorum se furori subduxit. Illi autem ad hoc facinus ideo impulsusunt, quod filium suum Baronis titulo exornatum, ac proinde ad avitam hæreditatem post se fato functum adeundam designatum, contra patrias leges et consuetudines longâ temporum diuturnitate corroboratas, adultioribus protulerit, quo jure merito illos commotos multorum est sententia. Sed hæc contentionis scintilla, quæ in belli flammam eruptura videbatur, brevi sopita est, nam cum, ineunte quadragesimali tempore, a Clonramhodensi tumultu initium dueret, Donato, Sabatho ante Dominicam Passionis, mortuo, et Daniele illi surrogato, finem habuit.

“ Joanna, Magni O'Donelli filia, uxor O'Conchauri Sligoensis, obiit 16 Junii.

“ Donellus, filius Terdelachi, filii Murachi, obiit.

“ Nellus, filius Felimæi, O'Moelachlini, vir bellicosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus et inter suæ gentis coævus præstantissimus, quum è comitiis Mulengariæ rediret, ab O'Moelachlino, Tadeo Rufo, apud Belanatha (*aditum vadi*) fraudulenter vitâ spoliatur; sed fœdam hanc cædem non diu impunitam tulit, nam Maighcoranniâ vastatâ, castello Clonlonanensi et Castro

night after Allhallowtide, and he remained for two nights encamped in that country; and he burned and plundered [the territory] from Bealach-an-fhothair<sup>i</sup> to Tochar-cinn-mona<sup>k</sup>; and this army caused great destruction, though they committed no remarkable depredations or slaughter<sup>l</sup>.

After this a vindictive war arose between Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Farrell and O'Molloy, during which injuries not easily described were done between them. During this war an astonishing exploit was performed at Chuain-Nona<sup>m</sup>, namely, a peasant of the people of the town acted treacherously towards the warders of the town<sup>n</sup>, and slew three distinguished men of them with a chopping-axe, tied a woman who was within, and then took possession of the castle; and this was a bold achievement for one churl!

O'Brien (Donnell) drove the Earl of Clanrickard from the [castle of] Beannmor<sup>o</sup>, which he was laying siege to on John Burke.

*Novo captis, ipse suorum ditone et finibus pulsus est a Barone Delvinæ et Anglis Athloniensibus.*

“Filiî Thomæ Claudi de Burgo et Galingenses, victoriâ de Mac Wilielmo Bourk, Richardo a ferro, relatâ, ipsum ceperunt et 150 milites ejus occiderunt.

“O'Brianus, Daniel, in Lageniam cum exercitu profectus, ad Portum Loighsiæ locum ab Anglis conductum venit; a quibus, post pacem initam digressus, observandæ pacis obsides ab O'Carvallo retulit.

“Margareta O'Conchaury Falgiæ filia, in Angliam transmisit, a Reginâ patri reditum impetratura, quippe linguæ Anglicanæ gnara, et frequenti cognationi in Angliâ freta voti se facilius compotem fore sperabat, nec eam spes fefellit; nam pater, operâ ejus, in Hiberniam fedire et in ea permanere promissus est, datis proregi & senatui obsidibus, haerede suo Roderico et aliis, se in fide inviolabiliter persisturum.

“Filiî comitis Kildariæ, Geraldus Juvenis et Edwardus, post 16 annos in exilio per Galliam et Italiam transactos, avito honore et hæreditate donati, in Hiberniam revertuntur; eodem etiam

venit Thomas Butler, jam comes renunciatus post patrem Jacobum, filium Petri Butleri; Ossiriæ Comitem; se comitem in reddito addit Brianus Juvenis Mac Gillepadrigi hæres: qui omnes maximâ totius pene Leithmoe gratulatione excepti sunt, spem enim omnes abjecerant fere ut ullus è Comitum Kildariæ prosapiâ oriundus, aut O'Conchaurus Ofalgæ, Hiberniam unquam vel oculis usurparetur.

“Delvinæ Baro, suadente Cormaco Cæco et stirpe Fergalli Mac Coghlani, circa medium Novembris Delbhinam Ethram ingressus est armatus, et, positus biduo castris, per agros inter, Balachanothar et Toeharnamona positos vastationes et incendia latè circumtulit, et regioni multis quidem detrimentis, sed nullâ memorabili cæde aut prædâ rediit. Hæc tamen expeditio ansam præbuit acerbissimo bello, quod postea flagravit inter Mac Coghlanum et stirpem Fergalli ac O'Melmuaidhum, quo tot ærumnæ per eam regionem diffusæ sunt, ut illæ vix ullâ narratione pertexi possint. In eo bello unius agricolæ aut robur aut astutia enituit, qui, conatu nimis audaci sed prospero tamen, castellum Cluainnonæ præsidariis adimere co-

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1554.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, κύιρε κέδ, καοοκα, α κέταιρ.

Καταοίρ μακ αιρτ με διαριματτα λαμύσηρε μεικ μυρκαθα ραοί άζήμαρ ιονηραιζτέακ, γ οίολ λαίξην δο τίξεαρνα μυνθαδ ζαβαλταρ ζαλλ δέεκ.

Ο κέρβαλλ αν καλβακ (.ι. μακ δοννκαίδ) δο μαρβαδ λά huilliam οδαρ, γ λά ρλιοκτ μαοιρμαναίδ υί κέρβαλλ, γ λά conall όκ ό μόρδα α νδιοζαιλ να ρεille δο ριννεριυιή αν ταδκε καοκ ριαρ αν ταν ριν, γ βά μακ ρο κατέκδ αν μίξηοιόμ ριν ραιρριυιή υαιρ δο ροκαιρ ρήν γ ταδκε μακ δοννκαίδ α θεαρβραταρ α κκιοναίδ αν μίξηοιόμα ριν ρια κκιοινη μβλιαδνα, γ ό κερβαλλ δο ζαιρμ δουλ-  
ham ό κέρβαλλ μα ιοναδ.

Σλυαικκέαδ λά δοιναλλ να μβριαν τίξεαρνα τυαδμυήμαν ζο καιρλέν δύνι μίκιλ αρ κόνκοβαρ ζηοιβλεακ μακ δοννκαίδ ί βριαν δο ζαβάλ αν βαile ραιρ. Ιαρλα υρμυιήμαν κο να ρλυαζ δο τοκτ δο όίοκυρ υί βριαν όν κκαιρλέν.

Σλυαικκέαδ λά huia μβριαν ιρην ρρεκτιήμαν ιαρ ριν ηι κκιοινη Ριοκαρδ ζο νδεαρνα κρεακ μόρ αρ όρειμ δον τίρ. Όολ αρ ριν δό ζο δύν λατραιζ, Σλιοκτ Ριοκαρδ όικε γ ρλιοκτ μαοίληρ α βυρε δο τοκτ μα κήνδ, γ δο ζαβαιλ οιλήμα γ τυαρρατταλ υαδ.

Μαιδμ κινηραλακ ηι κκιοιό κινηραολαίδ δο έαβαρτ κτηρ κκιοινη ρρυιβνε να τυακ λά ραήμα δο ρονηραδ. βάτταρ ιαττ βάτταρ δο έαοιβ δον ιομαρκεκ ριν Μακ ρυιβνε κοκκαιν όκ μακ κοκκαιν, γ α θεαρβραταρ τοιρρδκαλβακ καρρακ γ μιαλλ μακ μαοιρμυρε. Clann δοννκαίδ μεκ Συιβνε δον λήκ ele .ι. αοδ βυιδε, Εμανν, γ κόνκοβαρ γ δοιναλλ. Ρο μαρβαδ ανη ριν μακ Συιβνε κο να θεαρβραταρ τοιρρδκαλβακ καρρακ γ μιαλλ μακ μαοιρμυρε, δο ροκαιρ

natus est; is pagum incoluit castello adiacen-  
tem, ac proinde facilis ei patuit accessus; solus  
ergo cum ingressus sit 3 valentes homines securi  
mactavit, et castellum expugnavit.

O'Brien Daniel Comitem Clanrichardie, Rich-  
ardum, a Benmorie [Castello] removit, ad quod  
comes, ut Joannem de Burgo adoriretur, accessit."

<sup>p</sup> *Ample revenge was taken*, literally, "and  
well was that evil deed revenged upon him."

<sup>q</sup> *Dun-Michil*, now Doon, *alias* Doonmulvihil,  
in the parish of Inchicronan, barony of Upper

Bunratty, and county of Clare.

<sup>r</sup> *Fosterage*, i. e. they agreed to foster some of  
his children, and to fight in his service for pay.  
The translator, in F. l. 18, renders it very well,  
as follows:

"Ac, nonnullorum obducta pradâ, in Dunla-  
trachau concessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et  
Meylero Bourk oriundi erant eum adeuntes nu-  
tritionis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt."

<sup>s</sup> *Ceann-salack*, i. e. dirty head. This is pro-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1554.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-four.*

Cahir, the son of Art, son of Dermot Lávderg Mac Murrough, a successful and warlike man, and worthy to have become Lord of Leinster, had it not been for the invasion of the English, died.

O'Carroll (Calvagh, i. e. the son of Donough) was slain by William Odhar, the descendants of Mulrony O'Carroll, and Connell Oge O'More, in requital of the treachery which he had practised towards Teige Cacch some time before. For this treacherous conduct ample revenge was taken<sup>p</sup> of O'Carroll, for, before the expiration of a year after the perpetration of his treacherous deed, he himself and Teige Mac Donough, his brother, were slain ; and William O'Carroll was styled O'Carroll in his place.

Donnell O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, marched with an army to the castle of Dun-Michil<sup>q</sup> against Conor Groibhleach, the son of Donough O'Brien, to take the castle from him ; but the Earl of Ormond arrived with his force, to drive O'Brien from the castle.

A hosting was made the week after this by O'Brien into Clanrickard ; and he committed a great depredation upon some people of that country. From thence he proceeded to Dun-Lathraigh [in the county of Galway], to which the descendants of Richard Oge and the descendants of Meyler Burke repaired, and received fosterage and wages from him.

The battle of Ceann-salach<sup>s</sup>, in Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh<sup>t</sup>, was fought by the Clann-Sweeny of the Tuathas, precisely on the day of Samhain [1st of November]. In this engagement were, on the one side, Mac Sweeny (Owen Oge, the son of Owen) and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry ; on the other side were the sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh Boy, Edmond, Conor, and Donnell. On the one side were slain in it, Mac Sweeny and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry ; on the

bably the place now called Bloody Foreland, situated opposite Tory Island, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

<sup>q</sup> *Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh*, now Cloghincely, a dis-

trict in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal, comprising the parishes of Raymunderdoney and Tullaghobegly.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1284, p. 440, *supra*.

δον ταοῦ ἀραιλ διαρ δο cloinn domchaḡ .i. emann ἡ concoḡbar do porḡriaccar  
δνα ποῶαιδε do ὀλḡḡδοσίμβ ἴτορρα αδιύ ἡ ἀnall cennoḡát ἡιδε.

Μόρϋlvacceḡ lá huarla cille ḡara, lá barún ḡealbna, ἡ lá móρ ποῶ-  
ριαιδε ḡαιδελ ἡ nultoib ar peilim puḡḡ mac airt mic aḡḡa í neill ar ḡarrainḡ  
ḡḡam ḡomḡaiḡ ἡ mic í neill. Do ḡónaḡ epeḡc móρ leḡ, ἡ bá mó olḡár caoca  
po marbaḡ dia muinḡir δon ḡur rin.

Sluacceḡ lá huā neill conn mac cuinn do ḡol por cloinn aḡḡa buide, ἡ  
iar ndol ḡó ἡ in ḡír po ḡionóil aḡḡ mac neill ḡicc í neill ἡ cland muic doimnaill  
ma mbaḡí do ḡlócc aca por a ḡionn imá comḡrainc ḡóib co ḡeimḡḡ por ua neill,  
ἡ ḡo po láḡ ár a muinḡire uair ḡorḡriaccar ḡri ḡéḡ dia ḡlóḡaiḡ.

ḡóriainḡe móρ .i. ḡá ḡicḡ, ἡ ḡri ḡéḡ bó do ḡiain, ἡ do ḡoḡbál ar ḡealbna  
ḡḡa diaḡla cille ḡara a néraic a comḡta Robert nugeḡ po marbaḡ lá  
harḡ mac comḡaic méḡ coelán.

O concoḡbar ḡailḡe .i. brian do bḡḡ illain aḡ ḡallaib.

Aḡḡ mac anḡeḡḡa uí maḡaḡam ḡiḡearna ḡil nanmchaḡḡa ḡécc, ἡ ḡlan  
mac bḡḡraḡ uí maḡaccán do ḡabál a ionaḡ.

ḡaḡḡ mac aḡḡa uí ḡoḡḡaiḡ ḡriom ḡide epeann, ἡ alban lé ḡán ḡécc.

Comḡmac mac ḡiḡḡorḡa méḡ coelán cḡnn a ḡablán ḡḡn, ἡ aḡḡar ḡiḡ-  
earna ḡealbna ḡḡa ḡécc ḡi ccluan lonán.

<sup>u</sup> For, uap.—This gives the style a clumsy appearance, but the Editor has deemed it proper to preserve the exact construction of the original. It could be better expressed in fewer words, thus: “And an engagement ensued, in which O’Neill was defeated, and three hundred of his forces were slain.” The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it thus:

“Et pugna sic incaluit, ut O’Nellorum strage late editā 300 desiderati sunt.” O’Nellorum is incorrect, because they were O’Neills on both sides. It should be: “et pugna sic incaluit, ut O’Nelli copiarum strage late editā 300 desiderati sunt.”

<sup>v</sup> Eric, a fine, or mulct. This entry affords evidence that the Brehon, or ancient Irish laws, were put in force by the Earl of Kildare, so late as the reign of Queen Mary.

<sup>x</sup> Chief preceptor, ḡriomḡide.—This term is rendered “præcipuus institutor” by the translator in F. 1. 18.

<sup>y</sup> Clonlonan.—This was the principal castle in O’Melaghlin’s country, and gave name to the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

“Cahirus, filius Arturi, filii Dermitti a manu rubrā Mac Murchus, vir domi militiæque clarus, dignus qui Lageniæ præfuerit si per Anglorum potentiam liceret, obiit.

“O’Carvallus Calbachus, filius Donati, occisi non ita pridem Tadæi cæci pænas morte dedit, operā Gulielmi Odhar, stirpis Moelruani ó Carvaill et Conalli Juvenis ḡMordhi; nimirum Deus vix annum elabi passus est, cum execrandam hanc cædem authoris ejus O’Carvalli et sui fratris



other side, two of the sons of Donough, namely, Edmond and Conor. Numbers of other distinguished persons were also slain on each side, besides those [already mentioned].

A great hosting was made by the Earl of Kildare, the Baron of Delvin, and a great number of the Irish, into Ulster, against Felim Roe, the son of Art, son of Hugh O'Neill, at the instance of John Donghaileach, the son of O'Neill. They committed a great depredation, and lost more than fifty of their people on that expedition. An army was mustered by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), to march against the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Upon his arrival in the country, Hugh, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Donnell, assembled all the forces they had to meet him; and an engagement followed, in which O'Neill was defeated and his people slaughtered, for<sup>u</sup> three hundred of his forces were slain.

A great fine in cows, namely, three hundred and forty cows, was apportioned upon and obtained from Delvin-Eathra by the Earl of Kildare, as an eric<sup>w</sup> for his foster-brother, Robert Nugent, who had been slain by Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan.

O'Conor Faly (Brian) was held in custody by the English.

Hugh, the son of Anmchadh O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died; and John, the son of Breasal O'Madden, took his place.

Teige, the son of Hugh O'Coffey, Chief Precentor<sup>x</sup> of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Cormac, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], and heir to the lordship of Delvin-Eathra, died at Clonlonan<sup>y</sup>.

Tadei sanguine expiari curavit: post Calbachum sublatum, O'Carvalli nomen ac dignitas Gulielmo Odhar collata est.

“Daniel O'Brien, Tuomonix Domiuus, ab obsidione qua Dunmicheliam, castellum Cornelii Groblechi, filii Donati O'Brian, eingeat, Comite Ormonix ad obsidionem solvendam appropinquante, recessit, et hebdomada proxime sequente in Clanricardiam cum exercitu abscessit, ac, nonnullorum abducta pradâ, in Dunlatracham concessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et Meylero

Bourk oriundi erant eum adeuntes nutritionis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt.

“Mae Suinii Tuatheuses in duas partes factionibus discissi ad manus venerunt, alterius partes causam foverunt Mac Suinius ipse, Eugenius Juvenis, Eugenii filius, frater ejus Terdelachus Calvus, et Nellus, Mariani filius; alteri parti adhaerebant filii Donati Mac Suinii, Hugo Flavus, Edmundus, Conchaurus et Daniel, utraque pars ipsis calendis Novembris ad Kinsalach de Cloch-Kinfaelaidh in aciem prodiit et infestis animis et

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1555.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μλε, cúicc céδ, caocca, a cúicc.

Αοδ mac neill óicc, mic neill, mic cumm, mic aoda buide mic brian bal-laiḡ í néill ticéḡna cloinne aoda buide, ḡḡ tóḡaḡtaḡ τοιρḡḡḡḡtach deaplaic-teaḡ deirḡeimḡ, Ριḡḡaḡḡna óḡ ḡuirpeaḡaib, τιḡeapna ap ḡḡḡḡ ḡoḡnaḡ, ḡḡ ná tucc umla, ná uppaḡm daoḡn neaḡ do ḡaoidelaib ḡ ná ḡo léicc ḡéill ná ḡiḡḡḡḡa uaḡa ap a ḡḡḡ, ḡ aḡá mbáḡḡḡḡ ḡéill, ḡḡ ḡo ḡad bḡḡḡḡaḡḡmaḡna iomḡa ap ḡallaib ḡ ap ḡaoidelaib aḡ ḡoḡnaḡ a ḡḡḡe ḡḡú ḡo ḡaḡḡḡḡ lá halbanḡoib duḡḡoḡ ḡeiléir.

Iurḡḡḡ nua ḡo teḡḡ ḡo heḡḡḡ .i. tomḡḡ Surḡḡ, ḡ antom ḡentliḡeḡ .i. an ḡean Iurḡḡḡ ḡo óioḡḡḡ ḡoḡḡ. Sluaicḡeaḡ laḡ an iurḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡó céḡóḡḡ ap taḡḡaḡḡ í neill ḡo óioḡḡḡ cloinne meic doḡḡnaill, ḡ na nalbanaḡ báḡḡḡḡ aḡ deḡnaḡ ḡabáḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ in ḡḡḡa, ḡ hi cloinn aoda buide. ḡaoí an iurḡḡḡ ḡo na ḡḡuaḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ acc ḡḡḡḡḡ na nalbanaḡ, ḡ ḡo ḡóme cḡeḡa iomḡa ḡoḡḡḡ. Ro maḡḡḡḡ céḡ ḡo ḡó ḡo na halbanḡoib laḡ, ḡ laḡ ḡo na ḡḡóḡ ḡoḡ ḡcúla ḡan ḡḡḡ ḡan bḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

ḡḡḡḡ mac caḡaḡoḡḡ ḡḡaḡ uí ḡonḡoḡḡḡḡ ḡaḡḡe ḡo maḡḡḡḡ lá doḡḡḡḡḡ mac uí conḡoḡḡḡḡ (.i. bḡḡḡḡ).

armis acerrimè decertavit. Tandem ex illà factionis parte tres suprà memorati et ex hac Edmundus et Conchaurus aliisque præstantes viri præter plebeios animam profuderunt.

“Copias immensas Kildariæ Comes et Delviniæ Baro, magno Hibernorum numero illos ad ea arma prosequente, in Ultoniam, ut Felimeí Rufi, filii Arturi, filii Hugonis ó Nelli audaciam reprimerent, Joanne Dungalacho O’Nello rogante, duxerunt quidem prædas magnas sed 50 suorum retulerunt.

“O’Nellus, Conus Coni filius, bello se cum Clannaboiensibus gerendo involvit, sed Hugo, Nelli juvenis O’Nelli filius, et Mac Donelli filii, facto quam potuerunt maximo militum apparatu, ad certamen capessendum accinguntur, nec mora, ubi acies utraque occurrit, mox con-

currit et pugna sic incaluit, ut O’Nellorum strage late edita 300 desideratí fuerint.

“340 boum muletam Delbhiniæ Ethræ, irrogatam Kildariæ Comes, ob collectaneum suum Robertum Nugent, ab Arturo, filio Cormaci Mac Coghlan cæsum, exigit.

“Angli O’Conchaurum Falgiæ Brianum in vinculis conjiciunt.

“Hugoni Annchadi O’Maddini filio morienti Joannes, Bressali O’Maddini filius, in dignitate successit.

“Tadeus Hugonis O’Cobthaigh, præcipuus per Hiberniam et Scotiam poseos institutor fato functus est.

“Cormacus, filius Ferdorchi Mac Coghlan, qui familiam in suo tribu duxit, et Delbhiniæ Ethræ Dominus foret, obiit apud Cluain Ionain.”

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1555.

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

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, an influential, bountiful, generous, and truly hospitable man, a prince over chieftains, a mighty lord in defending, a man who had not yielded submission or obedience to any of the Irish, who had never given pledges or hostages for his territory, and who had [received] hostages himself, a man who had given many defeats to the English and Irish in the defence of his territory against them, was killed by the Scots, with the shot of a ball<sup>a</sup>.

A new Lord Justice, namely, Thomas Sussex<sup>a</sup>, came to Ireland; and Anthony St. Leger, the old Justice, was banished to England<sup>b</sup>. A hosting was immediately made by this Lord Justice, at the instance of O'Neill, to expel the sons of Mac Donnell and the Scots, who were making conquests in the Route and Clannaboy. The Lord Justice remained for half a quarter of a year with his army, harassing the Scots; and he committed many depredations upon them. He slew one or two hundred of these Scots, and then returned with his army, without obtaining submission or hostages.

Brian, the son of Cahir Roe O'Connor Faly, was slain by Donough, the son of O'Connor (Brian).

<sup>a</sup> *Shot of a ball.*—Ware adds, that after Hugh, the son of Niall, junior, had been shot through with a bullet in a skirmish with the Scots, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, on the 15th of September, divided Clannaboy between Phelim O'Neal and the sons of Phelim Bacagh.

<sup>a</sup> *Thomas Sussex.*—This is intended for Thomas, Earl of Sussex, which is not correct. It should be: "Thomas Radcliff, Viscount Fitz Walter, afterwards Earl of Sussex.

<sup>b</sup> *Banished to England,* literally, "expelled eastwards." Of the cause of the removal of St. Leger, Campion writes as follows in his *Historie of Ireland* (Dublin edition of 1809, p. 184):

"Queene *Mary* established in her Crowne,

committed her government once more to *Saint-leger*, whom sundry Noblemen pelted and lifted at, till they shouldered him quite out of all credit. He to be counted forward and plyable to the taste of King *Edward* the sixth his raigne, rymed against the Reall Presence for his pastime, and let the papers fall where Courtiers might light thereon, who greatly magnified the pith and conveyance of that noble sonnet. But the original of his own handwriting, had the same firmly (though contrary to his own Judgement) wandering in so many hands, that his adversary caught, and tripped it in his way: the spot whereof he could never wipe out. Thus was he removed, a discrete Gentleman, very

Ιυρτιρ να ηΕρεανν δο δέναν ρλόιζιδ δο δολ τον μυμαν. Υα βριαμ δο ειονολ ρλόιζ ele ina αghaiδpυm, γ δολ δό ηι ccoinne an ιυρτιρ zo ηυib μιαc, can. Σιδ δο δέναν δόιb πε πολε, γαιοδλ ό βεαpβα zo pιονανη an pite υί δpυan, γ zoιλλ μυman an pite an ιυρτιρ.

Mac υί δοmναλλ .i. an calbaδ δο δολ zo halbaη zo ηυαταδ βαζδοαοίηη ina caoimētaδt, γ pυαιρ ποδpαιδε ρλόιζ ό mac caηlīn (.i. ziolla epραιz donη) γ μαζιρτιρ αρpibél a ττοιριζεαδt ποppa. Ταναιcc ιαραιη zo ppeaδt μόpι albaηαδ λαp δο mίlleaδ γ δο mίμηpυτ τpυe conuill. Δά τον cυp pηη δο bήpτ λαp ζονηα δια ηγοιpεί an ζονηα cam λαp πο bηpτb caηplén ηυα mηpη ηeoccaη, γ caηplén eanaiz. Ιαρ ττααδt δό ceτυp τον τήp, Ρο γαβαδ λαp υα δοmναλλ Μαζηυρ a αταp ηι pποppαα, ηί πο λίcc υαδα an pεαδt albaηαδ pηη on τpαιηpυη a τταηzατταp zo pείλ bpeηann an ccioηη. Δαοί τpα υα δοmναλλ illām zo a écc.

studious of the State of Ireland, enriched, stout enough, without gall."

Ware adds in his annals that he died in Kent, where he was born, and that he was buried on the 12th of March, 1559.

<sup>c</sup> *Hy-Regan*.—This was the tribe-name of the family of O'Dunne and their correlatives, who were seated in the present barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County.

<sup>d</sup> *On the part*, literally, "on the peace."

<sup>e</sup> *Arsibel*, now Archibald, or Archbold.

<sup>f</sup> *Gonna-Cam*, i. e. the Crooked Gun, or Tormentum Curvum, as the translator, in F. I. 18, renders it. This was a very odd, if not contradictory, name for a gun.

<sup>g</sup> *Newcastle*.—This castle is still called Caηplean ηυα, i. e. new castle, by the Irish-speaking inhabitants of Inishowen, though it is now in ruins, and of respectable antiquity. It is also called Newcastle on Mereator's Map of Ireland, made in 1629, but now always in English "Greencastle." It is situated in the parish of Moville, on the western margin of Lough Foyle, near its mouth. This castle was erected by the Red Earl of Ulster (Richard De Burgo), in the

year 1305. The ruins of this castle still remaining shew that it was one of the strongest and most important fortresses in all Ireland.—See note <sup>h</sup>, under the year 1305, p. 481; and note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1332, p. 551, *supra*.

<sup>h</sup> *Eanach*.—This castle is called the Tower of Enagh by Ware in his Annals of Ireland, under this year; and "Arx nobilissima O'Cathano-rum" by Colgan, who describes it, as "tertio tantum milliari versus aquilonem distans ab ipsa civitate Dorensi."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 450.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1197, p. 108, *supra*. This castle was situated on an island in Lough Enagh East, in the parish of Clondermot, near the City of Londonderry. This castle must have been afterwards re-edified, as it is shewn on several maps of Ulster, made in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. There are no ruins of it at present.

<sup>i</sup> *Rosracha*.—This is probably the place now called Rossreagh, which is a townland in the parish of Tullyfern, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. It would appear from the account of the defeat of John O'Neill, in the year 1557, that Calvagh O'Donnell then set his father

The Lord Justice of Ireland mustered an army to march into Munster. O'Brien mustered another army to oppose him, and marched to Hy-Regan<sup>c</sup>, to meet the Lord Justice. They [however] made peace with each other; the Irish, from the Barrow to the Shannon, on the part<sup>d</sup> of O'Brien; and the English of Munster on the part of the Lord Justice.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Calvagh, went to Scotland, attended by a few select persons, and obtained auxiliary forces from Mac Calin (Gillaspick Don), under the command of Master Arsibel<sup>e</sup>. He afterwards came back, with a great body of Scots, to desolate and ravage Tirconnell. It was on this occasion that he brought with him a gun called Gonna-Cam<sup>f</sup>, by which Newcastle<sup>g</sup> in Inishowen, and the castle of Eanach<sup>h</sup>, were demolished. Upon his first arrival in the country, he took O'Donnell (Manus), his father, prisoner, at Rosracha<sup>i</sup>, and retained this body of Scottish troops from the Allhallowtide, in which they arrived, until the festival of St. Brendan following. O'Donnell remained in captivity until his death.

at liberty. The entries under this year are translated into Latin, as follows, in F. 1. 18:

“Hugo, filius Nelli Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, filii Briani Nævosi O'Nelli, Dominus Clanaboia, vir soliditate, munificentia, gravitate et hospitalitate celeberrimus, qui nobilitatis ac tuendae patriae prerogativa palman aliis precipere visus est, qui nemini ex Hibernis proceribus obsequium unquam detulit, ab alijs obsides saepe retulerit, victorias plures de Anglis et Hibernis in sua ditione propugnanda reportaverit glande a Scotis transfossus interiit.

“Anthonio St. Legero proregis dignitate moto, Thomas Sussexius excepit qui ab O'Nello rogatus ducto in Ultoniam exercitu, filiorum Mac Donelli et Scotorum potentiam Rutam et Clanoiboiam armis sibi vendicantium coercere conatus est, sed post sesquimensem in ea expeditione, nihil memorabile praestitit praeterquam quod Scotos magno pecorum numero et ex ipsis 100 aut 200 vita spoliaverit nec eorum obsidibus nec obsedibus relatis.

“Proregi in Momoniam, ut obviam conatibus occurreret, castra moventi O'Brian etiam armatus ad Ibbriaganum obviam fit, ubi pace inita digrediuntur et qui Hiberni agros e Berbhae flumine ad Sinneum amnem extensas incolunt, pacis ab O'Brieno impetratae participes esse permisi sunt, et Angali Momonia in proregis praesidium cesserunt.

“Calbachi O'Donelli filii paucis admodum comitantibus in Scotiam profectus agmina militaria quam plurima quibus Mr. Arsibellus praeficiebatur, a Mac Callino Gillaspico Donno impetrata in Hiberniam duxit, quorum ope fultus Tirconnellae quietem turbis interruptit. Tormento bellico cui tormenti curvi nomen indictum est tum in Hiberniam importato Castellum Inisoeniae et Castellum Enaghense solo adaequavit. Primum illius in Hibernia facinus fuit parentem Rosrachae cupere, quem non ante passus est vinculis educi, quam corporis ergastulo anima solveretur. Nec Scotos in Hiberniam ineunte Novembre adductos ante medium Maii abire permisit.”

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1556.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, cúicc céd, caocca, a sé.

Σιolla colaim o clapaicch coimarbha Paτραιcc ι nuarían maige haoí, cñid hñig, 7 παιδβριορα comarbað connaçt, pñicñm coitcñm do tpuazab, 7 do tpucaib dccc hi ccloimh Riocaird iar ná ionmarbað a huarian, 7 iar marbhað a mñic (διαριμαιτ μιαδ ο clabaiç) lá cloimh cõnmaig.

Ο μόρδα conall ócc do epçabáil lar an Iyrtip.

Caipén Iyр cluane .i. ι nðealbna do epioçnuccáð lá maõileaclaimn ó nðálaçam hi pñéil maça Surpéel.

Caçpaõinñð lá hua mbrian domnall pøpι tãðcc mac mupcaidh uí brian aç caipén an dípup dñ in po marbhað tpuoça do ðaoimñ nõ ní ap uille.

Donnchað mac uí conçobair pailçe (.i. brian) do epçabáil lar an Iyrtip ι nðpium dá maige ap ioncaib, 7 ap emeaç iarla cille ðapa. Ro cúp an Iyrtip, 7 an iarla teaçta uaçaið Içt ap Içt çup an mbainpιοçain ço ðaxaib ðup epéð a vépað do ðenañ lar na bpaigðibh ípim uair baí ó conçobair, 7 donnchað ço mbpaigðib ele illaim aç an Iyrtip an tan pin. Ro léicceað ó μόρδα, 7 donnchað ó conçobair pð ðaigñ na comapce baõí aca .i. iarla cille ðapa, 7 iarla upinñmhan map náp paõileað do ðenañ ðó.

Ο Pñpçal bán .i. taðcc mac conmaic dccc iar pññðataid toçcaidø.

Ο maðaçan (.i. ðfan mac bñpñal) tiçñina pil naññicáða do mapbað lá bñpñal ðub ó maðaçán 7 dá,tiççapina do çaipm ap pñol naññicáða .i. bñpñal ðub, 7 maõileaclaimn moðapða.

Uaçtne mac uilliam uí cobçaicç paõí Epçann lé dán do mapbað pan oidøc a pñull ι mbaile an luicc ι maigbaçla, 7 ní pçap çia po mapb.

Peilim (.i. ua ðoçaptauig) mac conçobair çarpauig uí ðoçaptauig do écc an. 6. do december.

<sup>j</sup> *Uoran-Maighe-Aoi*, i. e. Oran of Moy-Aoi, now Oran, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1201, p. 130, *supra*, where the ruins now to be seen at this place are mentioned.

<sup>k</sup> *Lis-cluaine*, i. e. the fort of the meadow, lawn, or bog island, now Lisloony, a townland

in the parish of Tisaran, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen in this townland. The O'Dalaghans were respectable and numerous here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

<sup>l</sup> *Disert*, now Dysart-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1556.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-six.*

Gilla-Columb O'Clabby, Coarb of St. Patrick at Uaran-Maighe-Aoi<sup>i</sup>, head of the hospitality and affluence of the Coarbs of Connaught, general entertainer of the indigent and the mighty, died in Clanrickard, after having been banished from Uaran, and after his son, Dermot Roe O'Clabby, had been slain by the Clann-Conway.

O'More (Connell Oge) was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice.

The castle of Lis-cluaine<sup>k</sup>, in Delvin, was finished by Melaghlin O'Dalachain, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist.

O'Brien (Donnell) defeated Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, at the castle of Disert<sup>l</sup>, where thirty persons or more were slain.

Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly (Brian), was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, at Druim-dá-mhaighe<sup>m</sup>, while he was under the safe protection and guarantee of the Earl of Kildare. The Lord Justice and the Earl sent each a messenger to England to the Queen, to learn what should be done with those hostages [whom they had]; for the Lord Justice had O'Conor and Donough, as well as other hostages, in his custody. O'More and Donough O'Conor were afterwards set at liberty, on account of their guarantees, namely, the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ormond. This had not been expected.

O'Farrell Bane (Teige, son of Cormac) died at a venerable old age.

O'Madden (John, the son of Breasal), Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Breasal Duv O'Madden; and two lords were set up in Sil-Anmchadha, namely, Breasal Duv and Melaghlin Modhardha.

Owny, the son of William O'Coffey, the most learned in Ireland in poetry, was treacherously slain at night, at Baile-an-luig<sup>n</sup> in Magh-bhachla<sup>o</sup>, but it is not known by whom.

O'Doherty (Felim, the son of Conor Carragh) died on the 6th of December.

<sup>m</sup> *Druim-da-mhaighe*, i. e. the hill of the two plains, now evidently Drum-caw, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Coolestown, King's County (Ordnance map, sheet 19); a remarkable hill in the district of Tethmoy, or Tuath-

da-mhaighe, i. e. the district of the two plains, in the east of the King's County.

<sup>n</sup> *Baile-an-luig*, i. e. the town of the hollow, now Ballinlig, a subdivision of Moyvoughly.

<sup>o</sup> *Magh-bhachla*, now Moyvoughly, three miles

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1557.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, cuicc céo, caocca, a Seact.

Ἰνορὰδ ἀρδαμαάα φο δί ι ναον μί λαρ αν λυρτιρ τομαρ ρυιριξ.

Μαc μυρέαδα .ι. Μυρέαδ μαc μυιρμυρ cαομάναιcch το βάρυccάδ ηι λήc-  
gλιονη λα γαλλαιβ, αρ βαί ριδε acc τριαλλ αρδαιξτε, γ η'αοντα ρριύ co po  
peallρατ ραιρ ιρτιξ ι ττιcc na cοιηαιρle.

Cαιρλέη αν ρβόαιη ι ηδελβη eaτpa το ζαβαιλ λά βραζαιτ βαοί ιλλαηη  
ηδ, γ α ταβαιρτ το Μηάξ cocláηη, γ ρηιοct ρρηγαη διονηαρβαδ, γ α ηβραιξδε  
το cρoχαδ λυαν ιηττε .ι. αν céo λά το ηαηρα.

Cαιρλέη ραcρα το ηυρρδ λά ηυα μαοιleacláηηη γ λά γαλλαιβη ατα λυαν,  
Coccaδ δεηρξε eτηρ μάξ cocláηηη γ ó μαοιleacláηηηη ιαρτταη.

Ἰνορὰδ υα ρραιλξε, γ ριόη cconcoδαιρ διονηαρβαδ αρ αν τήρ τοριδιρ γ α  
ηβραιξδε το congβαιλ λάρ αν λυρτιρ. Ατιατ να βραιξδε O concoδαιρ ραιλξε,  
γ μαc α δεαηδραταρ .ι. Ρορα μαc μυρchaδ co ρocáηδib ele amalle ρριύ.  
Ρο βαραιξιττ να βραιξδε ρηη υηle λά γαλλαιβ acτ ó concoδαιρ ηαμά.

O μόρδα conall το ζαβáiη λά γαλλαιβ, γ α βάρυccάδ leó ηι λήcγληηη. Βα  
τρυαξ τpa λά ζαοιδelaiβ αν διαc ρηη το ηρcτα ρορ α ραορclανταιβ ροιce-  
nelcaιβ ζηοηζυρ cυηηgctταρ ηί δοίβ.

Sluaccccaδ λαρ αν λυρτιρ το δίοcηη ρíl concoδαιρ αρ Μηιucc ιαρ ηα

north from the town of Moat, in the county of Westmeath. The entries under this year are translated as follows in F. 1. 18 :

“ Gillacolumbius O'Clabbaidh, Comorbanus Sancti Patricii in Oran de Moyhai, Comorbanorum Conaciæ opulentia et hospitalitate Coryphæus ad cūjus domus tenuioris et opulentioris fortunæ hominibus facilis patuit accessus, ut quæ omnibus publior gratiutius diversorii instar erat, in Clanricardiá, ubi, suâ pulsus sede post filium Dermitium a Clanchonmhoensibus interfectum, exulare coactus est animam exhalavit.

“ O'Mordhus Conallus Juvenis, a prorege in custodiam tradi jussus est.

“ Castelli Liselonensis in Delviná extruendi

finem fecit Malachias O'Dalachan in festo Sancti Mathæi.

“ O'Brienus, Daniel, cum Tadeo filio Murachi O'Brien, ad castellum de Disert signa contulit, ubi è Tadei parte 30 vel plures ceciderunt.

“ Donatum O'Conchauri Falgiæ, Briani, filium, prorex in vincula, comite Kildariæ annuente, dari jussit; sed Reginâ quid de ipso ac ejus patre, cæterisque carcere inclusis statim vellet consultâ, ó Morus et Donatus in libertatem præter omnium expectationem educti sunt, Kildariæ et Ormonia comitibus in se accipientibus ipsos in sede posthac inviolatæ permanuros.

“ O'Farrellus Albus Cormaci filius senio confectus obiit.



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1557.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-seven.*

Armagh was plundered twice in one month by Thomas Sussex.

Mac Murrough<sup>p</sup> (Murrough, the son of Maurice Kavanagh) was killed at Leighlin by the English, because he had begun to exalt himself, and foment disturbances against them; whereupon they dealt treacherously by him in the house of the council.

The castle of Feadan<sup>q</sup> in Delvin-Eathra was taken by a prisoner who was confined therein, and given up to Mac Coghlan; and the descendants of Farrell were banished, and their hostages hanged, on Shrove-Monday, being the first day of March.

The castle of Rachra<sup>r</sup> was demolished by O'Melaghlin and the English of Athlone; after which a war broke out between Mac Coghlan and O'Melaghlin.

Offaly was ravaged, and the O'Conors were again banished from it, by the Lord Justice, and their hostages detained. These were the hostages: O'Conor Faly, and the son of his brother, i. e. Ross, son of Murrough, with many others along with them. All these hostages were put to death by the English, except O'Conor only.

O'More (Connell) was taken by the English, and put to death by them at Leighlin. It was grievous to the Irish that their free-born noble chieftains should be overtaken by such an evil destiny; but they could not afford them any assistance.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice to banish the O'Conors [of Offaly]

“O'Maddino, Joanne, Bressali filio, per Bressalum Nigrum O'Maddin interempto, Silanmchia duos dominos Bressalum Nigrum et Malachiam Moddarha puti coactaque.

“Uathnius, filius Gulielmi ô Cobthaigh, poseos Hibernicæ peritissimus, in Baileanluice de Maighbachla nocturnâ fraude peremptus est, nec prodi poterit quis cædis fuerit auctor.

“O'Dochartus, Felimeus, filius Conchaui Calvi, 6 Decembris occubuit [obiit].”

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Murrough*.—Ware states, in his Annals

of Ireland, that “Maurice Cavenagh and Conall O'Moore,” were sentenced to death as stubborn rebels, and executed at Leighlin Bridge this year.

<sup>q</sup> *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Luskmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1520, p. 1348, *supra*. See other notices of this castle at the years 1540 and 1548.

<sup>r</sup> *Rachra*, now Raghra, otherwise Shannon Bridge, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's

clopceim dó a mbíe ann, 7 gonnada móra dimpédaim 7 do éarpanz lair go haé luam, 7 arribe, i narépaizib go miluice, 7 a rluaz epé bealac an potair 7 do lupceam lupmaize, 7 é fín ma pparpaó. Ro gabaó iarain Miluice 7 bife éluam lair, Ro marbaó donnchaó mac colla, 7 dponz ele don barpa amaille ppi. Ro epioésoh 7 po hinopaó an típ uile don éur pin. Do hionn- arbaó clann maoleaclann bailb ar an típ sup na dibearceab amaille ppiú. Fáccbar an iurtip conrtabla saxanaé hi miluice .i. Maizipur pparpur, 7 pucc bpaizde on dá ó maogán .i. Maóilcélaun moðarpa, 7 bñfal, 7 bpaizde ele ó Maç coelán .i. a mac 7 apaill ele conaó amlaó pin po gabaó píol nanmcaó, 7 ní hupura a píom nac a aipom gac ar milleaó don turup pin. Tpi pécemane pia luznara do ponnaó inpin.

O pñgal bán doinnall do marbaó lá pacéna mac taíde uí pñgal 7 pacéna peipin doinnarbaó triar an ngiom pin lá gallaib.

Doinnall mac laozpiz uí mópa tígeapna pleibe Maipce do epochaó lá gallaib .i. lá maizipur ppi.

Sluacécaó lair an iurtip hi pñpaib ceall do díocur na ppaçlaó epce ap po éualaó co mbaptau ppi colltib pñ ceall. Gabtar lair tepóio ó maolmucaó co mbpaiztib ele. Luid arribe go héle go po gabaó lín ui bánain lair, 7 bá hé ppaar a eic pucc ó éñbaill ap uada. Soap an iurtip tari a ap iar tpaðapit mñcebaóðpaó ppi gaoðelaib na monaó pin. Tíð iarain hi Saxaib, 7 fáccbar an tpeipnép ma ionaó. Sluacécaó ele lair an tpeipnép hi ppaarib ceall dia dioçal ap ua maolmucaó .i. apc bíe ag caoinna na éñtipne colle, 7 na ndibpcaó. Ro hinopaó an típ ó coil

County, where a modern fort occupies the site of the old castle.

<sup>s</sup> *Conveyed and carried*, dimpédaim 7 do éarpanz.—These two verbs are nearly synonymous. “Impeádam .i. zapláó no éarpanz.”—*O Clery*.

<sup>t</sup> *While he himself*.—This is very rudely stated in the original, as will appear from the literal translation, which is as follows: “A hosting by the Justiciary to banish the Race of Conor from Meelick, after it was heard by him that they were there; and great guns were drawn and carried by him to Athlone, and thence in vessels to

Meelick, and his army through Ballaghanoher, and by Lurgan Lusmhaighe, and he himself along with them.”

<sup>u</sup> *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, near Banagher, in the King’s County.—See it already referred to at the years 1548 and 1553.

<sup>w</sup> *Lurgan-Lusmhaighe*. This was a townland in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King’s County; but the name is now obsolete.

<sup>x</sup> *Breac-chluain*, i. e. the speckled lawn, meadow, or bog-island, now Brackloon, a townland

from Meelick, after having heard that they were there; and he conveyed and carried<sup>s</sup> great guns to Athlone, and from thence [sent them] in boats to Meelick, while he himself<sup>c</sup> marched his army through Bealach-an-fhothair<sup>u</sup>, and by Lurgan-Lusmhaighe<sup>v</sup>. He afterwards took Meelick and Breac-chluain<sup>x</sup>, and slew Donough, the son of Colla, together with others of the warders. The entire territory was plundered and ravaged on that occasion. The sons of Melaghlin Balbh were banished from the territory, together with the insurgents. The Lord Justice left an English constable at Meelick, i. e. Master Francis, and took hostages from the two O'Maddens, namely, from Melaghlin Modhardha and Breasal, and other hostages from Mac Coghlan, namely, his son and others: and thus was Siol-Anmchadha taken, and it is not easy to state or enumerate all that was destroyed on that expedition. Three weeks before Lammas that [expedition] was made.

O'Farrell Bane (Donnell) was slain by Fachtna, the son of Teige O'Farrell; and Fachtna himself was banished for this deed by the English.

Donnell, son of Laoighseach<sup>y</sup> O'More, Lord of Sliabh Mairge<sup>z</sup>, was hanged by the English, namely, by Master Sili.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Fircall, to expel the plunderers from it, for he had heard that they were in the woods of Fircall. He took Theobald O'Molloy and others prisoners, and proceeded from thence into Ely, where he took Leim-Ui-Bhanain<sup>a</sup>; and it was the goodness of his steed [alone] that enabled O'Conor to escape from him. The Justice returned back, after having thrown the Irish of these parts into confusion. He afterwards went to England, and left the Treasurer<sup>b</sup> in his place. Another hosting was made by the Treasurer into Fircall, to take vengeance upon O'Molloy (Art) for his protection of the wood kerns<sup>c</sup> and other insurgents. On this occasion the whole

in the parish of Clonfert, barony of Longford, and county of Galway. In this townland still stands a square tower said to have been built by O'Madden, Chief of Sil-Anamehy.

<sup>y</sup> *Laoighseach*, now anglicised Lewis.

<sup>z</sup> *Sliabh Mairge*, now the barony of Slew-margy, or Slievemarague, in the south-east of the Queen's County.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1398, p. 763, *supra*.

<sup>a</sup> *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the Leap Castle, the seat of H. Darby, Esq., in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roserea.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1514, p. 1326; and note <sup>v</sup>, under the year 1516, p. 1337, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *The Treasurer*.—This was Sir Henry Sidney, afterwards so celebrated in Irish history.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, A. D. 1557.

<sup>c</sup> *Wood kerns*, i. e. the outlawed kerns. O'Fla-

ροισ, Ρο λορρεαδ βαλε νις αβαινν η λαννεαλα τιγιβ εσμπλαιβ, η πο μαρβαδ μαε νι μαοιμυαδ .ι. αν αλβαε acc βελ ατα ζλαιρι λαρ αν επερινεπι σο να ρλοζ δον ευρ ριν. Ταμειριδε δοριδουρι, η πο λορ αν τιρ, η πο ζσρι α κοιλτε, η νι ταρδ ριε νο ορραδ δυα μαοιμυαδ αετ α αεσοι η α ιονναρβαδ, η επε- τυρ δο ζαιρην δε, η ταρρεαδ τιζσρναρ δο εσρωδ ο μαοιμυαδ ιαρ ρραζδαλ α νις μαρ ηραζαιτε αιεε ινα ιοναδ ρσιν.

Coocaδ αδβαλ επιρ ζαλλαιβ η ινα ιβαοι αμυζ ινα ναεαδ δο ζαιοδελαιβ .ι. Σιοι εονοκοβαρ, Σιοι μορδα, η Σιοι μαοιμυαδ η Σιοι εεσρβαλλ σο ναε ειοιρ αριοιη αν λιον επεαε μαρβετα, η ροζλα δο ροναδ λεο ο τα ριοναην ζο ρλιαδ ρυαδ, η ο τα βλαδμα ζο ελιοδνα, η ο τα εοιρ ζυρ αν εελιοδνα εεεθνα.

herty (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 27), in his strictures on Peter Walsh, acknowledges that the term *kethern*, which was originally a military term, was used in a bad sense, even by the Irish themselves, after the Irish soldiery were reduced by war, and forced to live in woods in a barbarous and uncivilized manner.

<sup>d</sup> *Baile-mhic-Abhainn*, now pronounced by the few old people who speak Irish in this district, as if written *baile ic abainn*, and anglicised Ballycowan, a castle in a barony of the same name, about two miles to the west of Tullamore. It is stated in a poem composed by Ferganaim Mac Keogh, on the triumphs of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalur, that Hugh O'Byrne plundered and burned this place, the name of which he writes *baile coβam*, as it is now pronounced. No part of O'Molloy's castle now remains at this place; but its site is occupied by a more modern castle, erected in 1626, by Sir Jasper Harbert, as appears from the style of it, and the following inscription over the entrance:

"This house was built by Sir Jasper Harbert and Mary Dean Finglas, in the year 1626."

<sup>e</sup> *Bel-atha-glaisi*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the streamlet, now called Bellaglash, and sometimes Glash, a ford over which there is now a bridge, on a stream which rises in the townland of Derrybeg, in the barony of Geshill, and flows into

Lord Charleville's lake.

<sup>f</sup> *Sliabh-ruadh*, i. e. the red mountain. There is a mountain of this name, now anglicised Slieverue, near Blessington, on the frontiers of the counties of Wicklow and Dublin; but the Three Rock Mountain, and the whole range of hills to the south of Dublin, were anciently called *Sliabh-ruadh*, and they are, doubtlessly, the range here referred to.

<sup>g</sup> *Slieve Bloom*, a range of mountains on the boundary between the King's and Queen's Counties.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1269.

<sup>h</sup> *Clíodhna*.—This is more frequently called *Tonn Chliodna*, i. e. the wave of Cleena, who is believed to be the familiar sprite of the south of Ireland, as *Oeibhinn*, now corruptly *Aoibhill*, is of North Munster; but, according to the *Feilire Aenguis*, *Clíodhna* of *Tonn-Chliodhna* was a saint venerated on 17th March. This locality is referred to in a poem addressed to *Donnell O'Donovan*, who became chief of his name in 1639, by *Muldowry O'Morrison*, who styles him "Dragon of *Clíodhna*," from which it is quite clear that he had a residence near it. This was the castle of *Raheen* in the parish of *Myross*. The name *Tonn-Chliodhna* is not yet forgotten, and is applied to a loud surge in the harbour of *Cuan-Dor*, now *Glandore*, in the south of the county of *Cork*. Mr. James

country, from the Wood [of Coill mor] eastwards, was ravaged; Baile-mhic-Abhainn<sup>d</sup> and Lynamly, both houses and churches, were burned; and Calvagh, son of O'Molloy, was killed at Bel-atha-glaisi<sup>e</sup>, by the Treasurer and his army, on that occasion. He came a second time, and burned the territory, and cut down its woods, and gave neither peace nor rest to O'Molloy, but chased and banished him, and proclaimed him a traitor, and gave the lordship to Theobald O'Molloy, who delivered up to him his son as a hostage in his own place.

A great war between the English and all those Irish who had turned out against them, namely, the O'Conors [Faly], O'Mores, O'Molloys, and O'Carrolls; so that it is impossible to enumerate the number of preys, slaughters, and plunders, which were committed by them, from the Shannon to Sliabh-ruadh<sup>f</sup>, from Slieve Bloom<sup>g</sup> to Cliodhna<sup>h</sup>, and from the Eoir<sup>i</sup> to the same Cliodhna.

O'Donovan, of Squince, now living at Gravesend in Kent, describes its situation in a letter to the Editor, from which the following extract may be interesting, as the situation of Tonn Cliodhna has never been pointed out:

“ You ask me if I have any recollection of having heard the name Tonn Cleena (Cleena's wave)? I have heard the name, and often enough the wave, or the roar of the surge, both in calm and in storm. You will be surprised when I say in calm, but it is a day, or sometimes two days, before the wind shifts from any other point to the north-east that the noise is loudest; and at Squince, where it is heard perhaps loudest, it was and is always taken as a certain indication of a shift of wind to the north-east. The old people will have it that it emanates from a rock which is off the point of the western entrance of Glandore harbour, connected with which there exists a curious legend; but the truth is, that this remarkable roar, even in a calm, when a north-east wind is approaching, emanates from the eastern side of the harbour's entrance. The cliff's facing the south and south-west being of stupendous height, and hollowed out into enormous caverns (of which Dean Swift has given, in his poem *Carberiaë Rupes*, a very accurate,

though general, description). When the wind is north-east off shore, the waves, resounding in the caverns, send forth a deep, loud, hollow, monotonous roar, which in a calm night is peculiarly impressive on the imagination, producing sensations either of melancholy or fear.”—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. first edition, p. 273, where Dean Swift's poem is printed.

There is a Carraig-Cliodhna on the coast of the townland of Reenogrena, parish of Kiltaghanbeg, in the west division of the barony of East Carbery, and another rock of the same name in the parish of Kilshannick, barony of Duhallow, in the same county, where Cliodhna is believed to have held her aerial palace. But Tonn-Cliodhna is evidently the place alluded to in the text.

<sup>i</sup> *The Eoir*, called Feoir by Keating and O'Heerin, now the River Nore, which rises in the Devil's Bit mountain, barony of Ikerrin, and county of Tipperary, and flowing, by a very circuitous course, close to Borris-in-Ossory, and through Castletown, Abbeyleix, Kilkenny, Thomastown, and Enistogue, unites with the Barrow about a mile below New Ross, where they form a very considerable river, and

Ο εσίβαλλ (ι. υλλιαμ οδαρ) το γαβαλ αιρλέμ αν λέιμε αρ γάλλαϊ ιαρ  
βραζβάλ βασγαλ φαη.

Τοιρρθεαλβας μας κοιόδαηι μιc τοιρρθεαλβαςγ μιc ταιόcc αν έομαιο  
υί βηιαη δέcc.

Σεαση ό νελλ ι. μιc cυιηη, μιc cυιηη το έccελαμαδ, γ το λέπιτιονολ Σλόιζ  
λάμηόηη το δολ ι τσίη έοηαλλ ι. ηα ηαιηηιαλλα υιλε, γ ιηα ηβαοί το γάλλαϊ γ  
το γαοιδελαϊ ο τράιζ βαλε μιc βυαιη γο ριηη. Ταιηατταη ριθε υιλε ιηα έιηοή, γ  
ηα έοιέαηαλ, γ ηί ηο ηαιηηεαδ λαη ηα ρλοζαϊ ίηηη γο ηο γαβρατ λοη-  
ποητ λΐηαη λαοέαημαέ cετυρ acc αν cεαηηαιcc λΐη έηηη δά αδαηηη ι. ριηηη,  
γ Μοδαηη. Δά ριόηηηεαέ ηο βοΐ ιλλοηηποητ μιc υί νελλ αρ ηο βαοί εηΐc γ  
έηηηαιζεέτ ηΐθα, γ ριόηα, γ έοζαδ ηυαηαλ, γ γαέ ηαδαιccε αρέηηα αηηη.  
Ράηαιcc ρεέελα γο μιc υί νελλ γο ηο έυηηηΐc cεηέλ ccoηαλλ α ηβύ γ α ηβό-  
έάηηε ι ηοιαηηηαϊ γ ι ηόηοηβέλαϊ αν τίηε ιαη ηά cέυλαϊ, αηηεβηηηοή ηατ  
βαοί βό υίοβηηηη δοηηιθε, αρ cια ηό τιοηηαοίη ιλλαιζηηβό ηό ι ηυιηαηη, ηό  
ηιαδηηοή ηηα λυηcc ccoηαη ηυccαδ γο ηιαηηαϊζεέ ιαηη ρό α ηιαηηηη βάδέηη, cοηά  
ηιαδ αέτ αση ηηζ ροη υλταϊ το γηέη. Cεηέλ ccoηαλλ δηα αρ αηηαδ βάηηαη  
ηέηη γ υα δοηηηαλλ Μαζηηηη ι ηεαηλάηηε γ ι ηεηΐηηε, γ έ ιλλάηη accά ηιαc  
αν cαλβαέ ρηη ηέ δά βηιαδση ηαιηε ρηη, γ αν cαλβαέ ηι ccoηαη ηα τίηε.  
Δαοί βεόη α δΐηηβραέαη αρδ cο ηα λυέτ ληιαηηηα ηι ρηηιέβηηε ρηηη, γ βαοί  
ηιθε ηι ρηαηηαδ Σηΐαη, α ηραέαη αν ταιη ηηη. Ο ηο έυαλαδ αν cαλβαέ Σΐαη

flow in a southern direction for about twelve Irish miles till they unite with the Suir at Cheek point, near Waterford. The point where they meet is called *Comar na d-tri n-uisceadh* by the old Irish writers, which is translated "Confluentia Trium fluviorum," by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 164, and by others "the Meeting of the three waters."—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, preface, p. xxx.

<sup>k</sup> *The castle of Leim*, i. e. of Leim-Uí-Bhanain, now the Leap Castle, in the King's County, situated about five miles to the north of the town of Roscrea.—See it already mentioned at the years 1514, 1516.

<sup>l</sup> *Unprotected*, literally, "after having found danger on it;" by which strange idiom is meant "by taking an advantage of its warders," or, as

the Latin translator, in F. I. 18, well renders it: "opportunitate quam nactus est arrepta."

<sup>m</sup> *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of a small church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

<sup>n</sup> *His muster and army*.—The Irish words *τιονολ* and *τοιέαηαλ* are synonymous here, and merely introduced for the sake of the alliteration.

<sup>o</sup> *Carraig-liath*, i. e. the grey rock, now Carriclea, a townland situated between the Rivers Finn and Mourne, about one mile above their confluence, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

<sup>p</sup> *To submit to his authority*, literally, "until he would bring them obedient to his own juris-

O'Carroll (William Odhar) took the castle of Leim<sup>b</sup>, after having found it unprotected<sup>l</sup>.

Turlough, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige-au-Chomaid<sup>m</sup> O'Brien, died.

John O'Neill, i. e. the son of Con, son of Con, assembled and mustered a very numerous army to proceed into Tirconnell, namely, all the people of Oriel, and all the English and Irish from Tragh-Bhaile-mhic-Buain [Dundalk] to the [River] Fin. All these came to join his muster and army<sup>n</sup>, and marched without halting until they had, in the first place, pitched their spacious and herethronged camp at Carraig Liath<sup>o</sup>, between the two rivers, Finn and Mourne. The time was spent very happily in the camp of the son of O'Neill, for they carried on the buying and selling of mead, wine, rich clothing, and all other necessaries. News came to the son of O'Neill that the Kinel-Connell had sent off all their cows and herds into the wilds and fastnesses of the country for protection; but he declared that not one cow of them was inaccessible, for that, even though they should pass [with their cattle] into Leinster or Munster, he would pursue them until he should compel them to submit to his authority<sup>p</sup>, so that there should be but one king in Ulster for the future. As for the Kinel-Connell, they were thus circumstanced: O'Donnell (Manns) was in bad health and infirmity, and had now been for two years incarcerated by his son Calvagh, who had assumed the government of the country. Moreover, his brother Hugh, with his adherents, was in opposition to him, and was at this time along with John [O'Neill], his kinsman<sup>q</sup>. When Calvagh heard that John [O'Neill] and

diction." This passage is quoted by Leland in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, as translated for him by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to dignify Irish history, brings all his translations from the Irish into his own pompous style of English:

"Let them drive our prey into the midst of Leinster, or let them hide it in the South, cried O'Nial, we shall pursue it to the remotest quarter of the Island. No power shall protect our enemies, or stop the progress of the prince and sovereign of Ulster."

The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it

much more faithfully as follows:

"Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconallenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconalliæ recessus abegisse, hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam si vel in Lageniam vel Momoniam pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit perfecto posthac ut Ultonia uno pareat, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi."

<sup>q</sup> *His kinsman*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates "θεαρῖραειαρ ἡ μήτηρ, i. e. his mother's brother," which is correct.

co na plogaib do gabail longpóirt i nua na tíre no baosí agá focpuada ma inínnam d'ur síd do ghéad f'ur an eicefnóail móir no baí acc tomairéim f'air, 7 no coimairléice f'ria a'tair Maígnur ciá harim imirt do ghéad f'or cionn a b'odhad ceib tan tiorraoir don tír. Bá rí comairle do maó ó doimnaill a a'tair dó ó ná baosí comílion p'loicé lá mac uí neill gan dol a nairf' ca'ta cúice ac't a'irioim acc imdeagail a muin-tipe cen co t'oirp'f' don tír, 7 dia ceasóir'ad an tan rin amur longpóirt do éabairt f'air dia inícc'buaid'pead. Bá dóig lair nó bérad corcear. Ar f'air deirid aca innrin. Dála Shílan í néill co na p'locáib no taimeínniug'riot gan a'irioim on ceairraice lét go pangattar tar f'inn lá taob' pa'ta bo't tréir an laecán go no gabrat f'oraó 7 longpóirt lá taob' baile a'ig'í éasóin a ceoim'poccur don t'p'ruic' r'if'f' ar an topar diaid' a'inn cabairéac. Do rónad bo'ta 7 bé'p'calána lá a p'logaib iar rin. An calbac' imorrio, ar ann baosí r'ide co na mac conn an lá rin i noiréac'tar hi mulla'c b'innín co nuathad ma f'arraó, ar ní baosí ac't aon t'rio'ca ma'ra'c, 7 dá coru'g'ad gallócc'la'c do é'loinn t'ruib'ne fanatt .i. Shio'c't R'ua'í'ri im ual'tar mac m'urchar'í, 7 Shio'c't doimnaill im doimnaill goim mac r'uib'ne, 7 Oo éualaid' an calbac' Sílan co na p'loc'c' do tea'c't in dú rin, Ro f'rao'í' diaf' dia f'ainm'iu'nt'ir do éair'cc'elad' f'or na p'logaibh 7 bat'tar iaó a nanmanna donnchaó ócc mac donnchaó r'ua'í' me'g'u'í'or, 7 Mu'ir' mac a'í'ín. Do é'od'ar r'ide d'ui go mbat'tar gan pá'tuc'haó i t'p'éc'umar'cc na p'log' uair

<sup>1</sup> *Protecting his people*, ac imdeagail a muin-tipe.—The word imdeagail is explained anacal, i. e. protection, by Michael O'Clery.

<sup>5</sup> *They agreed upon adopting this*.—Leland, in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, dwelling with particular interest on this local war between O'Neill and O'Donnell, makes Manus O'Donnell speak as follows on the authority of the Annals of Donegal, which is the name by which he calls the Annals of the Four Masters throughout :

“Do not,” said the father, “attempt with our inferior numbers to meet the enemy in the field. O'Neill is advancing on us, and in this new situation his camp bears a formidable aspect; but what though it be provided with stores of every kind; what though every neces-

sary and every luxury is brought thither and exposed to sale, as in a regular market, yet the state and magnificence of the enemy may be greater than his precaution. Attack his camp by night; one sudden and vigorous effort may disperse our enemies at once.”

This passage was furnished to Leland by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to magnify every thing Irish, has gone far beyond his original in this instance; but as he was furnishing materials for history, not romance, it was entirely beneath his dignity to swell the simple words of the Four Masters into such a flood of magniloquence. The translator in F. 1. 18, keeps much closer to the original, as follows :

“Patris sententia fuit, ne marte aperto Jo-



his forces were encamped on the frontiers of the territory, he pondered in his mind what he should do in this great danger which now threatened him ; and he advised with his father, Manus, upon the military movement he ought to adopt in opposing his enemies, whensoever they should come into the territory. The advice which O'Donnell, his father, gave him was, as he had not an army equal to that of the son of O'Neill, not to go forth to meet him in battle, but to remain protecting his [own] pèople<sup>r</sup>, until he [O'Neill] should come into the territory, and then, if he were able, to make an attack upon his camp, and throw them into confusion. He thought that victory could thus be gained, [and] they agreed upon adopting this<sup>s</sup> [movement]. As for John O'Neill and his forces, they marched without halting from Carrig-liath, across the Finn, close to Raphoe, through the Lagan<sup>t</sup>; and they halted, and encampèd alongside of Baile-aignidh-chaoin<sup>u</sup>, near the stream that flows from the well of Cabhartach<sup>w</sup>, where the army constructed booths and tents. Calvagh and his son, Con, were on that day at a meeting on the summit of Beinnin<sup>x</sup> with a small party, namely, only thirty horsemen, and two companys of gallowglasses of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad, i. e. of the descendants of Rory, under Walter, the son of Murrough, and the descendants of Donnell, under Donnell Gorm Mac Sweeny. And when Calvagh heard that John had arrived at that place with his army, he sent two of his trusty friends to reconnoitre the forces ; their names were Donough Oge, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, and Maurice Mac Ailin. These two proceeded to the enemy's camp, and mingled with the troops, without being noticed;

annem adorieretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpens milites incautos, et de salute suâ securos improvisò perturbaret.”

<sup>t</sup> *Lagan*.—This is the name of a well-known district comprising the parishes of Taughboyne, Ryemoghy, and All Saints, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

<sup>u</sup> *Baile-aignidh-chaoin*, i. e. the town of the beautiful face or surface, now Balleeghan, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful old church, situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, in the parish of Ryemoghy, and barony of Raphoe.

<sup>w</sup> *The well of Cobhartach*.—This name, which means helping, or assisting, is now obsolete, or

at least not generally known, as the Editor, who examined the localities of Baile-aignidh-chaoin, with great care, in 1835, could not meet any one that ever heard of such a name. The natives are of opinion that it is the well now called Tober-Slan, i. e. *fons sanus, sanans, seu salutifer*, a name of nearly the same import.

<sup>x</sup> *Beinnin*.—This is not the Binnin, in the parish of Clonmany in Inishowen, mentioned by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 170, but the conspicuous hill of Binnion, in the parish of Taughboyne, in the district called the Lagan, in the barony of Raphoe.

baoi do líonmáire, 7 do lépdaéct na plócch baí annpín nári bó poðainz doib̄  
 baóém aítne por apoule zémad lá nó bñt ann muna tabhatactaoír aítne por  
 a nairléab̄ namá. Ro zábpat an diai pempate az míteact ó zac tene zó  
 apoule zo pangatcar zup an tene móri mñonaiz boí i nooipup purple mñc  
 í néill 7 Suetpall aðbal móri (ba pliméctri mñón púp hñde) baói por buan  
 lapad ead ón tene co ríccat zallócclac zpuamda zmoñ aizméil zo mbialib̄  
 aitépab̄ ailemze i noipéill a nimpéta aca, 7 co ríccat albanaé anoiuo  
 anoiappad co na cclioimib̄ epoma taoibléna topbhulleaca ina léinaib̄ ppi  
 hionbualad 7 aipioim az poraire 7 az porcoiméd mñeic í néill. An epát  
 táimcc ionam ppoimigze dona plózab̄, 7 po boé az poimn 7 az pocéail porpa  
 po mizpct an diai tapcelca po paióiom a lamā zup an pomaire a cumā  
 cáic, 7 bá ríð do palā cñmberc co na lán mine co ppuipcan na mine ðim.  
 Luidpct por cclúab̄ iapañ zup a mionmōmāpéta pin leó do íaicéid a muim-  
 tpe, 7 bá iap ná tapbenad po cpiebad uata na pccéla po aipñioipoc. Ro  
 porcōngair an calbac̄ por a muimtip a nñidó pó cedóip, do pónad pappiuiñ  
 zan pūpcaé mñpín, do cóioipoc an dá cópucéad i nen cópucéad, 7 conñ  
 o doimnall dia cóip epip uálpai 7 doimnall, 7 do pad a ead dia aépai. Lotcar  
 pñmpa do íaicéid an longpocic, 7 ní po anpac zo pangatcar, zup na buim̄b̄

<sup>1</sup> *A huge torch*, puzepal aðbal mop, literally, "a torch, huge, great (it was thicker than the middle of a man), constantly flaming at some distance from the fire." Dr. Leland, who had a free translation of this passage from Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, condenses the description of this huge torch, and the general's body-guards, as follows, in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8:

"An unusual blaze of large tapers directed them to the general's pavilion, where John O'Nial lay surrounded by his body-guards, consisting of sixty Irish vassals, bearing the battle-axe, and as many mercenary Scots, armed with their broad cutting swords and targets."

The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, keeps much closer to the original words, as follows:

"Exploratores illi postquam singulis pene ignibus tantillum astarent, ad majorem ignem

in mediis castris præ foribus tabernaculi Joannis O'Nelli collocatum accesserunt, lucernam paulo eminus conspicati e scirpis a sevo immersis ad eam magnitudinem intextis ut densitate medii hominis molem adæquaret."

<sup>2</sup> *A ceinn-bheart*, literally, a *ceinn-bheart*, with its full of meal. The term *ceinn-bheart* denotes a helmet, hat, or any covering for the head. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it: "Cortex arboris in vasculum efformata."

Leland, drawing largely on his own imagination, manufactures this simple narrative in such a manner as to give us a very inaccurate idea of the kind of food in the camp, and the manner in which it was distributed. His words are:

"And so little were the youths suspected, that when supper was brought to these guards they invited them to partake of their repast. To accept this invitation was to form a friend-

for, in consequence of the numbers and variety of the troops who were there, it was not easy for them to discriminate between one another, even if it were day, except by recognising their chieftains alone. The two persons aforesaid proceeded from one fire to another, until they came to the great central fire, which was at the entrance of the son of O'Neill's tent; and a huge torch<sup>y</sup>, thicker than a man's body, was constantly flaming at a short distance from the fire, and sixty grim and redoubtable gallowglasses, with sharp, keen axes, terrible and ready for action, and sixty stern and terrific Scots, with massive, broad, and heavy-striking swords in their hands, [ready] to strike and parry, were watching and guarding the son of O'Neill. When the time came for the troops to dine, and food was divided and distributed among them, the two spies whom we have mentioned stretched out their hands to the distributor, like the rest; and that which fell to their share was a ceinn-bheart<sup>z</sup> filled with meal, and a suitable complement of butter. With this testimony [of their adventure] they returned to their own people; and, upon the exhibition of it, their entire narrative was believed. Calvagh commanded his people to arm<sup>a</sup> directly, which they did without delay; the two battalions formed into one; and Con O'Donnell proceeded on foot, between Walter and Donnell<sup>b</sup>, having given his horse to his father. They advanced towards the camp, and did not halt until they had

ship with these men not to be violated, which should prevent them from giving any intelligence, or, if discovered, would have rendered their intelligence suspected. They, therefore, declined the courtesy; and flying to their companions, related what they had seen and heard, and inflamed them with impatience to surprise the enemy.<sup>z</sup>

Now it is quite obvious that all this is wrong, for there is no authority for asserting that O'Neill's body-guards had invited the two spies to partake of their repast, or that the latter declined such an invitation. All this is created by Leland's historical muse, to give his subject warmth and interest, according to his own mode of philosophising. The fact was that the two spies mingled with O'Neill's tumultuous troops, and as they consisted of Irish and

Anglo-Irishmen of various territories, they found no difficulty in passing for two of O'Neill's soldiers. From the notice of the two getting a hat-full of meal, and a suitable quantity of butter, it is quite evident that every two formed a mess, and that they were allowed to sit down wherever they pleased and take their repast. Nothing, however, but confusion and the darkness of the night, or chance, could have enabled them to escape, as Hugh O'Donnell, the brother of Calvagh, was within the camp at the time, with many followers out of Tirconnell, who would have easily recognised that these two spies belonged to Calvagh O'Donnell's party.

<sup>a</sup> *To arm*, α νύσφο, i. e. to harness, or dress themselves for battle.

<sup>b</sup> *Walter and Donnell*.—These were two captains of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad.

mfóhónoib̄ báttar acc forónoihéd̄ meic í néill. Do bhítratt uapóúrcas̄ námāt for luét an longpopt, 7 po gabratt for coimmarbas̄, 7 for coimnuó-uccas̄, acc aipleac̄, 7 acc atéuma, ag ciorrbas̄, 7 ag comleatp̄as̄ a cele dia mbianib̄ blánib̄ bítpaobp̄ac̄as̄, 7 dia ccloidm̄tib̄ epuaóðgeapa cupata go poip̄p̄ḡit̄t̄ p̄p̄, 7 co po leonait laoié lár an p̄p̄ianlac̄ do deac̄as̄ anopin. Do éualas̄ p̄fan top̄ann an epom̄p̄lóioc̄, 7 b̄p̄op̄ccap̄ na mbuidh̄n bá deap̄b̄ laip̄ báttari námāit̄t̄ t̄ángat̄t̄ari don longpopt, 7 at láip̄ide ep̄e iap̄t̄ari a puiple gan páttuccas̄. Ro baí an adhaí ag p̄h̄t̄ain a p̄p̄op̄ p̄íop̄p̄liuc̄, 7 a cap̄ap̄nach eíunb̄p̄ason co po eúlp̄iot̄ aib̄ne, 7 mb̄f̄ra an t̄ipe. Ro p̄p̄p̄oíneas̄ for an p̄luas̄ p̄in éneél neoc̄c̄ain p̄ó deóid̄ ep̄e n̄f̄t̄ iomgona 7 iombualta co po lád a n̄of̄ic̄c̄ár. S̄fan iompp̄a ní po l̄n̄ eíó aóinneac̄ dia muin̄tip̄ é, ac̄t̄maó aon diāp̄ do muin̄tip̄ aóda mic maðnp̄a í doim̄nall im̄ don̄nchaó mac p̄eilim̄ p̄inn uí ḡallc̄ub̄air, 7 luíó ep̄e at̄ḡop̄it̄t̄, 7 ep̄e diaim̄air ḡac̄a conaip̄e go p̄ainicc̄ tap̄ d̄asól, tap̄ p̄inn, 7 tap̄ d̄h̄p̄cc, 7 bá for p̄nám̄ na t̄teóra naðann̄ p̄in do deachas̄ co na diāp̄ caoim̄t̄eac̄t̄as̄, ap̄p̄ide go t̄p̄simon̄n uí moam̄ go po éfh̄das̄ḡ eac̄ ó na moam̄ in̄ adhaí p̄in, 7 p̄áinicc̄ p̄ádeóid̄ lá doðap̄ p̄oilp̄i na maíone go hap̄p̄ccál d̄ác̄iap̄ócc. Ro anip̄ an calbas̄ co na beacc̄ p̄luas̄ (ina mbas̄í p̄oim̄e don̄ oíðce) ip̄in longp̄opt̄ m̄f̄p̄ac̄ m̄óip̄in̄f̄h̄m̄nac̄ baí lá S̄fan ua neill a t̄t̄up̄ oíðce, 7 bat̄t̄ar acc comol̄ p̄m̄p̄l̄f̄ó na p̄oip̄ne p̄in for po p̄p̄p̄oíneas̄ leó co maðain ap̄ a b̄p̄ac̄. Do maðas̄ edala iom̄da a t̄t̄aip̄b̄enas̄ leó ip̄in ló ap̄ ccinn̄ ep̄in ap̄m, ep̄p̄as̄, edeas̄, 7 eoc̄as̄ conas̄ c̄h̄t̄pe p̄ic̄it̄ eac̄

<sup>c</sup> *Kill, destroy, &c.*—The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, does not at all attempt to translate this string of words, which are introduced by the Four Masters to convey a general idea of confused and furious fighting. He condenses the ideas intended to be conveyed by the wild jumble of words into the following clear sentence:

“Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in hostium castra derepentē prorumpunt, et ad ignem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes perturbant incautos et acriter ferrum stringunt, et, per castra terrorem et stragem effusē circumfe-

rentes, omnia prosternunt.”

This, however, must be regarded rather as a paraphrase than a translation of the Irish. The style is too much improved.

<sup>d</sup> *Was rainy*, literally, “the night was pouring down rain in a truly wetting shower, and in a mist of silent drops.” But it is not correct, at least in English, to make the night the agent which produced the rain. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it simply, “magna imbrium copia eā nocte demittebatur.”

<sup>e</sup> *The Deel, the Finn, and the Derg.*—These are three well-known rivers, in the present county of Donegal, and on O’Neill’s way as he

reached the central troops that were guarding the son of O'Neill. They made a furious and fierce attack upon the men in the camp, and [both parties then] proceeded to kill, destroy<sup>c</sup>, slaughter, hack, mangle, and mutilate one another with their polished sharp axes, and with their well-tempered, keen-edged, hero-befitting swords; so that men were wounded, and warriors disabled, by this body of men who had come into the camp. When John [O'Neill] heard the noise of the heavy troops, and the clamour of the bands, he was convinced that they were enemies who had entered the camp, and he passed through the western end of his tent unobserved. The night was rainy<sup>d</sup>, very heavy showers being followed by silent dripping, so that the rivers and streams of the country were flooded. At last the army of the Kinel-Owen were defeated, with dreadful havoc, by dint of conflict and fighting. As for John [O'Neill], not one of his own party followed him, but two only of the people of Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with Donough, the son of Felim Finn O'Gallagher. He proceeded on by the shortest ways and the most lonesome passages, until he had crossed the Deel, the Finn, and the Derg<sup>e</sup>; and it was by swimming that he, with his two companions, crossed these three rivers. Thence he proceeded to Tearmonn-Ui-Moain<sup>f</sup>, where he purchased a horse that night from O'Moain, and at length arrived by break of day at Aireagal-da-Chiarog<sup>g</sup>. Calvagh remained with his small army for the rest of the night in the camp in which O'Neill and his army had passed the beginning of the night in merriment and high spirits; and they remained until morning drinking the wines of the party whom they had defeated. On the following day they took with them, and displayed with pride, many

passed from Balleeghan to Tearmonn-Ui-Mhoain. The Deel, now Dale-burn, rises in Lough Deel, in the north-west of the barony of Raphoe, and falls into the Foyle, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford; the Finn rises in Lough Finn, and unites with the Mourne at Lifford Bridge; the Derg has its source in the famous Lough Derg, in the barony of Tirhugh; it winds its course nearly in a north-east direction through the parish of Termonomongan, in the county of Tyrone, where it joins the stream called Mournebeg, and both united glide, under the name of Derg, through the villages of Castle-

derg and Ardstraw, near the latter of which they join the Shrule; and the united waters then take the name of the Mourne River, and flow nearly in a northern direction to Lifford, where, mingling with the River Finn, they all lose their names and waters in the gigantic Foyle.

<sup>c</sup> *Tearmonn-Ui-Mhoain*, now Termonomongan, an old parish church near the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. O'Moain, now Mongan, was the Erenagl of this church.

<sup>g</sup> *Aireagal-Dachiarog*, i. e. St. Dachiarog's house, or habitation, now Errigal-Keeroge, a

βασι το κοιμητιον εδωκα αγ τον μακ αν εαλβαιεε εννοστα εσε ορθοριε ιοικ  
 ι νελλ δια νγοιρει μακ αν ιολαιρ. Αρ ιησ μά πο ρριε ιι μαϊοιμ ενουε βυϊδδ  
 δεριεε πο βριπρβδ λα ηυα ννοιηαιλλ (Αοδ οεε μακ ασοα ρυαϊδ) αρ υα νελλ  
 ραμαϊλ α ρρυαριπριετ εενελ εοναϊλλ δεδωκαεβ τον εϋρ ριν.

well-known church and parish, in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone.

<sup>b</sup> *Cnoc-Buidhbh-Derg*.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1522, p. 1536, *supra*. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18 :

“A prorege Thomá Sussexio Ardmacha mensis unius spatio iteratá vastatione infesta.

“Mac Murchus, Murachus, filius Mauritií Coemhanachi, in ipsis Concilii ædibus, in alicujus concitatiõnis novæ moliendæ suspicionem venisse proditus, Leghliniæ morte plectitur.

“Fedanæ Castellum, in Delviniá Ethrá, a quodam ibi in vinculis posito captum et Mac Coghlano traditum est. Deinde qui ad Fergalium generis originem referunt proseribuntur, et eorum obsides reste strangulati die Lunæ ipsis Martii Calendis.

“Castellum Rathcrææ ab ô Moelachlino et Anglis Athloniensibus evertitur, bellum postea inter ipsum et Mac Coghlanus exarsit.

“Offalgia devastatá ô Conchaurorum familia pellitur, capto a prorege præter alios multos ô Conchauro ipso, et Rosso, ejus ex fratre nepote ; de quibus omnibus, uno ô Conchauro excepto, mortis supplicium sumptum est.

“O'Moro etiam Conallo, ab Anglis capto, Leighliniæ mors infertur ; non mirum est Hiberniam in luctu versari cum tantá se ingenui sui sanguinis profusione funestari videret.

“Prorex ô Conchauros Milikæ versari certior factus, eò protinus iter arripuit, tormentis majoribus Athloniam itinere terrestri transferri præmissis et inde cymbarum vecturá Milikam adductis, copiæ per Belachanohair et Lurgam Lusnaghæ viam, ipso præeunte, capessunt. Nec diu moratus est cum Milika, Donato Collai filio

cum aliis e præsidariis caso, et Bracluanâ in ejus potentiam devenîre. Illis deinde finibus multum concussis [δο εροιεεαδ] et vastatis Malachiæ Balbi filii et proscripti reliqui arcen-tur. Tum Magistro Francisco Anglo Milikæ præfecto, et obsidibus cum a multis aliis tum præsertim a duobus ô Maddinis, Malachiá Mod-dardo et Brassillo, abductis, filio etiam Mac Coghlani obsidum numerum augente, prorex eis finibus excessit. Dum autem hâc ratione Silanmehia mense Julii expugnaretur, dam-norum quæ passa est numerus vix ac ne vix quidem iniri potest.

“O'Ferghallum Album Danielem Fachtnaus filius Tadæi O'Ferghail trucidavit, sed illius interitum Angli morte Fachtnai uli sunt.

“Danieli O'Moro, Loighsi filio, Magister Silius Anglus gulam laqueo elisit.

“Prorex, accipiens proscriptos in Fercallie nemoribus latitare, eò profectus armatus Theobaldum O'Moelmuaidhum cepit ; in Eliam inde migrans Leimibhanain suæ potestatis fecit, ubi O'Carvillum equi præstantia discrimini sub-duxit. Sed, post multam molestiam illorum finium Hibernis facessitam, Dublinii tandem moram cóntrahens, in Angliam transmisit. Quæst-tore jusso vice suâ proregis officio fungi. Ille injunctum sibi munus naviter obiturus arma in Fercalliam infert, ut pœnas de ô Moelmuaidho, Arthuro, sumeret, quòd proscriptis et legum præsidio exemptis subventionem ullá prodesse ausus fuerit. Itaque fines illius regionis omnes, qui nemori ab orienti adjacent, populatus, Bale-macabaniam, Lanelliam, et Titampliam” [*rectè* æquè tecta et ecclesias] “incendiis prodidit, filium ô Moelmuaidhi Calbachum ad Belaghglassiam vitâ spoliavit, nec multum tempus effluxit cum

spoils, consisting of arms, dresses, coats of mail, and horses, so that Con, the son of Calvagh, had for his dividend of the booty eighty horses, besides the celebrated steed of O'Neill's son, called the Son of the Eagle. Scarcely had so much booty been obtained at the battle of Cnoc-Buidhbh-Derg<sup>h</sup>, which was gained by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) over Neill, as the Kinel-Connell obtained on that occasion.

iteratâ incursione Fercalliam perlustrans vnâ deflagratione universam profligaret et everteret, silvis penitûs excisis, veniâ dilectorum ô Moelmuaidho minimè factâ, imò avitis finibus procul amotum læsæ Majestatis reum pronuntiavit, ejus dignitate ac dominio in Theobaldum ô Moelmuaidhum collato, filio ejus. ante in obsidem recepto.

“Angli, Hibernis omnibus a se proscriptis et legum beneficio exclusis, ô Conchaurorum et ô Mororum, ô Moelmuaidhorum, ô Carvallorum familiis grave bellum indixerunt, quo totus agrî tractus inter Sinneum amnem et Montem Rufum, inter Montem Blamiam Cloniam et Feoriam positus conflagravit, ut cædium, incendiolorum et deprædationum ultrâ citròque factorum summa ad calculos revocari non potuerit.

“O'Carvillus, Castelli Leimix capessendi oportunitate quam nactus est arreptâ, illud sibi vindicavit,

“Terdalachus filius Conchauri filii Terdelachi filii Tadei O'Brien de Comaid vitâ excessit.

“Joannes. ô Nelli filius, Tirconallix ad suam ditionem adjungendæ cupiditate flagrans, numerosissimum conflavit exercitum, ad quem Orghellix omnes, et quicumque, Angli aut Hiberni, agros ab usque littore de Bale mic Buain ad Finnum amnem pertingentes incolebant, confluerunt. Hæc armatorum hominum multitudo, castris primùm ad Carraigleiham inter duos amnes Finnum et Modornum positus, per campos latè diffusa, nec solum omni apparatu bellico cumulatè instructa, sed advectis vinis, vestibus, et aliorum generum mercibus ad voluptatem con-

paratis, abundat ad Joannem in his castris constipata. Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconellenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconellix recessus abegisse, ‘hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam, si vel in Lageniam, vel Momoniam, pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit præfecto posthæc ut Ultonia uno pareat, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi.’ Per illud autem tempus res in Tirconnalliâ non adeo pacatæ fuerunt. O'Donnellus enim propter effætam ætatem et insuper quia jam biennio eum Calbhacus filius in vinculis detinebat, nihil præclari præstare potuit; ejus etiam alter filius Hugo, a fratre privatâ simultate alienatus, etiam tunc apud Joannem O'Nellum suis in castris agebat, ad quæ clientes suos et vernaculos etiam adduxit. Calbhacus, qui Tirconallix dominabatur, hoc rerum statu, et, Joannis O'Nelli copiis fines suas jam ingressis, percussus ac pene consternatus, animo secum versens quid in tanto discrimine optimum factum esset, patrem consuluit quâ ratione potissimum suorum et suæ saluti ad tam arctas angustias redactæ prospicere possit. Patris sententia fuit, ne marte aperto Joannem adorieretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpeus milites incautos et de salute suâ securos improvisò perturbaret. Joannes O'Nellus, castris ex Carrigletha motis, ultra Finnum amnem non procul a Rathboâ per Laganum progressus, ad Bailecoeniam consedit. Porro Calbhacus cum filio Cono in verticem montis Beinnin eo die ad suorum coitionem concessit, 30

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΪΤ, 1558.

Αοιρ Χριορτ, μίλε, κύνκε céo, caocca, a hoct.

ΙΑηλα υβρμύμθαν Σεμυρ, μαc Σταν, μίc τομαρ, μίc Σεμυρ μίc ζήοίοτ ιαηλα δέcc. δά δουιζ δια δύεηαιζ διé αν δήζερ ρη όρ ní ρίccéí α λς eallaé υιονηραινε, νό δορυρ δο όυναó ρé α λην ό δύν caóη ηι ccιαρραιζε co cum-μαρ τρi μυρccé ηιμελεζλαρ ηι ccoiccμίc óoiaccaó eaóδαé μίc λυéτα, γ λαζήν. γ α μάc ζήοίοτ δόρθνεαó ινα ιοναó.

tantum equitibus et 2 peditum cohortibus e Mac Suiniis Fanatae comitantibus, quorum qui Roderico oriundi erant Waltero Murachi filio, qui ac Daniele, Danieli Caruleo Mac Suinio parebant: qui, cum accepisset Joannem appropinquasse, 2 ex intimis ac vetustis amicis fidissimos Donatum Juvenem, filium Donati Rufi Macguier, et Mauricium Mac Cailinum in hostilem exercitum exploratores summisit; qui, confertae hostium multitudini, per noctis tenebras protinus immisti quaquá impuné aberrabant, quippe nemini agniti. Exploratores illi, postquam singulis pené ignibus tantillum astarent, ad majorem ignem in mediis castris praeforibus tabernaculi Joannis O'Nelli collocatum accesserunt, lucernam paulo eminus conspicati e scirpis a sevo immersis ad eam magnitudinem intexam ut densitate medii hominis molem adaequaret, et lucem ad longa spatia late diffunderet. Custodia, quae ad tentorii praetorii aditum foco subinde assidens excubias agebat, e 60 valentissimis hominibus bipennes quam acutissimas gestantibus et totidem Scotis singulis latiore ense accinctis, constabat. Quando autem cibarium apponendum tempus advenit, et portitor demensum suum singulis viritim attribueret, dictis speculatoribus cortex arboris in vasculum efformata ac farinam referta, bytiri massulam in obsonium adjectam, sorte obvenit, quam escam idem non vesci statuerunt, ut ad statum divertendi locum relata indicio foret, se a vero non aliena

narrare. Proinde rerum a se conspectarum seriem narrantibus mox fides habita est. Et Calbachus pugnandi ardor accensus, omni abjecta moram, in hostem alacriter irruere protinus decreverat. Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in hostium castra derepentem prorumpunt, et ad ignem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes perturbant incautos, et acriter ferrum stringunt, et per castra terrorem et stragem effuse circumferentes omnia, prosternunt. Joannes autem O'Nellus, strepitum trepidantium et insultantium fremitus exaudiens, plane perspexit hostili audacia hos tumultus excitatos fuisse. Quare per aversam tabernaculi portam fugam se periculo praeripuit, 2 tantum ex Hugonis o' Donelli filii famulatio, qui sub signis Donati filii Felimei o' Galchaur militabant, fugam se comites ei praebentibus. Magna imbrum copia eam nocte demittebatur, et ille, cum viarum compendia ubique consecraretur, tria flumina, Delium, Finnum et Dergum nando trajiceret cum duobus comitibus. Tandem ad Termonimuon perveniens equum pretio ab o' Muano comparavit, quo celeriter evectus, elucescente jam die, apud Hargailldachiarog tantisper subsistit. Calbachus cum paucis illis copiis suis reliquam noctis partem in profligatis a se castris egit, vino et lautis fugorum esculentis suos largitus uti permittens; armorum quidem, vestium et equo-



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1558.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-eight.*

The Earl of Desmond, James, the son of John, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl, died. The loss of this good man was woful to his country, for there was no need to watch cattle, or close doors, from Dun-caoin<sup>i</sup>, in Kerry, to the green-bordered meeting of the three waters<sup>k</sup>, on the confines of the province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta<sup>l</sup>, and Leinster. And his son, Garrett, was installed in his place.

rum magna copia Tirconallensibus cessit; et prædæ magnitudinem vel hic assequi quis posset, qua in sortione 80 equi præter equum proprium Joannis ô Nelli (*Filium Aquilæ* dictum) ad Conum Calbachi filium devenerunt; nec verisimile est in victoriâ de Cnucbuibhderg quam ô Donellus Hugo Juvenis, Hugonis Rufi filius, de ô Nello Cono, reportavit, tot spolia relata fuisse."

<sup>i</sup> *Dun-caoin*, i. e. the beautiful *dun*, or fort, now Dunquin, or Dunqueen, situated to the west of Ventry, in the barony of Coreaguiny, and county of Kerry.

<sup>k</sup> *Meeting of the Three Waters*, i. e. the confluence of the Rivers Suire, Nore, and Barrow, opposite Cheek Point, near Waterford. The Nore and Barrow unite about twelve miles further to the north.

<sup>l</sup> *The province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta*.—According to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Eochy Mac Lughta was King of North Munster at the period of the birth of Christ. In the same chronicle the following notice is given of the discovery of this king's skull, at the year 1157:

"A. D. 1157. The head of Eochie mac Lughta, that reigned King of Munster at the time of the birth of Christ (as before is remembered), was this year taken out of the earth, where it was buried at Fyncorey. It was of such wonderful

bigness, as mine author sayeth, it was as big as any cauldron, the greatest goose might easily pass through the two holes of his eyes, and in the place, or hole where the marrow was towards his throat, a goose might enter."

From the boundaries above given it appears that at this period the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction over all Munster, except that part of it belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. The exact amount of the tributes imposed by the Earls of Desmond upon Mac Carthy More, has not been determined. The author of *Carbriæ Notitia*, who wrote in 1686, has the following reference to the tribute which they had imposed on Carbery, and which continued to be exacted down to the time of the writer:

"But the family of the Mac Carthys, though it were great and numerous, never recovered their former grandeur, notwithstanding the decay of the Cogans and Fitzstephens, and their heirs, Carew and Courcy, and that because of a branch of the Fitzgeralds of English race, which seated themselves in Munster, and particularly in Kerry, and, being elevated with the title of Earle of Desmond, supported by great alliances, and having enlarged their possessions by marriages, purchases, and tyranny, and more especially by the damned exaction of Coyn and livery, did all they could to suppress their com-

Ο βριαν τυαδμύμαν δομνall mac concóðar, mic τοιρρδεαλδαḡ, mic ταιðcc, mic τοιρρδεαλδαḡ, mic βριαν έατα an ασοαιḡ υιομμαρβαð ar a αταρða lá λυρτιρ na hepeann, ḡ an λαρλαέτ do βυαιν de λαρ an λυρτιρ ceðna .i. τομαρ Ριτzuατερ, ḡ lá mac a ðρβραταρ concóðar mac δομνchað, mic concóðar uí βριαν. Cluaiν μαμρoða, buηραιτε, ḡ an clár móρ puyρτ oipea-έαρ na τίρε, ḡ ní ηιατε amán acé an τίρ uile etip pαpach ḡ áιτυcchað ðpáḡbáil ar ðυρn míc δομνchað uí βριαν lá ḡallaḡ ḡ a oipðneað μαρ ιαρλα op cionn na cρícc pín, ḡ ρob é pín céð ιαρλα clonne caip ιαρ naimm ḡion ḡup bé ιαρ nóρðneað. Ro pár aðuατη ḡ uρpccaé, ḡpáin, ḡ ḡábað ι ηḡαοιδελαḡ ḡlanðanða ðon ḡnóim pín .i. τρε ðιðιρτ δομναιll uí βριαν, ðo epioénaḡpíoc beóρ clanna cuinn ḡ caéaóip ðhoéτ epímoin ḡ emúρ, íρ ḡ íce ðon claoclúð pín.

Αν βαρυν ó neill, pρpòpía mac cuinn ðacaḡḡ, mic cuinn, mic énpí mic eoécain ðo μαρβαð ḡo μιοḡαολμαρ lá μυντιρ a ðεαρβραταρ ðlan ḡ ðòb é

petitors, and especially the Mac Cartyes, being the most powerful and chief of them.

“No history can parallel the bloody, malicious, and tedious contests, that have been between these two families, in which, tho’ the Mac Cartyes behaved themselves briskly, and slew no less than two Lords of the Fitzgeralds in one day, viz. the father and grandfather of Thomas Nappagh, at Callan in Desmond, *anno* 1266; yet at length the more powerful Fitzgeralds had the best of it, and imposed on Carbry a most unjust and slavish tribute called Earl’s Beeves, which tho’, as I conceive, not maintainable by Law, is yet tamely paid by the Carbrions to this day for want of unity amongst themselves to join in proper methods to get legally discharged of it.

“However, the Mac Cartyes did not dwindle to see low a degree, but that they continued seised of almost six entire baronies, viz. Glanarough, Iveragh, and Dunkerron, in Desmond; and Carbry, Muskry, and Duhallow, in the county of Cork; but the Earle of Desmond grew so powerfull, that upon his attainder

there were forfeited to the Crown 574,628 acres of land.”

<sup>m</sup> *Earldom*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for Donnell, the son of Conor O’Brien, was not Earl of Thomond. He was prince, chief, or king of Thomond, according to the law of tanistry.

<sup>n</sup> *Clár-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county took its name.

<sup>o</sup> *In title*.—This probably means nothing more than that he was the first of the O’Briens who was popularly called “Earl;” for it may have happened that, though Murrough O’Brien was created Earl for life in 1543, he was never called Earl by the people. The Latin translator understands it thus: “Qui Comitibus nomen quidem sed non dignitatem Dalgassiorum primus retulit.” Leland, quoting the Annals of Donegal, writes, book iii. c. 8: “He accepted the title of Earl,” say their annalists, “but gave up the dignity of Dalcais, to the astonishment and indignation of all the descendants of Heber, Heremon, and Ith.” This, however, is not the meaning intended to be conveyed by the Four Masters,

O'Brien of Thomond (Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh) was banished from his patrimony by the Lord Justice of Ireland; and he was stripped of his earldom<sup>m</sup> by the same Lord Justice, i. e. Thomas Fitzwalter, and by the son of his brother, Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien. Clonroad, Bunnatty, and Clár-mor<sup>n</sup>, the chief towns of the country, and not only these, but the entire country, as well waste lands as inhabited lands, were placed in the hands of the son of Donough O'Brien by the English, who appointed him Earl over that country. He was the first Earl of the Race of Cas in title<sup>o</sup>, but not [the first] by inauguration. In consequence of this deed, i. e. the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien, the Irish of noble Banba<sup>p</sup> were seized with horror, dread, fear, and apprehension of danger; and the descendants of Con<sup>q</sup>, and of Cathaoir<sup>r</sup>, the descendants of Heremon and Heber<sup>s</sup>, of Ir<sup>t</sup> and Ith<sup>u</sup>, were alarmed at this change<sup>w</sup>.

The Baron O'Neill (Ferdoragh, the son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was slain (a deed unbecoming in a kinsman) by the peo-

who state that the Irish were alarmed at the change introduced in the law of succession.

<sup>p</sup> *Banba*, i. e. one of the old names of Ireland.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 116.

<sup>q</sup> *Of Con*, i. e. of Con of the Hundred Battles. Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 177. He was the ancestor of the most powerful families in Ireland, as the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Melaghlines, Mageoghegans, Maguires, Mac Mahons, O'Kellys, O'Conors of Connaught, O'Dowdas, O'Malleys, O'Flahertys, and their correlatives.

<sup>r</sup> *Cathaoir*, i. e. of Cathaoir Mor, Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 174. He was the ancestor of the families of Mac Murrough Kavanagh, O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, Mac Gorman, O'Murroughoe, now Murphy, O'Toole, O'Byrne, and all their correlatives in Leinster, except Mac Gillpatrick of Ossory.

<sup>s</sup> *Heremon and Heber*, i. e. of the two sons of Milesius. They were the ancestors of Con and Cathaoir, and, therefore, are not happily introduced here. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18,

omits Con and Cathaoir, which purges the sentence of a disagreeable redundancy.

<sup>t</sup> *Ir.*—According to the Irish genealogies he was the brother of Heber and Heremon, and the ancestor of the old kings of Ulster, whose descendants settled in various parts of Ireland, as the Magennises of Iveagh, the O'Conors of Corcomroe and Kerry, the O'Loughlins of Burren, the O'Farrells in the county of Longford, and Mac Rannalls in the county of Leitrim, and all the septs in Connaught called Conmaicene, the O'Mores, and their correlatives, the seven septs of Leix, in the now Queen's County.

<sup>u</sup> *Ith.*—He was the uncle of Milesius, and the ancestor of the O'Driscolls, and their correlatives, in the territory of Corca-Luighe, which was originally coextensive with the diocese of Ross, in the county of Cork; of the Mac Clancys of Dartry, in the county of Leitrim, and of other families.

<sup>w</sup> *Change*, claoclúð.—This word is still in common use, and synonymous with caomclúð. See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295.

αὐδαρ α οισδα υαιη πο φαμλαιζδῶ αιρσῦρ α αταρδα ηη δαμαδ ταορσα δο  
έεεραδ α αταρ μαρ.

Μαε υί ἐοὐκόβαη φαηζη .ι. δονησαδ μαε ηηαιη μεε αταοίη μεε ευηη  
μεε αν ἐάλβαεε δο μαρβαδ λά ηυα ηδίομαραηζ .ι. υαιηε μαε αοδα δο φαεε-  
αεβ αν βάρ ηη βήβα φα βρόη, η φαηζη εο φαηη, η λαηηη ηη λέη, η φα φείλ  
πατραεε δο ροηηραδ δο ρόηαδ αν ηηοιῆ ηηη.

Μαιῶη μόη λα ηιαρλα ελοηηη ηροεαηρδ αρ αλβαηοίβ, η ηο βέ αν ηιαρλα ηηη  
Ρηοεαηρδ μαε υηηεε ηα εεσηη, ηηε Ρηοεαηρδ, ηηε υηηεε εηυε ηυαηζ, ηηε αν  
υηηεε ηδῶηαεε μεε υηηεε αν ρίσηα, η ηο βιαδ ηα ηαλβαηαηζ ροη α ητυεαδ  
αν μαῶη ηηη δοῖηηαηη μαε δυβζαηηη μεε ηηοηηαερρυεε ηηε αηηη, η δυβζαηη  
ηαε δονησαδα μεε ηηοηηαερρυεε μεε αηηη, δά ὅεε ἐοηραπαλ ηηηαηαηηα  
βάηηαη ηεε ρεε α ηαηηραηε αηηαδ φαδα λέ ηηηοίβ, η λέ εηείλ εοηαηηη ρεε  
εάε. Δο ηοηηαδῶεηαη ῥεοηηα φαηη λέ βοηηραδ βεῶδαεηα η λέ ηηομαρηαδ  
αηηαεηαη ηα ηοηηη ηηη δραηβῶηη, η δοη δοηηδῥεεεαδ α ηαηηαηδ αρ φαδ

<sup>x</sup> *Was appointed.*—Con O'Neill was created Earl of Tyrone for life, remainder to his son, Matthew, who was created Baron of Dungannon. —See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1542, p. 1476; *supra*. Campion gives the following account of the killing of the Baron of Dungannon, in his *Historie of Ireland*, which was written in twelve years after it had taken place:

“Of all the Irish Princes, though none was then comparable to O'Neale for antiquity and nobleness of blood, yet had the same endured sundry varieties and vexations, untill the division began in England of the two royall families, Yorke and Lancaster, at which time the English Lords of Ireland, either for zeale, or for kindred and affection, transporting their force thither to uphold a side, the meere Irish waxed insolent, and chiefly O'Neale ineroached upon the full possession of Ulster, abiding so uncontrolled till Shane” [*recte*, Con] “O'Neale, fearing the puissance of Henry 8, exhibited to him a voluntary submission, surrendered all titles of honour, received at his hands the Earledome of Ter-Owen, commonly called Tirone, to

be held of the King, of English form and tenure: Armes he gave the bloody hand a terrible cognizance. This O'Neale had two sonnes, Matthew, a bastard, and Shane, legitimate: but because Matthew was a lusty horseman, welbeloved, and a tryed souldiour, Shane but a Boy, and not of much hope, the father obtained the Barony of Donganon, and the remainder of his Earledome to Matthew. When Shane and his foster brethren” [the O'Donnelys] “grew to yeares, they considered of the injury and tyranny done by policie of the base O'Neale, and with rearing hue and cry at the side of a Castle where he lay that night, when the gentleman ran suddainely forth to answer the cry, as the custome is, they betrayed and murdered him. The father, not utterly discontent with his dispatch, when he saw the proof of his lawfull sonne and heire, thenceforward fancied Shane O'Neale, put him in trust with all, himself being but a cripple, notwithstanding that Matthew left issue male which liveth, to whom the inheritance appertained; yet after his father's decease, Shane was reputed for the rightfull

ple of his brother, John; and the cause of his killing was because he was appointed<sup>x</sup> to the dignity of his father, if his father should die before him.

The son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. Donough, the son of Brian, son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by O'Dempsey (Owney, the son of Hugh). This death left the Barrow in sorrow, the Hy-Faly feeble, and Leinster in grief. And that deed was perpetrated precisely on the festival of St. Patrick.

The Earl of Clanrickard gave a great defeat to the Scots. This Earl was Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh<sup>y</sup>, son of Ulick Meodhanach, son of Ulick of the Wine; and the Scots who sustained that defeat were Donnell, the son of Dowell, son of Gillespick Mac Allen [Campbell], and Dowell, the son of Donough, son of Gillespick Mac Allen, two brave young constables of gallowglasses, who had been a long time before hired into the service<sup>z</sup> of the Ultonians, but more particularly in the service of Tirconnell. They had agreed among themselves, [stimulated] by extraordinary vigour and bravery, to leave those districts<sup>a</sup>, and to proceed through Connaught, to render

O'Neale, took it, kept it, challenged superiority over the Irish Lords of Ulster, warred also upon the English part, subdued Oreyly, imprisoned Odonil, his wife, and his sonne, enriched himself with all Odonils forts, castles, and plate, by way of ransome, detained pledges of obedience, the wife (whom he carnally abused), and the childe, fortified a strong Island in Tyrone, which he named spitefully *Foogh-ni-Gall*, that is, the hate of Englishmen, whom he so detested, that he hanged a souldiour for eating English bisket; another by the feet, mistrusted for a spy; another Captaine of the Gallowglasses he slew with torture, &c. &c."—*Dublin edition of 1809*, p. 187-189.

Ware says in his Annals of Ireland, that John being examined by the Lord Justice Sidney about these matters, answered that he was the son and heir of Con and Alice, his wife, and that Matthew was the son of a smith in Dundalk, born after his father's marriage with his mother, Alice, and that he claimed his father's estate justly; that the surrender which his fa-

ther had made to King Henry the Eighth, and the restoration which the King made to his father again were of no force; inasmuch as his father had no right to the lands which he surrendered to the King, except during his own life; that he (John) himself was O'Neill by the law of Tanistry, and by popular election; and that he assumed no superiority over the chieftains of the north, except what had belonged to his ancestors.

<sup>y</sup> *Cnoc-tuagh*, now Knockdoe, near Clare-Galway.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1504, p. 1277. *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *Hired into the service*, acc pete a nampane, i. e. selling their service. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it thus: "Tum in Ultoniâ aliquamdiu plerumque in Tirconnelliâ stipendia faciebant."

<sup>a</sup> *To leave those districts*, na hoipir rin opúg-báil, i. e. to leave the territories of Ulster and proceed into Connaught in quest of adventures. The word oipir is translated *juves* by Colgan.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 115. The Latin trans-

έόιειό κοναέτ, γ αρλό πο ζάβρατ αετυρ εο ερχη αιρρρε mic neill επε  
 ιόεταρ ua noilella, εο εριέ ζαίληγ (βαίλ in πο εόβραιζ εορβμαε ζαίληγ mac  
 ταιόεε, mic είν, mic οίεαλλα ολυμ ιαρ lot emz α αέταρ) γ εο έίρ αμάλαιό  
 mic φιαέραέ. Τάναίε mac uilliam ina εοοιννε ανηριν .ι. Ριρθεαρο αν ιαριανη  
 mac εαυτο, mic emainn, mic uillicc, γ πο ζεαλλ α εεοτυεάα αρ όάιζ έρεαέ  
 lomετα α εόμαρραν γ πολμαιζέτε α εαρρεαπατ. Οο έυαλαίό ιαπλα ελοιννε  
 ριοεαρο αν εοιμέτιονοι εοιεεριέ ριν εο τεαέτ lé α έαοβ εο έιονοι αν lion  
 αρ lia πο πέό εαρμαίλ έίεαό, γ ορθεαναρ, γ ní πο αιριζ ζυρ αν μαίζην ambá-  
 εαρ na halbanaz az muac, γ ροβ φήρθε εό α μιοηραιεέό υαιρ εο έρηγ ρορ  
 αν ρεόαιν αλλμαρόα, γ ρορ na ρόιρηνίβ φριαέόυιλζε ριν, γ ní πο εοιμήζιριοτ  
 α ράο ό ναταρόα, γ ό μβραιέρηνίβ buncio υαιρ πο ρυλαίηζιριοτ εά ηέρεαρηνίβ α  
 ναίρλεαέ αρ ένλαέταρ. Οο μαρβαό ανηριν εοιμήαλλ γ εοβζαλλ, γ βά ρήρρ buaió  
 α nanacail ολόάρ buaió α ηγονα υαιρ εο ζέβέταοι α εοοιέρτομ εά ζαέ ηρμαίλ  
 ιοηημαρα επτιβ, γ εοβ έετρειμιεεε αλβαναιζ εο είνε αεηαιό εά ναημρην ηι  
 εοοιεεαό έονναέτ αν ιοηηραιεέό ριν.

Σραοημάοιόμ εο έαβαίρε λά εαζανέοιβ αρ uilliam οόαρ (.ι. ό εήρβαίλλ)  
 mac ριρζαναιημ mic μαοιρμαναίό mic ελαιν υί έήρβαίλλ αρ ιηάζ έιηη εορρεαίζε  
 εο ηήρβαίζέό όίεε, γ εο μυόαιζέό μίλιό αρ αν ιηάζ ριν, γ εο ράεεβαό ανη  
 Μυρρεαό ζήηεαέ mac emainn, mic μυρρεχαιό, mic emainn, mic ευνόηε εο  
 εοηραπλαίβ εάλεαίρ, γ εο έίρ βοζαυε ιαρ ηδύέταρ, γ τέρνα ό εεαρβαίλλ ρήη  
 αρ αν ρροίρέίεεή ριν.

lator, in F. 1. 18, condenses the language thus :  
 “ Qui vel propagandæ famæ gratiâ vel ne vaca-  
 tione militiæ iuventus torperet, in Conaciam  
 profecti sunt, &c.”

<sup>b</sup> *The territory of Carbry, the son of Niall*, now  
 the barony of Carbury, in the north of the  
 county of Sligo.

<sup>c</sup> *Settled*, εόβραιζ. Cormac fled from Mun-  
 ster, after having incensed his father by kill-  
 ing the five sons of Conall, the son of Eoch-  
 aidh, son of Magh Nuadhat, who were fabled to  
 have been transformed into badgers by Grian  
 Grudhsholuis, a Tuatha de Danann sorceress.  
 The legend is given at full length in a manu-  
 script in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,  
 H. 3. 18, p. 42: but it is so wrapped up in

fable that it is of very little historical value.  
 Up to this period the country of the Gailenga,  
 which was far more extensive than the present  
 barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo, was  
 inhabited by the Damnonii and Galeni, who were  
 tribes of the Firbolgs; but King Cormac, the son  
 of Art, granted this territory to Cormac Gai-  
 leang, his near relative, who, in course of time,  
 either totally dispossessed or enslaved the Fir-  
 bolgs. The most distinguished families of his  
 race in this territory, after the establishment of  
 surnames, were the O'Haras and O'Garas.—See  
 O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69.

<sup>d</sup> *Violated the guarantee*.—The legend recites  
 that Cormac Gaileng had offered the sons of  
 Conall his father's protection, on condition that

their names famous. They first passed through the territory of Carbry. the son of Niall<sup>b</sup>, through the lower part of Tirerrill, by the territory of Gaileang (where Cormac Gaileang, the son of Teige, son of Kian, son of Oilioll Olum, settled<sup>c</sup> after having violated the guarantee<sup>d</sup> of his father), and into the country of Awley of Fiachra [Tirawley]. In this last mentioned territory Mac William (Richard-an-iarrainn<sup>e</sup>, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick) came to meet them; and he promised to support them for plundering his neighbours and harassing his enemies. When the Earl of Clanrickard heard that this foreign<sup>f</sup> host had arrived in his neighbourhood, he collected the greatest number that he was able of mail-clad warriors and ordnance, and did not halt till he arrived at the place where those Scots were, by the Moy. He was the better of attacking them [there], for he routed this foreign band of fiercely-rapacious warriors, who did not consider their distance from their native country and their kindred, for they suffered their enemies to slaughter them on the spot. Donnell and Dowell were slain there; but the victory<sup>g</sup> would have been greater if they had been taken prisoners, instead of being slain, for an equivalent ransom in any kind of riches would have been received for them. The power of the Scots was enfeebled in Connaught for a considerable time after this attack.

A defeat was given to O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganainn, son of Mulrony, son of John) by the English, on the plain of Ceann-Corcaighe<sup>h</sup>, where youths were cut off, and warriors slain, and, among the rest, Murrough Geangeach, the son of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, one of the constables of Dal-gCais, and of the family of Tir-Boghaine<sup>i</sup>. O'Carroll himself escaped from that perilous conflict.

they would come out of their stronghold; and that he slew them with his father's spear as soon as they came forth.

<sup>c</sup> *Richard-an-iarrainn*, i. e. Richard of the iron.

<sup>f</sup> *Foreign host*, *comēionol cōcēpice*.—Here the Four Masters use the word *cōcēpice*, in the sense of strange, or foreign, although they generally use this term to denote *confine*, or *conterraneous boundary*.

<sup>g</sup> *The victory*, literally, "better would have been the victory of protecting them than the

victory of killing them, for there would have been received their equivalent of each kind of wealth for them. And the Scots were the feebler of this attack in the province of Connaught for a period of their time."<sup>q</sup>

<sup>h</sup> *Ceann-Corcaighe*, i. e. the head of the corcass, or marshy land; not identified.

<sup>i</sup> *Of the family of Tir-Boghaine*, literally, "of Tir-Boghaine as to his native country," i. e. he was of the family of the Mac Sweenys of Bannagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

Αιρίοθεοάιν ελλε δάλια δέεε .i. δοννηαῖ ὅεε μαε δοννηαῖ, μηε μηοσίλ  
υί γράδα, τιγέαρηα ηι εελλ γ ηι τευαίε αν εί ελρεα ανηρη.

Queene Elizabeth do ορηνεαῖ ὄρ Σαχαῖ αν. 17. Nouember.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1559.

Αοιρ Cρηορτ, μήε, κύεε εῖδ, εαοεα, αναοί.

Ο Νελλ εον βαεαῖ, μαε ευμη, μηε ερηι, μηε εοεάμη δέεε ιαρ εααίεμη α  
αοιρη γ αμηρηε γαν οιλβμη γαν ιμῶερεαῖ, γ μηε βα οοιλιγ ὄο εηέε εῖοεάμη α  
έεερηῖε ιμηεαῖ α ῖεηαεαῖ γ α ῖεηῖοῖαεετ, γ α ὄιοε οοιῖορη ὄραεεβῖαί ινα  
ιοηαῖ .i. Σεαη.

\* *In church and state*, i. e. he was head of his tribe, and a dignitary in the church.

<sup>1</sup> *On the 17th of November*.—Elizabeth ascended the throne on the day of the death of her half sister, Queen Mary, November the 17th, 1558; from which date her regnal years were accordingly reckoned.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 338. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

“Comes Desmoniaë Jacobus, filius Joannis, filii Thomæ, filii Jacobi, filii Geraldî, fatis concedens, magnum sui desiderium apud clientes reliquit; nam, eo florente, nec fortunis asseruandis custodiam apponere, nec latronibus excludendis januas ocludere necesse fuit, in toto illo terrarum tractu qui Kerriaë Dunkiniaë ad Trium Aquarum Confluentem in Lageniaë et Momoniaë confinio expansus est.

“O’Brienus Tuomoniaë, Daniel, filius Conchauri, filii Terdelachi, filii Tadei, filii Briani de Cathanaonaigh, possessionibus et dignitate a prorege Thomâ Fizwalter exutus est, qui eas Conchaurum, Danielis ex fratre Donato nepotem, et Tuomoniaë comitem jam renunciatum contulit; imo Cluanramhoda, Bunraitta et Clara Magna, insigniora ditionis oppida, necnon etiam

alia quævis loca, seu hominum frequentia celebrata, seu avia fuerunt aut humano cultu adhuc vacua, eidem Conchaurò concesserunt, qui comitis nomen quidem, sed non dignitatem Dalgassiorum, primus retulit. Cujus rei novitas maximam admirationem et indignationem primipilis Hibernis, et qui generi originem ad Heberum, Erymonem, Irium et Ithium referunt, movit.

“Ferdorcho Baroni, Comitîs Tironiaë filio, vitam nefarie Joannis fratris clientes eripuerunt, quod in avita hæreditate obeunda patri successor designaretur.

“Donatum, O’Conchauri Falgiaë Briani filium, Uathnicus ô Dimosaigh interemit circa festum Sancti Patricii, quod facinus Bearvam dolore, Offalgiam luctu, Lageniam sollicitudine affecit.

“Magna Scotorum manus, tum in Ultoniaë aliquamdiu plerumque in Tirconalliaë, Daniele Dubhgalli filio Gillaspec Mac Callin nepote, et Dubhgallo Donati filio ejus de Gillaspec Mac Callini filii, ducibus, stipendia faciebant; qui, vel propagandæ famæ gratia, vel ne vacatione militiaë juvenus torperet, in Conaciam profecti sunt, bella gesturis operam locaturi, suscepto itenere per Carberium inferiores Tirconalliaë



The Archdeacon of Killaloe died, i. e. Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Nicholas O'Grady. He was a lord in Church and State<sup>k</sup>.

Queen Elizabeth was made sovereign over England on the 17th of November<sup>l</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1559.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-nine.*

O'Neill (Con Bacagh, the son of Henry, son of Owen) died, after having spent his age and time without blemish or reproach. His death would have been a cause of great grief to the Kinel-Owen but for his great age and infirmity, and that he left an heir worthy of him, i. e. John<sup>m</sup>.

oras ac Galingam (a Cormaco Galingo filio Tadei, filii Keni, filii Olilli Oluim, cujus ibi pater vulneratus fuit" [*recte*, qui ibi sedit postquam violaverat protectionem patris sui], "nominatam) ad provinciam pervenerunt, ubi Mac Ulielmus Bourk, Richardus a ferro, filius Davidis, filii Edmundi, filii Ullechi, eos conduxit ut finitimis bello petendis, et eis qui ipsis adversarentur prosternendis vires et arma impenderent, Cum autem Clanrickardiae Comes, Richardus, filius Ullechi a capitibus, filii Richardi, filii Ullechi de Cnoctnagh, filii Ulechi Medii, filii Ullechi a vino, advenas in Conatiæ viscera jam penetrasse accepisset, ne a propriis accedentibus comminus damna perferre cogeretur, exercitum quam potest maximum conscribit, quem omni bellico apparatu apprimè instructum, in aciem eduxit, tormentis etiam bellicis ad hanc expeditionem usus, tantâ porro celeritate ac tam exiguo strepitu processit ut antè penè in hostium conspectu ad Moam amnem consentium pervenerit, quam cum in armis fuisse cognoverint, ut primum hostem conspicatus est, in pugnam cum eo descendit, nec diu in ancipiti victoria stetit, cum Scoti latè sternentur, ducibus in aciem cadentibus, reliqui profligati interneccione delentur. Duces vero si capti potius quam cæsi fuissent,

vel appenso in trutinâ ad ipsorum pondus ære, suorum operâ vinculis educerentur. Clades autem sicut Scotis luctuosa, sic Conatiæ fuit utilis, ut quæ a Scotorum excursionibus diu immunis erat.

"O'Carvallis, Ulielmus Moddara, filius Nehemiæ, filii Moelruani, filii Joannis, cum Anglis apud Maighcancorcagiam acie decernens latè fugus est, sed ipse fugâ elapsus, multis suorum desideratis ac præcipuè Muracho Gancach, filius Edmundi, filii Murachi, filii Edmundi Mac Suinnii, viro admodum strenuo, Tirboghania orundo, sub Dalgaisiis merere consueto.

"Donatus Juvenis, filius Donati, filii Nicholai ô Grada, Archidiaconus Laonensis, vir magnæ potentiæ, tam inter sacri quam profani ordinis homines, diem suum obiit.

"Elizabetha Angliæ Regina salutata est."

The Latin translation from the Annals of Donegal. in F. 1. 18, ends here.

<sup>m</sup> *John*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates *Don-ğuteac*, i. e. the Donnellian, which is correct, for John was usually so called, because he had been fostered by O'Donnelly.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1531, p. 1404, *supra*. He was also called Seacan an óiomair, i. e. Shane, or John, of the pride, or ambition.

Emann buirilép, mac tomáir, mic emainn, mic tomair décc, τῖς ἴνα τρῖνα  
 cluana meala ἡ ἀτῖραὶ δύνει ιαρεαῖς φορ ῖνῖν, buaball bláit bionnpoḡrae  
 μαῖς ἡ ταοῖβζεαλ ελαῖτ ἑορεα δο εἰμῖθε α τῖρ α αῖρε ἡ α αιμῖρε, ἡ  
 δεαῖβρατῖρ α ἀτῖρ δο ḡabail α ιοναῖο .ι. Ρῖαρῖρ mac emainn.

Ἰαῖρα τυαδῖμῖαν, conéobair mac donnchaḡ mic conéobair uí bḡian ar  
 ῖνῖθε ῖέ hacchaḡ ἰνῖν ἡ εἰνῖν α ῖί lún δο ῖονῖραὶ ar cloinn Murchaḡ  
 uí bḡian, ἡ βαοῖ mac δο cloinn Murchaḡ ῖρ ἡ ἡ mbaile .ι. donnchaḡ ἡ δο βαῖ  
 ταḡce mac murchaḡ ἡ bḡian ἡ ἡ mboḡḡnair ἡ α ἡ mbuanéοἰμῖττεαῖτ ἡῖρα  
 ḡsrḡmḡian ó ḡḡḡḡ ḡοἰἡαḡll uí bḡian ḡο ἡucee ῖḡν ἡ δο eccaoἰn ταḡce α  
 anbpoḡlann ῖḡḡ ἡἡ ἡῖρα, ἡ α ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡaoḡal ἡῖρ α bḡḡ ḡan baile ḡan  
 bḡaḡair ἡḡḡα ῖραḡḡḡḡ ῖḡḡḡḡḡ abpoceḡ. ḡο ḡab ἡἡ τῖῖρα ἡἡ ἡοḡοραοἰο  
 ῖḡḡ ταḡce, ἡ δο εἰḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ar ἡ ḡlanῖuaḡaḡb, ἡ τῖοἡ ar ἡ εἰαḡaḡb, ḡḡḡḡḡ  
 ἡḡ ἡἡ lé εḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἡḡḡ ḡa ḡḡḡ aḡḡ δο εḡḡḡḡḡ ar ἡ εḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡο δέḡla  
 ḡaḡaḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ῖḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ῖḡḡḡḡ ῖḡḡḡḡḡḡ. ḡο εἰαḡaḡ ἡῖρα τυαδῖμῖαν  
 ἡἡ τῖοἡ ῖḡḡ acc τḡḡḡ ῖο ἡἡ εἰαḡḡḡ δο εἰḡḡ ḡ ἡ ἡḡ ἡ εἰνḡḡ, ἡ δο ῖaḡḡḡḡ  
 ἡἡ ῖοḡḡḡḡḡḡ ῖοḡḡḡ, ἡ δο αταḡ α ῖḡḡḡ εḡḡḡ ἡḡḡ ῖḡḡḡḡḡ .ι. ἡῖρα cloinne  
 Riocaḡḡ, ḡob ῖḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ἡἡ ταḡḡḡ ῖḡḡ ḡḡḡ ἡḡ ἡἡ le α αἰḡḡḡḡḡḡ aḡḡ δο  
 ḡḡḡḡḡ ῖḡ εḡḡḡḡ, ἡ ἡḡ ῖο αἰḡḡ ḡḡḡ ἡἡ μαḡḡḡ ἡἡ ἡbaοῖ ἡῖρα τυαδῖμῖαν.  
 ḡala ἡῖρα ḡsrḡmḡian ἡḡ ῖο ἡanaḡ ἡῖρ ḡο ἡḡḡḡḡḡ ar ῖaḡḡce ἡḡḡḡ  
 ἡḡ εἰνḡḡ, ἡ ῖο ῖḡḡ ταḡḡ α αἰḡ ḡο baile ἡ alle ἡἡ ἡḡḡce εḡḡḡḡ. ἡḡḡ ḡḡ ῖaḡḡ  
 ḡ ῖaile ῖοḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἡἡ ἡῖραḡḡ ἡἡ ἡḡḡce ῖḡḡ. ḡḡḡ εἰḡḡ ἡῖρα ḡsrḡmḡian α  
 ἡoḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἡἡ μαḡḡḡḡ ar ἡἡ ḡḡḡḡ, ἡ τυc coḡḡḡḡḡ caḡḡ, ἡ ἡḡḡḡḡ ἡombuaḡḡa  
 ar ἡ ḡcebaḡḡ, ḡḡḡ ḡa ḡḡḡḡ ἡῖρ ἡaḡ τḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ῖḡḡḡḡ ἡἡ ḡa τḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἡῖρα

<sup>n</sup> *Edmond Butler*.—His father, Thomas, was raised to the peerage of Ireland, 10th November, 1543, by the title of Baron of Caher. Edmond succeeded as second Baron of Caher, but died without issue, when the barony expired, and his two half sisters became his heirs. But the dignity was revived 6th May, 1583, by a new patent granted to his first cousin, Sir Theobald Butler.

<sup>o</sup> *Trian-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third. This was the name of the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.

<sup>p</sup> *Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh*, i. e. the stone fort of the Dun, or earthen fort of the fish, now Cahir, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary. The site of the original Caher, or stone fort, is occupied by the Castle of Calur, which stands on a rock surrounded by the River Suir.—See this castle described in the Irish Penny Journal by Mr. Petrie.

<sup>q</sup> *Took his place*.—Pierce took his place as head of this branch of the Butlers, according to the Irish law of tanistry, not as Baron of Caher. This branch of the Butlers descend from James

Edmond Butler<sup>a</sup>, the son of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala<sup>o</sup>, and of Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh<sup>p</sup> on the Suire, died. This beautiful, sweet-sounding trumpet, a whitesided, fair, ruddy-coloured youth, was cut off in the beginning of his life and career; and his father's brother, Pierce, the son of Edmond, took his place<sup>q</sup>.

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) sat before Inchiquin, precisely in the month of June, to oppose the sons of Murrough O'Brien. And Donough, one of the sons of Murrough, was in the town; but Teige, the other son of Murrough, had been constantly in the company and society of the Earl of Desmond, since the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien up to that period. And Teige had complained of his distress to the Earl, and had said that he should be [left] without home or kinsmen, unless he obtained speedy assistance. The Earl took this complaint of Teige [to heart], and he assembled his gallant troops, and mustered his tribes; he did not, however, wait to make a proper muster, but proceeded at once, with boldness and intrepidity, across the waters of the limpidly-rolling Shannon. When the Earl of Thomond heard that this army was marching upon him, he departed from Inchiquin, leaving the camp empty, and went to solicit the assistance of his trusty friend, the Earl of Claurickard. He was the better of this solicitation, for the Earl did not wait to be asked a second time, but set out immediately, and did not halt until he reached the place where the Earl of Thomond was. As for the Earl of Thomond, he did not halt till he arrived on the green of Inchiquin; and he returned back the same night to Baile-Ui-Aille<sup>s</sup>. The camps of the Earls were not far asunder on that night. On the morrow, at day-break, the Earl of Desmond arose, and marshalled his youthful warriors in battle-array and fighting order, for he thought that he should not part from the two nobles who were pursuing him without fighting. This was indeed true, for they pro-

Butler, the natural son of James, third Earl of Ormond.

<sup>r</sup> *To solicit*, literally, "and he requested his true friend to his relief, i. e. the Earl of Claurickard."

<sup>s</sup> *Baile-Ui-Aille*, i. e. O'Haly's town, now Ballyally, a townland containing a small portion of the ruins of a castle, in the parish of

Templemaley, barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare, and about two miles and a quarter to the north of the town of Ennis. In a list of the castles of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, this castle is mentioned as belonging to James Nellan.—See it again referred to at the year 1601.

αγά ἑοραιοῦσα. Ὡς ῥίον ὅν ἰνῆρι ὄρι το ἕαδρατ acc εαίτῆν ἡ acc com-  
 puabairt aroile ó útib, α lonzopre zo porad mullaḡ ἔνωε puaróilli. Ἀρ  
 ann rin το εἰσιḡ an τοιце, ἡ το εἰσαιḡ an ἐννῆσαν α ceup ar aon μαḡιν, ἡ  
 το αἵραιḡ ῥέν εατα cloinne eap an lá rin ὄρι το βέ α ηḡατῦεαḡ co nuice  
 rin μαοm το ḡνωιῖb ar ḡηαταεαἰb ῥῆρα m ḡαε. τυλαḡ α ταεραταοίῖ,  
 ἡ ḡεμαḡ é an lá rin ῥῆν βαοί ταḡεε mac mupchaḡ í ḡριαν αḡ ταḡαιρτ na  
 εῖοδα maile lé ḡηοιḡ. Ὁο ἔνḡ ḡεαῖοιττ mac δεμαρ, ἡ ταḡεε ó ḡριαν τειḡḡḡ  
 na τῆεμαλα, ἡ comieῖḡe an ἔνωε ar na ηαῖραḡἰb uairle anmḡia το ῥαν-  
 τυḡ α ῥάpuεαḡ, ἡ το ῥοβαρ α ῥορατἰluεαḡ zo mo ῥάεεβατταρ α νόεεβαḡ  
 ῥο αρμαἰb α ηḡεεαρατ ἡ ῥó ḡηἰεḡ α mḡioḡbaḡ. Ὁο ῥάεεβαḡ anḡrin τοnn-  
 chaḡ ḡoḡa mac ḡριαν mic τοιῖῖdealbaiḡ mic ταḡεε mic μαḡεḡαιḡna, ἡ ῥο  
 μαῖbaḡ anḡ εῖρηḡ το ḡḡḡoαοίḡḡ ῥἰλ αοḡa, ἡ ῥο μαῖbaḡ anḡ αρḡconῖαραḡ  
 cloinne ῖοεαῖḡ .i. emann mac Ruαḡῖῖ mḡῖῖ, mic ῖuḡḡne, ἡ colla mac mup-  
 chaḡ mic ῖuαḡῖῖ mḡῖῖ, Ró μαῖbaḡ ḡna εῖρηῖ mac mupchaḡ, mic τοnnchaḡ  
 mic τοnncaill na maḡmann mḡic ῖuḡḡne .i. conóoḡar (conῖαραḡ τυαḡmḡian)  
 εοḡan, ἡ τοnnchaḡ, Ró ῥάεεβαḡ anḡ clann emann mic mupchaḡ mic emann,  
 meic ῖuḡḡne .i. Maolmuῖpe buide, ἡ τοnnchaḡ. Νί ḡiú dá naῖῖḡḡ ní ḡur ῖῖῖ  
 αḡεḡ τῆῖḡḡ ἰαῖḡa ḡḡῖmḡian ἰαρ ḡuḡaḡ ceoῖεεαρ, ἡ ceoḡmaoiḡme ταρ α αιρ.

Sluaiceeαḡ εḡḡαῖῖ ῖḡḡna lá hua ceḡḡbaill uilliam oḡar mac ῖῖḡanaḡmḡ  
 mic maolpuanaḡ, mic ῖḡan ar mac uí ḡριαν ara .i. τοιῖῖdealbαḡ mac mup-  
 ceḡḡaiḡ, mic τοnncaill, mic ταḡεε, mic τοιῖῖdealbaiḡ, mic mupchaḡ na  
 ῖaiḡḡe. Ὁο loμαḡ, ἡ το léῖῖeῖῖoῖḡḡ an τῖῖ ḡo τḡḡḡḡnaεḡ lá hua ceḡḡbaill  
 ó βél an áḡa ḡo muileann uí oḡcáḡ. Ὁο μαῖbaḡ ἰḡῖ ῖa ló céḡna deapḡῖa-

<sup>c</sup> *Cnoc-Fuarchoilli*, i. e. the hill of the cold wood, now corruptly called in Irish *Cnoc up-coill*, and incorrectly translated *Spancel Hill*. It is the name of a small village noted for its horse fairs, situated in the townland of Muckinish, parish of Clooney, and about six miles east of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare.

<sup>d</sup> *The will of destiny*, literally, "it was there that destiny willed and fate permitted to put them on one place." The word *μαḡḡḡ* always denotes place or locality, and is explained *ἰοαḡ* by O'Clery.

<sup>e</sup> *Even on that day*.—This is an insinuation

that it was the fact of Teige, the son of Murrrough O'Brien, being on the side of the Earl of Desmond, that prevented the Geraldines from being scared with dismay when they came to a battle with the Dal-Cais on a hill.

<sup>x</sup> *To oppress him, recte*, "them," or "Teige O'Brien." The style of the original is here exceedingly faulty, on account of the careless use made of the pronouns.

<sup>y</sup> *Their foes*.—The words *εαῖεεαρατ* and *ḡioḡbaḡ* are synonymous, and introduced into the text merely for the sake of sound.

<sup>z</sup> *Donnell-na-madhmann*, i. e. *Donnell*, or *Da-*

ceeded to fire at each other, and to skirmish from the places where they were encamped, till they arrived at the summit of Cnoc-Fuarchoilli<sup>6</sup>, where it was the will of destiny<sup>u</sup> and the decree of fate to bring them to the same place. The success of battle of the race of Cas changed on that day, for until then they had been accustomed to drive the Geraldines [panic-stricken] before their faces on every hill on which they had contended; and even on that day<sup>w</sup> Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was fighting along with Garrett. Garrett, the son of James, and Teige O'Brien, gained the onset of the battle, and the rising of the hill, upon the two noble and vigorous Earls, who had coveted to oppress him<sup>x</sup> [Teige], and who had attempted to subdue him; but they [the Earls] left their youths [soldiers] beneath the weapons of their adversaries, and at the mercy of their foes<sup>y</sup>. Donough Gobha, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Mahon, was left behind; a number of the chieftains of the Sil-Aedha were slain, as were also the Chief Constable of Clanrickard, i. e. Edmond, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny, and Colla, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny; also three sons of Murrough, the son of Donough, son of Donnella-madhmann<sup>z</sup> Mac Sweeny, namely, Conor, Constable of Thomond, Owen, and Donough; and there also fell the sons of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, namely, Mulmurry Boy and Edmond. I shall not enumerate them any longer. But the Earl of Desmond returned home after victory in triumph.

A captain's [first] expedition<sup>a</sup> was made by O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John), against Mac-I-Brien of Ara, i. e. Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe. On this occasion O'Carroll at once devastated and totally ravaged the country from Bel-an-atha<sup>b</sup> to Muilleann-Ui-Ogain<sup>c</sup>. On the same day he slew Mac-I-Brien's brother, namely, Murrough,

niel, of the defeats.

<sup>a</sup> *A captain's expedition.*—Every Irish chieftain thought it his duty to perform a predatory excursion as soon after his inauguration as possible, and this was called his “*pluaigeaó ceannuif peatóna.*”

<sup>b</sup> *Bel-an-atha*, i. e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, on the east side of the Shannon, oppo-

site Killaloe, in the barony of Ara, and county of Tipperary. The ruins of one of Mac-I-Brien Ara's castles are still to be seen near Ballina Bridge.

<sup>c</sup> *Muilleann-Ui-Ogain*, i. e. O'Hogan's mill, a place situated near Arderony, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

ταιρ ἡντιε υἱ ἕβριαν .i. Μυρκαδῶ μαε μυρκεῖρταιζ ρασὶ εἰννῆσθνα αρ λύζα  
 δο βολε δόεεβαδῶ ρλεαῖετα ἕβριαν ρυαδ. Ὁο εἰρη μαε υἱ ἕβριαν εἰρηνηυεαῶ  
 αρ α εἰρηδὶβ αρ α ἡαῖελε δο δολ δαῖτε α εαρηονῶρα αρ υα εεῖρβαλλ, ἡ αρ  
 ετοετ δά τριαῖεβυδὸνῆ να τιμῆελλ δο εαρεενα αρ α αζηαδῶ, ἡ αρῶ εόεεαιρ  
 υἱ εἰρηῖν δο ερεαῖελομαῶ δον εἰρηαιρ ρην, ἡ αρ ανη ρο εἰρη αν εἰρηνῆμαν  
 δυα εἰρηβαλλ βῆε αρ α εἰρη αν οιδεε ρην αρ μullaε ενωε ι ηυῖβ εαρην  
 acc ἡρτεαετ ρρηρ ἄη τῖρη ηα εἰρηεαλλ, ἡ αρ ὁ βυη αν εἰρη αρ αρ εὐδραῖζ  
 ὁ εῖρβαλλ δο λέεεε μαε υἱ ἕβριαν ρεαοῖεαδ δα ρεεἰηελετοῖβ δαρηεαν ηα  
 ηοηρῖρη. Ἀρ ηηεταετ δά ὀεεβαδ υαδῶ δο εἰρηαιρ ὁ εῖρβαλλ εἰρηεε α εὐ-  
 ρυεαῶ εαῖε, ἡ ι ηορηυεεαῶ ιοηηβυαῖελε, ηη ηο εἰρη ηεαῖ ζαν ἡῖρη α ρυλαηζ  
 ἡα α ιοηηζαῖελα ταρηα αρ α ιοηεοῖβ ανηρηη. Ρο μαρηβαδ δον εἰρη ρην ζαῖ εση  
 ροβ ηεῖετα δο ηυηηρη ηῆε υἱ ἕβριαν δο ηαρηβαδ ανη α εἰρηαρηαλ .i. ερηεηον  
 ηαε αν ηυοηα δυῖβ, ηηε εονεὐβαρη, ηηε δονηεαδῶ ηεηε δυῖβηε. Ὁο ζαῖεαδ  
 ανη μαε υἱ ἕβριαν ρῆη, ἡ βαοὶ ταρηα ρα εῖρηαρηεαν ρην ὀρη ἡῖρη ηηεηζ ζαν α  
 ρυαρηλαδ.

Ταδεε αν εἰρηαῖην μαε δοἰηηαλλ ηηε εονεὐβαρη υἱ ἕβριαν δεεε ηη ρῆρηαῖβ  
 ηαηαῖ ι ηδῖηεαῖζ ηεζυῖδρη, ἡ ε acc ερη α ερηαρηα ερη α εἰρηδὶβ εοηρηεε  
 ηαη ηα ιοηηαρηβαδ αρ α αῖαρηδῶ αραση λα α αῖαρη αν βηαδῶαν ροηηε ρην, ρῆρη  
 α αορη δο βῆρη ηυῖ ἡ λῆηταρηδῶ ηηεεαετ ἡ ηαρηεαῖεαρ δο ελαηδῶβ εορηβηαηε  
 εαρη, ἡ α δῆηαεαλ ηη αεαδῶ βεηηε.

Ἄη εαλβαῖ ὁ δοἰηηαλλ δο ζαῖεαῖλ λά ηυα ηεῖλλ Ὑαν αν 14 δο Μαν. Ὁά  
 ηαηηαῖδ αρρηεε αν ζαῖεαλ ἡρηη. Εαῖεβαρη μαε Μαζηηυα δο βῆεε α ρῆρηεῖρρη  
 ρρηρη αν εαλβαῖ, ἡ ρηηα α μαε εονη. Ὁά ηαηη βαοὶ ιοηαηεαετ εαηηεβαρηη  
 ρορ ερηαηηεεε λοῖα βῆηεαῖζ. Ρο εηοηοηεαδῶ ρλυαζ αν ερηε ηη εἰρη μαε αν  
 εαλβαῖζ εο ηβαηεταρη ηη ρῆρηεβαρηη ηηον ερηαηηεεε. Ὁά ηαηη βαοὶ αν εαλβαῖ  
 αν εαν ρην ηη εοηη ο ετοῖρηαρη ηοῖηαηηαδ ροεαηηε εεηηηεῖατ ηηά ἡ ρηλδῶα.

<sup>d</sup> *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary. This territory belonged to O'Meagher, who was originally tributary to O'Carroll.

<sup>e</sup> *He saw O'Carroll*.—Ὁο εἰρηαιρ ὁ εῖρ-  
 βαλλ εἰρηεε .i. δο εἰρηαιρ ρε ὁ εαρηεαλλ  
 [αζ εαεετ] εἰρηε. O'Carroll did not make his  
 descent from the hill until he perceived that  
 Mac-I-Brien had sent forth the main body of

his forces to plunder the districts. The word  
 ορηρη is here used in the same sense as in the  
 name αρηεαρη, or ορηεαρη ζαοηεαλ, i. e. the dis-  
 trict of the Gaels, now Argyle, in Scotland.

<sup>f</sup> *Teige-an-tsuasain*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of the long uncombed hair.

<sup>g</sup> *Remote friends*.—The word εοηρηεε is  
 here used in the same sense as that in which  
 Keating and the Munster writers employ it.

the son of Murtough, a distinguished captain, by no means the worst of the youths of the descendants of Brian Roe. Mac-I-Brien afterwards made a muster of his friends, to go and avenge this dishonour upon O'Carroll; and as soon as his lordly bands had assembled around him, he marched forwards, resolved to ravage the territory of Hy-Cairin<sup>d</sup> on that expedition. Destiny had so disposed [affairs] for O'Carroll, that he was on the summit of a hill in Hy-Cairin, listening to the country around him; and it was from the foot of this hill on which O'Carroll was stationed that Mac-I-Brien sent forth a body of his scouts to plunder the districts. When his youths had sallied forth from him, he saw O'Carroll<sup>e</sup> approaching him in battle-array, and in fighting order; and not one of those who were there before him was able to withstand his strength, or escape by flight. Every man of Mac-I-Brien's people able to bear arms was slain; his constable, Heremon, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, was slain. Mac-I-Brien himself was taken prisoner; and there was profit in giving him quarter, for he was not set at liberty without a ransom.

Teige-an-tsuasain<sup>f</sup>, the son of O'Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, died in Fer-managh, in Maguire's country, while on a visit with his more remote friends<sup>g</sup>, for he had been banished the preceding year from his patrimony, together with his father. He was the most distinguished of his age for agility, strength, martial feats, and horsemanship, of the race of Cormac Cas; and he was interred at Achadh-beithe [Aghavea].

Calvagh O'Donnell was taken prisoner by O'Neill (John) on the 14th of May. This capture was effected thus: Caffar, the son of Manus, was at strife with Calvagh and his son, Con. Caffar had his abode at this time in the Crannog of Loch-Beathach<sup>h</sup>; and Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled the forces of the country, and laid siege to the Crannog. Calvagh was at this time at Cill-O'dTomhrair<sup>i</sup> with a few soldiers, besides women and poets; [and] some of the

But *coicpúic* originally meant *confine*, and is generally used in that sense by the Four Masters, who evidently transcribed this passage from Munster annals.

<sup>h</sup> *Loch-Beathach*, now *anglice* Lough Veagh, a lake situated in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See

note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*, and other references to this lake at the years 1524 and 1540.

<sup>i</sup> *Cill-O'dTomhrair*.—This monastery is now called in Irish *cill na n-óimrí*, *anglice* Killo-donnell. It is situated close to Fort Stewart, near the upper end of Lough Swilly, in the barony

Ro maiphré dhrois do ceneil ceonaill dua neill an calbaé do bhé pón ionnar  
 rin gan foréoinédo gan ioncéornaí. Ní po paillicéad lá hua neill an ní rin  
 go ríacé gur an líon pléig po ba uata lair gan rabad gan patuccádo go po  
 iadópacé imon teigéair i mbaosí an calbaé ip in maiphréir co po epgábrac é  
 péin 7 a bhí .i. ingín mec gilleain, 7 puccpac leó iacé co típ eócchann. Do  
 pacadó cinnéacé doépaíó díóomrécil iapaíó lá hua néill don calbaé 7 po  
 aoncuig ríde beóir la hingín mec gilleain co pucc cloinn nód, 7 munbaó an  
 uain ppuac ap ceneil ceonaill don éur rin ní ba ródaing do gaoídealaib bhíré a  
 pplaáta uata an tuéé rin.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1560.

Αοίρ Χριστο, mile, cúcc céú, Seapcca.

Inghín meg caréaig .i. aib'ín ingín donnaill, mic corbmaic laopaig bhí  
 iapla úsrímuían ap a haoíódo .i. Sémuir mac Séan, mic tomaip, 7 bhí iapla  
 tuadómuían iaprin .i. conóobair mac donnchaíó mic conóobair, bhí dépacá  
 daonnaéacá conail épaíódeac an conpaoir rin décc 7 a hadnacal i nóapriúge  
 o rinpacaip .i. i nóipbelac.

Mág maégaíanna .i. Apé maol mac Remann, mic glairne do marbad ap  
 pluaé í neill úsríbaíó a ioncéoinéda lá halbanchaib étip dá pódain hi rúta  
 meic uíóilin. Céúo rin gaca caáa, 7 conédaíó a éóda don éóiccead i nacch-  
 aíó pfi mbpífg, 7 muíde an tí topéair ann rin, 7 mac a úsríbracaip doirpnead  
 ma ionad .i. Aóó mac bhian na moicéipge mic Remann mic glairne.

Ταύοο 7 εοόοαν οα ίηας υί ρυαίρε .i. bhian (.i. bhian ballac) mac eocáan  
 uí puairc uimteaéé daóídeadaib anaibé. Eocchan ceuamur ap amne puair  
 aoiódo, bhíé i mbraigéshur agá bracaip ag taúcc, 7 apé baile ma paibe hi  
 laín hi laácpuim, 7 tapla dó go bpuair paill pa pporéoinécc baosí paip, 7

of Kilmaerenan, and county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1538, and correct an error inadvertently fallen into in making this Killymard in note <sup>n</sup>, p. 1449.

<sup>k</sup> *Mac Gilleain*.—This is the Irish and Erse form of the family name Mac Clean.

<sup>l</sup> *Advantage*, uain.—This is still a living word denoting opportunity, advantage, &c.

<sup>m</sup> *Easy*.—The word ródaing is the opposite of deóang, difficult.

<sup>n</sup> *For the Gaels*.—The writer would have improved this idea by substituting “Kincl-Owen” for “Gaels.” This is the Calvagh who had imprisoned his own father!

<sup>o</sup> *In her youth*, ap a haoíófo.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 1541, p. 1462, *supra*.



Kinel-Connell informed O'Neill that Calvagh was thus situated, without guard or protection. O'Neill neglected not this opportunity, but proceeded with the number of forces he had in readiness, without notice or forewarning, so that they surrounded the apartment of the monastery in which Calvagh was; and thus they made prisoners of himself and his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain<sup>k</sup>, and carried them off into Tyrone. O'Neill detained Calvagh in close and cruel confinement, and, moreover, cohabited with his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain, so that she bore children unto him. Were it not for the advantage<sup>l</sup> taken of the Kinel-Connell on the occasion, it would not have been an easy<sup>m</sup> matter for the Gaels<sup>n</sup> to carry off their chief from them at the time.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1560.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty.*

The daughter of Mac Carthy, i. e. Eveleen, daughter of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach, the wife of the Earl of Desmond in her youth<sup>o</sup>, namely, of James, the son of John, who was son of Thomas, and afterwards the wife of the Earl of Thomond, namely, of Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, a charitable, humane, friendly, and pious Countess, died, and was interred in the burial-place of her ancestors, namely, at Oirbhealach<sup>p</sup>.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Art Mael, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was slain in O'Neill's army by the Scots, from want of being guarded, between two bands, in the route [the territory] of Mac Quillin. He who was there slain was the foremost spear in every battle, and the defender of his portion of the province against the men of Bregia and of Meath. His brother, Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was installed in his place.

Teige and Owen, the two sons of O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen), came by untimely deaths. Owen first met his death thus: he was held in captivity by his kinsman, Teige, in the town of Leitrim; and it came to pass that, having got an opportunity of the guard, he slew the person whom Teige

<sup>p</sup> *Oirbhealach*, now Irrelagh, or Muckruss Abbey, situated near the rocky shore of a small bay at the eastern end of the lower lake of Killarney, and within the demesne of Muckruss, in the county of Kerry.—See notes <sup>r</sup>, <sup>s</sup>, <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

πο μάριβ αν ρήι βαοί αγα ιομκόιμέο ό έαόεε, οο έοίό αρ βαρη αν βαίε, γ πο ρυαεεαρη ζο ραίβε αν εαυλέν αρ α έυμαρ, γ νάρ έορα οον τίρη εαόεε οο έαοδαό μα ειρηιοί. Οο έυαλαίό ζίομαναέ βαοί αμυιζ οο μινυτηρ εαίόεε ιν νί ρην οο λεαεε α ζρυαίό αρ α ζοννα, γ οο αμαρη εοεέαν ζο-ηινδελλόίρεέ εο νδεχαίό αν ρελέρ επέ να ιμλινν ζυρ ράεεαίβ ζαν ανμαιν. Έαόεε ονα οο βάταό ηι ρροζίμαρ να βλαόνα ρο αγ οολ οο εοδλαό αρ έραηηόίεε ίρηι ιαρεεού-λαιζ ηι μινυτηρ εολαρη. Οο βαό coll νιτ νατέραέ, γ οοβ αρεεαην έν ηζρηβε, γ οο βαό ραεεείό λήρεα αρ λεοίμαν α μιονηραεεείό οάμαό οήνληε νό ιμερηοαρη.

Έαόεε βυόε μαε εήν, μιε οίελλη υί έζρη οο μαρηβαό lé εαταλ όεε μαε εαίόεε μιε εαταλ όίεε υί εονέοβαρη, γ νήρη έιν ό έήν μάρη ηι εεονηάεταίβ υιαρημα εορημαε ζαίληζ, ρήι βαό ρήρη αρ ρήραεε ειε γ αρ αοιόέεαρη μαρη.

Εοιήυαβαρητ έατα γ ιμζεαλλαό ιορηζαίε επηρηαηλα νδεαρημυίαν .ι. ζήροίο μαε Σεμαρη, μιε Σέαν, γ ιαηλα υρημυίαν .ι. εομάρη μαε Σέμαρη μιε ριαρηρη ρυαίό μιε Σεμαρη, μιε εμαινν, γ οο βέ αόβαρη α νιμηρήνα ρήραην έορη δυίρηε, γ εόζαναέετ εαρηλ (δυέηαιζ ρλέαέεα εοζαην μόρη, γ έλοinne εορημαε εαρη) ζά ροινη ρέ ροίε αγ να ηιαηλαοαίβ ανδυεέαρηάε ρην, γ ό νάρ ρέδαό ρίοό-υεεάό οο να ραορηεανδαίβ οο αοηταίζεεταρη οολ ι ναμηρηυ αιρηόε ι ναρηρή εατα ρέ ροίε γ αρί τυλαέ εζήμαλα οο έοζαεεταρη αν βόεταρη μόρη α εεοιήζαρη ενάμη-έοίεε, γ ειορηραε αρανν. Οο έρημνηζεεταρη α εεοιήροεερη ζαλλ, γ ζαοιόεαλ λή αρ λή ό βεαλαέ εονζλαρη μιε ουμνηόερα αν ρέιμηόδα ι μαρηεαρη οά έυιεεαό μίναίεε μυίαν ζυρ αν μβήρηβα μβάνηεεεεηαιζ, γ ό λοέ ζαρημαν ζλαρη μιε οομα λιε εο ευαν λυμμηζ λήεαν έυήρηαιζ ηι εεοιεερηέ υα ρρηόζηντε, γ να

<sup>9</sup> *The castle*.—The word *baile* is certainly here used to denote castle.

<sup>r</sup> *Navel*, *imlinn*.—This word is translated *umbilicum* in Cormac's Glossary.

<sup>s</sup> *Bereft him of life*, literally, "left him without a soul."

<sup>t</sup> *Crannog*, a wooden house. The houses so called were frequently placed on artificial islands in fresh water loughs.

<sup>u</sup> *Griffin*, a fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and the eagle. The word is probably used here by the Four Masters to denote any bird of prey.

<sup>w</sup> *His den*, literally, "his bed or lair."

<sup>x</sup> *Bothar-mor*, i. e. the great road. This was the old road leading from Tipperary to Cashel.

<sup>y</sup> *Cnamheoill*, now incorrectly *cneam-éoil*, *anglice* Cleghile, a townland in the parish of Kilshane, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, about a mile and a half to the east of the town of Tipperary. Haliday, in his edition of the first part of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 139, anglicises this Knawhill; but the *Cnam-éoil*, near Tipperary, was never called Knawhill in English. The only place in Ireland so called in Anglo-Irish documents is Knawhill.

had appointed as his keeper, and ascending to the top of the castle<sup>a</sup>, cried out that the castle was in his power, [and] that the country had no more right to side with Teige than with himself. When a soldier, one of the people of Teige, who was outside, heard this, he laid his cheek on his gun, and took direct aim at Owen, so that the ball entered at his navel<sup>r</sup>, and bereft him of life<sup>s</sup>. Teige [the other son] was drowned in the autumn of this year, as he was going [across a lake] to sleep in a low, retired crannog<sup>t</sup>, in Muintir-Eolais. To attack them, if fighting on the same side, would have been as dangerous as to rob the nest of a serpent, to plunder the young of the griffin<sup>u</sup>, or to attack a lion in his den<sup>w</sup>.

Teige Boy, the son of Kian, son of Oilioll O'Hara, was slain by Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor. For a long time before there had not appeared in Connaught, of the race of Cormac Gaileang, a man more distinguished for horsemanship, or hospitality to strangers, than he.

A declaration of battle, and promise of conflict, between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond). The cause of these hostilities was a dispute concerning the lands about the Suire and Eoghanacht Chaisil, the lawful patrimonial inheritances of the descendants of Owen More and Cormac Cas, which those Earls of foreign extraction were parcelling out among themselves; and as the nobles were not able to terminate their dispute, they [themselves] agreed to appoint a certain time for deciding the affair by a battle; and the place of battle which they selected was Botharmor<sup>x</sup>, adjacent to Cnamhchoill<sup>y</sup> and Tipperary. Thither crowded their respective English and Irish neighbours from the road of Conglas<sup>z</sup>, the son of the hero, Donn-Desa, in the west of the two smooth-surfaced and beautiful provinces of Munster, to the white-flowery-banked River Barrow; and from the lake of Garman Glas<sup>a</sup>, the son of Boma-lice, to the wide foamy harbour of Luimneach<sup>b</sup>,

a townland in the parish of Knocktemple, barony of Duhallow, and county of Cork.—See *Book of Lismore*, fol. 230, where Coppóca, now Corroge, close to the town of Tipperary, on the east side, is mentioned as a part of Cnámícoill.

<sup>z</sup> *The road of Conglas*.—Keating says that Bealach Chonglais was ag Copcaig, “at Cork,” and is followed by O’Flaherty, *Ogygia*, part iii.

c. 8. The Four Masters are evidently wrong in placing this in the west of Munster.

<sup>a</sup> *The lake of Gorman Glas*, now Loch Garman, which is the Irish name of the present town of Wexford.

<sup>b</sup> *Luimneach*.—This is now the Irish name of the city of Limerick, but it appears from the Life of St. Carthach of Lismore, and various

δέριι bicce pé caoille an córnaína. Αρι τεαάετ δο να ερομπλυαάαίβ τυλ ι τυλ, γ αghaíð ι nacchaíð δο éuir an ταον νοια ανηgel να ριοάεα να δά ραιγιð ιονnar ζυρ ρίοδαίξíð ετιρ να ροάαίðιβη γ ζυρ γαδραεε céill ιμον εααυάεαζ ζυρ ρεααηαε ζαν θεαθαíð δοη ουλ ριν.

Τομαρ, γ Σεμυρ δά mac μυρην ουιβ mic Slain mic τομαρ mic an ιαηλα δο ουλ αρ ρυβαλ ρλυαιεη hi εααρρρεαχαίβ, Mac μεεε εαρεάιεé ριαθαεη δέιρξε ρο να ηήξιμíβ .ι. δοηηαíð mac δομíηαιλλ mic ρίηξιν mic δομíηαιλλ, γ ταηλα μα ροάαρ an ταη ριν τοιρηðεαλβαé mac μαολμυρρε, mic δοηηαíð mic τοιρηðεαλβαίξ μειε ρυίβηε δο ρλυοéετ δοηηαíð μοίρ α τυαταίβ τοραιζε ζο εαυιθεαάεαηη ηγλαν τοξέα ηγαλλοελαé, γ δο ληαεεαρ να λαοéβυιðηε εο βρυαé να βαηηθαη, γ δο βρυρ δοη ρέθαη εéταρρεεηοίλ ρέ ηυéετ να ηαβανν ρύ ηρκοίηαιρ ιηηρ ηεοξηαηάηη δοη ταοβ αραιλλ ζαé ηοίηεαé. Δο μαρθαó, γ δο βαίðíð δα ééυ νό α ερι δο ζλανρλυαίξ ζήραεαé γ ζέρι βιαð εααρρρηξ ρά εορρεραé ρο βα ιμόρ α ηοίé όη θεαθαíð ριν όρη δο βήθαó α éορ, γ α λαίη δο τοιρηðεαλβαé ηιαε ρυίβηε εο ηαé ραιθε αέε εορ éροιμη αζά ιομπυλαηξ όη υααρ ριν ζο α ééε.

Ιαηλα τυαóμíηηιαη δο όοι ι ηιαρεαρ εοηηαéε αρ ηυρρεάó να τετυαίξ mac ταóεε mic ηυρρεαθαíð mic ρυαíðρη υί ρλαεέβηρταιίξ. Δο εααρ λειρ ρο ερηé

other ancient Irish authorities, that it was originally the name of the Lower Shannon.—See *Acta SS.* of the Bollándists, 3rd May, p. 380, and *Life of St. Senanus*, published by Colgan.

<sup>c</sup> *Hy-Fúlhgíente*, translated *Nepotes Fidgenti*, in the *Life of St. Molua*. It was the name of a tribe and territory situated in the present county of Limerick. It was bounded on the north by the Shannon, on the south by Sliabh-Luaehra, on the east by the River Mague, and the Morning-Star River, and on the west by Ciarraighe, or Kerry. When Brian Borumha was King of Munster, Donovan, the ancestor of the O'Donovan family, was chief of all this territory, but his descendants were driven from it shortly after the English invasion.—See note <sup>m</sup>, A. D. 1178.

<sup>d</sup> *Deis Beag*, a territory lying around the hill of Knockany, and containing Brugh-na-Deise, now the town of Bruff, in the county of Lime-

rick. The following passage, in a very ancient historical tale, preserved in the Book of Leinster, fol. 105, *a, b*, clearly points out the position of this territory. The hero Cuchullin is introduced as standing on the top of the hill of Knockany, near Bruff, pointing out the mountains and other features of the country to his tutor, Laigh :

“Αραρ, α ρορα ζαιίξ, ιη ρεααρρη εά ερηεη μα ρυίεμ? Ηαó ρεααρ ροη αή. Δα ρεααρρη αή, αρ Cuchullann: Εεανó αβραε Sleíβι Caíη ρεο éεαρ; Sleíβι Eβλιννι ρεο éυαíð; Ιηο ζυμνιίξ ιη ιηò ροτορíηορ úε αε chí; Όρυιμ εολλεαλλι ρεο ι ρυίεμ, ριρ ι ηαραρΑηι Cluach, ι ερηé na Δερι βιεí; ρυινο α ηοερ αεα αν ρλυαίξ ι Clu Mail mic Uígaíne, ι ρερυνó Conρυι η.ε. Δαρι.”

“Say, my Tutor Laigh, dost thou know what territory we are in? I know not indeed. I know,

on the confines of Hy-Fidhgeinte<sup>c</sup> and Deis-Beag<sup>d</sup> with Caoill-an-Chosnamha<sup>e</sup>. When [however] these great hosts had come front to front, and face to face, the great God sent the angel of peace to them, so that concord was established between the hosts, for, having reflected<sup>f</sup> concerning the battle, they parted without coming to any engagement on that occasion.

Thomas and James, the two sons of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl, marched with an army into Carbery. The son of Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) rose up, on hearing the shouts, to oppose them. He had with him at this time Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of the descendants of Donough More from Tuatha-Toraighe<sup>g</sup>, with a company of fine select gallowglasses; and they pursued the warlike bands [of the Geraldines] to the banks of the Banndan<sup>h</sup>, where, on the margin of the river, directly opposite Inis-Eoghanain<sup>i</sup>, they defeated this band of adventurers. Two or three hundred of the fine troops of the Geraldines were slain and drowned<sup>k</sup>; and though the men of Carbery were victorious, their loss was great from that battle, for Turlough Mac Sweeny lost a leg and an arm, so that he was supported only by a wooden leg from that time until his death.

The Earl of Thomond marched into West Connaught against Murrough-na-dtuath<sup>l</sup>, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. He

then, said Cnehullin: Ceann-Abhrat Sleibhe-Cain, this" [mountain] "to the south; the mountains of Ehbhlinni, these to the north; the river of Luimneach is that bright river which thou seest.; Druim-Colchoilli is this on which we are, which is called Aini-Cliach, in the territory of Deis Beg, to the south of us is the army in Cliu-Mail-mic-Ugainne, in the land of Curoi, son of Dari."

<sup>c</sup> *Caoill-an-Chosnamha*, a district extending from the mouth of the River Maigne towards the city of Limerick. The exact boundary between it and the territory of Deis Beg has not been yet determined.

<sup>f</sup> *For having reflected*.—The language here could be materially improved by deviating slightly from the original, as follows: "for,

having reflected on the dreadful consequences of the battle, they parted without a single blow."

<sup>g</sup> *Tuatha-Toraighe*, i. e. the district opposite Tory Island, off the north coast of Donegal.

<sup>h</sup> *Bannan*, i. e. the River Bandon, in the county of Cork.

<sup>i</sup> *Inis-Eoghanain*, i. e. the island or horn of Eoghanan, a man's name; now Inishannon, a small town situated at the head of the estuary of the Bandon River, four miles from the town of Bandon.

<sup>k</sup> *Slain and drowned*.—An English writer would say, "were cut off by field and flood."

<sup>l</sup> *Murrough-na-dtuath*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the battle-axes. For some account of this remarkable man, see *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, Appendix, p. 384-400.

Sheóac, ἡ πάν φυαθηαῖς, ἡ φα δυν αν δοννάιν, Ὁ δὲ ἐυαδαρ μιντερ βαλε να  
 γαίλλιμε δὸ ἐορναῖν ἀτα εἶπε χοιλέιν αιρ, ἡ δὸ chuacδ ταρριβ δὸ εἶοι, ἡ αρ  
 ειccm, ἡ τρέ οπλάρ cloinne πιocairδ αγ τοῦτ, ἡ acc ιντέαῦτ αρ αν ccop  
 ccéδna.

Ματῆαῖαν ιναc τοιρρδελβαιῖς, ιmic ταῖδcc, ιmic δοννηαδ, ιmic δονῖναίλλ  
 ιmic τοιρρδελβαιῖς ἡνιῦτ δὸ δὸλ ι νδῖρμυῖαν ιυῖτ λινγε, ἡ αρῆραιῖς α ἡαρ  
 ανη. Ὁραιῖδε δὸ γαβαν δὸ ιριν εἶρ ἔρ, ἡ ατβῖρατ αροιλε νάρ βὸ μαῖτ α  
 πφαῖβῖαίλ ἡ γυρ ab αρ ταρριρεῖτ ταηγατταρ, ἡ acc πιλλῖ δὸ ταρ α αρ λέ α  
 ἐδαλαιη δὸ πῆρ γαιρδε ραν ηγαοῖτ, ἡ φυαρηαδ ραν πφιορμamente, ἡ δὸ δῖδλαδ  
 πῆ ροιλε αν lonῖς, ἡ αν ταρῆραιῖς, ἡ acc δέναιῖν δον λινγ co να ιυῖτ ι νυρῖτοραῖ  
 οἰδῖε αρ ἄραιη δὸ φυαδαιccεαδ α ρεδῖ α γλακαῖβ ρῖρ ἡ ρῖνδῖδῖ διονηαιβ τέδ  
 ἡ τῆαλαδ ινα ἐοτῖαηαιβ κοῖμβλοῦτα ἡι πφραιῖτιβ να ριορμamente, ἡ δὸ  
 bualeaδ αν loncc δά εἶρ ι ριν ρά ἐαρραcc ι mbeol euain αν ρῖρ ἡοῖρ ι μαρ  
 ῖταρ κοηαιῖτ, ἡ ρο βῆιδῖδῖ ι co να ροιρην cénmotaῖ ματῆαῖαν, ἡ αοῖν τριαρ  
 οιλε, ἡ δὸ βῆιδῖδῖ τιλλεαδ αρ ἔεδ ραν ἐαλαδ ριη διβ ιη τααῖτα ua maille  
 ρτυρρμανη ἐοβλαιῖς ραδα βῆ ρῖρ ινα αιμρῖρ.

Ταδcc μαc μυρῖαδ υῖ ἕριαν δὸ γαβῖν αρ ρορῖλῖν αν ιυρτιρ ἡι λινμ  
 ηεαῖ ἡ α ἐυρ αρ ριη γο ἡαῖ εἡαῖ δά ἐοῖμῖδ, ἡ αδ βῖρεαδ κάῖ co μβαοῖ euo  
 διαρλα τααδμυῖαν ιρ ιη ηγαβῖν ριη.

Ο γαλλῖβαρ, εοccan μαc εμαηη, ιmic εῖοη, ἐη μαc δυηη οηρεῖτα αρ  
 λυγα δὸ βολε ιη υλλτοιβ δῖcc.

<sup>m</sup> *The country of the Joyces* is included in the present barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 246.

<sup>n</sup> *Fuathach*, now the Fuagh River, otherwise Owenriffc, in the parish of Kilmcummin, barony of Moycullen, and county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 52, 53.

<sup>o</sup> *Bon-an-Bhonnain*.—This is the name of that arm of Lough Corrib (in the county of Galway) which receives the river of Belanabraek, near the Hen's Castle, in Joyce's country.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 50, 51, and the map to the same work. See also note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*.

<sup>p</sup> *Tir-Oilein*.—This place is so called in Irish at the present day, but anglicised Terryland. It is a townland situated near the town of Galway, and bounded on the west by the River Gaillimh. This townland contains the ruins of a large house which belonged to the Earl of Clanrickard.—See Inquisition taken at Galway on the 20th of March, 1608, before Geoffrey Osbaldston, Esq.

<sup>q</sup> *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the fat or corpulent. He was the ancestor of the Clann-Teige O'Brien of Aran, for a curious account of whom the reader is referred to the *Lar of Tanistry* by Dr. O'Brien, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, pp. 557, 558, 559; and Hardiman's *History of Galway*,

passed into the country of the Joyces<sup>m</sup>, by Fuathach<sup>a</sup>, by Bon-an-Bhonnain<sup>c</sup>. The inhabitants of the town of Galway came to defend the ford of Tir-Oilein<sup>f</sup> against him, but he crossed it with the good-will of some, and in despite of others, and marched through the plain of Clanrickard, both when going and returning.

Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith<sup>a</sup> [O'Brien], went into Desmond with the crew of a ship and boat, from the island of Aran. He took prisoners in the southern country, but some assert that the taking of them was of no advantage, and that they only accompanied him through friendship. On his return with his spoils, the wind became rough<sup>r</sup>, and the sky angry; and the ship and boat were separated from each other; and when the ship was making for Aran in the beginning of the night, the sail was swept away from the hands of the men and warriors, and torn to rags off the ropes and tackles, [and wafted] into the regions of the firmament; and the ship afterwards struck upon a rock, which is at the mouth of Cuan-an-fhir-mhoir<sup>e</sup>, in West Connaught, where she was lost, with her crew, except Mahon and three others. Upwards of one hundred were drowned in that harbour, among whom was Tuathal O'Malley, the best pilot of a fleet of long ships in his time.

Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was taken prisoner at Limerick, by order of the Lord Justice, and sent from thence to Dublin, to be imprisoned; and all said that the Earl of Thomond had a hand in this capture.

O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond, who was son of John), by no means the worst son of a chieftain in Ulster, died.

pp. 52, 207, 319.

<sup>r</sup> *Became rough*, literally, "roughness grew in the wind, anger in the firmament."

<sup>e</sup> *Cuan-an-fhir-mhoir*, now "the Great Man's Harbour," barony of Moycullen, and county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran. The Four Masters have written this name incorrectly, for the true form of it is unquestionably *Cuan mBip móip*, i. e. the harbour of Invermore. This is evident from the fact, that it is pronounced exactly like *Cuan mBip móip*, the Irish name for Broad Haven in Erris, and that

the mouth of the river which falls into it is called *Inbeap móip*. It should be also observed that *Cuan mBip móip*, meaning "the harbour of Invermore," and *Cuan an fhir móip*, meaning "the harbour of the great man," would be similarly pronounced in the west of Ireland, and hence the mistake about this name. The Editor's attention was first directed to this mistake of the Four Masters, and of popular tradition, by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, R. C. Bishop of Galway, who is well acquainted with the topographical nomenclature of the west of Ireland.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1561.

Αοιρ Κυορτ, mile, cúig céid, Sfh'cca, ahaon.

Αρτ mac feilim pind uí galleubair eppcop Ratha both décc i cchú maḡair, 13. Augypt. Sccéll móp i ττίρ conall ειρúδε.

Μαιρε ιηḡh an éalβαιḡh, mic Μαḡnyρα, mic Αῶδα ουιβ uí doimnall bh í neill Shlain θραḡal báir θαῶυαέ, ḡ θυρḡrain, do έρyαιḡε, ḡ do έpromneiele na θαοιρέιμιῶδεχτα doχηραιῶδε do παῶ ua néll don éalβαch δια ηαῶται ινα pιαῶnαιpι.

Ο bhim ταῶcc, mac cairppe, mic maoleachlainn, pfi ηḡyua, ioldanaé illaioin, ḡ ιηḡaοιδεillec, ḡ ip an dá thḡḡh .i. ciuil ḡ éánóm, do écc, ḡ a mac ócc doiponeaῶ ινα ιonaῶ.

Υαιῆne, mac pḡḡanaim, mic maolpuanaῶ mic Slain uí ésbail do mairbad i mbaile uí éuyic i nyrmuñain. Nip bo pú a ττάpια ινα τιμῶeall a ḡuin nó a ḡabal, ḡ do ba dílleccτα θυτхайḡ éle δια éip an uair pin óip do bhḡpat ceill da ccaḡair ḡ da ccopnañ ó do ιπιτιḡ uaiῆne.

Neccain, mac an Calβαḡ, mic maḡnyρα uí doimnall do mairbad ḡo θῶnαιḡῆτε θυρῶop do ḡae do caῶ pe pñ, ḡ an ḡae aḡa τέlcccaῶ éuyice a pḡῆipι.

Αpῶuyepιp na hEpeann .i. τομάp Pḡyuaτεp do ῶol i ττίρ eoḡain a noḡḡal ḡabala an éalβαιḡh uí doimnall, ḡ ap a poltañar pñ pḡup an τip ḡ poplonccopoc pḡyαιḡ lionnari do pḡiῶiuccaῶ dá i naḡmaéca, ḡ páca ποῶoiñne, ḡ dúncéand díotocchlaḡi do tocceail dá a τιμcell τḡmpaill móip Αpῶamacha po dáḡ co pḡuyepῶ bápῶa acca buancoimhetτ. Iap na pḡop pin dua neill (Sfan) po éuyic θpῶḡ δια pḡaimuñtip, ḡ δια aopa ḡpaῶa Iap an ccalβαé ua noimnall δια ιomḡabal ḡ δια ιomῶoiñῆτ pop an Iuyepῆ ó ḡac ip ḡ ó ḡac oien ḡo apoule i noḡamḡabh, ḡ i noḡoibelaῶ típe heḡḡain ḡo po pácc-

<sup>5</sup> *Ceann-Maghair*, now *Ceann a mhaghair*, *anglice* Kinnaweer, in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacreehan, in the county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1392, 1461, 1522.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Neill*.—The crime of O'Neill was rendered still darker and more loathsome by his

cohabiting with Calvagh O'Donnell's wife, who was the stepmother of his own wife.

<sup>w</sup> *Baile-Uí-Chuire*, i. e. O'Quirk's town, now Ballyquirk, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in good preservation, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.—See this place again referred to at



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1561.

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

Art, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, died at Ceann-Maghair<sup>r</sup> (Kinaweer), on the 13th of August. He was much lamented in Tirconnell.

Mary, the daughter of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, and wife of O'Neill (John), died of horror, loathing, grief, and deep anguish, in consequence of the severity of the imprisonment inflicted on her father, Calvagh, by O'Neill<sup>a</sup>, in her presence.

O'Beirne (Teige, the son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned man, well skilled in Latin and Irish, and in the two laws, namely, civil and canon, died; and his young son was installed in his place.

Owny, the son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John O'Carroll, was slain at Baile-Ui-Chuirc<sup>w</sup>, in Ormond. Those who surrounded him were not worthy to have wounded or taken him. The territory of Ely was an orphan after him, for they felt the loss of their help and protection after the death of Owny.

Naghtan, son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was designedly killed by the cast of a javelin, which he himself had first thrown, and which was cast back at himself again.

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Thomas Fitz-Walter<sup>x</sup>, proceeded into Tyrone, to avenge the capture of Calvagh O'Donnell, and on account of his own enmity against that country. He pitched his camp of numerous hosts at Armagh; and he erected strong raths and impregnable ramparts around the great church of Armagh, in order that he might leave warders constantly guarding that place. When O'Neill (John) received intelligence of this, he sent some of his own faithful friends, and his servants of trust, to guard and keep Calvagh O'Donnell out of the way of the Lord Justice, from one island<sup>y</sup> and islet to another, in the wilds and recesses of Tyrone, until the Lord Justice should leave the

the year 1599.

<sup>x</sup> *Fitz-Walter*.—This is incorrect, for he was Earl of Sussex at this time.

*From one island*.—These were islands in

fresh water loughs, on which O'Neill had crannogs, or wooden houses.—See *Account of the Dominion or Territory of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 90, *et sequent*.

baid an Iurair an tír. Ro fáisid tra an Iurair on ceampa rin Airda maica cuidecta do caraimb go mile fíe etir troigtheac 7 marcaic do denaín creac 7 oircene i noirgialloibh, 7 fuair ó neill brat 7 caircélad ar na tromplozaid rin do dol i noirgiallaib, 7 do éarriancec co taoí torcaidac dia raiuid, 7 fuair iatc iar ceimniucchaó a cepeach. Ro ficchid iomairecc fctoppa go no marbad dpecta diaime dib lfeh ar lfe. Ro fáccbad na crideha po dfoid aza ndaoimib fín don éur rin.

O Nell do bhic acc comlot, 7 acc creachaó cridehe bfeighi 7 mióe an tan po. Tir conaill ar ná cñmucchaó 7 ar na timceallad lair iar ngabail an éalbaiğ roimhe rin, 7 iar mbhic dua doimnaill hi pfocaide, 7 hi pfeipenirce, cona baóí aóinneach acc pollamhnuccaó plaitfra i ccenel cconail don éur po. Ro gab ua neill (Stan) nfit coiccó Ulad uile o dpoicé aca go heine, conar bo maétnaó coiccóach of ulltoib do gairm de an tan po mumbadh ppebfeirce gall ppir.

An Calbach ua doimnaill do léccaó a gemel la hua neill iar na fuar-laccadh la cenel cconail.

An Iurair cedna do éionol tromploicéid dopoioiri do dol i tír eozain i pfoğmar na bliadhna po ar tarrainğ an éalbaiğ uí doimnaill. Tanccattar ma éoichfetal na cince iarla batcar i neimn in ionbaidh rin .i. gfróirce mac gfróirce, mic gfróirce, mic Sémar, mic Stan, mic tomáir iarla cille darae. Tomáir, mac Sémar, mic Diairair puaid iarla upmuman, Gfróirce, mac Sémar, mic Stan, mic tomáir iarla dfrimuman, Conubar, mac donnchaó, mic concobar, mic toirpdealbair uí brian iarla tuadmuman, 7 Riocarpo mac uillicc na ecfo, mic puocarpo, mic uillicc enue tuag iarla clomne puocarpo. Ro imteig tra an Iurair 7 na huaplaðae rin co na rochrairce tír eozain gan pfrabha, gan pfitorceam ppiú go pangatar go loch febail. Acc róad tar a air don Iurair ar í coimairle po chinn, ruid do denaín le hua neill 7 a paphóin do éabairc dó, 7 a darpa do bhic a hArd macha. Apead do éoíó an Iurair co na rochrairce iarain i tír conuill gubhan go po

<sup>2</sup> O'Donnell, i. e. Manus, the father of Calvagh.

<sup>22</sup> *Provincial King of Ulster*, coiccóach of ulltoib.—The word coiccóach is always used in old Irish writings to denote “a provincial

king.”—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, reign of Tuathal Teachtmhar, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 56.

<sup>3</sup> *Loch Feabhail*, i. e. the lake of Feabhal, the son of Loðan, one of the Tuatha De Danann

country. The Lord Justice sent out from the camp at Armagh a company of captains, with one thousand men, both horse and foot, to take preys and spoils in Oriel. And O'Neill received information and notice of the advance of these great troops into Oriel; and he marched silently and stealthily to meet them, and came up with them, after they had collected their preys. A battle was fought between them, in which countless numbers were slain on both sides. The spoils were finally left to their own rightful owners.

At this time O'Neill was harassing and plundering the territories of Bregia and Meath. Tirconnell was also subjugated and surrounded by him, after having already made a prisoner of Calvagh, and O'Donnell<sup>z</sup> being sick and infirm, so that there was no one ruling Kinel-Connell at this time. O'Neill (John) then assumed the sovereign command of all Ulster, from Drogheda to the Erne, so that at this time he might have been called with propriety the provincial King of Ulster<sup>zz</sup>, were it not for the opposition of the English to him.

Calvach O'Donnell was released from his captivity by O'Neill, after he had been ransomed by the Kinel-Connell.

The same Lord Justice, at the instance of Calvagh O'Donnell, assembled a numerous army, to march a second time into Tyrone, in the Autumn of this year. The five earls who were then in Ireland joined his army, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare; Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond; Garrett, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond; Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond; and Rickard, the son of Ulick-na-geeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, Earl of Clanrickard. The Lord Justice and the Earls proceeded with their forces through Tyrone, until they arrived at Loch Feabhail<sup>a</sup>, without opposition or battle. When the Lord Justice was returning, the resolution he adopted was, to make peace with O'Neill, and to grant him pardon, and take away his own warders from Armagh. He afterwards proceeded with his forces into Tir-Chonail-Gulban<sup>b</sup>, and left the command of the fortresses

colony, now Lough Foyle, situated between the counties of Londonderry and Donegal.—See the Poem on Aileach, printed in the Ordnance Memoir of Templemore.

<sup>b</sup> *Tir-Chonail-Gulban*, i. e. the country of Conall Gulban, the son of the Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, and ancestor of the O'Donnells, O'Dohertys, and other distinguished fami-

πάσαις είνουρ λονγρορε, γ αιρλέν τήνε conuill acc an cealbac ua ndoinnall. Luid iarain tap éinne i ceirich coirppe do porbairc for cairlen Sluccig. Raiaighir an Calbach inoirin comoth é airfcc ar raimcc a inirpce buðin do cor go hinclete gur in mbaile, γ a noctað for taibhlib an tuir combo po ðirc do cac i ceoitinne. Ro atcoimairc an lurtir cia an mbatac ac conhairc. Bhuirairc an Calbac, γ atberic gur bó hí a bratach buðin, γ gur bo lair fin, γ la a bunac cenél ó ein mair an baile in, conac iarain do mað an lurtir eoðraðae an baile don calbac.

O Nell do ðol i Sacroibh i ceimcell na raimna ðionnraighð na bainrioghna,

lies of Tirconnell. This name is usually anglicised Tirconnell.

° *To the Queen.*—The appearance of O'Neill in London is thus described by Camden in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth :

“ A. D. 1562. Ex Hibernia jam venerat Shanus *O'Neal*, ut quod ante annum promiserat, præstaret, cum securigero *Galloglassorum* satellitio, capitibus nudis, crispatis cincinnis dependentibus, camisiis flavis croco, vel humana urina infectis, manicis largioribus, tuniculis brevioribus, et lacernis villosis : quos Angli non minori tunc admiratione, quam hodie Chinenses et Americanos, prosequébantur.”—Edition of 1639, p. 69.

Campion has the following account of his submission, and conduct on his return home, in his *Histoire of Ireland*, written in 1570; Dublin edition of 1809, p. 189 :

“ After this usurpation and tyranny, hee was yet perswaded by Melchior Husse, sent unto him from Gerald, Earle of Kildare, to reconcile himselfe to good order, and to remember the honourable estate wherein King Henry placed his father, which monition he accepted, besought his protection, and made a voyage into England, where the Courtiers noting his laughtiness and barbarity, devised his stile thus : O'Neale the great, Cousin to S. Patricke, friend to the Queene of England, enemy to all the world be-

sides. Thence he sped home againe, gratically dealt with, used Civility, expelled the Scots out of all Ulster, where they intended a conquest, wounded and tooke prisoner Captaine Iames Mac Conill, their Chieftaine, whereof the said Iames deceased : ordered the North so properly, that if any subject could approve the losse of money or goods within his precinct, he would assuredly either force the robber to restitution, or of his owne cost redeeme the harme to the losers contentation. Sitting at meate, before he put one morsell into his mouth, he used to slice a portion above the dayly almes, and send it namely to some begger at his gate, saying, it was meete to serve Christ first.”

Ware, and from him Cox, says that he made his submission in the presence of the Ambassadors of Sweden and Savoy; that upon his promise of amendment the Queen gave him some presents, and Cox adds that she lent him two thousand five hundred pounds.—See *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 316. On the 18th of November, 1563, he bound himself by articles to serve the Queen in the most loyal manner, as appears from Patent Roll of that date, of which the following abstract will give the reader an idea of the nature of his submission. The original is in Latin :

“ Whereas at the humble suit of John O'Nele, son of Conacius, late Earle of Tirone, made

and castles of that country with Calvagh O'Donnell. He then proceeded across the Erne, into the territory of Carbury, to lay siege to the castle of Sligo. Calvagh, noticing this, bethought him of a stratagem [namely], he sent his own standard to the town, and displayed it on the battlements of the tower, so that it was visible to all. The Lord Justice asked whose standard it was that he saw. Calvagh made answer, and said, that it was his own standard; and that the town was his own, and had belonged to his ancestors from a remote period; upon which the Lord Justice delivered up the keys of the town to Calvagh.

O'Neill went to England about Allhallowtide, to the Queen<sup>e</sup>; and he re-

known to the Queen by Sir Thomas Cusake, Knight, Privy Councillor, she was given to understand that he had submitted himself in all things to her Majesty, as a good and faithful subject, and sincerely repented of all his past actions, committed or meditated by him and his adherents in disturbance of the peace, in the county of Ulster, by which, as he said (and so the truth was<sup>e</sup> by the relation of others), he was reduced with the feare of his life, by a conspiracy of some wicked persons against him; and now, that he might obtain Her Majesty's grace and favor, faithfully promised for himself, and all her subjects under his jurisdiction, who according to their ancient custom derived from their ancestors, had any way been subservient to him, that he and they for the future would behave themselves as the Queen's good and faithful subjects against all persons whatever. Which humble submission the Queen graciously considering, was pleased to accept him into her grace and favor, and that her said favor might be the more conspicuous for his comfort, and in order to retain him the better in his office, Her Majesty hereby confirms certain articles" [which follow upon the Roll] "concluded between the said Sir Thomas Cusake and him executed under his hand and seal, and subscribed by almost all the noble and principal persons of his jurisdiction" [ditionis], "and which articles the Queen

had caused to be annexed to these Letters Patents under the great Seal, and to be indented between her and him, the contents of which she hereby approved and ratified. Dated at Wynd-sor, 15th January, 1563. By which articles, in consideration of his becoming a faithful subject, he was constituted captain or governor of the territory or province of Tirone in Ulster, under her Majesty, in the same manner as other captains of the said nation, called O'Neles, had rightfully & lawfully executed that office in the time of King Hen. 8; and moreover should enjoy and have the name and title of O'Nele, with the like authority, jurisdiction, and pre-eminence, as any other of his ancestors, called O'Neles, had lawfully enjoyed the same; with the service and homage of all the lords and captains, called Urraughts, and other nobles of the said nation of O'Nele, in the Lordship and Territory of Tirone, as his ancestors had rightfully & lawfully enjoyed, or ought to have had the same, upon condition that he and his said nobles should truly and faithfully, from time to time, serve her Majesty, and where necessary, wage war against all her enemies, in such manner as the Chief Governor or Lord Lieutenant for the time being should direct. Which name or title of O'Nele, the said John should enjoy and use only so long as the Letters Patent of King Hen. 8, for the county of Tirone, granted to his

ἡ ῥουαρ ὀνοιρ, ἡ αιρμιρτειν μορ υαιτε, ἡ ταναϊε ταρ α αφ ἰ μβελτενε να βιαδὸνα αφ εσιονν.

Εοcchan mac αοδα βυδε mic αοδα δυιδ ἰ δοηιναλλ ρσρ ῥαορδλκννδα ροιδενοσιλ εαρκενα ιλδρβαδ δεεε.

Ταδεε mac τωιρδεαλβαιζ, mic νειλλ, mic τωιρδεαλβαιζ υί βαοιγίλλ δο μαρβαδ ἰ τερμωνν ινέεε εραιε λα mac αλαρτεραινν ζαλλδα.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1562.

Αοιρ Χριοιρ, mile, cuicc céo, Síρκατ, αοό.

Ο Ρουαρε βριαν ballac mac εοcchain ριννρεαρ ριλ ρρῥικενα ἡ κατα αοδα ρινν, ρσρ δαρ λυετ ιομδαιρ ἡ οιλννα εφνδαιζ ἡ κοηαδ α μβαοί ὄν εcalaδ hi εεριέ ua mane co δροβαοίρ ττωρδαρταιζ ττωηνμαιζρριζ κοιερριοδ εοικεοδ ολλβλαδκννδα υλαδ, ἡ ὄ ζριαναρδ εεεβα ζο τραιζ εοευιλε αν τραιοίρ ἰ ττίρ ua ρριαεραδ μυαδε, αζ ριν αν τί ρά τοεδαδε δυαναιρε ἡ δυαρα αδμολτα βαοί δια δυαδ ρρηνν δο εεε δο βιειν βαρρτωιρλε δο ραλα δό, ἡ α mac αοδ ζαλλδα δο οιρνεαδ ινα ιοναδ.

Ιαριλα τυαδμωμιαν δο ὄολ αφ ευαιρε εφνδαιρ ρεθνα ἰ ρουτχαιζ υί εονκο-  
βαρ, ἡ ἠηζινοδ κορβραγε. Mac υί λοδλαινν δο μαρβαδ υαδα υαον υρκορ

father, Conacius O'Neyle, with the appointment of the honor and title of the said county to the barony of Dungannon, by the name of the son of his said father, after the death of the said Conacius, should be viewed and considered by authority of the next Parliament to be summoned in Ireland, of what value and effect in law they were from the beginning, or now ought to be; and if the same shall be adjudged void by Parliament, or be revoked by the said Parliament for just cause and annihilated, then he should forbear to use the said title of O'Nele, and should be created and named Earl of Tirone, as his father was created and named before him, and should have the said county with the title and honor of Tirone, to him and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten. And, moreover, all his followers, called Urraughts, who should

evidently appear in the said Parliament to have belonged to him or his predecessors, O'Neles, should be assigned to him by authority of the said Parliament or her Majesty's Letters Patents, with all other things which the said Parliament should adjudge to have belonged to his said father, as O'Nele, or Earl of Tirone. In consideration of which great favor and royal clemency, he promised as a faithful and true subject, upon his corporal oath, to observe all and singular such things, which by right or custom ought to have been observed and fulfilled by his ancestors or captains, called O'Nele, and to his power preserve peace and justice, and to make such full satisfaction and restitution for all injuries, losses, and offences, which should be hereafter committed by him or his said Urraughts, or any others adherents to him or them,

ceived great honour and respect from her. He returned to Ireland in the May following.

Owen, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, a man of high and noble descent, learned and skilled in various arts, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was slain at Termon-Magrath, by Mac Allister Gallda.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1562.—

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-two.*

O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, son of Owen<sup>d</sup>), the senior of Sil-Feargna, and of the race of Aedh Finn<sup>e</sup>, a man whose supporters, fosterers, adherents, and tributaries, extended from Caladh<sup>f</sup>, in the territory of Hy-Many, to the fertile<sup>g</sup>, salmon-full Drowes, the boundary of the far-famed province of Ulster; and from Granard in Tefia to the strand of Eothuile<sup>h</sup>, the Artificer, in Tireragh of the Moy,—who had the best collection of poems, and who, of all his tribe, had bestowed the greatest number of presents for poetical eulogies, died in consequence of a fall; and his son, Hugh Gallda, was installed in his place.

The Earl of Thomond went upon a chieftain's expedition into the territory of O'Conor<sup>i</sup>, and into Gleann-Corbraighe<sup>j</sup>, on which occasion there was slain

upon any of her Majesty's subjects, as should be adjudged, upon a true examination thereof before four good men, two to be chosen by the Chief Governor for the time being, and two by him the said John O'Nele, and this without any delay or fraud of any party. Dated at Benborbe, 18 Nov. 1563. Moreover, the Queen should revoke all former confessions contrary to this, made by the said John O'Nele with her Majesty, and should only hold this confirmed and ratified (6<sup>o</sup>. D. R. I.)”

<sup>d</sup> *Owen*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, adds in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, which is correct.

<sup>e</sup> *The race of Aedh Finn*.—These were the

O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

<sup>f</sup> *Caladh*, a marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway.—See note <sup>l</sup>, under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

<sup>g</sup> *Fertile*, τὸν κάρπαιον.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 104, line 14, where the compound non-τὸν κάρπαιον is used to express “abounding in seals.”

<sup>h</sup> *The strand of Eothuile*, now Trawohelly, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>i</sup> *The territory of O'Conor*, i. e. of O'Conor Kerry, now the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry.

<sup>j</sup> *Gleann-Corbraighe*, now Glin, on the south

α cloic ḡlḡna don cúp rin .i. Maileclainn mac uaíthe, mic maileaclainn, mic Ruḡbraíge, mic ana, mic donnchaíð an cúil, mic ana bacaiḡ.

An tiarla ceḡna do ðol corprluaḡ cḡnḡar fḡna ra cáenraíge ipin ainpír ceḡna ḡ dubḡall mac an ḡiolla ðuib mic conḡobair mic Shuibne do marbað uaða don dul rin.

Mac ḡiolla maḡaiḡ ḡécc .i. Riocairḡ mac ḡuinn, mic conḡobair, mic tomair, mic doinnall, ḡ aḡbḡipḡi ḡup bo hé rin aoín fḡr ḡraða bá fḡr aḡ iarla tuasḡmuían ina ainpír. Conḡobair mac conḡobair mic Riocairḡ do ḡabal a ionaíð.

Doinnall mac conḡobair, mic toipḡdealbaiḡ, mic taíðcc uí ḡriain an tí baosí ina iarla tuasḡmuían ría conḡobair mac donnchaíð, ḡ dia ngoipḡír ḡaoíðil ó ḡriain do toḡt dia ionnarbað dia ḡeopraígeaḡt ḡ dia ḡibipḡ a hul-toibh tap a air ḡia aḡarḡa fḡrín, ḡ bá in aoín tpeaḡtmain taimicepíuñ ḡ taíðcc mac mupchaíð mic toipḡdealbaiḡ iar nelud a haḡcliaḡ, ḡ iar ttoḡt ḡoíb i naioipḡḡt dia ttip, tuccpat a naiḡte anaóipḡḡt ap iarla tuasḡmuían. Ro cúp an tiarla poplonḡopḡ ionḡa pé a nacchaíḡ. Do bé céḡ puatár na ccoḡmbraipḡeaḡ ro ap aipole, ionḡpáicchið oíðce do maḡpaḡ dá mac Mupchaíð uí ḡriain ap poplonḡopḡ baile meḡ ríagáin, do marbað ḡaoíne leó, ḡ ro epíuñḡipḡot cpeaḡa, ḡ taimic an típ ina ttopraígeaḡt. Is anḡ do ḡlan lá ap na laoḡḡuibḡnḡ lḡt ap lḡt aḡ caḡair meḡ ḡopman i mḡóñ ua fḡfḡmaic, ḡ i nuatap dálecaip. Báttap an clainn rin Mupchaíð uí ḡriain (taíðcc, ḡ

side of the Shannon, in the barony of Lower Connello, and county of Limerick, near the borders of Kerry.—See the year 1600, under which it is stated that Gleann Corbraighe is the glen or valley from which the Knight of Glen took his name: “*Gleann Corbraighe óp hainmniḡeaḡ Riopie an ḡleanna.*”

<sup>k</sup> *Cloch-Gleanna*, i. e. the rock of the Glen or Valley, latinised Vallirupes by Philip O’Sullivan, throughout his *History of the Catholics*. It was the name of the castle of Glen, the seat of the Knight of Glen.—See it again referred to at the year 1600, where it is described as on the brink of the Shannon: “*Óaile píl pop ḡpuac na Sionna.*”

<sup>l</sup> *Caenraighe*, now Kenry, a barony on the south side of the River Shannon, in the north of the county of Limerick.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 309, note <sup>n</sup>.

<sup>m</sup> *Lost*, literally, “there was slain from him.”

<sup>n</sup> *Mac-Gilla-Riabhaigh*.—This would be anglicised Mac Gilreavy. According to Philip O’Sullivan Beare, it is the name which was called in English Creagh. Keating, however, writes the name of the famous Archbishop of Armagh, of the Creagh family, Ríḡeapḡ Cpuo-baḡ, from which it would appear that he did not consider it the same as Mac ḡilla maḡaiḡ. According to the tradition among the Creaghs themselves their name was originally O’Neill,



on his side, by one shot from Cloch-Gleanna<sup>k</sup>, the son of O'Loughlin, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana, who was son of Donough-an-chuil, son of Ana Bacagh. The same Earl proceeded with a host upon a chieftain's expedition into Caenraighe<sup>l</sup>, about the same time, and on that occasion lost<sup>m</sup> Dowell, the son of Gilla-Duy, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Mac Gilla-Riabhaigh<sup>n</sup> died, namely, Rickard, the son of Donn, son of Conor, son of Thomas, son of Donnell. It was said that he was the best servant of trust that the Earl of Thomond had had in his time. Conor, son of Conor, who was son of Rickard, took his place.

Donnell (the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige) O'Brien, who had been Earl of Thomond<sup>o</sup> before Conor, the son of Donough, and whom the Irish used to style O'Brien, returned from Ulster, to his own patrimony, after his expulsion, exile, and banishment; and in the same week Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, made his escape from Dublin; and, upon their arrival together in their [native] territory, they united in opposition to the Earl of Thomond. The Earl raised many encampments against them. The first contest<sup>p</sup> between these kinsmen was a nocturnal assault, made by the two sons of Murrōugh O'Brien, upon the encampment at Baile-Meg-Riagain<sup>q</sup>, on which occasion they slew several persons, and obtained spoils; but the inhabitants of that country went in pursuit of them. The day dawned upon both these heroic bands at Cathair-Meg-Gormain<sup>r</sup>, in the centre of the territory of Hy-Fearmaic<sup>s</sup>, in the upper part of Dal-Cais<sup>t</sup>. The two sons of Murrough O'Brien, Teige and

and they obtained the cognomen *Cruboac*, i. e. Ramifer, from one of their ancestors who carried a green branch in a battle fought at Lime-  
rick.

<sup>o</sup> *Who had been Earl of Thomond.*—This is an error of the Four Masters, for this Donnell, who was the brother of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, could not have succeeded as Earl, but he exerted himself to set aside the earldom, and succeed as O'Brien, or king of Thomond, according to the Irish law of tanistry.

<sup>p</sup> *The first contest*, literally, “the first attack of these kinsmen upon each other was a nocturnal attack which the two sons of Murrough

O'Brien made upon the encampment of Baile Meg Riagain,” &c.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile-Meg-Riagain*, now Ballymacregan, a townland in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

<sup>r</sup> *Cathair-Meg-Gormain*, i. e. Mac Gorman's Caher, or circular stone fort. This name is still preserved in Cahermagorman, a cottage in the townland of Soheen, parish of Dysart O'Dea, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

<sup>s</sup> *Hy-Fearmaic*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Deas, and their correlatives, in the barony of Inchiquin.

<sup>t</sup> *The upper part of Dal-Cais*.—Hy-Fearmaic

δοννχαδ) αἰ ἰοῖκαρ α νανφορλαινν ἄο ἡαδναρπαδ ἄο εἰοσ αν ρεαῖαἰλ  
ορ εἰνδ πατα βλαῖμαἰε. Ρο ριλρῖε αρ αν ττόραδ, ἡ ρο ἡυδ δο ἡυμτιρ  
αν ιαπλα. Δο μαρβαδ υρέετα δά νοῖζδαοιμβ, ἡ δά νδαορεαρρλυαεε. Ρο  
ἄαβαδ ταδσε ὄσε μαε ταδσε, ἡυε αν ἄιλλα δυἡ, ἡυε τοιρρδεαλβαἰḡ υἰ ἡριαν.  
Δο ἄαβαδ ανν δνα ἡριαν δυἡ μαε δοννχαδ ἡυε κονκόβαρρ να ρρωνα  
υἰ ἡριαν, ἡ ἡἡρ ἡμῖεḡ ἄαν αν ερελεα δραεεβαἰλ αεε ταδσε μαε ἡυρρχαδ  
υἰ ἡριαν ἡα ρυαρελαδ.

Δοννχαδ μαε κονκονναετ, ἡυε κονκονναετ, ἡυε ἡριαν, ἡυε ριἡρ ἡυε  
τομαρρ μεḡυἡδἡρ δο ἕεε, ρῖρ α αοιρρ αρ λυεεα ροβ ολε εἡρτ δο ἄοιρδεαλἡ  
αν τυαρρερρτ, ρῖρ ἡά ρο ραοιἡδ δο ἕεε ρε ἡαδαρτ εο ρο ἕεε αν ταν ρο.

Αοδ μαε νεἡἡ ὄσε ἡυε ρυἡβε α εἡρ βοḡαννε δο ἕεε δον ḡαλαρ ἡρεαε.

Μαḡ εραἰε εἡρμαινν δά ἡεοεε δο ἕεε.

Μαḡ ματḡḡανḡηνα, Αοδḡ μαε ἡριαν να ἡοἡεἡρρḡε ἡυε Ρεμαἡνν ἡυε  
ḡλαρρνε δο μαρβαδ λα ρῖραἡ ρῖρρḡαιḡε.

#### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1563.

[Αοιρ Κριορτ, ἡἡε, εἡεε εεδ, ρεαρεα α ερἡ.]

Ο δονἡαἡἡ Μαḡηἡαρ μαε Αοδα δυἡ, ἡυε Αοδα ρυαδ, ἡυε νεἡἡ ḡαρἡ,  
ἡυε τοιρρδεαλβαἰḡ αν ρἡνα, τἡεεῖρρνα εἡεἡεἡ εοναἡἡ, ἡἡρρ ἡεοεεḡαν, εἡεἡεἡ  
ἡοαἡ, ρῖρμαἡαεḡ, ἡ ἡοεεταρρ κονναετ, ρῖρ να ρο ἡἡεε α ρῖαρρἡἡḡ να α ἡομαρρ  
εραἰε λαρ να εἡḡεαρρἡαδἡἡ βαεεταρρ ἡα εἡἡαρρἡαν, ἡ ἡα εἡἡρρδεἡραἡε εο ἡαἡρρ  
ρἡρ α ροεḡαἡε, ἡ α εἡεἡρτε, ρῖρ αḡḡαρρἡ, αἡἡἡἡ, αἡἡδἡἡδ αἡἡαρ ρῖρ ἡαἡἡδἡἡ,  
ἡ ἡἡδβαδἡἡε ἄο εταδραδ ἄο ρομαἡαἡḡηε δἡα ρῖρ, ρῖρ ἡἡἡ, ἡυἡεεῖρρδα,  
εἡἡδἡρ, εαρρδḡἡαἡ, δῖρἡλαἡεεε, δḡḡεἡἡḡ δο δἡἡαἡἡ, δο δḡοραδἡἡ, δḡεεεἡἡἡ,

was anciently the most northern portion of the country of the Dal-Cais, for the present baronies of Burren and Corcomroe belonged to a different race, named the race of Rudhraigh of Ulster.

<sup>u</sup> *Donough*.—This Donough is the ancestor of the family of Lemeneh, now represented by Sir Lucius O'Brien of Drumoland, in the county of Clare.

<sup>v</sup> *Cnoc-an-scanhail*, now pronounced as if written Cnoc an ρεἡἡαἡ, and anglicised Scol-

hill. It is the name of a hill situated immediately to the south of the old church of Rath, in the barony of Inchiquin.—See the *Caitheirim Thoirthealbhaigh*, at the year 1318, where this hill is called ḡḡḡḡḡḡ na Raεa, exactly as it is now pronounced.

<sup>x</sup> *Rath-Blathmaic*, i. e. Blathmac's fort, now the old church of Rath, in the barony of Inchiquin. The festival of St. Blathmac was celebrated here on the 9th of July, according to

Donough<sup>u</sup>, shamefully suffered themselves to be all along beaten, until they reached Cnoc-an-scamlhail<sup>w</sup>, over Rath-Blathmaic<sup>x</sup>, where they turned round on their pursuers, and the Earl's people were defeated, numbers of their chieftains and plebeians were slain, and Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Turlough O'Brien, was taken prisoner, as was also Brian Duv, son of Donough, son of Conor na-Srona O'Brien; and he [Brian] was not set at liberty until Selga<sup>y</sup> had been given to Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, for his ransom.

Donough, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, died; a man by no means the least famous of the Irish of his age, and who was not expected to die as he did die, in his bed.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny from Tir-Boghaine, died of the galar-brac<sup>z</sup>.

Magrath, of Termon-Daveog<sup>a</sup>, died.

Mac Mahon (Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) was slain by the men of Farney.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1563.

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

O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine), Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught; a man who never suffered the chiefs who were in his neighbourhood and vicinity to encroach upon any of his superabundant possessions, even to the time of his disease and infirmity; a fierce, obdurate, wrathful, and combative man towards his enemies and opponents, until he had made them obedient to his jurisdiction; and a mild, friendly, benign, amicable, bountiful, and hospitable man towards the learned, the destitute,

the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, and the *Feilere Aenguis*, in which it is placed 1 nuacáap Oail Caip, i. e. in the upper, or northern part of Dal-Cais. Blathmac's name is still remembered at the church, but his festival is no longer celebrated.

<sup>y</sup> *Selga*, now Shallee, in the barony of Inchiquin.  
<sup>z</sup> *Galar-brac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small pox.

<sup>a</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

ἡ ὑλλαιήναιβ, ὑριθαίβ, ἡ ὑεκαίριβ ἀνάιλ ἀρ πειλ ἀεε ρίηαιβ ἡ ἀεε ρίηέαιδῖβ, ρίη ἡίηηα, ἡλεθθαέ εο ἡβυαιδ ἡηηελεετα, ἡ ηαιέηε ἀρ ἡαέ ηεαλαθαῖη ἀρ ἐέηα ὑο ἐέε, ἡ. ρεβρῡαηη ἡα λοηἡορηε ρίηρηη ἡλλῖεέβρη ἡρη ἡβαίλε ὑο ροηαδ λαρη-ρῡη ἡέετῡρ ὑαιηδῖοῖη ἡ ἡεἡἡ, ἡ ἐηελ εοἡαη, ἡ α ἀηηααἡ ἡ ηοἡαρηἡε α ἡῖη ἡ α ἡηηρηορ ἡ ηδῡη ηα ἡἡαἡ ἡ ηαιηρηρη. ἡ. ἡρηηῖερ εο ηοηορη, ἡ εο ηαρηηη-εεηη ηοῖρη ἡρη ἡβρηεἡ ὑααδῡ ὁ ὑοῖηαη, ἡ ὁ ὑῖηαη.

Ὁ ἡῖηἡεἡἡ ὑέρηε ὑοῖηηαἡ, ηαε ὑαρηηατα, ηηε ὑοῖηηαἡἡ, ηηε ὑοῖηηαἡἡ, ηηε ὑαρηηατα βαἡἡ ὑο ἐηηηη ἡε ὑρηοηρηηαδ ἡ. ηαε ἡἡἡἡἡὑα, ἡ ἡερ βαδβελοραέ ὑαρηηαε α ἀέαρη βαοί α ὑἡοἡ ὑοἡῖε ρα ὑοῖηηαἡ ἡη, ἡ α ἡρηαηρη εοἡαη ὁ ρῡἡἡεβαἡ ὑο ἡαἡἡἡἡ α ἡοηαδ.

ἡαρηἡρηεε ἡἡἡ ἡεἡαρη, ηηε ἡἡαη, ηηε εοηαρη, ηηε ἀη ἡαρηα ἡῖη ἡἡἡ ἡηρηρη ἐαρηηαἡε ὑο ἐεε, ἡ βα ἡαδἡβαρ ἐεεαἡηε ἡρηδἡ.

ἡοηαρη ηαε ηηρηρη ὑἡἡ, ηηε ἡἡαη, ηηε ἀη ἡαρηα ὑέεε.

ἡααδῡηῡἡα ηα εηηηη εοεεαδ, ἡ ηα εἡε ἐέηαρηεε ὡη εαἡἡαηη ἡο α ἐεἡε ἀη ἡἡαδἡαρη.

ἡαἡε ὑί ἡαἡαἡ ὑο ἡαἡαἡ ἡ ὑο ἡρηεαδ ἀρ ἐἡοηη ἡηρηααδ ὑί ἡρηαη λαρ ἀη ἡαρηα ἡαρη εταβαρηε ὡρηαηαρη ἡ ροέρηαεε ὁ ἡηηηεαέ λαρη ἐηηεε.

ἡαἡε ὑί-εάρηαἡ ἡαρη ἀη ἐεέεηηα ὑο ἡαἡαἡ λαρ ἀη ἡαρηα.

ἡαε ἡρηααδῖα ὡἡαἡ ὁ ἡβρηααἡ ἡ ὁ ἡῖρηηαἡε ὑέεε ἡ. ὑαρηηαε, ηαε εοηεοἡαρη ηηε ὑαρηηατα, ηηε ἡἡαη, ἡ α ἡρηαηρη ἡαἡἡη ὑο ἡαἡαἡ α ἡοηαδ.

### ΑἸΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1564.

Αἰορη Κρηορη, ἡἡε, εῡἡεε εέδ, ἡῖρηεα, α εἡαρη.

Ὁ ἡαρηε Αἡδ ἡαἡἡα, ηαε ἡρηαη βαἡἡαἡ ἡηε εοἡαη ὑο ἡαρηαδ εο ἡηρηεηε ἡἡορηαέ ἡα α ἡῖηηηρη ρῖη ἡἡ ἡαἡἡορηηη ἡῖηηηρη ἡεἡαρη,

<sup>b</sup> *From the one Calends*, i. e. from the Calends of January, 1563, to the Calends of January, 1564. This expression is very common in ancient Irish writings, as in the Life of St. Maidoc and other tracts.

<sup>c</sup> *Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh*.—There is no castle or place now bearing this name in the county of Clare, nor mentioned in the list of the castles of Clare preserved in the manuscript in the Library

of Trinity College, already often referred to (E. 2. 14), so that it is probable that Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh is a corruption of Baile-Ui-Aille, now Ballyally.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under 1559, p. 1571, *sup*.

<sup>d</sup> *Baile-Ui-Charthaigh*, i. e. the townland of O'Carthaigh. This is still so called in Irish, but is anglicised Ballycarhy, and sometimes shortened to Ballycarre. It is the name of a townland in the parish of Tomfinlough, barony

the poets, and the ollaves, towards the [religious] orders and the church, as is evident from the [accounts of] old people and historians; a learned man, skilled in many arts, gifted with a profound intellect, and the knowledge of every science, died on the 9th of February, at his own mansion-seat at Lifford, a castle which he had erected in despite of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, and was interred in the burial place of his predecessors, and ancestors at Donegal, in the monastery of St. Francis, with great honour and veneration, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) was slain by a bad man, namely, Mac Gillycuddy; and if his father, Dermot, was a man of great renown, this Donnell was a worthy heir of him. His kinsman, Owen O'Sullivan, took his place.

Margaret, the daughter of James, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Mac Maurice, died; and she [i. e. her death] was a cause of lamentation.

Thomas, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, the son of the Earl, died.

Thomond was one scene of warfare and contention, from the one Calends<sup>b</sup> to the other, this year.

Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh<sup>c</sup>, the residence of the sons of Murrough O'Brien, was taken and demolished by the Earl, who had brought ordnance and forces from Limerick for that purpose.

Baile-Ui-Charthaigh<sup>d</sup> was likewise taken by the Earl.

Mac Brody, Ollav of Hy-Bracain and Hy-Fearmaic<sup>e</sup>, died, i. e. Dermot, son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John; and his brother, Maolin, took his place.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1564.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-four.*

O'Rourke (Hugh Gallda, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen<sup>f</sup>) was maliciously and malignantly slain by his own people, at Leitrim, in Muintir-Eolais;

of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

<sup>c</sup> *Hy-Bracain and Hy-Fearmaic*, i. e. the baronies of Ibrickan and Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. Mac Brody resided at Ballybrody, or

Ballybroden, a townland in the parish of Dysart-O'Dea, and barony of Inchiquin, and about one mile west of Ballygriffy Castle.

<sup>f</sup> *Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds

αν τῖρ uile ara haite rin do iaðað pa brian mac brian uí ruairc ḡ atbhréi gur ab dó do mónad an mígnomí mebla rin ḡion ḡo raibhe cuio dóraim ina dénam. Að buide mac brian, mic eoḡain uí ruairc a mbraetar ele, rórap aóða ḡallda, ḡ rinnreap brian do ḡairm uí ruairc de fín a huét uí neill.

Ua Doimnaill an Calbach, ḡ Ua basoigill τοιρρðealbác do ðul co haé cliaé do roigihé an lurtir do ðenam a éopca ppur, ḡ ruair o doimnaill onoir ḡ airmuettin uaða, ḡ roair Ua doimnaill do éoét dia éiḡ ḡo raime ḡo fíraib manac, ḡ airpíðh ann, ḡ ticc Ua basoigill dia baile fírrin. Baí conn mac an éalbaiḡ for a éionn hiruidé. Ní bo cian baóí ua basoigill ip in mbaile an tan po éuinðiḡ conn fair toét laip ḡo dun na ḡall dyp an ceafmað a ḡabail for Að, mac Aóða óicc, mic Aóða ruaid baí ann an tan rin. Ba hann baóí oirpíomí an Aóða hírin ipin top nua, ḡ mo cuip eicneéan ḡ conn dá mac Aóða buide mic Aóða duib clann a dhrbraetar ipin tríncaiplén, ḡ bátar iaðpíðe baí acc taipceclað an baile do Chonn. Tánac tra conn ḡ Ua basoigill do raigihé an baile, ḡ ba hadhað ann an tan rin. Ro lícepfce clann Aóða buide conn dia roigihé po éfctoir ḡ no raipíot na lícepfctoir Ua basoigill co na muirtir éuca munh. Atbhrerat muirtir uí basoigill na lícepfctoir a tpicéhma uaéta a aénap. Do coíð iapectain Ua basoigill ḡo mainirtir na mbraetar do ðenam cuarta aca. Ḥeibíð conn ua doimnaill, ḡ clann Aóða buide for toḡail an tuip i mbaóí Að mac Aóða duib. Ní po ráthaiḡpíot naé ní ḡo po ðoirp ppuitlézen plóiḡ lionmaip lamíóip ap pud an baile, ḡ ina iométacmonḡ in ḡac airð. Ba hiað báttar annrin Ua néll Sfan, ḡ Að mac maḡnupa uí doimnaill co na poéraitte, ḡo líp plóiḡ lionmaip lanmoip ina pparpað iar cclunpin Uí doimnaill do bíte for plḡið Aéta cliaé ḡ na ccommbraetar naile do bíte i naḡaid apoile. Ro ḡabað ainpíðe Conn mac an éalbaiḡ an 14 May, ḡ do ðéatar pípthe plóiḡ uí néll ap pud típe bóḡame, ḡ po marbað leo mac mic

in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was the son of Teige.

<sup>2</sup> *Brian*.—Charles O'Conor adds that this was Brian na murtha.

<sup>3</sup> *At home*.—Ip in mbaile, means *at home*, or in the town.

<sup>4</sup> <sup>1</sup> *Requested*.—Ro éuinðiḡ, i. e. he asked, begged, or requested.

<sup>2</sup> *To see*.—"Dyp .i. dá píop," to know.—*O'Clery*.

<sup>3</sup> *Who were betraying*.—This is a striking instance of the defect of the style of the Four Masters. They speak here as if the reader were already in possession of what they are about to narrate. The style could be easily corrected by omitting iaðpíðe baí, and writing báttar ruide

after which the whole country closed round Brian<sup>s</sup>, the son of Brian O'Rourke : and it was rumoured that it was for him this treacherous misdeed was committed, though he had no [personal] share in perpetrating it. Hugh Boy, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, another brother, who was younger than Hugh, but older than Brian, called himself O'Rourke by the influence of O'Neill.

O'Donnell (Calvagh) and O'Boyle (Turlough) repaired to Dublin to the Lord Justice, to confer with him. O'Donnell received great honour and respect from him. O'Donnell returned for home, and came into Fermanagh, where he stopped [for some time]; and O'Boyle proceeded directly to his own residence, where Con, the son of Calvagh, had come to meet him. O'Boyle had not been long at home<sup>b</sup> when Con requested<sup>l</sup> him to go with him to Donegal, to see<sup>k</sup> if he could take it from Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, who was in it at that time. Hugh at that time held his residence in the new tower; and he had sent Egneghan and Con, the two sons of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv, his brother's sons, into the old castle; and these were the two who were betraying<sup>l</sup> the castle to Con. Con and O'Boyle came to the town by night; and the sons of Hugh Boy admitted Con at once, but they said that they would not permit O'Boyle to come into them with his people; [and] O'Boyle's people said that they would not suffer their lord to go from them alone. O'Boyle, thereupon, went to the monastery of the friars to make them a visit. Con O'Donnell and the sons of Hugh Boy proceeded to demolish the tower in which Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv, was; and they took no notice, of anything until very numerous hosts had poured into the town and around it in every direction. These are they who were there: O'Neill (John), and Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with their forces, which were very great and numerous [who had come thither], after having heard that O'Donnell was on his way from Dublin<sup>m</sup>, and that these other relatives were at strife with each other. Con, the son of Calvagh, was taken prisoner here on the 14th of May; and marauding parties of O'Neill's army went forth through Tir-Boghaine, and slew the son

acc ταιρρελαῖο; but the Editor will leave the Four Masters their own mode of narrating events, though, indeed, they are very often not only inelegant, but even inaccurate in their diction.

<sup>m</sup> *On his way from Dublin*, πορ πηγιῶ Ὠεῖα εἰσαεῖ literally, "on the way of Dublin." It may mean either "going to," or "returning from Dublin."

ρῦβνε .i. Μασμυρε μῆρρεαῖ, μᾶς μασμυρε, μῆ νελλ ἰ νγλιονν εἰδιῆγε, ἡ Αῶδ μῆρρεεῖη, μαε εομ μοῦαρῶα ἡνεε ρῦβνε ἡο ρῶαῖδῖς οἰε αμαῖλε ρῦυ.

Σιολ μβριαν εο ἡμῆρῆναῖ ρε ἀροῖτε ἀν βλιαῶαν ρι. Ἐλανν εονεοβαῖρ μῆε τοῖρρῶεαῖβᾶιῡ ἡ βῆριαν εοἡνῆαῖ ἡ εαῶεε, ἡ εἰανν Μυρρεαῖῶ ἡ βῆριαν εαῶεε, ἡ εοννεαῖῶ εο ἡοῖ ἀρ εῖρῆεῖ εῖοῖρ ἀβαῖν ο εεῖρῆναῖῡ ἰ εεῖοἡνν εῖνῆεῖν. Ἀρ ἀνν εαῖρῆα ἀν εῖαῖρῆα ἀν εαῖρ ρῖν ρᾶ Ρορ ρῦαῖῶ. Ὅο ῶοῖρρεαῖῶ ἡ εο ῶομαῖρρεεαῖῶ ῶεο ἀν βαῖτε ρῖν ρεαῖ ἡαῖ μβαῖτε εο ῖοἡνῆαῖῶ. Ρῦεεῖρᾶτ ἀν εῖρ ὀρῖα ἀρ ἡαῖ εᾶν εαῖβ ο ῖρῆεῖς οἰῶῖῶα ἀν ρῖῡ ἡο ῶεῖαε, ἡ ο ρῖνν ῆναῖῡ εο ρεαῖρῆβ. Ρῦαῖαεαῖρρῖομ εῖοἡ ἀρ ἡῖαῖρῆαῖεῖ ἀν ῖαῖρῆα εο ρῖο μαῖρῆαῖῶ ἀ ἡῖαῖρ εο εῖε εοῖβ εον εῖν εῖν ρῖν, ἡ ἡ ρῖο ῶαῖῆαῖεῖ α ῖοἡνῆαῖεεῖῶ ῖαῖρ ρῖν εο ἡοἰῶεε. Ἐρῆῆᾶταῖρ ἀν εῖρῖοῖ μβριαν ρῖν ῦαῖεταῖρ εῖαῖῶμῖῆαν ἡαν ρῦῖῦεεαῖῶ ἡαν ρῖοῖρρῶεεαῖῶ ταῖρ ρῖνῆῖρρεαῖῶ ρῖοεεαῖρ εο ἡα εεῖρῆεαῖῶ. ἡ εο ἡα ἡῖαῖβαῖαῖβ ῶεο. Ὅο εαῖρῖαῖῡῖρῖοε εῖρᾶ βῦαῖνῆαῖῶα εῖρῖαῖαῖα ἡ ῶεεε εῖαῖρῖαῖεῖαῖ ταῖρ εἰοῖαῖνν εο εῖοἡνν εῖρῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡ εο εἰοἡνν εῖρῖῖῖῖῖ ἡ βαῖ ρῖῦβαῖ ἡα εῖρῖε, ἀ εῖρῖεαῖῶ, ἡ ἀ εοἡῖεαῖ ἀρ ἀ εεῖνῖαῖρ εο εῖαῖρῖῖεε εῖμῖρῖ ἡ μβῦαῖνῆαῖῶ. Ἀεεε εῖῆα ἡῖ ρῖο ἀν εα ἡαῖρῖῖῖῖ ῖεε εῖεεῖρῖεαῖεαῖῶ ἀν εῖρῖε ῶαῖῶ ἀρ ῶῖεεεῖῶ εῖρῖε ῶαῖ ἡα ἡαῖῖῖῖῖ ρῖν ταῖρ εῖῆῖ ἀ ἡαῖῖῖῖῖε.

Ἐορρεῖμῖαῖῶ εο ἡα εῖορ, ἡ εο ἡα βῦαῖνῆαῖεε βῖοῖα, ἀ ρῖοῖαεῖαῖ ρῖρᾶῖῖῖ ἰ εῖρῖῖῖ εῖαῖῶμῖῆαν, ἡ ἀ βῖεαῖῡεεε εεεῖαῖρῖ αμαῖλε ρῖρ ρῖν εο εαῖβαῖρῖ εο

<sup>a</sup> *Gleann-Eidhnighe*, i. e. the vale of the River Eany, now Gleneany, a remarkable valley in the parish of Inver, barony of Tir-Boghaine, or Banagh, and county of Donegal.—See note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1502, p. 1264, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *Abhainn O'gCearnaigh*, now the River Ogarney, which rises near Broadford, in Glenomra, flows through the village of Six-mile-bridge, and discharges itself into the Shannon at Bunnratty. This river was originally called the Raite, and derived its present name from the territory of Ui-Cearnaigh, through which it flows.

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Coilen*.—This was one of the tribe-names of the Mac Namaras, and it was also applied to their territory, for the extent of which see note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1311, p. 498, *supra*.

<sup>q</sup> *Ros-ruadh*, i. e. the red wood, now Rossroe,

near Newmarket, in the barony of Bunnratty, and county of Clare.

<sup>r</sup> *Sliabh-Oidheadhu-an-Righ*, i. e. the mountain of the death of the king, so called from Crimthann Mor Mac Fidhaigh, monarch of Ireland, who died here of poison which had been administered to him by his sister, Mongfinn, the wife of the Irish monarch Eochaidh Muighmheadhoiu, in the latter part of the fourth century. This is now called the Cratloe, or Glennagross mountain.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81; *Circuit of Muirheartach Mac Neill*, p. 47; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiach-rach*, pp. 343, 344.

<sup>s</sup> *Luchal*, now Lughid, or Lowhid bridge, in the townland of Moanreagh, parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The



of Mac Sweeny, i. e. Mulmurry Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Niall, in Gleann-Eidhnighe<sup>a</sup>, and Hugh Meirgeach, the son of John Modardha Mac Sweeny, and many others along with them.

The O'Briens were at strife with one another in this year. Donnell and Teige, the sons of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and Teige and Donough, the sons of Murrough, set out upon a predatory excursion alongside Abhainn O'gCearnaigh<sup>b</sup>, in Clann-Coilen<sup>c</sup>. The Earl happened to be at this time at Ross-ruadh<sup>d</sup>; and they burned and plundered that town more than they did any other. The [inhabitants of the] country from all quarters, from Sliabh-Oidheadha-an-Righ<sup>e</sup> to Luchat<sup>f</sup>, and from Rinn-Eanaigh<sup>g</sup> to Scairbh<sup>h</sup>, overtook them. They took an advantage of the soldiers of the Earl, and slew near a hundred of them on that occasion, but dared not approach them again until night. These O'Briens of the upper part of Thomond made their escape across the fair fields of the Forghus<sup>w</sup> with their preys and acquisitions, without receiving a wound or injury. They afterwards brought from beyond the Shannon numerous bonnaghtmen and mercenaries of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy; and they had the ranging of the country, and its preys and property in their power, until the expiration of the term of their bonnaght. There remained not, however, of cattle<sup>x</sup> with the inhabitants of the country, the value of what was permitted to be taken out of it by those soldiers for their services.

Corcomroe, with its rents and customary services, and acquirements in land in the territories of Thomond, and its church livings, were given to Donnell

ford over which this bridge stands is called *uē luēuō*, in a poem by Cormac Mac Cullenan, on the boundaries of Thomond, and an old road which ran in this direction is called *ōeataē na luēuōe* by Keating, in the reign of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirbheoil.

<sup>b</sup> *Rinn-Eanaigh*, i. e. the point of the marsh or morass, now Rinanny, a townland in the south extremity of the parish of Kilmory, in the barony of Lower Bunratty, and county of Clare. It forms a *rinn*, or point of land, extending into the River Shannon, a short distance to the east of the mouth of the River Fergus.

<sup>c</sup> *Scairbh*, i. e. the shallow ford, now Scarriff

a small town in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Upper Tullagh, and county of Clare, and near that arm of Lough Deirgdhere which contains Iniscealltra.

<sup>w</sup> *Forghus*, now the Fergus, a river which rises in the north of the barony of Inchiquin, and, flowing by Ennis, unites with the Shannon near the ancient town, now poor village of Clare.

<sup>x</sup> *Of cattle*.—This is a roundabout mode of saying that these O'Briens gave the hired soldiers for their stipends more of the cattle of the country than what remained to the inhabitants after their departure.

δοιναλλ υα βριαν δο εομαϊδ α τιεεφηναρ τυαδμουμαν, γ ταρ εβη ριοδα ι  
 νγιμηρεαδ να βλιαδηνα ρο.

Μυιριρ ουδ μαε δσαν mic an ιαηλα δο δολ αρ εησιε ι μυρεεραϊζε. Clann  
 ταϊδεε, mic εορημαε οϊεε, mic εορημαε, mic ταϊδεε μεζ εαρταϊζ δο βησιη  
 ραρ .ι. διαρημαε, γ εορημαε, Μυιριρ δο οϊεεηδαδ leo, γ .ba ρηη ταρηα α  
 εφραηεετι ιναρ αρ βυαδαιζδδ δια βαρ. Μηρ ερυαδα ζηηαεταε αρ ζυρη ζαβαδ,  
 αιρεεεφδρη α εαρεαρηαε, γ βαρηαιζεεφδρη α βιοδβαδ αν τι τορηαιρ ανθ ρη.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΟΡΙΟΣΤ, 1565.

Αοιρ Οριορ, mile, εϊεε εεδ, δηρεα, α εϊεε.

Siuban ιηζη τδεμαρ, mic Μυιριρ, mic τομαρ δεεε. Ρο βα δο ιηορ  
 ρεεελαϊδ λητε μοζα ιρηδε ιληε ρηι οηρηε γ θαομηαχτ.

Ευαρηε θα ηδεαχαιδ ιαηλα οηημουμαν .ι. ζηηοιτεε μαε Σεμαρ mic δσαν  
 ι ηδερηδ μυηιαν, δο ευρη τιεεφρηα οηρηεαχ .ι. Μυιριρ μαε ζεαρηαεε mic δσαν  
 mic ζηηοιτεε ταρηαιηε εεηεεε αρ ιαηλα ηημουμαν .ι. τομαρ μαε Σεμαρ, mic  
 ριαρηαρ ρυαδ, ιη οηρηιλλ ιαηλα οηημουμαν. Τάηαεεε δηα αν ταηλα δοη τηρ, γ  
 ηι ρυαρ ραβαδ ζο ηιαδαδ υιηε αρ ζαε ταοδ ραν μαηζηη διαηδ ανηη αε ηδδ-  
 ανη. Ρο λυδ ιομαδ ανηρηοηαιηη ραρ ζο ηο ζαβαδ γ ζο ηο ζοηαδ ε. Ρο  
 ζαβαδ γ ηο μαρηαδ οηρηεε μορ δια μυηηρη ιηα ροεαιρ. Βάεεταρ ρυαε  
 ροηηηηηηηαεε βυηηιεραηεε τηρα ιομαε α ηηρηαιζεδδ γ α ηεδαλα αν λα ρηη. Βά

<sup>1</sup> *The lordship of Thomond.*—Donnell O'Brien would have succeeded to the lordship of Thomond, according to the Irish law of tanistic succession; and the English, to pacify him, gave him O'Conor Corcomroe's country, and some of the forfeited church lands, and also such lands as descended to himself by gavelkind, or such as he had acquired in any other way. From this Donnell, Christopher O'Brien of Ennistimon, living in 1713, was the fifth in descent.

<sup>2</sup> *Muskerry.*—This territory is now comprised in the baronies of East and West Muskerry, in the county of Cork.

<sup>3</sup> *Ath-mealhain.*—The situation of this ford is still well known, and vivid traditions of this

battle are preserved in the neighbourhood of Cappelquin, in the county of Waterford. The place is still called *Αε μεαδαν*, *anglice* Affane. It is now the name of a townland and parish, in the barony of Decies without Drum, but the locality originally so called was a ford on the River Nemb, now the Blackwater, and situated about two miles to the south of Cappelquin. The Life of St. Carthach of Lismore gives the exact situation and a curious description of this ford, under the name of *Ath-medhoin*, which is translated *Vadum alvei*. For a fuller account of this rencounter between the Earls of Desmond and Ormond at Affane, the reader is referred to Philip O'Sullivan Beare's *History of the Irish*

O'Brien, as a compensation for the lordship of Thomond<sup>y</sup>, and for his observance of peace in the winter of this year.

Maurice Duv, the son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], went upon a predatory excursion into Muskerry<sup>z</sup>. The sons of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, namely, Dermot and Cormac, overtook him, and beheaded him, though the profit of sparing him would have been better than the victory gained by his death. He who was there slain was the firm steel of the Geraldines in the field of danger, the plunderer of his enemies, and the destroyer of his opponents

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1565.

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

Joan, the daughter of James, son of Maurice, son of Maurice, died. Her death was among the sorrowful news of Leath-Mhogha, on account of her charity and humanity.

On one occasion as the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) went on a visitation into the Desies of Munster, the Lord of the Desies (Maurice Fitzgerald, the son of John, son of Garrett) treacherously drew the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) into the country, unknown to the Earl of Desmond. The Earl [of Desmond] arrived in the country, and received no notice [of their designs] until he was surrounded on every side, at a place called Ath-meadhain<sup>a</sup>, where he was overpowered by numbers, so that he was wounded and taken prisoner, and many of his people were slain and taken prisoners along with him. The Butlers were elated<sup>b</sup> and in high spirits on that day, by reason of the great number of their prisoners

*Catholics*, tom. ii. lib. 4, c. 8, and *Initium, &c. Giraldinorum*, c. 14; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1564; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*; and the Abbé Ma-geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. iii. c. 21, p. 396. Leland, book iv. c. 1, adds:

“As the Ormondians conveyed him” [Desmond] “from the field, stretched on a bier, his supporters exclaimed, with a natural triumph, ‘Where is now the great lord of Desmond?’ He

had the spirit to reply: ‘Where, but in his proper place? still upon the necks of the Butlers.’” This anecdote, however, is from romantic writers, and not worthy the serious notice of the historian.

<sup>b</sup> *Elated*, báztar puḃac poiḃḃmnaḃ. The older writers would say, báztar puḃaḃ poiḃḃmnaḃ. — See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part iii. c. 1. p. 352.

λέ ερίοέ να γαβαλα ριν αν δά ιαπλα δο δολ κο ραχοιβ πό τοζαρημ να βαη-  
 ριοζαν, γ α μβσίε ατσαδ hi lonδαινι, γ τεαέτ δόιβ ταρι αναηρ πό γνέ ριοδα  
 γ αιρδινε.

Ματζαηαν, mac τοηρηδεαλβαιζ μαννταιζ μιε donnchaid, μιε doimnaill,  
 μιε τοηρηδεαλβαιζ μνίε δο μαρβαδ hi ρφιull δια λυέτ κοιμνιτεαέτα, γ κοιηζαοιλ  
 ινα βαηε ρηη ραν αιρην ιη άραην. Οο έυαλατταρ μαίτε να γαλλιηε ιη νί ρην  
 δο έυατταρ δαιτε α μίζμοιη ρορ λυέτ να ρεille ζο ρο ρυραιοις ρορηα  
 τεichead ó α ττιζιβ κο ηδεαάτταρ ι ηαρέραέ ρορ μαιρ γ βα hann πο ζαβρατ  
 calad hi ccuan ρυηρ hi cepeic copea βαρκοηδ ιαρέταρηζε. Ιαρ να clumpin ρην  
 δο doimnaill mac concobair uí bhain, δο εόιδριδε δια ραζιδ άηαιλ αρ δέιηε  
 κοηράηαιεε, γ ρο γαβαδ λαηρ α ηυρηόρ, γ δο βήητ λαηρ ι ηδαοίρέηηγαλ ιαδ κο  
 μαζ γλαε ι ηυαάτταρ κορκομδρηαδ πο δαιζ ζομαδ μόιδε α μαοίτ, γ α τοηρηρ  
 ραδαρε αν ιοηαιδ ιηα ηθεαρηρατ αν μίζμοιη ρην δραηρην. Ρο ερηοηαδ δρηοηζ  
 οιβ λαηρ, γ ρο λοηρρεαδ αραιλ ρειβ ρο έυιλλ α μίβερα δόιβ.

Μαιδημ μόρ λά ηυα ηειλλ (Siam, mac cuinn μιε cuinn μιε enri) αρ ελοηη  
 ηεε doimnaill να halban .i. Semur, Aongur, γ Soimairle. Ρο μαρβαδ ανη  
 αοηζυρ, Ρο γαβαδ γ ρο ζοηαδ Semur, γ ταηιε α βάρ α εειοηη βλιαδηα δο  
 ζαιβ ερη να ζοηα ηήρην. Ρο βαδβαλ αν τέέτ οιδηεαδ αν ηαρηαλ δο έρη δοη  
 έυρ ρην ραοί αρ ειηεαέ γ αρ ηηζηαηη ρηρ αιρέηεαέ, κοηζαηραέ, τιοδλαεεταέ,  
 τοηρηβήραέ. Νί βαοί δο ελοηη ηδοιμναιλλ ι ηερηηη ηάέ ι ηαλβαη α ιοηηραηαιλ  
 αν ταη ρην, γ ηί βά ρό λά α δαοίηιβ ρηηη α κοηέρηοη δόρη δο έαβαηρ αρ δά

<sup>c</sup> *Under the appearance.*—The phrase πο γνέ  
 literally means “*sub specie.*”

<sup>d</sup> *Aircin, in Aran.*—The chiefs of the O'Briens  
 of Aran, the head of whom was commonly called  
 Mac Teige O'Brien, held their residence at  
 Aircin, *anglice* Arkin, on the great island of  
 Aran. They were soon after expelled by the  
 O'Flahertys, who, in their turn, were dispo-  
 sessed by Queen Elizabeth, by whom the castle  
 of Arkin was erected on the site of O'Brien's  
 residence.—See *Chorographical Description of*  
*West Connaught*, pp. 78, 82. This castle was  
 pulled down in Cromwell's time, and a strong  
 fort erected in its place, of which some ruins  
 are still visible on the edge of a low cliff at the

village of Killeany. The outer wall facing the  
 sea is nearly perfect, but the other walls have  
 disappeared, with the exception of a small tower  
 and some fragments of walls, against which  
 some fishermen's cabins now stand. This sept  
 of the O'Briens had also a castle of considerable  
 strength on Inis Oirthir, now Inisheer, or south  
 island of Aran, the ruins of which still remain  
 in good preservation.

<sup>e</sup> *Chief men of Galway.*—These were the mer-  
 chants of Galway, who paid the head of this  
 sept of the O'Briens a certain tribute in consi-  
 deration of their protection and expenses in  
 guarding the bay and harbour of Galway against  
 pirates and coast plunderers.—See Hardiman's

and spoils. The result of this capture was, that the two Earls went (i. e. were obliged to go) to England, at the summons of the Queen; and having remained for some time in London, they returned, under the appearance<sup>c</sup> of peace and friendship.

Mahon, the son of Turlough Mantagh, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith, was treacherously slain in his own town of Aircin, in Aran<sup>d</sup>, by his own associates and relations. When the chief men of Galway<sup>e</sup> heard of this, they set out to revenge this misdeed upon the treacherous perpetrators, so that they compelled them to fly from their houses; and they [the fugitives] went into a boat, and put to sea; and where they landed was in the harbour of Ross<sup>f</sup>, in West Corca-Bhaiscinn<sup>g</sup>. Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, having heard of this, he hastened to meet them with all the speed that he could exert; and he made prisoners of the greater number of them, and carried them in close fetters to Magh Glac<sup>h</sup>, in the upper part of Corcomroe, in order that their sorrow and anguish might be the greater for being in view of the place where they had perpetrated the crime; he hanged some of them, and burned others, according as their evil practices deserved.

A great defeat was given by O'Neill (John, the son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry) to the sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, namely, James, Aengus, and Sorley<sup>i</sup>. Aengus was slain, and James was wounded and taken prisoner, and he died of the virulence of his wounds at the end of a year. The death of this gentleman was generally bewailed; he was a paragon of hospitality and prowess, a festive man of many troops, and a bountiful and munificent man. And his peer was not [to be found] at that time among the Clann-Donnell in Ireland or in Scotland; and his own people would not have deemed it too much

*History of Galway*, p. 52, note <sup>d</sup>.

<sup>f</sup> *Harbour of Ross*, *cuan Ruip*, now Ross bay, situated a short distance to the north of Loop-head, in the barony of Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

<sup>g</sup> *West Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Moyarta, in the west of the county of Clare.

<sup>h</sup> *Magh Glac*, now commonly called Tuath-Clac, a district situated within sight of the Aran Islands, in the upper or northern part of Cor-

comroe. From this district Tadhg Glac O'Brien, the ancestor of the Clann-Teige of Aran, received his cognomen, and not from *gle*, neat, or fair, as Dr. O'Brien incorrectly states in his *Law of Tunistry Illustrated*, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i. p. 558.

<sup>i</sup> *Aengus and Sorley*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, in Irish, that they were "the sons of Alexander. the son of John Cahanagh."

μαδ̄ φαρϰελαδ̄ δό. Τορ̄επατταρ̄ τρια ρο̄αιδε̄ elē nāc̄ ἀρη̄ν̄τεαρ̄ ραν̄ μᾱιδ̄m̄ ριν̄ ḡl̄innē ταρ̄ι.

Μυρ̄χαδ̄ mac̄ δο̄ῑn̄n̄all̄ mic̄ Ρυᾱιδ̄ρῑ υί̄ φ̄λαῑτ̄β̄ήρ̄ταῑḡ̄ dō βᾱταδ̄.

Ο̄ clēip̄iḡ̄ ταδ̄ec̄ cam̄ mac̄ τυᾱταῑl̄ ollam̄ υί̄ δο̄īn̄n̄all̄ lé̄ S̄h̄n̄c̄ur̄ ρᾱοί̄ hī φ̄φ̄ιλ̄ιδ̄εᾱc̄t̄, ḡ̄ hī cēp̄oim̄ic̄, ρορ̄t̄ conḡmālā τ̄ιḡē nāoīd̄s̄ dō δ̄á̄m̄iāib̄, ḡ̄ dō δ̄eo-  
ρᾱδ̄āib̄, ḡ̄ dō ρ̄eal̄mācāib̄ ρoḡlāmā nā cēp̄iōc̄ bá̄ttār̄ cōīp̄oc̄cūr̄ dō dō écc̄  
(.i. an 20. lā dōoctōber̄i) iār̄ ρ̄n̄ōūātāīd̄ toḡḡāīdē iār̄ m̄b̄rīt̄ būādā ō δ̄n̄m̄an̄ ḡ̄  
ó̄ δ̄ōm̄an̄, ḡ̄ ā ād̄nācāl̄ ī māim̄īr̄tīr̄ .S̄. P̄p̄ōn̄r̄ēīr̄ ī nd̄ūn̄ nā nḡall̄ cō ūār̄m̄īōtīn̄,  
ḡ̄ cō nōnōr̄ī nād̄d̄āl̄.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1566.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ceo, S̄h̄r̄cca, aḡe.

Ο̄ δο̄īn̄n̄all̄ an̄ cal̄bāc̄ mac̄ Μαḡ̄n̄ūpā, mic̄ āōdā dūib̄, mic̄ āōdā ρυᾱīd̄,  
mic̄ nēll̄ ḡ̄ār̄ib̄ M̄ic̄ το̄ῑp̄p̄dēal̄bāiḡ̄ an̄ ρ̄īōnā dō τῡītīm̄ diā eōch̄ .i. hī τῡur̄  
an̄ ḡ̄n̄īn̄p̄eād̄ .i. 26. Noūem̄ber̄, ap̄ an̄ c̄cōnār̄ cēoīt̄c̄īm̄ī τῡīr̄ bāilē aḡ̄āīd̄-  
c̄āoīn̄, ḡ̄ t̄s̄mp̄all̄ ρ̄á̄tā ī n̄h̄īūīm̄f̄ōon̄ ā māp̄c̄īl̄uāḡ̄ ḡ̄an̄ an̄p̄oc̄pāc̄t̄ ḡ̄an̄ ōil̄b̄n̄m̄  
ḡ̄an̄ ρ̄ḡ̄n̄m̄ ḡ̄an̄ S̄ccāt̄ iār̄ τῡōc̄t̄ dō ó̄ S̄hāc̄p̄ōib̄ an̄ b̄liādām̄ ρ̄in̄ ρ̄é̄m̄. Τ̄iḡ̄eār̄nā  
ap̄ cēill̄ ḡ̄ ap̄ c̄p̄ȳc̄ an̄ cal̄bāc̄ ρ̄in̄ ḡ̄é̄r̄p̄āt̄ ap̄ ḡ̄āil̄, ḡ̄ ap̄ ḡ̄ār̄p̄cēād̄ n̄h̄īt̄ār̄  
mātā ρ̄p̄ī nām̄īd̄ib̄ con̄nāl̄bāc̄ cām̄p̄dēān̄īāil̄ ρ̄p̄ī cār̄p̄ōib̄h̄, ḡ̄an̄ māc̄t̄nād̄, ḡ̄an̄  
m̄ó̄īp̄rīoḡ̄n̄ād̄ hī māīt̄ d̄á̄ hāīd̄blē dā nd̄īnḡé̄nād̄, neāc̄ ná̄ ρō ρāōilēād̄ écc̄ an̄  
iōn̄nār̄p̄ ρ̄in̄ āc̄t̄ cō p̄ōīp̄cēād̄ lāīr̄ ōīoḡ̄āil̄ ḡ̄p̄ēīr̄ī ā c̄ēnēó̄il̄. Ᾱ ḡ̄eār̄b̄p̄āt̄ār̄,  
āōd̄ mac̄ maḡ̄n̄āpā υί̄ δο̄īn̄n̄all̄ dō ó̄īp̄d̄nēād̄ inā iōnād̄.

Μᾱp̄ē mḡ̄f̄n̄ M̄haḡ̄n̄ār̄ā mic̄ āōdā dūib̄ mic̄ āōdā ρυᾱīd̄ υί̄ δο̄īn̄n̄all̄ b̄n̄  
M̄écc̄ aenḡ̄āpā d̄écc̄ an̄ 8. dōoctōber̄i.

<sup>k</sup> *Gleann-taisi*.—According to the tradition in the country, the place where John O'Neill defeated the Scots, on this occasion, is Glenflesk, a remarkable valley near Ballycastle, in the north of the county of Antrim. There is a place called Glentask, in the parish of Dnnluce, in the same county; but there is no glen there, nor does there exist a tradition of a battle connected with the place. This name should have been introduced earlier into this entry by the Four Masters, thus: "Μᾱιδ̄m̄ m̄ó̄r̄ dō é̄ab̄āur̄p̄

mḡ̄l̄iōm̄ ταρ̄ī lā huā nēll̄," &c.

<sup>l</sup> *Baile-aghaidh-chaoín*, now Balleeghan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 1557, p. 1553, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *The church of Rath*.—The ruins of this church are still to be seen near Manor Cunningham, in the parish of Rathmoaghy, now corruptly Rye-moghy, in the barony of Raphoe, Donegal.

<sup>n</sup> *That same year*.—Philip O'Sullivan Beare says, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, 'that

to give his weight in gold for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed. Many others not enumerated were slain in this defeat of Gleann-taisi<sup>k</sup>.

Murrough, the son of Donnell, son of Rory O'Flaherty, was drowned.

O'Clery (Teige Cam, the son of Tuathal), Ollav to O'Donnell in history,— a man learned in poetry and chronology, a prop (i. e. a supporter), who kept a house of hospitality for the learned, the exiled, and the literary men of the neighbouring territories, died, on the 20th of October, at a venerable old age, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world; and was buried with great respect and honour in the monastery of St. Francis, at Donegal.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1566.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-six.*

O'Donnell (Calvagh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine) fell [dead] from his horse, in the beginning of Winter, i. e. on the 26th of October, on the public road, between Baile-aghaidh-chaoin<sup>l</sup> and the church of Rath<sup>m</sup>, in the midst of his cavalry, without the slightest starting, stumbling, shying, or prancing of his horse, after his return from England, where he had been that same year<sup>n</sup>. This Calvagh was a lord in understanding and personal shape, a hero in valour and prowess, stern and fierce towards his enemies, kind and benign towards his friends; he was so celebrated for his goodness, that any good act of his, be it ever so great, was never a matter of wonder or surprise; a man who was not expected to meet his death in this manner, but who was expected to live until he should have avenged the wrongs of his tribe. His brother, Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, was inaugurated in his place.

Mary, the daughter of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and wife of Magennis, died on the 8th of October.

O'Donnell had richly deserved this fate for having brought the English, a short time before, to profane the monastery of Derry. His words are :

“Odonellus quoque qui Catholicus in oppidum sanctum Hæreticos induxit sacra contaminantes haud serò dignas pœnas pependit. Nam-

que deletis his Anglis cum magnum clientium suorum exercitum in Onellum duceret, et in medio ejus serenâ die lætus et viribus validus incederet subito malo pressus exanimis equo corruit. Illi successit Hugo Odonellus frater.” &c. fol. 84.

Ρόιρ ιηγήνι μέζυϊδιρ cuconnaét .i. an comarba bhí Aoda buide mic Aeda  
nuib décc an 22. Iúil.

Μαζυϊδιρ Sfan mac conéonnaét, mic conéonnaét, mic bhian, mic pilib  
mic tomair meζυϊδιρ décc .i. 29 September, ar rluas an iurτίρ iar ná  
iomarbadh dua néill ar a tír. Τίξεαρνα tuiccreac trísideac tiodlaidteac  
eirdé. Ní ba fupail dó plaitír dá méδ dá bpuígbeac ar iomas a dain, γ α  
deorad, ar troma a duar, γ α δεαζτορθεαρτ, γ α bpaéar uoirtheac ina  
ionad .i. cúconnaét.

Ο Ρυαριε ασδ buide mac bhian ballaig do mparbad i mbaile an tócair  
lá conallóib fo dáig go mac la mac ingine Μαζυρα ui doinnall (.i. bhian  
mac bhian mic eocáin) τίξεαρναρ na bpeirne.

Μαζ capéaig maδac décc .i. pinigin, mac doinnall, mic pinigin, mic doim-  
nall duine náρ éur puim ipin pasgal, γ la na basí eolar ar a éruinnuicéad  
nó ar a coicill.

Ο μαδαζάιν .i. Μαοίλεάλαιν μοδαρδα mac maioleáluinn mic bpearail  
décc, léztóir laidne, γ γασιδιuce ar luza bá hoid duairib epeann ma pé,  
cornaiac a fhrainn, γ α epice ar comarranab, uaitne iomasair ban γ boct  
γ aora anparran anarracra, γ doinnall mac Sfan uí maδazáin do gabail a  
ionaid.

Ριαρυρ buiteler mac emainn τίξεαρνα τρίηα cluana meala décc neac  
puar inhe γ uidepac a duice gan cat gan coccaδ duine náρ fealbad γ  
náρ folatair én pinigin do cuid fglairi dé le cirt para no puionna, γ α mac  
tepóid ina ionad.

Οιοτ éipcc ar na fhréain hi ττίρ conall an blaδain p.

<sup>o</sup> *The vastness*, literally, the weight.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-an-tochair*, now Ballintogher, a vil-  
lage in the parish of Killerry, barony of Tirer-  
rill, and county of Sligo.

<sup>q</sup> *Trian-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third,  
now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the  
county of Tipperary.

<sup>r</sup> *Theobald*.—He received the honour of  
knighthood in 1567, from the Lord Deputy  
Sir Henry Sidney, who mentions him in a let-  
ter to the Lords of the Council, dated Lime-  
rick, 27th February, 1577, as follows :

“ There were with me that descended of  
English race, Sir Maurice Fitzgarrold, brother  
to the Viscounte Decies ; Sir Thibald Butler,  
whose unele and cozen germaine were Baronnes  
of the Cayre [Cahir], whose lands he lawfullye  
and justlye enjoyete, and better deserveth that  
title of honor than any of them ever did ; for  
whome I intende more speciallye to write, for  
trulye, for his deserte, he is worthie any com-  
mendation.”

<sup>s</sup> *A shower of fish*.—The pipe or vacuum of a  
water-spout often opens upon a shoal of herrings,



Rose, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught, the Coarb), and wife of Hugh Boy, the son of Hugh Duv, died on the 22nd of July.

Maguire (John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas) died on the 29th of September, in the army of the Lord Justice, after having been banished from his country by O'Neill. He was an intelligent, virtuous, and bounteous lord; he was worthy of any chieftainship he could obtain, by reason of the great number of learned men and exiles supported by him, and the vastness<sup>o</sup> of his premiums and goodly gifts. His brother, Cuconnaught, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Rourke (Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh) was slain by the Kinel-Connell, at Baile-an-tochair<sup>p</sup>, in order that the son of the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen (O'Rourke), might enjoy the lordship of Breifny.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Fincen, the son of Donnell, son of Fincen, son of Donnell) died. He was a man who had not placed his affections on this world, and who had no knowledge of his possessions, or how much he had laid up.

O'Madden (Melaghlin Modardha, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal) died. He was, as a reader of Latin and Irish, by no means the least distinguished of the gentlemen of Ireland in his time. He was the defender of his lands and his territory against his neighbours, a supporting pillar of women, of the poor, and of the weak and unwarlike; and Donnell, the son of John O'Madden, took his place.

Pierce Butler, the son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala<sup>q</sup>, died. He was a person who had obtained the wealth and inheritance of his territory without battle or war, a man who did not possess or procure [the value of] a single penny of the property of the Church of God by right of Pope or prince. And his son, Theobald<sup>r</sup>, [succeeded] in his place.

A shower of fish<sup>r</sup> in Tirconnell this year.

when they are sucked up into the cloud which is over the column of water. Such spouts are often driven from the sea to a considerable distance over land, where they at length break and deluge the plain with water and live herrings. This is what is now called, on the western

coasts of Ireland, a shower of fish. A shower of this description fell some twenty years since, near Slievemore, on Achill Island, in the county of Mayo, where the natives, who preserve a distinct recollection of it, state the herrings remained putrid on the fields for weeks afterwards.

Slóiccheað lá hua ndóinnall aóð mac maḡnupa hi τήρ εόccain ipin  
ngnírhíð do ðonnpað, ḡ do rónað epeacá ionða laip, ḡ ταινḡ plán dia tíḡ.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1567.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, cuicc céð, Sfrcca, aDeac̄t.

Sluac̄c̄eað lá hua ndóinnall aóð ipin eapriac̄ do ðonnpað. Ipeað do  
ðeachaið tap̄ lōc̄ peaiac̄l ḡo paimec̄ ḡup an phiab̄ ccap̄batac̄ ḡo po loimip-  
ccf̄o ḡ co po lép̄inop̄að laip ina mbaoí ina com̄p̄oc̄p̄aib̄, ḡ poap̄ plán dia tíḡ.

Slóic̄c̄eað lámh̄oḡi lép̄t̄ionoīt̄e lá hua neill (Sfan mac cuinn, mic cuinn  
mic enri, mic eoc̄c̄ain) do ðol hi ccenel cconail̄ p̄op̄ ua ndóinnall (Aóð mac  
maḡnupa, mic aóða óicc, mic aóða puaið) do ionnpað ḡ do op̄ccain na típe  
peib̄ do rónað laip peac̄t̄ p̄iam̄ c̄ið an tan ná caoinnac̄c̄ap̄ ua doinnall  
(Maḡnup) pollam̄ucc̄að ná p̄ip̄ im̄ðeaz̄ail̄ a pl̄ata ná a típe ap̄ a einh̄ipe,  
ḡ a eap̄lánte, ḡ ep̄ia p̄p̄it̄beap̄t̄ ḡ com̄p̄uac̄t̄ain a cloim̄e buðéim̄ p̄p̄ia poile.  
Bá hann do pala ðua doinnall (aóð) a bh̄t̄ ḡo nuat̄hað p̄oc̄p̄aite im̄ aóð  
mac aóða óicc mic aóða puaið co na c̄om̄p̄m̄h̄iðib̄ az̄ ap̄o an ḡáipe alla tuaið  
ðon mb̄h̄ī diaið anm̄ d̄im̄leac̄, ḡ iap̄ ná cloip̄teac̄t̄ d̄ó ḡo po dáil ó neill co na  
pl̄óḡaib̄ ðon típ̄ po p̄aoíð teac̄t̄a do t̄oc̄m̄peað im̄ po bo com̄p̄oc̄cup̄ d̄ó dia  
aip̄eac̄aib̄ ḡ baí p̄h̄ip̄m̄ az̄á nep̄naiðe an dú p̄im̄, ap̄ a aoí ní tanḡat̄tap̄ p̄om̄  
meall̄na p̄ó a toḡaip̄m̄. A mbat̄tap̄ anm̄ iap̄am̄ i nuip̄t̄op̄ac̄ laoī ní po páth̄aḡ-  
p̄iot̄ ní conup̄ pac̄at̄tap̄ f̄o a maðaip̄e uaḡa ðon taob̄ ap̄ail̄ ðpeap̄p̄at̄ p̄úh̄ið  
bale plán do pl̄óc̄c̄aib̄ acc̄ dianap̄cc̄naīm̄ ina ndócum̄ ina nd̄ponḡaib̄ ḡ ina  
nd̄ioḡmaib̄, ní po anpat̄ dia p̄h̄im̄m̄ co paḡat̄tap̄ ḡan anad̄ ḡan ap̄ip̄ioim̄ tap̄  
an p̄p̄h̄ip̄at̄ ap̄ bá haiḡðe anm̄ an tan p̄im̄. Ap̄ na ap̄iucc̄að p̄im̄ ðua doinnall  
po c̄up̄ a b̄p̄oðlom̄ bh̄cc̄ pl̄óic̄ch̄ i m̄inneall, ḡ i noḡp̄ucc̄að p̄ó céðoḡi, ḡ po la

<sup>†</sup> *Sliabh gCarbutach*, now Slieve Carbadagh, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>u</sup> *Very numerous*, literally, "a full-great entire-assembled hosting by O'Neill."

<sup>w</sup> *O'Donnell*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, *mac a ðeap̄b̄ p̄eaz̄pa*, i. e. "his sister's son," which is correct.

<sup>x</sup> *Hugh Oge*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates

that this Hugh Oge was otherwise called *Αοó ðub̄*, i. e. Black Hugh, which is correct.

<sup>y</sup> *Ard-an-ghaire*, i. e. height or hill of the shouting or laughter, now Ardingary, a place near the town of Letterkenny, on the north side of the River Swilly, in the parish of Aughinunshin, barony of Kilmaecrenan, and county of Donegal.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) into Tyrone, in the winter of this year; and he committed many depredations. He returned safe to his house.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1567.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-seven.*

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh) precisely in the spring of this year; and, having crossed Lough Foyle, he proceeded to Sliabh gCarbatach<sup>t</sup>, and plundered and totally ravaged the whole neighbourhood, and he returned in safety to his house.

O'Neill (John, son of Con, who was son of Henry, who was son of Owen) mustered a very numerous<sup>u</sup> army, to march into Tirconnell against O'Donnell<sup>w</sup> (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), to plunder and ravage the country, as he had done some time before, when O'Donnell (Manus) was not able to govern or defend his principality or country, in consequence of his own infirmity and ill health, and the strife and contention of his sons. The place where O'Donnell happened to be with a few forces at this time, with Hugh Oge<sup>x</sup>, the son of Hugh Roe, [and] with others of his relations, was Ard-an-ghaire<sup>y</sup>, on the north side of the estuary which is called Suileach; and, hearing that O'Neill had arrived with his forces in the country, he dispatched messengers to summon such of his chieftains as were in his neighbourhood, and he himself awaited them there [at Ard-an-ghaire]; they did not, however, come fully assembled at his summons. As they were here waiting, they received no notice of any thing<sup>z</sup>, until, at break of day, they perceived, just within sight, on the other side of Fearsad-Suilighe<sup>a</sup>, a powerful body of forces rapidly advancing towards them, in hosts and squadrons; [and] they stopped not in their course, without halting or delaying, until, without halting or delaying<sup>b</sup>, they had crossed the Fearsad, for the tide was out at the time. When O'Donnell perceived this,

<sup>t</sup> *They received no notice of any thing*, i. e. they remained ignorant of the proceedings of the enemy.

<sup>u</sup> *Fearsad-Suilighe*, i. e. the *trajectus*, or passage of the Swilly. This *trajectus* is now called Farsetmore, and is situated about two miles to

the east of the town of Letterkenny, and opposite Ardinary. It can be now easily crossed at low water.

<sup>w</sup> *Without halting or delaying*.—The language is here childishly redundant, but it would be wrong to leave a single word untranslated.

διορμα μαρεπλόιεχ im mac uí doínnaiill .i. afo mac afoa do deabaio ppi  
 topac an eplioig ap oáig do τοιορρfo a εραιογεαχια ιοmlán laip ταρρ na peó  
 μαίγιb ι ταρραραρ ε go hionad imill ná caoiραταρ a bioóbaóa a τι-  
 ceallaó, ná a ταcmancc. Ima comραnaicc ετηρ μαρερλυαcé uí doínnaiill γ  
 υπτοραcé μαρερλόιγ uí néill do ποcαιρ mall mac donnchaio cαιρbριγ mic aóoa  
 óicc, mic aóoa puaó, γ doínnaiill ulltaó mac an doctuirpa ollam uí doínnaiill  
 lé lígíγ, γ Μαγραβαρταγ αγά mbaoi ιοmcomiéó caταγze colaim cille, lá  
 puaγ uí neill. Aóε cfná aóbeapaó apairc γup ab lá a miumτηρ buóém do  
 éfp mall ó doínnaiill. Oo ποcαιρbeóp ó cfnél neocáim Mac mécc ματζαιína  
 co noρoiηg oile cenno tá póm. O Ro pidiρ mac ui doínnaiill (.i. aed mac  
 aóoa) an poplíon baoi ina acchaio, γ a éγeapna do ποcταιρ ap θαηγíη, Ro  
 líηpaím hé conup ταρραio acc αιρpυιμη ppi φοιρióim a miumτηρ do bpié φαρ.  
 Ní cian τpa baóipυιμη im uómaille μοιρ mánman conup φαca oπέcτα dia  
 paimmυιτηρ ina óócum bá po líe laipυim a ποcταιρ éincee. Tánair ánn  
 cetup mac puióne na ττυαé, Myrcáó mall mac eocáim óicc mic eocáim,  
 clann mec puióne paηacc, τοιρpóealbácc ócc γ aóó buóe, γ mac puióne  
 bóγaineac, Maolmυιρ mac aóoa, mic neill, γ iaρ ποcταιρ go haon maίγιη  
 uóib im bó haóbal a ποcραioe ap ní paóapari cennoτά ceίτηr céó namia. Ro  
 acaóin na doínnaiill a imnó γ a εττυalang ppiρ na maίτιb pín, γ aτbíητ ppiú  
 γup bó lanne γ γup bó maip laip a écc, γ a oicteaó do maίγιη, piaiú no  
 ποdaíηpfoh an do paópaτ cenel eocáim do éáp γ do ταρcaρal φαρ buóim,  
 φορ a óíηbéime, γ φορ a cómpυιhóib aínail ná po pύlanγ γ ná po ποdaím a  
 hunaó cenél piaiú ποime, γ go pónnpaóac an oímaó γ an oimiccim po impγé  
 φαρ ton éup pín .i. a aécup γ a ιοmαpbaó co φοιρeicneac ap a longpoyτ. Ro  
 aonτυiγpoyτ na maίτε pín uile ppi haίéfpcc an apóπλαéa, γ aτbeapτpaτ γup bó  
 píoρ na φοpéanta γ na puygle po éan conaó φαρ oíηpó oca ua néill co na  
 plóccé oionnpaóció. Bá dána doóoiρcc, aínouuo, ecceillig an coniaρle do  
 pónaó ann pín .i. paóció an móp γabaó γ an móp γuaρaéta po baóι φορ cionn

<sup>c</sup> *The enemy*, literally, "the army."

<sup>d</sup> *Ullagh*, now Donlevy.

<sup>e</sup> *The Cathach*.—This is a curious box containing a copy of the Psalter, supposed to be in the handwriting of St. Columbkille. It is the property of Sir Richard O'Donnell of Newport,

by whom it has been deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*. See also the year 1499, p. 1252.

<sup>f</sup> *To fall and to die*.—The language is here remarkably redundant. The literal translation

he instantly drew up his little army in order and array, and dispatched a troop of cavalry, under the command of the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh), to engage the van of the enemy<sup>e</sup>, in order that he might bring all his infantry across the level fields into a secure position, where his enemies could not encompass or surround them. In the engagement which followed between O'Donnell's cavalry and the van of the cavalry of O'Neill, fell, by O'Neill's army, Niall, the son of Donough Cairbreach, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; Donnell Ultagh<sup>d</sup>, son of the Doctor, Ollav to O'Donnell in physic; and Magroarty, who had the custody of the Cathach<sup>e</sup> of St. Columbkille. Some, however, assert that Niall O'Donnell was slain by his own people. On the side of the Kinel-Owen fell the son of Mac Mahon, and many others. When the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh) perceived the numbers who were opposed to him, and that his lord had retired to a place of security, he followed him, in order to await the arrival of relief from his people. Nor was he long in a depressed state of mind, when he perceived numbers of his faithful people advancing towards him, and rejoiced was he at their arrival. Thither came, in the first place, Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Murrrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen); the sons of Mac Sweeny Fanad, Turlough Oge and Hugh Boy; and Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, son of Niall). And when all had arrived at one place, they formed no very great force, for they were only four hundred in number. To these chiefs O'Donnell complained of his distress and injuries; and he protested to them that he would deem it more pleasing and becoming to fall and to die<sup>f</sup> in the field, than to endure the contempt and dishonour with which he himself, his tribe, and his relations, had been treated by the Kinel-Owen, such as his ancestors had never suffered or endured before; but more especially the insult and indignity they had offered him on this occasion, by violently expelling and banishing him from his fortress. All the chieftains assented to the speech of their prince, and said that all the remarks and sentiments he had expressed were true, so that they resolved to attack O'Neill and his army. The resolution here adopted, of facing the great danger and peril which awaited them, was bold, daring, obdurate, and irrational;

is: "and he said to them that it would be more pleasing and becoming with him that his death and destruction should take place by field,

sooner than brook what of insult and indignity the Kinel-Owen had offered to himself, his tribe, and his relations," &c.

δοίβ. Αρ α σοί βά μό πο πορταϊλιζ, ζραδ α νεμιζ, γ α ναταρδα ινα ceυιδε οδάρ ζραδ α ceopp, γ α ceaoimann. Ρο αρceνάτταρ ιαριαϊν ce haoín mímhnaς πορ ceύla ινα mìnneall epóβlec boδba, γ ινα ναοηβρίοη ναταρδα πορ amyp longpoupe uí néill. Αϊαϊλ αδ ceonnapc ó neill ινα δoóom ζαé νδίρεαé ιατ, πο éñηr α μέανμα ce μόρ oppa ce neβηpe, Αδ μαέτναδ, γ αρ ιοηζναδ αδβαλ lfm αρ πέ νάρ βυρα δον lucé υδ αρ νοιζμιαρ γ αρ ιμβρίεα δφυλαηζ, ινάρ τοέτ δια ναηpleac γ δια ιμυδuccaδ πο céδoίp διαρ pαιζιδ. Δια ιμβαοί πορp να ηιομπίατιβ ρη πο δoίpepιοc δαιμπαϊδ ceηel ceonall ζο διοζáηp δάραέταé ηι ceñhη pλόιζ uí néill, ηη βó pειé opéa lá ηanpaδaιβ í néill an ní ρη uαιp βάτταρ αγά ηñδδó aϊαϊλ αρ δéιηe ceηπαηζατταρ ó δo ηυαέταταρ ποηι eaδ a pφαηcepιoηa δοιβ. Δά pίoδa ποpηpanna an pέccaδ ποpηιατα ποpηpυαηδa δo βñηe caé πορ apoile διβ διοηηαιβ a ηοpε ηηηηαδapηcaé, δo βñηηpατ a ηγáηpe caéa op aηpδ ζup βó λoρ δφupaηl τηηe γ ηειcίηηe ποp pιαλλαé aηβpαηη aηαηηαέτα an ceηζáηpυccáδ δo póηpατ aη ηoέταη ηι ceñhη apoile δοίβ. Ρο ζαβηpατ πορ τυαηpζαηη γ πορ επéηαέcuηα ποp μαέταδ γ ποp μυδuccáδ apoile pηι πέ ποδα ce πο pαηcebaδ pηι ηι pαοηηηζε γ cuραϊδ ceπέτ ηαιζέτe, γ oίcc aέζαoίτe, γ λαοίé λñδμεαéa αρ na pφαηpλδpαδ pαη αρηιαé αρ τηpιoλλ. Αέτ éñηa ηο ιμεαβαδ πορ ceηel ηeoζαηη τηé ηñητ ιοηζoηa γ ιοηbυαλτα ζup βó ηñceñhη δοίβ a λαέαρ caéa δφoλμυccáδ, γ pαιζιδ ζup an ceonapη ποpηp a τηυδóατταρ ζιοη ζup βó ποδaηηζ δοίβ a ηoέταη an ταη ρη αρ ηο λioη an ημυηp ιpηη pφñpατ ταpηp a τηαηζατταρ a τηύp λαοί, ce ηάρ βó ποδula ταpηp ιoηp, μυηbaδ τηηηepηαιζι ηa τοζηαηα, δeδλache γ δúηpe ηa δpηηηηζε βάτταρ ινα ηδωιδ acc aίτε a ηδίμιαδa, a ηaηpφαλαδ, γ a ηaηcepιδe aη ποpceηηpα ποpηp a ηιοηηpαιcéιδ. Νήη βó ηaηpφbaé ηο ceηηpιοc ζup an ηιαηημυηp αρ ηι aηηpφb ηeaé διβ pηια ceηηηpαέταρ, ná pηια ceηpυιηδe ζιοη ζup βó τηpηυδ a ζάbaδ nó a ζupaπέτ δοίβ Ρoέταηη ζup an ιμβepαη oicceη δυb δoñηaη βαοί πορ a ceioηη. Νήη βó pαιζιδ τηpα ιαp pφuaέτ, ηa aηacaη ιαp ηñceñhη an ιοηηpαιcéιδ ρηη, αρ ηο βάιδeaδ λioη δίpηηηe πορ an ηιοηημυηp λaη ηδoñηaη διβ ζέpη βó λaηηη lá cáé uαδaιβ (aηδapλεó) a λeζaδ δια pαιζιδ. Ρο

<sup>s</sup> *The love of their proteges*, ζραδ α νεμιζ, i. e. the love of their wives and children, and of all others who looked to them for protection.

<sup>h</sup> *Venomous*, αζαpα, literally, "serpent-like." The writer of the *Battle of Magh Rath*

uses τοπαταpαδa to express "terrific," from τοπαζαp, a monster.

<sup>i</sup> *To sustain their onset*, literally, "this was not an onset of refusal with the soldiers of O'Neill." The verb obaδ, which is sometimes

but the love of their proteges<sup>s</sup> and inheritances prevailed in their hearts over the love of body and life, and they marched back with unanimous courage, in a regularly arrayed small body, and in a venomous<sup>h</sup> phalanx, towards the camp of O'Neill. When O'Neill perceived them [moving] directly towards him, he became disturbed in spirit, and he said: "It is very wonderful and amazing to me that those people should not find it easier to make full concessions to us, and submit to our awards, than thus come forward to us to be immediately slaughtered and destroyed." While he was saying these words the troops of the Kinel-Connell rushed vehemently and boldly upon the army of O'Neill; nor did O'Neill's soldiers refuse to sustain their onset<sup>i</sup>, for when they [the Kinel-Connell] had come within sight<sup>k</sup> of them, they began to accoutre themselves with all possible speed. Fierce and desperate were the grim and terrible looks that each cast at the other from their starlike eyes; they raised the battle cry aloud, and their united shouting, when rushing together, was sufficient to strike with dismay and turn to flight the feeble and the unwarlike. They proceeded [and continued] to strike, mangle, slaughter, and cut down one another for a long time, so that men were soon laid low, heroes wounded, youths slain, and robust heroes mangled in the slaughter. But, however, the Kinel-Owen were at length defeated by dint of slaughtering and fighting, and forced to abandon the field of battle, and retreat by the same road they had come by, though it was not easy for them to pass it at this time, for the sea [the tide] had flowed into the Fearsad, which they had crossed in the morning, so that to cross it would have been impracticable, were it not that the vehemence of the pursuit, the fierceness, bravery, and resoluteness of the people who were in pursuit of them, to be revenged on them for their [previous] insults, enmity, and animosity, compelled them to face it. They eagerly plunged into the swollen sea, and no one would wait for a brother or a relation, although it was no escape from danger or peril for them to have reached the dark, deep ocean estuary which was before them. This was not an approach to warmth after cold, or to protection after violence, for a countless number of them was drowned in the deep full tide, though it would be happy for them all, as they

written οπαῶ, means "to shun, or refuse,"  
οπαῶ εαῖα, the refusal of battle.

<sup>k</sup> *Within sight*, ὁ πο πρᾶξεταιρον ποιν εαῶ α

πρᾶξεταιρον, ἰ. πρᾶξ α πρᾶξαιρε, ἰ. e. distance  
of their sight. This is the ancient Irish mode of  
saying "within view." In the modern lan-

ραεβαίτε ποταίθε ιομόδα ετιρ μαρβαδ ἡ βαδᾶδ το ρλυαῖ υἱ νελλ ιριν μαίγιν ριν. ὀάτταρ ιαδ βα χαρβῖδα διβριδε βριαν μαε εηρι μιε Σῆαν ι νελλ εο να δεαρβριατάρ, Μαε δοίμναλλ γαλλόελαε εορπαρ ι νελλ εο νδρπιυῖ μοιρ το ελοινν νδοίμναλλ αμαίλε ρριρ, αν ουβαταε υα δονηῖαίλε δεαρβεοίμαλτα ι νέλλ (αοιν ρῖρ βά οίλε ἡ βά τοεα λαρ ιριν μβιτ) εο ποεαίθε μόιρ δια είνεαδ, ἡ οριέετα δεαρβίαμα το μμιντιρ εοιννε, ἡ το μμιντιρ ἀγάν. Αέτ εῖνα αρβδ α εμιαρ, πο μαρβαδ, ἡ πο βάδδδ ερι εεδ δέεε το ρλυαεε ι νελλ ιριν εεαιε-ῖλεό ριν, Αεβεαρτα αραιλε λυβαρ ῖυρ βό ερι μίλε ρῖρ εο εουλλεαδ εαρβαδ ρλόῖῖ ι νέλλ ιριν λό ριν. Ὀάλα ι νέλλ ερα τέρνα ῖριδε αρ αν μαίδμ ἱρην, ἡ βά ρεαρρ λαρ νάε τέρναρβδ οῖρ πο ραοβαδ α εἰαλλ, ἡ α εέεραδα δια εἱρ. Αελαί ῖο ηινέλιεε ῖαν αρμυεεαδ το νεοε λα ταοδ να ηαδανν ρυαρ ῖο ραιμεε ταρ ἀε εαιρρι ηι εκοίμφοεραδ τον Σῖαιρβ ῖολαιρ λά ηεολαρ ορπιυῖε το μμιν-τιρ γαλλεουβαρ (οοιρεαεε ἡ ορῖορ μμιντιρ υἱ δοίμναλλ ρῖρην) ἡ νί πο ηαναδ λαρ ῖο ρυαεε εριε ελοεταρ διαίμαρ ῖαεα εοηαιρε ῖο εἱρ εοῖαν, Νῖρ βό ηιομόδα ονα εῖῖ νο εῖῖδαρ ῖαν οαίμνα δέρ ἡ ποεα ρῖορμεαοίνεαδ ο εαιρηνν ῖο ρινν ἡ ῖο ρεαβαίλ. Βά ηαδβαλ, ἡ βά οιρμῖ αν πο ράεεβαδ δεβαλαίε ετιρ εαχαίε, αρμ, ἡ εδδδ αῖ εενε εοναίλλ τον εῖρ ριν. Αν τοεεταδ λά το μῖ Μάι το ῖοηηραδ το ρραοίνεαδ αν μαίδμ ἱρην.

Ιαρνδολ ουα νελλ ι ετιρ νεοεεαίη αμῖαί ρεμεβερετμαρ νί δεαρναδ ποεραεε, νό ραδαιλε λαρ, ἡ νί πο εῖυλ α ρυανταεαίη ῖο πο εῖυρ τοῖαίρην ἡ ταρραηῖ αρ ελοινν εΣεμαρ μιε αλαετραηεεε μιε εοιη εαεαναῖῖ μῖεε μῖεε δοίμναλλ ῖο ηαλβανν. βά ευαρ ειννοῖβι ραοῖαίλ ἡ βά ηαδβαρ οιδῖδα οόρποῖ ιηηρην ι. ελανν αν ρῖρ το εῖυε λαρ ρεαεε ριαῖ το εόεῖυρεαδ εῖυεε. Ταηαετταρ ριδε εο ειννεαρναε εοβλαε μόρ μμιντιρε ῖο πο ῖαβραε πορε αῖ bun αβανν ουιη ι

guage it would be expressed, “ὁ ράηῖαοαρρην ι η-α ραδαιε.”

<sup>1</sup> *Dubhaltach*.—This name is sometimes anglicised Dwalthag, and sometimes Dudley.

<sup>m</sup> *Muintir-Coinne*, i. e. of the family of O’Coinne. This is to be distinguished from O’Quin, *hibernicè* O’Cunn.

<sup>n</sup> *Muintir-Again*, i. e. the family of O’Hagan.

<sup>o</sup> *Upwards* here means towards the source of the River Swilly. He therefore proceeded westwards.

<sup>p</sup> *Ath-thairsi*.—This name is now obsolete,

but the ford is known and lies between Sgairbh-sholais and the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>q</sup> *Sgairbh-sholais*, i. e. the shallow ford of the light, now Scarriffhollis, a ford which was defended by a castle, on the River Swilly, about two miles west of the town of Letterkenny. The site of the castle is still pointed out on the south side of the river; but its walls were nearly level with the earth in 1835, when the Editor visited this locality.

<sup>r</sup> *By retired and solitary ways*, literally, “by



thought, to be permitted to approach it. Great numbers of O'Neill's army were lost here, both by slaying and drowning; the most distinguished of whom were: Brian, the son of Henry, son of John O'Neill, and his brother; Mac Donnell Galloglagh, constable of O'Neill, with many of the Clann-Donnell besides; Dubhaltach<sup>l</sup> O'Donnely, O'Neill's own foster-brother, and the person most faithful and dear to him in existence, with a great number of his tribe; also great numbers of Muintir-Coinne<sup>m</sup> and Muintir-Again<sup>n</sup>. In short, the total number of O'Neill's army that were slain and drowned in that battle was thirteen hundred; some books [however] state that O'Neill's loss in this battle was upwards of three thousand men. As for O'Neill, he escaped from this battle; but he would rather that he had not, for his reason and senses became deranged after it. He passed privately, unperceived by any one [of his enemies] upwards<sup>o</sup> along the river side towards its source, until he crossed Ath-thairsi<sup>p</sup>, a ford which is in the vicinity of Sgairbh-sholais<sup>q</sup>, under the guidance of a party of the O'Gallaghers, some of O'Donnell's own subjects and people; and he travelled on by retired and solitary ways<sup>r</sup> until he arrived in Tyrone. There were not many houses or families, from Cairlinn<sup>s</sup> to the River Finn and to the Foyle, who had not reason for weeping, and cause for lamentation. Great and innumerable were the spoils, comprising horses, arms, and armour, that were left behind to the Kinel-Connell on this occasion. This defeat of Fersad Swilly was given on the 8th day of May.

After O'Neill had arrived in Tyrone, as we have already stated, he did not take ease, nor did he enjoy sleep, until he had sent messengers to Scotland, to invite James, the son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell [to come to his assistance]. It was an omen of destruction of life, and the cause of his death, that he should invite to his assistance the sons of the man who had fallen by himself some time before. They came hastily with a great marine fleet, and landed at Bun-abhann-Duine<sup>t</sup>, in Ulster, where they pitched their

the solitary shelter of each passage."

<sup>s</sup> *Cairlinn*, now Carlingford bay, in the county of Louth.

<sup>t</sup> *Bun-abhann Duine*, i. e. the mouth of the River Dun, now Cushendun, in the barony of Glenarm, and county of Antrim. On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Elizabeth,

preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, and also on Norden's map, the place at which Shane O'Neill was murdered is called Bunondune, which is shown in the parallel of the present Cushendun, and at it is written on the face of the map: "Here Shane O'Neale was slaine."

nullταῖς. Ρο ριυδιῶς longpore ραιδῖν ρηαιδλιονῖα ριό ανηῖν. Οο ἔυαλαῖδ ὁ νελλ αν τρομ δάνη ριν δο ἔοῦτ ρό α ἔυαιρῖν ηη ρο ρέῦ δια ἴρῆαιρ-  
 ὄρ ρηυ ζαν δολ αρ ιονῆαις να δάνηε δορρῖδα διοῶαλταιῶε ἴηη ζαν ἔορ ζαν  
 ἔομαρῆε αρ δάῶ α αιηῖνῖε ἡ α αιη ηνε δο διοῶαλ ἡ δαιτε ρορ cenél ccon-  
 αλλ, ἡ βᾶ he ριαδουῆῶῶ ρυαιρ υαῆα ιαρ ηβηῖ ἄτῆαιδ ινα ρρῶῶαρ (ιαρ τρυδαῖδ  
 δῶῖβρῖυῖν α νεῆρῆαιρῖ ἡ α ηανρρῶαῖδ ρηορ) α λῶραῖδ ζο λᾶναῆλαῖη ἡ α ἔλοῖ-  
 ῖνῖδ ζαν κοῖῆλλ ζο ρρῆρῆαιρῖοτ μαρῖδ ζαν ανηαιη.

<sup>u</sup> *His enmity towards them.*—An English writer would say: “Forgetting the cause of enmity that subsisted between them and himself, he intrusted himself to their protection without guard or guarantee.”

<sup>w</sup> *The reception.*—The word ριαδουῆῶῶ is used in these Annals in the sense of “salutation or reception.”—See it again used at the years 1587 and 1600.

<sup>x</sup> *Bereave him of life,* literally, “so that they left him dead without a soul.” Camden describes this murder much better than the Four Masters, as follows:

“Ad hos præmisso eorum fratre Surleio Baio .i. Surleis Flaro, quem captivum diu detinuerat, ad gratiam redintegrandam, accessit, cum rapta O’Donelli” [mortui] “conjugæ” [nunc conciliatâ].

“Illi in vindictam fratrum, et cognatorum quos occiderat, ex ardentibus, simulata comitate exceperunt, et mox in tentorium admissum inter pocula ad jurgia prolapsi de probrosi Shani in eorum matrem verbis, strictis machæris aggrediuntur, ipsumque et è comitibus plerosque contrucidarunt. Hunc eruentum vitæ exitum habuit medio Junio Shanus, qui patrem dominatu, fratrem nothum vitæ spoliaverat, homicidiis et adulteriis contaminatissimus, belluo maximus, ebrietate adeo insigni, ut ad corpus, vino et aqua vitæ immodice hausta inflammatum, refrigerandum, sæpius mento tenuis terra conderetur. Liberos ex uxore reliquit Henricum et Shanum, ex O’Donelli uxore et concu-

binis plures. Possessione et bonis Parliamentaria regni Hiberniæ autoritate in fiscum redactis, Turloghus Lenigh ex O’Neali familia potentissimus vir sedato ingenio, Regina volente populari electione O’Neal salutatur. Hugo tamen Baro Dunganoni vulgo dictus Shani ex Matthæo fratre notho nepos, juveni tunc despectus, qui postea patriæ turbo, imo pestis, Regiæ in gratiam recipitur ut haberet quem Turloghs opponeret, si forte ab officio recederet.”—*Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum Annales regnante Elizabetha*, edition of 1639, A. D. 1567, pp. 127–130. See also Carve, A. D. 1567; Ware’s *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1567; Hooker, p. 113; Cox, A. D. 1567; Leland’s *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 1; and Stuart’s *Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, pp. 258–261.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who was in Ireland at the time, describes the particulars of his murder, and the causes that led to it, as follows:

“But the Lords of Ulster, and elsewhere, whom he yoked and spoiled at pleasure, abhorring his pride and extortion, craved assistance of the Deputy for redress thereof: O’Neale advertised, increaseth his rage, disturbeth and driveth out Mac Gwire, the plaintiffe, burneth the Metropolitane Church of Ardmagh, because” [*recte*, in order that] “no English army might lodge therein, for which sacrilege the Primate cursed him, besiegeth Dundalke, practiseth to call strangers into the land for ayde, as appeareth by those letters which Sir

rich, many-tented camp. As soon as O'Neill heard of the arrival of that great host, he did not consider his enmity towards them<sup>u</sup>; he went under the protection of that fierce and vindictive host without surety or security, in order that [by their assistance] he might be able to wreak his vengeance upon the Kinel-Connell. And the reception<sup>w</sup> he got from them, after having been for some time in their company (after having shewn [the causes of] their enmity and animosity towards him), was to mangle him nimbly, and put him unsparingly to the sword, and bereave him of life<sup>x</sup>. Grievous to the race of Owen, son of

Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, intercepted, occupieth all the North of Ireland, being 100 myles broad, 120 long. Then addressed he plausible letters to the Potentates of Mounster, exhorting them to rebell, that the force of England at once might be dismembered. This message the Deputy prevented, stayed the Countrey, abridged him of that hope, and then proclaimed him Traytor. An Irish Iester standing by, and hearing O'Neale denounced with addition of a new name, traytor: Except (quoth he) traytor be a more honourable title than O'Neale, he shall never take it upon by my consent.

“While the Deputy was absent in England, the towne of Droghedagh was in hazard to be taken by the Rebels, which to preserve, at the motion of the Lady Sidney, then abiding in Droghedagh, came Master Sarsfield, then Major of Divelin, with a chosen band of goodly young men citizens, and brake the rage of the enemies. The Deputy returning made him knight, and finding it now high time utterly to weede and roote out the Traytor, he furnished a substantiall army, and with the readiness thereof hastened the Irish whome O'Neale had impoverished, cut off his adherents, and all accesse of succour, chased him and his into corners, spent him, cast him into such despaire, that he consulted with Secretary Neale Mac Connor to present himself unknowne and disguised to the Deputy, with an halter about his neck, begging his pardon. Ere you doe so (quoth his Clarke),

let us prove an extreame shift, and there he perswaded him to joyne with the Scots, whom he had lately banished: of whom, should he be refused or finde inconveniencie, at any time, submission to the Deputy might then be used when all faileth. Shane knew himselfe odious to the Scots, especially to them whom he thought to linck with the brother and kindred of James Mac Conill” [Mac Donnell], “yet in those hard oddes hee devised rather to assay their friendship then to grate upon mercy, which so oft and so intollerably he had abused.

“Mac Conill, whom Shane overthrew, left two brethren and a Sister, whereof one Suarly Torwy remained with O'Neale, entertayned” [as a prisoner] “after his brother's death. The other was Alexander Oge, who with 600 Scots incamped now in Claneboy. The woman was Agnes Ilye, whose husband Shane slew in the said discomfiture. Agnes had a sonne, Mac Gillye Aspucke, who betrayed O'Neale to avenge his father's and vncl's quarrell. At the first meeting (for thither he came accompanied with Torwy” [Sorley Boy], “and his Secretary, and 50 horsemen) the Captaines made great cheere, and fell to quaffing, but Aspucke, minding to enter into his purpose, there openly challenged his Secretary as the Author of a dishonourable report, that Mac Conil's wife did offer to forsake her country and friends, and to marry with Shane O'Neale her husband's destruction; Mary (quoth the Secretary), if thine Aunt were Queen

Ὁα δοιλιξ̄ το cenel εοσάιν μιc neill οιοδῶ αν̄ τι τοριάρι αν̄ ριν, αρ̄ βά  
 hé ε cconcobar αρ̄ cóiccfoácar, α luξ̄ laínpat̄a αρ̄ λαοῦδαῖτ, γ α ηξρ̄ίνδ ζάῶδ  
 γ ζαρ̄ρεαῶ αν̄ τυα neill ριν .i. Sfan conaῶ οροραῖτ̄ιμ̄τ̄ α οιοδῶ το ριαῶδῶ.

Seῖτ̄ mbliáḡna Sḡr̄ceat̄t̄ cúicc cḡd̄,  
 míle bliáḡan ip̄ ní bḡécc,  
 co báρ̄ τρ̄áan μιc μιc cuinn  
 ó τοιδεῖτ̄ ερ̄ιορ̄τ̄ hi ccolann.

of Scotland, it might besecme her full well, to seeke such a marriage. To this brawle O'Neale gave eare, upheld his man, advanced his own degree. The comparison bred a fray betweene theire souldiours; Out sprang Aspucke, and beat O'Neale's man, and then suddainly brought his band upon them in the tent, where the souldiours, with their slaughter-knives, killed the Secretary and Shane O'Neale, mangled him cruelly, lapped him in an old Irish Shirte, and tumbled him into a pit, within an old Chappell hard by: whose head four dayes after Captaine Pierce cut off and met therewith the Deputy, who sent it before him staked on a pole to the castle of Divelin, where it now standeth. It is thought that Tirlagh, who now usurpeth the name of O'Neale, practised this devise with Agnes, Alexander, and Torwy, when he perceived Shane discouraged, and not able to hold out. Thus the wretched man ended, who might have lived like a prince had he not quenched the sparks of grace that appeared in him, with arrogancy and contempt against his prince."—*Historie of Ireland*, reprinted edition of 1809, pp. 189–192.

Ware adds that Captain Pierce received a thousand marks, which was the reward promised by proclamation to him who should bring up his head.

The Captain Pierce here referred to was William Piers, Esq., from whom Sir John Piers, of Tristernagh Abbey, in the county of Westmeath, is the ninth in descent. His son, Henry Piers,

Esq., of Tristernagh, conformed to the Roman Catholic Church, and prevailed upon his sons to embrace the same faith, of whom Thomas, his third son, became a Franciscan friar. His great grandson, Sir Henry Piers of Tristernagh, was the author of *A Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath*, a work of great merit for the age which produced it. It was published in 1770, in the first volume of Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*. The family residence at Tristernagh is now in a frightful state of dilapidation, and the family estates much incumbered.

The Editor's late friend, Matthew O'Conor, Esq., of Mount Druid, has, in his *Recollections of Switzerland*, instituted a comparison between this remarkable Irishman and Arminius. His words are:

"Woe to the reputation of a people whose fame and character are at the mercy of conquerors. The Irish were subdued; the Germans ultimately triumphed. The Romans conquered Carthage, and Livy their historian has decried Annibal, the greatest general, statesman, and patriot of antiquity. The character of Shane O'Neal has been discoloured by the national prejudices of Camden. The noble mind of Tacitus disdained falsehood, and in his admiration of heroism, even in a foe, has erected a monument to Arminius, which will last longer than any which poetry, painting, or statuary could have raised. Shane O'Neal is represented as a glutton, a drunkard, an adulterer, and a murderer; yet this barbarian, by the natural vigour of his mind, raised

Niall, was the death of him who was there slain, for that O'Neill, i. e. John, had been their Conchobhar<sup>y</sup> in provincial dignity, their Lugh Longhanded<sup>z</sup> in heroism, and their champion<sup>a</sup> in [time of] danger and prowess. The following [quatrain] was composed to commemorate<sup>b</sup> his death :

Seven years, seventy, five hundred,  
And a thousand years, it is no falsehood,  
To the death of John, grandson of Con,  
From the coming of Christ into a body.

armies, erected forts, besieged fortified towns, defeated regular troops led on by experienced generals, and made a resolute stand against the first nation then in the world in riches, in arts, and in arms. He was often victorious and never vanquished. A generous historian would have beheld in him a second Arminius, the champion of the freedom of his native country: both were unconquered in war, both were opponents to mighty powers, both were treacherously slain by their own relatives, both were long famed among their respective nations, and their praises were transmitted to many successive generations in the songs of bards and shanchies; both were unknown to the polished nations of their ages, and both were deserving of the notice of posterity. Shane O'Neal slumbers in oblivion; Arminius will live for ever in the immortal pages of Tacitus."—pp. 46, 47.

Doctor Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 261, shews, from the public records, that the war with this O'Neill cost the Queen of England the sum of one hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and seven pounds three shillings and nine pence, independent of the cesses laid on the country for its support, and of the great damages sustained by her subjects; and that of her soldiers, three thousand five hundred were slain by Shane and his troops. Shane was attainted by Act of Parliament, passed on the 23rd of February, 1569,

by which also the name O'Neill, with the ceremonies used at its inauguration, was abolished, and heavy penalties were enacted against any person who should assume that title; and Shane's lands were vested in the Crown for ever. It was, however, enacted that a portion of the country might be held by English tenure by Turlough Luineach O'Neill and his adherents. There are curious intercepted letters and other original materials for a life of this remarkable man in the Libraries of Lambeth and the British Museum, which, it is hoped, some one of our antiquaries will collect and give to the public.

<sup>y</sup> *Conchobhar*, i. e. he was another Conchobhar Mac Nessa in maintaining the rights and dignity of the province of Ulster. For some account of Conchobhar and his heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, see Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, pp. 370–405, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 47, 48.

<sup>z</sup> *Lugh Longhanded*.—He was a King of the Tuatha De Dananns, A. M. 2764, and is much celebrated in ancient Irish historical tales.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 13.

<sup>a</sup> *Champion*.—The word  $\chi\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$  is also written  $\chi\pi\epsilon\iota\tau$ , which is explained  $\chi\alpha\pi\chi\epsilon\alpha\sigma\eta\alpha\acute{\sigma}$  by Michael O'Clery: " $\chi\pi\epsilon\iota\tau$  .i.  $\chi\alpha\pi\chi\epsilon\alpha\sigma\eta\alpha\acute{\sigma}$ , ba  $\chi\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$   $\zeta\acute{\alpha}\sigma$  .i. ba  $\chi\alpha\pi\chi\epsilon\alpha\sigma\eta\alpha\acute{\sigma}$  a  $\eta\gamma\alpha\beta\alpha\delta$ , i. e. he was a champion in [time of] danger."

<sup>b</sup> *To commemorate*.—"  $\text{F}\acute{o}\rho\alpha\iota\tau\mu\epsilon\alpha\delta$  .i.  $\text{c}\acute{u}\mu\mu\mu\zeta\acute{\alpha}\delta$ ."—O'Clery.

Ο νελλ το γαιρη το τοιρηδεαλδαε luneac mac neill conallaig iar μαρι-  
βασ Shtan.

Ιαπλα οβρμυιαν το γαβαλ λαρ αν ιρητιρ ηι οειλλ μοθεαλλοεε η α βρηε  
λαρ σο lunnecac, αρρηε σο θαλλυιη σο ηαε luam η co haε ehaε iaρam iaρ  
ppeil πατραιεε το ροναδ ιη θαβαίλ ρην, η το εuaιδ α βραεαιρ δσαν mac  
Semar po ιαιηαν αρ οειοντε ηι οειηη θαλλ ορηορηυεαδ αν ιαπλα, η po θαβαδ  
ε ρο εεδορη. Ρο ουρηεαδ αραιον σο ραχαε ιαδ iaρam.

Μαγ Ριαραιρ δεεε .i. emann mac Semar ηuc emann, ρεαρ ειμη εοιτεειηη,  
η εηγε ηαιωδδ, ρρη ρογλαμηα ηι τεηηετοιε η ι mbeaplanε ειρηδε, η α ηiac  
Semur διορηεαδ μα ιοναδ.

δσαν αβρηε, mac δσαν, ηuc δσαν ηα βρηαεαλ, ηuc ιλλιεε ρυαδ το ηαρηβαδ  
λα ηανδαοιηε, η λα μογαδαε ηυρηεηεαεα το ηυηητιρ ιαπλα ελοηηηη ριδαρηδ.

Μαε υι βρηαν τηαδμυηαν .i. ταδεε, mac οονηαιαδ, ηuc οοηεοβαρη, ηuc  
τοιρηδεαλβαηε. Μαε ιαπλα υρημυηαν .i. Semar οεε mac Semar, ηuc Ριαραιρ

<sup>c</sup> *Turlough Luineach.*—He was so called from having been fostered by O'Luinigh of Muintir-Luinigh in Tyrone.

<sup>d</sup> *The Earl of Desmond was taken prisoner at Kilmallock.*—The Lord Deputy soon after this capture went over to England, taking with him the Earl of Desmond, the Baron of Dungannon, O'Connor Sligo, and others. The Earl of Desmond and O'Connor Sligo were confined in the Tower of London; but O'Connor, by indenture, made his submission to the Queen, and was, therefore, set at liberty. The Earl made his submission on the 12th of July, 1568, when he was likewise enlarged. The Queen wrote the following letter in favour of O'Connor Sligo, in pursuance of which he afterwards received a patent for his estates, bearing date the 22nd of December, 1584:

*“Rot. Pat. anno 10<sup>o</sup> Eliz. Dorso.*

*“Eliz. R.*

*By the Queene.*

*“Trustie &c.* Whereas Sir Donald O'Connor Sligo, Knyght, of the partes of Conagh, cummyng with our right trustie Sir Henry Sydney,

Knyght, our Deputie of that our realme, hither to our Courte, to [ac]knowledge his loyall dntie to us his soveraigne Lady, hayth very humbly and voluntaryly submytted himselfe to our grace, and freelie surrendered to us all his possessions; whereupon wee have receyved hym into our protection, and have farther accorded to make unto hym and theyres males of his father, certayne Estates of Inheritance, as more at lardge may appeare by our letters patents, which he will shoue youe: Wee have thought mete to recommend hym unto youe, as one whom wee certaynly trust will prove and continue a faythfull subject: and, therfor, wee will and chardge you readily to here souch complaynts as he hayth to make unto you, for the deteyning certain his castells from him, as he sayth, that is to say, the castells of Bondrowys by O'Donnell, and Bayleintochair [Ballintogher] by O'Warch [O'Rourke], & Ardnariach [Ardnarea] by Olyver Burghe's sons, & that you cause the sd parties to appeare and make aunswer before yourselfes or souch other as youe shall thinke mete, to hear the complaynts of the said O'Connor

After the murder of John, Turlough Luíneach<sup>c</sup>, the son of Niall Conallagh, was styled O'Neill.

The Earl of Desmond<sup>d</sup> was taken prisoner at Kilmallock, by the Lord Justice, who conveyed him from thence to Limerick, and from thence to Galway, to Athlone, and afterwards to Dublin. This capture was made a short time after the festival of St. Patrick. And his kinsman, John, the son of James, went to the English to visit the Earl the ensuing Allhallowtide, and he was immediately taken prisoner. Both were afterwards sent to England.

Mac Pierce<sup>e</sup> died, i. e. Edmond, the son of James, son of Edmond. He was a man of general hospitality, who kept a free house of guests, a man learned in tongues and languages; and his son, James, was elected in his place.

John Burke, son of John, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal<sup>f</sup>, son of Ulick Roe, was killed by [some] peasants and spiteful labourers belonging to the Earl of Clanrickard.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond, i. e. Teige, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough; the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James Oge, the

Slego, and to give direction for restitution to the said Sir Donald O'Connor, of that which shall be found due to hym by order of justice.—And furthermore wee will, that yf there hath bene any spoyles made of any his goods during his absence, in comyng hither & retourne thither, that upon his complaynt, order be gyven for the triall thereof, and restitution to be made to hym as the case shall requyre: Lastly, wee let youe to understande that upon his humble and reasonable request, wee are well contented that the howse of the Fryerie of Slego, whearin, he sayth the sepulture of his Auncestors hayth bene, shalbe so preserved, as the Friars thear being converted to secular prestes, the same Howse may remayne & contynue as well for the sepulture of his posteritie, as for the mayntenance of prayer and service of God. And yf in any outhr reasonable thinge the said Sir Donald O'Connor Slego shall for the mayntenance of hymself, his tenants and possessions in our Peax, as

shall belong to a good and faythfull subject, requyre your aide, wee will and chardge you to ayde & assist hym, in our name, to the best of your power, for so wee are disposed to shewe all favor to so good a servant & subject as wee take him to be; and by the experience, wee have sene of his behavior here, wee thinke assuredly he will contynue: And where he hayth required that he myght have the true copie of this our letter, wee are contented that youe shall delyver unto him a copie of the same, in souche sort as in lyke cases youe are accustomed, under our seale theare.—Yeven under our signet at our Palais of Westminster, the xxv<sup>th</sup> daie of January, 1567, the tenth year of our reign.

“To our trustie, the Justices of our realm of Ireland.”

<sup>e</sup> *Mac Pierce*.—He was the head of a branch of the Butlers.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. viii. sect. 3, p. 59.

<sup>f</sup> *John-na-bhfiacal*, i. e. John of the teeth.

πυαυθ, ἡ Μας μέξ καρταίξ, εοξ̄αν μας κορβμαε όιρε, μηε κορβμαε, μηε ταιόρε δο έρε αν βλιαόαν ρι.

Μαξνυρ μας εμαιν, μηε μαξνυρα μηε ριτίξ δο μαρβασ λά μας μυυρρ εαρραίξε .ι. λε τομαρ μας εμαιν μηε τομαρ, ἡ ρί βαοί ρεαρ α αορα δια έινασ βά ρήρρ ηξηαῖν ἡ εινεαé ἡάρ.

Όμοιέρε ατα λυαν δο ἡέναιν λά ηυρτιρ να ηερεανν .ι. Σηρ ηεηρη ριόηη.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1568.

Αοιρ. Cριορτ, μηε, εμρε εέδ, Σήρεα, α ηοέτ.

Conταοιρ ελοννε ριοαριυ .ι. Μαρηρεε ηξ̄ηι δοηηαιό μηε conέοβαρ μηε τοιρρδεαλβαιξ, αση λάν βεοίλ ρήρ ηερεανν, βήη conαιξτε α αριατ, ἡ α con-ξαιολ δέρε.

Μας ματέξαιηα τιξεαρηα έορρα βαιρcon αιρτέαραιξε .ι. βριαη όρε μας βριαη μηε τοιρρδεαλβαιξ μηε ταιόρε δέρε, ἡ ταιόρε μας μυρηαιό μηε ταιόρε ρυαιό μηε τοιρρδεαλβαιξ μηε ταιόρε δο ξαβαλ α ιοναιό.

Μας ρυβηε ρανατ δοῖηαλλ ζορην μας δοῖηαλλ όιρε δο μαρβασ ηι ρηυλλ λά ὄρην δια μυητιρ ρήη .ι. μυητιρ ρηυιέηη.

Caυιλῖη ηξ̄ηι ηέξυοιρ (cύconnaέτ) βήη υί βαοιξλλ (τοιρρδεαλβαé μας ηελλ μηε τοιρρδεαλβαιξ) αν αση βήη τοίρξ βά ρήρρ ι ηυλλταιβ δέρε αν. 5. Ιανυαρί.

Sluaicéaó λη Samyp μας μυυρρ μηε Σφαν μηε αν ιαρλα (ἡμ λυξηαυό δο ροηηαó) αρ μας μυυρρ εαρραίξε .ι. τομαρ μας εμαιν. βά ηέ αν Semyp ρηη ρο βα conναé αρ ζεαρλαταéαιβ α ηοναó ελοννε Σεμαρ μηε Σφαν βαοί ηιλλαιῖη ηιλλονδαῖηη λε βλιαδαιη ροῖηη ρηη. Όο ηιονοραó ἡ δο ηαιρρεαó, δο λοιρρεαó ἡ δο λοῖηέρεααó αν τήρ ζο τηηηήναé λε ρεμυρ co να ῖλόéαιβ. Ρο έτείέρσοτ υρῖόρ αν τήρε, ἡ ρυερατ αν ρο ρέδραττ δια ηηηηιβ λέó ζο ηε ρηάηια. βαοί διοματτ ἡ δο λιονῖαιρε ῖλόιξ Σεμαρ ζο ρο ρυιδίξεαó δά λονξ-

<sup>s</sup> *Sir Henry Sidney*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates .ι. ηεηρ ηορ να βεοραé, “i. e. Big Henry of the Beer.”

<sup>h</sup> *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*.—This territory is included in the present barony of Moyferta, or Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of

Clare.

<sup>i</sup> *This James*.—O'Daly states, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. xvii., that the Earl of Desmond and his brother privately intimated to this James their anxious desire that he would take upon himself the leadership of the Geraldines, while



son of James, son of Pierce Roe ; and the son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Owen, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige, died in this year.

Manus, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was slain by Mac Maurice (Fitzmaurice) of Kerry, i. e. by Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas. And there was not of his tribe a man of his years more distinguished for prowess and hospitality than he.

The bridge of Athlone was built by the Lord Justice of Ireland, i. e. Sir Henry Sidney<sup>s</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1568.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-eight.*

The Countess of Clanrickard, i. e. Margaret, daughter of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, the most famous woman in Ireland, and the supporter of her friends and relations, died.

Mac Mahon, Lord of East Corca-Bhaiscinn<sup>b</sup>, i. e. Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, died ; and Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough, son of Teige, took his place.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Gorm, the son of Donnell Oge) was treacherously slain by a party of his own people, i. e. by Muintir-Sruithen.

Catherine, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught), and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough), the best chieftain's wife in Ulster, died on the 5th of January.

A hosting was made by James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, about Lammas, against Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. against Thomas, the son of Edmond. This James<sup>i</sup> was commander of the Geraldines in the stead of the sons of James, son of John, who had been kept in captivity in London for a year previous to that time. The country was soon plundered, devastated, burned, and totally ravaged by James and his forces. The greater part of the [inhabitants of the] country fled, carrying with them to Lec-Snamha<sup>j</sup> as much

they should be detained in captivity.

<sup>i</sup> *Lec-Snamha*, i. e. the flag-stone of the swimming, now Lixnaw, a village on the River Brick, which is one of the tributaries of the Casan Ciarraighe, or Cashen river, in the barony

of Clann Maurice, and county of Kerry. Close to the village are to be seen the ruins of an old church, and the extensive remains of the castellated mansion of the Fitzmaurices, the Earls of Kerry, and a monument to the third Earl of Kerry.

πορτ λιονμαρα λαναιδble λαιρ αρ γαδ ταοδ don baile. Ro ευρι ο concobair ciarraige, 7 clann επιτηξ co na ccoiriγτιδ, 7 uirann duairib 7 daireacaid an ερλιοξ amaille ppiu don ταοδ εοιρ don baile. Do chuaid pin sup an luct ba mfinnare λαιρ do bfit ina pocair don ταοδ τιαρ don baile, 7 baoi mac muirir co na muirir hi ττηντα μοιρ ιτορρα. Ro baoi θεορ πο bpuε αεοιρ ττρ, 7 τιορμαδ αδβαλ αιαιλ πο ba du ir in αιμριρ ριν sup βο ηειγτη δα ιθαοιμβ, 7 δα ναιρτηρ ιηρραile na habann dδl le τρume an ταρτα 7 λά ποδαρτα α πο ιοταν. Ar ε βα conrapal do mac muirir an ταν ριν emann mac an γιolla δυib, mic concobair, mic donncharid mic doinnall na maδmann mec ρuibne, 7 ηι ταρλα ina pocair acet bice buidhn γαλλοccelaδ δα luct linainna co narp βο ρuall γο mbaoi ina παρραδ γένμοα αον εαοccar ρτρ namά αρ ccairin αιμριρε α ναηρανε. Ar α αι ηρ βο μιαδ leδ ιμτειαct ο mac muirir iar mbrit don πορρicccη ριν παρ, do baoi θεορ ιρην mbaile ριν Sca na Seoltaδ mac doinnall uί maille luct luinge paυe do εαιρτιδ coblaig Mheic muirir ταιε do ταδall euarτα ina εηδ γαν cop γαν εσηαδ, 7 ηρ βο μαρι α παγβάλ don ευρι ριν. Do ευαιδ mac muirir δα coiaρhuccad ρριρ na ματιδ ριν δια ριορ επεδ do γέναδ. Ppocarpταc dδ, 7 απερταρ ρριρ θαττηcc αιμριρ sup βο ταναιρ δια mbap α mblea αιαιλ πο βατταρ, 7 noca cabar do γέbam do θεοιη an locτ α ταιδ μαρ naccharid ριλε ι μομπυιδε ποριη, 7 ο naδ mfinnare λαιρα γιallaδ do mac muirir mic an ιαρλα αρδ αρ δέντα δυιτ do ρέν 7 do ποδαρταν do cop ι nuct an τοice 7 an conag ιρην λο πο αιυ, 7 γαδ ευγαττ μαρ ευδ δηρηηη γο ηοιδε ma mbia πο bonnab do bioddad, 7 ιοηραγτη clann επιτηξ uair ir ppiu αρ mo αρ ρρiccc 7 αρ ρρoia. Iar ccinnδ αρ an ccomairle ριν dδib do ροιρατ επγγε αclamh αιοιη ριρ, 7 tucc mac muirir inneall 7 ορδuccad caτα αρ an moγall do ερυνηρλυαξ εαιρδθηαιλ ταρλα ina παρραδ, 7 tuccadh τοραδ le hιombualad do cloimn τρuibne. Ni baoi ιmie no αρδπλαττη (an θαρ leδ) ποδ ρτρ le cloimn

<sup>k</sup> *Cattle*.—“Imile, .i. αιρηιρ.”—*O'Clery*.

<sup>l</sup> *James*.—*O'Daly*, in his History of the Geraldines, does not describe the particular acts of this James while he was leader of the Geraldines; but he remarks, in general terms, that during the five years that he held this office, and carried on the war by permission of the Pope, he won many a glorious victory, and car-

ried innumerable trophies; and that Queen Elizabeth, dreading his growing power, sent him an embassy to bring about a peace.

<sup>m</sup> *John-na-Seolta*h, i. e. *Joannes velorum*, John of the sails. He was so called from the number of sails which he had manufactured, and perhaps from his skill in sailing. The O'Malleys are celebrated by the Irish poets, as the most ex-

of their cattle<sup>k</sup> as they were able. James<sup>l</sup> had so numerous an army that he pitched two very extensive camps on both sides of this town. He placed O'Connor Kerry and the Clann-Sheehy, with their battalions, and a proportionate number of the gentlemen and chiefs of the army along with them, at the eastern side of the town; and he himself went, with that portion of the army which he wished to accompany him, to the west side of the town, so that Mac Maurice and his people were in great jeopardy between them. Intense heat of the air, sultriness and parching drought, also prevailed (as was natural at that season), so that their people and cattle were obliged to drink the brackish water of the river, in consequence of the intensity of their drought and the oppressiveness of their thirst. Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhman Mac Sweeny, was constable to Mac Maurice at this time; and he had with him only a small party of gallow-glasses of his followers, scarcely fifty men, the time of their service being expired. However, they did not think it honourable to depart from Mac Maurice, as this danger had overtaken him. There happened also to be in the town at this time one John-na-Scoltadh<sup>n</sup>, son of Donnell O'Malley, with the crew of a long ship, who, being friends to the fleet of Mac Maurice, had come to visit him without visitation or engagement, and did not think it becoming to desert him on that occasion. Mac Maurice consulted with those chieftains, to know what he should do. They answered and said unto him with one accord: "In our present situation our life is next to death, and it is not relief we shall receive by the consent of those who are opposed to us, and who are besieging us; and, as it is not thy wish to give hostages to the son of Maurice, the son of the Earl, what thou shouldst do is, to resign thy luck and prosperity to fate and fortune<sup>m</sup> this day, and take for thy portion of Ireland till night what shall be under the feet of thine enemies, and let us attack the Clann-Sheehy, for against them our enmity and indignation are greatest." This resolution being agreed to, they rose up quickly with one accord, and Mac Maurice placed in order and array of battle the small body of friendly forces that he had with him, and the Clann-Sweeny were placed in the van to make

pert mariners in all Ireland.

<sup>m</sup> *To fate and fortune.*—The word *ceice* certainly means fate or destiny here.—See the year

1559, note <sup>p</sup>, where the word is used in the same sense thus: "Aṙ ann ṙm do ceiciḡ an ceice ḡ do ceiciḡ an cḡmḡmian a ceup ap aon maiciḡn,

επίτηξ ἡ λέ α ταπλα ινα τιμείαλλ ινά α φραιριν δια μιονπραϊείθ αρ αν οριουείαθ ριν υαιρ ποβ ρήρρ λέο α εορεε οίοθ αρ έν λαταρ ινάρ βήε αξ ιτε ζραν ζλαιρρ οέραιε, ἡ acc ιβε ρυαρ υιρρε ρέ α ναείαθ αμιαλ πο βατταρ. Ιμείυρα ινίε μαιρρ ἡ α μαιρρρε νί πο ζαβραττ εορ οον έοιαιρ έοίεοιμ ζο ραηατταρ η εεθν ελοιμνε ρίειζ, ζο πο ρέείαθ λέο ρυλαη α φραοβαρ ρίεζ, ρθ α ραμείαέ, εοιηεαλλ α εελοιδήμ, ἡ ερμαθ α εεαέβαρρ, λέ αρ λέ, ἡ ιαρ εεαιέμη ρεε αιμρρε οόθ acc αν εεοιήταρρεαη ριν πο ρραοίεαθ οον ζλαι ρλυαζ ζηαλαεά ἡ τυεερατ αεχαθ αρ ιηέαέτ, ἡ εúl ρέ εομφορυείαθ α εεαέλαίεραέ. Ρο διαηιμνίηαιζέθ ινα ηδθθαηζ λά μαιρρρ μειε μαιρρρ έιαρραηε, ἡ πο ζαβρατ αζα ρραοιζέθ ἡ αεα ρίοραηελαέ εο ιάρ βυραρα ρίοιη νό άρμη ζαέ αρ ραεβαθ οο ζηαλαεάαιθ, ἡ οο ελοιμ επίτηξ ιρην ρραοίεαθ ηί ριν. Ρο μαρβαθ έέτ μόρρ ανη ριν .ι. ό εονέοβαρ ειαρραηε, εονέοβαρ μαε εονέοβαρ, θά οο ιμόρρ έέταθ ελοιμνε Ρυδραηε αν ταη ριν αν τί τορέαιρ ανη ριν, αοιβεαλ βεο α έιεαθ, ἡ α ελανμμαιε, ρόραρ δια ραιμεε οηλαμαρ α αεαρθα αρ βέλαθ ριμρραρ, υαιέηε ρυλαηζ οάμ, ἡ οεόραθ, ἡ οέζ αορα ζαεία οάνα, πορτ εοταηεε εοεαθ, ἡ εήηαιρρρε ρρ εομαρραηαθ ἡ εοιερροεαθ. Ρο ράεεβαθ ανη οηα, εμανη όεε μαε εμαιμ μιε ρίτηξ αρθ εοηραρλ ζηαλαεά, ρήρ τοιεεαέ ερομέοηαιζ ζο λάν ανημ λάνηε ἡ τιζε αοιθθ, ἡ Μυρχαθ βαλθ μαε μαζηυρα, μιε ρίτηξ, Ταοεε ρυαθ ο εεαλλαέαν, Μαε υί ουιθόρρ, Μαε αν ηυθρε ριμ, Ράλαέ ουιηε ιηαοιήμ, ἡ Σθν μαε ζεαρόθ μιε ζεαραιε οίορρ λειεε βέβιοημ. Ρο ζαβαθ ανη ρυαθόρρ μαε μαζηυρα μιε ρίτηξ, Ρο μαρβαθ ἡ πο ζαβαθ ρόεαθε ele εεημοεάτ ριθε οον εορ ριν.

i. e. it was there that fate, will, and destiny permitted to bring them to one place."

<sup>α</sup>*Subdue them.*—The style here is clumsy, or, at least, very artless. It could be easily improved by altering the construction and purifying the language, but this would not be fair in any translator. The whole story could be better told in fewer words thus: "The Clann-Sheehy, whose only food since they had encamped at Lixnaw was the green grain from the blade of corn, and whose only drink was the brackish water of the River Brick, rejoiced exceedingly at seeing Fitz Maurice's party come

forth so soon to the engagement, for they felt confident that so small a number could be easily subdued."

<sup>ο</sup>*The strength.*—"Σεαθ .ι. λάοιρ ηο λάοιρρεαέτ."—*O'Clery.*

<sup>ρ</sup>*Clanna-Rury*, i. e. the descendants of Rudhraighe Mor, King of Ulster, A. M. 3845, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology. Duaid Mac Firbis states, in his pedigrees of the Clanna-Rudhraighe, that O'Conor Kerry is the most illustrious chieftain he finds among them. He gives the pedigree of two branches of this family, namely, of John, the son of Conor, son of

the onset. No wealth or principality was, they thought, more agreeable to the Clann-Sheehy, and all those who were about them, than to see them approach in this order, for they had rather subdue them<sup>a</sup> on the spot [as they thought they could], than to remain awaiting them [any longer], eating, as they had been, the green grain from the blade of corn, and drinking cold water. As for Mac Maurice and his people, they deviated not from the common road until they came up with the Clann-Sheehy; and then it was that both parties made trial of the temper of their sharp spears, the strength<sup>o</sup> of their battle-axes, the keenness of their swords, and the hardness of their helmets; and after having thus fought for some time, the fine army of the Geraldines were worsted, and took to flight, and turned their backs from maintaining the field of battle. They were vehemently and swiftly pursued by the people of Mac Maurice of Kerry, who proceeded to wound and slaughter them; so that it would not be easy to reckon or enumerate all of the Geraldines and of the Clann-Sheehy that fell in this defeat. There was one in particular slain there whose fall was a cause of great grief, namely, O'Conor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor); his death was one of the mournful losses of the Clanna-Rury<sup>p</sup> at this time; the lively brand of his tribe and race; a junior, to whom devolved the chieftainship of his native territory, in preference to his seniors; a sustaining prop of the learned, the distressed, and the professors of the arts; a pillar of support in war and contest against his neighbours and against foreigners. There also fell Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, chief constable to the Geraldines, a wealthy and affluent man, famed for his dexterity of hand and house of hospitality; also Murrough Balbh, the son of Manus Mac Sheehy; Teige Roe O'Callaghan; the son of O'Dwyer; the son of the White Knight; Faltach of Dun-Maoilin<sup>q</sup>; and John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, heir to Lec-Beibhionn<sup>r</sup>. There Rory, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was taken prisoner; and many others besides these were slain or taken prisoners.

Conor, son of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Conor Kerry, who was the fifty-eighth in descent from Rudhraighe, and of an older branch, who would appear to have been extinct in the writer's time, namely, of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Dermot, who was the fifty-

fifth in descent from the same Rudhraighe.

<sup>a</sup> *Dun-maoilin*, i. e. Maoilin's fort, now Dunmoylin, near the village of Ardagh, in the barony of Lower Conillo, and county of Limerick.

<sup>r</sup> *Lec-Beibhionn*, now Lickbevune castle, built on a cliff over the sea, in the parish of Kilconly, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1569.

Αοιρ Ομορτ, mile, cuicc ceo, Síreca, anaoí.

Ερποcc cille dá lua .i. τοιρηδεαλβαc mac ματζαίηνα mic τοιρηδεαλβαίξ υί βριαιν δέcc.

Ο Σfchnapaccch .i. an ziolla dub mac διαμματα, mic uilliam, mic Sfan buíde tulac τοιρλήγα do gallaib̄ ἡ do ζαιοδελαib̄ doneoc̄ ticcfō dia φαίξiō d̄ib̄, φfī ζαν b̄ñē eólaē hi laioin nó hi mbérla poba mó cion ἡ cáil hi φφιαδ̄- nari gall an φfī í rin, ἡ a écc. Ᾱ mac Sfan do gabáil a ionadh.

Sláme m̄gn̄h̄ Murchaiō mic τοιρηδεαλβαίξ, mic ταιδ̄cc, mic τοιρηδεαλβαίξ υί βριαιν δέcc.

Μόρ pécaē m̄gn̄h̄ βριαιν, mic ταιδ̄cc, mic τοιρηδεαλβαίξ, mic βριαιν cāta an aonaíξ υί βριαιν b̄ñī υί φeācnapacc̄ .i. διαρμαiō mac uilliam mic Sfan buíde b̄ñī deapφcaíξtē ap̄ deilb̄ ἡ ap̄ deapφaccaō̄ ip̄dē do écc.

Semur mac muirir mic an iarla do b̄ñē nā duine coccaē cōngapφc̄ an bliad̄ain φī zō pō éfn̄gailp̄iōc̄ zoill ἡ ζαιοiōil na muíhan ó beapφa co capn υí n̄ñō daon̄ p̄ann ἡ daon̄ nd̄aingn̄h̄ φp̄ir̄ ī naζaiō̄ coínapφlē an m̄íξ. Iarla up̄m̄uian do b̄ñē ī Saχoīb̄ .i. tomaφ mac Semap mic P̄iapap mic Semap, mic emann, ἡ ā diaφ deapφbrāēap̄ .i. emann an cálaō̄ ἡ éduap̄ō do dol in én p̄ann lé Semur mac muirir, do cóτταp̄ an diaφ mac φin an iarla lá φeile muire móρ φa aonaē m̄p̄ir̄ī cop̄p̄, ἡ bá d̄iφm̄īn̄ doapφnéip̄ ap̄ glacp̄at̄ deachaib̄, ἡ ζp̄oiξiōib̄, d̄óp̄, ἡ daipφcc̄ēτ̄, ἡ deapφpaō̄aib̄ allmap̄ōa ap̄ an aonaē φin. An τiapφa d̄nā dō tēāc̄t̄ in ep̄inn an bliad̄ain cēd̄na ἡ p̄iōduc̄chaō̄ dia b̄p̄iaēp̄iō̄ φp̄ir̄ an S̄áta.

<sup>s</sup> *Bishop of Killaloe.*—Harris states, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, that this Turlough, or, as he calls him, Terence, obtained the bishopric of Killaloe in the reign of Queen Mary, and governed it until the end of the year 1566; but adds, that he had not been able to discover how long after. This entry settles this point.

<sup>t</sup> *Gilla-Duv*, i. e. *juvenis niger*. His real name was Ruaidhri, Rory, or Roger, and usually called Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy. He was the son of

Sir Dermot, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. in 1533.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 376.

<sup>u</sup> *More Phecagh*, i. e. More, or Martha, the gaudy, or showy.

<sup>v</sup> *Son of the Earl*, i. e. of the Earl of Desmond.

<sup>w</sup> *Was a warlike*, &c.—An English writer would say, “broke out into open rebellion this year.” O'Daly says that when this James was elevated to the place vacated by the imprisonment of the Earl, he sent a herald to Pope Gre-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1569.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-nine.*

The Bishop of Killaloe<sup>s</sup>, i. e. Turlough, the son of Mahou, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

O'Shaughnessy (Gilla-Duv<sup>t</sup>), the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy, the alighting hill to all the English and Irish who came to him; a man who, though not skilled in Latin or English, was held in much respect and esteem by the English, died. His son, John, took his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Murrrough, son of Teige, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

More Phecagh<sup>u</sup>, daughter of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-acnaigh O'Brien, and wife of O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot, the son of William, son of John Boy, a woman distinguished for her beauty and munificence, died.

James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl<sup>v</sup>, was a warlike<sup>w</sup> man of many troops this year; and the English and Irish of Muuster, from the Barrow to Carn-Ui-Neid<sup>x</sup>, entered into a unanimous and firm confederacy with him against the Queen's Parliament. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce, son of James, son of Edmond, being [at this time] in England, his two brothers, Edmond of Caladh and Edward, had confederated with James, the son of Maurice. These two sons of the Earl went to the fair of Inis-corr<sup>y</sup> on Great Lady-Day; and it would be difficult to enumerate or describe all the steeds, horses, gold, silver, and foreign wares, they seized upon at that fair. The Earl returned to Ireland the same year, and his brothers were reconciled to the State<sup>z</sup>.

gory XIII. to pray his blessing on the success of the war, and that his Holiness animated this chieftain to the glorious work.—c. xvii.

<sup>x</sup> *Carn-Ui-Neid*, i. e. the carn of the grandson of Neid, one of the Tuatha-De-Dananns. This carn was near Mizen-head, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See this place again referred to at the year 1580, where it is described as in the south-west of the province

of Clann-Deirgthine.

<sup>y</sup> *Inis-corr*.—Cox makes this Iniscorthy (now Enniscorthy), on the River Slaney, in the county of Wexford, *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1568, which is probably correct; and if so, the Four Masters should have written this name *Ἰνῖρ κόρρεάο*, as they have it at the year 1460.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under that year, p. 1009, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *Reconciled to the State*.—Cox says that they

Sluaicéad mór lá iurair na hÉireann sír hanry síonh hi pfozmáir na bliadna ro do dol ar muinneacáib a noiaid na rioða γ an daingmizte do rón-  
 rat, γ arfó do gáb tpe laiznib riarðeap, γ ní po airir zo paimcc zo huib  
 maccaille ra muimán, γ po ruioizfó longpopt pocraid pluaizbfóða lair hi  
 taimcéall baile na martra, γ baí rfcetman lé hacchaó an baile, γ báttar  
 muiminz ag bagar zac laoi don tpeacétmán rin iomairceacc do tabairt don  
 iurair co na pluaiz, γ ní po cómaillriot in ní rin. Ro gabad an baile ra deoid  
 lar an iurair, γ po faccaib barða a huét na banriozna inn. Do éuaid ar  
 rin tpe dutchaz an banriaz, γ tpe glinn mazair do dol zo corcaiz. Báttar  
 eirge amac muimneac ann rin ar a éionn in oipéill iommbuairte ppir. Ar  
 a aoi do léiccead an éonair don iurair. Baoi an iurair lé hacchaó hi cor-  
 caiz, γ a pannta coccaid ag deiuccead lé démar an airfe rin acc teaét ar  
 ppoTeX γ ar papóun. Tanais an iurair ar rin zo lumneac, γ po bpirfó blaó  
 do banrib na muimán lair eir corcaiz γ lumneac. Ro gabad cluain dubán  
 γ baile í bfcán hi tpeadmuimán don coirce rin lair an iurair, γ do éoid  
 iaramh zo galinh. Baí p.ðe ppi hfó ir in mbaile rin ag énnpucéad dálcceap  
 γ élonne huilliam, γ iaréair éonnaét, γ iar paccbáil na gailine do po  
 gabad lair dún mór inec feopair, γ Roicóman, Ro páccáib ppeirdeir i  
 mbaile áta luain or énn éoicéid éonnaét uile ó trobaoir zo lumneac agá  
 ppollainnucéad γ agá ppirénnpucéad. Bá heirde ced ppeirdeir na típe  
 rin rianh, sír eduapð pítun a ainm. Ro pui an iurair tar a air hi pime

were pardoned for the sake of the Earl, and perhaps by special orders from the Queen, who by the mother was related to this noble family, and used to boast of the untainted loyalty of the house of Ormond.—See also Camden's *Annals of the Reign of Elizabeth*, A. D. 1569, edition of 1639, p. 173.

<sup>a</sup> *Ui-Maccaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

<sup>b</sup> *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the barony of Imokilly, and county of Cork.

<sup>c</sup> *This threat*, literally, “this thing.”

<sup>d</sup> *Barry's country*, now the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.

<sup>e</sup> *Gleann-Maghair*, now Glanmire, a beau-

tiful glen with a small village, about four miles to the north of the city of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 167.

<sup>f</sup> *Cluain-Dubhain*, i. e. Duane's lawn, meadow, or bog island, now Cloonoan, a castle in ruins, near Rockvale, the residence of James Darcy, Esq., in the parish of Killeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

<sup>g</sup> *Baile-Ui-Bheachain*, i. e. the town of O'Beaghan. This name is now anglicised Ballyvaughan, and applied to a small village in the parish of Drumreehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. The castle of this place stood on the brink of the bay close to the village, but



A great hosting was made by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, in the autumn of this year, to proceed against the Munstermen, after the peace and league which they had made; and the route he took was south-west, through Leinster; and he did not halt until he arrived in Ui-Mac Caile<sup>a</sup>, in Munster, and there he pitched a commodious camp of vigorous hosts around Baile-na-martra<sup>b</sup>, and he remained for a week besieging the town, the Munstermen threatening every day of that week to give battle to the Lord Justice and his army, but they did not put this threat<sup>c</sup> into execution. The town was finally taken by the Lord Justice, and he left warders in it to guard it for the Queen. He passed from thence through Barry's country<sup>d</sup>, and through Gleann-Maghair<sup>e</sup>, to proceed to Cork. Here there was a rising out of Munstermen in readiness to give him battle; but the pass was nevertheless ceded to the Lord Justice. The Lord Justice abode some time in Cork, during which time his military confederates were separating from James, and coming in under protection and pardon. From thence the Lord Justice went on to Limerick, and he demolished some of the towns of Munster between Cork and Limerick. On this expedition Cluain-Dubhain<sup>f</sup> and Baile-Ui-Bheachain<sup>g</sup> in Thomond, were taken by the Lord Justice, and he afterwards proceeded to Galway. In that town he remained some time, reducing the Dal-Cais, the Clann-William, and [the inhabitants of] West Connaught, to subjection. On his departure from Galway he took Dunmore-Mic-Feorais<sup>h</sup> and Roscommon, (and) he left a president in Athlone to govern and reduce to obedience all the province of Connaught from Droghaiois to Limerick<sup>i</sup>. This was the first president ever [appointed] in that country: his name was Sir Edward Phitun<sup>k</sup>. The Lord Justice returned at the close of that autumn into Fine-Ghall<sup>l</sup> and

only a few scattered fragments of the walls are now to be seen.

<sup>b</sup> *Dunmore-Mic-Feorais*, i. e. Mac Feorais's or Bermingham's great fort, now Dunmore, a small town in a barony of the same name, about eight miles to the north of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

<sup>i</sup> *From Droghaiois to Limerick*, i. e. from the River Drowes, which forms the boundary between the barony of Carbury, in the county of

Sligo and the county of Leitrim, to the city of Limerick. The county of Clare was made a part of the province of Connaught in this reign.

<sup>k</sup> *Sir Edward Phitun*.—Leland calls him Sir Edward Fitton.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

<sup>l</sup> *Fine-Ghall*.—This is the Irish name for what English and Anglo-Irish writers call the "English Pale." On the fifth of the Calends of March this year the Pope excommunicated Queen Eli-

ζαλλ, γ ζο ηάτ ελιατ ιαρ μβυαθ εσορρεαρ ι νδσρεαθ αν ποζμαρι ριν βυθέιν, γ νί δεαρνα ρεαρ ιοναθ αν ρίξ ι νερμνη ριαθ λά ηοιμστ αν επλόιξ πο βασί- ριοθ εαέτρηα ποβ αιτεαραιζε ινάρ αν ριυβαλ ριν το ρόναθ λαρρμυι.

zabeth, by his *Bulla Declaratoria*, a copy of which was posted by night, in the year 1570, on the door of the Episcopal Palace in London.—See Camden's Annals, at the year 1570, where this Bull is printed, and Philip O'Sullivan's *History of the Catholics*, fol. 237.

On the 3rd day of November, 1569, the Lord Deputy and Council issued an order in favour of Mac-I-Brien, Chief of Arra, or Dooharra, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary, in pursuance of the Queen's letter, dated the last day of February, 1567. As the Four Masters have given no notice of Mac-I-Brien's submission, the Editor deems it his duty to give the Queen's letter and the subsequent order of the Council in this place, as these documents have never been printed :

“ *Rot. Pat. de Anno 12 Eliz. Dors.*

“ For Mac I Brene Arra.

“ Elizabeth, R.

“ By the Queene.

“ Right trustie & welbeloved, wee greete youe well. Wheras M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Araa, our faythfull & lovinge subjeete, hayth humbly submytted hymself to our trustie & welbeloved Sir Henry Sydney, Knyght of our order of the Garter & Deputy of [our] Realme of Ireland, recognysing hymselfe as a faithfull subjeete to us and to our Crowne, offering to surrender his Estate from hym & his sequele, and to receyve from us an Estate according to our Pleasure, & haith sent his son Donagh to make in our Presence the said submyssyon & offers, who hayth very lowlie & expreslie done the same. Wee, thearfor, in consideration of the said humble submyssion & offers, are pleased to accept & allowe the said M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Araa, & Donagh his son, as our Liege men & leafull subjectes, and are pleased that they shall receyve from us thies Graeces & spe-

ciall Favors in manner and forme following.

“ Furst. That the said M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Araa delyver unto youe, our said Deputie, a full & pleyne particular Note & Extent of all the Manors, Castells, Lordshippes, Landes, Tenementes, Seignories, Rules, Rentes, Dutyes, Customes, & Comodities, whearof he is by any maner of meane seysed at this present, & after wee wyll & order that our Chauncellor shall accepte & receyve of the said M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Araa, by Deed, to be enrolled in our Courte of Chancery within that our Realme of Ireland, the submyssion of the said M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Araa, & surrender & resignation of his Name of M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Araa, & of all the said Manors, Castells, Lordshippes, Seignories, Rules, Hereditaments, Comodities, & Profits, with all and singular their Appurtenanees. After which submyssion & surrender so made, our pleasure is, that youe, our Deputie, cause our Letters Patentes, under the greate scale of that our Realme, to be made to the said M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Araa, & theyres males of his body leafully begotten & to be begotten, of all the said Castells, Manors, Landes, Tenements, & Hereditaments, to hold of us, our Heires, & Successors, in Capite by Knyght's Fees, & yealding, payeng, contributing, & doying, to us, our Heires, & Successors, all soueh Rentes, Services, & Attendance, as nowe by any Lawe, Composition, use, or custome he is bound, or oughte to doe, with soueh farther Reservations, as to you, our Deputie, by Assent of the said M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Araa, shalbe thought convenyent. Neverthelesse, yf it shall seame necessarie to youe, our Deputie, to alter or change the said Rentes, Duties, & Attendance, which M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Araa is presentlie holden to doe, into outher kyndes, meeter for our service, wee authorise you so to doe.

to Dublin, after victory and triumph; and no deputy of the King of Ireland had ever before made a more successful expedition, with a like number of forces, than that journey performed by him.

“Item. Our Pleasure is, in Consideration that all manner of obedience is by the said M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Araa, for hym & his, offred to us, that is due for a good and faythfull subjecte, that ther be added in the said Letters Patents a speciall Proviso & Condition, that the said M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Araa, & his said Heires males of his body, their issues, offspringe, Posteritie, Sequele, Servants, Tenants, & Folowers, shall, to the uttermost of their Powers, contynue for ever true & faythfull & loyall subjectes to us, our Heires, and Successours, as outhur our Subjectes of that Realme are bound by their Allegyance to doe, and in lyke manner shall accepte, obey, and effectually accomplyshe & fulfyll the Lawes, Statutes, Writtes, Processes, & ordinances of us, our Heires & Successours. And yf youe, our said Deputie and Counsayll there, thinke necessarie to deale with the said M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Araa, more particularlie, wee are pleased that youe shall & may adde to the said Letters Patentes, so to hym to be made, souche further Articles & Covenants, on his parte, to be observed by hym, his said Heires, Sequele, & Folowers for theirr better Instruction howe to behave theymselves towards us, our Heires, & Successours, & to all outhur our loving Subjectes, & to free & exempt from the Exactions, Servitude, & oppression of all outhur, contrary to our Lawes, demanding eny thinge of hym or theym, yeoven under our Signett at our Pallais of Westminster the last day of February 1567 and in the tenth yere of our Reigne.”

“To our trustie & welbeloved our Deputie & Chauncellor of our Realme of Ireland, for the tyme being, or to the Justices of our said Realme.”

“Order of Council for M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Arra.

“By the Ld. Deputie and  
Counsayll.

“H. Sydney.

“Wheare Tirelagh M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Arra, Chief of his nation, in the Contrie of Arra, and Lord of the said Countrie, have made his humble submyssion unto the Queenc’s moost excellent Majestie, requiring her Highnes to accepte of hym the surrender of his Name of M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Arra, & of the said Contrie of Arra, and all outhur his Castells, Lands, Tenements, & Heredit<sup>s</sup>. with all & singular their Appurtenances; and further that it might please her Majestie to graunt the same to him & the Heires males of his body lawfully begotten & to be begotten, to hold of her Highnes: Whearunto she moost graciouslie have condiscended, as more amply by her Majestie’s said Letters, dated the last daie of February, 1567, in the tenth yere of her Raigne, & signed with her Majestie’s most gracious Hande, enrolled in the Rolles of her Majestie’s Court of Chauncery, doth appere. Forasmuch as souch Circumstances & Ceremonies as necessarilie doth appertaine to be executed for the Perfection of the Premises cannot, for many occasions, be presentlie accomplyshed in due forme as becometh. We, the Lord Deputy & Counsaill, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, consideringe neverthesse the gracious and princelie meaninge of her most excellent Majestie towards the said M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Arra, expressed in the said Letters, which for our parts we will see inviolably observed to the said M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Arra & his said Heires males of his body. Therefore we will and require all her Majestie’s officers, Mynisters and other her faythfull subjects, to permitt and suffir the said

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1570.

Αοιρ Κριορ, mile, cuicc ceo, Sétmoḡat.

Mac ruibne fánat .i. τοιρρδεαλβαḡ ὄcc, mac τοιρρδεαλβαḡ, mic maol-  
muire, ḡ α βραḡταιρ αοḡ buiḡe ruat, ḡ Mac ruibne na ττυαḡ, Muirchaḡ mall  
mac eocḡcan ὄicc ḡo maḡbaḡ ἰ noḡm na long hi ppuill hi ppaḡḡnari ἰ neill  
(τοιρρδεαλβαḡ luineaḡ) lá cloinn noḡmnaill ḡallócclac ḡ pob oibḡm aḡbal  
ḡfineaḡ ḡ ḡfḡnaḡm, ḡo ḡpḡoir, ḡ ḡo ḡairpτιḡḡe ḡo ḡopnaḡm, ḡ ḡo ḡoḡuccaḡ  
τυαḡρειρτ epeann τυιτυḡ an τpḡr ἰpḡn, ḡ pob ecḡ mḡr pḡr ḡib ruḡ ḡḡr ḡḡ  
maḡ an ḡiar naile .i. Muirchaḡ mall enḡ ḡr epḡbaḡḡ, ḡpḡḡeḡ ḡan ḡáḡaḡ, epḡ  
ḡairccḡ ḡaoidḡl, ruḡm ἰomaḡbaḡḡa pḡar nulaḡ ἰ nacchaḡ pḡar nepeann, uaiḡne  
ḡpḡḡe beḡne baḡḡail, poḡailteaḡ pḡḡ ḡ paḡp maḡoḡneaḡ pḡl ruibne an muir-  
chaḡ ruḡ. Α βραḡταιρ eocḡcan ὄcc ḡo ḡaḡail α ἰonaḡ, ḡ α βραḡταιρ ḡoimnaill  
ḡoḡpḡneaḡ ἰ monaḡh Mheic ruibne fánat.

Εἰccneaḡcan mac aḡḡa buiḡe uḡ ḡoimnaill ḡo maḡbaḡ hi ppuill aḡ τιοḡḡḡḡḡ  
ḡ ruḡaḡ uḡ ḡoimnaill lá pḡḡḡoḡca mac uḡ ḡallcḡbaḡr cḡ na muḡḡpḡ ḡ lá ḡpḡḡḡ  
ele ḡo ḡḡioḡḡ ḡomchaḡ uḡ ḡallcḡbaḡr.

Mac conmaḡa, Sḡan, mac pḡḡa, mic meiccon, mic Sḡoḡa, mic ταιḡcc mic  
loḡclainn τḡḡeapḡna an ταιḡbe ḡoir ḡo cloinn ḡoileḡn ḡo ecḡ ḡuḡne maḡḡaḡ mḡr-

Tirrelagh M<sup>c</sup>. I Brene Arra, & his Heires males  
of his body begotten and to be gotten, to have  
and enjoy the full benefit of her Majestie's said  
gracious Letters, according the tenor of the said  
Letters, as yf the same were duely & formally  
done & executed by Letters Patentes under the  
great Seall. All whiche is fully mente to be to  
hym past by Letters Patentes with all conve-  
nyent speḡe. Hereof we eftsones will & com-  
maunde you not to faile, as you will aunswer to  
the contrarie. Yeoven at Dublin the third daie  
of November 1569.

“ Robert Weston, Canc. P. Carewe.  
T. Armachan. H. Draycourt.  
Adam Dublin. Frances Agard.  
John Chaloner.”

[Rot. Pat. de Anno 12<sup>o</sup> Eliz. d.]

<sup>m</sup> *Dun-na-long*, i. e. the fort of the ships, now  
Dunnalong, on the Foyle, in the north-west of  
the barony of Strabane, in the county of Ty-  
rone, and about five miles to the south of Lon-  
donderry.

<sup>n</sup> *Without extinction*.—The Four Masters should  
have written: “A champion who was a glowing  
furnace in military ardour, till he was extin-  
guished by the Clann-Donnell on this occasion.”

<sup>o</sup> *Champion*.—“ḡairp no epḡ .i. ḡairḡeaḡh-  
aḡ.”—O'Clery.

<sup>p</sup> *The star of conflict*.—The Irish word ruḡm  
signifies a star, and also the point of a weapon.  
Either meaning could be figuratively applied to  
a distinguished warrior.

<sup>q</sup> *Pass of danger*, literally, “the pillar of  
breaking the gap of danger.” The word tu-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1570.

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

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Murrury), the brother of Hugh Boy Roe and Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath (Murrrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge) were treacherously slain at Dun-na-long<sup>m</sup> in the presence of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh. The fall of these three was a great blow to the hospitality and prowess, to the power and pomp, to the protection and support of the north of Ireland, but [the death of] one of them was more particularly a cause of great lamentation, though the other two were truly good, namely, Murrrough Mall, who was renowned above heroes, a burning brand without extinction<sup>n</sup>, the champion of the valour of the Gaels, the star of the conflict<sup>p</sup> of the men of Ulster against the men of Ireland, a mighty champion at forcing his way through the Pass of Danger<sup>q</sup>, the distributor of the jewels and noble wealth of the Clann-Sweeny. His kinsman<sup>r</sup>, Owen Oge, took his [Murrrough's] place; and his kinsman, Donnell, was elected in the place of Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Egneghan, the son of Hugh Boy O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on his return from O'Donnell's army, by Ferdoragh, the son of O'Gallagher, and his people, and by others of the descendants of Donough O'Gallagher.

Mac Namara (John, the son of Sida, son of Maccon, son of Sida<sup>s</sup>, son of Teige, son of Loughlin), Lord of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen<sup>t</sup>, died. He

cupne would be better here than uazne. The beapna baogal, i. e. gap of danger, was a perilous pass, where the chief usually placed guards to prevent his enemies from making an irruption into his territory. For a beautiful description of a pass of this kind the reader is referred to Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, vol. i. c. 15.

<sup>r</sup> *His kinsman.*—The construction of the original is here very careless. It should run thus: "Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath was succeeded by his kinsman, Owen Oge Mac Sweeny, and Mac Sweeny Fanad was succeeded by his relative, Donnell Mac Sweeny."

<sup>s</sup> *Sida.*—This name is still common amongst the family of Mac Namara, and usually anglicised Sheedy, but sometimes translated Silk.

<sup>t</sup> *Clann-Coilen.*—According to a Description of the County of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, the territory of the eastern Mac Namara, who was otherwise called Mac Namara Finn, comprised the following parishes in the east of the county of Clare, viz., Killaloe, Aghlish, Killurin, Kilkedy, Kilroony, Tullagh, Moynoe, Kilnoe, Killokenedy, Kiltinanelea, Feakle, Kilfinaghty, and Inishcaltragh. According to this list, the O'Grady's, who were

δαλας leanthan ban, γ ιηξην αρ ρυαρκα, γ αρ ριδηνιαδ, γ δομνall ριαβας mac conmhda, mic donncharid do gabail a ionaid.

Ρόγρα εύριτε hi μαμριτιρ ιηρι hi ττυαδμουμian do εορi λά ρπειρδενρ εόιειδ εονναετ ζο ριολ mbpian, γ ζο huaεταρ εονναετ, ταδεε mac mupcharid uí bpiam aré bá ριρρiam ip in τίρ an tan ρin, γ ροδ ειρδε εέδ ριρρiam τυαδμουμian. Οο ρόναδ λαρδε υπηγαμ bíδ, γ βιοταille ρό εομair an ρπειρδενρ hi μαμριτιρ ιηρι. Τιεε ιαραμ an ρπειρδενρ don baile a τιμείλλ na ρέλε bpiξde do ροηραδ. Δά hann baói ιαρλα τυαδμουμian concobar mac doncharid mic concobar uí bpiam ip in elár in tan ρin. Ρο εύρ an ρπειρδενρ ipin τρiρi λά ζαρρm ρair, γ do loδair upong do ζάρρda an ρπειρδενρ do μαίειβ a μμυτιρε γ a μαρειλυαιξ do εόευρδαδ an ιαρλα. Δά in aon uair do lo do εόδαρ ριδε ζο doρuy an baile γ δομνall mac concobar uí bpiam acc τοετ εινεεε μαρ an εεέδνα. Δά hi coniaρle ρο einneaδ lap an ιαρλα, δομνall γ a ραιβε ó ρlabpaδ na coinlaδ αρτεαδ do ζαβáil, γ upong dá ραιβε amuix diβ do μαρβαδ. Ρο iméix an εύρ ele diβ do εοραδ ρiετα γ μomiluar a neac hi εεhnn an ρπειρδενρ ζο hup. Ρο iméix an ρπειρδενρ αρ ná μαρiαδ, γ clann mupcharid mic τοιρρδεαλβαιξ .i. ταδεε γ donncharid dá ερειρυεεαδ αρ in τίρ, γ acc dénaμ eolair do επε capcpairb einégaib, γ επέ upoiβélaib diaηpa doi-eólaip. Δαói an τιαρλα αγά εποραιζεετ, γ αγ ταβαρre amair ρορρpa ζο ρan-ζαεταρ ζορτ ιηρι ζυairε in αδhaiξ ρin. Ιαρ ροεταρn na ρεεél ρin ζυρ an ιυρτιρ ρο ζαβ ρhιεε γ lonnur é, γ αρiβ ρο εimn ρin, γ an εομairle a ρορiεongpια αρ ιαρλα upimuan, Tomar mac Semair mic ριαρair μιαid a huετ na ban-ρiόgna τοετ do εhnpucéad ιαρλα τυαδμουμian ip in ηgnoim anuaibpεαδ do ρinne uair bá ζαρ a ηgaol γ a mbpaεairpυρ dia ρoile. Ταμεε ιαρλα upmu-μian εo na ρlóg hi τυαδμουμian ρό εέδóip, do ριαετ an τιαρλα concobar in áτ iomacallina ρup, γ do ζeall ζο noioηgnaδ a εoil ρiumh γ εoil na com-

seated at Tomgraney, Scarriff, and Moynoe, were tributary to this chief of the Mac Namaras.

<sup>u</sup> *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

<sup>w</sup> *Donnell, the son of Conor*.—He was the Earl's uncle, i. e. his father's brother.

<sup>x</sup> *The rest of them*.—The style here is remarkably imperfect, as appears from the words enclosed in brackets.

<sup>y</sup> *Narrow passes*.—The word capcpair, which makes capcpairb in the dative or ablative case plural, is still understood in the county of Clare as denoting a steep, narrow pass.—See Carcainna-geleireach at the years 1599 and 1600.

<sup>z</sup> *Gort-innsi-Guaire*, i. e. the field of the island or holm of Guaire, now the town of Gort, in the south-west of the county of Galway. Some will have it that this place took its

was a noble and majestic man, the favourite of women and damsels, on account of his mirthfulness and pleasantry. And Donnell Reagh, the son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, took his place.

A proclamation for holding a court in the monastery of Ennis, in Thomond, was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, to the O'Briens and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught<sup>a</sup>. Teige, the son of Murrrough O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff in the territory (and he was the first sheriff of Thomond), placed a quantity of food and liquors in the monastery of Ennis for the use of the President. The President arrived in the town about the festival of St. Bridget. The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) was at this time at Clare, [and] the President on the third day dispatched a party of his guards, [consisting] of the chiefs of his people and his cavalry, to summon the Earl. It was at the same hour of the day that these and Donnell, the son of Conor<sup>w</sup> O'Brien, who was also coming to the Earl, arrived at the gate of the town. The Earl came to the resolution of making prisoners of Donnell and all those who were within the chain of the gate, and killing some of those who were outside. [This he did]. The rest of them<sup>x</sup> [perceiving his intention] escaped, by swiftness of foot and the fleetness of their horses, to the President, to Ennis. On the following day the President departed, and the sons of Murrrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], i. e. Teige and Donough, conducted him out of the country, and guided him through the narrow passes<sup>y</sup> and the wild and intricate ways. The Earl followed in pursuit of them, and continued skirmishing with them until they arrived at Gort-innsi-Guaire<sup>z</sup> on that night. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he was filled with wrath and indignation; and he and the Council agreed to order the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe), in the Queen's name, to go to chastise the Earl of Thomond for that very arrogant deed which he had committed, for there was a close relationship and friendship between them. The Earl of Ormond [accordingly] immediately proceeded into Thomond with his forces; [and] the Earl, Conor [O'Brien], came to a conference with him, and promised that he would do his bidding

name from a Guaire O'Shaughnessy, but the general opinion is, that it was called after the celebrated Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught,

who flourished in the seventh century.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 35, 61, 376.

αιπλε. Οο παο α βαλτε φορ λάιη ιαπλα ηπιηυήαν .i. ελουη παίηπαοα αν ελάη μόη, γ βυηραιτε, γ ηο λέιςσεαδ δοίηηαλλ ό βηαιη, γ μαίτε βραιζοδδ τιαδμυήαν βάτταη ηιλλάιη αγ αν ιαπλα αμαα, γ βραιζοε αν ηπειυοηη μαη εεδνα. Ρο ζαδ ιαπαη αιερεαδυρ, γ αετυηηι αν τιαπλα πά ηα βαητιβ, γ πά ηα βραιζοδδ οο εάβαηρε υαδα, υαιη ηί παηβε δά λοηζπορηαιβ αιςσε αετ μαζ ό ηβηα-εάηη αιήαιη, γ ηο. πάεεαδ βαηδαδα βυανταιηηι ανη, γ αηί εομαιοηλε οο ηιηηε ζαη οοη πό οηιζδδ ηά πό ζηάραηβ εομαιοηλε ηα ηερεαηη εοιδδε, γ ηυεε οο ηοζαηη ζυη βδ ηβηη λαιη βηε αρ ηαιοηδεαη γ αρ ηοζηα, γ εύλ οο ευη ηέ α ούεηαιζ γ ηέ α δδζαεαηηδα ηάη οοη οια παηζιδ. Βαοί ιαπαη λέ ηαηαιδ ζο ηηελίηε ηι εελοηηη Μηυηηη, γ οο ευαιδ αρ ηιη α εηιηέαηη ηα ηελε Εοίη οοη ηηαιηε, γ βάη ηέ ηδδ ανη ηιη, γ εηεε ιαπαη ζο δαηοηβη, γ ηυαιη ζηαηα, ηαηούη, γ οηοηη ό βαιηηοζαηη εηαηαη, γ οο ηαδ ηηερεαά λαιη οιοηηηαιζιδ εομαιοηλε ηα ηερεαηη οια αιεηε οιοδ αν τιαπλα οοιοηηυεεαδ γ εαιηεε ι ηζηιηηεαδ ηα βηαιδνα εέδνα εαηι α αιη ζο ηέηιηη.

Αη ηπειυοηη εέδνα, γ ιαπλα ελοηηη ηιοεαίηδ .i. Ριοεαηε μαε υιηεε ηα εεηηη ηηε ηιοεαηηδ ηηε υιηεε εηυεε εηυαζ οο ηυηδδ λέ ηαεηαιδ δηυεηα ηι παίηπαδ ηα βηαιδνα ηο. Βάτταη φορ αν ηλυαιζεαδ ηιη ηι ηηοεαηι αν ηπειυοηηη ηοηηλα εοίηεαε, γ εηέηηηεαδ λάεζαηε γ ζαιηεεοι υαεεαηη εοηηαεετ ό μαζ αοι ζο ηεεεε, γ ο ζαηιηη ζο ηαεηυαιη. Βάτταη πόη ηι ηηοηηοηηοηε αν ηπειυοηηη οηοηε ηόηη οο εαιηεηηβ εο ηα παηζοηηηηβ αμαηηε ηηυύ, γ δά εόηυεεαδ ηό α εηί οο ζιοηάηεοηβ ζαοιδεαηεοηβ. Βαοί αν βεόη αν εαηεαε μαε εοηηηδδεαηεαζ, ηηε εοίη εαηηηαιζ, ηηε ηεε εοηηηαηιη εο ηα οιαη μαε, γ εο ηα

<sup>a</sup> *Clar-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county of Clare took its name.

<sup>b</sup> *Magh O-mBracain*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan, now Moymore, in the parish of Kiltarboy, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare, and about three miles to the north of Milltown Malbay. Small portions of the north and south walls of this castle still remain.

<sup>c</sup> *A wanderer*, literally, "wandering and proclaimed."

<sup>d</sup> *Among them*, literally, "to them," "usque ad eos."

<sup>e</sup> *Clanmaurice*, a barony in the county of Kerry, belonging at this period to a branch of

the Fitzgeralds, who took the name of Mac Maurice, or Fitz Maurice.

<sup>f</sup> *Sruthair*, now Shrule, a well-known village situated on the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Galway.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

<sup>g</sup> *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

<sup>h</sup> *Magh-Aoi*, a plain in the county of Roscommon, already often referred to.

<sup>i</sup> *Echtge*, now Sliabh Eachtaighe, *anglice* Slieve Aughty; and incorrectly Sliebaughta, on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical map of Ireland, a mountain



and the bidding of the Council. He gave up his towns, namely, Clonroad, Clar-mor<sup>a</sup>, and Bunratty, into the hands of the Earl of Ormond; and Donnell O'Brien and the other chieftains of Thomond, whom the Earl had as prisoners, were set at liberty, and likewise the President's prisoners. The Earl was afterwards seized with sorrow and regret for having given up his towns and prisoners, for he now retained only one of all his fortresses, namely, Magh O-mBracain<sup>b</sup>; and in this he left ever faithful warders; and he resolved that he never would submit himself to the law, or the mercy of the Council of Ireland, choosing rather to be a wanderer<sup>c</sup> and an outlaw, and even to abandon his estates and goodly patrimony, than to go among them<sup>d</sup>. He afterwards remained for some time concealed in Clanmaurice<sup>e</sup>, from whence he passed, about the festival of St. John, into France, where he stopped for some time. He afterwards went to England, and received favour, pardon, and honour, from the Queen of England, who sent by him letters to the Council of Ireland, commanding them to honour the Earl; and he returned to Ireland in the winter of the same year.

The same President and the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, son of Ulick-nagCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh) laid siege to Sruthair<sup>f</sup> in the summer of this year [21st June]. On this expedition, along with the President, were most of the chieftains and mighty champions of valour and prowess of Upper Connaught<sup>g</sup>, from Magh-Aoi<sup>h</sup> to Echtge<sup>i</sup>, and from Galway to Athlone. There were also in the President's camp a great number of captains, with their soldiers along with them, and two or three battalions of Irish hireling soldiers. There were in it also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, son of Mac Donnell<sup>j</sup>, and his two sons, with their forces; also

on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See it before referred to at the year 1263.

<sup>i</sup> *Calvagh, the son of Turlough, &c.*—He was chief of one of the septs of the Mac Donnells of Leinster. He was seated at Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher, barony of Portnahinch, and Queen's County, where he possessed a considerable territory, as appears from various authorities, and where the keep of his castle still remains in tolerable preservation.

The pedigree of this branch of the Mac Donells is given by O'Farrell, in his *Linea Antiqua*, and by Duald Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work, under the name of Clann Doimnaill Cairgean, *pliocz Coimdealbairg óig*, i. e. the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, the posterity of Turlough Oge. They descend from that most powerful of all the clans of the Highlands of Scotland, the Lords of the Isles, and through Marcus, according to these writers, a younger son of Aengus Oge, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles* (see note F

ροβραυε, γ ορημ οο ρλιοετ δομναλλ, μη εόη, μη εοεάηη ηα λαταγε, μη  
 ρυιβηε .ι. αοδ μαε εοεάηη μη δομναλλ οηε, γ δομναλλ μαε μηρχαυδ μη

to that poem), who had married a daughter of O'Kane. The eldest brother of this Marcus was John, who died in 1387, who, by a first alliance, is ancestor of the chieftains of Clann-Raghnail, or Clanronald, and Glengarry; and by his subsequent marriage with the princess Margaret of Scotland, daughter of King Robert II., had issue, 1st, Donnell, or Donald, Lord of the Isles, who, in 1411, at the head of ten thousand vassals, convulsed the kingdom of Scotland, and fought the famous battle of Harlaw, in defence of his right to the Earldom of Ross, the heiress of which he had married; 2nd, John More, who espoused the heiress of Bissett, or Mac Eoin Bissett of the Glinns of Antrim, and became ancestor of the powerful family, which, in right of that marriage, on the partial subjugation of the Highland clans in the time of James IV. and V. of Scotland, settled in the north of the county of Antrim, in the sixteenth century, and founded the Earldom of Antrim; 3rd, Alexander, said to be the ancestor of Keppoch.

Marcus, the ancestor of the Leinster branch, was slain, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 1397. The death of his son, Turlough, is recorded in the same annals at the year 1435. This Turlough had a son, Turlough Oge, in whose time the family appear to have settled in Leinster. The annals of Dudley Furbisse state that, in 1466, "John, son to Mac Donell, the best captaine of the English," was slain in a skirmish in Ofaly; and the Annals of Kilronan record that a son of Turlough Oge Mac Donnell was slain in Leix [in the Queen's County] in 1504. About this period the Mac Donnells of Leinster formed three septs, of whom two were seated in the now Queen's County, and the third in the present barony of Talbotstown, in the county of Wicklow, where their possessions,

stretched along the foot of the mountain range, upon the marches of the Pale, bore the name of "the Clandonnell's countrie," as late at least as 1641: see MSS. Depositions, Kildare and Wicklow, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 4. and 6. As early as 1524, "Alexander, filius Terentii, filii Meilmore Mac Donnell de Balliranan, Generosus," granted five townlands in this district to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, with an annual rent of three marks for ever.—(Inquisition, Rolls' Office.) His son, Tirlagh, or Turlough Oge mac Alexander, appears as chieftain of one of "the three septs of Gallowglasses of the Clandonnells," whose curious indenture of composition with the Lord Deputy Sidney, dated 7th May, 1578 (which see under that year), is inrolled in the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin. The two other chiefs at that time were Mulmurry mac Edmond and Hugh Boy mac Callogh [or Calvagh], the former of Rahin, and the latter of Tenekille, in the Queen's County.

It appears from a memorial presented to the Earl of Essex in 1599, by the Irish Council, and printed by Fynes Moryson, that the then chief of the Wicklow sept was in arms with the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles in the mountains of the county of Dublin, and that the head of the Queen's County branch was in rebellion with the O'Mores.

On the 26th of December, 1606, their chiefs had each a grant of sixteen shillings, Irish, per diem for life.—(See Erck's Repert. Chan. Enroll.)

Several Inquisitions-in the Rolls and Chief Remembrancer's Offices ascertain the estates and succession of the line given by the Irish genealogists, with which, as well as with the notices in these Annals, they perfectly accord. The *Inquisitio post mortem* of the Calvagh Mac Donnell,

a party of the descendants of Donnell, the son of John, son of Owen-na-Lathaighe<sup>j</sup> Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Oge ;

mentioned above in the text, finds him possessed of the town and castle of Tenekill, &c., and bound, among other services, “to keepe and mainteyne twelve able galloglas, on said castel and lands, sufficiently armed for the better inhabiting and preserving of the premises ;” upon sufficient warning to attend upon the Governor of Ireland, or his deputy, and “to go upon any Irishman bordering upon the foresaid countie” [of Leix]. The jurors find that his death took place on the 18th of June, 1570, which accords with the notice in the text. He left two sons, Hugh Boy and Alexander; the former was then of age, being born in 1546, and succeeded to the estate; the latter was slain in the year 1577, *q. v. infra*. Hugh Boy died on the 31st of August, 1618, lord of the manor of Tenekill and Ballycrassel, &c., and was succeeded by his son and heir, Fergus, born 1575. Fergus died in 1637, lord of the manor of Tenekill, and was succeeded by his son and heir, James, born 1617, and then aged twenty years and married. This James made a conspicuous figure in the Queen’s County in 1641, when, at the age of twenty-four, he was a colonel of the confederate Catholics. On the 8th of February in that year the Lords Justices proclaimed a reward of four hundred pounds, and a free pardon, for his head. His possessions were then confiscated. It appears by an Inquisition taken in 1679, that his widow was allowed dower, but the estate was never restored. This James had a cousin, James, son of Edmond Mac Donnell, who also lived at Tinnakill, and was a captain of the confederate Catholics in 1641.

The Mac Donnells made a considerable figure in Wicklow also during the wars of 1641, and some of them are distinguished by the Parliamentarians, as “notorious commanders of Re-

bells.”—See MSS. Depositions in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dub. Of these was Alexander Mac Donnell of Wicklow, gentleman, called in these Depositions, “the constable of Wicklow,” by which is meant, according to the usage of the Irish at this period, the commander of the galloglasses.

At the Revolution many of the Mac Donnells of Leinster enrolled themselves under the banner of James II. In a roll of his officers, in 1690, preserved in MS. in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, several of the name are mentioned as belonging to the regiments levied in that province. In that of Colonel John Grace of Moyelly, occurs the name of Lieutenant Francis Mac Donnell, who was evidently of this family, and probably the same who afterwards captured Marshal Villeroy, and shed such a light upon Irish honour; at the memorable storming of Cremona in 1702.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O’Conor of Belanagare*, p. 138–140; and *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, p. 248. At the same period Charles Mac Donnell, likewise evidently of this race, was lieutenant in Sir Gregory Byrne’s company in King James’s foot guards; and in Colonel Francis Toole’s regiment of foot, in the same service, was Lieutenant Brian Mac Donnell, fourth in descent from whom is Alexander Mac Donnell, Esq., J. P., of Bonabrougha, in the county of Wicklow, who married Marcella, heiress of Charles O’Hanlon, Esq. of Ballynorrán, in the same county, one of the lineal representatives of the ancient chiefs or Reguli of Orior, hereditary royal standard bearers north of the Boyne, whose territory now forms two baronies in the county of Armagh, and was forfeited, for the most part, in the reign of James I. By her he has issue: Charles P. O’Hanlon Mac Donnell, M. R. I. A.; 2nd,

Ρυαϊόρι μόνρι γο οοίριγτίβ ζλαν τοςτέα γαλλοελλάς αμαίλλε ρριυ, γ κόρυζαδ γαλλόγλας ele το cloinn νουβγαίλλ, οριθανάρ γ ειργε αμας on ηγαίλλιν. βαοί ann βεορ γαρραδ το μαριεϋλαγ μίριδα τρι έεδ α λίον ρέν γο λίνρεαχαίβ, γ γο ηίυβθαίβ πλάτ.

Οδ έυαλαϊδ ιμας ιλλίαιμ βύριε δταν ιμας οίλυεπαρ, ιμας δταν, αν τοιέβι-  
ταίλ ρλόγ λάν μόνρι ριν το βίε acc an ρπεριδεντ γ αζ αν ιαπλα α τιμείλλ  
ρρυέτα βά εραδ εροιθε, γ βά ιμρεαδ ινίμαν λαρ αν ní ριν, γ ρο τιονοίλ  
έυιυεε ρό έεδόριρ βύριεαγ ιοέταραά, γ ρλιόετ μαοίλιρ α βύριε, clann νοοίηαιλλ  
γαλλόεελαχ γ Μυρχαδ να ττυαγ ιμας ταίθεε ιμας μυρχαδ, ιμας ρυαϊόρι  
υί ρλαίββίρταγ. Τανγατταρ ριθε δινα γυρ αν λίον αρ lia ρο ρέδρατ οραγβαίλ  
λεό οαλβανέοίβ, γ οειρηνέοίβ οαίρταίβ γ οόεελαάίβ, γ ní ρο ηαναδ λεό γο  
ιμαςάττατταρ αρ ενοε βαοί α ρροεεαρ το longροριε αν ρπεριδεντ γ αν ιαπλα,  
γ βατταρ accά έομαριλυεεάδ ετορρα βυδέιμ ειοημυρ το βερσαοίρ δλινγε  
νό διανρεεαοίλεαδ αρ να οβγίρλυαεάίβ διοεοιρεεε βατταρ αζ ρορράη ρορρα  
ιμας ττίρ γ ιμας νούτθαγ. Ρο εινεαδ λεό εέτυρ τροιγτίγ το δέναιμ οά  
μαρεϋλαγ, γ το έοίδριετ ιαραίη ι ιηηεαλλ γ ι νορδυεεάδ, γ ρο έινγεαλλρατ  
οια ροιλε ζαν ρεεαοίλεαδ νο ρεεαηορεαδ αρ αν ιηηελλ ριν οια μαδ ρορρα νό  
ιρηνρα βα ραεν. Ρο ηερρυαζραδ λεο βεόρ οια μαρβέτα ιμας νό βραταρ ηειε διοβ  
αρ α βελαίβ ζαν ανίμυμ οεεα αέτ οολ ταρριρ ρό έεδόριρ αιηαιλ βα ναίηα αναίε-  
ηοδ, γ ρο εινεεριετ ρόν τοίειμ ριν το ραγίθ να ρλόγ ηαιλε. Οάλα αν ρπεριδενρ  
γ αν ιαπλα ρο ρυθίγριετ α νορδυαναρ, α ραγίδιυρι, γ α λυέτ ηαλαβαρδ, γ α  
λυέτ έιυεαδ πλατα οια εοοιρ αρ να βίρηαδθαίβ βέλεμζαίβ ιη ρο βα οίγ λεό  
αν λυέτ ele οια ραγίθ, γ ρο ευιρριετ λά α τταοίβ ριθε clann τρυιθνε, clann  
νοοίηαιλλ, clann νουβγαίλλ, γ οοιριγτέε αν τρλόγ αρέβηα. Οο έόδαρ ρίηη γ  
αν ηίβη γαρραδ μαρεϋλόγ ταρλα ιμα ρεαρραδ ηι λέτυρραη να τρποδα οον

John O'Hanlon Mac Donnell; 3rd, Alexander James O'Hanlon Mac Donnell, an officer of the fifth (Lichtenstein) Chevaux Legers, in the Imperial Service, and several other children. The Rev. J. Mac Daniel, of the Queen's County, is thought to be descended from the house of Rahine; but the Editor is not aware whether there is any proof of this further than his having been born in the neighbourhood of Rahine. There are various persons of the name Mac Don-

nell, or Mac Daniel, in the Queen's County, and other parts of Leinster, many of whom are, no doubt, of the race of Turlough Oge; but the Editor has not been able to discover any others who have not fallen into obscurity, and the Wicklow family above mentioned appear to be the chief representatives of that warlike race.

ii *Owen-na-Lathaigne*, i. e. Owen, or Eugene, of the slough or quagmire.

k *Clann-Dowell*, called by the Scotch Clann-

and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, with five chosen battalions of gallowglasses, and also a battalion of gallowglasses of the Clann-Dowell<sup>k</sup>; the ordnance and forces of Galway. There were also a troop of vigorous cavalry, to the number of three hundred, in armour and coats of mail.

When Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver, son of John) heard that the President and the Earl had this great army assembled around Sruthair, it grieved his heart<sup>l</sup> and disturbed his mind; and he called forthwith to his assistance the Lower Burkes<sup>m</sup> and the descendants of Meyler Burke, also the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh, and Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. These came, attended by as many as they had been able to procure of Scots and Irish, hired soldiers and youths; and they never halted until they reached a hill which was nigh to the camp of the President and the Earl; and here they held consultation, to consider in what way they could disperse or scatter those choise and irresistible forces, who had invaded them for their territory and patrimony. They resolved first to convert their cavalry into infantry, and [having done so] they formed into order and array; and they promised one another that they would not disperse or depart from that order, whether they should route the enemy<sup>n</sup> or be routed by them. They all resolved that if the son or kinsman of one of them should be slain in his [the survivor's.] presence, they would not stop with him, but pass over him at once, as though they were enemies and strangers<sup>o</sup>. In such state they advanced towards the other army. As for the President and the Earl, they placed their ordnance, their soldiers<sup>p</sup> [gunners], their halberdiers, and their men in armour on foot, in the perilous narrow defiles through which they supposed that the other party would advance upon them, and placed by their side the Clann-Sweeny, the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Dowell, and all the other infantry of their army; while they themselves, and the body of vigorous cavalry they had with them, stood on one side in reserve, to support the fight

Dugald.

<sup>l</sup> *It grieved his heart*, literally, "that thing was vexation of heart and confusion of mind to him."

<sup>m</sup> *The Lower Burkes*, i. e. the northern Burkes seated in the county of Mayo, of whom he himself was the chief.

<sup>n</sup> *Rout the enemy*, literally, "whether the

routing should be *upon* them, or *before* them," which is an idiom of common occurrence in old Irish writings.

<sup>o</sup> *Enemies and strangers*, literally, unknown enemies, i. e. enemies with whom they had no personal acquaintance.

<sup>p</sup> *Soldiers*, or *sagittarii*, archers.

ταοῖβ ele. Ro ba dáil lé uocair, 7 uob aghaid ar éttualang·uoccbaid iartair 7 iocctair éonnaét cor uócum na conaire congháirige rin. Ara aoi no arconapat for a naghaid, 7 ní bó eian do éodar an tan fuarattar a ttaoib do éollaó, 7 a ceuirp do éréctnuccáó lap an céo fpuar do léicceat róta a gonnaduib dhán aoiúbleaca 7 a boóaduib blait migne, ní rghnm nó pccat, ní merctn nó mioúlaóur no gabrat roim puar na éréctuibraicéib rin aét uol gan éoicill for a ceirtaachaid go no péérat ríepulang a paméac epuar a celoúdm, 7 tpoima a tpuagh ar éloigm, 7 ar éhnmullaiúib a ccelean comlamu. Ní bó pava no fuilngó na pfómanna rin lap an ppoirinn tarla for a ceionn an tan no bpuéctbpuir dianmáidm dápaétaé uib for ceulaib go no bñ an trénbuidñ tamicc dia raiúid iontaio ionaid 7 malairt áite díob. Ro gabrat ríde iaram agh díóclatpuccáó na dpuinge tarla rímpo agh lñmáan an luatmaóma agh tñdaó na topaigeaéta, agh dpuet 7 agh dinge i noúghaid na nopongubuidñ ar pfó dá míle on pporlongpopt. Ro pleacáó, 7 no puaoúgleaó rocaide díob leó an aipó rin. Iar ndol do múntip meic ulliam búre tar an marpluaú baóí dia létaó, tuccrat na díormanna marpluaú amur for deiread na nócebaí puar a mbaoí an boirbbpuiead co no dítaúit dpeéta dia nopongubuidñ leó, 7 no muúaiúpe ní ba mó munbaó dluite 7 uaingne a n innill 7 a n oipdaúéte tuccrat forpa a tpu an laoi. Do deacaatar iaram for ceulaib iar mbuaí ceopecair 7 ceommaoúme 7 iar puaoúneaó for a mbioúbaúhaib, aét amáin bá pfó a ndearpuat do deapinat conganta (o no polmaúgló an cáclatair leó, iar mbpuiead for a mbioúbaúhaib) gan amáan iun pporlongpopt in oúde rin, uar dá nandoir ní biaó pprábra puú im ainn 7 im oipdearpu an máoma do bñt forpa. Dála an ppeudent, 7 iarla cloinne puocair do anpat ríde, 7 ríocé doimnaill mec puibne (ná ho pághaúaid a mbonn dá mbioúbaúhaib an lá rin) 7 dpuog dia raiúoúiruib ip in pporlongpopt in oúde rin. Báttar iaram agh aítne, 7 agh adnacal a ceaoim 7 a ceapat, 7 agh faúbaó na pprí ngonta reaónón an árimaú. Do rónaó éct móp ann rin ó gallaib .i. páttariccin ciunpócc, Ro marbaó ann beóy an calbaé mac toipdealbáú mic éoin cáppaú, 7 rocaide

<sup>a</sup> *Volley*, puar.—This is a very old Irish word denoting “a shower,” and puarac, an adjective formed from it, denotes “showery.”

<sup>r</sup> *They cut down*, literally, “great numbers

of them were cut down and scourged by them.” The verb pleacáó is applied in the early portion of these Annals, and the best Irish manuscripts, to the felling or cutting down of woods

[at the proper time]. It was grappling with difficulty, and facing impossibility, for the youths of West and Lower Connaught to attack this well-defended position; nevertheless, they marched onward, but they had not advanced far before their sides were pierced, and their bodies wounded, by the first volley<sup>s</sup> of fiery shot discharged at them from the guns, and [of arrows] from the beautiful elastic bows. It was not, however, terror or fear, cowardliness or dastardliness, that these wounding volleys produced in them, but [a magnanimous determination] to advance directly forward; so that they tried the force of their lances, the temper of their swords, and the heaviness of their battle-axes, on the skulls and crests of their antagonists. <sup>1</sup> Their opponents did not long withstand these vigorous onslaughts, before a numerous body of them gave way, and retreated precipitately; upon which the powerful party who came up took their places and position, and then proceeded to exterminate those who stood before them, and, following up the route, they pressed closely and vehemently after the flying troops for the distance of two miles from the camp, during which pursuit they cut down<sup>r</sup> and lacerated great numbers. When the people of Mac William Burke, in following up the pursuit, had passed by the cavalry, they were attacked in the rear by that numerous body which had been kept on one side [in reserve], and numbers of their troops were slain by them; and a greater number would have been cut off, but for the closeness and firmness of the battle-array and order which they had formed that morning. They afterwards returned home in triumph, after having defeated their enemies. They had, however, committed one great mistake: when they had cleared the field of battle, by putting their enemies to flight, not to have remained that night in the camp; for, had they done so, there could not have been any dispute as to their having the name and renown of having gained the victory. As for the President and the Earl of Clanrickard, they and the descendants of Donnell Mac Sweeny (who had not fled from their enemies on that day), with a party of their soldiers, remained in the camp that night. They afterwards stopped to search for and inter their slain relatives and friends, and to relieve the wounded throughout the field of slaughter. Little Patrick Cusack was slain in this battle on the side of the English, and his death was generally lamented;

or forests. The noun  $\rho\rho\alpha\sigma\iota\gamma\iota\lambda$  signifies “a noun formed from it, denotes, to flog, scourge, scourge,” and  $\rho\rho\alpha\sigma\iota\gamma\iota\epsilon\alpha\sigma$ , which is a verbal or beat severely.

ele nác airmítir. Ro páccbad ann don líte ele uátep mac Slean mic maolir a búpe dia ngoirte cluar le doiminn, 7 Raḡnall mac meic doimnaill gallócclaiḡ, 7 dá mac éoin Eipeannaiḡ dá cónrapal do cloinn ndoimnaill na halban. Do páccbad ann líon dírimé amaille piú rin depeinnchaib dalbancoib, do cloinn ndoimnaill, do cloin truibne, 7 do luét lñaimna búpeac. An dar lár an plóg ríor lár po rraoínead ina mbaói rímpa, 7 ppiur nár coḡaicéad an caḡlaḡair ar aca pfin baói buaib na tscenála, 7 dar lár na tigeapnaoib po an ir in pporlonḡporet in oidee rin ar pppa péin po ba dir elú an máoma do beie.

Slóicéad lá hiarla upmúman hi ppoḡmāp na bliadna po. i. lá tomap mac Semair mic piapair puaiḡ tap piúir piar do elíú máil mic ucchḡaine i nuib conaill ḡaḡpa, 7 do ciappaiḡe luacéra, ní po aipiur ḡur ḡab 7 ḡur bpiur dún lóic óp lñaim i ndiḡceapit éoiḡe cónraí mic dáipe. Puar bpiarḡe 7 édaia ionda don turur rin, 7 do pill hi ppiḡing na conaire céona ḡan tpiot ḡan taḡar, 7 bá ríḡ pó deapa dópoim rin, clann iarla deapmúman do bñe hillám hillonndan, 7 Semur mac muiur ina aon dḡine i nacchaib ḡall 7 ḡeapalḡac, 7 an típ uile aḡ cup ina aḡhaib, 7 páḡ ele ar naḡ ppuar an tpiarla tscenáil ar baói congnaim plóḡ na banpiḡna aice ar an turur rin.

<sup>s</sup> *Cluas-le-doininn*, i. e. ear to the tempest.

<sup>r</sup> *Cliu-Mail-mhic-Ugaine*, i. e. the division of Mal, son of Ugaine More, Monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3619.—See *Ogygia*, iii. c. 38. This was the name of a district in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and situated between the hill of Knockany and the mountain of Slieve Reagh.—See note on Beal-atha-na-nDeise, under the year 1579, where it is shewn that the ford of Athneasy, on the Morning Star River, near the village of Elton, in the barony of Coshlea, is in the very centre of this river. See also note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *Dun-Loich*, now Dunlow Castle, on the River Leamhain, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1215, p. 188, *supra*, and the Ordnance map of Kerry, sheets 65.

<sup>v</sup> *The province of Curoi, the son of Daire*.—This was a name for Desmond, or South Munster, extending, according to Keating, from

Bealach Chonglais, close to Cork, to Luimneach, and to the western coast of Ireland.—See Hali-day's edition of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 135.

\* In this year the following Irish chieftains made their submissions by indenture, namely, Brian, son of Cahir, son of Art Kavanagh of Ballyanne, in the county of Wexford; Mac Vaddock of the same county, who was head of a sept of the Mac Murrroughs; Mac Edmond Duff, of the same county; Mac Damore, or Mac David More, of the same county, head of another sept of the Mac Murrroughs, seated in the barony of Gorey; and O'Farrell Bane and O'Farrell Boy, of the county of Longford. The following documents, never before published, will shew the nature of their submission:

“This Indenture, made the 15<sup>th</sup> day of Marche, 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup>



and also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, and many others not enumerated. On the side of the Irish were slain Walter, the son of John, son of Meyler Burke, who was called Cluas-le-doininn<sup>g</sup>, and Randal, the son of Mac Donnell Galloglagh; also the two sons of John Ercanagh, two constables of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland. There were also left [slain] here countless numbers of Irish and Scots of the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Sweeny, and of the adherents of the Burkes. The Lower [northern] army, who had routed such of the forces as had given way, but who had not maintained the field, believed that in this rencounter the victory was theirs; while those lords who remained during the night in the camp considered that they alone were entitled to the fame of that victory.

A hosting was made in the autumn of this year by the Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, [and he marched] westwards across the Suir, by Cliu-Máil-mhic-Ugainne<sup>t</sup>, into Hy-Connell-Gaura, and to Kerry Luachra; (and) he never halted until he took and demolished Dun-Loich<sup>u</sup>, on the River Leamhain, in the south of the province of Curoi, the son of Daire<sup>v</sup>. On this expedition he obtained hostages and spoils; and he returned home by the same road without receiving battle or opposition. The reason that he received none was, that the sons of the Earl of Desmond were [then] in prison in London; and James Mac Maurice, the only person of his tribe who was opposed to the English and to the Geraldines, was [himself] opposed by the whole country. Another reason why the Earl met no resistance was, that he had the assistance of the Queen's army on this expedition<sup>w</sup>.

of thone parte, and Bryane M<sup>c</sup> Cahir M<sup>c</sup> Art Kavanagh of Ballyan, in the county of Wexford, gent. cheife of his name and cept called Slaght Dirmod Lawdarage, for and on behalfe of himselfe and all the rest of the gent. and freeholders of the said Baronies of Ballyan, S<sup>c</sup> Molinege, and in Clan Harrieke, and Ffassagh Slew boye, in the countie aforesaid, and in the countie of Catherlaghe, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Bryane M<sup>c</sup> Cahir, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lord Deputie, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable

Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, eastells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie, the same to be given back by letters patents to be held by them and their heires for ever, at the yearly rent to be reserved in the said patents, but to be free from the bonaghte accustomed to be paid to the Queen's Galloglasses in discharge of which they are to pay 52 markes yearly."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26<sup>th</sup> day of June,

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΪΤ, 1571.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μίλε, κύκκ κέδ, Σεέτμοζατ, αηαον.

Μακ Κοημαρ τὰδδκ μακ κοημεὰδ, μίκ κοημαρ, μίκ Σταν, ρὸδ α ραίηη  
 γ α έαρηδ δο έοτυκκὰδ, γ α ηαίηαδ δρφομύκκὰδ γ δράρυκκὰδ δέκκ, γ α ηακ  
 (Σταν) δο ζαβὰίλ α ιοηαδ.

1570, betwixt the Right Honorable Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup>, of thone parte; and Theobald M<sup>c</sup> Morish M<sup>c</sup> Vadick of Ballinecoill, in the countrey called Kensele, in the county of Wexford; Gerold M<sup>c</sup> Theobald M<sup>c</sup> Vadick, of Bally Carrowell; Gillepatrick Oge M<sup>c</sup> Donyll Moile of the Cowill Ishill; Edmond M<sup>c</sup> Donill Moile of Monynecrosse; Tirreloghe M<sup>c</sup> Morighe of Ballinemone; Moriortagh buy M<sup>c</sup> Fheilim of the Meugane; Shane Sharvey of the Cowill Ishill; Cahire M<sup>c</sup> Morish of Bally-nemolle; Donyll Rowe M<sup>c</sup> Gerrald buy of Ross-nenocke; Ffarganany M<sup>c</sup> Vadick of Ballybyne; Donyll M<sup>c</sup> Gillepatrick of Ballaghedoroghe; Morighe M<sup>c</sup> Gillepatrick of Ballagheclare; Thomas Eiree of Ballehedick; Owingarive of Clougheilleke; Edmond M<sup>c</sup> Donyll Moill; Cahire M<sup>c</sup> Geralde buy; Teige Ewillane; James M<sup>c</sup> Donogh Ronoe; Morish M<sup>c</sup> Ffallen; Donogh Riough; Cahire M<sup>c</sup> Teige Oge; Owen M<sup>c</sup> Shane; Moriortagh M<sup>c</sup> Hughe; Cahire Row M<sup>c</sup> Edmond; Henry Begge and Donogh Morighe, of the other parte.—Witnesseth that the said Theobald, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, & all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kensele. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes payable to her Ma<sup>tie</sup>,

heires aud successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwixte Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup>, of thone parte; and Dermot M<sup>c</sup> Edmund Duff of the Newtowne, in the countrey called Kensell, in the county of Wexford, and other the frecholders of the said contrey, of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Dermot M<sup>c</sup> Edmund, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, fents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters patents given back, to be held at and under the yearly rent of six score markes, payable to her Ma<sup>tie</sup>, her heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwixt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup> of thone parte, and Phelim M<sup>c</sup> Damore of Molliallesterne, in the country called Kinseele, in the county of Wexford; Cahire Madden of Killegrine; Morighane Piperre of the Parke;

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1571.

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

Mac Namara (Teige, the son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, who was son of John), supporter of his adherents and friends, and exterminator and destroyer of his enemies, died ; and his son, John, took his place.

Donyll O'Dorane of Ballygerale ; Rick fitz Symons of Ballyduff ; Thom More of Roise ; Moriortaghe Meirregagh of Ballenskertane ; Moriortagh Duff M<sup>c</sup> Cahire of Collineculbu ; Donyll dnff M<sup>c</sup> Teige riouge of Bellynegame ; Murrrough buy of Ballyedane ; Melaghlyn M<sup>c</sup>. Tirrelagh of Kilbride ; Edmond Riough of the O'Moklaghe ; Conoghor M<sup>c</sup> Walter of Monenle ; Redmond M<sup>c</sup> Lucas of Killone ; Manus M<sup>c</sup> Davyd of Ballyvadage ; Caher M<sup>c</sup> Art of Ballycamclone ; Anthony Peppard of Ballinomenge ; Cahire O Doran of Monancho lane ; Edm. M<sup>c</sup> Donel moyle of the Gurtine ; Teige Riough of Ballynacgerode ; M<sup>c</sup> Dallow of Ballycahill ; Hugh M<sup>c</sup> Art of Carranebrede, and Edm M<sup>c</sup> Shane of Cloneredmounde, freeholders, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Phelim M<sup>c</sup> Damore, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputie to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castles, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kinseele. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes, payable to her Ma<sup>tie</sup>, her heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 11th day of Feb. 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup>,

of thone part ; and Ffaghnie O'Ferrall, otherwise called O'Ferrall bane of Tullie, in the county of Longford, somtyme called the countreye of the Annelie ; William fitz Donell O'Ferrall of the Molt ; John O'Ferrall of the Glane, Captayne of Williame's sept ; Donell O'Ferrall of the Reene, now M<sup>c</sup> Moroghe in thiewe ; Moylaghlin O'Ferrall of Molenlegan, called M<sup>c</sup> Hyog of Moythra ; Ffellyn boy O'Qwyne of the Brewne, called O'Coyne ; Donill O'Ferrall of Kilgref, capten of Gillernewes sept, in the said countie, gent. of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnie, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents free of bounaght, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes, payable to her Ma<sup>tie</sup>, her heires and successors. And for lacke of money the same to be paid in Kyne, as the same Kyne shall be worth and sold in the markets of Athboy and Navan."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 10th day of Feb., 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputye of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup>, of thone parte ; and Faghnie O'Ferrall, other-

Αν ειομπόρεαὶ Τομαρ μαρ Σταν εἴηδ κομάρπλε γαλλ Ερεανν πεαρ πο  
 βασί πο ἐπί μα βίον ιοναὶο πῆξ ι ηΕρινν δέεε.

Μαξ γορμμαν Μασίεαὶλαιν μαρ τομάρ μιε μασίεαὶλαιν ουῖδ τόξ-  
 βάλαῖξ ἐρόξ, γ τιξε ναοῖδεαὶ δέεε.

Σεμυρ μαρ Μυρμυρ οο γαβαῖλ εἴλλε μοεαλλόεε, γ νί οάλξῆρ α ἠοννῆμαρ,  
 νό α ἠολῆμαοῖνε γέρ βό ἠολαρῶα α ἠεοάλα αὐτ πό βίτ βά ἠιοναὶο οἠρεαὶεταρ,  
 γ βα τυλαὶ τυρλεῖμε οο γαλλαῖδ γ οο γῆραλταὶαῖδ λέ ἠαεχαῖδ Σημαρ οο  
 γρέρ. Οο παδαὶο υαρῶύρεαὶο νάῆματ πορ αν λυέτ βάεταρ γο ρόμῆμαὶε ῤαν  
 εὐοαλταὶο ιη υῤετοραὶο οἠῶεε λά ἠῆρξαρπαὶο ελομνε Συῖβνε γ ελομνε ρίεηῖξ  
 βάεταρ ἠι εαοἠῆμαεαὶε Σεμαρ μιε μυρμυρ ρια νυαρ τῆρτε αρ α βαριαὶο γο  
 ἠβάεταρ αξ ροιηη ὀρη, αρηξτε γ ἠολῆμαοῖνε, γ ῤέδ ροἠμαοῖνεαὶ, νά ἠαρῶεῆμαὶο  
 αν ταῖταρ οια εἠῶρε, νό αν ἠάεταρ οια ἠηξῖη αν λά ριαῖη. Ρε βάρ οηα λέο  
 ρῤη ἠῆδ ἐπί λά γ τεορα οἠῶεε αξ εορ γαὶ εαρῤαῖε ἠονῆμῤα γ υαρῤαῖ εαρῤαὶο,  
 εῤαὶε, γ εορη εεῤῆοῖθαῖξτε πορ γῤῆξαιῖδ, γ εοῶαῖδ πό εοἠλτεῖδ γ πό ρῶαῖδ εαῖταρ-  
 λαὶ, γ αρῤαῖλ ελε γο ἠηεῖεῖτε οο ῤαῖεχῆδ α εεαρῤ, γ α εεοῖεεε. Οο  
 βῆρτερατ ἠαρῤῆν τῤοἠῆεῖλ τεῤεαδ γ οῤῆῤῆρατ οοβαρῶα ουῖδῆαὶε οαρῤ αν  
 ἠβαῖτε ἠαρῤῆν ἠαρ ἠβρῤῖεῖδ γ ἠαρ ἠβλαῖοῤεῖαὶο α εῤῆοῖθαῖξῆδ ελοε γ ελαρῶ

wise called O'Ferrall of the Pallice, in the county  
 of Longford, some time called the country of  
 the Annalie; Kedagh O'Ferrall of Raharewy;  
 Fergus O'Ferrall of the Bawne; Edmond O'Fer-  
 rall of Crieduff; Iriel O'Ferrall, son to the said  
 O'Ferrall of the Mornyne; Teige Duffe M<sup>c</sup> Cor-  
 mucke of the Killincriebote; Cormoek M<sup>c</sup> Rory  
 O'Ferrall of the Camace; Bryan M<sup>c</sup> Rurye  
 O'Ferrall of Drumvinge; Shane M<sup>c</sup> Gerrote  
 O'Ferrall of the Cargin; Tirrelage O'Bardan of  
 Dromhishen; William O'Bardan of the same;  
 Rory M<sup>c</sup> Rosse O'Ferrall of Killmaeshane; Ge-  
 rold M<sup>c</sup> Owen O'Ferrall of Durey; Teige boy  
 O'Ferrall of Tirlyken; Irriell M<sup>c</sup> William  
 O'Ferrall of Ballerohan; Brian M<sup>c</sup> Hebbard  
 O'Ferrall of Killacomoge; Murrough M<sup>c</sup> Don-  
 nell O'Ferrall of Athey-donell; Rosse M<sup>c</sup> Don-  
 nell O'Ferrall of Ballywringham; Murrougbe  
 M<sup>c</sup> Teige O'Ferrall Bealclare, called M<sup>c</sup> Heb-  
 bard O'Ferrall of Dwelyne; Murugh M<sup>c</sup> Con-

nyeke O'Ferrall of Corilaghan; Rowry M<sup>c</sup> Ger-  
 rott O'Ferrall of Clonfowre; Teige duí O'Ferrall  
 of the same; Conall M<sup>c</sup> Shane O'Ferrall of  
 Dromed; Gillarnew M<sup>c</sup> Ffaghnaie O'Ferrall  
 of Raelyne; Cowle M<sup>c</sup> Hebbard O'Ferrall of  
 Belalyene; Ffelem M<sup>c</sup> Donell O'Ferrall of  
 Keraunkeyll; Concor M<sup>c</sup> Rosse O'Ferrall of  
 Cassellbage; Hibbard M<sup>c</sup> Rosse O'Ferrall of  
 Ffurbeill; Teige M<sup>c</sup> Moriartye O'Ferrall of Car-  
 ryll; Jeffery oge O'Ferrall of Cerownagerake;  
 Morioughtaughe M<sup>c</sup> Edmond O'Ferrall of Ly-  
 nery; Howe M<sup>c</sup> Dontay O'Ferrall of Carigwyn;  
 Shane M<sup>c</sup> Donell O'Ferrall of the Corey; Felim  
 Owyn of the Brawn; Breyn Queyn of Acwranake;  
 Jeffery Qwyn of Heasdowniffe; William M<sup>c</sup> Don-  
 kaye O'Ferrall of Dermore; Donell M<sup>c</sup> Calle  
 of Croilaght in said county gent. of the other  
 partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnaie O'Fer-  
 rall, and the rest above named, do covenant,  
 agree and condescend to and with the said lorde

Cusack<sup>x</sup> (Thomas, son of John), head of the counsel of the English of Ireland, who had been thrice Viceroy of Ireland, died.

Mac Gorman (Melaghlin, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlin Duv), supporter of the indigent and of a house of hospitality, died.

James Mac Maurice<sup>y</sup> took Kilmallock<sup>z</sup>, not from a desire of [obtaining] its riches and various treasures, though its riches were immense, but because it had always been the rendezvous and sally-port of the English and Geraldines [in their contests] against him<sup>a</sup>. Before sunrise<sup>b</sup> in the morning those who had gone to sleep happily and comfortably were aroused from their slumber by a furious attack made by the warlike troops of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy, who were along with James Mac Maurice; and they proceeded to divide among themselves its gold, silver, various riches, and valuable jewels, which the father would not have acknowledged to his heir, or the mother to her daughter, on the day before. They were engaged for the space of three days and nights in carrying away the several kinds of riches and precious goods, as cups and ornamented goblets, upon their horses and steeds, to the woods and forests of Etharlach<sup>c</sup>, and sending others of them privately to their friends and companions. They then set fire to the town, and raised a dense, heavy cloud, and a black, thick, and gloomy shroud of smoke about it, after they had torn down and demolished its houses of stone and wood; so that Kilmallock

Deputy to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called the Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes payable to her Ma<sup>tie</sup>, her heires and successors, but to be free of honnaght."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

<sup>x</sup> *Cusack*—See note <sup>y</sup>, under the year 1552, p. 1526, *supra*.

<sup>y</sup> *Mac Maurice*, *anglice* Fitzmaurice.

<sup>z</sup> *Kilmallock*.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1412, p. 809, *supra*. This town is called the Balbec

of Ireland by some enthusiastic, but ignorant or dishonest, popular writers; but the remains of the castles, houses, walls, &c., shew that there is no building there older than the thirteenth century (many of them still more modern). except, perhaps, a part of one round tower, which may be as old as the eleventh century.

<sup>a</sup> *Him*.—In the original it is "James," which is cumbersome and not to be imitated.

<sup>b</sup> *Before sunrise*, *πρὸ ανατολῆς ἡλίου*.—The word *ἡλίου* is explained "sunrise" by O'Reilly; and in Cormac's Glossary it is explained "*tertia hora*."

<sup>c</sup> *Etharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a beautiful valley situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, and about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

ζυρ βό ηαιττε γ ζυρ βό ηαιββα βο εοναιβ αιλλα ειλλ μοέαιλλόεε ιαρ ζαé  
 νάνιρ βαοί ιννε ζό ριν.

Þρεριδεντ δαχαναé βο τεαéτ όρ είνδ δά éοίεεαδ μυíαν ι νεάηηαé να  
 βλιαδνα ρο, δηρ δεον Þαηηοιτ α αιηη. δάτταρ λαιρ ιοματ λοηγ η λαοιδίνη, εέυ,  
 η αιρτίίνδ. Ρο ζάβρατ υηραδδ, η υαπαλ éοδναé, τιζήηηα, η τοίρεαé αν τίρε  
 ρό εέδóηρ λαιρ, ζειβιττ δνα αιηαιρ η εαηυηραδδ λυέτ τυιλλίηε, η τυαυηυδαιλ  
 αν τιρε λά δεμαρ ζιον ζο μβαοί δια δύν αιηαηαιβ αιεε αέτ αιρλέη να μαηγε  
 ναμά. Ρο ρόεεαιρ αν Þρεριδεντ ροη ρεαηαιβ μυíαν τεαéτ ζο λιονήαρ λέρ-  
 ειονοιττε ινα δόέυη εο να λóηαιβ ρήη λέó λέ ηαζαίδ αιρλέηη να μαηγε ιη  
 ρέιλ éοηη αιρ εειονη. Όο ρόηαδ ραηηηοιό ρηη, η ρο ζαβηατ αζ ιοηήυιδε αν  
 βαηε ό ρέιλ éοηη ζο ηέδóηη ροζαήαιρ, η ηί ρο έαηηηαιζ ηί δóιβ αιρ ηί ρο ζάβ-  
 ρατ αν βαηε αν βλιαδαιη ρηη. Τέητ αν Þρεριδεντ εο εοηεαιζ, η ρο ρζαοιηρσοτ  
 ρηη μυíαν δια ττιζιβ.

Ρο ρόζραδ éυηρ ρηη ηέδ óέτ λά ηδέεε λά Þρεριδεντ éυεεéδ εονηαéτ  
 δηρ εδυαηυδηηευη ηι μαηηηεηη ιηηηη βο éήηευεéαδ, η βο éήηδηυεéαδ δάλ εαιρ,  
 η υαέταη εονηαéτ ρό ρέιλ Þαηηαιεε να βλιαδνα ρο. Τάηαιεε τρά αν Þρερι-  
 δεντ ζο μαηεηηυαζ ηήηδα η ζο ραηζδουηηιβ ροηεαιηηαιβ, υαιρ ρο βα ευιήηεαé  
 λαιρ αν ειεεήδαιλ ι μβαοί λά δάλ εαιρ αν βλιαδαιη ροηηε, η βαοί ζαé λαοί ηε  
 ηέδ να ηόέτ λά ηδέεε ρεήηράηε αζ εοιεεήρ ρεέτ η ηιαζλα, η αζ ιοηηαηβαδ  
 éέεεορα η ιηδιεεήδ. Όο βεαηε ιαηλα τυαδμυíαν εονεéβαη μαε δοηηεαιδ  
 υί βηηαιη α δυηηαιζ η α έηζεαηηαηρ δοη Þρεριδεντ ι ηίε αν ιηδιεεήδ βο ρόηηε  
 ραηη ρεαéτ ηιαηη η ό να βαοί εεεα αιρ α éομυρ δια βαηηειβ αέτ αν μαζ  
 ό ηβηηεάηη βο ηαδ δό é βεόρ ζο μβαοί αν μαζ, βυηηαιε, αν ελάρ ιηόρ η  
 ελυαιη ηαήηαδα αιρ λάηη αν Þηηεριδεντ αζ ράζβάλ αν τίρε δό, η ηυεε βηαιζδε  
 ζαéα ηυηραδδ δά μβαοί ηι ετυαδμυíαιη λαιρ ζο ηαé λυαιη. Ηίορ βό ηυηρατ

<sup>d</sup> *Wolves*, literally "wild dogs, or dogs of the wood." Wolves were very numerous in Ireland at this period, and for more than a century later. Philip O'Sullivan mentions, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that, after the battle of Kinsale, the hungry wolves sallied from the woods to attack the men who were weak with hunger. There was a native Irish wolf killed at Waringstown, in the county of Down, in the year 1700; and about the same

year a Cormac O'Neill is said by tradition to have shot the last of the wolves of Glenshane, in the townland of Sheskinnamaddy, parish of Dungiven, and county of Londonderry. The last native wolf of Ireland was seen in the mountains of Kerry, in the year 1720.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 450.

<sup>e</sup> *James*.—He was the son of Maurice Duv. son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl of Des-

became the receptacle and abode of wolves<sup>d</sup>, in addition to all the other misfortunes up to that time.

In the spring of this year an English President, Sir John Perrott, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster. He had many ships and barques, companies and captains. The chiefs, noble rulers, lords, and dynasts of the country joined him at once ; but the soldiers, insurgents, the mercenaries and retained troops of the country sided with James<sup>e</sup>, though, of (all) his fortified residences, he retained Caislen-na-Maingé<sup>f</sup> only. The President commanded the men of Munster to muster all their forces, and, providing their own provisions, to come to him on the ensuing festival of St. John, for the purpose of besieging Caislen-na-Maingé. They did so at his command, and continued besieging the castle from the festival of St. John to the middle of autumn ; but their efforts proved fruitless, for they did not take the castle that year. The President (upon this) went to Cork, and the men of Munster departed for their respective homes.

On the festival of St. Patrick in this year, the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, issued a proclamation for holding a court during eighteen days in the monastery of Ennis<sup>g</sup>, [to devise measures] to set to rights and reduce the Dal-Cais and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught<sup>h</sup>. The President, mindful of the perilous position in which he had been placed in the preceding year by the Dal-Cais, went attended by a strong body of cavalry and stout soldiers ; and he was occupied for the eighteen days before mentioned in establishing laws and regulations, and abolishing injustice and lawlessness. The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien) gave up his country and his lordship to the President, as an atonement for the lawless act which he had formerly committed against him, and gave up to him Magh O'mBreacain<sup>i</sup>, the only one of his (former) towns then in his possession ; so that the towns of Magh [O'mBreacain], Bunratty, Claremore, and Clonroad, were in the possession of the President, on his leaving the territory ; and he carried hostages from every chieftain in Thomond along with him to Athlone.

mond, and was at this period the chief leader of the disaffected Geraldines of Desmond.

<sup>f</sup> *Caislen-na-Maingé*, i. e. the castle of the River Mang, now Castlemaine, in the county of Kerry.

<sup>g</sup> *Ennis*, a town in the county of Clare, which

the English made at this period a part of the province of Connaught.

<sup>h</sup> *Upper Connaught*, i. e. South Connaught, i. e. the Earl of Clanrickard and his adherents.

<sup>i</sup> *Magh O'mBreacain*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan,

α ρίον αν το παδαδ δό το έδαιβ βό ό τυαδμυιαν ρέ ηςδ αν οά βλιαδαν  
 βασί να ρπεριδεντ οσα.

Σταν mac αν ζιolla ουιβ mic διαρματα βασί να ua ρεαδναραιζ ο βάρ α  
 ατάρ ζυρ αν μλιαδαν ρι, Ρο βηναδ αν ταννι ριν γ ζοριε ιμηρι ζυαριε δε λα  
 δεαριβρατάρ α ατάρ .ι. διαρματο ριαβαχ mac διαρματα αρ βά ηεριδε βά  
 ριμηρεαρ ανν ιαρ ρφίρ.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1572.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ιιλε, εύεε εέδ, Σεαέτμοζατε, αυό.

Αιρθερρεορ τυαμα Cριορτοιρ βοιδιαιν δέεε, γ α αδλααδ ι ηγαλλιμ.

Ερρυεε αιλε ριονναβραέ, Σταν όεε mac Σταν mic αμλαοιβ υί ιαλλαιν  
 ρφρ ροιρεταλ ηριτρε δε δέεε, γ α αδνααλ ηι οειλλ ριονναβραέ βυδαιν.

Μαιρζηρεζ ιηζην concόβαρ mic τοιρρδεαλβαιζ mic ταυόεε υί βριαν βην  
 λάν οφέλε διοηηαευρ, το έονηλα, το έραβαδ, το ζλοηε. γ το ζηνμναιζεετ  
 δέεε.

Τιζεαρινα δέιρεαδ .ι. Μυιρρ mac ζεαριαιε, mic Σταν mic ζεαριε mic  
 Σεμυρ mic ζεαριόδ ιαριλα δέεε, γ α βρατάρ .ι. Σεμυρ διορνεαδ ινα ιοναδ.

Σταν mac τομαρ mic Ριοαριθ οιεε, mic υιλλεε ρυαδ, mic υιλλεε αν  
 ρίονα το βαδαδ ιρην ρυα.

ηερί ό εριαδεν εηδαιζε ραιδβιρ ρόοναιζ διοέταρ κοηναέτ δέζ.

Εοζαν ρυαδ mac ρεαρζαλ mic δοιηναλλ ρυαδ mic αν βαιρδ, Μυιρρ  
 ballaé mac concοιεεριε mic διαρματα υί έλεριζ, γ Mac υί Μηόριη το  
 έρποχαδ λά ηιαρλα τυαδμυιαν concόβαρ mac δοηηααδ, γ ροβδαρ ραοιτε  
 ηι ρηέυρ, γ ι ηδάν αν μυιρρ γ αν τεοζαν ρεμραιτε, γ ρο βα δαηηα αοιρε,  
 γ εαρρεαοίηε τον ιαριλα αν ρειλλζμοιή ιρην.

Εοιη mac colla, mic δοιηναλλ, mic εοεάιν mic δοιηναλλ δέεε.

Ρόεερα έμρτε το ταβαρτ λα ρπεριδεντ εύεεεδ έονηαέτ Σιρ έδυαρο  
 Ρηιτυη ιη ρελ Ρατραιεε ι ηγαλλιμ οά ραιβε ρο έμηαέταιβ να βαιηριοζηα

now Moigh, or Moymore, a townland situated near Milltown Malbay, in the barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare.

<sup>k</sup> John, son of Gilla-Duv.—He was John, the son of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy.—See *Genea-*

*logies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 377, 378.

<sup>l</sup> Gort-Insi-Guaire, i. e. the field or enclosure of Guaire's holm, or island, now the town of Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.



It would not be easy to enumerate all the hundreds of kine that were given to the President during the two years that he remained in Thomond.

John, son of Gilla-Duv<sup>k</sup>, son of Dermot, who had been the O'Shaughnessy from [the time of] the death of his father to this year, was deprived of that title, and also of Gort-Insi-Guaire<sup>l</sup>, by his father's brother, Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, for he was the senior in reality.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1572.

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

The Archbishop of Tuam, Christopher Bodkin, died, and was interred at Galway.

The Bishop of Kilfenora (John Oge, the son of John, son of Auliffe O'Niallain<sup>m</sup>), teacher of the Word of God, died, and was interred in Kilfenora itself.

Margaret, daughter of Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, a woman full of hospitality, integrity, piety, purity, and chastity, died.

The Lord Desies, i. e. Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John, who was son of Garrett, who was son of James, who was son of Garrett the Earl<sup>n</sup>, died; and his brother, James, was appointed to his place.

John, the son of Thomas, son of Richard Oge, son of Ulick Roe, son of Ulick of the Wine, was drowned in the [River] Suck.

Henry O'Craidhen<sup>o</sup>, a rich and affluent merchant of Lower Connaught, died.

Owen Roe, the son of Farrell, son of Donnell Roe Mac Ward; Maurice Ballagh, the son of Cucogry, son of Dermot O'Clery; and the son of O'Moirin, were hanged by the Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough). The Maurice and Owen aforesaid were learned in history and poetry; and this treacherous act was the cause of satire and malediction to the Earl.

John, the son of Colla, son of Donnell, son of Owen Mac Donnell, died.

A proclamation was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, about the festival of St. Patrick, respecting a court to be

<sup>m</sup> *O'Nialldin*, now *anglice* Nealan, or Neylan. Crean Lynch, Esq., of the county of Mayo, is the present head of this family. His paternal name  
<sup>n</sup> *The Earl*, i. e. of Desmond.  
<sup>o</sup> *O'Craidhen*, now *anglice* Crean. Andrew is Crean, not Lynch.

ó lumneac̄ go plizeac̄. Τανγατταρ̄ πορ̄ τοζαρημ̄ ριν̄ ιαπλᾱ cloinnē Ριοκαρη̄ cō nā cloinn̄ .i. uilleacc̄ ἡ Σταν̄ gō ματεῖβ̄ ā muntyre ἡ Σλιοετ̄ Ριοκαρη̄ óicc̄ ā búrc̄, ἡ Mac̄ uilliam̄ ioétair̄ .i. Σταν̄ aburc̄ mac̄ oiluepar̄ mic̄ Σταν̄ gō mbúrcac̄aib̄ ioétapac̄aib̄ lū maillē p̄up̄ ἡ dáleccair̄ cō nā ccoim̄tionol̄. Iar̄ τποετ̄ doῖb̄ ī ccfnd̄ an̄ p̄p̄eident̄ gō gaillin̄, ad̄ c̄ualat̄tar̄ dá̄ mac̄ ιαπλᾱ cloinnē Ριοκαρη̄ uillsec̄ ἡ Σταν̄ πορccac̄ p̄ccéóill̄ eicc̄in̄ t̄p̄eḡ̄ pō om̄nuiḡp̄ioḡ̄ an̄ p̄p̄eident̄ ἡ pō élaioḡ̄p̄t̄ cō hincl̄stē ap̄ an̄ mbailē. Ām̄ail̄ at̄ c̄ualac̄ō an̄ p̄p̄eident̄ an̄ ní̄ ρin̄ pō gabac̄ō maitē cloinnē ριοκαρη̄ lair̄, ἡ pō p̄accac̄aib̄ illaḡ̄n̄ ip̄in̄ mbailē iaḡ̄, ἡ luḡ̄ō p̄sin̄ ἡ an̄ t̄iaplā (ac̄air̄ nā cloinnē ρin̄) pō p̄ep̄t̄ lair̄ gō hátluaḡ̄n̄, ἡ ap̄ ρiḡ̄ē gō hac̄ cliaḡ̄, ἡ pō p̄accac̄aib̄ an̄ éiaplā ann̄, ἡ ρoc̄ap̄ p̄ein̄ dō ρiḡ̄oḡ̄ gō hac̄tluaḡ̄n̄. Oḡ̄ c̄ualat̄tar̄ clann̄ an̄ ιαπλᾱ an̄ ní̄ ρin̄ tuccac̄tar̄ ep̄p̄uacc̄ep̄ā daḡ̄p̄aib̄ ἡ doap̄ tuap̄ap̄oḡ̄ail̄ nā coic̄ep̄ioḡ̄ c̄coim̄p̄oc̄c̄ap̄̄ toḡ̄t̄ gan̄ c̄air̄p̄ē mā n̄oḡ̄cum̄. Rō p̄p̄eḡ̄p̄ac̄ō gō n̄sin̄l̄p̄cc̄ lá̄ cloinn̄ t̄p̄uib̄nē uaḡ̄c̄air̄ ἡ ioétair̄ c̄onnaḡ̄t̄ ἡ lā cloinn̄ n̄oḡ̄n̄naill̄ gallócc̄elac̄ (gō nil̄ cédaib̄ albanaḡ̄ ac̄p̄aḡ̄n̄ ρiḡ̄) an̄ toζair̄m̄ ἡḡ̄n̄ R̄iā ρiḡ̄ p̄ám̄icc̄ leḡ̄p̄iḡ̄ē t̄ionol̄ gō haḡ̄n̄ n̄iaḡ̄ḡ̄n̄. Rucc̄ an̄ p̄p̄eident̄ ā oḡ̄ioḡ̄mā pl̄oḡ̄ḡ̄ ἡ ρaḡ̄ḡ̄oḡ̄n̄p̄iḡ̄ē lair̄ gō gaillin̄, ἡ p̄ucc̄ op̄daḡ̄ar̄ ἡ ep̄iḡ̄ē amaḡ̄ nā gaillinē lair̄ gō hachac̄ō nā muḡ̄ap̄ .i. bailē cloinnē doḡ̄n̄naill̄ uí̄ p̄laiteḡ̄b̄p̄t̄air̄ḡ̄, ἡ bá̄ hē Muḡ̄p̄chac̄ō nā t̄p̄uaḡ̄ mac̄ t̄air̄oḡ̄c̄ uí̄ p̄laiteḡ̄b̄p̄t̄air̄ḡ̄ baḡ̄oḡ̄ aḡ̄á̄ t̄ap̄p̄aḡ̄n̄ḡ̄ ap̄ an̄ t̄up̄up̄ ρin̄. Rō p̄acc̄baḡ̄ō diaḡ̄ dō ρlioḡ̄t̄ doḡ̄n̄naill̄ uí̄ p̄laiteḡ̄b̄p̄t̄air̄ḡ̄ ī t̄tim̄oḡ̄c̄all̄ an̄ bailē, Rō luḡ̄ē b̄p̄up̄f̄ō ἡ pō lán̄ gabac̄ō an̄ bailē lair̄ an̄ p̄p̄eident̄ iaḡ̄ ρin̄, ἡ pō p̄áḡ̄ac̄aib̄ an̄ m̄éiō baḡ̄oḡ̄ pl̄án̄ dō ap̄ lán̄n̄ Muḡ̄p̄chac̄ō nā t̄p̄uaḡ̄ uí̄ p̄laiteḡ̄b̄p̄t̄air̄ḡ̄. Oḡ̄ p̄ill̄ an̄ p̄p̄eident̄ t̄p̄ā gō gaillin̄ t̄p̄é̄ cloinn̄ Ριοκαρη̄, ἡ t̄p̄ē uib̄ maḡ̄nē gan̄ t̄p̄ioḡ̄ō gan̄ t̄ac̄ap̄ gō p̄aḡ̄m̄icc̄ cō hátluaḡ̄n̄.

Iar̄ t̄t̄ionol̄ nā ρoḡ̄p̄aḡ̄ē p̄éin̄p̄aitē dō p̄aḡ̄ḡ̄ō cloinnē an̄ ιαπλᾱ ap̄ ḡ̄ac̄ air̄p̄ō pō c̄n̄ḡ̄ḡailp̄ioḡ̄, ἡ pō oḡ̄aḡ̄n̄ḡ̄ḡ̄p̄ioḡ̄t̄ p̄éin̄, ἡ Mac̄ uilliam̄ búrc̄ p̄ē ρioilē .i. Σταν̄ mac̄ oiluepar̄, ἡ bá̄ hé̄ céō ní̄ dō p̄oḡ̄n̄p̄at̄ iaḡ̄ ρin̄ ā b̄n̄it̄ acc̄ b̄p̄up̄f̄ō toḡ̄p̄ t̄t̄aḡ̄oḡ̄-

<sup>p</sup> *Of all those.*—An English writer would say it thus: “The President of Connaught, Sir Edward Fitton, issued a proclamation about the festival of St. Patrick, commanding all those who were submissive to the Queen, in the region extending from Limerick to Sligo, to attend a court at Galway.”

<sup>q</sup> *Who were under the authority*, literally, “un-

der the power.” The meaning is, all who were obedient to the laws of the Queen.

<sup>r</sup> *The Lower Burkes*, i. e. the northern Burkes, seated in the county of Mayo.

<sup>s</sup> *Achadh-na-n-ubhar*, i. e. the field of the yews, now Aughmanure, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kileummin, barony of Moycullen, and county of Gal-

held at Galway of all those<sup>p</sup> who were under the authority<sup>a</sup> of the Queen, from Limerick to Sligo. At this summons came the Earl of Clanrickard and his sons, Ulick and John, with the chiefs of their people; the descendants of Richard Oge Burke; the Lower Mac William, i. e. John Burke, the son of Oliver, son of John, together with the Lower Burkes<sup>f</sup>; and the Dal-Cais, with their adherents. Upon their arrival before the President in Galway, the two sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, heard some rumour, on account of which they dreaded the President, and privily fled from the town. When the President heard of this fact, he made prisoners of the chieftains of Clanrickard, and left them in durance in the town; and he himself, with the Earl (the father of the two already referred to, whom he had arrested), proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Dublin, where he left the Earl, and (then) he himself returned again to Athlone. As soon as the sons of the Earl heard of that affair, they ordered the soldiers and mercenaries of the neighbouring territories to repair to them without delay. That summons was promptly responded to by the Clann-Sweeny of Upper and Lower Connaught, and by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh (who had many hundreds of Scots along with them). Before [however] they had time to assemble together, the President took his forces and soldiers with him to Galway, and carried with him the ordnance and rising-out of that town to Achadh-na-n-iubhar<sup>s</sup>, the castle of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty; and it was Murrough-na-dtuagh, the son of Teige O'Flaherty, that induced him to go on this expedition. Two of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty were left about [i. e. in care of] the castle. The President, after having half destroyed the castle, took complete possession of it, and left such part of it as remained undestroyed to Murrough-na-dtuagh O'Flaherty. He then returned to Galway, and passed through Clanrickard and Hy-Many to Athlone, without receiving battle or opposition.

After the aforesaid forces had gathered from all quarters to the sons of the Earl, they and Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver) entered into and confirmed a league with each other; and the first thing that they did after that was to set about demolishing the white-sided towers and the strong castles of

way. For an interesting description of this castle by Mr. Petrie, see the *Irish P. Journal*, Dublin, 1841, page 1; see also *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited by Mr. Hardiman, page 54, note 5.

ḡeal, ἡ cairlén ccomdanghín cloinne mrocainḡ ḡo ḡo bhurid bailte an tḡie  
 ó rionann ḡo boirinn leó ḡenmota uathad. Ro haircead leó iari rin etir  
 Shuca ἡ Sionann ἡ na rḡda, ἡ ḡac aon aḡá mbaói báid no pann lé ḡallaib ḡo  
 dorur aḡa luain. Arpad do deácatar iaram lannidḡir pé rionann rḡir ḡac  
 ndḡiead ḡo rliab baḡna na ttauat, ἡ anonn do éalaḡ na hangale ḡo ḡo loirce-  
 rḡot át liacc. Ro ḡabrat aḡ doḡ ἡ acc díoláitḡirúccad aḡ ionḡrad, ἡ acc  
 orccain ḡaca baile ḡo pangattar i marḡar mḡde. Rḡba diobḡide an Muilḡid  
 cḡir ἡ ar rḡde ḡo dorur aḡa luain ḡo ḡo loirceḡot a mbaói ó ḡrḡicḡe anonn  
 don baile. Arpad lottar iaram don taob éall ḡo dealbna meḡcoḡlám, ἡ tari  
 a nair ḡo rḡol nannchaḡa, ἡ ní ḡo páccaidḡir otḡiead tuiatḡe ó eaḡḡe ḡo  
 ḡrḡbaóiḡir nar éuirḡot a naon rann coccaid rḡú don éur rin. Ro bhreac leó  
 ballaḡa baile aḡa an mḡḡ, ἡ a éiḡe cloḡ, ἡ a éairtiall ἡ ḡo mḡrrat an baile  
 co náḡ bó hupura a aḡḡénaḡ ḡo hairḡir imélin dia níḡ. Do éuar leó rḡó  
 dí i marḡar éonnaḡt daimḡeóin muḡtḡie na ḡaillḡe, ἡ na Saḡḡduirḡe Saḡ-  
 anaḡ ḡo páccaid an Rḡepident aḡ conḡain bapḡacḡa an baile, ἡ ḡo marḡad  
 leó cairḡin na raiḡḡúir raxanaḡ rin aḡ an dorur iariaraḡ don baile, ἡ bá  
 daimḡeóin muḡtḡie rliatḡḡirḡaiḡ beor do deácatar an dá uair rin don tḡir  
 ἡ ní baói conair aca acc dol ἡ aḡ teacḡt acḡ tḡié át tḡie hoiléin namá, ἡ do  
 rḡḡrat cḡeaḡa ἡ orccne aḡḡle ar Murchaḡ ó rliatḡearḡaiḡ ḡac uair aca  
 rin. Báttar tḡra clann an iarla aḡláid rin ó ḡeiread earraiḡ ḡo mḡḡon  
 rḡḡamair aḡ comḡot na cḡḡaḡad, ἡ aḡ millead ḡac níḡ ḡo rḡérat im ḡall-  
 aib, ἡ imo rannḡoib ḡall ἡ ḡaḡḡeal arḡḡna. Arpad ḡo éḡḡirḡot comairle aḡa  
 chiat, ἡ maḡe ḡall an tḡarla do léccaḡ amac rḡó rḡíḡ, ἡ éairḡine óḡ cionn a  
 cḡice ἡ a rḡriann, ἡ do éḡḡrḡcḡad a éḡḡḡe, ἡ tánícc dḡa dia tḡir hi rḡḡ-  
 māḡ na bliadna ḡo ḡo éḡḡraḡ a éland, ἡ ḡo léirceḡot rcaḡíleaḡ dá namḡanḡ  
 ar níḡ a ttauillḡe ἡ a ttauarḡail rḡú. Báí dḡin Semur mac muḡir mic  
 an iarla máraon lé cloinn iarla cloinne mrocainḡ ar na hḡḡeaḡḡaib rin aḡ

<sup>1</sup> *Towns*, i. e. castles.

<sup>2</sup> *The Feadha*, i. e. Feadha Atha luain, O'Naghtan's territory, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, containing thirty quarters of land.—See note °, under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Eastwards, recte*, north-eastwards.

<sup>4</sup> *Shiabh-Bughna-na-dTuath*, now Slieve Baun,

in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 90, note <sup>b</sup>, and the map to the same work on which the position of the mountain is shewn.

<sup>5</sup> *Caladh na h-Anghaile*, i. e. Callow of Annaly, a well-known district in the barony of Ratheline, and county of Longford.—See it already mentioned at the years 1411 and 1486.

Clanrickard; so that they destroyed the towns<sup>f</sup> of the territory, from the Shannon to Burren, except a few. Next, they plundered [the district lying] between the Rivers Suck and Shannon, and also the Feadha<sup>u</sup>; and pillaged every person who was on friendly terms, or in league with the English, as far as the gates of Athlone. They afterwards proceeded eastwards<sup>v</sup>, keeping the Shannon on the right, directly to Sliabh-Baghna-na-dTuath<sup>w</sup>, crossed over to Caladh-na-h-Anghaile<sup>x</sup>, and burned Athliag<sup>y</sup>. They proceeded to burn, lay waste, plunder, and ravage every town, until they came to Westmeath. Among those was Mullingar, from whence they proceeded to the gate of Athlone, and burned that part of the town from the bridge outwards. Thence they proceeded to the other side [of the Shannon], into Delvin-Mac-Coghlan, and back to Sil-Anmchadha; and there was no chieftain of any district, from Slieve Echtge to Drobhaois, whom they did not induce to become their confederate of war. They destroyed the walls of the town of Athenry, and also its stone houses and its castle; and they so damaged the town that it was not easy to repair it for a long time after them. They passed twice into West Connaught, in despite of the people of Galway, and of the English soldiers left there by the President to assist in defending the town. And they slew the captain of these soldiers at the west gate of the town. And it was also against the will of the O'Flahertys that they went on these two occasions into the territory; and they had no road to pass through, when going or returning, excepting Ath-Tire-oilein<sup>z</sup>; and on each occasion they committed great plunders and depredations upon Murrrough O'Flaherty. The sons of the Earl continued from the end of spring to the middle of autumn thus injuring the merchants, and destroying whatever they were able upon the English, and upon all their English and Irish adherents. The Council of Dublin and the chiefs of the English at last resolved to set the Earl at liberty, on terms of peace and friendliness, over his territory and lands, [on condition] that he should pacify his sons. The Earl accordingly returned to his country in the autumn of this year, and pacified his sons, who dismissed their hired soldiers, after having paid them their stipend and wages. During these enterprises, James, the son of Maurice, son of the

<sup>f</sup> *Athliag*, now Baile-Atha-liag, the western or Connaught portion of Lanesborough.

<sup>z</sup> *Ath-Tire-Oilein*, i. e. the ford of Terryland,

on the river Gaillimh, near the town of Galway.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under the year 1560, p. 1582,

*supra*.

ιομπυρεαὶ λέ halbanéanb do brít laip i ngeapaltaáanb, 7 ap diaipnítid a ppuair an Sémur pin do gaibéib 7 do gérzuaráctanb deapbaíð bíð 7 codalta ap uatbað pluaí 7 ap bñ mbuidne ó gallaib 7 ó gaoiðealaib dá cuiccíð muíman an bliáðan pi.

Þrepiðent dá éoiiccíð muíman do puíðe lé haghaíð caipléim na maingz ipn paípað do íompað, 7 plóiz da éoiiccíð muíman etip gallaib 7 gaoiðealaib, 7 baibéib mópaib, co na noipuanar, co na bprúðar, 7 co na luaiðe. Óáttar tpa ttonól pleáctá eozam nóip uile ipn ppoplonzpopit pin. Óaí ann mac muipuz ciapraizé .i. tomap mac emainn, battap ann ðna barpaiz 7 pópwið, baí an tpoctraðe pin uile pé hñ páite hi ppopbaip imon mbale, 7 po zaðað leo hé po ðeóid do díct bíð, 7 nípi bó deapbaíð copanta ipn, 7 bá ap dáiz pópriðene albanac do brít zup an mbale baí Semur hi ppoáip cloimne an iaipia aínal peimeberpmap.

Μορταὶδὸν ἴορι ἀποισίβ 7 ἀπο εἰτῆραῖβ ἀν βλιαðαν pi.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1573.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, cuicc céð, Σεῖctμοζατ, α τπί.

Ðoinnac imtze, 7 pél brízðe pop aon lo an bliáðan pi, Sanair iaip ccáipce 7 deapzabail in eaprac, 7 bá Macctnað nópi lá cáct inn pin.

Mac aipn .i. ziolla eppcoip mac ziolla eppcoip an taon mac zaoiðil ap luza do bolc i nalban décc.

Μαζ epaít uilham mac aenzair ollam ðal ccap lé dán paíð puaðamail i nealaðan, 7 hi mbpuzaáup décc.

Ðonnchað paðac mac taíðcc uí ceallaiz do écc.

Iaipia paçanað do zeaçt op cñð éoiiccíð ulað hi ppozímar na bliáðna po .i. iaipia óp epeç a cómanm, 7 a ðol do cóinnaðe zo capraice pparzupa, 7

<sup>a</sup> *Caislen-na-Maingz*, i. e. Castlemaine, on the River Maine, or Mang, in the county of Kerry.

<sup>b</sup> *Race of Eoghan Mor*, i. e. the race of Eoghan Mor, the eldest son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster in the second century. The chief of these were the Mac Carthys, O'Sullivans, O'Callaghans, O'Keefes, O'Mahonys, O'Donovans,

O'Donohoes, &c. &c.

<sup>c</sup> *The festival of St. Bridget*, i. e. the 1st day of February.

<sup>d</sup> *Mac Allen*, i. e. the head of the Campbells, who is still called Mac Allen More by the Highlanders.

<sup>e</sup> *The Earl of Essex*. He was Walter Devereux

Earl [of Desmond], was along with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, awaiting to bring the Scots with him into the territory of the Geraldines; and it is impossible to relate all the perils and great dangers, for want of food and sleep, which this James encountered (he having but few troops and forces), from the English and Irish of the two provinces of Munster in this year.

The President of the two provinces of Munster laid siege to Caislen-na-Mainge<sup>a</sup> in the summer of this year, having with him the forces of the two provinces of Munster, both English and Irish, and of the large towns, with their powder and lead. In this encampment were the muster of all the race of Eoghan-Mor<sup>b</sup>, also Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. Thomas, the son of Edmond; also the Barrys and the Roches. This whole army continued besieging the castle for the space of three months, and finally took it, through the want of provisions, not at all for want of defence; and it was for the purpose of bringing Scottish auxiliaries to relieve the town that James was along with the sons of the Earl [of Clanrickard], as we have before stated.

There was a great mortality of men and cattle in this year.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1573.

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

Shrove-Sunday and the festival of St. Bridget<sup>c</sup> fell on the same day in this year. The day of the Annunciation occurred after Easter, and Ascension-day in the spring, which was a great wonder to all.

Mac Allen<sup>d</sup> (Gilla-Easpuig, the son of Gilla-Easpuig), by no means the least distinguished of the Gaels of Scotland, died.

Magrath (William, the son of Aengus), Ollav of Dal-Cais in poetry, a learned man, distinguished for his knowledge of the sciences and agriculture, died.

Donough Reagh, the son of Teige O'Kelly, died.

An English Earl, the Earl of Essex<sup>e</sup> by name, came [to Ireland] as President over the province of Ulster in the autumn of this year, and went to reside in

who had been not long before made Earl of Essex. On the 9th of July this year the queen granted him, "si rebelles submoveret," the moiety of

the seigniories of Clannaboy, Ferney, &c., in as unlimited a manner as if the O'Neills or Mac Mahons had no claim to these territories.

γο cloinn aoda buide. Ὀριαν mac peilim bacais ἰ neill na coḡnac ap τριαν congail, ἡ ap cloinn aoda buide an ταν ριν. Cpeaca, ἡ coinglca iomda do ἔscemail etip brian ἡ an τιαπλα go peil Paetpacc ap cciont.

Murcuaḡ mac diaipmada mic Murcuaḡ uí brian do maipbaḡ lá huillecc a búpc mac Riocairḡ mic uillie na ccfnḡ, ἡ lá hua peacnapaig .i. diaipmado maibhach mac diaipmada mic uilliam, mic Sfan buide, ἡ bá hé ua peacnapaig po uup laina fair. ḡopt uupri guape do buain dua peacnapaicc lá Sfan a bupe a ndioḡail maipbaḡ a deapbaḡap.

Semur mac muipir do bíte acc coccaḡ ἡ ag coingleic ppi gallaib an bliadaḡan ρι co po pnaḡmaḡ ρiḡ etip eppiuḡ ἡ Ppripdent dá cíuccio muḡian ρan eapriaḡ do ponnaḡaḡ, ἡ tánaic do inḡibuilib de, ἡ do bitim tpemaiḡ, Iaḡla dḡpumuḡan (ḡeapoiḡ mac Smaiḡ mic Sfan, ἡ a bpaḡap .i. Sfan báttap i llaim i lonndain lé pé bliadaḡa poime ρin) do léicceḡ amaḡ do éfo coimairle Shaḡan, ἡ a teaḡt hi ceuan aḡa cliaḡ. Ro gaḡbaḡ an τιαπλα iaḡain ἡ po congbaḡo pó maip ḡin mbaile hé, ἡ po léicceaḡ Sfan dḡpécaḡan pápaigḡ pionnuḡian, ἡ dḡpior a aḡapḡa, ἡ na méide do maip dá luḡt lḡnaimna.

Ppripdent dá cuicco muḡian co ḡol co paḡaib hi tḡop in poḡmaip ap ccino iaḡ tpeḡcaḡ, ἡ iaḡ tpeḡḡaḡbaḡal an típe, ἡ iaḡ bḡáḡbáil maopi, coimáipleaḡ, ἡ caipḡíneaḡ naḡa pḡin op cfnḡ a pḡiúḡpa ἡ a pḡollaḡmaigḡte amail po ba muḡan lé a inḡmaḡan baḡéin. Rocaoíneaḡ an ceileabpaḡo ρin an Ppripdent acc boḡtaib ag baḡtpeaḡbaḡchaib, ἡ ag aop anpḡano anaḡpḡaḡta an típe.

Puaip iaḡain iaḡla deapmuḡian elanḡ ap eluo in péil maipḡan iaḡ ρin do nḡḡoiḡ na coimairle ḡan pior ḡan aipuccaḡo dḡoib go paimecc do puaḡal τḡi noḡde ó aḡ cliaḡ (ḡo nuacḡaḡo ma poḡap) go ḡléinḡon ḡḡiaḡaḡ. Ro páil-ticceaḡo pḡip an tpoḡcaḡa pḡaḡa tánaic ann ρin. Ap ḡap uap ḡup bó céḡaḡ congḡaireaḡ an tí tánaic ma uacḡaḡo don tíḡ an ταν ρin. Ro hionnaḡbaḡo

<sup>f</sup> *Trian-Chongail*.—This was the old name of Clannaboy, and, therefore, it is incorrect to connect the two names by an *agur*. It should be *nó*, or.

<sup>g</sup> *Who laid hands upon him*, i. e. who gave him his death-blow.

<sup>h</sup> *Gort-innsi-Guaire*, i. e. the holm, strath, or island of Guaire, a man's name, now Gort, a

small town in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

<sup>i</sup> *Precisely*.—This word is unnecessarily employed here. "At two o'clock precisely" is correct language, but "precisely in the spring" borders on the ludicrous. "Sometime in the spring of this year" is what is intended to be expressed.



Carrickfergus and in Clannaboy. At this time Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, was chief of Trian-Chongail<sup>f</sup> and Clannaboy; and many plundering attacks and conflicts took place between Brian and the Earl [from this time] to the festival of St. Patrick following

Murrough, the son of Dermot, son of Murrough O'Brien, was slain by Ulick Burke, the son of Rickard, who was son of Ulick-na-gCeann, and O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot Reagh, the son of Dérmot, who was son of William, son of John Boy. O'Shaughnessy was the man who laid hands on him<sup>g</sup>. John Burke deprived O'Shaughnessy of Gort-insi-Guaire<sup>h</sup>, in revenge of the killing of his kinsman.

James Mac Maurice continued warring and contending with the English in this year; but a peace was at last confirmed between him and the President of the province of Munster, precisely<sup>i</sup> in the spring; and it happened, through the miracles of God and the exertions of James, that the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and his brother, John<sup>j</sup>, who had been in captivity in London for six years, were set at liberty by consent of the English Council; and they arrived in the harbour of Dublin. The Earl was taken, and put under arrest in the town; and John was permitted to visit the wilds of fair Munster, and to visit his patrimony and the surviving remnant of his followers.

The President of the two provinces of Munster went to England in the commencement of the following autumn, after having reconciled and subdued the country, and having left such superintendents, counsellors, and captains of his own people to direct and govern it, as were pleasing to his own mind. The departure of the President was lamented by the poor, the widows, the feeble, and the unwarlike of the country.

The Earl of Desmond found an opportunity of making his escape on the festival of St. Patrick following, against the will of the Council, and without their knowledge or notice; and he arrived, by three nights' walking (accompanied by a few), in the very midst of the Geraldines. The distinguished chief who had there arrived was made welcome; and he, who had arrived in the territory with only a few attendants, was soon surrounded by hundreds of troops.

<sup>j</sup> John.—In this year Mr. John Tremain was sent over to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, to make several inquiries, and, among others, "To know what is intended to be done with Desmond and his brother John, and how their creditors in England shall be paid."—See Cox's *Hib. Anglicana*.

λαιρ φό ἐλνθ αον μιορα ιαραν̄ βυανναῶα, γ βαρδαῶα Σαχαναῶα βάτταρ ι  
 νούμτιβη γ ι νοαζβαλιτιῶ βίρ μυιαν υαιρ βά αζ αν Ρπεριδεντ σο να φα-  
 ανῶιῶ βοσί εασηραιζε σο να εαυρλέναῶ, βαίλε να μαρτρα, γ εαυρλέν να  
 μαηγε. Ρο ζαβαῶ ιαῶρυιῶε σο να μβαρδαῶῶ λαρ αν ιαυρα σο νάρ πάζαῶῶ υυρα  
 αιτιζῶτε αον βαίλε βίραινν ὁ ἐνμαρ τρι υυιρσε σο βεαλαῶ κοηγλαιρ, γ ὁ βεαλαῶ  
 κοηγλαιρ σο λυμνεαῶ νάρ ἐλνρηαιζ, γ νάρ ἐυιρ φό βίρλιτ α βυανναῶ, γ α μιορ  
 φό ἐλνθ να ηαον μιορα μέρηρατε. Ρο πόκαιρ α εαῶαῶ βέιν θεαελαίρ γ  
 θεαλαῶαῶ, γ πο ἐυιρ να ηυιρῶ μα μιοαῶαῶ βίρν δο βίρν δλιεῶεαῶ αν παρα  
 αῶαῶλ πο βα ὄρ.

Coceaῶ ετιρ ὀαλ εαυρ βαῶέμ. ὀα ηιαῶ βάτταρ δο ἔαῶῶ ὀον ῶοεαῶ βιν  
 .ι. ὀοῶνναλλ μαε κοῶεῶαῶρ υί βίραιν, γ ταῶεε μαε μυρχαῶῶ υί βίραιν. Clann  
 ὀονηχαῶῶ υί βίραιν ὀον leiῶ ele .ι. αν τιαυρα γ τοιρρῶεαῶβῶαῶ αῶτ νί βοσί αν  
 τιαυρα βίρν ιρην τίρ ὀον ἐυιρ βιν. Ρο βάρ υμρβίραιν ετιρ ἔαῶεε μαε κοῶεῶαῶρ,  
 γ ταῶεε μαε μυρχαῶῶ βοσί ι ναον μανν ζῶ βιν αζ κοηγναμη λά ὀοῶνναλλ μαε  
 κοῶεῶαῶρ ι ναεχαῶῶ εῶομνε ὀονηχαῶῶ ζο πο ρζαρρατ βρια μοιλε, γ βά βρι  
 ταῶεε μαε κοῶεῶαῶρ δο ποαῶῶ ρῶετα να ηιμρβίρνα, γ ὀο ῶοῶῶ ι μανν α εαυρεα-  
 ραττ .ι. εῶανν ὀονηχαῶῶ υί βίραιν ι ναηχαῶῶ α θεαρβραῶαῶρ ὀοῶνναλλ μιε κοῶ-  
 ῶεῶαῶρ, γ ταῶεε μιε μυρχαῶῶ, γ υαῶεταῶρ τυαῶῶμυιῶαν. Ρο τιοῶῶλεαῶῶ ιαραν̄  
 λά ταῶεε μαε κοῶεῶαῶρ (α νδιοζαῶλ α ὀιοῶῶα ρορ ταῶεε μαε μυρχαῶῶ)  
 αῶηρα γ ὀίθεαυρεαῶαῶζ ὀο ζαῶῶῶελαῶαῶῶβ ζβιαῶαῶε ταρ βιοῶαῶνν, γ ὀο βίρτε λαίρ  
 ιαῶ ὀο ῶοηγιαῶῶν λά εῶομν ὀονηῶαῶῶ υί βίραιν ζο μβατταρ ρῶεαῶε ιοῶῶα ῶα  
 βρῶεαῶρ δο βυιτλερχαῶῶῶ, γ ὀο εῶομν τυυιῶβνε αν τίρνε βίρν .ι. ρηιοῶετ ὀομναιλλ  
 μιε εῶῶν μειε ρυιῶβνε ζο ρῶεραῶε αν ιαυρα αμαῶῶλε λε α ὀβρβραῶαῶρ λέ τοιρρ-  
 ὀεαῶβῶαῶ μαε ὀονηῶαῶῶ. Αρ ανν ταηζατταρ αν τρῶεραῶε βιν υιλε ηι ἐλνθ

<sup>k</sup> *Caenraighe*, i. e. Kenry, a barony in the north of the county of Limerick.

<sup>l</sup> *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the county of Cork.

<sup>m</sup> *As was right*.—See the History of the Geraldines by O'Daly, cc. 16, 17, 18. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that the Earl of Desmond, having promised upon his oath to be faithful to Her Majesty, was by the Lord Deputy put into the hands of the then Mayor of Dublin, with orders to provide him good accommodation, and to permit him to go abroad, upon his parole to

return at noon and night; which, after having kept for about a fortnight, one day he told the Mayor that he desired to divert himself by hunting, and that he would see him at night; but that as soon as the Earl had got as far as Grange-Gorman, he changed his course, and so escaped, and retired to his own territories; that he was thereupon proclaimed a traitor, with a promise of one thousand pounds, sterling, and forty pounds pension, to any one who should bring him in alive, and five hundred pounds, sterling, and twenty pounds pension, to him that should

In the course of one month afterwards he expelled the English hirelings and warders who had been [stationed] in the fortresses and towns of the men of Munster, for the President and his Englishmen had possession of Caenraighe<sup>k</sup>, with its castles, Baile-na-Martra<sup>l</sup>, and Caislen-na-Maingé [Castlemaine]. These castles, with their warders, were taken by the Earl, so that by the end of the month he had not left a proprietor of a single townland, from the Meeting of the Three Waters to Bealach-Chonglais, and from Bealach-Chonglais to Limerick, whom he did not subdue and bring under the control of his bonaghtmen and stewards. He ordained that the Church and the men of science should be restored to the possession of their privileges; and he re-established the [religious] orders in their own respective places, according to the law of the Pope, as was right<sup>m</sup>.

A war [broke out] among the Dalcassians themselves. On the one side, in this war, were Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough O'Brien, i. e. the Earl and Turlough; but the Earl himself was not in the country on that occasion. A contention arose between Teige, the son of Conor, and Teige, the son of Murrough, who had been till then united in assisting Donnell, the son of Conor, against the sons of Donough, so that they separated; and Teige, the son of Conor, who had given occasion to this quarrel, went over to the side of his enemies, namely, the sons of Donough O'Brien, in opposition to his own brother, Donnell, the son of Conor; Teige, the son of Murrough; and [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond. After this, Teige, the son of Conor (to wreak his vengeance upon Teige, the son of Murrough), gathered the soldiers and disaffected gallowglasses of the Geraldines, and brought them with him across the Shannon, to assist the sons of Donough O'Brien; and these were joined by numbers of the Butlers and of the Mac Sweenys of the territory, namely, the descendants of Donnell, the son of John Mac Sweeny, and by the forces of the Earl, with his brother, Turlough, the son of Donough. All these forces

bring in his head. O'Daly, in his History of the Geraldines, c. 18, asserts, that the Earl of Desmond, on his arrival in the city of Dublin, was informed by a member of the Council, that a plot was laid for the ruin of the Geraldines, and

that thereupon the Earl sent word to John and James, cautioning them on no terms to leave their territories; and that, having despatched this message, he himself soon after escaped from Dublin.

αριστε acc αρθ να σεαβόσε βαιλ α τειθ πορξυρ ιρη μουρ. Ρο γλιαιρεαδαρ ιαραν̄ δο διοξαιλ α ναηφολαδ̄ πορ υαάταρ τυαδ̄μουιαν̄ τρε οητέαρ ό σεορ-μαε, γ επέ ιμιλεδ̄ ό ρρφημαε. Δά ήε πλαδ̄ γ ρίρειξλῑ γ ιαάταδ̄ να ναηφραη βοί αγ κυρ παδαδ̄ ρεαμπα ιη ζαά μαξιη ιη πο ζαδ̄ρατ. Λοτταρ ιαραν̄ επέ cloc ρόδ̄ κοραδ̄ ριννε, γ λά δορυρ ιηρι ί έυιηη, γ δο βόταρ να μαε ρίοξ, γ ρυεερατ ορησ̄ δια ηδαοίμηδ̄ ραιδ̄δ̄ γ έδαλα α ειλ ιηγιηε βαοίτ, γ ηίρ βό ηαιρηδε βυαδα νό κορκααρ̄ δο ηάλ εααρ ραρυεάδ̄ να βαηηαοιηε. Αρεαδ̄ δο έυατταρ ιαραν̄ ριαρ τυαδ̄ επέ κοεερηε κορκαμυαδ̄ γ βόρηε. Ρο λέεερηεττ ρεεηι-ελα ρεαοίτε αρ ρυδ̄ αν έιπε υαά ζο πο τεαελαμαδ̄ λέό ερεαά αν έιπε υιε ρια ναυηαιδ̄ ζο ηαση̄ μαξιη. Ρο ζαδ̄ρατ λοηρηεττ ιαραν̄, γ ηίρ βό ηιοηαδ̄ έυιηραητα επηηε λά ηιαάταδ̄ γ λά ηήξμηδ̄ βαη, γ βαηηερεαδ̄ταά αγ αεαοίηε α ηιηηεαδ̄ α ηδαοηαιξ̄ α ηοίοξβαλα. Ου έυαλαδ̄ δοηηαλλ̄ μαε εοηέοβααρ υί βηιαη, γ ταδ̄εε μαε μυρκαηδ̄ αν ερηοη ρλυαξ̄ ρη δο έοέτ ταη-ρηδ̄ πο έεελαμρηεττ αν λιοη αρ ηα πο ρέδ̄ραδ̄ δο ρλυαξ̄ ρο έεδ̄ορη, γ ραηζατταρ α εεοηόδ̄αιλ̄ αραιε εο εαρη ηιε τάλ. Ατιαδ̄ βατταρ ιηα ρροέαρ̄ ανη ρηη

<sup>n</sup> *Ard-na-gcabog*, i. e. the height or hill of the clowns. This name is not on the Ordnance Map, but the Editor has been informed, that it was and is still the name of a hill in the parish of Clare-Abbey, on the west side of the River Fergus, where it expands itself into a wide estuary.

<sup>o</sup> *Forgas*, now the Fergus, which mingles with the Lower Shannon near the town of Clare. The River Shannon is very wide here, which induced the writer of this article to call it the sea.

<sup>p</sup> *Hy-Cormaic*.—According to the tradition in the country, this territory, which was the patrimony of the O'Hehirs, is coextensive with the parish of Kilmaley, in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare. The name is still applied to this parish, but it can be proved from various authorities, that the adjoining parish of Drumcliff is also a part of it, and that it originally comprised the entire of the barony of Islands, except the parish of Clondagad, which was a part of East Corco-Vaskin. It extended from the mountain of Sliabh Callain to the estuary of the

River Fergus, and was bounded on the north by the territory of Kinel-Fearmaic, on the east by the River Fergus, which divided it from Hy-Caisin and Tradry, on the south and west by East Corco-Vaskin, and on the north-west by Kinel-Fearmaic, which it meets at the mountain of Sliabh Callain. O'Hehir, the chief of this territory was not of the Dal-Cais, but of the race of Daire Cearba, the ancestor of the Hy-Figeinte, who were seated at the other side of the Shannon, but no account has been discovered of when or by what means his ancestor settled here.

<sup>q</sup> *Hy-Fearmaic*, otherwise Kinel-Fearmaic.—This was the tribe name of the O'Deas, and it also became the name of their territory, which is now included in the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. This territory is often called the Upper Triocha Ced, or Cantred of Dal-Cais, and the inhabitants, Aes-iar-Forgas, i. e. the people west of the Fergus.

<sup>r</sup> *Coradh-Finne*, i. e. the weir of Finnia, a woman's name, now Corofin, a small town in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare,

met together at a place called Ard-na-gcabog<sup>a</sup>, where the River Forgas<sup>c</sup> mingles with the sea. From thence they marched, to wreak their vengeance upon [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond, through the eastern part of the territory of Hy-Cormaic<sup>p</sup>, and the confines of Hy-Fearmaic<sup>q</sup>; and the cries and shrieks of the unfortunate people whom they plundered gave warning of their march in every place through which they passed. They proceeded onwards over the stone road of Coradh Finne<sup>r</sup>, by the gate [of the castle] of Inchiquin, [and] by Bothar-na-mac-Riogh<sup>s</sup>; and some of their people carried utensils and spoils out of the church of Cill-inghine-Baoith<sup>t</sup>; but this profanation of the church of that saint boded no triumph or success to the Dal-Cais. They then proceeded north-west, by the confines of Corcomroe and Burren, and dispatched through the country marauding parties, who collected to one place all the spoils of the country before night. They afterwards pitched a camp, but it was not a place [adapted] for rest, on account of the crying and wailings of women and widows, [who were] bewailing their wrongs, after being plundered. When Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough, heard of the coming of this great army to oppose them, they immediately mustered all the forces they could, and met together at Carn-mic-Tail<sup>u</sup>. These were they

seven miles to the north-west of Ennis.

<sup>s</sup> *Bothar-na-mac-riogh*, i. e. the road of the kings' sons. This name is still preserved, and is applied to the road leading from Corofin to Kilnaboy, meeting the gateway of Inchiquin about midway between them. The following reference to this road in the *Cathreim Thoirdhealbhagh*, at the year 1317, will shew its exact position :

“Dermot O'Brien set out with his forces from Ruadhan” [Ruane] “to march into Burren, and he passed through Bearnan-an-chailin, by Leacht-inghine-Ui-Lochlainn, leaving Tully O'Dea on the left, by Loch Beasgnatan, over Caradh-mhic-Boirinn, to the opening of Botharna-mac-riogh, and over Mullach-Gaoidheal.”

<sup>t</sup> *Cill-Ingine-Baoith*, i. e. the church of the daughter of Baeth, or Boethius, now Killinaboy, or Kilnaboy, an old church at which is a part

of a round tower, near Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The patroness of this church is still held in great veneration in the counties of Clare and Limerick, where there are several churches and holy wells dedicated to her. Her name is now corrupted to Innywee in the country. Her father, Boeth, was of the royal line of Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the Dal-Cais.

<sup>u</sup> *Carn-mhic-Tail*, i. e. the cairn or sepulchral heap of Mactalius, the son of Broc, the eleventh in descent from Modhruadh, the progenitor of the O'Conors of Corcomroe, and their correlatives. This is undoubtedly the great cairn now called Carn-Connachtach, situated in the townland of Ballygeely, parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. It is of a conical shape, measuring one hundred paces in diameter at the base, and about

clann einainn mic ríeig̃ zo nglan mógal gallócclác tánaic epí hoídce riar an tan rin tar rionainn, 7 ócebaíð pleac̃ta an g̃iolla duib̃ mic concóbar mic donnchaíð mic doinnail na maðmian mic ruibne. Baí ann uilleacc mic Riocairð Shaxanaiç mic uillecc mic Riocairð a búpe tánaic an lá poime rin oiporpuccáð a bráatar, Taðcc mac murchaíð uí brian. Ro éinneiot ann rin a haon comairle an plóg do lánmian, 7 po gab̃ doinnall mac concóbar uí brian occa ngrípac̃t im éalma do dénam, 7 arbhre rriú, a ólçmuinrip ar pé po éualaðura lá rfnab̃ 7 lá rfnéaðaib̃ nác lé líon rluaz̃ nó rochaíðe h̃riar buaíð, 7 nác b̃puil h̃riéñ̃ ar rípe [ar ríor pe] caépaç, Do pónpac̃t an luçt úo fairbhicé, 7 iomairpað foipn .i. ar monnpaicéíð zoip ceipé ndilir baðñin zo po éreac̃pac̃t, 7 zo po oipcep̃c̃t ar muinreapa. Ní puil ipin luçt úo g̃ið líonm̃ar doib̃ ac̃t cumarpeac̃ plóiz̃ a hionaðaib̃ eccraimlaib̃, 7 ní bá laine leó tapipioñ olðár teic̃eañ̃ diaapað deim̃m̃ leó poçtain a nanmann ar an maiz̃in hi ceoinoipcep̃am. Ro gab̃ g̃reim tra an g̃reapac̃t rin do beip doinnall foip a muinrip, 7 po éing̃eallpac̃t do gomað baíð bráatipri nó biað aca uile i naçhaíð a naímaç, 7 po éinneiot luçt bráta 7 tapipcélað do çoi uac̃ta foip an ffoiplongpoip an oíðce rin. Baí taðcc mac concóbar uí brian, 7 toipnp̃dealb̃ac̃ mac donnchaíð í brian co na poçriaíðe zo peip̃meac̃ puipreac̃ar lá taoð a longpuip̃ an oíðce rin co polup̃ traç eip̃ge do lo ar ná b̃rapac̃. Ro arcepaçtap̃ r̃ñpa lá h̃riçge na g̃reime do r̃liað na nçp̃oiçf̃o, 7 l̃am̃ clé lé b̃él ac̃ta an g̃oðann, 7 báçtap̃ plóiz̃ an típe az̃ maillceim̃puccáð lá a çtaoð do çeaccmañ̃ rriú, 7 po noçt̃pac̃t a m̃ip̃geaða f̃iteac̃a ep̃pleað̃pa l̃ç ar l̃ç, ar a aoip po éinneiot zo céim̃ dioçam̃n oçeap̃paic̃ cille mañ̃c̃in do paiz̃íð beóil an çip̃zac̃ noípeac̃. Ro gab̃ taðcc mac murchaíð, 7 an rluaz̃ ap̃c̃ña az̃ g̃rip̃ im̃ð̃rpeac̃ doinnail í brian ar a foð leó báçtap̃ gan ionnp̃aiçíð an t̃plóiz̃

twenty-five feet in perpendicular height. It was probably the place where the Chief of Corcomroe was inaugurated before Burren was separated from Corcomroe, and while the entire diocese of Kilfenora was under the jurisdiction of the head of this tribe.

\* *Stand or fly*, literally, "and not more desirable to them is staying than flying, if they were sure to bring their lives from the place where we shall meet."

<sup>x</sup> *Sliabh-na-ngroigheadh*, i. e. the mountain of

the horses, now *Anglice* Slievenagry, in the parish of Kilfenora, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. There is a small bridge of two arches on the boundary between the parishes of Kilmoon and Kilshanny, called *Oipiceas Sleibe na nçp̃oiçeað*, from its contiguity to this mountain.

<sup>y</sup> *Bel-atha-an-Ghobhann*, i. e. the mouth of the smith's ford. This place is called Baile Eoin Gabhann, i. e. the town of John the Smith, by the Four Masters at the year 1600. It is

who were along with them there : the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, with a select body of gallowglasses, who had, three nights before, come across the Shannon ; and also youths of the descendants of Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmam Mac Sweeny. There also was Ulick, the son of Richard Saxonagh, son of Ulick, son of Richard Burke, who had come the day before to visit his kinsman, Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien. These then resolved with one accord to pursue the army [of the enemy]; and Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, began to excite them to valour; and he spoke as follows : "Good people," said he, "I have heard from the old and the historians that it is not by the multitude of men or forces that a victory is gained, and that no person is a judge [of the issue of] a field of battle. These people have been guilty of wrongs and excesses towards us, for they have made an irruption into our own lawful territory, and plundered and pillaged our people. Their army [however], though numerous, is only a medley of different people from different places, who care not whether they stand or fly<sup>m</sup>, so they can but escape with their lives from the field whereon we shall meet." This exhortation from Donnell to his people produced its intended effect; and they promised that they would all unite in brotherly affection against their enemies; and thereupon they resolved to send out people to spy and reconnoitre the camp that night. Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Turlough, the son of Donough O'Brien, and their forces, remained all that night, until daybreak the next morning, stationed by the side of their camp, vigilantly and warily. At sunrise they marched forwards by Sliabh-na-ngroigh-eadh<sup>x</sup>, keeping Bel-atha-an-Ghobham<sup>y</sup> on the left hand; and the forces of the country were marching slowly along side of them, to come to an engagement; and they displayed on both sides their winged and broad-tailed standards, but marched with steady step by the Pass of Cill-Mainchin<sup>z</sup>, directly towards Bel-an-chip<sup>a</sup>. Teige, the son of Murrough, and the army in general, began to reproach Donnell O'Brien for the length of time they were without engaging

now called Ballygowan, otherwise Smithstown, and is situated in the parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

<sup>z</sup> *Cill-Mainchin*, i. e. St. Munchin's church, now Kilmanaheen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Corcomroe, and

county of Clare.

<sup>a</sup> *Bel-an-chip*: mouth of the ford of the stock or trunk of a tree, now Cnoc-a-chip, on the sea shore, in the parish of Kilmanaheen, two miles to the west of Lahinch, in the barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

naile uair βάτταρ acc coiminteáct aró i nairó ppa poile ó baile aá an  
 zóbanu zo pin. Ráimicc taócc mac concóbaip 7 toippróealbáct na bpiain co  
 na rócpaíde ar nullac énuic beoil an éip ina minneall iombualta amáil po  
 ba lann leó baóém. Báτταρ an pluaž naile 7 luét na típe azá ττοζpnam  
 i nacchaó na leapzan aróe azga pbe baí dia pzižió amáil ar déine conpan-  
 zaτταρ, 7 ppa nōol eaó diubpaicéte dóib po zaó pzeimn 7 pccáct éττpoma 7  
 aepdáct, clanoná, 7 conpaíde conpapaíl taócc 7 toippróealbáiz zoip zaópaτ  
 puaccaó pó ééóóip éuca. Ro zaóbaó azga naipleaó, 7 azá naéónma, azga  
 pleacátaó 7 accá plaióe na ppaicib, 7 na ττpíoétaib na nōpib, 7 na ττpιαρ-  
 aib arpin co bhinn pōpmaia. Níp bó haon éonair po zaópaτ na buíóne pin  
 uair do zaópaτ an mapcpluaž láin ópí le paipcece ppa 7 na conpizéce pōip-  
 óear zaó nōipeac. Ar a aóip po lhaó zo lán uplain zaó ópōng óib. Ro laccpaτ  
 an mapcpluaž a napaóna dia neachaib amáil ar déine po péópaτ, 7 do  
 óechaó toippróealbáct ó bpiain ar dá mapcaó décc dia luét lhaónna do  
 ópíaó a nōpíoimáil, 7 do luap a neach zo caéaip puip. Do zaóbaó 7 do zōnaó  
 ópōng ele dá inuip. Ro zaóbaó ann óna taócc mac concóbaip uí bpiain, 7  
 a mac toippróealbáct uair do anpaτ píóe pōp an cenoc ípin uair bá dóiz leó  
 zo ppozaizpcaó cáct ina ppaipaó. Ro zaóbaó τpa ópōng náip paoileaó óana-  
 cal ópíoip inuip an iaipia, 7 po mapbaó ópōnga iomóa ele. Ro ba zlópaó  
 baóba, 7 bpaoneóin, 7 eaáaíóe aép, 7 paoléom na píoóbaíó pōp pšnaachaib  
 paopclann pó dáiz mapcece in aon laóip pin. Bá pšpíóe uaéτaρ tuadómuinan  
 zo éhñ aτhaó dia eip an po páccbaó do bpaizóib deacáib, 7 déiúó ópaip,  
 doptaanaρ, 7 beóp ó:a ecšpaib, 7 dia mmul'b pšin aca an lá pin.

<sup>b</sup> *The hill of Bell-an-chip.*—Now called Cnoc-a-chip.

<sup>c</sup> *Within shot,* literally, within shot-distance.

<sup>d</sup> *Trepidation, horror, &c.*—This is the eloquent Irish mode of expressing that they were seized with a sudden panic at the sight of the enemy.

<sup>e</sup> *Beann-Formala,* now Binn-Formaoile, a mountain situated about a mile and a half to the south-west of the Roman Catholic chapel of Inagh, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. It is about six miles to the south-east of Bel-an-chip, whence they fled.

<sup>f</sup> *South-east,* i. e. in the direction of Beann

Formaoile.

<sup>g</sup> *Cathair Ruis,* i. e. the stone fort of Ros, now Caherush, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the west of the parish of Kilmurry, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 30.

<sup>h</sup> *Who, it was thought.*—This intimates that their lives were spared.

<sup>i</sup> *Ravenous birds,* eaáaíóe aép.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1462, p. 1022, *supra*.

<sup>k</sup> *Slain in the battle on that day,* literally, “on account of the battle of that one day.” The style could be easily improved by omitting the



the other army; and the two armies had been moving opposite each other from Baile-atha-an-Ghobhann to that place. Teige, the son of Conor, and Turlough O'Brien arrived with their forces on the summit of the hill of Bel-an-Chip<sup>b</sup>, [and formed themselves] into such array for fighting as they themselves considered proper. The other army and the inhabitants of the country were pursuing them up the steep and rugged side of the hill on which they were; but before they could come within shot<sup>c</sup> of them, the constables of Teige and Turlough were seized with trepidation, horror<sup>d</sup>, light-headedness, giddiness, and unsteadiness, so that they immediately took to flight. The others proceeded to mutilate, hack, and slaughter them by twentys and thirtys, by twos and threes, [in the route], from thence to Beann-Formala<sup>e</sup>. It was not in the same direction these [defeated] troops passed, for the cavalry moved westwards, keeping the sea on their right, and their infantry passed on directly south-east<sup>f</sup>. Both parties, however, were expertly pursued. They gave loose reins to their horses, [and ran] with all the speed they could exert; and Turlough O'Brien and twelve horsemen of his followers made their way, by force of bravery and the swiftness of their steeds, to Cathair-Ruis<sup>g</sup>. Others of his people were wounded and taken prisoners; and among the rest were Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and his son, Turlough, for these had remained on the hill, expecting that the rest would remain along with them. Some of the Earl's faithful people were (also) taken prisoners, who, it was thought<sup>h</sup>, would get no quarter; and many others of them were slain. Noisy were the ravens and carrion-crows, and [other] ravenous birds<sup>i</sup> of the air, and the wolves of the forest, over the bodies of the nobles slain in the battle on that day<sup>k</sup>. The upper part of Thomond<sup>l</sup> was the better for some time afterwards of all the prisoners, horses, armour, and ordnance, and also of the number of their own herds and flocks, left to them on that day.

words ροῦαῖγ and αον, thus: Ροῦαῖγ γλόραῖε βαῦβα, βρανεοιν ἡ εαῖαρεαῖα αἰλε αἰεοιρ, ἡ ραοῖκοιν να ριοῖβυοῖ ρορ ρῆναῖαῖβ ραορ-  
 ῖλανν ρο μαρβαῖο ἡ η-ιμαρπεαεε ἡ λαοῖ ριν.

<sup>l</sup> *The upper part of Thomond.*—It should be here remarked, that *upper*, in the county of Clare, means northern, and, *lower*, southern. They say up to Burren (ρυαρ γο ὄοιρῖνν), and

down to Limerick (ρῖορ γο ζυμνεαῖ). This arises from the belief that the land inclines from Burren and Slieve Aughty to the Lower Shannon. In Connaught and Ulster, *up* means to the north, and *down* to the south. And so much does this custom prevail in Connaught, that to go *down* the Shannon means to go against its current!<sup>m</sup>

Μυιριγ mac an ḡiollariabaig̃ (.i. ó cléiriḡ) uí cléiriḡ, rasoí hī Sónáir, ḡ hī líḡionn f̃s̃r̃ foim̃m̃ roónaig̃ décc hī muim̃tir eolair, ḡ a aónacal ḡ p̃p̃ioḡnac̃ maig̃e réim̃ ḡ necclair canllín.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1574.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, mile, cuicc ceo, Seactmóccat, a cftair.

Conn mac an cálbaiḡ, mic Maḡnuira uí doim̃nail̃ do ḡabail hī fuill la hiarla óu epeḡ hī p̃p̃orlonḡp̃oḡt an iarla baḡéim̃, ḡ a cóp̃ iaraiñ co haḡ chiat̃.

Iarla úsr̃muían do b̃ñt̃ aḡ roḡail, ḡ aḡ inḡr̃im̃ a f̃p̃ccap̃at̃ ḡ ñh̃iraḡ na bliáḡna ro, ḡ b̃ripeaḡ do ap̃ máḡ car̃taig̃ m̃óp̃ .i. doim̃nall, mac cor̃b̃maic laḡraig̃ ḡ Mac r̃inḡin (Donnchaḡ mac doim̃nail̃ mic r̃inḡin) do maḡbaḡ lá muim̃tir an iarla, ḡ po ba daíma doḡbr̃ioñ, ḡ ñúsr̃muían eip̃iḡe. Ro maḡbaḡ leḡ ḡna ócc conrapal duair̃ib̃ cloim̃ne ruib̃ne .i. clanñ donnchaḡ baḡaig̃ mic maolmuire mic donnchaḡ mic toir̃p̃rocalbaig̃, mic eoc̃caiñ, mic Maolmuire, mic donnchaḡ ḡo rochaḡoib̃ do vaḡḡoaímb̃ oile ḡenmoḡát̃.

Τάρραḡḡ τρια mac iarla úsr̃muían (St̃an mac Semair) eip̃im̃ nḡabala ap̃ ḡaḡbaile daing̃ín do triañ cluana meala diaḡ b̃ó hainm̃ doipe an láir, ḡ po cóp̃r̃ bárhoa τair̃iri dia muim̃tir doim̃coim̃éḡ an baile h̃ir̃im̃. Oḡ éualcaḡ luḡtir̃ na h̃Epeann (S̃ir̃ uilliam̃ r̃it̃z̃uilliam̃) ḡ iarla up̃muían (τομαρ mac Semair mic P̃iarair̃ Ruaiḡ) an ní r̃iñ po aḡnuaaḡaig̃ ḡabail an baile r̃iñ a nuā póla, ḡ a r̃íñ póla pe cloim̃ iarla úsr̃muían, ḡ po róḡair̃p̃t̃e úsr̃raib̃ m̃iḡe, ḡ b̃r̃f̃ḡ, do buiḡléraḡaib̃, ḡ ḡp̃ine ḡall̃ ap̃éḡna dul do ḡianm̃illeaḡ líḡe moḡa, ḡ uí po hanaḡ leḡ ḡup̃ po raḡoḡt̃ a b̃ruip̃le ḡ a b̃raill̃im̃ ḡ τ̃tim̃ceall̃ doipe an láir̃ co po ḡabaḡ é leḡ ro ḡeḡiḡ, ḡ po díḡñḡaḡt̃ an ḡar̃ḡa uile laḡ

<sup>m</sup> *Fenagh*.—See note *v*, under the year 1244, p. 310, *supra*. The original manuscript from which the copy of the MS. referred to in that note was made, is now preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Vesp. E. 11. Cotton, 115.

<sup>n</sup> *Doire-an-lair*, i. e. the middle or central oak wood, now Derrinlare, a townland containing the ruins of a very strong castle, in the parish of Killaloean, barony of Uachtar-tire, or Upper

third, and county of Waterford. This castle stood on level ground, about three hundred paces to the south of the River Suir. It was a quadrangular fabric, measuring forty-eight feet from east to west, and thirty feet from north to south, and had a round tower at each corner. Of these towers three are still traceable, but that which stood at the south-west corner has totally disappeared. About one-half of the north-east

Maurice, the son of Gilla-Riagh O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), a man learned in history and literature, and a man of esteem and affluence, died in Muintir-Eolais, and was interred in Fenagh<sup>m</sup> of Moy-Rein, in the church of St. Caillin.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1574.

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

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Earl of Essex, in the Earl's own camp, and sent to Dublin.

The Earl of Desmond was plundering and harassing his enemies in the spring of this year. He defeated Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladrach). Mac Fineen (Donough, son of Donnell, son of Fineen) was slain by the Earl's people; and his death was a cause of great grief in Desmond. A young constable of the gentlemen of Clann-Sweeny, namely, one of the sons of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Owen, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, and many other distinguished persons besides, were slain by them.

The son of the Earl of Desmond (John, the son of James) took by surprise a good and strong castle, called Doire-an-lair<sup>n</sup>, and placed in it trustworthy warders of his own people to guard it. When the Lord Justice of Ireland (Sir William Fitzwilliam) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) had heard of this castle, it renewed their recent and old animosity against the sons of the Earl of Desmond; and they summoned the men of Meath and Bregia, the Butlers, and all the inhabitants of the English Pale, to proceed to devastate Leath-Mhodha. [The summons was obeyed], and they marched, without halting, until they had pitched their tents and pavilions around Doire-an-lair, which they finally took; and the Lord Justice beheaded all the

tower remains, to the height of about sixty feet, but the south-east one only to the height of ten feet. These towers were eighteen feet in diameter on the inside, and their walls, which were well grouted, are eleven feet in thickness. The side walls of the square are also grouted, and are eight feet four inches in thickness. Tradi-

tion ascribes the erection of this fortress to the Butlers.—See it mentioned, under the name of Dorenlare, in the *Pacata Hibernia*, vol. i. p. 78, in a letter from James Galdie Butler to the Lord President, in which he complains that his “eldest brother's castle of Dorenlare” had been bestowed upon Richard Power.

αν λυρτιρ. ὄαταρ α ὀαοίνε, γ α λυέτ κογαντα αζ επέεαδ ιαπλα ὀσμουίαν  
 αν οηστ ρην γυρ βό ηι κοίαηλε πο είνη τοέτ ηι εκήνδ αν λυρτιρ, γ α ἔνιέ δια  
 ὀιζπρίρ, γ ροβηεεήν ὀό εαιρλέν να ιναηζε, δυη γαρβάν, γ εασηραιζε ὀο ταβ-  
 αιρτ ὀό, γ μαηέήν αρ ζαέ νί πο milleαδ εατορρα αρ ζαέ ταοβ ζο ρην.

Σίδη κοδαέ γ εαπαρπαδ ὀο κοιμέηηζαλ ειτηρ ἔβριαν μαε ρεηιημ βαεαιζ  
 υί νελλ γ ιαπλα ὀυ επεχ, γ τυρκεναήν ρλήθε ὀο ὀέναήν ιαρτεαηη λα ἔβριαν γ  
 αν λυρτιρ κο μαηέιḃ α ἡμυητιρε ὀο ὀόκυρεαδ δια ραιεείδ, γ ροβταρ ρυδαέ  
 ροιμήηημαδ ρρί ρέ ὀέορα νοιḃε κο να λάḃ ι ραρραδ αροιλε. Αν ταν βά  
 ἡαινε ὀόḃ εκ ὀλ γ εκ εαḃηηη, ηι εκήηηη να ρέε ἡί ρην Ρο ζαδαδ ἔβριαν κο  
 να ἔβραταρ γ κο να ἡηαοί λαρ αν ιαπλα, γ ρο κλοḃḃεαδ ζαη εοικελλ α μυητιρ  
 υηε, ριορα, ἡνά ιμαεα, γ ιηζήηα ιηα ριαḃηαιρ βαḃέηη. Ρο κυρεαδ ἔβριαν ιαρ-  
 τεαηη, α ἔνι, γ α ἔβραταρ ζο ἡάτ κηαέ, γ ὀο ρόναδ κḃḃραḃηηα κοḃηοηηητε  
 ὀίḃ ανη κοναδ αḃηλαḃ ρην ὀο εḃαιḃ κρḃḃ α εκυρεαδ ὀόḃ. Ρο βα λḃρ ὀροḃα  
 αḃυαεα, γ υηζḃḃḃηηε ὀερεηηηεḃ αν οḃηεαδ αηαβαḃ, γ αν ἡḃḃοιαέ μαλαρτα,  
 γ ἡḃḃεβερτα ρην τυεαδ ρορ ὀηζήηηα κλοηηηε αḃḃα βυḃε υί νελλ, υαέταρḃ,

° *Dungarvan*, ὀύν Γαρβάν, i. e. Garvan's dun, or fort, now Dungarvan, a seaport town in the south of the county of Waterford. It is situated on a point of land formed by the estuaries of the Rivers Bricky and Calligan. There are considerable remains of the walls of this town still remaining, as also of the principal castle, which is situated in the centre of the town, and is still occupied as a military post.

° *Kerry*, Καοηραιζε.—This is the name of a barony in the north of the county of Limerick, the principal castle of which is now called Ραηίρ Καοηραιζε, *Anglice* Palliskenry. It stands on the left bank of the Shannon, about nine miles west of the city of Limerick.

° *Were seized upon*.—Camden mentions this capture of Brian O'Neill, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, A. D. 1574, but makes no allusion to the *treachery*, and is followed by Cox. Camden says that, as soon as Essex landed at Carrickfergus, Brian Mac Phelimy waited on him, and in the most submissive manner tendered his duty to the Queen and his service to

Essex, but that he soon after became disaffected, and joined Turlough Luineach in the rebellion. It is but fair here to remark, that when Essex landed, Brian thought that he had come over simply as Marshal of Ireland; but that when he discovered that the Earl had come over to seize upon all Clannaboy to his own and the Queen's use, it was reasonable to expect that Brian should oppose him and the Queen also. Camden asserts that Brian usurped Clannaboy; but this, which is a mere fiction of the English law, is not true, for his ancestors had possession of it for at least two centuries, and Brian was the true heir. Dr. Leland, who was a far more candid investigator than either Camden or Cox, though sufficiently primed with prejudices against the Irish, so as not to be carried away by any national predilections, has the following note on the proceedings of the Earl of Essex, who had obtained a grant of the seigniories of Clannaboy, Farney, &c., in order to oust the Irish, and settle English colonies therein:

“The Irish manuscript annals of this reign

warders. His people and auxiliaries were so much abandoning the Earl of Desmond, that he resolved upon repairing to the Lord Justice, and making unconditional submission to him : [this he did], and he was obliged to deliver up to the Lord Justice Castlemain, Dungarvan<sup>o</sup>, and Kenry<sup>p</sup>; and [thereupon] whatever wrongs had been committed on either side up to that time should be forgiven.

Peace, sociality, and friendship, were established between Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, and the Earl of Essex ; and a feast was afterwards prepared by Brian, to which the Lord Justice and the chiefs of his people were invited; and they passed three nights and days together pleasantly and cheerfully. At the expiration of this time, however, as they were agreeably drinking and making merry, Brian, his brother, and his wife, were seized upon<sup>a</sup> by the Earl, and all his people put unsparingly to the sword<sup>f</sup>, men, women, youths, and maidens, in Brian's own presence. Brian was afterwards sent to Dublin, together with his wife and brother, where they were cut in quarters. Such was the end of their feast. This unexpected massacre, this wicked<sup>s</sup> and treacherous murder of the lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill<sup>t</sup>, the head and the senior

mention a very dishonorable transaction of this lord on his return to Ulster. It is here given in a literal translation from the Irish, with which the author was favored by Mr. O'Connor. *Anno 1574* : 'A solemn peace and concord was made between the Earl of Essex and Felim O'Nial. However, at a feast wherein the Earl entertained that chieftain' [*recte*, at a feast wherein the chieftain entertained that Earl], 'and at the end of their good cheer, O'Nial with his wife were seized; their friends who attended were put to the sword before their faces. Felim, together with his wife and brother, were conveyed to Dublin, where they were cut up in quarters. This execution gave universal discontent and horror.'

"In like manner these annals assure us that a few years after the Irish chieftains of the King's and Queen's County were invited by the English to a treaty of accommodation. But

when they arrived at the place of conference, they were instantly surrounded by troops, and all butchered on the spot. Such relations would be more suspicious if these annals in general expressed great virulence against the English and their government. But they do not appear to differ essentially from the printed histories, except in the minuteness with which they record the local transactions and adventures of the Irish; and sometimes they expressly condemn their countrymen for their rebellions against their prince."—Book iv. c. 2.

<sup>a</sup> *To the sword*.—Camden, in his annals, A. D. 1574, states that Essex slew two hundred of the Irish, and took Brian, Rory Oge, his brother, and Brian's wife.

<sup>s</sup> *Wicked*, *malapra*.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*.

<sup>t</sup> *Lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill*, i. e. Chief of Clannaboy. Camden states, in his An-

ἡ ρινηρεαρ ρλεῶτα εὐζαῖν μὶε νεῖλλ ναοῖγιῶλλαιῖ ἡ ἡαοῖδεαλ ερεαῖν οὐρῖορ  
 ῥέν μο ῥα υαῶαδ.

Clann Iaṛla cloinne Riocairṑ .i. uilliam, ἡ Sṑan ṑo bṑrṑṑ bṑrṑṑ, ἡ  
 bṑrṑṑreapa ṑop apoile, ἡ αῖṑra ṑṑr ṑalbanchaṑṑ ἡ ṑṑirṑennchaṑṑ ṑo ṑoṑṑaṑ  
 λά Sṑan a bṑrṑ. ṑuaṑr iaṑla ṑṑmṑṑan ṑaṑoṑṑ ṑṑoṑeṑṑion ṑṑ, ἡ ṑo ṑaṑo bṑrṑṑṑe  
 ṑṑ ῥoṑall ṑoṑ ṑaṑṑṑṑṑṑaṑ ṑṑ Iaṑṑ an iaṑla.

Clot cloicṑṑṑṑṑṑ ṑo ṑṑeapṑṑaṑ ἡ callaṑṑ Maṑ na bṑiaṑṑa ṑo, bṑ ἡeṑaṑaṑ  
 ṑoṑṑaṑ ṑeapṑṑaṑ an ῥṑṑa ṑṑṑ, uaṑr bṑṑaṑ ṑṑoṑṑa ἡ neṑṑṑṑ na ṑo ṑaṑṑṑaṑ ῥṑ  
 aṑṑ aṑaṑ naṑ clot naile, ṑaṑaṑ ṑṑoṑṑ naile ṑ ṑo ṑṑṑbaṑe ṑṑe ṑṑeṑaṑ  
 ṑaṑṑṑe, ἡ ṑ ṑo bṑṑṑṑe ῥṑṑa, ἡ ṑṑṑe. Na ṑṑṑṑe ṑṑṑaṑ ṑo ṑaṑṑṑ ṑṑ na ṑṑṑaṑ  
 ṑaṑṑe ṑo ṑṑṑṑṑṑṑṑaṑ ṑṑaṑ an ṑaṑ ṑṑṑ ṑo ṑaṑṑṑaṑ an clot ṑṑṑ na ṑṑṑaṑ ṑṑṑaṑ  
 ṑaṑ ṑṑṑ ṑaṑ ṑṑṑṑṑ. ṑo ṑaṑṑaṑṑ an clot ῥṑṑṑa ṑṑṑṑe ῥṑṑṑṑa ṑaṑ cloicṑṑ  
 ṑaṑ ῥṑṑṑṑṑ ṑo ṑṑṑṑ ṑaṑṑṑṑṑṑṑ ṑṑ na ṑṑṑṑṑṑṑ ṑṑṑ ṑ ṑṑṑṑṑṑ.

nals of the reign of Elizabeth, that “ this Brian possessed thirty thousand cows, besides sheep and hogs.” To give Essex possession of these, and of the lands which supported them, by a proscriptive grant from the Queen, was nearly as arbitrary as the Pope granting the kingdom of Ireland, forfeited by the heresy of Queen Elizabeth, to his faithful son in Christ, Philip II.

This Brian is the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill of Shanescastle, and of Mr. Hugh O'Neill of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, a respectable farmer on the Marquis of Downshire's estate. The pedigree of this family, as printed by Burke in his Peerage, is very incorrect ; and the Editor thinks it his duty to lay before the reader, in this place, the true line of descent, as proved from original documents, as he was led astray, by relying on Mr. Burke's authority, in giving it in the *Circuit of Muircheartach*, p.63 :

I. BRIAN MAC FELIM O'NEILL, chief of Clannaboy, and senior of the Kinel-Owen. He married, first, a daughter of Sir Arthur Magennis, Viscount Iveagh ; and secondly, Anne, daughter of Brian Carragh O'Neill ; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. JOHN, who died in 1619, leaving five sons, namely, 1, Sir Henry, who married Martha Stafford, by whom he had five daughters, of whom four were idiots, and Rose, who was *compos*, and married to Randal, Marquis of Antrim ; 2, Arthur, who married Grace O'Hara, by whom he had two sons, Cormac and John, who were both Colonels in the service of Charles II., and died without issue ; 3, Felim Duv, the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill, of whom presently ; 4, Hugh ; and 5, John Oge, the ancestor of Mr. Hugh O'Neill, of Ballymoney, a farmer.

III. FELIM DUV. He was a captain in the service of Charles II., and died in 1677. He married Sheela O'Hara, who died in 1690, by whom he had,

IV. BRIAN. He married Eleanor Magennis, who died in 1705, by whom he who had two sons : 1, John, commonly called French John, a card-maker in Paris, who succeeded to the family estates on the death of his relative, Colonel Charles O'Neill, in 1736 ; 2, Henry, ob. s. p.

V. JOHN. He had three sons, Henry, who died without issue ; Charles, of whom presently ;

of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and of all the Gaels, a few only excepted, was a sufficient cause of hatred and disgust [of the English] to the Irish.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, William and John, violated their [pledged] word and brotherly friendship; and John Burke took many Scotch and Irish mercenaries into his service. The Earl of Ormond afterwards obtained protection for him; and he delivered up hostages into the hands of the Earl, to be kept for the Queen.

On the calends of May this year a shower of hail fell, after a strange and wonderful manner, for some saw nothing in it but what belonged to such showers in general; while there were others whose good strong houses it swept away, and whose flocks and herds it smothered. The fields of green corn: which had been sown a quarter or half a year before, were left by this shower bare and barren plains, without corn or blade. The same shower left upon the shiuis of those on whom it fell lumps the exact size of one of the hail-stones.

and Clotworthy, who died without issue.

VI. CHARLES. He married, in 1736, Alice, daughter of the Right Honourable Sir John Broderic of Middleton, by whom he had two sons, John, of whom presently, and St. John, who died without issue. He died in 1769, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII. JOHN. He represented the county of Antrim for several years in Parliament, and was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland on the 30th of November, 1793, as Baron O'Neill, of Shanescastle, and advanced to the dignity of Viscount O'Neill on the 6th of October, 1795. He married, on the 15th of October, 1777, Henrietta, only child of Charles (Boyle) Lord Dungarvan, and grand-daughter of Charles, fifth Earl of Cork and Orrery, by whom he had issue: 1, Charles Henry St. John, who was born in 1779, and was created Earl O'Neill in 1800, and died without issue in 1841; and, 2, John Bruce, the present Viscount O'Neill, who was born December 30, 1780, and who is still unmarried. Let us now return to

III. JOHN OGE, the youngest son of John, the son of Brian. He had one son,

IV. HENRY, who had two sons, John, No. V., and Donnell, of whose descendants (if he had such) no account is preserved.

V. JOHN. He had three sons: 1, Ambrose, who had five daughters, the third of whom, Henrietta, married Daniel O'Rourke of Dro-mahaire, in the county of Leitrim, by whom she had a son, Ambrose, who was the father of Daniel, who was father of Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, in the county of Antrim; 2, Henry, who died without issue; and, 3, Daniel, No. VI.

VI. DANIEL.

VII. JOHN of Ballymoney.

VIII. ARTHUR.

IX. JOHN.

X. HUGH O'NEILL of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, a farmer, who, if he survive the Viscount O'Neill, will be the senior representative of Brian Mac Felim, and of all the Kinel-Owen.

Μαε ταιόεε μιε ταιόεε υί Ρυαιρε δο μαρβαδ λά ευιδ δο λυέτ ληαίηνα  
να βρειπνε αρ φαίέε υρομα θα ετίαρ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1575.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μιε, εινεε εεο, Σέετμοζαττ, α είνεε.

Ρυοηραιζε μαε Αοδα (.ι. να υομναλλ), μιε Μαζηνυρα, μιε Αοδα υυιδ  
υι υομναλλ δο μαρβαδ ι νβόζαιρε ι νδύν να ηγall la Καταοιρ, μαε Εόιν, μιε  
τυαταιλ υί γallευβαρ, η νοέαρ λαινο λαπριυμη ινοριη.

Ροδάρτα πο έφβαζ, η εallπεοτ αντιορμαζ ι παίηραδ να βλιαδνα πο εο  
νά φρίτη εδ αον υαιρε δο λό νό υοιόεε δο φλοεχαδ ό bealtaine εο λυζηαραδ.  
Ρο πάρ ηλάντε υρζηαμμα η εήδην τυρβροιδ δοη εφβαε ήφην .ι. αν πλάζ.  
δαιο τρια αν εήδην ρην εο ηανφóλλ φορ Shaخانéαδ, η φορ έιρεανοαχααδ ι  
ιμβαλε ατα ειαε ινο νάρ λαζην, ιμβαλε ατα φηροιαδ, ιρην Μυιλσην εήην, η  
ιμβαλε ατα υυιδε. Ροβ ιομηδα ονα ετορρα ρυδε, εαιρλέη ζαν εοιμέο, ινμλε  
ζαν αοζαιρε, η υαφαλ εορρ ζαν αδναεαλ τρια βιέην αν εφμα ήρην.

Ιυρτιρ νυα δο εόεε ι νερην .ι. Σηρ ήηνρη Σιδνει, ιρην φροζήαρ δο ροηη-  
ραδ, η ηι εεόιεεαδ υλαδ πο ζαβ πορτ εετυρ, η βά ηαηλαδ βαοί έρε φορ α  
ειονεε να ήην τυηην εοεααδ η εήνοαίρηε, η πο ηαδην ρυδ, εαριαραδ, η  
εαρεαηαέε ετιρ εεηελ εεοναλλ η εοεεαη, η εοιεεαδ υλαδ αρέφνα πο βιε βά  
ηαεα εάμιεε ηι ετίρ ηι ετοραε, η πο όιοευρ αν ιυρτιρ ρην εο ραχααδ αν  
ειαρλα λέ α ηδεαρηαδ αν ζαβαλταρ φορ υλτοαδ, η πο φεαλλ φορ εοηη μαε αν  
εάλβαζ, η φορ βρηαν μαε φειλημ βαεαζ .ι. ιαρλα ου ερεχ. Εοηη μαε αν  
εάλβαζ υί υομναλλ ονα, η εοηη μαε νέηηλ όιεε υί νέηηλ βάεταρ ιλλάιμ ιη άε  
ειαε δο ελυδ πέ ληη αν ιυρτιρ δο εόεε ιη ηΕρηνη, η Εοηη υα υομναλλ δο  
βήε ηι ροιέριβ η ηι φάραζιβ α όυιέεε βαδέημ ζυρ ευρη αν ιυρτιρ α ραρηύν

<sup>u</sup> From *Bealtaine* to *Lammas*, i. e. from the  
1st of May to the 1st of August.

<sup>w</sup> *Invaed Ulster*.—The Four Masters do not  
appear to have known the exact nature of this  
invasion, because the Earl was not a mere advent-  
urer, but was bound by indenture to go thi-  
ther before Michaelmas, 1573; for on the 9th  
of July, that year, the Queen had granted him  
the moiety of the seigniority of Clannaboy, Farney,

&c.—See Camden's *Annals* of the reign of Queen  
Elizabeth, and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D.  
1573. Camden's words are as follows :

“ In Ultonia Brianus Mac Phelimus, qui mag-  
nam partem regionis Clandeboiaë-usurpaverat,  
oppidum Knockfergus, i. e. Fergusii Rupem,  
incendit; et alii eo tractu tumultuari coeperunt.  
Contra hos Walterus Devereux (quem Elizabetha  
nuper Essexiæ Comitum creatat) expeditionem



The son of Teige, son of Teige O'Rourke, was slain by some of the inhabitants of Breifny, on the Green of Dromahaire.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1575.

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

Rury, the son of Hugh (i. e. the O'Donnell), son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, was, while quelling a riot at Donegal, [unintentionally] slain by Cahir, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, a thing which he wished not to do.

Intense heat and extreme drought [prevailed] in the summer of this year; there was no rain for one hour, by night or day, from Bealtaine to Lammas<sup>u</sup>. A loathsome disease and a dreadful malady arose from this heat, namely, the plague. This malady raged virulently among the Irish and English in Dublin, in Naas of Leinster, Ardee, Mullingar, and Athboy. Between those places many a castle was left without a guard, many a flock without a shepherd, and many a noble corpse without burial, in consequence of this distemper.

In the autumn of this year a new Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, namely, Sir Henry Sidney. He landed in Ulster, and found Ireland one scene of warfare and intestine commotion. He (however) established peace, friendship, and charity between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, and throughout every part of Ulster, the province in which he first landed; and this Lord Justice banished to England the Earl of Essex, who had invaded Ulster<sup>w</sup>, and acted treacherously towards Con, the son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], and Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh [O'Neill]. About the time that this Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, Con, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, and Con, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, who had been in prison in Dublin, made their escape; and Con O'Donnell remained concealed in the forests and wilds of his native territory, until the Lord Justice sent him his pardon. In the beginning of winter the Lord

postulat; illis usus consultoribus qui cum longius abesse, et in pericula, specie honoris, precipitare primis votis habuerunt. Quod illum haudquaquam latuit. Verum vir impiger, et qui animum ab incunte ætate bellicis studiis

imbuerat, propositi tenax cum Regina transigit, ut, quibusdam cautionibus pars altera Clauboia, si rebelles submoveret, sibi et suis commitionibus cederet: ad quam tuendam equites cœ, pedites cœcœ, suis sumptibus aleret: et in belli

έυίεε. Αν λυρτιρ ιαρσν̄ δο δὺλ ηι τορσάε αν ḡσινρεαδ̄ ρεαόνον̄ μαίγε βρεαḡ η μιδ̄ε, αιρριδ̄ε ηι ρορτευατάιβ̄ Λαιḡεαν, ḡο ρο ρίσδ̄ηαιḡ ḡοιλλ̄ η ḡασοιδ̄ιλ αιρτιρ μιμ̄ιαν η μιδ̄ε, η ρίολ̄ Ρορρα ραιḡι, η clanna conaill εḡιηαιεεη ρρι αροιλε. Λυδ̄ ιαρτεται ριαρδ̄σρ ḡαε̄ νδ̄ίρεαε̄ ḡο Ρορτελοαιρḡε, εο ηεο̄οιλλ̄, η εο εορσαιḡ ιηη νοεταίεε. βά υίριμ̄ ιη ρο μυδ̄ηαιḡ δο μερλεαχαιβ̄, η ιη ρο διέε̄ηδ̄ δο δροέδ̄ασοίηιβ̄ ιρ ηα είριιβ̄ ριη εριαρ α τευδ̄εχαιδ̄ ḡό ριη.

Coccaδ̄ ειετιρ ριολ̄ ηβ̄ριαη αν βλιαδ̄αιη ρι. Clann εόνεοβ̄αιρ υί β̄ριαη η clann μυρχαιδ̄ υί β̄ριαη δο λḡ̄ε̄ δον εοεαδ̄ ριη. Clann δονηχαιδ̄ δον λḡ̄ε̄ οίε .ι. αν τιαρλα η τοιρρηδεαλβ̄αε̄. Ρο ερεαχαιδ̄ η ρο εομλοίρεεαδ̄ (δρḡοḡαιλ ασον οιδ̄εε) τυαε̄ υα ηβ̄υιλε η τυαε̄ ηα ρḡιηα ειετιρ ιηδ̄οιιβ̄, αρβ̄αρ, η ροιρḡεηαιη ειετιρ ευαιε̄ η εεαρμ̄αν υιλε λάρ αν ιαρλα.

Semur mac muirur mic Sfein mic an iarla eo na rinnasí η εο ηα ελοιηη δό δὺλ δḡḡλα ḡαλλ̄ δον ρραιηε ιρ ιη εαρρσάε δο ρονηηαιδ̄, ιαρ ηδ̄εηαιη ριοε̄ε̄αηα δον ιαρλα η δο Shfean lá ḡallaιβ̄.

Aodh mac basḡḡalaḡ ḡḡḡεḡ ρlannchaδ̄α οιδ̄ε ροιρεεταίλ ηι ρḡḡηεαε̄υρ η ηι ριλιδ̄εαε̄τ, εḡḡηαιḡε ρίσηα αρ luccha εοβ̄ ολε δο β̄ρḡḡḡḡηηαιιβ̄ τυαιε̄ε ιη ερḡηη δέεε.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1576.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céδ, Seaεετμοḡαεε, αρé.

Μαḡ εαρταιḡ ριαβ̄αε̄, δονηχαιδ̄ mac δομ̄ηαιλλ̄ ηιε ρίηḡιη δο έεε αδ̄β̄αρ έεεαοίηε δοιρεαχαιβ̄, η εόιρρι δο ερεαδ̄εαχαιβ̄, η β̄ρíoη δο β̄ρυḡαδ̄αιβ̄ α δ̄υηε̄εε βαδ̄έιη, ρḡḡι δο δḡḡḡεεαḡ δα ριηηρεαρ η δά ηαρ δḡḡḡεεαḡ α ροιρḡḡι, η α αδ̄ηαεαλ ι ηοεαρḡιḡε α αεαρ η α ρḡḡηαεαρ ι εḡḡ Μολαḡα, η α β̄ραε̄αιρ εοḡḡḡḡ ηαḡ εαρταιḡ δο οιρδ̄ηε̄δ̄ ιηα ισηαδ̄.

Υαιε̄ηε mac αοδ̄α υί δ̄ιομαραιḡ δο ηαρβ̄αδ̄ ι ρυλλ̄ ιηα βαίλε ρḡḡḡ ι εελυαιη ηα ηḡαιηαν.

apparatum decem millia librarum monetæ Anglicæ a Regina, prediis in Essexia oppigneratis, mutuo sumit."

\* *Magh Breagh*, i. e. the plain of Bregia, a part of East Meath containing five cantreds, or baronies, and lying principally between Dublin and Drogheda.

† *Fortuatha of Leinster*.—This territory com-

prised the Glen of Inaile, Glendalough, and other parts of the county of Wicklow.

\* *Race of Rossa Failyghie*, i. e. the O'Conors of Offaly, and their correlatives.

† *Tuath-Ua-mBuile*, i. e. the territory of the Ui-Buile, or O'Bolgs, a district in the barony of Islands, in the county of Clare. The castle of Dangan-Moybuilk, corruptly Dangan Moy-

Justice proceeded through Magh Breagh<sup>x</sup> and Meath, and from thence through the Fortuatha of Leinster<sup>y</sup>, and reconciled with each other the English and Irish of East Munster and Meath, as also the race of Rossa Failghe<sup>z</sup>, and the descendants of Conall Cearnach. He afterwards, about Christmas, proceeded in a south-westerly direction, respectively visiting Waterford, Youghal, and Cork, and suppressed countless numbers of rebels, and beheaded great numbers of bad men in these districts, as he passed along.

A war [broke out] among the O'Briens in this year. On one side were the sons of Conor O'Brien, and the sons of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough, namely, the Earl and Turlough; and Tuath-Ua-mBuile<sup>a</sup> and Tuath-na-Fearna<sup>b</sup>, including cattle, corn, and buildings, and both temporal and spiritual possessions, were burned (in one night's marauding) by the Earl.

In the spring of this year James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, went to France, with his wife and children, through fear of the English, with whom the Earl [of Desmond] and John had made peace.

Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy, Professor of the Feineachas<sup>c</sup> and of poetry, and a purchaser of wine, by no means the least distinguished of the lay Brehons of Ireland, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1576.

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

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen) died, a cause of lamentation to the chiefs, of sadness to the husbandmen, and of sorrow to the farmers of his own territory; a man who outshone his seniors, and who was not excelled by his juniors. He was interred in the burial-place of his father and grandfather, at Timoleague<sup>d</sup>; and his brother, Owen Mac Carthy, was inaugurated as his successor.

Owny, the son of Hugh O'Dempsey, was treacherously slain in his own residence of Cluain-na-nGamhan<sup>e</sup>.

burke, was in it.

<sup>b</sup> *Tuath-na-Fearna*, i. e. the district of the alder trees. This name is still well known, and is applied to a district in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare.

<sup>c</sup> *Feineachas*, i. e. the Brehon law.

<sup>d</sup> *Timoleague*.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1240, p. 301, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Cluain-na-nGamhan*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or pasturage of the calves, now Cloneygowan, a

Colla, mac an gíolla ðuib, mic concóbaip, mic donnchaíð, mic doínnall na maðmann, mic eoðain, mic eoin na lathaiðe meic ruibne, fíri ðó fén tpoða ḡ τοόαιρ, ḡ τιðe naoíðeað conrapal dáλ ccaip do écc.

baotðalað ócc, mac baotðalaið, mic muipcéarptaið með flannchaða ollain dáλ ccaip lé bpiéíínnar, ḡ fíri τιðe naoíðíð coiéíinn do écc.

Uilliam ócc mac an baipð, mac corbmaic ollain uí doínnall lé dán, oide pccol, paíð deapiceaiðéte hi ppoðlain ḡ i naiéne, pope conðbala ḡ coiéaiðéte ðaoi ppoðlama ḡ ppiócaíma do écc í nðpuim móri an. 22. februaip.

Τοιρρðealbac mac tuaéail baib uí ðalleubaiρ paíð ðuime oipéeta do ínarðað la connaétaib an. 16. do nouember.

INðín uí baioðill, Siuban ócc, inðín τοιρρðealbaið, mic néill do bátað la .S. Séin að ppoðlain pnaíma ap abainn an tppaéta buide.

Εοιν moðapða mac meic Suibne bóðaimið do écc lá cáipe macaomh ócc aoíðeaðac po ba mó do pðél dia éineað fíin an tan pin.

Concóbaρ ócc mac donnchaíð mezuíðip, ḡ ðponð ðuaiρlib feap luipcc do ínarðað ipin tpiucha.

Doínnall, mac ðiapmaða, mic maóíleaðlainn mé ðopmain ðécc ipin íppac éipíri ðpaða po bépíri típτε, ḡ tuaipapccbáil láime ḡ eimð baíð dia éineað ma comaimpíρ.

Μαιμipτερ móρ an cáðán, ḡ an cáðán fíin uile ón cáipλέn móρ anuaρ ðo habainn do lopecað lé hinðin tomáip, mic an ðapúin tpe éð, ḡ nop milledað in én baile eiðip ðaoíðealaib oipíð in po millíð ipin mbaiile pin.

Κρεαά móρa do ðénaíí lá bpian ua Ruaipe ipin anðale an bliáðain pi.

Αν λυρτιρ πέίηραιτε ðip henpi ðiðnei, Ρiðipe ap ainm, ap uaipe ap ðnoíð, ap ðaipcecað an λυρτιρ hípim, τοότ ðó im pél bpiððe ó corpcaið co luimníc ḡ

small village near Portarlinton, in the King's County.

<sup>f</sup> *Drúim-mor*, i. e. *dorsum magnum*. There are ten places of this name in Donegal, but the place referred to in the text is probably the townland of Dromore, in the parish of Drumhome, and barony of Tirlough.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 103.

<sup>g</sup> *Strath-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow strath or holm, now Straboy, a townland in the parish of Iniskeel, barony of Boylagh, Donegal.

<sup>b</sup> *Fir-Luirg*, i. e. the men or inhabitants of Lurg, a barony in the north of Fermanagh.

<sup>i</sup> *Triucha*, i. e. the barony of Trough, the country of the Mac Kennas, in the north of the county of Monaghan.

<sup>k</sup> *Mac Gorman*.—He was seated in the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. The chief of this family was hereditary marshal of O'Brien's forces.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 432.

<sup>l</sup> *The great castle*, i. e. the castle of Tullymon-

Colla, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmunn, son of Owen, son of John na Lathaighe Mac Sweeny, a man who had been successful in battle and conflict, who kept a house of hospitality, and who had been Constable to the Dal-Cais, died.

Boethius Oge, the son of Boethius, son of Murtough Mac Clancy, Ollav of Dal-Cais in judicature, and a man who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

William Oge Mac Ward, son of Cormac, Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a president of schools, illustrious for his learning and knowledge, a patron and supporter of the learned and the teachers, died at Druim-mor<sup>f</sup>, on the 22nd of February.

Turlough, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, an illustrious head of a clan, was slain by the Connacians, on the 16th of November.

The daughter of O'Boyle, Joan Oge, daughter of Turlough, who was son of Niall, was drowned on St. James's day, as she was learning to swim, in the river of Srath-buidhe<sup>g</sup>.

John Modhardha, son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, died on Easter-Day. He was a hospitable youth, and the most regretted of his tribe at that time.

Conor Oge, son of Donough Maguire, and some of the gentlemen of Fir-Luirg<sup>h</sup>, were slain in Triucha<sup>i</sup>.

Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Melaghlin Mac Gorman<sup>k</sup>, died in the spring. He was a servant of trust, who, of all his tribe in his time, bore the best name and character for dexterity of hand and hospitality.

The great monastery of Cavan, and [the town of] Cavan itself, from the great castle<sup>l</sup> downwards to the river, were burned by the daughter of Thomas<sup>m</sup>, son of the Baron, through jealousy. There was not so much destroyed in any one town among the Irish as had been in that town.

Great depredations were committed by Brian O'Rourke this year in Annaly.

The Lord Justice already named, Sir Henry Sidney, a knight by title, nobleness<sup>n</sup>, deed, and valour, proceeded, about the festival of St. Bridget, from Cork

gan. The River of Cavan is now a very inconsiderable stream.

<sup>m</sup> *The daughter of Thomas.*—She was Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Nugent of Carlanstown, the second son of Richard Nugent, second Baron of Delvin. According to the Genealogy of the

House of O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, for the Count O'Reilly, she was the second wife of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, and the mother of his son, Maelmora, or Myles.

<sup>n</sup> *Nobleness.*—The Irish appeared to have formed a high idea of Sidney's character. Even

ματε muían ειπιρ γαλλαίβ, γ γαιοδεαλαίβ, γ δάλ ccaip don líe oile do éoét laip ina coimíetionól. Síð da éoícecað muían do denamí óð don éur pin, Speié coimníñfó, γ cfiçfina. buannaða buna γ baipri do éopce, γ do éop ap ecúl laip. Ceileabpaíð do muíineachaiβ iaipoíñ, γ pucc píol mbriain ina éasoíñteaét laip go gaillmí. Tançatτap uacéτap connaét ina dáil .i. lapla cloinne Riocaipe co na diaρ mac, uillc γ Sfan, γ Mac uilliam ioétaip, Sfan mac oiluepaip mic Sfan, γ Mupchað na ττυαcé mac ταιðcc, mic mupchað, mic Ruaiðri uí plaié-bfiτaiç γ píol cceallaiç co na ccoimíetionól. Óá líe epioé na comóala pin na gaillme, δάλ ccaip do éongmail ι ηγιoll ηέ comall γ ηέ haipecc do éτaipaτ uata don lucé baói occa naçpa, γένμοçτa doimnall ó bpiain namá po éoç an iupτip hi pepbír do pññ óp cionn comτaé an élaip dá éñnpuccáð γ do piçne doimnall moðpin, ap ηo epochað mñpñç mñbépaéa, γ oipoc éaoíne, γ díbeapcc-aiç laip. Ní pañçap alçp eallaé oionnpaiéne, ná doipaρ do épuio an ecññ baói doimnall in oipcc. Óo coíð an iupτip iaip píoðuccáð cáιç peacñoim epeann (do neoc çup a paimec) co háé eliaé, γ pucc clann iaip la cloinne Riocaipe laip ι ηγιoll lép mñllpé ó muíetipi na baiprioçna aç iaipmópaét a naéτap ipap an tan pin. Iaip nool go háé eliaé don iupτip çup na bpaιçoiβ pin laip τaimcc τaom conðailbe ina epíðe go ηo éfðaiç do na bpaιçoiβ pin líe ap líe .i. píol mbriain, γ býpcaιç (oεττepomucchað dá naicçñitoiβ) oul oipoppuccáð a ccápaττ ip na coimpoépaíβ, açñτ namá na τaiðñleoiρ τaiπ τόpaimñ ina τépiñb bunaið buðéim co ηo éfðaiçfó poim óoiβ doipoiðpi a τaðall nac tan naile. Ro çeallpaτ oó an ní pin, γ iaip τtoét co hop a cepiçe do éloinn iaip la cloinne Riocaipe, ní ηo comallpéτ a ηgeallað, uaiρ do ðeaéaτap dia noúτçaiç, γ aτbeapaττ poipññ çup bó do éfð a naéτap tançatτap. Óá çap uaiρ iaipoíñ çup bó haiépeacé dia éip an τupup pin óip τaimcc an iupτip pó éññ éúcc

O'Daly, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. xvi., says that he was a man of consummate craft and splendid accomplishments. Sir Richard Cox says that he "cursed, hated, and detested Ireland above all other countries; not that he had any dislike of the country, but that it was most difficult to do any service there, where a man must struggle with famine and fastnesses, inaccessible bogs, and light-footed tories."

<sup>o</sup> *The Dal-Cais*, i. e. the O'Briens and their correlatives, whose country was made a part of

the province of Connaught in this reign.

<sup>p</sup> *Coigny*, coimnieað.—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, p. 52.

<sup>q</sup> *Kernetty*.—This was a tax on every ploughland for the maintenance of the Lord's kerne.

<sup>r</sup> *Bonaght-bun*, i. e. the fundamental or original Bonaght.

<sup>s</sup> *Bonaght-bar*.—This is the tax called by English writers Bonaght-bur, which is defined, as free quarter at discretion, or in specie.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, chap. xii.

to Limerick ; and the chiefs of Munster, both English and Irish, and also the Dal-Cais<sup>o</sup>, went along with him in his train. On this occasion he established peace in the two provinces of Munster, and abolished the taxes of Coigny<sup>f</sup>, Kernetty<sup>g</sup>, Bonaght-bun<sup>r</sup>, and Bonaght-bar<sup>e</sup>. He then took his leave of the Munstermen, and took the O'Briens along with him to Galway. Here the inhabitants of Upper Connaught came to meet him, namely, the Earl of Clanrickard, with his two sons, Ulick and John ; Mac William Iochtair (John, the son of Oliver, son of John) ; Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty ; and the O'Kellys, with their retinue. The result of this meeting at Galway was, that the Dal-Cais were detained as hostages for the keeping of their agreements, and making restitution to those who had sued them, except only Donnell O'Brien, whom the Lord Justice selected for his own service, [and placed] over the county of Clare, for the purpose of keeping it in subjection ; and this Donnell did, for he hanged refractory rebels, bad men, and plunderers. While Donnell continued in office it was not found necessary to place watchmen over cattle, or even to close doors. The Lord Justice, after having established peace among all persons throughout every part of Ireland through which he had passed, proceeded to Dublin, taking the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard with him, as pledges for [the reparation of] all the destruction they had previously effected upon the Queen's people, while endeavouring to rescue their father. When the Lord Justice, however, arrived in Dublin with these hostages, his heart was suddenly melted into kindness, so that he permitted these hostages respectively, namely, the O'Briens and Burkes, as an alleviation to their minds, to go and visit their friends in the neighbouring territories, but [upon the condition] that they should not pass over the boundary into their own native territories until he should give them liberty to do so, at some future time. They promised to observe this condition<sup>h</sup>, but when the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard had reached the confines of their territory, they did not keep their promise, for they passed into their native territory ; and some say that they did so by the connivance of their father. In a very short time, however, this journey was a cause of sorrow to his country, for in

p. 74. There is a curious account of these taxes and exactions in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 617, p. 212 ; and in

No. 611, p. 139.

<sup>h</sup> *To observe this condition*, literally, "they promised him this thing."

νοῖθεε ἡνα μαρμῶρεαὲτ σο ἡαὲ λυαιη, ἡ ποβ εἰγῆη δια ναῆαιρ .ι. ιαπλα ελοιννε Ριοεαιρδ βαλε λοῆα ριαὲ, ἡ α ὀυθηαιγ υλε ειτιρ ρονη ἡ ρῆρῶη, ελοῖὲ, ἡ εαιρλέη ὀο ἔαιρβῆρτ ὀον ιυρτιρ, ἡ ἔρῆη ὀρογρῆα μαρ βρῆζαιὲ ὀον βαιηρῶζαιη. Ρυεεαὲ ἂη τιαπλα ιαρ ρηη εο ἡαὲ ελιατ, ἡ πο ευρεαὲ ἡ εεαρεαιρ ευῆηηηζ δια ιοη εοῖῆεὲ ἔ βαιη να ελυῆῆδ εομπαὲ εαπαὲ να εοῖεελε. Ρο ρῆζαιβ ἂη ιυρτιρ ὀροηζ ὀο ἔαιρτιηῆβ ἡ εελοῖηη Ριοεαιρδ, ἡ πο ζαβῆρατ ρῆδε ἡ ελαηη ἂη ιαπλα οεε λοτ, ἡ οεε λῆηηῆλληεαὲ ἂη τῆρε ῆεορρα εο ηβαοῖ ἂη τῆρ υλε ἡηα εῖθε ερεαὲ ἡ εοῆμπαῆταιρ ὀον εῦρ ρηη. ὀά ὀῖρηῆ ὀηηα ἡη πο ηυδαιὲῆδ ὀο ζαλλαῆβ ἡ ὀο ζαιδελαιβ, ἡ ἡη πο μαλαρτεηαιζεαὲ ὀαληαιβ, ὀεῖοῆβ, ἡ ὀηηηῆβ ῆεορρα ἡ ρροζμαρ, ἡ ἡη ηγῆῆηρεαὲ να βλιαδῆηα ρο. ὀιαῆηρα, ἡ ὀροῖεὲοῖλ, ἡ ῆεβτε εορραεαε εῆηεζαρβα, ἡ εηοεεοῖλλτε εοῆηαιῆηῆεῆηε βῆ ρῆδ ευῆδ ελοῖηηη ἂη ιαπλα δια ηδῦθηαιγ ἂη ταη ρηη. Ἀρδῆρῶηρτ οῖρεαὲταιρ ἂη τῆρε, ἡ εολεῆα ταοδζλαηα ταῖηηῆηῆαεα να ερῆεε βαδαρ ιαδ ζοῖλλ πο βα εοδῆηαιγ ὀοῖβ. ὀο δεαεαὲδ βεὲρ εμῆηη ηαε υῆλληηη α βῆρπε ὀ εαιρλέη ἂη βαρραῖγ ἡη ραηη ελοῖηηη ἂη ιαπλα, ἡ βῆ ρῆδ ὀο ραλα ὀδ αρ α λορρ, ἂη ιυρτιρ ὀο ζαβῆαῖλ εαιρλεῆη ἂη βαρραῖγ ραιρ, ἡ ἔρῆη ὀο ιοηηαρβαὲ εο ηα ἡηηαοῖ, ἡ εο ηα ελοῖηη ἡη εελοῖηηετ ηιοεαιρδ.

ἡαπλα ου ερεχ ὀο ἔοετ ορ εῆηη εὲεῖεῖδ ὀλαδ ἂη βλιαδῆηη ρῆ ιαρ ηα ιοηηαρβαὲ λῆρ ἂη ιυρτιρ ῆηρ ηηηηῆ ῆῆδηηη ἂη βλιαδῆηη ροῖηηε, ἡ α ἔοετ ἡη ετῆρ ἡη ἂτ ελιατ, ἡ βῆ μαρβ ρῆα εεῖοηη εοῖεῖδῆηρ ἔ ὀο ἔῆηηη ζαλαῖρ οβαῆηη ἡ πο ευρεαὲ α ῆεηε, ἡ α ερῆθε ζὲ α εαιρδῆβ ἡη ἡηηεοῖηηαρτα α οῖδηεαδῆ.

ῆρῆεῖδηηρ ηυα ὀο ἔοετ ὀρ εῆηη ὀά εὲεεεαὲ ηυῆηη ἂη βλιαδῆηη ρῆ ὀῖλληηη ὀρῶηρ α αῆηη, ἡ ευαδῆηηηηα ὀο δεαδῆηη ρῆ εὲεεεαὲ εοηηαετ ἡ α εῦρ λῆρ ἂη ηυῆηηηη. Ἀη ῆρῆεῖδηηρ εῖθηηα ὀο βῆηε αζ ρῆυβαλ αρ βαῖηηῆβ ηὲρα ηα ηυῆηηηη ὀο ὀλυῆεζαδ ρεαετα ἡ Ρῆαζλα ὀο ἡῆλληεαὲ ἡῆηρῆεαὲ ἡ ηβῆεβεαηαὲ, ἡ πο βῆραῖγεαὲ ἂη βῆρῶηδεαὲ λαῖρ, ἡ ὀά ὀεε εοηρβαλ υαῖρῆ ηρραῆηηηαηηα ὀο ρῆῆοετ ἡηηαοῖηυῖρῆ ηῆε ὀοηηηαῖδ ἡῆε εοῖηηηδῆεαῖηαιγ .ι. ηαε ὀο ηυηρηαὲ

<sup>u</sup> *Herd and flocks of cattle*, ὀαληαιβ, ὀεῖοῆβ, ἡ ὀηηηῆβ.—The language is here redundant in the original, for the three words are nearly synonymous. “*Ἐο, ηο εἰο .ι. αῖρῆῆρ ηο ρρῆῆῆ; ἡηηε .ι. αῖρῆῆρ.*”—*O'Clery*. The ο prefixed to these words is for the preposition *de* or *do*, of.

<sup>w</sup> *Destroyed*, μαλαρτεηαιζῆδ, i. e. maliciously destroyed by the one party to prevent the others from using them as food or stock.—See

note <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*, and also a passage under the year 1542, p. 1471.

<sup>x</sup> *Masters*, εοδῆηαιγ.—The word εοδῆηαιγ is of frequent occurrence in old Irish writings in the sense of “lord, master, or superintendent.”

<sup>y</sup> *Castlebar*, εαιρλέη ἂη βαρραῖγ, i. e. Barry's Castle.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1412.

<sup>z</sup> *Sudden fit of sickness*.—He died on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of September this year. Dr. Leland remarks



five nights afterwards the Lord Justice came in pursuit of them to Athlone ; and their father, the Earl of Clanrickard, was obliged to give up to him the town of Loughrea, and all his territory, both lands and tenements, stone-houses and castles, and he himself was [arrested, and] declared the Queen's prisoner. The Earl was then conveyed to Dublin, and confined in a close prison, where he heard not the voice of friend or companion. The Lord Justice left a number of captains in Clanrickard, and these and the sons of the Earl [who opposed them] proceeded to plunder and totally ravage the country between them, so that the whole territory was one scene of pillagings and conflicts. Countless were the numbers of both English and Irish who were slain, and of herds and flocks of cattle<sup>u</sup> that were destroyed<sup>w</sup>, during their contests in the autumn and winter of this year. The wilds, the recesses, the rugged and rough-topped mountains, the hilly and intricate woods of their native territory, were the only parts of it possessed by the sons of the Earl at this time ; while the English were masters<sup>x</sup> of its chief fortresses, and its green-sided and delightful hills. Edmond Mac William Burke, of Castlebar<sup>y</sup>, joined the sons of the Earl ; and the consequence to him was, that the Lord Justice took Castlebar from him, and banished himself, with his wife and children, into Clanrickard.

The Earl of Essex, who had been expelled the year before by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, came [to Ireland, as Governor] over the province of Ulster this year. He landed in Dublin, but died before the end of a fortnight, of a sudden fit of sickness<sup>z</sup>. His shirt and his heart were sent to his friends, as tokens of his death.

A new President, William Drury by name, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster this year ; and Thomond was separated from Connaught, and joined to Munster. The same President made a circuit of the great towns of Munster, to establish laws and regulations for the extirpation of thieves and rebels, and put the Barrott<sup>a</sup> to death, and also two noble and valiant young constables of the descendants of Mulmurry, the son of Donough, son of Turrough [Mac Sweeny], namely, the son of Murrough, son of Mulmurry, and the

that vexation and disappointment soon put an end to his life, which involved Leicester in the suspicion of having caused him to be poisoned ;  
 " a suspicion which he himself increased by

hastily marrying the Countess of Essex."—Book iv. c. 2.

<sup>a</sup> *The Barrott*, i. e. the head of the Barrotts of the county of Cork.

mac Maolmuire, γ mac do doinnall, mac maolmuire. Do cóio aird e co luimneac, γ no crochad lair dponz duairlib, γ danuairlib ril mbriam co rocharoib oile cen mothac.

Semur mac muirir do bne irin ppraine an bliadain po.

Ruðpαιze ócc mac Ruðpαιze mic conuill uí mórða, γ concóðar mac corbmaic, mhc briam uí concóðair do bne hi ccnétirnyr coillead ar gallaib an tan po, γ an po basí beó do rhuóct Ropra pailcciz γ conaill ceapnαιz do zabail leó. Bá zar iaram zup bó céðac conzairac an luét hirin. Ro loircead γ no léirpcriorað leó dρέcta dsrnara do laizmb von mude γ dpeine gall.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1577.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céð, Seactmoccac, adect.

Conn mac briam mic eoccaín pfr pob ócc naoiri, γ po ba poirpe i neineac, γ i neangnam do écc.

<sup>b</sup> *Mac Maurice*, i. e. Fitz Maurice.

<sup>c</sup> *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e., the O'Conors Faly, and their correlatives.

<sup>d</sup> *Conall Cearnach*.—He was the most distinguished of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, in the beginning of the first century, and the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the seven sépts of Leix, in the Queen's County.

<sup>e</sup> *Fingall*, *pmezall*, i. e. the tribe of the foreigners. This is now the name of a district extending about fifteen miles northwards from the city of Dublin. Keating and even the Four Masters employ this term to express the English Pale, but it is evident from Staniburst, and other Anglo-Irish writers, that at this period the territory called Fingall was not coextensive with the English Pale. The Fine Ghall, or foreign tribe, who gave name to this small territory, were evidently the Danes of Dublin, for the name seems older than the period of the English Invasion.

On the 8th of March this year, O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, made his submission to

Queen Elizabeth, as appears from the following indenture, enrolled on the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services :

"This Indenture, made the 8<sup>th</sup> day of Marehe, Anno Domini 1576, betwyxte Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. Iorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queenes most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup>, of thone parte; and Sir William O'Kerroll of Lemvvanan, in the countrie called Elye O Kerroll, and now to be made parell of the King's Countie; Nicholl M<sup>c</sup> Gilfoil; Owen M<sup>c</sup> Gilfoil; William O Dowyn; Rory M<sup>c</sup> Oney O'Kerroll; Rory M<sup>c</sup> Callogh O'Kerroll; Gaven O'Rewrdane; Dermott M<sup>c</sup> Gillanenewe; Donogh M<sup>c</sup> Teig; William O'Banane; Teige M<sup>c</sup> Shane O'Kerroll; Dermott O Towgher; Callough M<sup>c</sup> Donogh O'Kerroll; Cusell M<sup>c</sup> Shane Oge; Donogh M<sup>c</sup> Hugh; Donoghly O'Dolloghane; Donogh M<sup>c</sup> Corcrane; Shane O'Langane; Teige M<sup>c</sup> Donell; Donogh O'Trehie; Teige O'Heggane; Gillernew M<sup>c</sup> Heggane; Tirlogh M<sup>c</sup> Rorie; Teige liaghe; Donough Oge O'Dowlye; Donogh M<sup>c</sup> Rorie; Shane M<sup>c</sup> Donogh; Teige O'Connell;

son of Donough, son of Turlough. From thence [i. e. from Barrott's country] he proceeded to Limerick, where he hanged several of the gentlemen and common people of the O'Briens, and many others besides these.

James Mac Maurice<sup>b</sup> was in France this year.

At this time Rury Oge, the son of Rury, son of Connell O'More, and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Brian O'Conor, opposed the English with their wood-kerns; and they were joined by all that were living of the race of Rossa Failghe<sup>c</sup>, and of Conall Cearnach<sup>d</sup>. Shortly afterwards these people formed troops of many hundreds. They burned and desolated large portions of Leinster, Meath, and Fingall<sup>e</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1577.

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

Con, the son of Brien, son of Owen<sup>f</sup> [O'Rourke], a man young in years, but perfect in hospitality and prowess, died.

William M<sup>c</sup> Teige; Rory M<sup>c</sup> Greamon; Teige M<sup>c</sup> Redmond; Gilpatrick M<sup>c</sup> Morogh; Caher O'Langane; Donell M<sup>c</sup> Redmond; Shane M<sup>c</sup> Donell; Shane O'Scalle; Tirloghe O Doyne; in the said countrie, freeholders, of the other part: Witnesseth, that the said Sir William, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queenes most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Elye O'Karrell. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters pattents, given back to the said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of suche issue to John O'Kerroll, his eldest base son, and the heires males of his bodie lawfullie begotten or to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Teige O Kerroll, another base

son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Calloghe O'Kerroll, a third base son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Donoghe O'Kerroll, a further base son of said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such issue to Donoghe Reoghe O'Kerroll, brother to said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie bogotten and to be begotten. To have and to hold the said countrie called Elyie O'Karrell, by two knights' fees in chiefe. And the said Sir William, and the rest above named, to be wholie discharged from the Bonaght accustomed to be payed out of the said country, and all other cesses and ymposicons, other than the rents hereafter specified.

“[Signed], S<sup>r</sup> William O'Karrell.”

<sup>f</sup> *Son of Owen.*—Charles O'Conor adds that

Ο κατάν το βατάδ ιρη mbanna .i. αιβνε mac conmuige mic Ruaióiri an púta γ Ρύαιόρι mac Μαγνυρα, mic doinnchaíð do oipðneað ina ionað.

Μεαδδ ιηγήν σοδα ρυαίð υί doinnall, βñ βαοί ó εϋρ αγ Mac gille eoain ι nalban, γ αγ doinnall clépeac ó κατάν αρ α ηαιτε, βñ ρυαιρ an ραοζαλ ζο ροα ρέναίαιλ ρόσοναιζ, γ ρο βα μόρ αιηη γ ηιδίρϋρ clú ειηζ, γ ριρβέρ, γ ρο εαιε αιηριρ ροδα αγ δέναίη εραβαίð ι ηδύν ηα ηζαλλ eo βρυαιρ βάρ ιαρ ccaóηηíοíηαιβ ι ccfnd Slet mbliaðan αρ εήτε ριέτιβ.

Αη ουβαλταέ mac néill óicc mic Suibne do cloinn τSuibne τίηε βόζαιηε do ηαρηβαð occ an mbaðún maol la doinnall ócc mac Maolmuire ρεαρ δεαρρηζαιζτε δειζðelβða ρο βα μαίε λαίη γ οίηεαέ an ουβαλταέ ήρη.

Doinnall mac Somairle buíðe mic alaxandair, mic eóin caτanaiz mic mec doinnall do ηαρηβαð lá hua néill.

Οηορα ηηγή ηρέμαρ mic μαιρηρ, mic τόμαρ, mic an ιαρηα, βñ Ριαρηαρ buιτερηρ mac Σεμαρ mic emainn mecc Ριαρηαρ do-écc.

Mac bhian éarraig mic corbmaic do ηαρηβαð lá ρλυαζ υί néill.

Τοιρηðealbac mac an abaoð υί ουιβίðρη ρñ ηρέιðeac τuiccpeac, ρcel μόρ ηα ουτχαιζ ρñ do écc.

Μάζ ζορημάη τομάρ ócc mac τομάρ mic μαοίλclóinn ουιβ do écc, γ α βραταρη Σεόίηη οοιρηneað ηα ιοηαð.

Αλαρηρann, mac an éalbacé, mic τοιρηðealbair, mic eoin éarraig, do ηαρηβαð ηι ccoíηpac la mac τεαβóιτε buíðe ηέζ Σεόηηη ι ηδορηρ ηα ζαλλίηε, γ ηίρ βó ηιοηða mac ζαλλόζλαιζ ι νέρηηη ηη ηαν ρηη ρο βα μό ραζαλταρ, γ ρο βα τιοðλαιετιζε τοιρηβήρηαιζε ηάρ.

this Owen was son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke.

<sup>s</sup> *Aibhne*, now *Anglice* Evenew.

<sup>h</sup> *Cumhaighe*, now *Anglice* Cooney, or Quintin.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac Gilla-Eoain*, now Mac Lean.

<sup>k</sup> *Dubhaltach*, variously anglicised Dwaltagh, Duald, Dudley, &c.

<sup>l</sup> *Badhun-mael*.—There is a ruined castle of this name in the townland of Carrowbricken, parish of Skreen, and county of Sligo, where dwelt a family of that sept of the Mac Sweenys called Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh, who were of the same race as the family of Tir-Boghaine.

It is most probably the place referred to in the text. There is a place called *Θαδούν*, *Anglice* Bawan, in the parish of Kilcar, in Tir-Boghaine, or barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, but this does not appear to be the place referred to.

<sup>m</sup> *Of good hand*, i. e. expert at arms.

<sup>n</sup> *The son of Brian Carragh*.—He was John Boy, the son of Brian Carragh, son of Cormac, son of John Duv, son of Donnell Don, who was the progenitor of that sept of the O'Neills called the Clann-Donnell Don of the Bann.

<sup>o</sup> *Great lamentation*, *ρcel* μόρ.—This phrase

O'Kane (Aibhne<sup>g</sup>, the son of Cumhaighe<sup>h</sup>, son of Rory of the Route) was drowned in the Bann; and Rory, son of Manus, son of Donough, was inaugurated in his place.

Meave, the daughter of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, a woman who was first married to Mac Gilla-Eoain<sup>i</sup> of Scotland, and afterwards to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane; a woman who had spent her life happily, prosperously, and affluently; who had obtained a great name, renown, and character, for her hospitality and demeanour; and who had passed a long time in piety at Donegal, died there in the eighty-seventh year of her age, after having performed many good actions.

Dubhaltach<sup>k</sup>, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, one of the Clann-Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, was slain at the Badhúin-mael<sup>l</sup>, by Donnell Oge, the son of Mulmurry. This Dubhaltach was a distinguished comely man, of good hand<sup>m</sup> and hospitality.

Donnell, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell, was slain by O'Neill.

Honora, daughter of James, the son of Maurice, son of Thomas; son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Pierce Butler, the son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died.

The son of Brian Carragh<sup>n</sup>, son of Cormac [O'Neill], was slain by the army of O'Neill.

Turlough, son of the Abbot O'Dwyer, a virtuous and intelligent man, died; and (his death) was the cause of great lamentation<sup>o</sup> in his own territory<sup>p</sup>.

Mac Gorman<sup>q</sup> (Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlin Duv) died; and his kinsman, Seoinin, was installed in his place.

Alexander, son of Calvagh, son of Turlough, son of John Carragh [Mac Donnell], was slain in a combat by Theobald Boy Mac Seoinin<sup>r</sup>, in the gateway of Galway; and there were not many sons of gallowglasses in Ireland at that time who were more wealthy<sup>s</sup>, or who were more bountiful and munificent than he.

is still in common use, and is supposed to mean literally, "great story," but it is evidently a corruption of the old word *peile*, "pity," which is explained by O'Clery, thus: "*Sceile .i. epuaige. Da móp peile .i. ba móp an epuaige.*"

<sup>p</sup> *His own territory*, i. e. Coill-na-manach, now

the barony of Kilnamannagh, in the west of the county of Tipperary.

<sup>q</sup> *Mac Gorman*.—He was Chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Seoinin*, now *Anglice* Jennings.

<sup>s</sup> *Wealthy*.—He was the son of Mac Donnell of Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher,

Ταῦτε μαε Μυρχαῖδ, μιε τοιρρῶεαλβαῖζ, μιε ταῖτε υῖ βριαν το ἔεε  
 ἐέν ζο πο παοίεαδ α ἔεε ρέ ηαδαιτ αμλαῖ ριν αρ α μενεε βαοί ι νδεαβταῖβ  
 ουιτζε, γ ι μβεαρναδαιβ βαοζαιλ ζέαρραδ αρ ζαιρρεεαδ, βήετηρ αρ βεόδαετ γ  
 αρ lonηαιρρεε αν λαοίμιλιδ ριν.

Uilliam mac donnchaḡ ριαβαῖζ μιε ταῖτε ουῖβ υῖ ἐεαλλαιζ το ἔεε ι νάε  
 ελιαε ηι εσαοίμιτεαετ εαιρτῖν Μαυλι, γ νί εαιμιε ι ετῖρ μαηνε πο βα μό το  
 ρεεέλ ιμάρ.

Ο εεαλλαεάιν ι. Donnchaḡ mac ταῖτε ρυαιδ μιε υαιεηε μιε εαταοῖρ το  
 ἔεε γ ο εεαλλαεάιν το ζαιρμ το ἐεαλλαεάιν μαε εονεόβαρη μιε donnchaḡ.

Peall υρζηρanna αδυαετμαρ το δέναιμ λά ζαλλαῖβ λαιζεαν γ Μῖδε αρ αν  
 ινῖδ βαοί ινα ρανη ρῖν, γ πο αν ρορ α μονχαιβ το υῖβ ραιτζε γ το λαοῖζρ.  
 δά ηαμλαῖδ το ρόναδ ινδρην. Ρο τοζαιρμνεαδ ιαδ υιλε δια εταρβένεαδ ζυρ  
 αν λῖον αρ ηα νό εσαῖρραδαοῖρ το εταβαρτ λεό ζο ριάετ μῖορη μυλλαῖζ μαιρτεαν  
 γ ιαρ ρόεταη οδῖβ ζυρ αν μαῖζην ριν, Ρο ηιαδαδ εήετηρ ρρῖετα ινα ηυηρτιμ-

near the Great Heath of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.—See note 1, under the year 1570, *supra*.

' *O'Callaghan*.—He was chief of a territory called Pobul-Ui-Cheallachain, in the county of Cork, extending from Mallow westwards on both sides of the River Blackwater.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce*, *Pobul I Cheallachain*; and Inquisition taken at Mallow on the 25th of October, 1594; and Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, c. xi. p. 69.

<sup>u</sup> *Mullach-Maistean*, now Mullamast, a conspicuous hill in the parish of Naraghmore, about five miles to the east of the town of Athy, in the county of Kildare. The fort on this hill, called Rathmore in the text, is about two hundred feet in internal diameter. The exact nature of this massacre has been very much disguised by modern writers. The oldest Irish authority in which it is recorded are the Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin, who was living at the time. His words are:

"Moris mac Lasy mic Conyll" [O'More] "dominus de Merggi (ut ille asseruit) et ba-

ronis de Omergi successor, cum 40 hominibus de sua familia post confederationem suam cum Rory O'Moardha, et super quadam protectione, interfectus fuit apud Molaghmastyn in Comitatu Kildarie, ad eundem locum ob id propositum per Magistrum Cosby, et Robertum Harpoll, sub umbra servitii accersitus collusorie. *Harpoll excused it that Moris had given villanous wordes to the breach of his protection.*"

This is the true account of this massacre, written by a learned ecclesiastic. The English words printed in Italics are not Dowling's, but were interpolated by a later writer, who, as appears from various remarks of his throughout Dowling's Annals, was a zealous Protestant, and most loyal to the English government.

Dr. Curry quotes, or seems to quote, Fynes Moryson, as recording this massacre, but the following words, seemingly a part of the quotation, are Dr. Curry's own, not Moryson's:

"Yet, in that same year, an horrible massacre was committed by the English at Mullaghmastan, on some hundreds of the most peaceable of the Irish gentry, invited thither on the public

Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died, though it was not supposed that he would have died in his bed, on account of the many dangerous battles and perilous passes in which he had been. This heroic soldier was a champion in valour, and a bear in vigour and fierceness.

William, the son of Donough Reagh, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly, died in Dublin, while in company with Captain Maulby; and there came not into Hy-Many any one who was more lamented.

O'Callaghan' (Donough, the son of Teige Roe, who was son of Owny, son of Cahir) died; and Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donough, was styled O'Callaghan.

A horrible and abominable act of treachery was committed by the English of Leinster and Meath upon that part of the people of Offally and Leix that remained in confederacy with them, and under their protection. It was effected thus: they were all summoned to shew themselves, with the greatest number they could be able to bring with them, at the great rath of Mullach-Maistean<sup>u</sup>;

faith, and under the protection of government." —*Civil Wars*, c. 3.

The next Irish writer in order of antiquity who mentions this massacre is Philip O'Sullivan Beare, who gives the following account of it in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 86:

"Pacatis motibus tyrannis semper crescebat. Franciscus Cosbius Lisix præfectus, et ejus filius Alexander in omne genus Catholicorum immanè bæchantur. Is provinciales ad Maisum castrum causa conventuum habendorum deque rerum administratione agendi convocat. Convocatos Cohortibus armatis improviso circumvenit, et ex Omorraë familiâ centum octaginta viros inopinantes et nihil adversi timentes uno momento temporis jugulat."

The following traditional account of this massacre is printed, verbatim, from a copy made by the late Lawrence Byrne of Fallybeg, near Lugacurren, in the Queen's County, and in a small quarto parchment book. He stated that he made it from an old manuscript sheet of paper which he had borrowed for that purpose in

1792, from the Rev. James O'Neill, P. P. of Maryborough, who had, at the sale of the books of the Rev. John Whelan, P. P. of Portarlinton, who died a very old man in 1775, found the original loose sheet of manuscript in one of the volumes, and preserved it:

"An account of the murder at Mullamast. In the year 1705 there was an old gentleman of the name of Cullen, in the county of Kildare, who often discoursed with one Dwyer and one Dowling, actually living at Mullamast when this horrid murder was committed, which was about the sixteenth year" [*recte*, nineteenth] "of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and the account he gives of it is, that those who were chiefly concerned in this horrid murder were the Devils, the Grehams, the Cosbys, the Piggotts, the Bowens, the Hartpoles, the Hovendons, the Dempseys, and the Fitzgeralds. The five last of them were, at that time, Roman Catholics: by whom the poor people murdered at Mullamast were chiefly invited there, in pretence that said people should enter into an alliance offensive

ceall ima ccuairt do raigdiúiríobh 7 do marcrluaḡ, 7 po ḡabaḡ occá ndiub-  
maccáḡ ḡan díceall, occa muḡuccáḡ 7 occá mór marbáḡ co ná térna pceol-  
aḡa, ná elaiḡeacá ar a mbéthaíḡ díobh.

Slan mac Semair, mic Slan, mic an iarla do ḡabail lár an ḡpripídenp  
.i. ulliam ḡrupi hi ccoricaiḡ, 7 a óor co háḡ eliaḡ dia cóiméḡ aipin a mbaoí  
Riocairḡ a búrc iarla cloinne Ríocairḡ, 7 ní po haiḡneíḡeacá cḡéḡ po ba coir  
ḡó. Clann an iarla pin cloinne Ríocairḡ do bhíḡ ríḡḡacá me ḡallaiḡ, 7 eirpíḡḡ-  
aḡh ré tuacḡmumhan.

An ḡpripídenp rémpraite do ḡócḡ i tuacḡmumhan coicḡḡíḡir pna ppéil éḡin  
ḡo roḡraíḡe mḡíḡ do ḡallaiḡ, 7 ḡo maíḡíḡ dá cóicḡeacá muḡhan, 7 a bhíḡ óḡḡ lá  
i mḡuir occ conḡmáil éúḡḡe, 7 iarp na ríḡmḡeacá do ḡál ccairḡ dul ró cóirḡ dá  
ppíḡḡḡa, Ró ráccaiḡ maḡarccál co bhḡḡan mearpḡa mḡḡeucḡḡḡḡ occa mín-

and defensive with them. But their reception was to put them all to death, except one O'More, who was the only person" [that] "escaped. Notwithstanding what is said that one O'More only had escaped the massacre, yet the common tradition of the country is, that many more had escaped through the means of one Harry Lalor, who, remarking that none of those returned who had entered the fort before him, desired his companions to make off as fast as they could in case they did not see him come back. Said Lalor, as he was entering the fort, saw the carcasses of his slaughtered companions; then drew his sword, and fought his way back to those that survived, along with whom he made his escape to Dysart, *without seeing the Barrow*. Those murdered at Mullamast were some of the seven septa of Leix, and some gentlemen of the Keatings. The seven septa of Leix are, the O'Mores, the O'Kellys, the O'Lalors, the Devoy's, the Macaboys, the O'Dorans, and the O'Dowlings."

Every syllable of the foregoing account is worthy of being preserved, as it throws such a curious light on the nature of the massacre in illustration of Dowling's account of it. That a massacre took place in the great rath on the

hill of Mullamast is beyond dispute, but it is also incontrovertible that the most powerful families on both sides were Roman Catholics. The O'Dempseys were deeply implicated in this massacre, and the inhabitants of the district now believe that a curse has followed this great Irish family ever since, the last great man of the name being Cahir na g-Capull, or Charles the Horse-stealer, who was the last gentleman of this noble family; and at this day the Dempseys of Clanmalier are the most plebeian and illiterate of all the families of the Milesian race. Tradition does not attach any blame to the Fitzgeralds, much less to the Pigotts or Harpools, as they were of English descent, but it brands the O'Dempseys with infamy. The eccentric Irish historian, Taaffe, refers this massacre to the reign of Queen Mary, his object having been to shew that religion had nothing to do with it (in which he was right); but he is entirely unworthy of serious notice. Dr. Curry, in his *History of the Civil Wars of Ireland*, gives, in his Appendix, a memorial, addressed to Queen Elizabeth, which is printed in the *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*, vol. ii. p. 91, by Captain Thomas Lee, an officer under the Government, in the year 1594. This tract is



and on their arrival at that place they were surrounded on every side by four lines of soldiers and cavalry, who proceeded to shoot and slaughter them without mercy, so that not a single individual escaped, by flight<sup>w</sup> or force.

John, the son of James, son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], was taken prisoner at Cork by the President, William Drury, and sent to Dublin to be imprisoned, where Richard Burke, Earl of Clanrickard, was [also imprisoned]. What his crime was never was stated. The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were at peace with the English, but at strife with Thomond.

The President before named went to Thomond a fortnight before the festival of St. John, with a great multitude of the English, and the chiefs of the two provinces of Munster; and he held a court for eight days at Ennis. The Dal-Cais having refused to become tributary to their sovereign, he left a mar-

entitled, "A Brief Declaration of the Government of Ireland, opening many corruptions in the same, discovering the discontentments of the Irishry, and the causes moving those expected troubles." In this tract Captain Lee mentions, among other acts of oppression, cruelty, rapine, and injustice, the massacre at Mullamast in the following words:

"They have drawn unto them by protection three or four hundred of those country people, under colour to do your Majesty service, and brought them to a place of meeting, where your garrison soldiers were appointed to be, who have there most dishonourably put them all to the sword; and this hath been by the consent and practise of the Lord Deputy for the time being. If this be a good course to draw these savage people to the state, to do your Majesty's service, and not rather to enforce them to stand upon their guard, I humbly leave to your Majesty."

The fact of a massacre having taken place here is, therefore, not to be doubted. It should be here remarked that the O'Dempseys had not forfeited their property, and that they were, in all probability, on the best terms with the government. The following document may throw

some light upon the presence of the Cosbys on this occasion, who appear to have been there as garrison soldiers:

"Where Robert Fay lately had the leading of twenty of the Kerne in Ireland, with the pay of 12<sup>d</sup> sterling, a day, for himself, and 3<sup>d</sup> sterling a day, for each of the Kerne: And Brien M<sup>c</sup> Caier M<sup>c</sup> Connor had the leading of 6 other Kerne, at 16<sup>d</sup> a day for himself, & 3<sup>d</sup> each Kerne: And Edmond O'Dempsey six more at the same pay. The stipend of which 3 captains amounting to 3<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> & the said Kerne, in number 32, at said wages, was appointed by the L. D. Sussex to Francis Cosby, Gent., & for the better service of the Crown, constituted him to be General of all the Kerne retained in pay in Ireland, in which he was confirmed by patent, under the name of General of all the Kerne in Ireland, during life, with the aforesaid Fee of 3<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> a day, & the said 32 Kerne at 3<sup>d</sup> each, for his better maintenance. Sept<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1558.—Rot. Pat. 5<sup>o</sup> & 6<sup>o</sup> Ph. & Mar. 1<sup>st</sup> p. f. R. 12."

The above is extracted from the Patent Roll, fifth and sixth years of Philip and Mary, Rolls' Office, Dublin.

<sup>w</sup>*Flight*, *peólanga*.—This word, which is often

ιυγάδ. Σοαυ αν Πρεπιθεντ ταυ α αυρ σο λυμνεαδ ιαρομ, γ δο ζαδ αγ διένδαδ υπραδ γ εαυυραδ να αεθδαυρ αομφοαυρ δο λυμνεαδ. Ρο βα υδβυδε Μυρχαδ μαα Μυιρέστιαυ, μιε ματέγαμνα, μιε δομμχαδ, μιε βριαυ δυιβ υί βριαυ, αομφέαυ βά ρεαυυ αμυ γ υαυρε υοιζμεδαυβ ααυυγε ό αομνελ γ έταυλαδ.

ΙΑΡλα τυαδμυμιαυ (Αοαόδαυ μαα δυμχαδ, μιε αοαόδαυυ υί βριαυ) δο δυλ ηυ Σαυαυβ δεααοίυε α μμυζ γ α αμφουλαμυυ ρυυρ αμ μβαμυρίοζαυ, γ ρυαυ ραυτευτ αυ α δυτχαυζ, γ αυ α βαυταυβ, γ αυ βέτχαυδδ υυμίουρ τυαδμυμιαυ, γ βεόρ ραυδύμ αοιτέθυδ δυα δαοίμυβ, γ τυαα ιαυομ ταυ αυρ μυ αοτλαυαα ζο αομίουρ γ αο ααυμυοδυμ μίουρ δυραζβαυλ ονα ρυμυμυρα, γ αμδαυρλίυρ ρέμυρ αυαυ α δυτχαυζ ραουρ αυ αμβυρβέτυβ ουρρυααδ ο ρυμ αμαδ. Αυ α αου ρο λά αμ μαυρυρκαλ υαοίυε δέαυμιαμζ ρορραυομ ρέ ρυύ τάμυε αμ τυαυρα ζυρ βό ηυζήυ υόυβ δυλ ρά ρυμζμυυ δυμ ρυμυμυρα .ι. υειδ βρυμυτα υρ μυ μβαυμύμταδ, γ βά ηυμυ.αέδ ρυμζμυυ αοιμυε ααυ.

Αοαδ ευττυρ ιαυλα υέμυμιαυ (ζεαυμίοδ μαα Σεμαυ μιε Σφαυ) γ Μαα μυυρυρ ααυρραυζε .ι. τομαυ μαα εμαμυ μιε τομαυ, βαυλε μιε αμ έαμυ δο ζαβάλ λά ραυ ιαυλα ρορ Μαα μυυρυρ. Αμ ταυβ όαα ό υτόρμνα δο δυλ υ μαμυ αμ ιαυλα, γ α μαυβαδ υ μδορυρ λεια ρυάμνα δυρκαυ ρυλέυρ ιαυ μδυλ δυμ ιαυλα μόνυ μβαυλε, γ μυμνα δεαυμταοί δυλε έτορμνα, αέτ ουδεαδ αμ αββαδ ήυμ ρο βαδ λόυρ α μέδ δεαυβαδ. Ρο μαυβαδ δυα, γ ρο βάυτθεαδ ροχαυδε δο μυμυτυρ μιε μυυρυρ υρμυ λó αέδυα. Βάταυ ατχαδ αμλαδ ρυμ ηυ αοααδ ρυμ αυουλε

written *pculauz*, is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of "fugitive, or deserter."

<sup>x</sup> *Merciless*, μίοευαυαυζ, literally, "inconsiderate." The word *αυζρεαυαδ* is used at the present day to denote "considerate."

<sup>y</sup> *Carrigy O-gCoinnell*, i. e. the rock of the O'Coinnells; but this family is to be distinguished from the O'Conghails of Kerry, now O'Connells, and from the O'Conaings of Castleconaing, or Castleconnell, now Gunnings. The name is now usually anglicised Carrigogunnell. This castle, which was once a great fortress of a respectable branch of the O'Briens, is situated on the summit of a lofty rock rising boldly from a plain which reaches to the Shannon, and near the

demesne of Tervoe, in the barony of Pobblerbrien, and county of Limerick; but the present ruins are so shattered that it is difficult to ascertain the original plan of the building. It was taken and blown up in 1691, by order of General De Ginkle, who was then besieging Limerick.

<sup>z</sup> *Eatharlach*, now Aherlagh, a beautiful glen, situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1471, p. 1070, *supra*.

<sup>a</sup> *The first tribute*, literally, the "first penny," i. e. the first tribute ever paid by them. Before the English invasion they were by law free from tribute, and they had resisted the payment of

shal, with a vigorous and merciless<sup>x</sup> body of soldiers, to reduce them. The President then returned to Limerick, and proceeded to behead the chieftains and rebels of the districts adjacent to Limerick. Among these was Murrough, the son of Murtough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien, the most renowned and noble of the heirs of Carraig O gCoinnell<sup>y</sup> and Eatherlach<sup>z</sup>.

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) went to England, to complain to the Queen of his distresses and oppression; and he obtained a charter of his territory and towns, and nearly all the [Church] livings of Thomond, and also a general pardon for his people; and he returned about Christmas, after having received great honour and respect from his sovereign; and he thought that thenceforward his territory would be free from the unjust jurisdiction of officers. But before the arrival of the Earl, the marshal had imposed a severe burden on his people, so that they were obliged to become tributary to the sovereign, namely, [to pay] ten pounds for every barony. This was the first tribute<sup>a</sup> paid by the Dalcassians.

A war broke out between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and Mac Maurice<sup>b</sup> of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas); and the Earl took Baile-mhic-an-Chaim<sup>c</sup> from Mac Maurice. The young Abbot of Odorney<sup>d</sup> went over to the side of the Earl, and was slain by the shot of a ball in the doorway of [the castle of] Lixnaw, which the Earl had besieged. Had no more mischief been done between them than the killing of this abbot, it would have been great enough; but, besides him, numbers of Mac Maurice's people were killed and drowned<sup>e</sup> on the same day. They continued for some time thus at war with each other, until at last they made peace;

pennies to the English up to this year.

<sup>b</sup> *Mac Maurice, anglice Fitzmaurice.*

<sup>c</sup> *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim, i. e. Villa filii Curvi, now Ballymacqueem, a townland in the parish of Killahan, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. There was a castle of considerable strength here, of which the north and west walls still remain in good preservation, but the others are nearly destroyed.*

<sup>d</sup> *Odorney.*—This is more usually called Ma-

*mfear ó d-Tórná, i. e. the monastery of the O'Dorneys, or Torneys, now Abbey-Odorney, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. The ruins of the church of this abbey are still in tolerable preservation, but the other buildings are nearly all destroyed.—See this abbey again mentioned at the year 1582.*

<sup>e</sup> *Killed and drowned.*—An English writer would say, “were cut off by the sword, or by drowning, or by field and flood.”

σο νδεαρηρατ ριδ πο δεοιδ, η πο ηαιριρεαδ βαλε mic an εαιμ, η α βραιζε δε σο mac μυριρ, η μυιριρ οριμμε σο βο εαιντιβ η ζροιζιβ.

Αοδ οεε mac Αοδα mic Σβαιν βυθε μεζ μαεζαμνα σο οοι αρ ρυβαλ αρ μυιριρ Μηεζ μαεζαμνα, η Μαζ μαεζαμνα ριν σο βρηε ραιρ .ι. Αρε mac βριαν να μυιειριζε, mic Ρεμαινν, mic ζλαιρνε η Αοδ σο ιναρβαδ λα Μάζ μαεζαμνα, η λα α μυιριρ, η αρ ρυαλλ μα πο βαοι δε ελανδαβ να εcollaδ μα ριμνιρ α κομινορι σο εετ αρ α ιμμε ριν η ηιρ βο ευθρομα α αιμν η α ιομραδ, η αιμν αν ει λαρ α ετοριεαιρ.

Ρελλα ιοηγιαε σο αρειρυζαδ ι νορηδρι ιρην εειομι σο ζνιηρεαδ, η ερομ ρετιαζ υπερομ ιοηβοζα ειρετε αιηαι ραζηνεη ρολυρτα, νο ροιλλιρζεδ α δεαληαδ αν ταλαμ μα ηυριεμδεαλλ, η αν ριρμαμεντ ετιρβυαρ, occur ατεερι αν ρελλα ηιρην ιν ζαε ιοναδ ι μαρηεαρ εορρα ζυρ πο ιοηγανταιζριε εαι ηι εοιτεε ιμμε ι.

Σεμυρ mac μυριρ σο βρηε ιρην ρρραινε δεορι αν βλιαδαν ρι.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1578.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, ιμλε, ευιεε εεετ, Σεετημωεατ, αηοετ.

Μαε υι νελλ .ι. εηρι mac τοιρρηδεαλβαηζ λυμιζ mic νελλ εοναλλαιζ, mic αρτε mic ευμν σο ουλ ρλυαεη ηι τεριρ εοναλλ αρ mac υι ζαλλευβαρ .ι. Μαολ-εαβα mac εαεαοιρ mic τοιρρηδεαλβαηζ οιζ. Ιαρ ημτεεετ δα ρλοεε υαδα σο ερμυμωεαδ ερεαε, η σο αρεεαιν αν βαλε σο ραλα mac υι ζαλλευβαρ αλλα ημυιζ δον βαλε αν εαν ριν, η πο ιοηρηαιζ αν τοεε ιμαεαειμ ιαρ να ραζεβαλ ιν υαεηαδ ρλυαε, η ηι ταρθ αναεαλ ηυδ, αετ α ελοιδιμεαδ ζαν εοιεελλ, η α αρ-λεαε αρ αν λαταιρ ριν. Δα ρηρ δεοζανηαιδ να τιαζεαοιρ αν τυρυρ ριν.

Μαεε ρλανηαιδ δαρτρηαιζε δεεε .ι. εαεαλ δυβ mac ρηραεηαιζ, η α mac εαεαλ οεε σο ζαβαλ α ιοναδη.

<sup>f</sup> *Not to be compared*, i. e. he was superior in fame and renown to his slayer.

<sup>g</sup> *James, the son of Maurice*, i. e. James the son of Maurice Duv Fitzgerald, of Desmond. For a fuller account of his proceedings on the Continent the reader is referred to O'Daly's *Initium, Incrementum et Exitus Familie Givaldinorum*, cc. 19, 20, 21, 22.

<sup>h</sup> *Maelcava*.—This name is more usually written Maelcobha.—The O'Gallaghers, who are the senior and most royal family of the Kinel Connell, had this name from their great ancestor, Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland. Galchobhar, the ancestor from whom they have derived their surname, was the son of Ruarean, who was son of Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall,

and Baile-mhic-an-Chaim was restored to Mac Maurice, as were also his hostages, and a countless number of herds of kine and horses.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of John Boy Mac Mahon, made a predatory aggression upon the people of Mac Mahon; and Mac Mahon (Art, son of Brian na Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) overtook him; and Hugh was slain by Mac Mahon and his people. Scarcely was there another of the race of the Collas who was so great a cause of lamentation on account of his own wealth; and his name and renown were not to be compared with those of the man by whom he was slain.

A wonderful star appeared in the south-east in the first month of winter; it had a curved bow-like tail, resembling bright lightning, the brilliancy of which illuminated the earth around, and the firmament above. This star was seen in every part of the west of Europe, and it was wondered at by all universally.

James, the son of Maurice<sup>e</sup>, remained in France this year also.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1578.

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

The son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Turlough Luineach, son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, marched an army into Tirconnell against the son of O'Gallagher (Maelcava<sup>a</sup>, son of Cahir, son of Turlough Oge). After his forces had gone forth to collect spoils, and to plunder the town [land], the son of O'Gallagher, happening at that time to be outside the town, attacked that youth, after being left with only a few of his forces, and did not spare him, but put him to the sword without mercy, and slaughtered him on the spot. It would have been better for the Kinel-Owen that they had not gone on this expedition.

Mac Clancy of Dartry (Cathal Duv, the son of Feradhach) died; and his son, Cathal Oge, assumed his place.

son of Ceallach, who was Monarch of Ireland from 642 to 654, who was son of Maelcabha, or Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland from 612 to 615, who was son of Aedh, Monarch of Ireland from

572 to 599, who was son of Ainmire, Monarch of Ireland from 568 to 571, the fourth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 336.

Ο βροιν (Ταδσς όσς) δέσς ιαρ ρίνσασαδ, γ ο βροιν το ζαιρη το δύνλσνγ μαε εμαινν υί βροιν.

<sup>i</sup> *Teige Oge*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Byrnes, given by Duaid Mac Firbis, this Teige Oge had eight sons, namely, Brian, Donough Carragh, Gerald Ower, Murrough, Edmond, Dunlang, Calvagh, and Cahir. The Leabhar Branach, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, continues the pedigree for three generations longer, through Donough Carragh, the second of these sons, who had a son, John, the father of Donough Oge, who had two sons, Murrough and Gerald Ower, who must have lived down to the wars of the Revolution.

From this period forward this branch of the O'Byrnes was eclipsed by the superior power, fame, and importance, of the head of the Gaval-Rannall of Ballinacor; but they still retained considerable power and possessions in their own territory, which comprised the entire of the barony of Newcastle, with that portion of the barony of Arklow lying north of Inbher Daoile, or Emareilly, which tract was usually called "O'Byrne's country" in Anglo-Irish records, and "Crioich Branach" in Irish documents, a name which is corruptly printed Orywrymaghe [for Crywrannaghe] in the second volume of the State Papers of the reign of Henry VIII. p. 2. This senior sept of the O'Byrnes also possessed the district of Cosha, *Cois-abha*, which was bounded on the north by the River Ow, and its continuation, the River Aughrim, which divided it from the country of the Gaval-Rannall, *anglice* Ranelagh.

During the civil wars of 1641, the most prominent members of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes were: Teige Oge Byrne of Ballinvally, Esq.; Walter Boy Byrne of Newragh, now Newrath, or Newry, which was the name of the seat of the head O'Byrne for several centuries, called, in Irish, *an Iubnac*, i. e. the yew-land;

he was also called Walter Boy of Garrygolan, and also of Milltown, and was, most probably, if not certainly, the eldest descendant of Teige Oge, the chief who died in 1578, and obviously his great grandson. A distinguished branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was seated at Coill t-Siomoin, *anglice* Kiltimon, where the ruins of their castle still remain; and of this line a family were seated at Killoughter, in the immediate neighbourhood of Newragh, who retained to our own times a respectable property, which has recently devolved to Henry Thompson Redmond, Esq., and Matthew Esmond White, Esq., who married the co-heiresses of the last proprietor. In 1641 this family was represented by Edmond, son of Loughlin Byrne, and in 1688, by Redmond Byrne, whose son, Charles, an officer in the service of James II., went into foreign service, and was outlawed by King William the Third's government.

A branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was also seated at Kilnamanagh, the most distinguished member of which, in 1641, was Brian Byrne, who was a colonel of the confederate Catholics.

In 1690, a leading branch of this senior sept was seated at Ballygannon, and was then represented by Thady Byrne, Esq., whose son, John, went into the French service, and attained the rank of major. From this John, according to tradition, the estate of Ballygannon passed, by a bill of discovery, into the family of Scott, in which it still remains. The Rev. John Byrne, P. P. of Newbridge, is a descendant of that Major Byrne.

In Burke's *Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*, the descent of the Lord de Tabley, and of the Byrnes of Cabinteely, is deduced from Charles, or Cahir Oge, asserted there to have been the head of the family in the time of Cromwell, a

O'Byrne (Teige Oge<sup>i</sup>) died at an advanced age ; and Dunlang, the son of Edmond O'Byrne, was styled O'Byrne.

statement which does not seem quite accordant with the pedigrees in the *Leabhar Branach*, and is in some degree at variance also with the respectable tradition preserved in the manuscript of Garrett Byrne of Fallybeg, who was born in 1716, who must have known the name of the father of Daniel the merchant, his own near relative, and whose statement is singularly corroborated by fragmentary evidences among the public legal records. After giving a long account of O'Kelly of Luggacurren, and of his estate of Timogue, in the Queen's County, and also of the Fitzgeralds, who usurped it, he states that it was finally purchased by Daniel Byrne, a merchant tailor, of whose descent and history he gives the following curious account :

“ Having given the best account I have heard of the Fitzgeralds, since the Earl of Kildare's first coming to visit O'Kelly, I now return to give the same of Daniel Byrne, who purchased O'Kelly's estate from his lordship.

“ This Daniel was second son” [the writer's ancestor being the first son] “ of a gentleman of fortune, whose estate was [situated] by the sea side, at a place called Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the county of Wicklow, and, not being the heir, was bred up to the business of a clothier, and afterwards carried on the trade of a tailor, and kept forty men constantly working at that business. He used to buy all the white cloth in Dublin, get it coloured red, and clothe forty thousand men with the same for General Cromwell, and never call for money untill all was finished, and then received drafts from Cromwell on the Treasury, where he got cash, for which he purchased estates. He bought, besides this of O'Kelly's, another estate at the Great Heath of Maryborough, known by the name of the Lordship of Shean, from a young Squire Whitney, who, being greatly indebted to him, and re-

quired by him to marry his daughter, and that he would not only forgive him the debt, but redeem his Estate from all other incumbrances, Whitney said he could not think of smothering his blood by marrying a Taylor's daughter; whereupon Mr. Byrne told him he had better think of paying him his money, as he wanted it to fortune her; but, not being able to raise money by any other means than selling his Estate, he came and told Byrne he had thought better of the matter, and that he was now willing to accept of the proposal he had made him. Mr. Byrne said, if he could find a young squire buying an Estate, it is with him he would be willing to match his daughter; but where he found such selling his, he could not think of giving her to him; so he compelled Squire Whitney to sell the Estate, and himself became the purchaser, and left Squire Whitney living in the Castle of Shean. Soon after Whitney invited Byrne to dine with him there, and contrived that Byrne got neither knife nor fork, and being entreated by him (being master of the feast) to help himself, said he had plenty of meat, but nothing to cut it. Whereupon Whitney answered: ‘ Why dont you draw out your scissars and clip it, Sir.’ ‘ I drew it time enough to clip the Lordship of Shean from your backside, Sir.’ And for this affront he ordered him to quit the Castle next morning, and so turned him out. Besides Byrne being deemed a wise man, he was both jocund and pleasant, and very ready in his answers, and bore with the slurs thrown on his trade very well, as may be known by his repartees. A predecessor to the now Earl of Portarlington, then Squire Dawson, and of the posterity of millers, said to Mr. Byrne. in pressing him to a dram of a morning going to hunt: ‘ Take it off, Daniel, it is but a thimblefull.’ He immediately drank it, and jovially

Ο ουβζίνιάν αλλε ποσαν (ουββ mac ουβταζ) ολλάν υα νολελλα πασί  
 ρίνχαιό ρήι τιζε ασιόβω κοιτίωνν κογχαριζε, ρήι ρυλιβι, ροιηζε ροαγλλινα  
 θέεε, γ α μάε μαολμυρε νο ζάβαιλ α ιοναό.

answered: 'Yes, Willy, I would take it if it was a hopperfull,' to let him know, if there was a fault in being a Taylor, there was the same in being a Miller.

"He gave his son, Gregory, Temple education, and bought the title of Baronet of England for him and his male Heirs for ever, the creation whereof bears date in the year of our Lord 1660, and the like of Ireland, the creation bearing date the 17th day of May, 1671. And in some time after, being walking together in Dublin, Sir Gregory said: 'Father, you ought to walk to the left of me, I being a Knight, and you but a Mechanic.' He answered: "No, you puppy, I have the precedency in three ways: first, because I am an older man; secondly, because I am your father; and thirdly, because I am the son of a Gentleman, and you are but the son of a poor, l—s—y taylor.' Sir Gregory married, in March, 1669, an English lady named Margeret Copley, by whom he had issue, Sir Daniel, the heir; Lady O'Neill; and Mrs. Fitzgerald of Morett. And then, on this lady dying, and being buried at St. Audeon's on the 23rd July, 1685, he marriet Margeret Flemming, daughter to Baron Slane, by whom he had many children. He bought the Lordship of Kilmacar, in the County of Kilkenny, for Charles, the oldest, who was married to a daughter of Dudly Colclough of Mueurry, in the County of Wexford. Sir Daniel, the son and heir to Sir Gregory, was married to Anna Dorothea, daughter of Edward Warren, Esq<sup>r</sup>, of Pointon, in the County of Chester, and Kingdom of England. He gave her liberty of having all the children baptized by a Minister, and bred up in the Pro-distant religion; and she nursed them herself and sent the two boys, John and Daniel, to

England when nursed, and remained mostly there after. The Heir, Sir John, made a visit to Ireland in the year 1740, and made John Bowen a lease of Fallybeg, for three lives, which is not yet expired. He could make but a short stay, as he received intelligence that his lady (the only child of one Leicester, by whom he had two sons) was then sick of a fever, and was dead before he got home; he then took the fever, and died shortly after, and was succeeded in title and Estates by his eldest son, Sir Peter Byrne, then a minor, being born in December, 1732. Old Leicester, the father-in-law to Sir John, soon after dieing, made a will, and bequeathed his entire fortune, Estates, Plate, and an immense sum of money to his grandchild, Sir Peter, on condition that he would change his name from Byrne to Leicester immediately, and afterwards to sell all his Estates in Ireland, and make purchases for them in England before he would be twenty-five years of age, otherwise all of said fortune was to support the College of Oxford; but the conditions were complied with, and the minor was called Sir Peter Leicester for the future, yet he forbore selling the Estates untill the very last year of his limitation, which was in the year 1756.

"The Lordship of Timogue, commonly called O'Kelly's ground, being then all out of Lease, except Fallybeg, by reason of Sir John dieing long before, and Sir Peter not being of age to make leases, so as there was no proper Rental, it was requisite for both purchaser and seller to have the ground valued accordingly. Sir Peter treating with the Earl of Shelburn in England, they agreed to send Valuators to view the Estates, and were sold to him for one hundred and twenty-two thousand pounds of English money.



O'Duigenuan of Kilonan (Dolbh, son of Duffy), Ollav of Tirerrill, a learned historian, who kept a thronged<sup>i</sup> house of general hospitality; a cheerful, eloquent<sup>k</sup>, and affable man, died; and his son, Mulmurry, took his place.

“This Shelburn never let an acre to the tenant in being, nor to a Leinsterman, except Tully, to parson Hunt, but all to Munstermen. He had a great leaning to them, his mother being a County Kerry woman of the name of Fitz Maurice. Timogue he let to Counsellor Spring; Ballycoolin, to Moore; Ballinteskine and Cuileen to Wall; Logacurren and Coorglass, to Henry Hunt; and Raheenabowl, Knockaconna, and Coolrush, to his brother, John Hunt, the Attorney, so that the whole Estate of O'Kelly's ground was disposed of to Munstermen, except Tully and Fallybeg, and has remained in their hands ever since.

“Lands were greatly risen in those days; the highest price never exceeded six shilling an acre before this time. I took forty acres about the mansion house of Logacurren, where I was born, from Sir John Byrne, in the year 1740, but not having a lease, the agent (Thady Duane) after Sir John Byrne's death, soon found means to deprive me of it.

“The Mangans held Logacurren, Coorglass, and Fallybeg, from Sir Daniel Byrne, for twenty-two pence an acre, tho' Henry Hunt has part of it now let for forty-two shillings and six pence by the acre.”

Garrett Byrne then gives his own pedigree from Maoileaclaunn Dub O'Espoin of *Ḍaite an t-Pléibe* (who appears from the public records to have been loyal to his sovereign), as follows:

“From Denis Byrne, son to Loughlin, nicknamed Black, the Heir that possessed the Estate and Castle of Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the County of Wicklow, was descended Gerald Byrne, who was married to a woman surnamed Kilmartin. He fought in King Charles the First's army, against General Cromwell, and was wounded in

said war by twenty-one stabs of a pike, of which he was afterwards cured; but as, after a subsequent battle, he lay weak amongst the slain, a woman, who was plundering the dead, gave him a stroke of a reaping-hook in the ear, which came to a mortification, of which he died. His children were also killed in the war, except Garrett and Hugh. Garrett was married to Catharine, daughter to William Lalor, son to Daniel, nicknamed Ballaugh, the son of Denis, and Grandson of Henry Lalor, who made his escape from” [the massacre at] “Mullamast. Denis was the last Heir of the Lalors possessed of the Estate of Dysart, near Maryborough, in the Queen's County. This Garrett Byrne died in Logacurren, on the 10th of March, 1722, at the age of ninety-six years, and had eight sons, to wit, Gerald, Laurence, Hugh, Daniel, John, Edmond, William, and Andrew. Gerald was parish priest of Stradbally, Timahoe, Ballyadams, Doonane, and the districts belonging to them, for fifteen years, and died in Logacurren on the 24th day of July, 1724, at the age of 57 years. He served as a dragoon under King James, and fought in all the memorable battles against King William, until discharged at Limerick, and was the first priest ordained in Ireland after the conditions thereof. William was also a priest, and died in Paris about the age of thirty years; none having issue but Laurence, who was married to Catharine, daughter to Walter Byrne of Timogue, and died in Logacurren on the sixth day of February, 1744, aged 73 years. He had three sons, viz. Garrett, the oldest; William, born the 4th of July, 1718, who was parish priest of the parishes of Stradbally and Timahoe for nineteen years, and died in Timogue on the 11th of February, 1775. Daniel, the youngest, was born

Ῥυῶραιγε ὅcc mac Ῥυῶραιγε caoíc, mic conaill uí miorḃa do tuitim lá bhian ὄg mac bhian meic gíollapaττραιcc. Ḃá hé an ruḃραιγε rín cñḃ roglad, ḡ díbhíccacé ríhí nḂεραηη na ríhíhí, ḡ nḡ ḃó mñmamae lá neacé aén epéop do caíτíhí ḡ naccaíḃ na copona ḡo cñh aτhacḃ dia éirí.

Ḃιαιur buitíler mac Semair mic emainn méc Ḃιαιair ḃécc. Ḃá do tεaηη-maíτíḃ ḡall munan epíḃe.

Ο ceallaacán do ḃaτhacḃ m aḃaηη mḃíhí .i. ceallaacán mac conccḃair, mic donnchacḃ mic τaiḃcc ruacḃ, ḡ ḃá ḃaηíhí a ḃaίτe po imτíg ríaríú po caίτh bhíacḃaη ἰomlán ḡ naireacáar a aτarḃa epíh ḃár a ríhacáar ḡ a ḃáτacḃ ríhí; Mac an Ḃríoia uí ceallaacán ḃoírḃneacḃ ma ἰonacḃ .i. conccḃair na caíríccce, mac ḃιαιηιατa mic τaiḃcc ruacḃ, mic uacéne mic caτaíoír.

Sláne ἰḡεaη τoírḃealḃaíg, mic τaiḃcc, mic τoírḃealḃaíg, mic bhian caτa an aonacḡ ḃécc. Ḃñh ríḃe bhian mic donnchacḃ ḃacacḡ, mic mḡrchacḃ caoíc mic bhian méc maτgamaηa, ḃñh do caίτ a haηmḡr ḡaη ἰmḃeáíccacḃ ḡo ḃrucaη ḃár ἰar ríhḃaτacḃ.

Síḃḃa mac ἰneccḃ, mic Síḃḃa, mic ἰecccḃ, mic Síḃḃa, τaηaírτe an τaíḃe τoír do clomh cuíleḡ do ḡarḃacḃ ar ríacḃ eaéτg acc τopacḡeéτ ar ríacḃaη epíeé ar cñéirη clomne Ríocairḃ.

Ο hñḃm Ruacḃíhí an ḃoírḃe mac ríomh, mic conccḃair, mic ríomh do écc, ríhí co mḃuacḃ neḡmḡ ḡ nñgñacḃa ὄ tḡíḃom ḡó a τogairη, Mac a ḃeapḃraáar ḃoírḃneacḃ ma ἰonacḃ .i. Eoḡaη maηηacḃ mac Emainn.

Maíoírη mac uacéir, mic Sláη, mic maíoírη a ḃúrc, Sírḡam cḃmτaε maíge eó do ḡarḃacḃ ḡ caíríleḡ na helle ar ἰonḃraíḡíḃ aḃécc lé na ḃraáair

in the year 1722, and died on the 26th of December, 1780, at Clondoula, on the lands of Ballycoolin; he was first married to Elenor Hanbury, in the year 1751, and, after her death, to Honor Brenan, and had many children by both. Garrett Byrne, oldest son to the aforesaid Laurence, was born in Logacurren on the 28th day of December, 1716; married Mary, daughter to Daniel Duigan of Ballinagale, near Arless, on the 13th day of February, 1751."

The following words have been added by Laurence Byrne, the son of the aforesaid Garrett:

"He died in Fossey on the 18th day of June,

1780; and she died at Heath Lodge on the 1st of February, 1801, aged eighty-eight. Their issue, Laurence, born Thursday, the nineteenth day of December, 1751, old style, in the mansion-house of Fallybeg; who married Anne, daughter to James Byrne of Bolybeg, on the 24th day of June, 1793."

This Laurence was a man of considerable learning, and was the last native of Magh Druchtain that read and spoke the Irish language fluently. He died in January, 1840, aged 89. He had several sons who are still living, and who, though reduced to poor farmers, are,

Rury Oge, the son of Rury Caech, son of Connell O'More, fell by the hand of Brian Oge, son of Brian Mac Gillpatrick. This Rury was the head of the plunderers and insurgents of the men of Ireland in his time; and for a long time after his death no one was desirous to discharge one shot against the [soldiers of the] Crown.

Pierce Butler, son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died. He was one of the powerful chiefs of the English of Munster.

O'Callaghan, i. e. Callaghan, the son of Conór, son of Donough, son of Teige Roe, was drowned in the River Avonmore<sup>1</sup>; and it was from a blemish of his revenge that he departed, before he had passed an entire year in the enjoyment of his patrimony, between the death of his grandfather and his [own death by] drowning. The son of the Prior O'Callaghan, i. e. Conor of the Rock, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Roe, son of Owny, son of Cahir, was installed in his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh, and the wife of Brian, son of Donough Bacagh, son of Murrough Caech, son of Brian Mac Mahon, died. She was a woman who had spent her life without blemish until she died, at an advanced age.

Sida, the son of Maccon, son of Sida, son of Maccon, Tanist of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen, was slain on [the mountain of] Sliabh Echtghe, as he was pursuing a prey which the kerns of Clanrickard were carrying off.

O'Heyne (Rory of the Derry, son of Flan, son of Conor, son of Flan) died. From the beginning of his career until his death he was a man distinguished for hospitality and prowess. His brother's son, Owen Mantagh, son of Edmond, was installed in his place.

Meyler, the son of Walter, son of John, son of Meyler Burke, sheriff of the county of Mayo, was slain at Caislen-na h-Elle<sup>m</sup>, in a nocturnal aggression, by

if any faith be due to tradition so respectable, the senior branch of this family.—See Irish P. Journal, June 19th, 1841, p. 405.

<sup>1</sup> *Thronged*, *conzáurige*.—The word *conzáur* denotes “a company,” and *conzáuriceá*, “having companies, troops, or followers.

<sup>k</sup> *Eloquent*, *foingéte*.—This word is sometimes used as an adjective to denote “eloquent,” and sometimes, as a noun substantive, to denote a Brehon, or judge.

<sup>1</sup> *Avonmore*, *abainn mór*, i. e. the great river, now the Blackwater, which rises in Pobble-O'Keeffe, in the north-west of the county of Cork, and flows through O'Callaghan's country, in the barony of Duhallow, and, after a long and circuitous course, discharges itself into the sea at Youghal. According to the Life of St. Carthach of Lismore, this river was anciently called Nemh.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 943.

<sup>m</sup> *Caislen-na h-Elle*, now the Neale, a small

.1. lé heman, mac tomáir an macáire, mic maóir tpe iomporimat pocal oipeáctair do pala stoppa an lá iar an aohaid rin.

Λιατόριμ μιντιρε heolair do gabáil lé cairtin Saخانác do μιντιρι μουλair Maulbi ar ua puairc i neaprac na bliáona po, 7 oruim da etiar do bpuacá lá hua puairc, bpuan, mac bpuan, mic eoζain. Λιατόριμ iarom úpacébáil lá gallaib ag cloinn taibec uí puairc, 7 an baile cedna do gabáil lá hua puairc zar bsec iar rin do cfo gall 7 do nímáct cloinne taiboz.

Αρδιυρτιρ na hEpeann .1. Sir hamru dionei do dol zo Saχοib .1. po paíam, 7 cairtin Maulbi do dol lair, 7 uilliam orupue ma ionad .1. an Pperruont baóí or cfo dá cóiccead muman. Rucc epá an iurτιr iarla cloinne Riocairτε lair .1. Riocaird mac uillice, mic Riocaird mic uillice, 7 a mac uilliam búpc dia ταβαιρτ ar cumar coimairle Saخان.

Iarla cille dapa, ζεapoiδ, mac ζεapoiδ (baí hi paχοib ppi pé adó nó a epí do bliáonab poíme rin po pepτ) do éct in épim pó noulaicc móp.

Tomar, mac Παττpαιcc, mic oihuéir Ploingcéδ τιζεapna luécmaizh do marbad lá Mag maéζamna .1. lá harτ mac bpuan na moicéipze mic Remann, mic ζλαipne.

Semeapccal na comtae puáca ar ndenam coime ceilce lé Fiacha mac Aoða, mic Remann, mic Stan, o ζlín maoulypa. Ro pcp lá Fiacha

village and demesne, with an old dilapidated residence of the Lords Kilmaine, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, and about three miles south from the town of Ballinrobe.

"*The day before*, literally, "the day before that day," which is redundant.

° *Contae Riabhach*, i.e. the county of Wexford.

"*Fiagh, the son of Hugh*. — Spenser, after guessing that the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were Welsh families, goes to shew that this Fiagh, who was a very powerful chieftain in his time, was "a base varlet growne out of the dunghill," who had no right to his lands, because they had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrugh to Strongbow, and by him to the Crown of England, and thus in the course of law descended to Queen Elizabeth. His words, which are fashioned to the barbaric law fictions of his

day, are curious, as shewing the greatness of this chief of the Gavel-Rannall, or O'Byrnes of Ranelagh, at this period :

"But touching your demand of this Feaghe's right unto that countrey which he claimes, or the seigniory therein, it is most vaine and arrogant. For this you cannot be ignorant, that it was part of that which was given in inheritance by Dermot Mac Murrugh, King of Leinster, unto Strongbowe with his daughter, and which Strongbowe gave over unto the King, and his heires, so as the right is absolutely now in her Majesty, and if it were not, yet could it not be in this Feagh, but in O'Brin, which is the ancient Lord of all that countrey; for he and his ancestours were but followers unto O'Brin; and his grandfather, Shane Mac Terlagh" [*recte*, Shane Mac Redmond], "was a man of meanest regard

his kinsman, Edmond, the son of Thomas of the Plain, son of Meyler, in consequence of an angry word which occurred between them at a meeting the day before<sup>a</sup>.

In the spring of this year Leitrim of Muintir-Eolais was taken from O'Rourke by an English captain, [one] of the people of Nicholas Malby; and O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) demolished Dromahaire. Leitrim was afterwards left to the sons of Teige O'Rourke by the English; but in a short time afterwards the same town was taken by O'Rourke, with the permission of the English, but against the will of the sons of Teige.

The Chief Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, went to England about Allhallowtide, accompanied by Captain Malby; and William Drury, the President of the two provinces of Munster, took his place. The Lord Justice took with him the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard, son of Ulick) and his son, William Burke, that he might deliver them up to the English Council.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, son of Garrett (who had been under arrest in England for two or three years before), returned to Ireland at Christmas.

Thomas, the son of Patrick, son of Oliver Plunkett, Lord of Louth, was slain by Mac Mahon, namely, Art, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny.

The Seneschal of the Contae Riabhach<sup>c</sup> invited Fiagh<sup>d</sup>, the son of Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John<sup>e</sup> [O'Byrne] of Glenmalure<sup>f</sup>, to a treacherous

amongst them, neither having wealth nor power. But his son, Hugh Mac Shane, the father of this Feagh, first began to lift up his head, and through the strength and great fastnes of Glan Malor, which adjoyneth unto his house of Bal-linecor, drew unto him many theeves and out-lawes, which fled unto the succour of that glynne, as to a sanctuary, and brought unto him part of the spoyle of all the countrey, through which he grew strong, and in short space got unto himselfe a great name thereby amongst the Irishe, in whose footing this his sonne continueng, hath, through many unhappy occasions, increased his said name, and the opi-

nion of his greatness, insomuch that now he is become a dangerous enemy to deale withall."—*View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, pp. 185, 186. See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1579, p. 1712, *infra*.

<sup>a</sup> *Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John*.—This should be "Hugh, son of John, son of Redmond," according to Duaid Mac Firis and the *Leabhar Branach*.—See the pedigree given correctly by the Four Masters under the year 1579, where they record the death of this Hugh.

<sup>f</sup> *Glenmalure*, now pronounced Glenmalur. It is a romantic valley, situated to the south of

μορρο ζυρ αβ δο cum celege πο ιμιλλ αν Σεμρεκαλ αν εοννε ιριν, γ πο ιμιλλ ριυμ celeg ele ινα υρκοιαιρ ριυμ ζο πο μαρβαδ εεδ δο ζιλλιβ όκα γ ουρραδανβ να κονταε ριαδκα λά Ριαχα δοη εϋρ ριν εένμοτά δαιορκαρ ρλυααα.

δριαν μιαα ααταοίρ εαοιμάναιααα, μια αιρτ, μια διαρμαααα λαμδερρα δο εεα. ,

Σταν μιαα δοιναλλ, μια τομιαρ, μια ταυδεε μέεα ρλαμχαδα ολλαμ ιαρλα υρμυμιαν λέ βρμτέμνυρ δέεα. Νί δαοίρ δνα μιαα βρμτέμνυρ τυαατε ι νερμν αν ταν ριν ροδ ρεγρ τρεαδαιρε γ τιζλδαρ μάρ.

ΙΑΡΙΑ ελομδε Ριοκαρϋ ολλαμ βεόρ ιλλοδαανδ.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1579.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μιλε, κυεε αεττ, Σεατμοζααττ, αναοι.

Δοιναλλ μιαα κονκόδαρ μιαα τοιρρδεαλβαζ, μιαα ταυδεε, μιαα τοιρρδεαλβαζ, μιαα βρμιαν εατα αν αοιαζ υί βρμιαν δέεα ιαρ ααατέμνι κόεα μβλιαδαν ρερεααττ δια αοίρ ιαρ ρερεααττ δια αοίρ ιαρ ρειρκελιζι ρόδα, ιαρ ναίτηρζε ιοιμόαα, ιαρ μβυαδ ό δοιμαν γ ό δαοιμβ, γ α αδναααλ αο ποηόρ γ αο ναρμυοδον ι μαμυρτυρ ιμυρ γ α μιαα τοιρρδεαλβαδ δο οιρθεαδ ινα ιοναδ. Κοναδ υρρααατέμνιτ α βάρ ααρμυαααδ

Μιλε κύεα αεδ αααα αν ρυαρ,  
 ρεαέτ νδειέ, όετ μβλιαδνα, ιρ βλιαδαν  
 ό βάρ δοιναλλ ναρ υαμ λοετ,  
 ζυρ τοιρληζ μιαα δε ι ναοααααααα.

Glendalough, in the barony of Ballinacor, and county of Wicklow.

<sup>s</sup> On the 8th of May this year, the following indenture was made between the Lord Deputy and the captains of the three septs of the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, for a further account of whom see note j, under the year 1570 :

“ This Indenture, made betwixte the Right Honourable Sir Henry Sydney, Knt., Lord Deputy of Irelande, &c., of the one partie; and Mullmurry Mac Edmond, Hugh boy Mac Callogh, and Tirlagh oge Mac Alexander, cheefe captaines

of the three septes of Clandonills, her Ma<sup>tie's</sup> galloglas, for every of them and their said three septes, of the other partie.—Witnesseth, that where her Ma<sup>tie's</sup> pleasure is to convert into a certaine and yearlie revenue unto her Ma<sup>tie</sup>, her heirs and successors, the Bonaghtes and Sorrens which upon the Irishe Captaynes and Countres were heretofore due, to and for the Enterteynement of her Ma<sup>tie's</sup> said Galloglas. And in respect of the auncient and contynuall fydelytie, loyalty, and true service of the Captaynes, gent, and septes of the sad Clandonilles, alwayes borne

conference ; but Fiagh having received intelligence that the Seneschal had appointed this conference for a treacherous purpose, he laid another snare for him, and slew one hundred of the youths and chieftains of the Contae Riabhach on that occasion, besides several of the common sort of people.

Brian, the son of Cahir Kavanagh, son of Art, son of Derínót Lávderg, died.

John, son of Donnell, son of Thomas, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon to the Earl of Desmond, died. There was no son of a lay brehon in Ireland in his time who had better tillage or a better house than he.

The Earl of Clanrickard still continued in custody in London<sup>s</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1579.

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

Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, died, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, after a lingering consumption, after laudable penance, and after having gained the victory over the world and men, and was interred with honour and reverence in the monastery of Ennis ; and his son, Turlough, was installed in his place. In commemoration of his death these lines were composed :

One thousand five hundred, accurate the account,  
 Seven times ten, eight years and one,  
 From the death of Donnell, free from fault,  
 To [the time] that the Son of God assumed humanity.

and done towards her Ma<sup>tie</sup> and her most worthy progenitors, and henceforth to be continued, doth covenant and graunte that there shalbe henceforth payd yerely out of her Ma<sup>ties</sup> Exchequer, a yearly pencone of three hundredth pounds, unto thandes of the said three chiefe captaynes, viz., unto everie of them a third porcon of the same for hym and the rest of his septe, the same to be receyved and enjoyed during the good pleasure of her Ma<sup>tie</sup>, her heires and successours, in lieu and recompense of all dead payes, blackemen (mail?), and such other like advantage as they or any of them were wont

to receive. Provyded that henceforthe none of the said Captaynes, gent, nor officers of the said three septes, in any warlike jorney, or feat of warr, shall use Armor or weapon in servinge of any other then the Queene's Ma<sup>tie</sup>, her heires or successours : provided also that henceforth, as heretofore of auneynt use and custome hath bene due, the said captaines, officers, and gallowglas, shall supply, execute, and doe, as well in and for the marche of her Ma<sup>ties</sup> army, and approches, and assaltes, and prepuracones of Approches and assaltes of castells and fortresses, all such officers and sapires as by her Ma<sup>ties</sup> gal-

Ονόρα ιηγή δοννχαιδ, mic concobair, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ, mic ταιδεε  
 υί βριαν δέεε. Scéel mór illiét moza ipide.

Siη εδυαρδ Ρηιτυη τρερενη δέεε.

Rolont υπταρ mac tomaip, mic Ριρδσιρδ δέεε.

Αοδ, mac δσαν, mic Réμαινη, mic δσαν, mic αοδα, mic δοιμιαλλ γλαιρ  
 δέεε. Βά ηεριδε ρινηρεαρ γαιβλε Ραγναλλ, η τιγεαρνα γλιννεμαοίλυγρα  
 κογτόιρ η ερεατόιρ α κοιπαρραη γαλλ, η γαιοιδελ.

Ο δσέναραιγ διαρματτ ριαβαέ, mac διαρματα, mic υλλιαμ, mic δσαν  
 βυιδε η Mac α δεαρβραταρ, υλλιαμ, mac αν γιολλα δυιβ, mic διαρματα δο  
 εοιμειτυμ ρε ροιλε ι cceillec δο ρόναδ λά ηυα ρεαάναραιγ φορ ειοηη υλλιαμ  
 ηι ccoimpoépaib άρδα μαοιδυβάμ. Όο ρόσαιρ υλλιαμ ρό εέδοιρ. Ξιδ ε  
 ό ρεαάναραιγ ρο ερέετταιεεαδ εριδε, η ρο έεε γαρ ηαιρ ιαρ ριη.

Ο ρεαάναραιγ δο γαιρμ ιαροηι δο δσαν mac αν γιολλα δυιβ.

Τοιρρδεαλβαιέ να κοιρρι εροηη, mac μαοιμυιρε, mic δοννχαιδ, mic τοιρρ-  
 δεαλβαιγ, mic Ρυαοδιρ μεε ρυιβνε, δο ετυτυμ λά βριαν βαλλαέ, mac μαοιμυιρε,  
 mic δοννχαιδ, mic βριαν μεε ρυιβνε ι ηδοραρ κορκαιγε.

Captaín malbí δο τοιδεαέτ ι νέρηνη μαλλε lé τιοδλαιετιβ μόρα όη  
 βρριοηηρα.

Όριαν να ηβαρρδέεε, mac μαοιμυιρε, mic δοννχαιδ μεε ρυιβνε δεαρβρα-  
 ταρ δοη τοιρρδεαλβαιέ ρέμηράιτε δέεε.

Semur, mac μυιρρ δυιβ, mic δσαν, mic τομαιρ, mic αν ιαριλα δο τεαέτ  
 αρ ηη ρριαηε, η αδβερετί α τοέτ λοηγςρ βα λιοημυιρε ινά μαρ εάμιο. Βά ηανη

lowglas ought to be supplied, executed, and done. In Wittnes whereof, unto three of these Indentures quadripartit, rem<sup>e</sup> severall with every of the said three Captaynes, the said Lord Deputy, and the rest of her Ma<sup>tie</sup>'s privie Counsell, aforesaid, have signed and sealed for and on her Ma<sup>tie</sup>'s behaulfe; and unto the iii<sup>th</sup> of these Indentures quadripartit, remaining with the said Lord Deputie and Counsell, the said three Captaines, for them and their septe aforesaid, have putt theire seales and signes manuell. Dated the vii<sup>th</sup> of May, 1578."

Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.

<sup>c</sup> *Warlike opponent.*—He was the father of the

celebrated Fiagh O'Byrne of Glanmalur, celebrated by Spenser, who says that he was of mean origin, and of Welsh descent, and, strange to say, this silly conjecture has received the assent and corroboration of the honest Sir James Ware, who was neither a poet nor a fabricator; but the fancies and fictions of the Divine Spenser can no longer stand the test of historical truth, for we know that the O'Byrnes and their neighbours the O'Tooles, whose names he derives from Welsh words signifying "woody" and "hilly," are not so derived, and that the two families, who were two of the most noble in Leinster, were before the English Invasion, situated, not in the mountains of Wicklow, but in the most level



Honora, the daughter of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died. She was much lamented in Leath Mhogha.

Sir Edward Phitun, the Treasurer, died.

Roland Eustace, the son of Thomas, son of Richard, died.

Hugh, the son of John, son of Redmond, son of John, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Glas [O'Byrne], died. He was the senior of Gaval-Ranall, and lord of Glenmalure, the warlike opponent and plunderer of his English and Irish neighbours.

O'Shaughnessy (Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy) and his brother's son, William, the son of Gilla-Duv<sup>u</sup>, son of Dermot, were slain by each other on a certain occasion, when O'Shaughnessy had laid a snare for William in the neighbourhood of Ard-Maeldubhain<sup>w</sup>. William was first slain; and O'Shaughnessy, though he survived him, was so severely wounded that he died in less than an hour afterwards. John, the son of Gilla-Duv, was then styled O'Shaughnessy.

Turlough of the Wooden Leg, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by Brian Ballagh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, in the gateway of [the city of] Cork.

Captain Malby returned to Ireland with great presents from the sovereign.

Brian-na-mBarrog, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, and brother of the aforementioned Turlough, died.

James, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond], returned from France<sup>x</sup>; and it was rumoured that he had come

plains in all Ireland,—the O'Byrnes, in Moy-Liffey, and the O'Tooles in Moy-Alvy, both included in the present county of Kildare. The Editor is, therefore, led to hope that no grave writer will ever again mention these Spenserian fictions as history. There is a curious poem describing the triumphs and martial achievements of this chieftain of Gaval-Ranall, preserved in the *Leabhar Branach*, or Book of the Byrnes, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 14, from which it appears that he assaulted and plundered the castles of the county of Kildare, and devastated the whole country,

nearly as far as the River Shannon.

<sup>u</sup> *Gilla-Duv*, i. e. *juvenis niger*.—His real name was Roger, and he was usually called Sir Roger.

<sup>w</sup> *Ard-Maeldubhain*, i. e. Maeldubhain's height or hill, still so called in Irish, but anglicised Ardmealuan, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this castle is shewn. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 377.

<sup>x</sup> *Returned from France*.—It is curious to observe that neither Camden, the Four Masters,

πο γὰρ πορτ ἰ νοιλέν ἰν ὀρη λά ταοβ δαινην ἰ ἑύρη ἰ εεαρραϊζε. βαί ἰαρλα ὀρμῆμαν ἰ ππορλονζπορτ ἰ εεουλῆν ὀ εεουααὲ acc τιονηρεενατὲ εαιρλέμ δο ὀέναμ, ἡ δο ἑόω πο ἑυαρμπεεβάλ ἰν εοβλαῖζ ἡν δο ἑυαλαῖδ ὀο ἑόετ ἰ εεαρραϊζε. Τάμμεε βεὸρ ἰ εεοῖδαῖλ ἰν εοβλαῖζ εεθνα ἀρδ μαρμπεεάλ δά ἑόεεεαὲ μῆμαν, Αἰτῦρ εαρτερ ἰ εοῖμἰνμ, ἡ μαῖζιρτιρ δάυιδ, ἡ α μβαοί δο μῆμτιρ ἡν βαημιοζνα ἡλε ἡρη μῆμἰνμ. Τανζαταρ ἰνν ὀνα βηαιῖρε ἰν ἰαρλα ὀρμῆμαν ἰ. δά ἡμαε ὀεεα Shémur, μῆε Sfan, μῆε τομάρ ἰ. Sfan, ἡ Sémur ὀεε, ἡ πο βαί ευῖδ ὀόβηρῖδε α τταρραῖηζ Shémur μῆε μῆμρη, ἡ τυεερατ ἰοημραῖεχῖδ ὀιδεε ἀρ ἰν μαρμπεεάλ, ἡ ἀρ ἡμαῖζιρτιρ δάυιδ ἰ ττραῖζι, ἡ πο ὀίεεἡμαετ λέὸ ἰατὲ ἀρ α εοῖλεῖδ εοδατα, ἡ ἀρ α ἡρτοῖδ ἡζε. Τυεερατ ἰαρῖδ Sémur ἰ τῖρη ἡ δο ἑόδαρ ὀῖβῆμῖδ πο εοῖλλεῖδ ἡν ελαοηζλαρη, ἡ ἡν εοῖλλεαὲ ἡόρη. Λυῖδ Sémur πορ α ἑέδ εαἑῖρα ἡρ τεεαἑτ ἰ τῖρη ἀρ ἡν εοῖλλεῖδ ἡν ζο ἡῖον α ἡαρεαἑ ἡ τπρῖζτεεαὲ δυηλάρ ὀ εεοαῖλλ ζαβρη, ἡ τρη εῖομἡν ἡλλἰαμ, ἡ πο ζαβραετ acc ὀρεεαῖν ζαὲ ἰοηαῖδ ζυρ α ἡαηζαεταρ. Ρο ζαβραε ἰν τῖρη acc ττεελαμῖδ, ἡ acc τιοῖδ ἡν μαρῖόρηεαἑτ. Τάμῆε ἰνν εέδρη ελαη ἡλλἰαμ βῆρη, μῆε εμἰαηη ἰ. Τερῖτετ ἡ ἡλλεεε, ἡ ἡὸ ἑύρη τερῖτετ τεαἑτα ἰ τευαἑτ ἀερα ζρηῖνε δά ἡεεερα ὀο ἡμαε ἡῖ βηῖαη ἀρη, τεαἑτ ὀο ἑορἰδ ἰν

nor Ware, had any knowledge of the agreement between James Fitz Maurice, and Stukely. O'Daly, who was better acquainted with the ecclesiastical negotiations of those times than any of those writers, says, in his *History of the Geraldines*, cc. 20, 21, that James, in his last interview with Pope Gregory XIII., besought his Holiness to appoint a certain Englishman, named Stukely, to the command of the vessels destined to convey men and arms to Ireland; but that Stukely shaped his course for Portugal, and sailed into the harbour of Lisbon at the very moment that King Sebastian was preparing an expedition against the Moors in Africa; that Stukely joined this expedition in violation of his promise to the Pope, and the oath he had sworn to James Fitz-Maurice, and that, shortly after they had landed in Africa, a terrible battle was fought, in which three Kings, namely, Sebastian; his ally, Mahomet; and Muley Moloc, were slain, as was also Stukely. Dr. Leland

gives a full account of Stukely's proceedings from the Letters of Sir Henry Sidney.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

<sup>y</sup> *Than was really the case.*—This language is not correct. The report was that he had arrived with a certain number of ships, and that number was afterwards found to have been exaggerated. According to Camden's and Ware's Annals he had only three ships, which is evidently the truth.

<sup>z</sup> *Daingean-Uí-Chuis*, i. e. the fortress or fastness of O'Cuis, the ancient Irish proprietor of the place before the English invasion, not of the Husseys, as asserted by Dr. Smith and others; now *anglice* Dingle-I-Couch, or Dingle, a town in the barony of Corcaguiny, in the west of the county of Kerry. This was formerly a town of great importance.

<sup>a</sup> *Cuilleann-O'gCuanach*, now Cullen, a village which originally, as its name indicates, belonged to the territory of Coonagh, in the county of

with a greater number of ships than was really the case<sup>7</sup>. He landed at Oilean-Oir, contiguous to Daingean-Ui-Chuis<sup>z</sup>, in Kerry. At this time the Earl of Desmond was encamped at Cuilleann-O'gCuanach<sup>a</sup>, where he had begun to erect a castle; and, having heard of the arrival of the fleet in Kerry, he went to see it. The chief marshal of the two provinces of Munster, Arthur Carter by name, Master David<sup>b</sup>, and all the Queen's people in Munster, set out to meet the same fleet, as did also the kinsmen of the Earl of Desmond, namely, the two young sons of James, son of John, son of Thomas, namely, John and James Oge. These were in confederacy with James, son of Maurice; and they made an attack by night upon the Marshal and Master David, at Tralee, where they beheaded them<sup>c</sup> while asleep in their beds and couches. They then brought James on shore, and both repaired to the woods of Claenglaise<sup>d</sup> and Coill-mhor<sup>e</sup>. James went forth from these woods on his first expedition after landing, with all his cavalry and infantry, through the middle of Hy-Connell-Gaura and Clann-William<sup>f</sup>; and they proceeded to plunder the country as they passed along<sup>g</sup>. The [inhabitants of the] country began to assemble to oppose them; and, first of all, the sons of William Burke, son of Edmond, namely, Theobald and Ulick; and Theobald dispatched messengers to Tuath-Aesa-Greine<sup>h</sup>, summoning Mac-I-

Limerick, but is now in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary. The name Cuilleann denotes holly, or a place abounding in holly; but this place is fabled to have taken its name from Cuilleann, the son of Morna, who was slain here by Finn Mac Cumhail, in the third century.

<sup>b</sup> *Master David*.—His real name was Henry Davells. Philip O'Sullivan Beare calls him "Davensius,"—see his *Hist. Cathol.* fol. 95,—and O'Daly styles him Danversius.

<sup>c</sup> *Beheaded them*.—O'Daly says, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 22, that this fact has been often stigmatised, and described as derogatory to the honour of [Sir] John of Desmond; yet, he thought, unjustly, as John killed an avowed enemy, who not only sought to crush the cause of liberty, but who had done signal injury to John himself in the house of the Lord of Mus-

kerry. O'Sullivan calls it "*facinus dignum*," fol. 95; and Camden asserts that Sanders lauded it as "*suave Deo sacrificium*!" Dr. Smith, in his *History of the County of Kerry*, p. 163, says that "the pretence was Henry Danvers holding session of gaol delivery in Desmond palatinate."

<sup>d</sup> *Claenglaise*, now Clonlish, in the south-west of the county of Limerick.

<sup>e</sup> *Coill-mhor*, i. e. the great wood. This wood was situated in the north of the barony of Coillmor, now Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork.

<sup>f</sup> *Hy-Connell Gaura and Clann-William*, now the baronies of Conillo and Clannwilliam, in the county of Limerick.

<sup>g</sup> *As they passed along*, literally, "they proceeded to plunder every place to which they came."

<sup>h</sup> *Tuath-Aesa-Greine*, a district in the county

τρέτυρα αρ αν τήρ, γ πο κύριε mac υί βριανν βυδόνι γαλλόεελαέ, γ γίωμαναέ γο τήρώεετ. Ρο λήρατ ιαρανί λορεε να λαοέβυδνε conur τάρματταρ δέμυρ ιαρ ινβιέτ να κοίμαιδε πορ α εειονη ι εοιλλ έλιοταρ διαίμαρ. Ρο ριζέτ ιομαρρεαεε ετιρ να eumarce βυδόνιβ ήρν, γ πο hampré ρemyr γο hinvell διπεαέ τυρκόρ δο ρειλέρ ηι ρφορπολανί α έλειβ γ α compair γυρ βό θαίμα οιδεαδα όό. Αρ α σοί πο ρραοίneaδ λαρ αρ τριατέβυδόνιβ να τοραιοεαέτα. Δο ρόναδ έετ μόρ ανη ρην υαιρ πο μαρβαδ τερωεετ αβύρ, γ βαοί ραιέ ιαηλα διοδρε ραν όίεοιηέτ ρην, αρ έρωδαέτ, αρ έσθαρ ρέθνα αρ ρογλαm βέηλα γ βέρεενα. Νί ειαη όη εαέλαέταρ δο έυασδ Σεμαρ mac μυρηρ αν τριαέ ταμρεε αφρραηνε έεεα θα ιοηηραζιό, γ δο ρόινε α έιομνα λέ βεζάν ηριαέταρ, γ πο αιέτην δια ρανήμυηετιρ α διέέηδαδ αρ να ραζέβαιετιρ α εαρρεαιρνε λέ α αιέηε, νό ρέ α οηρλαέ έ.

Δά hann βαοί αρδιυρτιρ να ηΈρεαηη δηρ υλλιαη τυρρηε ηη ιοηβαυ ρηηι εοορκαζ μόορ μυίμαη. Ιαηλα έιλλέ θαρρα, γ δηρ ηευλαρ μαυλβι εο να ροέρραιε ηα ράρραδ ανη ρηη. Τυερατ ριθε αζηασδ αρ έομταε λυηηηεεη εο ρο ζαβρατ λοηερωρε ι εομρφοέραδ έιλλε μο έεαλλόεε. Τάηαιε ιαηλα υςρμυηίαν ηα εεέηη ανηρηη, γ βαοί αεεα έορ ηι εοειλλ.εο ná βαοί ευοδ υό ρέηη α ταρρηαηεε δέμαρ ηηε μυρηρ, να θεόρ α μίζηηόηη δά ηδεαρηραεε α ηραέηρε, γ δο μαδ α αση ηηαε οιδρεαέτα υον ηυρτιρ α ηγιολλ λέ ταρρηεαέτ γ λέ εοηαλλ δο έορíoηη τραχαη. Ρο ηηεζέλλαδ δον ιαηλα ζαν α έήρ δο ηηιλλεαδ ηί βαδ μό, γ ζέ ρο ζεαλλαδ ηί ρο εοηαλλέβ, όρη δο διόλαιέρηεεαδ α όαοίηε γ α ηηηλε. Ρο λοηρεεαδ α αρθαρ γ α ροηρεεηςήη.

of Limerick, comprising Castleconnell and Singland. Dr. O'Brien asserts, in his *Irish Dictionary*, that Aes-Greine is the barony called the Small County of Limerick; but this cannot be true, as we know from O'Heerin, that Castleconnell and Singland were in it, and that the barony called the Small County comprised the territory of Deis Beag.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac-I-Brien-Ara*.—His territory bordered on Tuath-Aesa-Greine.—See the Queen's letter in his favour above printed, under the year 1569, p. 1634, *supra*.

<sup>k</sup> *Military skill*, literally, captainship, generalship or skill in leading a military force.

<sup>l</sup> *To cut off his head*.—O'Daly says, c. 22,

that James Fitz Maurice, after being mortally wounded in the breast with a ball, dashed into the midst of his enemies, like another Achilles, foremost in battle front, striking about him with sword and lance, until he made a lane for himself to where Theobald Burke stood, and with a single blow cleft his scull in twain, and with another stroke killed his brother, William. He makes no allusion to his having requested that his head should be cut off after his death; but he states that his kinsman, Maurice Fitz John, ordered his head to be cut off, and that, as he could not give his body such honourable sepulture as it was entitled to, he left it concealed under an aged tree, where, not

Brien Ara<sup>i</sup>, to come and banish the traitor from the country. Mac-I-Brien sent a body of gallowglasses and soldiers to Theobald. These then went in pursuit of those heroic bands, and overtook James, who had halted in a dense and solitary wood to await their approach. A battle was fought between both forces, in which James was shot with a ball in the hollow of the chest, which [afterwards] caused his death. Notwithstanding this, however, he defeated his lordly pursuers. In this conflict a lamentable death took place, namely, that of Theobald Burke, a young warrior, who was a worthy heir to an earldom for his valour and military skill\*, and his knowledge of the English language and the law. James, the son of Maurice, had not passed far from the scene of this battle when the languor of death came over him; upon which, in a few words, he made his will, and ordered his trusty friends to cut off his head<sup>†</sup> [after his death], in order that his enemies might not discover him, so as to recognise or mangle him.

The Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Drury, was at this time at Cork, in Munster; and the Earl of Kildare and Sir Nicholas Malby were there along with him. These set out towards the county of Limerick, and pitched their camp in the neighbourhood of Kilmallock. Hither the Earl of Desmond came to meet them; and he endeavoured to impress it on their minds that he himself had no part in bringing over James, the son of Maurice, or in any of the crimes committed by his relatives; and he delivered up to the Lord Justice his only son and heir, as a hostage, to ensure his loyalty and fidelity to the crown of England. A promise was thereupon given to the Earl that his territory should not be plundered in future; but, although this promise was given, it was not kept, for his people and cattle were destroyed, and his corn and edifices burned.

long after, being found by a hunter, it was brought to Kilmallock, fixed upon the gallows tree, and shattered by the musket fire of the heretics. Camden, however, seems to have understood that his head was cut off by his enemies:

“Pugnatum est aliquamdiu. Theobaldus, et alter e fratribus cum nonnullis suorum occubuerunt, simulque Fitz-Moris ipse hasta transfixus, et caput plumbea glande transfossus, cum

plerisque suorum cecidit. Cadaveri caput amputatum, corpus membratim dissectum: membra palis suffiguntur ad portas Kilmalocæ, ubi prius fidem Principi in Ecclesia coram Perotto, ut diximus, magnis obtestationibus astrixerat.”

Ware says, that Sir William Burke, the father of Theobald and William, was created Baron of Castleconnell, and had an annual pension of a hundred marks; and Camden remarks that he

Ro φαοῖδ ιαροῖν αν ἰύρτιρ οη εεαμπα ριν εἰλλε μο εεαλλόεε, α τρῖ νό α εεταρ δο εαρτῖνῖ εο εεηέρῖνῖ εέδαῖν δο ραῖζοῖνῖνῖν ἡαλλδα ἡ ἡαοῖδελέα δο εἰαρηεεεαδ να εοἰλλῖδ μόρπε εἰρ αν ρρῖηῖεἰετῖρ ερηοῖ εἰεεἰν δῖα ἡεεαρηῖνῖν. Δο ραλα ετορρα ἡ ελανν ὅεε ἡαηλα εεεμῖνῖν .ι. Δεαν ἡ Σεμῖρ ὅεε, αῖ ἡορη να εἰοβραεε, ἡ ρο ρῖῖῖ ἡοηῖαλ αἡεετρηανῖδα ετορρα εο ρο ρραοῖνεαδ ρορ ἡἡἡετῖρ αν ἡῖρτῖρ, ἡ εο ρο ἡαρηεαδ ερηῖρ δῖα εεαρηεῖνῖν .ι. εαρηῖν ἡορηῖνῖν, εαρηῖν ἡῖρταρ, ἡ εαρηῖν ρρηῖρ ἡο ερηῖν εέδαῖνῖν αἡαλλε ρρηῖ, ἡ τέρηαεεταρ ρεεεὠλαηα ἡαεα ἡῖρ αν εεαμπα. Ρεεε αν ἡῖρτῖρ α εάμπα ἡαρηῖν ἡο βέλ αεα να ἡἡἡῖρ ε εεηρηεἡῖνῖν εἡἡ ἡἡἡ ἡἡε ἡῖρῖνε, ἡ ρο ἡαῖ ἡαλαρ α εεεα αν ἡῖρτῖρ, ἡ ρο ράεεαῖν εαρηῖν ἡαἡῖνῖν ἡε ἡαεεαῖδ εοεεαῖδ ἡεαρηαεαε, ἡ ρεεεαδ αν ἡῖρτῖρ ε εαρηαεεε εο ρορηεαρηῖε εο ρρηεαρ βάρ ανη ρῖν, ἡ βά ἡέ ἡῖρτῖρ δο εοεεαδ ἡα ἡοηαε ε εεἡῖρε αεα εἡαε δῖνῖν ἡαρηῖν να βαρηῖοῖηα εαἡῖε αηοἡῖ ἡῖρῖν ερηεαεῖνῖν ρῖν ρέἡν .ι. Δῖρ ἡἡἡἡ ρεἡἡἡ δο εοἡἡἡ ερηῖε βρηῖῖ ἡ ἡἡἡ ἡ ἡἡἡ ἡαἡ ἡαἡ εἡἡ ἡ ἡαἡ εἡἡἡἡἡἡ ἡἡἡε εἡἡἡ, ἡ ἡαῖῖἡ αν εεἡἡ νό βῖαδ αν ἡῖρτῖρ ρῖν ρο ἡεε, ἡ εαρηῖν ἡαἡῖνῖν αεε ἡἡἡεεαδ ἡἡἡἡἡεαε. Τάηαἡε ερηῖ ἡαηλα ἡρηῖνῖνῖν ε ἡερηῖνῖν ἡῖρῖν ερηεεεἡἡἡ εεδῖνα, ἡαἡ ἡἡἡῖε ερηῖ βἡαεδῖνα εοἡῖ ἡαρη αν εαἡ ρῖν.

Ιομῖερα εαρηῖν ἡαἡῖνῖν, εαἡῖε εο ἡἡἡἡεαε ἡαρη ἡεεε αν ἡῖρτῖρ δαε- ἡἡαδῖεεαδ α αρηαλα, ἡ ἡραῖαἡ βῖδ δῖα βῖαἡἡαεδῖνῖν, ἡ δο εὠῖδ αρηῖε ἡο ἡἡῖεβεεηε, ἡ βά ἡέ αν ἡἡῖρῖν εαηῖαεεταρ ελανν ὅεε ἡαηλα εεαρηῖνῖν ἡαρη- ραδ ἡοηα νό ἡαῖαλα ε εοηηεαε ἡἡἡἡῖῖ, ἡ εαρηῖν ἡαεε ἡ αν εαρηῖν εἡἡ ε εἡἡ ἡε ἡο ρέδῖρταε α ρεαεἡα, ἡ α ἡοηῖαῖνῖν. Ρο ρῖῖεαδ ὅεαἡῖνῖν ερηὠδα ετορρα. Ρο ρρηῖρταε, ἡ α ἡοηῖαῖνῖν. Ρο ρῖῖεαδ ρεαἡῖνῖν ερηὠδα ετορρα. Ρο ρρηῖρτῖ-

soon after died of joy: “unde senex inopino gaudio perfusus haud multo post expiravit.”

<sup>m</sup> *Coill-mhor*, i. e. the great wood, in the barony of Coill-mor, or Kilmore, in the county of Cork, and adjoining the county of Limerick.— See note <sup>e</sup>, p. 1715, *supra*.

<sup>n</sup> *Gort-na-tiobrad*, i. e. field of the spring, translated *ager fontis* by P. O’Sullivan, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 97. It is now generally known by the name of Springfield, but the natives always called it Gort-na-tiobrad, when speaking Irish. It is a townland containing the ruins of a square castle and the seat of

Lord Muskerry, in the parish of Killagholehane, in the south of the county of Limerick.

<sup>o</sup> *Captain Spris*.—His real name was Price, according to Camden and Ware, who make no mention of Captain Eustace, who was probably an Irishman:

“Ioannes Desmonius Comitum frater qui in Fitz-Moris locum inter rebelles suffectus, ex insidiis Herbert et Prisium Anglos cum cohortibus quas duxerunt interceptit, et occidit, ipse in facie sauciatus. Numeros vero sexcenti milites e Devonia supplerunt, Perottusque cum sex bellicis navibus ad oram tuendam ex Anglia

The Lord Justice afterwards set out from the camp of Kilmallock, accompanied by three or four captains and four hundred English and Irish soldiers, to search [the wood of] Coill-mhor<sup>m</sup>, and try whether they could discover any of their enemies. They fell in with the young sons of the Earl of Desmond, namely, John and James Oge, at Gort-na-Tiobrad<sup>n</sup>; and here a furious engagement was fought between them, in which the people of the Lord Justice were defeated, and three of their captains slain, namely, Captain Herbert, Captain Eustace, and Captain Spris<sup>o</sup>, together with three hundred of their men. Several made their escape to the camp by flight.

The Lord Justice then removed his camp to Bel-atha-na n-Deise<sup>p</sup>, which is situated in the very centre of Chui-Mail-mhic-Ughaine<sup>q</sup>, and here he took his death-sickness. He left Captain Malby to oppose the Geraldines; and he himself was conveyed in a chariot to Waterford, where he died; and the Lord Justice selected by the Council<sup>r</sup> of Dublin was Sir William Pelham, a gentleman of the Queen's people, who had come from England that very week to protect the territory of Bregia, Meath, and Fingal, against the Hy-Niall and the Irish of Leath-Chuinn and Leinster, while the Lord Justice who died and Captain Malby should be engaged in reducing the Munstermen. In the same week the Earl of Ormond<sup>s</sup> returned to Ireland, having been three years in England.

As for Captain Malby, he, after the death of the Lord Justice, proceeded to Limerick to recruit his army, and to procure provisions for his soldiers; and from thence he marched to Askeaton; and it was on the same day that the young sons of the Earl of Desmond came to look for fight or prey in the county of Limerick, when they and the Captain met face to face, although they could have shunned and avoided him. A battle was bravely fought between

missus."—*Camden*, A. D. 1579.

<sup>p</sup> *Bel-atha-na n-Deise*, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Deis, now Athneasy, a ford on the Morning-star river, in the parish of Ath-na-n-Deiseach, now *anglice* Athneasy, barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the east of Kilmallock.

<sup>q</sup> *Chui-Mail-mhic-Ughaine*, a district in the barony of Coshlea.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under 1570.

<sup>r</sup> *Council*, literally, "court." Sir William Pelham was elected Lord Justice by the Privy

Council in Dublin, "donec prorex crearetur," and was sworn on the 11th of October in Christ's Church, Dublin.—See the annals of the reign of Elizabeth, by Camden, and Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1579.

<sup>s</sup> *The Earl of Ormond*.—Ware adds, that the Irish Council, on the same day that they chose Sir William Pelham Lord Justice, ordered a patent to make the Earl of Ormond Governor of Munster, and Sir Warham St. Leger Provost Marshal thereof.

λαδ, ἡ πο ρηιοτόλειαδ αν ρλυαζ̄ ζαιοδεαλαδ λά μυντιρ αν καρτιν ζο πο ρραοίν-  
 εαδ πορρα ρό θεοτό ζο πο μαρβαδη τομαρ, mac δσαν όιcc, mic δσαν, mic  
 τομαρ, mic αν ιαϋλα, ἡ εοccαν mac εμαινν όιcc mic εμαινν, mic τοιρρδεαλ-  
 βαιζ̄ mic ριτιζ̄ ζο νδρυνηζ̄ μόριρ δο κονραπλαδ̄ cloinne ριτιζ̄, ἡ co ροcαιθε δο  
 μυντιρ cloinne αν ιαϋλα α maille ρηιύ. Ro ραccβαδ̄ έδαλα αιδble αιρμ, ἡ  
 εδεαδ̄ αζ̄ μυντιρ αν καρτιν̄ don̄ cyp ριν. δά acc αν αιοναδ̄ mbfcc. ἡο ριcέδ̄  
 αν ιορζαλ̄ ἴρι. δαοί αν καρτιν ιαϋαμ̄ α ηζαρ̄ δο ρεαcτμαιν in eap̄ ζεδ̄time,  
 ἡ ζεαραλταζ̄ αρ̄ ζαc̄ λαε̄ αζ̄ γεαλλαδ̄ buaλτε̄ δο̄ έδαβαρτ̄ δό, ἡ ní πο̄ cοmαλλ-  
 ριοτ̄ μδριν. Ro bριρεαδ̄ μαμριτιρ αν βαλε̄ lap̄ αν cκαρτιν, ἡ cτιδ̄ αρ̄ ριν  
 cō hάc̄ δαρα, ἡ βαοί ανρραυθε̄ acc̄ cσμριυcέαδ̄ να ccoμαρραν̄ cō τcάναic̄ αν  
 ιυρτιρ̄ nuā uλλiam Pellham, ἡ ιαϋλᾱ cillē δαρα, ἡ ιαϋλᾱ upmυm̄an̄ διᾱ nσρταδ̄,  
 ἡ πο̄ ζαβρατ̄ uλε̄ longpορτ̄ ῑ cconallcoib̄. Nί̄ τάμicc̄ ιαϋλᾱ δσρmυm̄an̄ ina  
 ccσηττ̄ don̄ cyp ριν, uαρ̄ πο̄ διαμυλλεαδ̄ ᾱ δυctιαζ̄, ἡ πο̄ hάδ̄βαλρccpιοραδ̄ ᾱ  
 hαηττρεαδᾱ ιαρ̄ nά̄ tηngεαλλαδ̄ δό̄ ρεimē ριν̄ ζαν̄ ᾱ μυλλεαδ̄ ιοιρ. Ō δο̄ δεαcαιδ̄  
 αν̄ τιαϋλᾱ ῑ mbάδ̄ ᾱ bράιτρεαδ̄ αρ̄ cοmαρplē πο̄ cινηριοτ̄ ζολλ̄ ᾱ mβαρδαδᾱ  
 δρ̄αζ̄báil̄ inā βαλτιδ̄ .i. loc̄ ζαρ̄ αν̄ ραc̄ ἡόρ, Cαυλén̄ μυριρην, Αc̄ δαρα, ἡ  
 cill̄ mō cεαλλόcc, ἡ ιαττ̄ ρσιν̄ δο̄ δολ̄ διᾱ ττιζ̄ib̄ ιαρ̄οim̄. Αρ̄ ᾱ αοί̄ ριν̄ τρᾱ níρ  
 hό̄ ρόμυneαδ̄ don̄ τίρ̄ uλε̄ ō τά̄ λυαcαρ̄ δεαδ̄hαιδ̄ cō ριυρ, ἡ ō cσηδ̄ ρεαδ̄βαττ̄  
 cō ριοναυνν, uαρ̄ ζαc̄ πορτ̄, ζαc̄ βαλε, ζαc̄ αρ̄βαρ̄ ζαc̄ αιτιυcέαδ̄ ζυρ̄ ᾱ ραν-

<sup>1</sup> *Irish army*, αν ρλυαζ̄ ζαιοδεαλαδ̄. This should be αν ρλυαζ̄ ζεαραλταδ̄, or the Geraldine army.

<sup>2</sup> *Aenach-beag*, now Mannisteranena, a magnificent abbey in ruins, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick, and about five miles to the north-west of Bruff. Ware, Cox, and Leland, call this place Monaster-Neva, but this is a mere misprint for Monaster-Nena. O'Daly, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 23, asserts that the English were defeated at Enaghbeg on this occasion, and that their great guns and standards fell into John of Desmond's hands; but Camden, and from him Ware, Cox, and Leland, assert that Sir John of Desmond was defeated with the loss of two hundred and sixty of his army, together with the famous Dr. Allen, who was left dead on the field. Leland, who had all

the English and Irish accounts of this battle before him, gives the following account of it, as what appeared to him to have been the truth, in his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2:

“The army (for so it was called) consisted of nine hundred foot and fifty horse. Of these three hundred infantry and fifty horse were left in garrison at Kilmallock: and on intelligence received that Sir John Desmond lay a few miles distant from Limerick, with a considerable body, Malby marched to attack him with the residue of his forces. In a plain adjoining to an old abbey, called Monaster-Neva” [*recte*, Monaster-Nena], “he found the rebels in array, to the number of about two thousand, and prepared to give him battle. The Papal standard was displayed; and Allen, the Irish Jesuit, went busily through the ranks, distributing his benedictions,



them, in which the Irish army<sup>r</sup> were so resolutely encountered and pressed by the Captain's forces, that they were finally routed, with the loss of Thomas, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond]; and Owen, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy; and a great number of the constables of the Clann-Sheehy, with a great many of the people of the sons of the Earl. Great spoils, consisting of weapons and military attire, were left on this occasion to the Captain's people. This battle was fought at Aenach-beag<sup>u</sup>. The Captain after this remained nearly a week at Askeaton, the Geraldines threatening every day to give him battle, though they did not do so. The Captain destroyed the monastery of that town, and then proceeded to Adare, where he remained, subjugating the people of that neighbourhood, until the new Lord Justice, William Pellham, the Earl of Kildare, and the Earl of Ormond, came to join him<sup>w</sup>; and they all encamped together in Hy-Conillo. The Earl of Desmond did not come to meet them on this occasion, because his territory had been ravaged and his people destroyed, although it had been promised to him that these should not be molested. When the Earl had joined his relatives, the resolution which the English adopted was, to station their warders in his castles, viz. in Loch Gair<sup>x</sup>, Rath-mor<sup>y</sup>, Caislen Muirisin<sup>z</sup>, Adare, and Kilmallock, and depart themselves for their homes. However, the whole country from Luachair-Deaghaidh<sup>a</sup> to the Snir, and from Ceann-Feabhrad<sup>b</sup> to the Shannon, was in a state of disturbance.

and assuring them of victory. Their dispositions were made, by direction of the Spanish officers, with an address and regularity unusual to the Irish, and their attack was so vigorous, and so obstinately maintained, that the fortune of the day seemed doubtful. The valour of the English at length prevailed; the rebels were routed, and pursued, with considerable slaughter; and among the slain was found the body of Allen, who, not content with exhortation, had drawn the sword in the cause of Rome.<sup>r</sup>

O'Daly mentions the loss of Thomas Geraldine, John's son, and Thomas Brown, Knight, but has not a word about Allen.

<sup>r</sup> *To join him*, literally, "to strengthen him."

<sup>x</sup> *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, near Bruff, in

the county of Limerick.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under the year 1516, p. 1335, *supra*.

<sup>y</sup> *Rath-mor*, now *anglice* Ramore, or Rathmore, a very lofty castle, in ruins, in the parish of Mannisteranena, barony of Small County, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the north of the town of Bruff.

<sup>z</sup> *Caislen-Muirisin*, now Castle-morrison, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick.

<sup>a</sup> *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now Sliabh Luachra, *anglice* Slieve-logher, a mountainous district near Castleisland, in the barony of Troughanacny, and county of Kerry.

<sup>b</sup> *Ceann-Feabhrad*.—This is the part of the mountain of Slieve-Reagh, lying to the left of the road as you go from Kilmallock to Cork.—

ζατταρ clann an iarla scorpia rin po ζαδρατ ζά mblodavh ζά mbririb, ζά ndód, γ ζά ndianlorccaó ar uamán gall dia naitpebaib, ζαé τζζ, ζαé τζζδαιρ, ζαé ρίοcc ζαé ρταca ζυρ a pangatavh ζοιλλ do παρατ an mióiaé ceona φορρα ar ulca le ζεαπαλταcοió. Ro páccbaó an tíρ scorpia de ρióe ma haon élar coiúρiúó, ζan ioc, ζan φορccenín. Do ταou iarain iarla dñmumian co na bpaítρiú, γ ζυρ an lion ar lia po πέδρατ do épeacóρccaó Róipreaó γ baρρiac in uib liaátain, γ in uib maccaille. Ro ρuioccheaó longpoρτ leó lé hacchaio Éocóille co po ζabaó an baile leó ρó óeoió. Rob iomóa τpa eóala γ iolmaoiúe an baile íρin. Ro cpoitheaó lá ζεαπαλταchaib ma ρφuaρρioc do máatñ an ζenmoá an po éuρρioc cñvacióte γ buρρiζiρiζ an baile via nóρ γ via nairiζó in apépaiziú uatá ma nζabán an baile. Rob iomóa boct uinnóh dñpail do éoióh i ρoiúoiú γ i ρaióδññ lá héóáil an baile íρin. Do paóavh múρ ταρ ζρiav an baile lá ζεαπαλταcαiú, γ po bρiρiτ a éuρte, γ a caipceoiú, a éuin-vaioóte cloc γ cláiaó, co náρ bó hionaitpeaba é ζo cñv pce iar rin. Óá in noólaice móρ do íonnpaó do ρónaó moρo.

Sluaicécaó cñvav ρióna lá haρla upmumian ipin tpeacótmav ceona i nζεαπαλταcαiú, γ ρáimcc ζυρ an ccaplév nuca co pucc laρ ζαé ní ar a pucc uinnúh γ vaρnéip an típe, γ ρoav ταρα ar ζan τpoio ζan ταcav, uap baoi an ταρla co na bpaítρiú i cciaρρiavge an tan rin.

Conall buióe mac ζiollapaτταρiacc mic ρiapaρ uí moρóa do máρbaóh i mbioρpa i noúthaζ ele, γ oob ρeρve a máρbaó, uap ar doρccav an baile do óeacaió.

See the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, lib. iii. c. 48; the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 133, a, b, and fol. 237, a, a; and *Book of Lismore*, p. 207, where the features of this mountain are described.

<sup>c</sup> *Hy-Liathain*.—This was the name of a tribe and territory in the county of Cork. It derived its name from Eochaidh Liathnach, the second son of Daire Cearba.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81. After the establishment of surnames, O'Liathain and O'h-Anmchadha were the chief families of this tribe, and shortly after the English invasion their territory was granted to Robert Fitz Stephen, who granted it to Philip de Barry, as appears from the confirmation charter of King John, who, in the eighth year of his reign, con-

firmed to William de Barry, the son and heir of this Philip, “the three cantreds of Olethan, Muscherie, Donegan, and Killede.” The extent of Hy-Liathain appears from various ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish authorities, for the present village of Castle-Lyons, or Caislean-Ui-Liathain, and the island of Oilean-Mor-Ardaneimhedh, now the Great Island, near Cork, are mentioned as in it. Harris asserts, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 50, that Hy-Liathain is a territory in the south of the county of Waterford, in the barony of Decies, on the sea coast, opposite Youghal; but this is totally false, for we know from the best authorities that Hy-Liathain did not extend beyond the

The sons of the Earl proceeded to destroy, demolish, burn, and completely consume every fortress, town, corn-field, and habitation between those places to which they came, lest the English might [get possession of them, and] dwell in them; and [on the other hand], the English consigned to a like destruction every house and habitation, and every rick and stack of corn, to which they came, to injure the Geraldines, so that between them the country was left one levelled plain, without corn or edifices. The Earl of Desmond then, accompanied by his relatives and the greatest number of forces they were able to muster, proceeded to plunder and burn the [possessions of the] Roches and Barry, in the territories of Hy-Liathain<sup>c</sup> and Hy-Macaille<sup>d</sup>. They encamped before Youghal, and finally took that town, which at that time was full of riches and goods. The Geraldines seized upon all the riches they found in this town, excepting<sup>e</sup> such gold and silver as the merchants and burgesses had sent away in ships before the town was taken. Many a poor, indigent person became rich and affluent by the spoils of this town. The Geraldines levelled the wall of the town, and broke down its courts and castles, and its buildings of stone and wood, so that it was not habitable for some time afterwards. This was done at Christmas.

A chieftain's first expedition was made in the same week by the Earl of Ormond, into the territory of the Geraldines, and proceeded as far as the Newcastle<sup>f</sup>, whence he carried off all the flocks and herds of the country that he could seize upon; and he returned back without [receiving] battle or conflict, because at that time the Earl [of Desmond] and his relatives were in Kerry.

Connell Boy, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Pierce O'More, was slain at Birr, in the territory of Ely; and it was better<sup>g</sup> that he was killed, for it was to plunder the town that he had come.

River Blackwater; and Harris, who had access to the Anglo-Irish authorities, should have known that Olethan, which belonged first, after the English invasion, to Fitz Stephen, and passed from him to Barry, was not on the east side of the river of Youghal, but on the west; for in the Charter of Henry II. to Robert Fitz Stephen and Milo de Cogan, he grants them the lands "as far as the water near Lismore, which runs between Lismore and Cork."

<sup>d</sup> *Hy-Macaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

<sup>e</sup> *Excepting*.—The construction is here faulty. It could be corrected by omitting *μα* *ῥουαρπιου* and *ανν*, when it would read as follows: "The Geraldines seized upon all the riches of this town, except, &c."

<sup>f</sup> *Newcastle*, a well-known town in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

<sup>g</sup> *It was better*, *οοβ* *ῥῖθρε* *α* *μαρθαο*. This

Οιλέριυ ριαδ, mac Slain na bhinne mic Slain ριαδ, mic Slain na pfiacal  
 uécc.

Ιαπλα cloinne Ριοκαιυ θεόρ hi Saχοιβ an bliadainy.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1580.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ceo, oéτμοζαττ.

Concoδap, mac donnechaiδ, mic concoδap, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιζ υί bpiαν,  
 ιαπλα τυαδμουμian ροb ειρθε céo mac do ριολ coρbμαic éαιρ do ριαδ i náit  
 a áταρi όρ cuio ρλέαéta λυιζθεé μινδ don μυμian, ροραρ do έαρραιηζ, γ do  
 έρεόραιζ oρλαμυρ a áταρda a λαμιαιβ ρινηρεαρ do ρέιρ ριαζλα γ ρεéta γ  
 oρδαιζτε ϐριονηρ Saχαn, do écc in inμiδon a αοιρi ιαρ ceαιéññ ληéβλιαδna,  
 γ óοιcc μβλιαδan εéτpαcάττ ó a ζññ ζo a écc, dá βλιαδan ap ριéτ ζo ληé  
 υιβpιδε in απpócfñουρ a ριne γ hi ceoδnaéυρ a élanμμαicne aññal θεαρβap  
 an ρann

Ήίcc βλιαδan do bí ρo  
 ιρ cúcc ληé βλιαδna lána  
 μα ιαπλα ap ρonn áδap  
 ζpιαηζa μαρ éonn concoδap.

Αn concoδap íññ δαδnaacal i μαμiρτιρ inηpι, γ a mac donnechaiδ τοιρpνεαo  
 ina ionaδ.

Mac uilliam búpc Slain, mac oílueriaρ, mic Slain, ρññ τοιρβήpταc έpom  
 conáιζλάp an pφeαρp ρίé iná ρoéoccaδ, γ nó éoncenaδ do ζηát láp an bρpιonηpa  
 do écc γ Ριρθεαρδ an ιαpian, mac emann, mic uillicc dia oipθneαδ ρññ ζan  
 ceatτ don ϐpιonηpa in ionaδ Slain.

Mac υί δοíñnaλλ caéβαpπι, mac Μαζηυρα, mic αoδa τυιβ, mic αoδa ριαoδ  
 τυαναρι cenél cconaλλ, ραοί θεapλαicéταc τυαpíñόp υειζειμiζ, λñδán θεόpαδ,

is a bad phrase, and the Four Masters would have sustained their dignity better if they had written it thus: Conall, &c. do μαρβαδ i μδιορpa i ηουεαιζ Eile, aññal ρυλλ a όpoié-ζññiñ, uap ιρ ó'opζam an baile do táμiζ, i. e. Connell, &c. was killed at Birr, in the territory of Ely, as his evil deed deserved, for it was to plunder the town he came.

<sup>h</sup> *Son of Turlough.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds, that this Turlough was "the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha an Aenaigh."

<sup>i</sup> *Descendants of Lughaidh Meann,* i. e. Dal-Cais.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82.

<sup>k</sup> *Junior.*—He was a junior according to the Irish law of tanistic succession.

Oliver Roe, the son of John na Beinne, son of John Roe, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal [Burke] died.

The Earl of Clanrickard remained in England this year also.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1580.

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

Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough<sup>b</sup> O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, the first man of the descendants of Cormac Cas who had sat in his father's place over that portion of Munster possessed by the descendants of Lughaidh Meann<sup>i</sup>, a junior<sup>k</sup> branch [of his family], who had wrested the government of his principality from the hands of his seniors, according to the laws, regulations, and ordinances of the sovereign of England, died in the very prime of his life, having spent forty-five and a half years from [the time of his] birth to his death, and twenty-two and a half of these in [the enjoyment of] the chieftainship of his tribe and the command of his people, as this verse proves :

Twenty years was he  
And five half years complete  
Earl over the land of Adhar<sup>l</sup>.  
Conor, like Conn, the sunbright.

This Conor was interred in the monastery of Ennis ; and his son, Donough, was installed<sup>m</sup> in his place.

Mac William Burke (John, son of Oliver, son of John), a munificent and very affluent man, who preferred peace to the most successful war, and who always aided the sovereign, died ; and Richard-an-Jarainn, the son of Ulick, installed himself in John's place, without the permission of the sovereign.

The son of O'Donnell (Caffar, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe), Tanist of Tirconnell, (a man) of a bounteous, munificent, and truly hospitable character, and the favourite of the distressed and the learned of the

<sup>1</sup> *The land of Adhar*, i. e. of Magh Adhar, which is here put for Thomond by a poetical license, as the mound on which the O'Briens were inaugurated is situated in the plain of Magh Adhair.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach*

*Mac Neill*, p. 47.

<sup>m</sup> *Was installed*, οοιρονεαθ.—This word is incorrect, because his son succeeded without any inaugural ceremony according to the law of England.

ἡ δάμπερσολ τυαρρείρτ Είρεανν δέεε ινα βαίλε ρίν .ι. αν ρζαρθ ρολαρ αν  
15 δοοτοβερ, ἡ α ἀδνακαλ ι νδύν να ηγall.

Ο βερν ταδδ εεε, μαε ταδδεε, μιε καίρρη, μιε μαοίλεακλαινν, μαε  
λίζηιτε λάν οίρδεαρε α αιυλ ἡ ι εεανόιη δο εεε, ἡ α ἀδνακαλ ι νοίρρη, ἡ α  
νεαρθρατάρ καίρρηε δο ζαβαίλ α ιοναδ.

Μαε ινεε δομηκαδ τίρε ηοίλελλα .ι. Μαοηρνακαδ, μαε κατάιλ, μιε εοζαν  
ριαδαίξε ρυίλεαδ ρορβραοίλεαδ, ματα λέ ναμίαιτ, κομαλβαίξ λέ καρατ δο  
εεε.

Ταδδε ριαδαδ, μαε εοζαν, μιε κονόβαρ, μιε ταδδεε υί δουδα δο εεε.

Δοιηνall, μαε ταδδεε, μιε κονόβαρ, υί βριαη δέεε, ἡ α ἀδνακαλ ι μαη-  
ιρτιρ ιηηρ.

Εοζαν μαε τυατάιλ βαίλβ υί ζαλλένβαρ δέεεκαδ ράτα βοδ δο εεε αν. 22.  
λά δο ιηι οοτοβερ.

Μαε μέζ εοάεεαν Ρορρα, μαε κονλα, μιε κονόβαρ, μιε λαίξηε δο  
μαρβαδ ζο μίοζαοίμαρ λά α νεαρθρατάρ .ι. λά βριαη. Ροβ ιοηζναδ λαίξετ  
έεεοίλ ριαχαχ δέμλέαρ, ἡ νάε ραίβε Ρορρα αέτ να υαράλ, ἡ υρηόρ ρέρ  
ηΕίρεανν αεαά εεεαοίηε. Ρο ζαβαδ δνα ατάρ να ελοιννε ρη λάρ αν ιυρτιρ  
ρ οάίξ ατβήρτι εο ιμβαοί ευιτε δόροη ιρη ρηηζαίλ ρη α ελοιννε.

Σεμυρ εεε, μαε Σεμαρ, μιε δταν, μιε τομαρ ιαπλα δο δολ δο ορμυι α  
οιβήρτεε διαρραδ ερσίεε ι μυρρεραίξε, ἡ κορβμαε, μαε ταδδεε, μιε κορβ-  
μαε οίεε μιε κορβμαε, μιε ταδδεε μεζ καρταίξ (τιζεαρηα αν τιρε) δο βήε  
εο λίον α ροέραδε ι ραση μάξηιη αρ α ειονη αν ασηαδ ρη. Ρο ηαιρνήδεαδ  
δο ρόε Σεμυρ δο δολ ταρηρ ιρη τίρ. Δο εοίδ ιαρηη κορβμαε η ιοναδ  
ερδαλτα η ρο βα δόίξ λαρ Σεμυρ δια ραίξηδ, ἡ ρό ζειβ Σεμυρ εο ερηε

<sup>a</sup> *Sgarbhsholas*, now Scarriffhollis, on the south bank of the River Swilly, and about two miles to the west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal. This place is well known in modern Irish history, in consequence of a battle fought here in 1650, in which the Irish were defeated, and cut off with dreadful slaughter.

<sup>o</sup> *How small*.—Mageoghegan was so powerful in the year 1449, that when he was summoned by Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, to make his submission, he was treated with so much

respect by the Duke, that he is said to have boasted, on returning among his sept, that “he had given peace to the King’s Lieutenant.”—See Leland’s *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 35. Campion, however, who wrote in 1571, informs us, that Mageoghegan was then “but a meane Captaine, yeelding his winnings to the stronger.”—*Historie of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 148.

<sup>p</sup> *Cormac, the son of Teige*.—This Cormac, who was then sheriff of the county of Cork, proved so loyal to the English cause that he was

north of Ireland, died in his own mansion seat of Sgarbhsholas<sup>a</sup>, on the 15th of October, and was buried at Donegal.

O'Beirne (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned student, very celebrated for his knowledge of the civil and the canon law, died, and was buried at Elphin; and his brother, Carbry, took his place.

The son of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Owen), a sanguine and convivial huntsman, fierce to an enemy, [and] kind to a friend, died.

Teige Reagh, the son of Owen, son of Conor, son of Teige O'Dowda, died.

Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, died, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Owen, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, Deacon of Raphoe, died on the 22nd of October.

The son of Mageoghegan (Rossa, the son of Conla, son of Conor, son of Laighne) was unfraternally killed by his brother Brian. It was wonderful how small<sup>o</sup> the inheritance of the Kinel-Fiagha was at this time, for Rossa was only a [private] gentleman; he was, nevertheless, lamented by the greater number of the men of Ireland. The father of these sons was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, because it was reported that he had participated in this fratricide.

James Oge, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], set out in rebellion to seek a prey in Muskerry; but Cormac, the son of Teige<sup>p</sup>, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of the country, had all his forces assembled to oppose him. Cormac, being informed that James had passed by him, proceeded to a certain place, through which he knew James would pass; and he soon perceived James

knighted by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, who was so well pleased with him that, in a letter of his sent to England, he stated that, "for his loyalty and civil disposition, Sir Cormack Mac Teige, of Musery was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry." Camden says, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, that it was Daniel Mac Teige, the brother of Cormac, that defeated and took James of Desmond. His words are as follows:

"Jacobus Desmonius Comititis frater Muske-

royam regiunculam Cormaci Mac Teg (quem Justiciarius ea lege dimiserat, ut de patria contra rebelles bene mereretur) de prædatus incidit in Donellum Cormaci fratrem, qui prædam, pluribus cæsis, recuperavit. Jacobum vulnere lethali sauciatum cepit, Warhamoque S. Legero Marescallo Momonie, et Waltero Ralegho (qui nunc primum ordines duxit) Illi in judicium vocarunt, et Majestatis reum peractum usitato proditorum supplicio affecerunt, capite Corcægii portæ in spectaculum prefixo."

cuicce ἡ πο ἰονηραῖς ἔ κο πο μαρβαῶ ἡ κο πο μυδαῖγεαῶ υρῖόρ α μῖντιρε, ἡ πο γαβαῶ Semur buδέιν, ἡ πο cuiρεαῶ ἰλλανῖ γο κορκαῖς. Δαί α νγαρ δο μί ἰην mbaile ριν, ἡ ἰλλμυccάῶ βάρ γασῶ αεν λά ριρ αν πέ ριν αιcce αγά δένανῖ αιρ πέιν, ἡ ἔ αγ δένανῖ αιτῖριζε ἰνα ρεακτοῖβ, ἡ acc ἰαρραῖῶ μαῖτμε ἰνα μίζμοῖμαῖβ. Ταινιcc ρεcriβῖνῶ ἰ ccῖνῶ να ρεε ριν on ἰυρτιρ ἡ on ccοῖμαῖρλε ὁ ατ eliaτ co κορκαῖς δια φορκοηγῖα φορ αν μερα αν ραέρ ἰαάαεῖν δο ἰαλαρτυνυccάῶ, ἡ cῖτραῖννα coῖμῖρῖνῖτε δο δένανῖ δε, ἡ α ρῶδαν ἡ μολῖραιτιβ. Οο ρῖναῶ ἰαροῖν ἰνῶρην.

Semur, mac Sῖan ὀιcc, mic Sῖan, mic τομαῖρ ἰαῖρα δο ἰαρβαῶ ραν ccοccaῶ ccέθνα λά τῖζῖρνα Ροραιν βῖριαν, ἡ cαιρῖcce ὁ ccοῖνῖnell ἰ. βῖριαν duβ mac ματῖγαῖνῖνα mic δονηχαῖῶ, mic βῖριαν duῖβ uῖ βῖριαν, ἡ πο βαοί δῖολ α ατῖρῶα τοῖορῖ ἰην Semur ριν.

Semur, mac μῖυρῖρ, mic ζεαροῖτε, mic τομαῖρ ἰαῖρα δο ἰαρβαῶ αρ αν ccοccaῶ ccέθνα δερῶορ δο ρεῖλερ ἡ ἡοορῖρ Εῶcαιlle.

Emann, mac μαολμῖυρε, mic δονηχαῖῶ, mic τοῖρῖδεαῖλβαῖς, mec ρῖυῖνε α τυαῖταῖβη τορῖαιζε δο δολ δο δένανῖ cρεῖce φορ ὀρῖυῖνῖς δο να δῖβῖρccaῖαῖβ γο ḡῖνῶ ρῖῖρccῖ. Ο δονηχαῖῶ ἡ mac δεαῖρβραῖταρδον emann ριν ἰ. γορρῖραῖῶ cαρραῖc mac δονηχαῖῶ βαcαιῖς δο ηῖρῖcῖ φορ emann, ἡ α ἰαρβαῶ co μῖρccνεαῖc μῖοζαοῖῖναρ, ἡ ἰ βαοί ἡ ηεῖρῖνῖν αν αῖθαῖῶ ριν αον mac γαῖλλῶccelaiῖς αρ μό δο cῖνῶαῖς ὀρῖον, ἡ δεῖccῖρῖ ἰά αν τέmann ριν.

Rolonτ, mac Remainn, mic ἰλλῖcc cῖυῖcc τυαῖς ερρcoρ cluana ρῖρῖτα δέcc, ἡ ροβ αῖδῖαρ eccαοῖμε ἰνα cῖρ ρῖρῖν uῖc αν δῖηῖῖρῖρ ριν.

Ο Sunlleῖαν μῖρ δέcc ἰ. δοῖνῖnell mac δοῖνῖaill, ἡ α ἰnac (εocῖan) τοῖρῖνεαῶ ἰνα ἰοναῖῶ.

Donnchaῖῶ, mac μαοῖleaῖclainn mec γορῖman mic μαοῖleaῖclainn duῖβ δο ἔcc.

Αν ἰυρτιρ Sir uilliam Pellham δο cορ ρεcriβεανῖ ἡ ραχῖῶβ ἰαρ νοῖλαῖcc μῖορ να βῖαῖθνα ρο διαιρῖαῖῶ αν Αμβραεῖ ἡ cοβλαῖς να βαηρῖῖοζαν γο μῖομῖρῖlancc λῖοῖν ἡ ορῖαῖναιρ ἰμῖορ δο cορ co ηεῖρῖνῖν ρο δαιῖς γαβαλα ἰνα μβαοί δά μβαῖλεῖβ ρῖν αγ ḡῖρῖαταῖοῖβ. βάτταρ ἰαττ ρῖδε εαρ ḡεῖβτμε, baile uῖ ḡeῖlea-

<sup>a</sup> *The mayor.*—This should be Warham St. Leger, Marshal of Munster, to whom a commission of martial law had been sent on the 11th of February, 1579.

<sup>r</sup> *Pobble-Brien*, now the barony of Pobblebrien, in the county of Limerick, the chief castle of which was Carrigogunnell.

<sup>s</sup> *Tuatha Torraighe*, i. e. the districts opposite



coming towards him with a prey, and he attacked him, and slew and destroyed the greater number of his people. James himself was taken, and sent to Cork to be imprisoned. He was [confined] nearly a month in this town, daily preparing himself for death, doing penance for his sins, and asking forgiveness for his misdeeds. At the end of that time a writ arrived from Dublin from the Lord Justice and the Council, ordering the mayor<sup>a</sup> to put that noble youth to death, and cut him in quarters and little pieces. This was accordingly done.

James, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], was slain in the course of the same war by the Lord of Pobble-Brien<sup>f</sup> and Carigogunnell, namely, by Brian Duv, the son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien. This James was worthy to have inherited the principality of his ancestors.

James, the son of Maurice, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was killed in the same war by the shot of a ball in the gateway of Youghal.

Edmond, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of Tuatha Torraighe<sup>g</sup>, went to Glenflesk<sup>t</sup> to take a prey from some of the insurgents; [but] O'Donohoe and a brother's son of Edmond himself, namely, Godfrey Carragh, the son of Donough Bacagh, overtook Edmond, and killed him, spitefully and unbecomingly; and there was not at that time in Ireland any son of a gallowglass [chieftain] who had purchased more wine or poetry than this Edmond.

Roland, the son of Redmond, son of Ulick [Burke] of Knocktua, Bishop of Clonfert, died; and the loss of this good man was the cause of great lamentation in his own country.

O'Sullivan More, i. e. Donnell, son of Donnell, died; and his son, Owen, was installed in his place.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of Melaghlin Duv Mac Gorman, died.

The Lord Justice, Sir William Pellham, wrote to England after Christmas in this year, requesting that an admiral and the Queen's fleet, with a sufficient quantity of provisions and a great ordnance, should go to Ireland, for the purpose of taking from the Geraldines all the towns in their possession. These

Tory Island, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry. —See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1524, p. 1374,

<sup>c</sup> *Glenflesk*, i. e. the vale of the River Flesk, *supra*.

cam, γ καρριαcc an puill. Ro τιονόιλδ μόρρλυαιccεαδ ββι μιθε, fine gall, γ λαίγν, γ θεόρ μα ιμβασί βό ολιccheαδ ό δοιnn co comari επι νυιρce lap an ιυρτιρ, γ λά ηιαρλα υρμυιαν δο οολ ι ηγβιαταcοιb ιm βέλ βηιγθε δο βονηραδ. δά ηαδβαλ an εποcραιττε βλόιγ τάναιc ιαρλα υρμυιαν ιρη τοιcβταλ ριν, γ ní πο ηαιριρεαδ λαρθε co ραιme co coρcαιγ. Λυδ an ιυρτιρ co λιον a cιονοιl co λυιηneαc γ γερi βό ριον αδυαιρ, βηρcαιθε ann an ταν ριν, ní πο αιριρ cen-moτά αιm επεαcτmai acc ατνυαδυεcαδ annala γ βίδ δια ραιγδυιρiβ ιρη ιμαίγm ριν. Λυδ αρρθε ριαρi δεαρ τον οβιρ βicc, γ τον μάιγ μαίγμυιγ γο πο γαb longρορc ι cconallcoiβ. Ro léicc ρccciηηeττα ρccaiote υαδα γυρ an ccoill ιιόρi γο coillciβ cλαoηγλαρi, γ co ορoιβelaiβ deicee. Νί πο δέχαιδ εποcαιpe δο επen no δο επυαγ γυρ a ρανγυρ ann ριν. Νηρ βό μαcταδ γαc αιm ba ινέcτα δο μαρβαδ, acτ πο μαρβαδ ανδ οοιll, γ οαοίne οβοιle, Ro μαρβαδ ann ιmνά, meic, Scceo ιηγβηa αιρ γαλαρi, eccuimn, γ αιρ αρραιδ. Ρuc-caδ a ccpoδ γ a ccpβca γυρ an ccampa δο βαιcchiδ an ιυρτιρ. Ro ράccβαδ ορoηγα δεαρμαρα δο Shaγancoiβh λά λυέτ na cpeac ριν ma μαρiόρecc. Αρεαδ πο cιnn an ιυρτιρ οολ ι cciαρριαίγε, γ πο αρccna co τβηαιρ λυαcρα, γ λυδ ιαρoιη co επαιγλί, γ δο μυιicm ρλεbe μηρ ιηγβηe μυρiβδα μηc cαρiβδα. Τάναιc ιαρλα υρμυιαν ό coρcαιγ co ciαρριαίγε ι ccoiηδái an ιυρτιρ. δά

<sup>u</sup> *Baile-Ui-Gheileachain*, i. e. O'Geilaghan's town. Camden calls this castle Ballyloghum, and Cox, Ballyloghane. It is the place now called Ballinloughane, situated in the parish of Dunmoylan, barony of Shanid (anciently Lower Connello), and county of Limerick, and about three miles from Askeaton.

<sup>w</sup> *Carrac-an-phuill*, i. e. the rock of the hole, now *anglice* Carrigafoyle, an island in the Shannon, about two miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. Near the shore are some remains of Carrigafoyle Castle, the chief stronghold of O'Conor Kerry, who was chief of Iraghticonor, but at this period subject to the Earl of Desmond.

<sup>x</sup> *Meeting of the Three Waters*.—See note <sup>k</sup>, under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra*.

<sup>y</sup> *Deis-beag*, a territory lying round the hill of Knoekany, and containing the town of Bruff,

in the county of Limerick.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *The salmon-full Maigue*.—The River Maigue, called in Irish an *Mháig*, rises in the barony of Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick, and, flowing through Bruree, Croom, and Adare, pays its tribute to the Shannon nearly opposite Bunratty in the county of Clare, and about nine miles to the west of the city of Limerick. This river was the boundary between Aracliach and Hy-Figeinte, and traverses the richest plain in all Ireland. It is called an *Mháig* *máll*, i. e. the sluggish Maigue, by O'Heerin, and *Μάιγ na μαρc*, i. e. the Maigue of the beeves, by John O'Tuama, the local bard of the last century. The epithet *μαίγρεαc*, i. e. “abounding in salmon,” is also applicable to it.

<sup>a</sup> *Coill-mhor*, now Kilmore, in the north of the barony of Orbhraighe and Coill-mhor, *anglice*

were Askeaton, Baile-Ui-Gheileachain<sup>u</sup>, and Carraic-an phuill<sup>w</sup>. A great muster was made of the men of Meath, Fingal, and Leinster, and of all those who were subject to the laws [of England], from the Boyne to the Meeting of the Three Waters<sup>x</sup>, by the Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond, about the festival of St. Bridget, for the purpose of marching into the territory of the Geraldines. The Earl of Ormond joined this muster with an immense host. He made no delay, but marched on to Cork. The Lord Justice proceeded with all his forces to Limerick; and although it was at that time cold Spring weather, he delayed in that town only a week, to furnish his soldiers with arms and provisions there. Thence he proceeded south-west, by Deis-beag<sup>y</sup>, and along the salmon-full Maigne<sup>z</sup>, and pitched his camp in Hy-Connello. He sent forth loose marauding parties into Coill-mor<sup>a</sup>, into the woods of Claenglaise, and into the wilds of Delge<sup>b</sup>. These, wheresoever they passed, shewed mercy neither to the strong nor the weak. It was not wonderful that they should kill men fit for action, but they killed blind and feeble men, women, boys, and girls, sick persons, idiots, and old people. They carried their cattle and other property to the Lord Justice's camp; but great numbers of the English were slain by the plundered parties, who followed in pursuit of the preys. The Lord Justice then resolved upon passing into Kerry; and he proceeded to Teamhair-Luachra<sup>c</sup>, thence to Tralee, and along the base of the mountain of Mis<sup>d</sup>, the daughter of Muireadha, the son of Caireadh. The Earl of Ormond [also] marched from Cork to Kerry, to join the Lord Justice. On this occasion they lost a countless

Orrery and Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork. The Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this barony.—See note under the year 1582.

<sup>b</sup> *Delge*, now Delliga, in the parish of Kilbolane, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, in the county of Cork, adjoining Limerick.

<sup>c</sup> *Teamhair-Luachra*.—This name is now obsolete, but its situation is still pointed out by Beal-Atha-na-Teamhrach, a ford in the parish of Dysart, near the little town of Castle-Island, in the county of Kerry. This whole district was originally called Sliabh Luachra and Luachair Deaghaidh; but it should be remarked, that Luachair Deaghaidh, or Sliabh Luachra,

was originally far more extensive than the district now called Sliabh Luachra, for we have the authority of the Life of St. Ida, published by Colgan, at 15th January, that the church of Cill-Ida, now Killeedy, in the barony of Upper Connello, in the south of the county of Limerick, was at the foot of Sliabh Luachra. It also appears from several old maps of Ireland in the State Papers' Office, London, that Slewlogher extended into the counties of Kerry and Limerick.

<sup>d</sup> *The mountain of Mis*, now Slievenish, a mountain in the barony of Troughanaemy, and county of Kerry. Cox says that the Lord Justice "having marched as far as Slewemiss, beyond Traley, and not being able to pass farther,

ύριμη αν πο πάρεβαδ θεαταίβ, γ δο δασίμβ ζαν φυλιουκάδ, ζαν πορδύρεκαδ λά μευ α ναρταρ γ α νιντεέτα, γ λά τήριε βίδ τον ουρ ριν.

Οά ήε ριν ιοναμ τανγατταρ coblac na bainriogha ar cóptaδαιβ na hepeann, γ ní πο ζαβραττ φόρ ζο πανγατταρ co cuan ριοννα ρριόβγλοινε, γ πο λήερεφτε α νανγκαρπε αμαδ πορ αν αιενν πο υρκόμαρ αιηριε αν ρυλλ ζαδ νδύρεαδ. Τάναε αν ιυρτιρ γ ιαπλα υρμυμιαν πορ τιρ δο ραγχιδ αν βαίλε εεθνα co πο ρυιδιζέδ θα έαμπα δο μυρ γ δο έίρ ινα έιμκέλλ. Οο έοιδ ουν δαρ ιελαρ malbi co ματιβ έοίκειδ έονναέτ, γ co νδρυνγ υίριμε δο Shaxan-έοιδ ι τευαδμυμιαν πό υάιζ ná léicceφαδ απφοπλανν μαρα nó τιρε δο ραγχιδ αν ιυρτιρ αν εεθν nó βιαδ lé haghaδ ζλαν βαίλεδ ζεαριαταέ. Οαλα αν ιυρτιρ πο πορκογαιρ ριδε αν τορδαναρ μόρ ριν ταμικε έυικεε δο έαρ-ριαγ ι ετιρ γ πο ρυιδιζέδ έοικε ζοννα μορα πό έομαρ na cairge dia cairteam ζαν έοικελλ. Αέβήριτί ζυρ βό λτέέανόιν αν ζοννα ba lucca διβη. Ρο ζαβ-ραττ acc διυδραεκαδ αν βαίλε ιαρομ. Νί βαι τρα ό έαρη βήριρρι ιικε εαλαταν ιικε ηδω ι μαρταρ υήρεριε έοικειδ ελοιννε υειρεετινε, ζο ενοε ικδύριυλ ι εονναέταίβ, διαμαρ, na θροιβελ, ράν, ná ποιτιργλεαντ ναε ελορ ρυαιμ, γ ποέραμ αν ορδαναιρ αναίημδ ιονηαιέ ριν. Ρο λέκαδ υνα πο θεοιδ αν λτέ ριαρ δο εαρραεε αν ρυλλ ό λάρ ζο λάν μullaέ, γ πο βα κοινμβριυδ γ κοιτέυι-τιμ τον βαρδα γ τον βαίλε na εεθνδ πορρα. Ρο ζαβαδ αν βαίλε λαρ αν ιυρτιρ, γ πο αν ρυι πέ έοικε νοιδέε ριν εαρραεε ιαρ na ζαβάλ. Αρεαδ δο θεαχαιδ α εειονη na ρέε ριν ζο λήρζεβτινε. Οτ έυαλατταρ βαρδα βαίλε ι ζελέέαν,

resolved to besiege Carrigifoyle, which was Desmond's chief strength."

\* *Two camps.*—This language is not correct, because a camp of ships is a solecism. It should be also remarked, that none of the English or Anglo-Irish writers make mention of Her Majesty's fleet having put into the Shannon to storm the Castle of Carrigafoyle, on this occasion. Winter, Vice-Admiral of England, came about this period to cruise about the coast, and prevent the Spaniards from landing if they should come. He put into the harbour of Ventry, but, growing impatient, he returned to England about the 21st of September.—See Camden's Annals, A. D. 1580. According to Ware's Annals, the castle of Carrigafoyle was

then garrisoned with nineteen Spaniards and fifty Irish, under one Julio, an Italian engineer. Cox adds, that the Lord Justice, coming to view it, had like to have been killed with a musket-shot; that he nevertheless persevered in his resolution, and caused the castle to be battered with three cannon, a culverin, and a demi-culverin, till a breach was made, at which Captain Maekworth entered and took the castle, putting fifty to the sword, and taking six whom he executed in the camp. He also adds, that "Captain Julio was preserved two or three days for certain considerations," and that "then, not complying with the Lord Justice's expectations, he was hanged."

\* *The Rock.*—This was a name given to the

number of men and horses, without bloodshed or slaughter, by the length of their march and journey, and a scarcity of provisions.

It was at this time that the Queen's fleet reached the coast of Ireland; and they made no delay until they entered the harbour of the glassy-waved Shannon, and cast anchor in the sea, directly opposite Carraig-an-Phuill. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond marched to the same castle by land, so that they pitched two camps<sup>e</sup>, by sea and land, around it. Sir Nicholas Malby, with the chiefs of the province of Connaught, and a countless number of Englishmen, then set out for Thomond, that they might prevent any attack, either by sea or land, which it might be in contemplation to make on the Lord Justice, while storming the towns of the Geraldines. As for the Lord Justice, he ordered the great ordnance sent to him to be landed; and he placed five great guns opposite the Rock<sup>f</sup>, to play upon it without mercy. It was said that the least of these guns was a demi-cannon<sup>g</sup>. He then began to storm the castle; and there was not a solitude or wilderness, a declivity or woody vale, from the Carn of Breas<sup>h</sup>, the son of Ealathan, son of Neid, in the south-west of the province of Clann-Deirgthine<sup>i</sup>, to Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil<sup>k</sup> in Connaught, in which the sound and roar of these unknown<sup>l</sup> and wonderful cannon were not heard. The western side of Carraig-an-phuill was at length broken from the top to the foundations; and the warders were crushed to death by its fall. The Lord Justice then took the castle, and remained in it five days after he had taken it; and at the end of that time he went to Askeaton. When the warders of Baile-Ui-Gheilcachain

castle itself from its firmness, not of any natural rock near it. The rock of the hole, Cappaig a puill, means the castle near the hole, from a deep hole in the Shannon near it.

<sup>e</sup> *Demi-cannon*.—A demi-cannon of the greatest size is a gun six inches and six-eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve feet long. It carries a ball of six inches five-eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight.

<sup>h</sup> *Carn of Breas*, i. e. Carn-Ui-Neid.—See note under the year 1569.

<sup>i</sup> *The province of Clann-Deirgthine*, i. e. Desmond.

<sup>k</sup> *Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil*, now Knockmaa, barony of Clare, and county of Galway, and about five

miles to the south-west of Tuam. It is believed by the peasantry of this part of Connaught, that this hill is the principal residence of the fairies of Connaught, who are commanded by a chief called Finvarra.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1, where it is stated that a carn on this hill is stated to be the Carn Ceasrach of the ancient Irish writers.

<sup>l</sup> *Unknown*, αναγνωσθ, i. e. hitherto unknown to the Irish. This hyperbolical description of the storming of Carrigafoyle shews that the writer had but little acquaintance with the laws of sound. It looks very strange that any man, be his imagination ever so wild, that had ever heard the tremendous peals of the artillery of

ἡ ἱρραγεῖβτine all ἡοῦα ἀδουάματα an ορθανάη αναιτωδ naς clop leó a pánkal mañ ἡό pin, πο ἡάδρατ πορ ἡρησῶ a mbairtsῶ, ἡ maimec leó ἡρησῶ baile í ἡeileacán, ἡ ní πο cumáηρηροτ ἱρηγεῖβτine do ἡρησῶ ἡ ó nár péopac ní do αρρῶ do ποηρατ πορηη an baile ὄραccbáil obéla oplacῑe pó ηρηcómāη an ηρησῑ. Do póccpaῶ an baile pin a mbairtsῑ don baηρηsῶḡan. Do cῶío ηρηomñ an ηρησῑ ηρη pin co luimneac, ἡ baol dá pῑcῑe la anηρηde acc cup a pccῑη, ἡ a mῑρηm ὄe, báτταη a ḡille ἡ a eich πορ comhῑῶ pῑcῑón τταῶ-muñan in αρῑττ pin. Soaη τταη αρ co ἡρηγεῖβτene in cῑcῑῑῑη αρ ccῑῑῑ co πο caῑe pcal don τταῑῑῑῑῑ ηρη mbairle pin, ἡ ní anad do ḡpῑe, acῑ acc ηρηρηm ἡ aḡ adbalpccῑoη ḡeapalτac do ló, ἡ doῑῑcῑe. Dá don cup pin πο báηaccῑῶ laη pῑlτac dῑna maolῑn .i. uillcῑe, mac uillcῑe, ηῑc uillcῑe mac ὄall pῑde ó a ḡῑn ḡo a ἡap an τταη pin. Ro maηbaῶ laη ἡeῶp Dupélaῑ cille moῑua .i. Sῑan, ἡ ηῑη bo ἡionmaηῑῑa pῑde ὄῑη ḡe πο baol τuilleaῶ αρ cῑῑῑ ἡῑaῶan ὄaῑῑp. Dá ὄῑm, ἡ bá do αρηηῑη an πο loῑτρεac ḡoῑl ἡ ḡῑpalaῑḡ ηmo ποῑle ποῑle ηη an τταη pa. Do cῶío an ηρησῑ co na ῑῑuaḡ ῑ ccῑappaῑḡe, ἡ ní πο αρηη co pamec ὄaηḡῑη í cῑῑη. Ro lomac ἡ πο ῑῑη pccῑoηῑῑ laη blaῶ mῑp do ḡeapalτachaῑῑ ἡ do cῑappaῑḡe don cup pin. Tῑḡ αρῑaῑde pῑaῑῑaῑηna na ccῑῑῑῑ ḡo corcaῑḡ, ἡ τταη a αρ co ἡρηγεῖβτine, ἡ co luimneac. Dacῑaη maῑῑe muῑῑneac (cῑn moῑῑac ḡeapalτaῑḡ) ῑ ηḡῑallηηη occa don cup pin .i. an ἡappaῑ mῑp, ἡῑη ἡ mac meḡ caῑῑaḡ mῑp, ὄaη mac mῑc muῑηη cῑappaῑḡe, O Suilleabaη ἡeῑηe, Mac doῑnchaῶa, ἡ mac mῑḡ caῑῑaḡ ηaῑbaῑḡ.

Do cῑηρηροτ comāηple Shaxan ηρησῑ ηua ῑ ηeῑῑῑ ηρη ccῑῑῑ mí ὄpῑḡmaη .i. loῑῑ ḡῑaῑ (.i. αρτταη). Ro ἡa mo eῑρηde ὄaηῑῑ ἡ ὄoηoη ηa Sῑη uilliam Pellham, αρ a aoῑ ní ῑaηῑc ῑ ηeῑῑῑ ηῑam αρ oῑῑῑ cῑmῑηe pῑηη aon mac

heaven in Donegal or Kerry, should have been so lost in amazement at the report of a demi-culverin.

<sup>m</sup> *Not able to destroy.*—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, A. D. 1580, that the garrison of Askeaton, fearing to be used as those of Carrigafoyle were, saved the army a labour, for that, taking advantage of the darkness of the night following, they stole out of the castle, leaving a train of gunpowder, which, taking fire, burned some buildings in the castle, but without injuring the principal towers, which

were the next day taken and possessed by the English.

<sup>n</sup> *Property.*—Oῑῑῑῑ is the ancient Irish word for what English lawyers called “fee-simple.” It signifies “constant property.”

<sup>o</sup> *Quartered,* or billeted.

<sup>p</sup> *Faltach of Dun-Maoilin,* i. e. Wall, of Dunmoylan, in the county of Limerick, about six miles north-west of the town of Newcastle.

<sup>q</sup> *Blind from his birth,* literally, “blind from his birth to his death.”

<sup>r</sup> *Cill-Mochua,* now Kilmacow, in the parish of

and Askeaton heard the tremendous and terror-waking roars of those unknown guns, the like of which they had never heard before, they proceeded to demolish their castles, and succeeded in destroying Baile-Ui-Gheileachain; but as they were not able to destroy<sup>m</sup> Askeaton, they left its gates wide open for the Lord Justice; upon which the castle was proclaimed the Queen's property<sup>n</sup>. The Lord Justice then proceeded to Limerick, where he remained forty days, to recover from his fatigues and recruit himself; and his servants and horses were during this time quartered<sup>o</sup> throughout Thomond. About the Whitsuntide following he returned to Askeaton, and he spent a considerable part of the summer in that town; and he never ceased by day or night from persecuting and extirpating the Geraldines. It was on this occasion that he put to death Faltach of Dun-Maoilin<sup>p</sup>, i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, a man who had been blind from his birth<sup>q</sup>. He also killed Supple of Cill-Mochua<sup>r</sup>, i. e. John, a man whom it was not becoming to have killed, for he was upwards of one hundred years of age. Countless and indescribable were the injuries mutually done upon each other by the English and the Geraldines during this time. The Lord Justice proceeded with his army to Kerry, making no delay, until he arrived at Daingean-Ui-Chuis<sup>s</sup>, on which occasion he devastated and ravaged a great part of the territory of the Geraldines and of Kerry. He then passed by a transverse course, through the intervening territories, to Cork, and back to Askeaton and to Limerick. He had<sup>t</sup> [in his custody] the chiefs of Munster (the Geraldines only excepted), as hostages on this occasion, namely, Barry More, the wife and son of Mac Carthy More, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry, O'Sullivan Beare, Mac Donough<sup>t</sup>, and the son of Mac Carthy Reagh.

The Council of England, in the first month of autumn, sent a new Lord Justice to Ireland, namely, Arthur Lord Gray. He was of a higher title<sup>u</sup> and honours than Sir William Pelham, though there had never come to Ireland an

Ballingarry, barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

<sup>s</sup> *Daingean-Ui-Chuis*, i. e. Dingle-I-Couch, now the town of Dingle.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Donough*, i. e. Mac Donough Mac Carthy, Chief of Duhallow, in the county of Cork.

<sup>u</sup> *Higher title*.—Arthur Lord Grey was Baron

of Wilton, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Deputy of Ireland. He landed in Dublin on the 12th of August, 1580, while the Lord Justice, Sir William Pelham, was at Limerick. On the 6th of September, the Lord Justice came to Dublin, and surrendered the sword to the Lord Deputy, and then set sail for England.

Σαχαναιζ βα λυαμμιζε λάν αιρτρυζε, γ βά λυαιρλε αιτσίαιζε, γ αρ μό λέρ έριζ δο ρέν ρήβιρι ινα αν Σιρ william ριν. Οο έυαιδ ριδε ζο ηαέ χιαέ φο έυαιριμ αν ιυρτιρ ριν ταμκε α Σαχοιβ, γ τυκε αν ελοιδήν φορ α κυμαρ, γ πο ιιηέζ ρήν ροιρ ιαρ ιιηβηιέ βυαδα δια βιοδαδαιβ.

Σεμυρ υρταρ, μαε Ρολοντ, μιε τομαιρ δο βυιρεαδ α βαιλτεαδ αρ ηγάβαι λαιρ αν εερήτετην εκατοβια, γ αρ ιιοιύταδ δά Ρυιονηρα, εο πο ειριζ κοκκαδ γ εήνδαρριει λε λην αν ιυρτιρ (Αρτεμυρ λορδ ζραν) δο έεαέτ ι νέριμν. Τανζατταρ εαοίμαναιζ, γ εήνυελαιζ, βριαναιζ, γ τυαάταιζ, ζαβαλ μαζηαιλλ γ αν ιιηδ νά πο υίοβαιε διαρρημα ό ρφαίζε, γ δο λαοιζιρ ι εκοδαρ γ ι εκομμβαιδ Shemair λυρταρ, ζυρ βό ηαεν ελάρ ιιηρήνα γ ηραοντα ό Shlάνne εο ριονεαν, γ ό βοιιιυ εο κομαρ τρι ηυρκε. Οο ρόναυη φορλονζορτε λαιρ να ροζλαδαιβ ρέιιηεβερτμαρ ιη ιοηφοέραιβ αν ερλεβε ρυαιδ γ ζιιιηε μαοιλυζρα.

Σλυαικέαδ λαιρ αν ιυρτιρ γ λα εαρτιη μαυλι δο δολ δο ρεκαοίεαδ γ οήρρηδδδ να ρροζλαδ ρφοιρματτα ριν. Οο έυαλατταρ να διβήρκααιζ δάιι α ηανρρορλαιιη δια ιιοηηραιεχιδ, πο ρεκαοιρποε αρ α ηδαηηηιζτιβ φο ζυαιλλιβ ζαρβ κορρα ζιιιηε ιιαοιι υζρα. Ρο έοζ αν λυρτιρ αν ορπηζ αρ ιιοηεα πο ρέεχιαδ γ πο ρροιαδ δο εαρτιμβ αν ερλοιζ, γ δο έυιρ leo α ηοέτ, ηο αναοί δο βανδαοιβ ραιζοιύριυδε δο έύρ γ δο εαιρκελαδ ζιιιηε μαοιλυζρα. Ρυαπατταρ α ρρρλερα ζαν ρυιρεαδ λά ροιρμιβ φορ κοιιέττα αν ζιεαννα, εο ηαέ ιοήρ εήρα ταρ α ηαιρ δοη ρέδαν ριν, ζαν ηυδουεαδ, ζαν ιοήραιρλεαδ λάρ αν ηζαρραδ ηζαιοδελαέ. Ρο' μαρβαδ αν εαρρηναέ ι. Ριοετυρ εαρρηυ, γ

<sup>v</sup> *More nobly triumphant.*—This character of Sir William Pelham does not exactly accord with his deeds, as described by the Four Masters themselves, such as his having slain the blind, the infirm, the feeble, the women, children, idiots, &c., in the wilds of Claenglais, Coill-mor, and Delliga, and his having put to death two old gentlemen of ancient respectability, namely, Wall, of Dunmoylan, who was blind from his birth, and Supple, of Kilmacow, who was upwards of a hundred years of age. The praises betowed on cruelty by the Four Masters, even in their enemies, when successful, shews a low state of moral feeling or cultivation, and proves that they wished to flatter the powers that were, which is the crying sin of all

the panegyries of the Irish bards.

<sup>x</sup> *Lord Justice.*—Lord Gray was appointed Lord Deputy, but the Four Masters did not know those nice distinctions, for they designate them all by the term λυρτιρ, or ρεαρ ιοηαδ ριζ.

<sup>y</sup> *Gaval-Rannall.*—They were a branch of the O'Byrnes, who were seated in the district called the Ranelagh, in the now county of Wicklow.

<sup>z</sup> *Slieveroe.*—This is unquestionably the Slieverue, near Blessington, in the west of the county of Wicklow, not the range of the county of Dublin hills, which was also called Sliabh Ruadh by the ancient Irish.

<sup>a</sup> *Most trustworthy,* literally, “the oftenest tried.”

<sup>b</sup> *Peter Carew.*—He was the elder brother of



Englishman who, during the time he remained, was more energetic in his expeditions, more nobly triumphant<sup>w</sup>, or who had been more successful in his services, than this William. He [Sir William Pellham] went to meet the new Lord Justice, who had arrived from England, and gave up the sword to him; and he then set sail for England, having been victorious over his enemies.

James Eustace, the son of Roland, son of Thomas, broke down his castles, after having embraced the Catholic faith and renounced his sovereign; so that war and disturbance arose on the arrival of Arthur Dord Gray in Ireland as Lord Justice<sup>x</sup>. The Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, Tooles, Gaval-Rannall<sup>y</sup>, and the surviving part of the inhabitants of Offaly and Leix, flocked to the assistance of James Eustace; so that [the entire extent of country] from the Slany to the Shannon, and from the Boyne to the meeting of the Three Waters, became one scene of strife and dissension. These plunderers pitched a camp on the confines of Slieveroe<sup>z</sup> and Glenmalure.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice and Captain Malby, to scatter and disperse these warlike plunderers. When the insurgents had heard of the approach of such an overwhelming force, they retreated into their fastnesses in the rough and rugged recesses of Glenmalure. The Lord Justice then selected the most trustworthy<sup>a</sup> and best tried captains of his army, and despatched them, at the head of eight or nine companies of soldiers, to search and explore Glenmalure; but they were responded to without delay by the parties that guarded the valley, so that very few of these returned without being cut off and dreadfully slaughtered by the Irish party. On this occasion were slain Peter Carew<sup>b</sup>,

Sir George Carew, who remained with the Lord Deputy on the mountain. In the reign of Edward III. Thomas de Carew set up a claim, as heir to Fitz-Stephen, to all his ancient estates in Cork. But by an Inquisition taken at Cork, before Sir Anthony Lucy, Lord Justice of Ireland, on the 31st of August, in the fifth year of the reign of Edward III., it was found that "Robert Fitz-Stephen died seized of the moiety of the estate granted by Henry II. to him and Milo de Cogan, and that the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard" [not legitimated by Act of Parliament], "and died without issue of his body;

that the claim of Thomas de Carew, asserting that he and his ancestors were heirs to Fitz-Stephen, could not be true, because the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard, and died without heir of his body."

Notwithstanding this Inquisition, the title was again set up in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1568, by Sir Peter Carew, who, "inveniens rotulam evidentiariam," brought his cause before the Lords of the Council, and came to Ireland fully resolved to prosecute the recovery of this ancient estate. Sir Peter laid claim to the barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow,

Μαξίρτιρ μυαρί .ι. Σεον, γ Μαξίρτιρ φρανφ. Ρο μαρβαδ ανη ονο ορονς  
 το δασομβ υαριε ταμικ ανοιρ ι νγάριδα αν ιαρτιρ ριν. Ρο ράκκαδ αν ιαρτιρ  
 α ρορλονςρορτ ιαρ ροδταιν να ρεελ ριν δια ραιγιδ.

Τάναικ εοβλαδ εαθαλλεαδ το μιντιρ αν Ραρα ι μί μδωοιν αν ροζίμαρ  
 ι εααρραγε. Ρο βα νό α ναινη να α τπόταε υαρρ βαοι δια ναιρδριε  
 εεττυρ διαμαδ ιλλυμνεαχ νό ι νγαλλιμ, νό ι εορκαεζ τιαρταιρ εο ρρνε-  
 ριδε να ηαρδβαλτε ριν οβελα ορλαετε ρορ α εοιομη. Θα ηανη ρο ζαβρατ  
 ρορτ οεε αν οιλέν ρο ειοηηρεεαν Σεμυρ μαε μυρμυρ το εμδσαδ αν βλαδαν  
 ροιηε .ι. ουν αν όρι. Θα ρδ ροδεαρια τον εοβλαδ ί ριν τοετ ι νερηνη το εονς-

then in possession of the Kavanaghs, and to one-half of the *kingdom* of Cork [a kingdom that never existed], which, according to a forged roll which was received as evidence, contained the following territories, namely: Imokilly, Tyrbarry, Muskerry, Tyrcourcy, Carbery, Kinelmeaky, Collymore, Collybeg, Ivalagh, Son-nagh O'Donovan [Castle-Donovan], Bantry, Beare, Muntervary, Clandonough, Cloighboigh, Iveragh, Kerri-currihy, Clanmorris, Iraghticonor, Duhallow, and Coshbride; and the corrupt government of the day allowed this ludicrous claim, with a view to frighten the Earl of Desmond and his followers. The allowance of this claim by the Irish Council so alarmed the acute and accomplished Sir Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, who was High Sheriff of Cork, and other Irish and Anglo-Irish chieftains, that they offered to pay Sir Peter Carew a reasonable annual rent, if he would live among them; upon which Sir Peter's agent, Hooker (the well-known writer of a History of Ireland from 1546 to 1586), took for him a house at Cork and another at Kinsale. But Sir Peter died at Newross, in the county of Wexford, on the 27th of November, 1575, appointing as his next heir by his will, Peter Carew, junior, who is the person mentioned in the text as slain by the Irish; and in default of issue in him, he mentions as his next heir George Carew (afterwards Sir George Carew, President of Munster),

and fifteen others in England, whom he appoints in remainder. But the unceasing energy of the Kavanaghs of Idrone, and the untainted loyalty and efficient services of Sir Cormac Mac Carthy, who fought vigorously against the rival race of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond, as well as the ridiculous nature of the claim of the Carew family (who were a collateral branch claiming to be heirs to a bastard), caused the prosecution of the suit to end in nothing.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1575; Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 51, and vol. ii. p. 45; and the *Annals of Ireland* by Thady Dowling, A. D. 1366, 1575.

There are very curious documents connected with Sir Peter Carew's claim, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace (Sir George Carew's Collection, No. 606), and, among others, the answer of Morogh Mac Gerald Kavanagh to Sir Peter Carew's petition, which is an interesting and valuable document.

<sup>c</sup> *Master Moor*.—He was Colonel John Moor.

<sup>d</sup> *Master Frans*.—This should be Master Francis Cosby. He came to Ireland in the reign of Queen Mary, and was by patent, dated 10th September, 1558, appointed General of the Kerne of Leix, then recently made into shire-ground under the name of the Queen's County, where he obtained a grant of the possessions of the suppressed abbey of Stradbally, and many other lands. Master Francis was upwards of

Master Moor<sup>c</sup> (John), and Master Frans<sup>d</sup>, with many other gentlemen who had come from England in the retinue of the Lord Justice. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he left his camp<sup>e</sup>.

An Italian fleet of the Pope's people landed in Kerry in the September of this year. Their name was greater than their importance, for their fame was at first so great that, had they come to Limerick, Galway, or Cork, these great towns would have been left wide open to them. The place where they landed was an island which James, the son of Maurice, had attempted to fortify the year before, namely, Dun-an-oir<sup>f</sup>. This fleet was induced to come to Ireland

seventy years of age when he was slain on the occasion mentioned in the text, as we learn from Camden, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, where he writes :

“Cosbeius Hibernicorum peditum expeditorum (quos *Kernes* vocant) Ductor, qui penitus loca novit, monuit reliquos quanti periculi esset vallem illam insidiis opportunam ingredi; audendum tamen virili animo suadet, ipseque septuagenario major præit, cæteri subsequuntur. Simul ac in vallem descendisset, ex arbustis, glandium quasi grandine a rebellibus circumquaque dispositis, quos ne viderunt quidem, obruuntur. Pars longe maxima cecidit, cæteri per crepidines impeditissimis viis eluctati, ægre ad Proregem evaserunt, eventum in colle expectantem eum Comite Kildariæ, Jacobo Wingfeldio machinarum præfecto, qui non ignarus periculi, Georgium Carew alterum nepotem apud se detinuit invitum, ad majores honores reservatum. Desiderati fuerunt Petrus Carew junior, Georgius Morus, Audleins, et ipse Cosbeius viri militari laude florentes.”

This Francis left three sons, Henry, who died in England; Arnold, who was executed in 1590, for having killed the Lord Bourke of Castleconnell; and Alexander, who succeeded his father. This Alexander married Dorcas Sidney, a relation of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and had by her Francis and Richard. Francis married Helena Harpole of Shrule, by

whom he had a son, William, who died young, when Richard succeeded to the estate, and became leader of the kernes.—See Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 164.

<sup>e</sup> *Left his camp*.—Ware says that Lord Grey remained with the horse on the mountain; but he does say that he had constructed a camp. The Four Masters, to complete their description, should have stated that the Lord Gray had pitched a camp on the mountain before he dispatched the foot soldiers into the valley.

<sup>f</sup> *Dun-an-oir*, i. e. the fort of the gold, called *Fort del or* by the Spaniards. This fort, which is situated on an island connected with the south shore of Smerwick harbour, is of a circular form, and measures about two chains in diameter. The island, which is a solid rock, about fifty feet in height, has perpendicular sides, and is surrounded by the sea, except in one narrow neck or passage, which connects it with the main land. On the margin of the shore, in the south-east corner of Smerwick townland, is a green round hill called *Cnoc-na-geeann*, i. e. hill of the heads, whereon, according to tradition, the English were encamped when they stormed this fort. Philip O'Sullivan Beare thus describes the situation of Dun-an-oir :

“Est in eo portu (Arnacantum, qui Anglis Smeruic vocatur juxta Danguinam oppidum) scopulus (Aureum Munimentum vocant accolæ) naturâ satis munitus, partim marinis fluctibus

nañ lá γεραλταχαῖβ ιαρ ná cluimḡm dób̄i a mb̄iḡ i n̄hiccfn anbaul acc copnañ an épeidiñ cátoḡicac. Do rónaḡ tecclamaḡ r̄lóiḡ lá hiarla uimḡm̄an .i. tomaḡ mac Semair, mic Diaraḡm̄ muaid ar a daḡ ḡñ, ḡ ar daḡ a p̄m̄on̄n̄ra do dol do raiḡiḡ d̄m̄m̄ an óir, ḡ na n̄foailleac, ḡ ní mo hanad̄ laḡ co r̄m̄aicc co ciarraḡe. Baḡḡar ḡlan r̄luac̄ ḡeapalḡac̄ p̄op a éionn̄ ann r̄m̄, ḡ ní taḡo c̄c̄taḡnae aca amur p̄op apoile. Ara aoi é̄na mo l̄hiccead̄ an éonaḡm̄ don iarla co ndeachaḡ p̄op an cenoc̄ op̄ c̄ñm̄ an d̄m̄, ḡ mo d̄éé uad̄a na raḡa mo d̄om̄ine, ḡ na d̄m̄claid̄ d̄iḡoḡlaḡi mo t̄oc̄caḡḡioḡḡ na h̄c̄taḡll̄iḡ i taḡm̄c̄eall an oiléin, ḡ mo r̄ḡr̄úḡ ina m̄ñm̄ain nár b̄ó taḡr̄ba d̄ó taḡar p̄m̄ú ḡr̄m̄ iom̄c̄m̄aḡḡ i mb̄áḡar. Soar̄ ina p̄r̄iḡiḡ i p̄r̄iḡiḡéḡ na conaḡre c̄eḡna, ḡ mo ḡeḡb̄ an ḡr̄ḡḡḡ ina com̄ne in uib̄ conuill ḡab̄ra, ḡ ní mo ḡab̄ taḡm̄m̄f̄oc̄ on iarla ḡan dol d̄p̄écaḡm̄ d̄m̄m̄ an óir. Luḡḡ p̄eḡne ina uib̄d̄caḡm̄ im̄ḡeaḡḡa do é̄ionn̄ m̄uḡm̄ ḡ do é̄arraḡe co r̄m̄aicc i c̄com̄p̄oc̄cup an oiléin. Ara a aoi ní mucc a cámpa ina ḡoḡre, no é̄ñiḡḡ d̄r̄onḡb̄uḡiḡñ d̄ḡḡr̄luac̄ḡ ḡac̄ laoi d̄p̄écaḡm̄ an oiléin uad̄oib̄. Ro claeclaḡd̄b̄ aḡḡḡoc̄ iom̄ḡa šoḡḡa a d̄iú ḡ anall ḡ mo ḡeallad̄ taḡm̄reac̄ḡ p̄m̄ú. Taḡḡaḡḡar a c̄caḡḡḡm̄ hi c̄c̄fn̄ an ḡr̄ḡḡḡ aḡñal baḡiḡ r̄ioḡhaḡḡ p̄m̄.

allutus, partim rupibus altis præscissus, cum continente sublicio ponte conjunctus.”

‡ *The passage was left open.*—There is a defect in the narrative of the Four Masters here, which Camden admirably supplies as follows :

“ Illi locum munitionibus firmant, et *Fort del Or* nominant. Sed simul ac Ormondium Momoniæ præfectum accedere nuntiatum, Hibernicorum suasu, munimentum reliquerunt, et in Glannigelliam” [*recte*, Gleann-na-ngealt, i. e. vallem stultorum seu cerritorum] “ vallem præruptis montibus et sylvis conclusam se receperunt. Nonnullos Præfectus interceptit, qui interrogati de numero et suscepto consilio, fassi sunt septingentos advenisse, arma vero quæ quinque millibus sufficerent attulisse, pluresque et Hispania Indies expectari; Pontificem et Hispanum statuisset Anglos ex Hibernia exturbare; ad eam rem grandem pecuniam misisse, quam Sanderus Pontificis Nuntio, Comiti Desmonia, et Joanni ejus fratri in manus tradiderant. Eadem nocte Itali et Hispani, quo se verterent ignari

cum lustris latitare nescirent, per tenebras ad munimentum repedarunt, juxtaque castrametatus est Ormondus. Sed a machinis, et cæteris ad oppugnationem necessariis, destitutus, Proregis adventum expectat. Ille brevi advenit comitatus Zouchæo, Ralegho, Denio, Mac-Wortho, Achino et aliis militum ductoribus, eodemque tempore Winterus cum bellicis navibus ex Anglia non inculpatus redierat.

“ Prorex tubicinem ad munimentum misit percunctatum quinam essent, quid rei illis in Hibernia, quis miserat, cur munimentum in Elizabethæ regno possuerant? simulque imperaret, ut quam primum abscederent. Illi responderunt, alios a sanctissimo Patre P. Romano, alios ab Hispano Rege Catholico missos esse, cui Pontifex Romanus Hiberniam donaverat, quandoquidem jure in Hiberniam Elizabetha ob hæresim juste exciderat. Itaque se velle parta tueri, necnon plura si potuerint quærere. Cum de ratione obsidionis inter Proregem et Winterum consulatum esset classarii Colubrina quædam

to assist the Geraldines when they had heard that the Geraldines were reduced to great extremities in defending the Catholic faith. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, mustered an army in behalf of himself and of his sovereign, to proceed to Dun-an-oir against the Italians; and he did not halt until he arrived in Kerry. The fine army of the Geraldines were there to meet him, but neither party made any attack upon the other; however, the passage was left open<sup>e</sup> for the Earl until he arrived on the hill over the fort, from which, having reconnoitred the deep trenches and impregnable ramparts which the Italians had constructed around the island<sup>b</sup>, he considered in his mind that it would be useless for him to offer them battle in their present fortified position. He, therefore, returned by the same route, and in Hy-Connell-Gaura met the Lord Justice, who would not be dissuaded by the Earl from proceeding to see Dun-an-oir. He proceeded by regular marches through Clanmaurice and Kerry, until he arrived in the vicinity of the island. He did not, however, bring his camp near it. Chosen parties of his army went daily to reconnoitre the island. Many communications<sup>i</sup> mutually took place on both sides; and a promise of protection was made to them. The Italian captains<sup>k</sup> came to the Lord Justice as if they would be at peace with him;

a navibus nocte silente educunt, aggregaque juxta littus perfosso compendio pertrahunt, et disponent. Milites itidem ex altera parte muralia tormenta librant, simulque infesta pulsatione in munimentum quatuor continuis diebus effulmiant. Hispani semel atque iterum suo damno erumpunt, ex Anglis vero ne unus quidem periit, præter Joannem Checum juvenem speciosum et animosum Joannis Checi Equitis eruditissimi filium.”

<sup>b</sup> *Around the island.*—The Italians may have fortified the island itself and the main land opposite it, but they could not have sunk any deep trenches around it, because it is nearly surrounded by the sea. O’Daly says, in his *Incrementum, &c., Girallinorum*, c. 23, that in the opinion of every one this fort was impregnable.

<sup>i</sup> *Many communications.*—The accounts given of these communications by Camden and O’Daly are very conflicting. Camden says that the

English kept up a continual fire on the fort for four days, but O’Daly extends the time to forty days! The former says that on the fifth day the Spaniards and Italians, being terrified by the furious fire from the English batteries, sought a parley, *candido sublato vexillo*; but that this was denied them. The latter says that the English were the first to send the Spaniards a flag of truce to demand a parley, and that, this being granted, they were received with the greatest blandness and courtesy by Grey, who promised the Spanish commandant the most honourable terms, if he would surrender the fortress!

<sup>k</sup> *The Italian captains.*—These were Stephen San Josepho, Hercules Pisano, and the Duke of Biscay. Camden calls San Josepho “*homo imbellis*.” Muratori applies to him words to the same effect; and O’Daly goes so far as to call him a traitor. And it looks very likely that Hercules Pisano and the Duke of Biscay

Οο έοοαη μινιτιη αν ιυρτιη ταηηηβ̄ υον οιλέν, η πο ζαβρατ φοη μαηβαδ̄, η φοη μυδουσαδ̄ να ηβαλλεαδ̄ σο να τεαηνα ελαητεαδ̄ σο να ρεαδ̄τ σοέο εδ̄αλλεαδ̄ ζαν απλεαδ̄ αρ αν λαταηη ρην. Τάρηαδ̄ ένη αν ιυρτιη ιοματτ̄ όηη, η ιοηηηαη, η ζαδ̄ ηηαηλε ελε βαοί λαη να ηεαδ̄αλλεαδ̄αηβ̄. Ρο μύραδ̄, η πο μόηέλαηδ̄εαδ̄ αν τοιλέν ιαη ρην λάη αν ιυρτιη φο δ̄αηζ̄ να βαδ̄ εαηηαεε σοτ̄αηζ̄τε, η να βυδ̄ ιηηεοηη φοηαηη υο οηβ̄ηρεαδ̄ έ ηί βυδ̄ ρίηη. Α ηί ηοηεμβερ̄ υο ηοηαδ̄ ιηδ̄ηηη. Σοαηη αν ιυρτιη ταηη α ηηη σο ληηηηεαδ̄ η αηηηδ̄ε ηη ηηηηεζαλλ̄.

Ο ρηαηηε β̄ηηαη, μαε β̄ηηαη, ηηε εοοέαηη υο β̄ηηε ηηηηαλ υο ζαλλαηβ̄ α ηηοζ̄ηαηη να β̄ηαδ̄ηα ηο, η ηηηαηεεαδ̄ υο δ̄εηαηη λά ηηη ηελαηη μαηηβ̄ηη ταη ηηοηαηηη ηοηη υο δ̄ολ υα ηηαηηε. Εηηηηη υα ηηαηηε α ηηηά, η α ηηηηηεαηα ταη ηηηηεοηηη η̄λεδ̄ε αν ιαηηη, η πο β̄ηηηη ηαδ̄οηηηη αη ειοηηη ηηη ηελαηηη. Ρο ηαδ̄ εηηηαηεζαδ̄ αν β̄αηλε υοηηδ̄οηηη λα ηηη ηελαηηη, η πο εηηηηη β̄ηαδ̄η η β̄ηηηα ηηδ̄ αρ α ηαηηε, η ηηηηηη η̄ηηηη ταηη α ηηηη ζαν εηηεδ̄ ζαν έετ̄ βα ιοηαηηηε υο δ̄εηαηηη υδ̄. Ρο ζαδ̄ υα ηηαηηε αεε ιοηηηηηδ̄ε ηηοηη ηηβ̄αηλε σο ηάη ηέηεε αοίη ηεαδ̄ υον β̄άηηα ταη υοηηηηβ̄ αν β̄αηλε αμαδ̄ ηά ηηηεαδ̄ ζηηη υδ̄ ηηεεεηη υο ηηηη ηελαηηηη η̄εετ̄ υηα ηηηοηηηδ̄οηηη ηο ηηεε λαηη ηαττ̄.

Σηηαηεεαδ̄ λά ηηα ηηαηηε α ηί ηοηεμβερ̄ εηηη ηυα η ηηοηαηηη σο ηο

gave this character of him on his return home ; but what his final fate was the Editor has not been able to learn.

<sup>1</sup> *Proceeded to kill and destroy.*—Muratori, in his *Annal d'Italia*, says that the commander of this garrison shamelessly surrendered this stronghold, and all the Catholic Irish writers assert that seven hundred men were butchered in cold blood, after Lord Grey had guaranteed their lives and liberties. Spenser, however, who was secretary to the Lord Grey, and, as he himself assures us, near the scene of this horrid action, positively denies that any promises or hopes were given, or any conditions granted to them. He asserts that the Deputy, who was a most just, sincere, godly, and right noble man, told them plainly that they were to expect no advantage from the laws of war or the laws of nations, as they could shew no regular commission either from the King of Spain or the Pope. But this is a mere fiction of Spenser's, on which

to found a specious argument in defence of his master, Lord Grey, whose character was, at this period, branded with infamy all over Europe.— See *View of the State of Ireland*, Dub. reprint of 1809, p. 171. Spenser, however, is not a sufficient witness on this subject, inasmuch as Queen Elizabeth was not satisfied that the Lord Deputy had acted honourably “ in this *useful* act of severity,” for she knew well that San Josepho had a commission from her bitterest enemies, the Pope and the King of Spain, who had furnished him with money, arms, and ammunition, for five thousand men.— See Camden's *Annals of the reign of Queen Elizabeth*, where the author writes :

“ Brevi tempore interjecto, appulerunt ad Smerwicum in Kerria sub imperio San Josephi Itali septingenti plus minus, Itali et Hispani a Pontifice Romano et” [rege] “ Hispano submissi, specie Romanæ religionis restituendæ, revera ut Elizabetha vires diducerent, et animum a rebus Belgicis retraherent.”

[but] the people of the Lord Justice went over to the island, and proceeded to kill and destroy<sup>1</sup> the Italians; so that of the seven hundred Italians, not one individual escaped, but all were slaughtered on the spot. The Lord Justice also seized upon much gold, wealth, and other things, which the Italians had along with them; and he destroyed the fortifications of the island, in order that it should not be a supporting rock or a strong retreat for any insurgent any longer. This was done in the month of November. The Lord Justice returned to Limerick, and thence to Fingal.

O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) was disobedient to the English in the autumn of this year; and Sir Nicholas Malby mustered an army, and proceeded across the Shannon to oppose him. O'Rourke sent his women and people away over the summit of Sliabh-an-Iarainn, and demolished Leitrim, before the arrival of Sir Nicholas. The castle was rebuilt by Sir Nicholas, who, having placed provisions and warders in it, returned without committing any depredation, or performing any exploit worthy of note. O'Rourke laid siege to the castle, and did not suffer one of the warders to go in or out by the gates; so that Sir Nicholas was obliged to come to their relief, and take them away.

An incursion was made by O'Rourke, in the month of November, into the district between the Rivers Suck and Shannon; and he burned and plundered

Cox, who abominated the Papists, asserts that this garrison yielded at mercy, which was too sparingly extended to them, every one being put to death except the commanders, *which very much displeased the Queen*. Dr. Leland has been carried away by the solemn assertion of Spenser, that San Josepho could shew no commission from any sovereign; but the Queen of England did not believe this, no more than did the partisans of Rome, who knew the exact nature of the commission. Leland, however, feels ashamed of the whole transaction, and writes as follows:

“The Commander of the fort, an Italian called San Josepo, was terrified; and, in a few days, contrary to the opinion of his officers, determined to capitulate. But Grey now replied, with haughtiness and austerity, that he served

against traitors, and disdained to grant any terms to them, or to their abettors. Several attempts were made to gain any conditions, not totally desperate. Grey was inexorable, and the garrison, in their distress and terror, fatally surrendered at discretion.

“That mercy for which they sued was rigidly denied them. Wingfield was commissioned to disarm them, and when this service was performed, an English company was sent into the fort. The Irish rebels found they were reserved for execution by martial law. The Italian General and some of the officers were made prisoners of war; but the garrison was butchered in cold blood; nor is it without pain that we find a service so horrid and detestable committed to Sir Walter Raleigh.”

It should be added that Mr. Moore states in

λοιρρεαδ̄ 7 co po harrecf̄d̄ laip̄ na p̄f̄da, 7 blaδ̄ inop̄ duib̄ mane. Sluaigeaδ̄ laip̄ doip̄id̄iri in uib̄ mane a mi december co po l̄erp̄ccp̄ioptaδ̄ an t̄ipi co tin-neap̄naδ̄ laip̄, 7 co po map̄baδ̄ l̄f̄t̄ ban̄da paiḡdeoīp̄iδ̄e laip̄ do in̄un̄tip̄i Sīp̄ m̄claīp̄ maul̄bi acc̄ liop̄ d̄a lon. Ōp̄on̄ḡ do p̄iol̄ c̄con̄c̄obaip̄ do b̄h̄it̄ i p̄p̄ōc̄aīp̄ ūi pūaīp̄e ip̄n̄ c̄com̄mb̄āiδ̄ō pin.

Clann̄ iāp̄la cloim̄ne Rioc̄aīp̄ō (Uill̄sec̄ 7 S̄lan) do b̄h̄it̄ eip̄p̄ioδ̄aδ̄ p̄e ap̄oile 7 iaδ̄ ap̄aon̄ p̄ioδ̄aδ̄ p̄p̄i ḡall̄aib̄. B̄at̄taip̄ ōp̄on̄ḡ do d̄f̄ḡōaioim̄b̄ cloim̄ne p̄io-c̄aīp̄ō i m̄b̄raiḡōsiup̄ uōōp̄aδ̄ i nōp̄laīm̄ con̄p̄tābla baile lōca p̄iach̄ maiḡip̄tīp̄ p̄eop̄n̄ a āin̄p̄iδ̄e, p̄f̄p̄ pin acc̄a m̄baoī op̄laīnāp̄ b̄ap̄oδ̄aδ̄ta an̄ baile ō ḡabāil̄ an̄ iāp̄la ḡup̄ an̄ tan̄ pin. B̄a ḡalaip̄ mōp̄ m̄f̄n̄man̄ la S̄lan a b̄ūp̄c̄ a baile 7 a b̄p̄aiḡde do ōol̄ i pūōp̄aδ̄up̄ ill̄aīm̄ ḡall̄, go po ēinn̄ ina m̄f̄n̄man̄ am̄up̄ ioiδ̄e do tābāip̄t̄ ap̄ baile lōca p̄iaδ̄. Ōo p̄ōnaδ̄ laip̄p̄iūm̄ in̄ōpin. Ro ḡabaδ̄ an̄ baile laip̄, 7 po map̄baδ̄ ḡaδ̄ āēn̄ pob̄ mēc̄ta dia m̄baoī ann̄ cen̄mōt̄a an̄ con̄p̄tāp̄la dia tāp̄ōp̄am̄ māit̄ēn̄ nānācāil̄, 7 po p̄ccaoīl̄ dia b̄p̄aiḡōib̄ iāp̄aīn̄ IAR̄ nā ōenām̄ pin la S̄lan po ēup̄ a oll̄aīnām̄, 7 a āēp̄ tāip̄ip̄i d̄acc̄allāim̄h̄ a b̄p̄ātāp̄ uill̄sec̄ dia ēūin̄ḡiō p̄aip̄ goill̄ do t̄p̄ēc̄cean̄, 7 co nōiōn̄ḡnaδ̄ōp̄ōm̄ a oīḡp̄ēip̄ ām̄āil̄ po ba ōip̄ do p̄ōp̄ar̄ oīḡp̄f̄ip̄ a p̄in̄p̄ip̄i do den̄am̄h̄ 7 po tin̄ḡeall̄ do a m̄iaδ̄ baoī ill̄am̄h̄ acc̄e do l̄ēccaδ̄ dia paiḡiō. Ro ḡeall̄ do p̄p̄up̄pin̄ hāt̄-ōp̄ūm̄, oīlēn̄ baile an̄ lōca, 7 baile lōca p̄iaδ̄ a c̄cōmāp̄ōa p̄in̄p̄ip̄ēaδ̄ta. Ro ḡab̄ uill̄eacc̄ na har̄ccaδ̄a pin. Ōo ōiōiδ̄ p̄f̄in̄ 7 a b̄p̄ātāip̄ ōaon̄ aon̄ta in̄ ac̄chāiδ̄ ḡall̄, 7 bā h̄ē c̄ēd̄ n̄i do p̄ōn̄p̄at̄ caip̄l̄ēim̄ ēoīm̄ḡeala cloim̄ne p̄io-c̄aīp̄ō do p̄ēbaδ̄, 7 do pob̄p̄ip̄f̄ō. Ro b̄p̄ip̄f̄ō lēō c̄ēt̄up̄ baile lōca p̄iaδ̄ ap̄ōp̄ōp̄t̄ oīp̄f̄ēaīp̄ an̄ tīp̄e, 7 ap̄ pūaill̄ mā po pācc̄baδ̄ lēō baile ḡan̄ b̄p̄ip̄f̄ō ō cluān̄ p̄f̄p̄ta b̄p̄ēnānn̄ i nōip̄t̄ēap̄ ō nān̄m̄chaδ̄a co c̄ill̄ mēic̄ ōuāiδ̄ i tāp̄āip̄cēp̄t̄ ēēnēl̄ aōōa na heāc̄t̄ge, 7 ō uāp̄ām̄ co cluān̄ d̄ā ōam̄. Ōo ōiōiδ̄ t̄p̄a dōm̄i-chaδ̄, maδ̄ in̄up̄chāiδ̄, miδ̄ t̄oip̄p̄ōeāl̄bāīḡ, miδ̄ tāiδ̄ec̄ ūi b̄p̄iān̄, 7 Māt̄ḡamāin̄,

the text of his *History of Ireland*, vol. iv. p. 93, that the garrison were all inhumanly put to the sword; but in a note he, or, perhaps, his English assistant, indicates a belief, that no reliance can be placed on the truth of this fact,—a scepticism, whether real or affected, not to be wondered at in a historian who passes over the massacre of Mullaghmast in silence.

<sup>m</sup> *The Feadh*, i. e. Les Faes, O'Naghtan's

country, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Rosecommon.—See note °, under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra*.

<sup>n</sup> *Lis-da-lon*, i. e. the fort of the two black birds, a townland in the parish of Killiavoy, barony of Athlone, and county of Rosecommon. This was the seat of Hugh O'Kelly, the last chief of Hy-Many in 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 112, 187.



the Feadha<sup>m</sup>, and a great part of Hy-Many. He made another incursion into Hy-Many in the month of December, and expeditiously devastated the country; and he slew half a company of the soldiers of the people of Sir Nicholas Malby at Lis-da-lon<sup>n</sup>. On this expedition O'Rourke was assisted by a party of the O'Conors.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick and John) were at strife with each other; and both were at peace with the English. A party of the respectable inhabitants of Clanrickard were placed in severe confinement by the constable of Loughrea, Master Jones by name, who had had the command of the warders of the town since the capture of the Earl till that time. It was a great sickness of mind to John Burke that his town and hostages should remain thus long in the hands of the English; and he resolved in his mind to make a nocturnal attack upon the town of Loughrea. This he did, and took the town, killing every one able to bear arms within it, except the constable, to whom he gave pardon and protection; and he then released the prisoners. After John had accomplished this, he sent his Ollavs and faithful people to confer with his brother, Ulick, and to request him to abandon the English cause, and [to state] that he himself would be obedient to him, as a junior should be to a senior; and he promised that he would permit his [Ulick's] son, whom he had in his custody, to go home to him; and he also promised to give up to him, as an acknowledgment of seniority, Leitrim<sup>o</sup>, the Island of Baile-an-locha<sup>p</sup>, and the town of Loughrea. Ulick accepted of these grants; and he and his brother with one accord rose out against the English. The first thing they did was to destroy the white castles of Clanrickard. They first demolished the castle of Loughrea, the principal fortress of the territory; and they scarcely left a castle from Clonfert-Brendan, in the east of the territory of Sil-Annchadha, to Kilmacduagh, in the north of Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge<sup>q</sup>, and from Uaran<sup>r</sup> to Cluain-da-damh<sup>s</sup>, which they did not demolish. Donough, the son of Murrough, son

<sup>o</sup> *Leitrim*.—This was the name of the castle from which the barony of Leitrim, in the south of the county of Galway, has taken its name.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-an-locha*, i. e. the town of the lake, now Ballinlough, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

<sup>q</sup> *Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge*.—This was the name of O'Shaughnessy's country, in the barony of

Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

<sup>r</sup> *Uaran*, i. e. Oran, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>s</sup> *Cluain-da-damh*, i. e. the lawn or pasturage of the two oxen, now *anglice* Cloondagaw, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

μας ποιηθεαλβαιξ, μιc ματζαίμνα, μιc αν ήρριuce υί ήριαν ι ccoμβάιδ  
 écccaíð cloinne αν ιαρία, γ βά ήé ματζαίμναι πο βα τυρccca ðo ειριξ ιρ ιn  
 ccoccað ιήν, γ αρ ειριðe πο éozaiηm áép ðíβñιρccca να ccπιoð ccoμφοccuy, γ  
 πο ζεαλλ ó βoιριντε ζo λυμνεαé ðo ιoτ γ ðo léppccπιoιρ. Áéτ cήna πο  
 éιργετταρ υπιóηρ ι mβοι ι ccóicceað conναéτ uλε ιήν ccoccað ρηη cenμoτa  
 ιαρία τυαóμμυan ι. ðonηcað mac conéðβαη, μιc ðonηcaíð, γ ποιηθεαλβαé  
 mac ðoίμναλλ, μιc conéðβαη υί ήριαν, γ βά ηειριðe βαι να Shιppiam ι cconη-  
 ταιe αν clαιρ αν ιonβαíð ρηη.

Ο ήρωη ðécc ι. Óύνλaηg mac emann. ήατταρ a éινð a ηðíβñιρcc γ

*Dunlang, the son of Edmond.*—This Dunlang, who was the last inaugurated O'Byrne, was probably the nephew of Teige Oge, the O'Byrne who died in 1578. After the death of Dunlang, the last inaugurated O'Byrne, Fiagh, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Ballinacor, became the principal leader of this clan, and one of the most formidable of the Irish chieftains to Queen Elizabeth's government in Ireland, which drew from the poet, Spenser, the most bitter reflections on the meanness of his pedigree; but Spenser's animadversions are mere political slander, as will appear from the fact that Fiagh's father, Hugh, who died in 1579, was far more powerful than the O'Byrne (Teige Oge), and possessed that vast tract of territory now called Ranelagh. Spenser, however, argues that he had no right to these lands, because all Leinster had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrrough to the Earl Strongbow, from whom it descended to the Crown of England. This, however, is mere English law fiction, inasmuch as the ancestors of Fiagh had possession of this tract of country time beyond the memory of man, which was a sufficient title. By a similar kind of argument the Pope proved that Queen Elizabeth forfeited the kingdom of Ireland. He found her guilty of that kind of high treason called heresy, and therefore, as "Ireland, and all other islands where Christ is known, and the Christian religion received, do most undoubtedly appertain and be-

long to the right of St. Peter, and the Church of Rome," he granted the island of Hibernia, forfeited by her, to his faithful and loyal son in Christ, Philip II., King of Spain. If Fiagh O'Byrne had no claim to these lands, why were his ancestors permitted to enjoy them for so many centuries? The answer is obvious: either because the government had not the power to remove them, or considered that they were the rightful heirs. Dermot Mac Murrrough was deposed by his subjects, and even if he were not, it was not in his power to transfer the lands of Leinster to his daughter, or to her husband Strongbow, by any form of conveyance. But without alluding to the fiction about Gurmundus, it may be remarked, that a higher claim had been set up before the Reformation, namely, that Ireland had been granted to Henry II. by Pope Adrian IV.; and this was a sufficient title, as long as the Irish believed that the Pope had the power to make this grant. But Fiagh O'Byrne, and his adherents, had every reason to believe that this title was forfeited by Elizabeth, as soon as she was excommunicated by what *they* considered the highest authority then in the world. But as the Pope and the King of Spain were defeated by the Protestant Queen Elizabeth, the Crown of England won Ireland by the sword; and this is the title that should be insisted upon, and not law fictions of any kind. As to Fiagh O'Byrne, he enjoyed his lands as a

of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of the Bishop O'Brien, joined in this war of the sons of the Earl; and it was Mahon that first rose up in this war, and that assembled all the insurgents of the neighbouring territories, and proceeded to harass and devastate [the country] from Burren to Limerick. In short, the greater part of the people of Connaught joined in this war, excepting the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough), and Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff of the county of Clare.

O'Byrne died, i. e. Dunlang, the son of Edmond<sup>t</sup>. His tribe were in insur-

descendant of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland, having as much title to his own territory as the head O'Byrne, or Mac Murrrough, had to their's; and to call him an upstart that rose from the dunghill is vile political slander, unworthy of the *divine* Spenser. According to the Irish genealogists, the O'Broins, or O'Byrns, are descended from Bran, the son of Maelmora, son of Murrrough, son of Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, who was slain in 970; son of Finn, Lord of Airther-Liffey, and presumptive heir to the throne of Leinster, sl. 921; son of Maelmora, Lord of Airther-Liffey, sl. 915; son of Muirigen, Lord of Naas and Airther-Liffey, sl. 861; son of Dermot, Lord of Airther-Liffey, d. 830; son of Ruadhrach, King of Leinster, d. 780; son of Faelan, from whom the O'Byrns and their correlatives bore the tribe-name of Hy-Faelain, who was the son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, d. 721; son of Bran Mut, King of Leinster, d. 687; son of Conall; son of Faelan, d. 642; son of Colman; son of Cairbre Duv; son of Cormac; son of Oilioll; son of Dunlang, King of Leinster, A. D. 241; son of Enna Nia; son of Bresal Belach; son of Fiacha Baiceadh, youngest and most celebrated of the sons of Cahir Moré, Monarch of Ireland in the second century. The relationship between Fiagh O'Byrne and the representative of Teige Oge, the second last O'Byrne, who died in 1578, will appear from the following genealogical table:

	1. Bran.	
	2. Donough, of the yellow hound.	
	3. Donnell, of the shields.	
	4. Donough More.	
	5. Dunlang of Duveluain.	
6. Ugaire.		6. Oilioll, of the wood.
7. Teige, of the ravens.		7. Murrrough More, of Dun-Kevoge.
8. Dunlang Finn.		8. Donough.
9. Donough.		9. Raunall, <i>a quo</i> Gaval-Rannall.
10. Gerald.		10. Philip.
11. Murrrough.		11. Lorcan.
12. Philip.		12. Rannall, of the battle-axe.
13. Bran Roe.		13. Conor.
14. Donough.		14. Donnell Glas.
15. Teige More, of Newragh.		15. Hugh.
16. Gerald.		16. John.
17. Teige Oge, d. 1578, the second last O'Byrne.		17. Redmond.
18. Donough Caragh.		18. John.
19. John.		19. Hugh, d. 1579.
20. Donough Oge.		20. Fiagh.

Spenser concludes, that as the word Brin, in the British language, signifieth woody, and

acc ποζαίλ πορ γάλλαϊβ, γ α τσίρ γ α νδύτχαιζ αζ γάλλαϊβ βεόγ co na πο  
hoipδnδ neac ina ionac.

Σταν mac ιαρλα υσφmυman do bñt na ποζλαδ αιρτρεαδ σφραδal an tan  
ρα γ ζερ βό hoipδεαρe Σταν mac cumh í neill, γ Semur, mac muirir, mic an  
ιαρλα ap aoi a ccoccad γ a ccompuachad ppi φαχοιβ πο βασί a νδίοιλ νοιόρε  
ραν Σταν πο an tan ρm. Αon do ló dia ndeachaid an Σταν peñpate πορ  
coilltib cτapλαc a mí uil do ρonnpad i nuathad ποχαιδε leiρ nap ðolta i  
numcñ uap πο βαδ luζa iná céd pcciaδ comairññ a tpoizteaδ, γ τpí mapcaiz  
ðecc. Αρρfd do λιud δεόδλασί lam lé pionamh ppiobhglom, pcaδ mairz albe,  
γ do póine epieic i nduib pét ua luiζdeac ip m maðam muic ap ná mapac, γ  
liud co na epieic laiρ ποip ζach ndípeac do éopca tenead, γ co huib caum.  
Ro tionoipioτ τόicσφdal an típe ζac apm m πο ζab a ττοpαιζεαcτ παp  
.i. éle\*uí ποζapιταιζ, uí luiζdeac, Ποpail ðpoma, Ποpail Πυppelaδ. Ro bat  
dóiz lár na hoipeacetaib ρm ζup bó conac móp νοιβ Σταν ðpaζbáil m uathad  
pλόiz añlaiδ ρm, γ πο ionnpaizpioτ é co dána ðapaétaδ. Acτ éñna πο  
ppaóinead πορ luct na ττοpαιζεαcτα co πο mapbaδ ocτ ppiu ðecc dia nuairñb  
do éñdaib ποpail γ baite ip m mbpñpim ρm. Rucc Σταν a eped laiρ ap  
coilltib chotaρ diañpauð bealaiz móip mairze ðala iar mbuað γ copcaρ.

Toole, hilly, the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were of Welsh origin, and derived their names from the woods and hills of the present county of Wicklow. But this conjecture is not even ingenious, because Irish family names are not derived from localities; and even supposing they were, it would not hold good in the two instances under consideration, because the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were not originally seated among the woods and hills of the now county of Wicklow, but in the plains of the now county of Kildare; and their real names are not Brin and Toole, as Spenser thought, but the one is properly O'Brain, i. e. descendant of Bran, a man's name, signifying "a raven," and the other O'Tuathail, i. e. descendant of Tuathal, a man's name, signifying "princely or lordly." Hence it is quite evident that this etymological conjecture arose from ignorance of

the real names and history of those two families, and that his assertion with respect to the meanness of Fiagh's pedigree is a mere political slander. His words are :

"*Eudorus.* Surely I can recommend him, that, being of himself of so meane condition, hath, through his owne hardiness, lifted himself up to the height that he dare now front princes, and make tearmes with great potentates; to which, as it is to him honourable, so it is to them most disgracefull to be bearded of such a base varlet, that being but of late growne out of the dunghill, beginneth now to overcrow so high mountaines, and make himself great protector of all outlawes and rebels that will repaire unto him."—p. 187.

"*Their country.*—The country of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes extended along the sea, in the present county of Wicklow.—See note i,

rection, plundering the English; and their country<sup>a</sup> and inheritance were in the possession of the English, so that no person was installed in his place.

John, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was at this time a roving and wandering plunderer; and though John, the son of Con O'Neill, and James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl [of Desmond], were illustrious for their wars and conflicts with the English, this John was at this time a worthy heir [to either of] them. One day in the month of July, this John went to the woods of Aharlagh<sup>x</sup>, attended by so small a body of troops as it was imprudent to go forth on a long journey, for the number of his foot soldiers was less than one hundred shields, and he had only thirteen horsemen. He marched in the evening by the limpid-waved Shannon, and by Magh-Ailbhe<sup>y</sup>; and early next morning he seized on a prey in Duibh Feth Ua-Luighdheach<sup>z</sup>, and proceeded with his prey directly eastwards, through Corca-Thene<sup>a</sup> and Ikerrin. The forces of each territory through which he passed assembled to pursue him, namely, of Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh<sup>b</sup>, of Hy-Luighdheach, of Pobal-Droma<sup>c</sup>, [and] of Pobal-Puirsealach<sup>d</sup>. These tribes, thinking it very fortunate for them to find John thus attended by only a few troops, attacked him boldly and fiercely; but the pursuers were defeated, and eighteen of their gentlemen, heads of tribes and towns, were slain in the conflict; [and] John, after his victory, carried off his prey in triumph to the fast and solitary woods of Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala<sup>e</sup>.

under the year 1578, p. 1702, *supra*.

<sup>x</sup> *Aharlagh*, now generally called Aharlow, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

<sup>y</sup> *Magh-Ailbhe*, now Moyaliff, a parish in the barony of Kilnamanagh, and county of Tipperary.

<sup>z</sup> *Duibh-Feth-Ua-Luighdheach*, now Dovea, a townland in the parish of Inch, barony of Ileagh, and county of Tipperary. The barony of Ileagh, or Ui-Luighdheach, is now considered a part of the barony of Eliogarty, but it is shewn on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland as a distinct barony, of which Borrisoleigh is the head town or village. The memory of St. Culan of Glenkeen, in this territory, is still held in great veneration there. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*,

part iii. c. 81; and D. Mac Firbis's Genealogical Work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 307.

<sup>a</sup> *Corca-Thene*, now the parish of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, as appears from an inquisition taken in the reign of Charles I., in which this parish is called Corekehenny.

<sup>b</sup> *Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh*, now the barony of Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>c</sup> *Pobal-Droma*, now the parish of Drum, in the barony of Eliogarty.

<sup>d</sup> *Pobal-Puirsealach*, *anglicè* Pobblepurcell. This territory is now included in the parishes of East and West Loughma, in the said barony of Eliogarty. The ruins of Purcell's magnificent mansion are to be seen close to the village of Loughma.

<sup>e</sup> *Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala*, i. e. the great road

Ταιμcc μα éññ ανηρην clann mec ζιλλαπατταραιcc, γ mac uí éñβαλλ co noρuιηζ móιρ ναορ δένινα uιc γ αιδιμιλλτε, γ Ro αρccνατταρ διβλιμβ co ριαβ blaδμα. Τάναιc δια ραιζιδ ανηρην an ροβ ιοναιριηc διuib ραιλζε γ do λαιζιρ. Δά hιρριρ ροζλα an ιοναρ ρορρ mβαιο δlan mac Semαιρ δcénóιm an τρλεβε ριη, uαιρ ní éοδλαδ, áct ρορ éñcaιλλιβ cloc no cριαδ, hí íβδ áct ρuaρ ρρεβα ριορζλαηα a blíδδθαιβ βαρ no βρóc. Robδαρ ιαττ a αιζιη upγnaίma ρλατα ραδα ηα ριοδβαίδι acc ιομρuiηc ρεολμαιζ a εαρρccαραττ. Ro ζαδ acc buαιδρκαδ buιltéραc, γ acc αρccαιη opραιρζε αρ an mñματτ ριη. Do éoiδ ιαρτταιη ιλλαζιρ ρο λοιρcc γ ηο λομαρcc μαιηρτιρ λαιζιρ αρ ηiac ιαρλα upñuηan .ι. Ριαρρρ, mac Semαιρ, mic Ριαραιρ ριαιδ. Ro ηαιρccεαδ λαιρ θεór Ρορτ λαιζιρ ιαρ μαρβαδ δρuiηγε do λúct ιομcoιημεδα an baile. Rucc ραιδδ, ειθεαδ, εαc, αιρη, γ ιοληιαóιμβ uατα. Cιδ ριλ áññ τρα áct do ηαιρccεαδ ρεαct mβαιλε ιλλαζιρ λαιρ ιρ η aén ló ριη. Ro αρccηά ιαρoiñ on ccριc ζο a éele ζο ζlñδ Maoiλyηρα αιρη ι mβαιó Séμυρ upταρ, γ clann aóδα mic δlan. Ro ριαδαιζηκαδ ρoiñ ó ηα ρεαραιβ íρη. Ταγατταρ ηα docom ανη ριη Caoíηaηαιζ cennρealaiζ, ηραηαιζ, τυαταλαιζ, γ λúct ροζλα ηα cριice accoiτcinne. Ro βαδ ειμιλε a αιρηíρ an ηο mιλλριοτ, γ an ηο λοιτριοτ ηη ζαλλαιβ λαιζlη γ ηιθε. Do éoiδ δlan γ Semυρ upταρ ηη ρeil mícil ιαρ ριη ρó éuaριηη ηα ηcαιλλεαc τάναιc δια éιρ ναρα epe uαιρ βά δóιζ λαιρ co τταιρρεαδ coβαιρ γ coμρρραct uατα, γ ηίρ bó ηaηλαιδ do ρala δóιβ áct a μαρβαδ, γ a μυδucchaδ λαιρ an ιυρτιρ αρ enλαταρ (aηaηλ ρeηeβερτμαρ) ηαριú ραιηιc ριuiη δια ραιcchiδ.

of the plain of the meeting. This was the name of the ancient road leading from Tara to the south-west of Ireland; and Keating informs us that it was otherwise called Bealach-mor-Osraighe.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 304, and the unpublished part in the reign of Cormac Mac Art. The place is still called Ballaghmore, and is a townland containing the ruins of a castle, close to which the present high road from Mountrath to Roscrea passes.

<sup>f</sup> *Upon*.—This use of the preposition *upon* is according to the idiom of the Irish. An English writer would say: “He plundered Abbey-Leix, then in the possession of the son of the Earl of

Ormond.”

<sup>b</sup> *Port-Laoighise*, i. e. Port-Leix, i. e. the fort of Leix. This is still the Irish name for the town of Maryborough throughout Leinster.

<sup>b</sup> *James Eustace*.—He was the son of Roland, son of Thomas, and was Viscount Baltinglass,—a fact with which the Four Masters do not appear to have been acquainted.—See p. 1737, *supra*. He wrote this year a letter to the Earl of Ormond, of which Cox gives the following account in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, edition of 1689, p. 367:

“About the same time” [July, 1580], “the Lord Baltinglass wrote an answer to the Earl of Ormond, assuring his Lordship that he had but

There he was joined by the sons of Mac Gillpatrick, the son of O'Carroll, and a great number of evil-doers and plunderers; and they all set out for Slieve Bloom, and thither all the men of Offaly and Leix, who were able to bear arms, came to join them. The manner in which John, the son of James, lived on this mountain, was worthy of a true plunderer; for he slept but upon couches of stone or earth; he drank but of the pure, cold streams, [and that] from the palms of his hands or his shoes; and his only cooking utensils were the long twigs of the forest, for dressing the flesh-meat carried away from his enemies. From this abode [Slieve Bloom] he proceeded to plunder the Butlers and Ossory. He afterwards went to Leix, and burned and plundered Abbey-Leix, upon<sup>f</sup> the son of the Earl of Ormond, namely, upon Pierce, the son of James, son of Pierce Roc. He also plundered Port-Laoighise<sup>g</sup>, after having slain some of the guards of the town. He carried away from them accoutrements, armour, horses, weapons, and various wealth. In short, he plundered seven castles in Leix in [the course of] that day. He then proceeded from one territory to another, until he reached Glenmalure, where James Eustace and the sons of Hugh, son of John [O'Byrne], were [stationed], where he was welcomed by these men; and here the Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, and Toolles, and the plunderers of the country in general, came to join him. It would be tedious to mention all [the property] they destroyed and injured upon the English of Leinster and Meath. John [son of the Earl of Desmond], and James Eustace<sup>h</sup>, set out about Michaelmas in the expectation of meeting the Italians, who had arrived in his [John's] country, for he expected to obtain relief and assistance from them. But it did not so happen<sup>i</sup> to them, for they had all been cut off and destroyed by the Lord Justice<sup>j</sup> upon the one spot, as we have already related, before he could reach them<sup>k</sup>.

two Councillors, one that said *Fear not those that can kill the body only*, &c., and the other bids us obey the higher power, for he that resisteth it, resisteth God; Seeing then the highest power upon earth commands us to take the sword, and to fight and defend ourselves against Traytors and Rebels, which do seek only the murdering of our souls, he is no Christian that will not obey." The Parliament, which was convened in Dublin in 1585, passed an Act to attain this

Viseount Baltinglass.

<sup>i</sup> *It did not so happen*, i. e. they were not able to afford the relief or assistance they intended.

<sup>k</sup> *Before he could reach them*.—Leland says that one of the strongest excuses made by Grey for putting the Spaniards and Italians to the sword in cold blood, at Dun-an-oir, was, that the Irish were approaching in a body of one thousand five hundred men.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1581.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, Μιλε, κυιicc cέδ, οcτμοζατ, α ηαοι.

Τοιρρδεαλβαc μαc δομχαοδ, μιc concοβαρ, μιc τοιρρδεαλβαζ, μιc ταοδc υί ηριαν βαοί τυιλλεαδ αρ βλιαδαν ιλλανι αζ γαλλαβ δο cροχαδ αν. 26. δο μί μαι.

Μαc ιαριλα cλομμε ριοcαιρδ .ι. υιλλιαμ βύρc, μαc ριοcαιρδ ραχαταιζ μιc υιλλicc να cειντ, μιc ριοcαιρδ, μιc υιλλicc cνυic τιαζ δο cροχαδ ι ηγαλλιμ αν τρβρ λά ιαρ cεποcαδ τοιρρδεαλβαζ υί ηριαν .ι. τοιρρδεαλβαc δια δαρδοαοίν γ υιλλιαμ δια ραcαιρη. Αρ αμλαοδ δο ραλα δυιλλιαμ α ββίc ι ccombáιζ cοccαδ λά α ηβαιcρμβ αν ταν ρο ηρρρποc α μβαυτε αμιαυ ρειμεβερτμαρ, βά ηαιcρ-ρεαc λαρ ινδρην, γ δο cοίδ αρ ρποτεχ ηι cειντ γαλλ ζο γαλλιμ αν μί ρια να βάρυccαδ γ ρο δολβαδ ρccél ειccην cνυicc cο ρο ζαβαδ γ cο ρο cροχαδ. Ρο cροcαδ δεόρ μια ηδεαχαοδ δια λυcτ ληαμνα αρ αν ηρροτεχιοη ρην.

Κυιiccβρ γ δά ρίcίcτ δο cροχαδ ι ναc cλιαc ι ccoιρcίβ τρετύραcτα.

Αη βαρραc μόρ, Semur μαc Ριρδειρδ, μιc τομαρ, μιc emann βαί ιλλάνι ι ηάc cλιαc δο écc. Ορβίρ ρρείμ ζήμεαλαζ βαρραc ρυαδ δον τρέμυρ ρην, ρβρ δο ρυλαηζ μόρ μμμδ γ ηαναοιβε αρ α cοραc, γ αζ να βαοί α ρύλ νό α ραοί-λεαcταη ρυρ αν αμνι αρ (Ρυαδ ρβην) δα ροcταη. Αcτ αρα αοί ρο δεαριαιc δια ρβην δόριοιμ cβηδυρ βαρραc μαοι γ ρυαδ διβλίμβ, γ ηί ηβδ αμιάμ αcτ ρο ηοιρδηνcδ ορ cβηδ βαρραc μόρ ιαρ ηδύζηνδ να ηδζόδαοίμε δαρ δυαδ αν δυcταρ ρην δρολλαμνυccαδ cο ρην. Αη βαρραc δο ζαηρμ δα ηάc ιαρ ρην (.ι. δο δαυδ δο βαρρα) λα ηιαρλα δρμμυμαν, γ μαc ele δό δο ββίc ρο δυιccέβδ να cιζεαρνα αρ βαρραχαιβ ρυαδα.

Μαc ζυλλα ραcτραιcc, ηριαν όcc μαc ηριαμ, μιc Σcαν, μιc ρηζηη, μιc ρηζηη, μιc ρηζηη, μιc δοιμναλλ βαοί ιλλανι μαc cλιαc μαρ αν ccέδνα δο écc, ηc ειρρυιδε τυuccαδ ρυαρ ι δαχοιβ αρ α όιccε, γ βαοί ροζλαμcτα ι ccaιρρεαδ

<sup>1</sup> *Turlough, son of Donough*.—He was a younger son of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, and the brother of Conor, the third Earl.

<sup>m</sup> *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red, i. e. the chief of that sept of the Barrys who were seated in and gave name to the barony of Barryroe, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 3.

<sup>n</sup> *Barry Mael*, i. e. Barry the Bald. He was seated near Barry Roe, in the district of Ibawn, in the south of the county of Cork.

<sup>o</sup> *Barry Mores*, i. e. the great Barrys. This sept of the Barrys gave name to the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 2.

<sup>p</sup> *Whose hereditary right it was*, &c.—This



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1581.

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

Turlough, the son of Donough<sup>1</sup>, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been kept in prison by the English for more than a year, was hanged on the 26th of May.

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, i. e. William Burke, son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, was hanged at Galway, the third day after the execution of Turlough O'Brien; that is, Turlough was hanged on Thursday, and William on Saturday. It happened that William was joined with his relatives in the war when they demolished their castles, as we have already mentioned; that he grew sorry for this, and went to Galway, under the protection of the English, the month before his execution; [but] some tale was fabricated against him, for which he was taken and hanged. Such of his followers as went in under this protection were also hanged.

Forty-five persons were hanged in Dublin for crimes of treason.

Barry More (James, the son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), who was in captivity in Dublin, died. This James was of the true stock of the Barry Roes. He was a man who had suffered much affliction and misfortune in the beginning [of his career], and who had [at first] no hope or expectation of obtaining even the title of Barry Roe<sup>m</sup>. But, however, God bestowed upon him the chieftainship both of Barry Mael<sup>n</sup> and Barry Roe; and this was not all, but he was elected chief over the Barry Mores<sup>o</sup>, after the extinction of those chieftains whose hereditary right it was<sup>p</sup> to rule over that seigniority till that period. His son, David Barry, was afterwards called the Barry by the Earl of Desmond; and his second son was by law<sup>q</sup> lord over the Barry Roes.

Mac Gillapatriek (Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of John, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Donnell), who was likewise imprisoned in Dublin, died. He was a man who had been brought up in England in his youth,

could be expressed better, in fewer words, thus: "Nay more, he was elected chief over the sept of Barry More, the true heirs of that chieftainship having become extinct."

<sup>q</sup> *By law*.—When the first son was raised to the dignity of Barry More, the second son was made Barry Roe, not in accordance with the law of England, but with the customs which time

ἡ ἰσομίαιοντα να κύριτε ζυρ βό λιονηναὸ λά ήέρηνδούβ υλε α εόνημαλ ἰ ηζήμηλ ζο πο έεε, ἡ α θεαρβρατάρι φηζην δοιρδνεαὸ μα ιοναὸ, υαιρ νί βαοί clann αιεεριυμ̄ αέτμαὸ αον ηζήν. Οἱαρ θεαρβρατάρι δον βριαν όεε ρην .ι. δά μαε όεεα ηζήνε υί εονέοβαρ φάλζε (le mac ζιollaπατραιεε .ι. lé brian mac Sfan) δο μαρβαὸ λά δοιμνall, mac τεροιτε υί μάοίλμηυαὸ αρ α ιονέαιβ πέιν.

Ο εββαλλ .ι. υλλιαμ οδάρ μαε φηζηανημ̄ με μαολμηαναιὸ, με Sfan, βαοί βεόρ υλλαμ̄ μαέ ειαέ δο ρηδουεάὸ lé gallaib, ἡ λειρ αν ιυρτιρ, ἡ ζρηall δό ταρ αιρ δια αέαρδα. Οο παλα δό φορ αν εεοναρ δρηοηζ δόεεβαὸ ἴλεαέτα υί εονέοβαρ φάλζε. Ρο εάρρατ ριδε α ελοιδμεαὸ ζαν εοιεελλ, ἡ πο φυατη-αιζρηοτ α φυαρεελαὸ ἡ α αναεal αέτ α μαρβαὸ ζο πο φάεααιβρηοτ α εορηρ πο ερηοβαίβ ριαέ, ἡ ραολέον. Ο εββαλλ δο ζαρημ̄ δια μάε .ι. δο Sfan αν φάραζ μαε υλλιαμ υοδιρ.

Τιέέηρα υήρηεαέ Semur, mac ζεαρηαιε, με Sfan, με ζεαρηόιτε ηόορη να ηδήρη μεε Semair, με ζεαρηοιτε ιαρηa δέεε.

Μάζ δονηχαὸ εοζαν μαε δονηχαὸ αν δόεταρ, με δονηχαὸ μέζ δονηέαιὸ δέεε ἰ luimneac ἰ ηβρηαιζδήναρ αζ gallaib.

Δοιμνall να εονηταε μαε ταιδζ, με εορηβμαε όεεε, με εορημαε, με ταιδεε μέεε εαρηέαιζ ταναιρτε ηυρρεεραζε, ἡ α τευαρηεεηὸ εατα δέεε.

Ζοιλλ ἡ ζεαρηαιεαιζ ηι εεοεαὸ ἡ ἰ εεοιμήραοντα ρηυ αροιλε, εο να βαοί ορηαὸ αον οιδέε νό εαιρδνε αέν ηιόρα ετορηα ό τοραέ α εεοεαὸ ζυρ αν ταν ρο, ἡ νί ροιέ ριόη, άρηήη, νό αιρηήρη μα ηδεαρηηρατ δυλεαίβ πέ ροιλε.

Slnaicéεαὸ λά Sfan, mac Semair, με Sfan α mí μαυ ταρ ριόρη ρορη εο πο λέρηρηορηαὸ βαυτε ορηρη να ριόρη λαιρ .ι. Αρηδ μάλλε, ἡ μαμηρητηρ ατα αν ταιρηλ, ἡ δο εοιδ ταρ ριόρη ριαρ εο λιον εερηεαέ ἡ ηζαβαλα, ἡ ρυζ τόρη

had confirmed among the Anglo-Irish in Munster.

<sup>r</sup> *William Odhar*, i. e. William the Wan or Pale. This epithet is anglicised *Ower*, *Owr*, and *Ure*.

<sup>s</sup> *John-an-Fhasaigh*, i. e. John of the Wilderness. He was the eldest bastard son of Sir William O'Carroll.—See the Indenture above printed under the year 1576, p. 1690.

<sup>t</sup> *Mac Donough*.—He was chief of a sept of the Mac Carthys, who were seated in the barony

of Duhallow, and connty of Cork.

<sup>u</sup> *Donough-an-Bhothair*, i. e. Donough or Denis of the road. This personage is much celebrated in the traditions of the barony of Duhallow, and in the neighbouring districts.

<sup>w</sup> *Donnell of the county*.—He was the brother of Sir Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy, who was High Sheriff of the county of Cork. He was very loyal to the English government, and the powerful opposer and exterminator of the rival family of the Fitzgeralds.

and who was acquainted with the manners and customs of the Court, so that it was a wonder to the Irish that he should have been detained in bondage until his death. His brother, Fineen, was elected in his place, for he had left no issue, excepting one daughter. Two brothers of this Brian Oge, namely, the two young sons of the daughter of O'Conor Faly by Fitzpatrick, i. e. by Brian, the son of John, were slain by Donnell, the son of Theobald O'Molloy, [while they were] under his own protection.

O'Carroll, i. e. William Odhar<sup>r</sup>, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John, who was likewise confined in Dublin, was set at liberty by the English and the Lord Justice; and he set out for his native territory. But on his way he was met by some of the young men of the descendants of O'Conor Faly; and they were rejoiced (to be able) to put him unsparingly to the sword, and detested (the thought of) shewing him quarter or mercy. They slew him, and left his body under the talons of ravens and the claws of wolves. His son, John-an-Fhasaigh<sup>s</sup>, was then styled O'Carroll.

The Lord of Desies, James, the son of Gerald, son of John, son of Garrett More of Desies, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl [of Desmond], died.

Mac Donough<sup>t</sup>, Owen, the son of Donough-an-Bhothair<sup>u</sup>, son of Donough Mac Donough, died in Limerick, where he had been imprisoned by the English.

Donnell of the County<sup>w</sup>, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Tanist of Muskerry, and its leader in battle, died.

The English and the Geraldines were at war and strife with each other; nor was there a truce of one night, or a friendship of one month, between them, from the commencement of the war to this time. No account, enumeration, or description of the injuries done between them can be attempted.

A hosting was made by John, son of James, son of John [Fitzgerald of Desmond], in the month of May, eastwards across the Suir; and he totally destroyed [some of the] towns lying on the brink<sup>x</sup> of the Suir, namely, Ard Maile<sup>y</sup> and the monastery of Athassel<sup>z</sup>. And he proceeded westwards across

<sup>x</sup> *On the brink*, literally, "in the district of the Suir."

<sup>y</sup> *Ard Maile*, i. e. Malley's height, now Ard-maile, a village near the River Suir, about three miles and a half to the north of Cashel.

<sup>z</sup> *Athassel*, *ac̄ tuipil*.—The extensive ruins of

this abbey, which was erected by William Fitz-Adelnr de Burgo, about the year 1200, are situated on the west side of the River Suir, a stream from which was artificially carried round the building for the purpose of defence.—See note <sup>h</sup>, under the year 1248, p. 331, *supra*.

τριον, ἡ ἰομαρειαδ ἀνφφορλαινν ἀρ ἀν ἄρριδ, Ρο ζαβ ροιῖ ἀγα ἰομδον ρο  
 νειῖρῖμοιῖαδ ἀν ἐεῖν φορκαοῖννασαι, ἡ ρο ῖνδ ρριυ ἀρ α ἡαῖτε, ἡ ρο βα  
 μό ἰνα ἐπί ἐέδ ἀν ρο μαρβαδ ἡ ἰν ρο βαῖδδ λαῖρ διοδ. Ρυεε Σῖαν ἀν ἐερεῖδ  
 λαῖρ ἰαρ ἐεορρεαι ρυρ να φορβαῖρῖβ ρῖδα ἰνα ἐελεαῖταδ cumpnaδ ἀρ ἀν  
 ἐελαονḡλαῖρ ἡ ἀρ ἀν ἐεοῖλ ἡόη.

Σλυαιεῖαδ ele la Σῖαν mac Σεμαῖρ ἡ μι ἰύν ἀρ μαḡ εάρταḡ ἡόη, ἡ βαοί  
 ρρι ρέ δά λά, ἡο α ἐπῖ ἄḡ ερεαχαδ ἡ ἀḡ εuariyεαδ να ἐπῖε ὁ μυρρεπαḡε  
 ρο ἡυῖβ ράταδ, ἡ εῖεε ἐαρ α ἀῖρ ἐο ναῖρρεῖῖβ ἡ ἐο νέδαλαῖβ ἰομδα ρο μαḡ  
 ἐεοῖνῖομνε. Ἀεβεῖρῖρ λυέτ α ρραῖρρεῖρῖονα ναδ ρρακαταῖρ ἀν οῖρτε ρῖν ὄο  
 ἐρῖοδ ερεαδ ριαῖν ἀν ἀον μαḡῖν.

Ἰαῖρλα ὄῖρμυῖνῖαν ὄο βῖῖε ἡ ρφορλονḡρῖορτ ἰν ἀχαδ ὄα ἐό, ἡ βά ἰρῖν ἐαν ρῖν  
 ὄο ἡορῖοαεῖῖδ ἐαρτῖν ραχαναδ (ἡ. ἐαρτῖν Σῖυῖτρε) ὄν μβαῖρῖοḡḡαν, ἡ ὄν  
 ἰυρτῖρ ὄρ ἐῖνδ ὄῖρμυῖνῖαν ἡ ἐαρῖρῖαḡε ὄια ἡοῖνῖοῖνῖεδ. Ρο ḡλυαῖρ ἀν ἐαρτῖν  
 ρῖν (ὄο ῖρῖυβαλ λάοι ἡ οῖδῖε) ἐο μβυῖδῖν μαρρεῖλναḡ ἀμῖλλε ρριρ ὄο ἐάβαῖρτ  
 ἀμαῖρ ἀρ φορλονḡρῖορτ ἰαῖρλα ὄῖρμυῖνῖαν ἡ βα ἡανν ραῖνῖε λαῖρ ὄολ ρον ρφορ-  
 λονḡρῖορτ ἀρ μαδῖαν ὄια ὄοῖνῖαḡ. ὄβαοί ἀν ἐαῖρλα ρυρ ἀν ἡῖον ὄο ραλα ἰνα  
 ρῖδῖαιρ ἀν ἐαν ρῖν ἰνα ἐτοῖρῖεῖν ρυαῖν ἡ ρῖορ ἐῖδαῖτα ἰαρ ρραῖτεῖρ ἡ ἰαρ  
 ρφορκοῖνῖεδ να ἡοῖδῖε ḡὁ ρῖν. Ἀρρῖδ ὄο ρῖοῖνε ἀν ἐαρτῖν ἰνα ρρυαῖρ να  
 ῖρῖαῖν ἀρ να ρραῖοῖβ ὄο ḡῖυῖν ρο ḡρῖοδυρλαῖν, ἡ ὄο ἡαρῖβαδ ḡαν ὄῖεῖαῖλ, ἡ ἡῖ  
 ρο ἀρῖρ ρρι ἡομαῖρεαεε νά ὄεαδῖαδ ἐο ραῖνῖεε ἐαῖρῖῖν να ἡανḡε. ὄά ὄον  
 ὄρῖυῖνḡ ὄο ῖαρῖεῖλανῖαῖβ ἐοῖρῖεῖρ λαῖρ ἀν ἐεαρτῖν ἰν ἀχαδ ὄα ἐό ἀν λα ρῖν  
 ἡ. ἐν ἡαε ἐοῖναῖρ ἡῖε μῖυῖρ ὄυῖβ ἡῖε ἀν ἰαῖρλα ἡ. ἐομαρ ὄεε, Μαοῖμῖυῖρ  
 ἡαε ὄονḡχαῖδ ὄακαḡ ἡῖε ἡαοῖμῖυῖρ ἡῖε ὄονḡχαῖδ ἡεε ρῖυῖβνε, ἡ ἐαδῖε  
 ἡαε ὄιαρῖατα ἡῖε ἐοῖρῖαῖε ὁ ἡαḡε λαῖῖν.

Σλυαιεῖαδ λά ἡαῖρλα ὄῖρμυῖνῖαν ἡ ὄοεῖρῖαδ ἡῖρ Σεπτεμβεῖρ ρυρ να ἡαḡῖῖβ  
 ἡ ἡοῖρτῖμῖεῖαῖλ ἐαῖρῖλ ἡῖνῖαν, ἡ ḡο ἐαῖρῖαῖ ρῖρῖν. Ρυεερατ να ρῖὄḡ ρῖν ἡε  
 ὄά ḡαδ ἡαῖῖρ, εῖτῖρῖν ὑῖα, ἡ ἰαῖρῖαν, ἐδαδ, ἡ ὑραδ, ἐρῖδ, ἡ ἐῖρῖα ρο ρο ἡὄοῖρ-  
 ρῖτε να ῖῖρῖε ρῖν ἐο ἡῖρῖ. Ρυεε ὄρῖα ἡν να ἡοῖρρεῖῖβ ρῖν ὄρῖονḡ βυῖδῖνε ὄεαρ-  
 ἡαῖα α ἐρῖαν ἐῖυαῖα ἡεαλα ἡ ἀρ ἀν ἐρῖαν ἡῖδῖοῖαδ. Ρυεερατ ὄρῖα ὄῖα

<sup>a</sup> *Ui-Rathach*, now Iveragh, a barony in the south-west of the county of Kerry, anciently belonging to the family of O'Shea.

<sup>b</sup> *Magh-gCoinchinne*, now the barony of Magunihy, in the county of Kerry.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1495, p. 1220, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *Achadh-da-co*, i. e. the field of the two yews, now Aghadoc, an old church, near which are the remains of a round tower, situated about two miles to the north of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.

<sup>d</sup> *Captain Siuáse*.—This is an attempt at writ-

the Suir with great preys and spoils ; but though this hero was overtaken by a very strong and overwhelming body of forces, he continued boldly carrying off the spoils as long as he was able ; but [at last] he came to an engagement, in which more than three hundred of them were drowned and slain. John [then] carried off the prey in triumph to his encampments in the woods of Claenglaise and Coill-Mor, where he was wont to abide.

Another hosting was made by John, the son of James, in the month of June, against Mac Carthy More ; and he remained two or three days plundering and traversing his territory, from Muskerry to Ui-Rathach<sup>a</sup>; and he (then) returned with preys and spoils to Magh-gCoinchinne<sup>b</sup>. Those who beheld them declared that they had never before seen such a great prey of cattle in one place.

The Earl of Desmond was encamped at Achadh-da-co<sup>c</sup>; and at that time an English captain, namely, Captain Siuitse<sup>d</sup>, was appointed by the Queen and the Lord Justice to preside over Desmond and Kerry. This captain marched day and night with a party of cavalry to make an attack on the camp of the Earl of Desmond ; and it was on a Sunday morning that he arrived at the camp. The Earl and all those who were with him were at this time buried in deep sleep and profound slumber, for they had remained vigilant and on the watch all the night, [and] until that time. The captain immediately and alertly attacked all those whom he found standing in the streets, and slew them without mercy ; nor did he wait for battle or engagement, [but proceeded directly] till he reached Castlemain. The following were amongst the freeborn persons slain by the captain at Achadh-da-co on that day, i. e. Thomas Oge, the only son of Thomas; the son of Maurice Duv, son of the Earl ; Mulmurry, the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny ; and Teige, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac of Magh-Laithimh<sup>e</sup>.

A hosting was made by the Earl of Desmond, at the end of the month of September, into the plains, lying far and wide around Cashel, in Munster, and into Cashel itself. His forces seized upon great quantities of all sorts of property, such as copper, iron, clothing, apparel, and great and small cattle : so that they plundered all those territories. As they were carrying off these spoils

ing, in Irish letters, *Captain Zouch*.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1580, 1581, edition of 1689, pp. 367, 368, *et sequent*.

<sup>e</sup> *Magh-Laithimh*, i. e. Lahiff's plain, now Molahiff, a townland in which stood a castle belonging to a respectable sept of the Mac Car-

ρλοϊεε α κοϊηροοραϊβ ριιριε, γ ο ούν ιαρρεαιζ ζο μαϊζ Αϊλβε. Ρο ρορρεογ-  
αιρ αν τιαρλα θαρναϊζ ιμελϊεε δο ράγβαϊλ ρορ αν εοναιρ ι νοϊρεϊλλ να νόεε  
βάεταρ ινα ιαριηόιρεαετ, γ ρο ριλλ ρέιν ριιύ ιαρ ροέταη τον τόιρ ταρ αν  
εεεϊεε. Ρο ζαβαδ ιαροη οεα νοϊεαδ γ οεαά ναϊρεαε δά ζαε λετ ρεαιρρα  
γ ινα ηδιηδ ζυρ βό μοο οεεάεε εηερε έεδ α ηεβαϊδ όη ιομαρζαϊλ ρη. Τιεε  
ιαρλα δεαρμυηαν ιαρ ηβυαϊδ εορρεαιρ, γ εοοημμαιοϊεε εο ηεαηαιβ, γ εο  
ηέβαϊαιβ ιοηδαϊβ λαϊρ ταρ α αιρ ην εταρλαε.

Ρεαετ αν ταηζάεταρ θροηζβυηδην όάνα διέοηρϊεϊλ δο ροϊζδιυρηδ ατα  
θαρη ιαρ να ροηη ι ηδó .ι. θροηζ αρ ριυε γ θροηζ αρ τήρ δο έυαητευέαδ  
εαοηραιζε γ λά ταοβ ηλážε διαρραδ ζοηα νό ζαβαλα ρορ θρηηη εϊεεην δο να  
ροζλαδαιβ. ΙΑΡ ηδολ τον δά θροηηζ ρη ι εεηηδ αροϊε ι μοηηροέραϊβ βαϊε  
υϊ εαελαη, αρ αν δο ραλα έυεα θαυηδ όεε, μαε θαυηδ αν λοέα, ηιε τομαρ,  
ηιε θςαν, ηιε τομάρ, ηιε ριηρ, ηιε αν ριθιρε εο να ροέραηε δια ραιζιδ, γ  
δο έόηδη ρύεαιβ εο ρο ζαβ αζά εερϊεζαδ γ αεα εεηηεεαλλαδ, εο ρεαρρεαιβ  
ιαεε ινα ηηδδαιβ μαοηδρρεα γ ινα εεαιηηαιβ ταοηζήρρεα, εοηαε μόρ  
εεαρηα ζαν αιρρεαε αρ αν λαεαιρ ρη λά θαυηδ εο να ηιυηεηρ. Ιαρ ροέταη  
να ρεεέλ ρη εο ηάε θαρη, ευιρρ εαρηη ατα θαρη ειοηολ αρ ραιζδιυρηδ εϊεε  
ηοεεαλλόεε, γ δο δεαηαιδ ζο ρεδαιη ηήρδα ηιόεηυερϊεε δο έορ ευαρηα ι  
εεαοηραιζε, θυρ αν ρεηυηεαδ θυηε, νό θαοίηε αρ α ηοϊζέλαδ αρ μαρβαδ  
δά ηιυηεηρ. Ράηηεε εο βαϊε υϊ εαελαη, βαϊε ρηδε δο βαϊεηδ αν Ρυηρρέλαϊζ  
βαϊ αζ εοηηαιη ρηαιη λάρ αν εεορόηη ό έεδ έοεαδ ζαλλ γ ζηρλαεαε ζυρ αν  
εαιρ ρη. Δο μαρβαδ λαρ αν εεαρηη θηέηεβαρ γ ρεαετ ριέετ δο ηηάηδ, δο  
λεηβαδ, γ θα ζαε ροηηηηη δά ρεααρ ηρηεζ, γ αηυηεζ ηρηη ηβαϊε ρη. Αη δάυηδ

thys, situated near the village of Castlemaine, in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

<sup>†</sup> *Trian-Chluana-meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.

<sup>§</sup> *Dun-Iasgaigh*.—This is more usually called in Irish, Cathair-Duna-Iasgaigh, and the name is now anglicised simply Cahir, which is that of a well-known town on the River Suir, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under the year 1559, p. 1570, *supra*.

<sup>h</sup> *Magh-Aibhe*, i. e. the plain of Aillbe, a

woman's name, now Moyaliff, about five miles west of Thurles, in the barony of Kilnamanagh.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1580, p. 1749, *sup*.

<sup>i</sup> *Baile-Ui-Chathlain*, i. e. O'Cathlain's town, so called in Irish at the present, but anglicised Ballyealhane. It is the name of a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kildimo, barony of Kenry, and county of Lime-  
rick.

<sup>k</sup> *Son of the Knight*.—He was the ancestor of all the families of the Pureells.—See pedigree by Duaid Mae Firbis.

<sup>l</sup> *So that not many*.—The style is here very

they were overtaken by a strong body of troops from Trian-Chluana-meala<sup>f</sup>, and from Middlethird; and also by a force from the borders of the Suir, and of the region extending from Dun-Iasgaigh<sup>g</sup> to Magh-Ailbhe<sup>h</sup>. The Earl ordered that an ambuscade should be formed on the pass for the forces who were in pursuit of them; but the pursuers having escaped the ambush, the Earl himself turned round upon them. They [the Earl's army] then proceeded to kill and slaughter them on every side, in the van and in the rear; so that their loss was upwards of four hundred men in that engagement. The Earl of Desmond returned to Eatharlach in triumph and exultation, with many steeds and other spoils.

Upon one occasion a bold and merciless body of the soldiers of Adare, having been divided into two parties, went forth, one by water, the other by land, to traverse Kenry and [the lands lying] along the side of the Mangue, to seek for fight or booty from some of the plunderers. These two parties, having met together in the neighbourhood of Baile-Ui Chathlain<sup>i</sup>, were encountered by David Oge, the son of David of the Lake, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of the Knight<sup>k</sup>, and his forces, who charged them, and proceeded to pierce and surround them, so that he left them [but a heap of] bloody trunks and mangled carcasses; so that not many<sup>l</sup> of them escaped without being slaughtered on that spot by David and his people. When the news of this reached Adare, the captain of that town<sup>m</sup> assembled the soldiers of Kilmallock, and set out at the head of a vigorous and merciless body [of troops] to traverse Kenry, in order to see whether he could find man or men upon whom to wreak his vengeance for the slaughter of his people. He arrived at Baile-Ui-Chathlain, one of the castles of Purcell, who had assisted the Crown from the very commencement of the war between the English and the Geraldines to that time. The captain slew one hundred and fifty women and children, and of every sort of persons that he met with inside and outside of that castle.

The David already named, who had slain the captain's people, was a man

lame. <sup>o</sup>It could be very easily improved by transposing some words, as follows:

"These two parties met together near the castle of Ballycahlane. They were encountered by David Oge Purcell and his people, who fell upon them with such fury, and surrounded and charged them with such bravery, that he soon

left them but a heap of bloody trunks, and hacked and mutilated carcasses. A few, however, escaped by flight, who carried the news of the slaughter of their companions to Adare," &c.

<sup>m</sup> *The captain of that town.*—According to Ware's Annals his name was Achin.

πένηρατε λάρ πο μαρβαδ μιντιρ αν καρτιν, φηρ επιδε το φυλαιη ουαδ η ουοαυ ι κοοσαδ ζαυαλταδ αν ζαλλαιβ. Ρεαδτ διαρ λυδ ρυδε ι μη December co pe φρηαιβ δεεε ο ειομηραιβ εασηραυζε ι κοοιτε εαολ εμηανη ζο πο ιμυρηε τρε εσαν ριονη ριαρτυαδ ζαχ ηοίρεαδ. Ρο ζαδ αιυρησιν αη ιμυρ εαταυη, η ρασοδυρ ιννε αν αθηαδ ριν. Ο πο ελορ λα τοιρηδεαλβαδ μαε ταυδεε, μη μαυρηαδ, μη ταυδεε ρυαδ, μη τοιρηδεαλβαεε (Μαε μεε ματζαυηνα α ερηε ερηεα βαυρηινδ αιρτεαρηαυη) θαυδ το δολ ταυρη, πο ευρη αιρταδ (μη υρητοραδ ουδεε) αν αν ριοναμη ρυυβυαυη, η το εοιδ ανη ζυρ αν λιον ταυρα ινα ραυραδ, η ηι πο αιυρ εο ραιμεε ιμυρ εαταυη εο πο ζαδ ρορη ι ρεορηαμη να ρινημηρη Τάναε ιαρησιν ζυρ αν τεζ ι μβαοί θαυδ, η πο ευρηρηεε τεηε ιρ ιη τεζ δια λορκαδ ζο λάνυραιν. Τυεε θαυδ υρηερη διαρημ εο να μιντιρ αμαδ αν ιονεαιβ μεε μηε ματζαυηνα, η πο ζαβαδ ε εο να μιντιρ λαυ ρο εεδυρη. Οο εαου μαε μεε ματζαυηνα εο να βρηαυηιβ εο βαλε μεε εολμάν ταυ α αιρ αν αθηαδ ριν. Οο ερηεαδ μιντιρ θαυδ ρυρη να ερηαηοιβ βα εομηρηερη οοιβ αν να ηαυαδ, η το ευρηεαδ αν λαοε ηηληδ ζο λυμηεαδ αιρη ινα ρυαυη α ουδεαδ ζαν ρυρηεαδ.

Ceall ριαεαλ το ζαβαυλ λα ρσαν μαε αν ιαυρα αν ελερραυηαδ λα υον ηουλαυη, η ζαε α ρυαυη ινα ηηηηδθηδν θυηα, η διαρημη, δεδαε, διονημηρη, η θαυβαυ το εορ ειρηε ζο ηεταυρηαυη ρυρη ηεε δά λα, η βρηρη αν βαλε ιαρησιν.

Ρερηβερ ζηυαλταε .i. ηελαυρ, μαε υιλημη, μη ηελαυρ το ηαυρηαδ λα ραυηοιυρηιβ ατα θαυα.

Αη υοετυρη ρανδυρη δεεε αν εοιληηιβ να ελαουηλαυη, ρορη εοηημала υον

<sup>a</sup> *North-westerly*.—This is incorrect, for the Shannon runs rather south-west from the borders of Kenry to Inis-Cathaigh, or Scattery Island, as it is now called. By Cuan-Sionna is meant the lower or wide portion of the Shannon.

<sup>o</sup> *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Clonderalaw, in the county of Clare.

<sup>p</sup> *The strand*.—The word *peopann*, or *peopann*, is still in use in the west of Ireland to denote a smooth sandy shore. The features of this island, and the ruins existing thereon in 1839, are carefully described in a letter written by the Editor on the 9th of December that year, and at present preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile-mhic-Colmain*, now Colmanstown, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killofinn, barony of Clonderalaw, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Survey of that county, sheet 68.

<sup>r</sup> *Kilfakle*, near the town of Tipperary.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1192, p. 94, *supra*.

<sup>s</sup> *The Receiver*, i. e. the agent or treasurer.

<sup>t</sup> *Dr. Saunders*.—The death of Dr. Saunders is mentioned in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1582, and in Camden's Annals of the reign of Elizabeth under 1583; but Rishton states that he died in 1581, which appears to be the true date. Camden draws his character in the blackest colours; and Cox, who



who had gone through much toil and trouble in the war of the Geraldines with the English. On one occasion he set out with sixteen men in the month of December from the borders of Kenry, in a small, narrow cot. They rowed in a north-westerly<sup>a</sup> direction through the Shannon Harbour, and put in at Inis-Cathaigh, where they stopped for that night. When Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough (the son of Mac Mahon, from East Corca-Bhaiscinn<sup>o</sup>), heard that David had passed by him, he launched a boat upon the blue-streamed Shannon in the early part of the night, and entering it with the number of men he had along with him, he made no delay until he reached Inis-Cathaigh, and landed on the strand<sup>p</sup> of the fair island. They then went to the house in which David was, and immediately set fire to it. David, with his people, quickly came out, unarmed, casting himself on the mercy of the son of Mac Mahon, who instantly took him and his people prisoners. The son of Mac Mahon returned on that night to Baile-mhic-Colmain<sup>a</sup>, taking his prisoners with him. On the following day David's people were hanged on the nearest trees they met; and the heroic soldier himself was sent to Limerick, where he was immediately put to death.

Kilfeakle<sup>r</sup> was taken by John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], on the fourth day after Christmas; and he removed in the course of two days to Eatharlach all the copper, iron, clothes, treasure, and corn, that he found within it, and then demolished the castle.

The Receiver<sup>s</sup> of the Geraldines, namely, Nicholas, son of William, son of Nicholas, was slain by the soldiers of Adare.

Doctor Saunders<sup>t</sup> died in the woods of Claenglaise. He was the supporting

held the Roman Catholics in abomination, says that "Saunders died miserably of a flux and famine in the woods of Clenlish, whereby the kingdom was rid of a malicious, cunning, and indefatigable traitor." P. O'Sullivan Beare also states that he died of dysentery.—See his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 100. The Abbé Mageoghegan, who appears to have carefully read the works of Camden and Cox, has drawn the character of Dr. Saunders in different colours from those used by Camden, which shews how difficult it is to elicit the truth from the writ-

ings of authors whose minds are jaundiced with national and religious prejudices. Mageoghegan speaks of him thus in his *Hist. d'Irlande* :

"On rapporte à ce temps la mort du Docteur Sanders autrement Sanderus, Anglois de nation et Légat Apostolique en Irlande; c'étoit un homme d'une vie exemplaire et très zélé pour la cause catholique. Il est peint sous d'autres couleurs par les Auteurs Protestants, qui le qualifient de traître et d'archi-rébellé : ce saint homme, épuisé par la fatigue et par la chagrin de voir triompher l'impïété, mourut d'un flux

ερηθῆν ἑατοίλει, ἡ εἶνθ ἀτέομαιρε γεραλατάς ἱρῖν ἄσῶαῶ ἰ μβαταρῖ ἐρῖθε. Νῖρ βῶ μαάτναῶ ὄν ἀρ ἀρ λά ρέμυρ, μαε μυρῖρ τάνιε ἰ νέρῖνν.

Μαε νῖ Συλληαῶάμ βέριρε (δοῖνναλλ, μαε δοῖνναλλ, μεε διαρματα, μεε δοῖνναλλ μεε δοῖνναλλ μεε διαρματα βαλλῖ) ὁο ἑάβαρτ ἔριρτε ἀρ ἑαῖρβρεαῶ-αῖβ ἁ μῖ december ὁο ῖονηραῶ. Ὑά χαῖνλαῖῶ ὁο ρῶναῶ ἡμῖρῖν, Καρτῖν δῖυῖτῖρ ὁο ὄολ ο ἑορκαῖζ επρέ καῖρβρεαῶῖβ ἑο μαμῖρτῖρ βῖνῖητραγε. Ρῶ ἑυῖρ ελαμν τοῖρῖδεαλβαῖζ μεε μαολμυρε, μεε δομνχαῖῶ μεε ρυῖβνε, ἡ μαε νῖ ὁομναῶάῖν ἡ ὄρῖοζ ὁο ἑῖνῶαῖβ ροπαλ ἡ ὁο ὕαῖῖῖβ υαῖρλε καῖρβρεαῶ υαῶα ὁο τεναῖν ερεαῶ ἀρ μεε νῖ ρυλληῶάμ, ρυαῖρῖοτ να ρῖῶναῶα ρῶ ἑυῖρ ἀν καρτῖν υαῶα ερεαῶα αῖῶβλε ἡ ἰομαῶ ἑῶαλα. Ρῶβ αῖῶναρ λά δομνναλλ ἁ οῖρκενε ὁο λεῶῶαῶ υαῶα ἡ ἑ ρῖῖν μα βῖτχαῖῶ, ἡ ρῶ ἰονηραῖζ ἀν ἡαῖρῖαῶ ἡαῖῶδelaῶ ταρλα ἰ τῖμ- cell να ἑρεαῶ, ἡ ὁο ὕεαῖρβῖ ἀν λά ῖῖν νάῶ λέ ἰῖῖν ρλυαῖζ ἔριρτεαῖρ καῶ ὕαῖρ τοῖρῖατταρ λε δοῖνναλλ ἁ ρροῶαῖρ ὁο τῖρῖ ἑῶῶ ὁο καῖρβρεαῶάῖβ, ἡ ἀρ βῖζ λε λῖτ ἑῶῶτ ρῖρ ρῖῶμα λαῖῖρῖοῖν ὁο ρῶῶραῖθε ἀῶῶ ταῶαῖρτ ἀν τοῶαῖρ ῖῖν.

de sang dans un bois, où il manquoit de tout secours, excepté le spirituel qui lui fut administré par Corneille Eveque Killalow, qui ne le quitta qu'à la mort."—Tom. iii. p. 448.

Dr. Saunders was for some time professor of law at Oxford, but, after the death of Queen Mary, he was obliged to quit Oxford, and go to Rome, where he received the order of priesthood, and the degree of doctor of divinity, about the year 1560. He afterwards taught divinity at Louvain. In 1571 he published his work, entitled, *De visibili monarchiâ Ecclesie*. He was soon after appointed Nuncio in Spain, where he wrote his *History of the Rise and Progress of the English Reformation*; but when he was about to publish it, he was ordered by Pope Gregory XIII. to proceed to Ireland, to instruct the Irish Catholics.

<sup>u</sup> *Captain Suitsi*.—This is an attempt at writing Captain Zouch, in Irish letters. He was appointed governor-general and general at arms in Munster by the Lord Deputy Grey this year.

<sup>v</sup> *The son of O'Donovan*.—The O'Donovan at this time was Donnell mac Teige mac Dermot, who is still vividly remembered in the traditions

of the mountains of Carbery under the appellation of Doimnall na g-Croiceann, i. e. *Daniel pellium*. P. O'Sullivan Beare says (*Hist. Cathol.*, c. 16), that the son of O'Donovan, who was slain on this occasion, was named Dermysius.

"Daniel Osullevanus adolescens, qui postea Bearræ princeps factus pro Hispanorum salute cum Anglis bellum gessit: ad Beantriæ monasterium Anglorum cohortem lapidibus obrutam delevit, et Dermysium Odonnobhanum Anglorum jussu Bearram deprædantem ad Lutum Boum (Lathach na ndaibh) occidit."

John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan, supposes that this Dermot was chief of the O'Donovans, and asserts that he was the grandfather of Domhnall na g-Croiceann [who died in 1584!]; and the same absurd opinion is gravely repeated as a historical fact by the late Timothy O'Donovan, of O'Donovan's Cove, Esq., in a letter to the Editor, dated August 4. 1841, in which he writes:

"Dermot O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, though set down by Mr. Powell as fifth son of Daniel of 1629, was chief of Castle Donovan, and made an inroad into Berehaven, to bear away cat-

pillar of the Catholic faith, and the chief counsellor of the Geraldines during the war. It was not wonderful, for it was with James, the son of Maurice, he had come to Ireland.

The son of O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) gave a defeat to the people of Carbery in the month of December. It was thus effected: Captain Sinits<sup>u</sup> set out from Cork, through Carbery, for the monastery of Bantry. He sent the sons of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, [Dermot], son of O'Donovan<sup>v</sup> [Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Dermot], and some others of the heads of tribes and gentlemen of Carbery, to plunder the son of O'Sullivan. These parties sent by the Captain seized great preys and much booty. Donnell thought it shameful to suffer his property to be carried away, he himself being alive<sup>w</sup>; and he attacked the Irish bands around the booty, and proved on that day that it is not by the numbers of men that a battle is gained, for Donnell slew nearly three hundred of the Carbery-men, though his own forces in that engagement scarcely exceeded fifty men able to bear arms.

tle, where he was overtaken with his plunder by Donal O'Sullivan Conn, defeated, and *hanged* from an oak, the root of which is still to be seen, and goes by the name 'Daróc-adran-Dermody.'"

This, however, is a great error, for we know from a Chancery record, dated 12th February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige mac Dermot O'Donovan was chief of Clancahill in 1581, and till the year 1584, when he died, and was succeeded by his eldest legitimate son, Donell. From this document it also appears to a certainty that the Dermot slain by Donnell O'Sullivan Beare on this occasion, was not chief of Castle Donovan, but (according to the laws of England) a *Bastard Eigne* of Donnellmac Teige O'Donovan; for it was proved in Dublin, before the Lord Chancellor, Adam Loftus, in February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige O'Donovan had but two legitimate sons by his wife, Ellen Ny-Leary, namely, Donnell, who was nominated chief of his name by his father-in-law, Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, in 1584; and Teige, who was under twenty-one

years in 1592. But it is distinctly stated that Donell mac Teige had other sons, elder than Donnell, the chieftain, by the said Ellen Ny-Leary, but born before their marriage. The conclusion is therefore inevitable, that this Dermot mentioned by O'Sullivan, as slain by Donnell O'Sullivan, was one of these elder sons of Donnell mac Teige. According to the tradition in the country, which is referred to the wrong person and period by Collins, this Dermot mac Donnell na g-croiceann was slain in the territory of Clann-Lawrence by Donnell Cam O'Sullivan Beare, who buried his body under an oak tree, which has ever since borne the appellation of *Ἐπιτομή Διάρμασσα*, or, according to Collins, *Dairiheen-Diarmada*, and of which the roots still remain, from which a number of young stems are still shooting forth. It is situated in the townland of Rosmacoan, parish of Kileconenagh, adjoining that of Kilcaskin, in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachraich*, p. 447, note<sup>k</sup>.

<sup>w</sup> *He himself being alive.*—The Four Masters

Πατριccίν γ εμανν δά ηnac ηnec μαιριρ ειαρρηαιγε (.ι. tomaρ mac emann, ηnc tomaρ, mic emann) do élwδ a cúipe an ríε a luimneach iar na éinnfδ don éomairle a ceop do cum báir. Acé éna ní baí an coimde iρin ceomairle ρin. δάτταρ τρά an élanη ρin ρeal ap éoilteib cloinne cuiléin acca ceomina, γ do arceuaτταρ iar ρin εo cloinn Μαιριρ, γ bá γαρ uair εup bó céδαé cñéφnac an éuδεαéτα ρin ταιmic η uacuaδ buδne ap ρuioρín luimnεε Acé ρε éaiτpoc ma mbaoí ρémpa don éliaδain ρin ρu ρoγail γ ρu úbepεε.

Comairba ρénaη décc .ι. an calbac mac ρiacair, mic Siacapa mec caτáη.

Sfan ócc γ Conn, da mac Sfan, ηnc cumη bacairε, mic cumη, mic enη, ηnc eoγan ηí neill do dol ρluaε ι mbepεne ηí ρaigeillε. Ro loμαδ γ ηo lép-αρceφδ leo γac ionac η ηo γabpατ don bpepne. Rucc mac ηí ρaigeillε .ι. ρúip mac Aóδα conallairε, mic maolmóρδα, ηnc Sfan γ τυρcoίnpac τpou-ρlóε an típe ι τóρpaigeacé ηη na ηairεéib ρin opna. Nép bo φénpde eόγanaε ce cñδ úblian an ap an aenlaóí ρin, uair ρucepατ ρaγallairε a cepeicé γ a ceopcaρ. Ro γabaδ leó conn mac Sfan ηí neill, γ eíδ an τan nár daη Sfan ócc a γabáil lár na laoébuδmδ ρuap a appeacé γan aippion, γ a oíδfδ ce heccobpaíδ. δά uoιnε an uiaé ρin tuccaδ ap an uειcέφpí óp ηí baóí aóη φpí do macaib míleaδ ná baóí a óiol uoiδpe iρin τpfan iρin.

Sluacécaδ lá hua neill τοιρpδεalbac luineaé do éocé do διογail an ρuaτap ηη ap Raγailleacairb. Ro ρónacé ρoplonεpope laoéδα létan apμαc lá hua neill η ηioρmδon bpepne ηí ρaigeillε, γ ηo γab acca mópμúlleacé eτip ηηηib, apbar γ áιτuccacé. Úo ρóme iapoiη o Raigeillε ρiδ φuρ, γ ηo léicceacé conn amacé γan ρuapaccaδ, γ bρñéφnnap dua neill a μαpbaδ Sfan γ a μuητipe.

Εραponta anbóill do epεε eτip ua ηuoíηacull (Aóδ mac μαγnupa ηnc aóδα óicc ηnc aóδα ηuaíδ) γ mac a uεapbpaτap Conn mac an éalbacε, ηnc μαγnupa, ηnc aóδα óicc, γ conn do óol ι paηδ í néill τοιρpδεalbacé luineaé

could have improved this observation by adding: "and able to recover it, or take revenge of the plunders."

<sup>x</sup> *Padraigin*, i. e. Little Patriek.

<sup>y</sup> *Clann-Cuilein*, i. e. Mac Namara's country, in the county of Clare.

<sup>z</sup> *Clann-Maurice*, in the county of Kerry.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Cahan*.—This name is to be distinguished from O'Cahan; for although it be cer-

tain that a family of the O'Cahans, or O'Kanes, descended from Cumhaighe na nGall O'Kane, Chief of Keenaght and Firnacreeva, settled in Thomond at an early period, it does not appear that the coarbs of St. Senan were of that family. In the description of the County of Clare preserved in the Library of Trinity College, this Calvagh Mac Cahan is called Charles Cahane, of the Castle of Inishkathy, and it adds: "This

Padraigin<sup>x</sup> and Edmond, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), made their escape from the King's Court in Limerick, the Council having resolved to put them to death. God, however, was not at that Council. These sons were for some time sheltering themselves in the woods of Clann-Cuillein<sup>y</sup>, and from thence they proceeded to Clann-Maurice<sup>z</sup>; and those two, who had come out of the prison of Limerick with but a small company, soon found themselves supported by hundreds of kerns. They spent the remainder of the year in acts of pillage and insurrection.

The Coarb of St. Senan, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Siacus, son of Siacus Mac Cahan<sup>a</sup>, died.

John Oge and Con, two sons of John, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, proceeded with an army into Breifny O'Reilly, and plundered and totally devastated every part of Breifny through which they passed. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Philip, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, and a large muster of the forces of the country, who had come in pursuit of the spoils, overtook them. The Kinel-Owen were not the better of that day's attack for many years, for the Reillys recovered the booty, and defeated them. Con, the son of John O'Neill, was taken prisoner; and, as John Oge would not yield himself a prisoner to the heroic bands, he was speedily slaughtered, and unsparingly slain. The fate of this good man was afflicting, for there was not one man of the race of Milesius to whom this John was not worthy to have succeeded as heir.

A hosting was made by O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), to take vengeance on the Reillys for this battle. He pitched a warlike, extensive, well-fortified camp in the very centre of Breifny O'Reilly, and then proceeded to destroy the country, including cattle, corn, and mansions. O'Reilly then made peace with him, and set Con at liberty without a ransom, and agreed to settle by adjudication the reparation to be made for the death of John and his people.

Great dissensions<sup>b</sup> arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) and the son of his brother (Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge), upon which Con went over to the

man by inheritance is called a Courboe." His relative, James Cahane, is set down as the pro-

prietor of Ballykette, in West Corca-Vaskin.

<sup>b</sup> *Great dissensions.*—These dissensions be-

mac neill conallaigh, mic airt, do éoccaid ar a bhráthair, 7 do róinne iondlaic 7 fbarcparaisé na ríngóim do pala ríct naill eir cenel eonall 7 eoccan go po foréonchar for ua neill tionsól ríoiú lánmóir do toct for ua ndóimnaill do éonchar lair. Báoi conn ré ríct maircá do tairib éoiriúitib gallócclá do ríoiú Ruairí do cloinn tairibne ríat na m éoiriúelbaic mac mairchaid mic eoin ruaid, im mall, mac eiríur, 7 im brian mac eiríur mec ríibne, 7 conalbanóib iondlaic, 7 ua neill gur an líon ar lia forcaemnacchar. 7 ní po harpírd lár an luét irin go po gabrac forlónghort oc eill tuatáir lá taob maíta boé .i. baile eiríde in po bñeoirigh colann cille 7 Adáimán iaram. O po cloir lá hua ndóimnaill inhirin po tionsól ríde i ccéttóir in po éáemnacchar do rocráide ge po baoi go harppíurighé amrepláir uair baí ríde foimámaighé do bairiúghann tairáir, 7 robdar cairtí a [n]-eccraicce ppur rí co na baói in foimóim eoccaid, no comruachaid. Ar a aoi bá forpán lair ríuagh eáctair-éneóil do toct dia éir gan ríitíur ppú dia maó dñim lair a oideá do éeóir.

Conn ua doimnaill tair baói do méo a mñimán, 7 dairde a aicmí ríde ge no bñé ua neill (toirpdealbáic), 7 ua doimnaill (Aó) daóimlíct go toctairpírd ppú, Coná a mñin ba forlann foim 7 ua neill daén aonta. Ro éairm-éimnigh ua doimnaill co na rocráide do ríagíó forlónghpurt uí neill go díóghair dáraéatá gan anad gan oirpíoiú ppú lindell nó ppú horpucéad itir. Ro gab ua neill occa mdeimán ma ríu pangatatar ma éfno, 7 po áctomairc don cloinn tairibne (.i. do éoirpdealbáic mac Ruairí do rónnraó) baói ma rappáid, 7 do éonn eia cépáid baói leó do eirpígleóid an laí irin. Ppircaric aon díb ríde (.i. toirpdealbáic mac ruaidin) co ndéaric dia tairleccat an luét úo a nanala, 7 dia neabate urcece, 7 dia ndeáéate in innell, 7 in ópucéad ar dñim go ríuoiúit forpú dia no beirp líon ba lia hiríde. Maóid tairat gan inneall gan oirpíoiú, gan airdíbaic a níctan bñ ríatáira 7 róimne inuít-pur. Bá imne tairgatar lá boirpáid bñge, 7 lar an mbriú mbicc do ion-

tween the race of Hugh and Calvagh burst forth with redoubled fury in the next generation, and finally led to the conquest of Ulster.

<sup>c</sup> *Cill-Tuathail*, i. e. St. Tuathal's church, now Kiltale, a townland in the parish and barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

<sup>d</sup> *St. Columbkille and St. Adamnan*.—According

to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, these two saints, of the race of Conall Gulban, were patrons of Raphoe. St. Adamnan, Abbot of Iona, died at Iona in 703, and his relics were translated to Ireland, and distributed among his churches of Raphoe and Drumhome in Tirconnell, and Skreen, in Tireragh, in the uow county of Sligo.

side of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art), to wage war against his kinsman. He complained of grievances, and reminded him of the old feuds that had existed some time before between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, so that he prevailed upon O'Neill to muster a numerous force to come to his aid against O'Donnell. Con had one hundred and twenty horsemen, and three companies of gallowglasses of the descendants of Rory of the Clann-Sweeny Fanad, under the conduct of Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of John Roe; of Niall, the son of Ever; and of Brian, the son of Ever Mac Sweeny; together with many Scots, and O'Neill, with the largest number he was able to muster. These forces made no delay until they had encamped at Cill-Tuathail<sup>c</sup>, alongside of Raphoe, a town which St. Columbkille, and afterwards St. Adamnan<sup>d</sup>, had blessed. When O'Donnell was apprized of this, he immediately assembled all the forces that he could, although he was ill-prepared and disorganized, for he was subject to the Queen of England, and his friends were till then at strife with him, so that he was not prepared for war or hostilities. He could not, however, brook that an extern army should come into his territory without opposing them, even though he were certain of meeting immediate death.

The courage and high-spiritedness of Con O'Donnell were such, that if O'Neill (Turlough) and O'Donnell (Hugh) were on one side, he would engage with them; but now that he and O'Neill were on the same side, he was more than a match [for O'Donnell]. O'Donnell advanced with his forces vehemently and boldly towards the camp of O'Neill, without waiting or delaying to draw up his men into any regular order or array. O'Neill proceeded to reconnoitre them before they came up to him; and he inquired of the Clann-Sweeny, who were along with him (and especially of Turlough, the son of Rory), and of Con O'Donnell, what their opinion was as to [the probable result of] that day's engagement. One of them, namely, Turlough, the son of Rory, made answer, and said: "If these people draw breath (i. e. take time), drink water, and form in regular order and array, it is certain that they will defeat us, [and would] were we even more numerous than we are; but if they come on without order, and without taking time to slake their thirst, thou and we shall defeat them"<sup>e</sup>.

He is still remembered and venerated at Raphoe under the strange name of St. Eunan.

<sup>e</sup> *Shall defeat them*, literally, "before thee and before us the rout shall be."

ρατ το éenel εόξαν αρ βά ζρεφάε λά cenel cconall coḡnaḡ a ccópa ppiú in  
 ζαé αιρη ι ccoimpectair ζό pin. βα pfo do pala dóib an tan poih iar ποέταιν  
 dóib ι ccfno a ποιλε ζο πο pιζfo fρζαιλ aḡnnyr aḡnarparταé ftoppa a uí ḡ  
 anall, ḡ πο θεαpβαó an θεαpβαpυρεε αιpυεαιε don éur pa (.i. beóða ζαé  
 bpaéairi ppi apoile). Ro ppaóineao por ua ḡdoḡnaill co na ποέpαιθε, ḡ πο  
 μαpβαó ḡponz móp uia muinair. Ro baó uibpíde Mac puibne baζanneao  
 Maolmuire mac aóða co na éloinn .i. Muirchaó, ḡ τοιρηδεαλβαé mḡpceeach,  
 ḡ mall moðapóða mac neill óicc, mec puibne. Acé éfna topεpαταp cúice pih  
 óécc do éloinn epuibne típe boζaine, ḡ ḡponz móp do na τυαταib ḡpánaite, ḡ  
 do baoiζellcoib. ḡponz móp beop do múinair ζallcubair im pφpζal mac  
 τοιρηδεαλβαiz mic τυαταil baib, ḡ co ḡpuyiz cen mo éáτε. Ro ζαβαó ona  
 mac puibne pánaτε ipm ccaíteζleo ípin. Ro baó epia eaρécaine an eppcoip  
 uí pφpζil πο ppaóineao an maioḡ pin uap πο pápαιζpíot ḡponz do éenel  
 cconall cill mic nenáin an lá piar an maioḡ ḡ πο ζuío an teppecop dóib co  
 nap bó pómmeach a τυupaρ ιετιp. An 4 do mí iul do ppaóineao an maioḡ  
 pin.

An calbaé mac doḡnaill, mic ταíðcc, mic caéail óicc, mic doḡnaill, mic  
 eoζain, mic doḡnaill, mec muipéφpταιz uí éoncóðair, aon mac uí éoncóðair  
 pñcciz décc. Ro baó epomaiðe a τοιρη ar na tipib naé paiðe acc an lám-  
 aḡian poicéneol óp píoiaiz an paop éainan pḡil ná paóileaoéain lé haóin  
 ζḡn éloinne ḡpaζbail dia éipi. Baóí ó maiz ccfone co cφp éopainn, ḡ ó ḡuaíó  
 co τόpainn ḡpíepne aζá ioðnaiðe pium ḡaon oíðpe ḡ ḡaen éoḡarba dá maρaó  
 iar nécc a aéari.

Caéail ócc mac ταíðcc, mic caéail óicc uí éoncóðair, ḡ Maolmoρða mac  
 maolmuire, mic eoécaḡ ḡ pφpζanfζla a bpaéairi ζo ḡpuyiz móp do maírib  
 na típe maρaon pú do éuicim ι ḡfoéταp éonnaéτε lá halbanchaib do pala oc  
 imééτε an típe a huéτε Sip moclaρ Maulbi, ḡ ap é πο baó conpabal do na  
 halbanchaib, Aλαpταḡann mac doḡnaill ballaiz, mic mec doḡnaill, ḡ ní baóí

<sup>f</sup> *Bishop O'Freel.*—There is no mention of this bishop in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, from which it would appear that Donat Magonail was Bishop of Raphoe in this year, and till 1589, when he died. It is probable that the O'Freel mentioned in the text was only coarb or abbot of Kilmacrenan.

<sup>g</sup> *Magh gCeidne*, a plain situated between the Rivers Erne and Drówes, in the south-west extremity of the county of Donegal.

<sup>h</sup> *Ceis-Corainn*, now Keshcorran, a remarkable and celebrated hill in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo. At this period O'Connor Sligo claimed chiefry over O'Dowda, the two



They now came on with boisterous vigour, regarding the Kinel-Owen as of little account; for the Kinel-Connell had been accustomed to defend their rights [successfully] against them in every place they contended until then. But it happened that, when they met together on this occasion, a furious and desperate battle was fought between them; and the celebrated proverb was verified on this occasion, i. e. lively is each kinsman [when fighting] against the other. O'Donnell and his forces were at length defeated, and a great many of his people were slain. Among these were Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh), with his sons, namely, Murrough and Turlough Meirgeách; and Niall Modardha, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny; in short, fifteen of the Mac Sweenys of Tir-Boghaine were slain, and a great number of the people of Fanad, and of the O'Boyles; also a great number of the O'Gallaghers, under the conduct of Farrell, son of Turlough, son of Tuathal Balbh, and many others besides these. Mac Sweeny Fanad was taken prisoner in this battle. It was in consequence of the curse of Bishop O'Freel<sup>f</sup> that they suffered this defeat; for a party of the Kinel-Connell had plundered Kilmacrenan the day before the battle, and the Bishop had prayed that their expedition might not be successful. This defeat was given on the 4th of July.

Calvagh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, the only son of O'Conor Sligo, died. He was the more lamented in the territories, because the noble couple from whom this free-born shoot sprang had no hope or expectation of any other child after him. That tract of territory from Magh gCeidne<sup>g</sup> to Ceis-Corainn<sup>h</sup>, and from the [River] Moy to the boundary of Breifny, was awaiting him as its only inheritor and coarb<sup>i</sup>, if he should survive his father.

Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor; Maelmora, the son of Mulmurry, son of Owen<sup>h</sup>; and Fearganeagla<sup>j</sup>, his kinsman, with a great number of the chief men of the territory, were slain in Lower Connaught by some Scots who happened to be traversing the country, at the instance of Nicholas Malby. And the constable of these Scots was Alexander, the son of Don-

O'Haras, and O'Gara, while he himself was subject to O'Donnell.

<sup>i</sup> *Coarb*, i. e. heir. Here the word *coarb* is applied to a lay, not ecclesiastical heir.

<sup>h</sup> *Son of Owen*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates *Mec Suibne*, i. e. Mac Sweeny, which is correct.

<sup>j</sup> *Fearganeagla*: "man without fear, or fearless man."

ι νέριον ζαν ποέταιν ηι ποινίε δόιβ διαρ πο βα ορηδεαρεα αινη ουινε υαταλ  
 7 conpabil ina catal ócc 7 Maolmorða. Ro gabadh mac uí éonóobair  
 ουινη βεόρ αν λά ριν λά halbanchaib̄ .i. αοδ mac διαρματα mic cairpπε, 7  
 πο έιμιγρτε α τάβαιρτ don cairpin, 7 do cóirpτε lair iaρoiñ ι ρανν uí Ruairc.  
 Οο ριθεαδ̄ ονα ό Ruairc Αοδ ό na halbanachaib̄ go mbuí ua Ruairc, 7 Αοδ  
 οαον ρανν αρ α ηαιτε. Αν ταλατρρανν ρειήραιτε οραγβάλ uí ρυαιρ ι  
 ρροζμαρ να βλιαδνα ρο, 7 α δολ do ραιγιδ̄ Sir niclaup, 7 πο ζαβριδε éuicce  
 hé co ρφάιλτε μοιρ co mbaói ρορ κοινηνιθ̄ ρο ράμιαν do ρονηραδ̄ ρεαόνον  
 ua ρριαέραδ̄ μυαιδε. Ιαρ ρριορ ρccél dua cconóobair ρlicciγ̄ .i. δοίηναλλ,  
 mac ταίδε, mic ατάιλ οicc, 7 do μιντιρ Sir niclaup co mbaτταρ αμλαδ̄ ριν  
 πο ιονηραγριοτ ιατ ρορ α λεαρτοιβ̄ λυιζε, 7 ρορ α νδέρζαδαιβ̄ coδατα co ρο  
 μαρβαδ̄ Αλατρρανν co νορμυηζ δίρμμε δια μιντιρ αιηαλλε ρριρ 7 πο οηζ  
 ua éoncoobair αν μαρβαδ̄ ίρην in διοζαιλ μαρβέτα α δεαρβραταρ έαταιλ όicc.

Clann iaρla cloinne ριοκαιρ do ριοδuccaδ̄ lé Saρanóib̄ ι ραίηραδ̄ να  
 βλιαδνα ρο ιαρ mβιριβ̄ α mβαιλτεδ̄, 7 ιαρ ceρoαδ̄ α mβραταρ, 7 bá hamlaid̄  
 πο ριοδαγριοτε ζαν ρριτε, ζαν ζήρραδ̄, ζαν δαοίρρι, ζαν οολαδ̄ do έορ αρ α  
 νουτχαιζ, νό αρ α ρανν coccaδ̄ αν ceñn do βηοίρ ριόδach, acτ έορ να βαν  
 ριοζνα do δίοι ρά δό ραν mβλιαδνα. Ματζαίηαιη ό βριαη do βηέ αρ ριδ̄  
 cloinne αν iaρla. Οά banna do ραιζοιυιριβ̄ do βηέ αρ όρδα ι τευαδ̄μυήαιη  
 αγ capτίν οιρμγ ό Shamuin go ρél ράτταicc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1582.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céδ, oέτμοζατ, α δό.

Μαηζήρζ ingñ αοδα ουιβ̄, mic αοδα ρυαιδ̄, mic neill ζαιριβ̄, mic τοιηι-  
 οελδαγ̄ αν ριονα uí δοίηναλλ, βηη uí ραιγίλλιζ (Μαολμόρδα mac Sñain, mic  
 ατάιλ) δέcc ι ηήρραδ̄ να βλιαδνα ρο, 7 αρ ηγ̄ μά πο βαοί βεό ι νέριον αν ταν

\* *The son of O'Conor Don.*—Charles O'Conor has written the following observations in the margin of the autograph: Νι léip lñm bunaδuy αν ρζέιλ ρο, 7 ται αν τιομπαδ̄ ρο ρέρνανάε μαρ έιέρρ̄ δαμρα, i. e. “I do not see the origin of this story, and the narrative is inaccurate, in my opinion.”

<sup>1</sup> *And the people of Sir Nicholas.*—There must be some error here, as Alexander and his people were in the service of Sir Nicholas Malby on this occasion. It should evidently be: “ιαρ ρριορ ρccél dua cconóobair ρlicciγ̄, &c., μιντιρ Sir Niclaup do βειέ αμλαδ̄ ριν,” i. e. when O'Conor Sligo had received intelligence that the

nell Ballagh, the son of Mac Donnell; and there were no two in Ireland [among those] that had not attained to their estates, who were more renowned in name, the one as gentleman and the other as a constable, than Cathal Oge and Maelmora. The son of O'Conor Don<sup>k</sup>, i. e. Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, was taken prisoner by the Scots on that day; and they refused to give him up to the captain, but proceeded with him to join O'Rourke; and O'Rourke ransomed Hugh from the Scots, so that O'Rourke and Hugh afterwards became confederated on the one side. The Alexander already mentioned left O'Rourke in the autumn of this year, and went to Sir Nicholas [Malby], who received him with great welcome; and he was billeted [with his followers], about Allhallowtide, throughout Hy-Fiachrach of the Moy. When O'Conor Sligo (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge) and the people of Sir Nicholas<sup>l</sup>, had received intelligence that they were thus situated, they attacked them while sleeping in their beds and couches, and slew Alexander, and a great number of his people along with him. O'Conor committed this slaughter in just revenge<sup>m</sup> of the death of his brother, Cathal Oge.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were reconciled to the English in the summer of this year, after the demolition of their towns and the execution of their kinsmen. They agreed to this peace on condition that there should be no taxes, fines, bondage, or other impression imposed on their country, or on their allies in war, so long as they remained peaceable, they paying only the Queen's rent twice in the year. Mahon O'Brien was included in the peace of the sons of the Earl. Two companies of soldiers were billeted in Thomond by Captain Diring [Deering], from Allhallowtide to the festival of St. Patrick.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1582.

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

Margaret, daughter of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, and wife of O'Reilly (Maelmora, the son of John, son of Cathal), died in the spring of this year. There was scarcely

people of Sir Nicholas were thus situated, &c. <sup>l</sup> due to O'Conor, in revenge of the killing of his  
<sup>m</sup> *In just revenge*, literally, "This killing was <sup>l</sup> brother, Cathal Oge."

ρην το βανηλιοτ ζαοιδι ζλαρ αοίν βίν αρ μό πο οβραε μα αν μαρηρεζ ρην.

Ιαπλα cloinne Ριοαρη, Ριοαρη Σαχαναε mac uillice na cefno, mic Ριοαρη, mic uillice enue τυαζ, mic uillice mfoonaiz, mic uillice an piona an τι το ζαβαδ λαρ αν ιυρτιρ διρ hanpu διδνει αν βλιαδαν ναοιρ επιορτ 1576, 7 βαοι βλιαδαν ιλλανη ιαρ να ζαβαλ ι νατ χιατ, 7 αν peal ele ιλλανη ιλλομωαν ζυρ αν mβλιαδαν ρι. Ρο ζαβ peipeclige πορζαλαρ ε ι ραιρηαδ να βλιαδνα ρο. Ατβερερατ α ριριζθα 7 α λζα ζομαδ νοα α ουλ δεεε μα τεμνω οη τσδm ρην, 7 δια mβιτ m αγνεαδ οδ α ρλαινε οραζβαλ ζο μαδ ο ρεζαδ α αταρηα, 7 ο ρεζαδ αοιρ α τιρε νό ζεβαδ. Ρο λειεεαδ αν ταπλα ι νερηηη ρο βιτιη α εαρλαινε το εφο αν ρρηοηηρα 7 να κομιαρλε, 7 tucc παρδωη το ραζιδ α cloinne, 7 ματσηη αρ αρ ιλλρτε. Οα hann πο ζαβ πορτ εετυρ ι νατ χιατ, αρηδε οδ ιαρηη κο ηατλιαν, 7 κο βαλε να ζαλληε. Ροβ αδβαλ μευ να πορφαυει ρυαρ ηην mβαλε ηρη. Οαη ann αζ cup α ρεοιρ 7 α ηηρηηη δε, 7 ταηζαυαρ α εαρηδε 7 α κομηρληδε, α πανηα ζαλλ 7 ζαοιδεαλ δια ριορρηυεαδ. Αν ταν ποβ αιλ λαρ οολ ι mφρε α ηημηρηε, α ρηιε, 7 α cloinne, αρ ann το ρορρηομαιζ α τηεαβλαυ, 7 α εαρλαινε ραιρ κο πο εεε ρο δεοιδ ι μι αυζυρτ το ροηηραδ. Ρο ρηιαδ α cloιτε αοιητεαδ λα εαρηουβ εηωαηζιβ ηρ m mβαλε ρην, 7 ρυεαδ α κορηρ δια αδναεαλ κο ηοηοραε ι mβαλε λοα ριαε. Οαλα α cloιηδε ροβυαρ ριοδαηζ με αρηολε ζο ρην. Το εδωαρηηδε το ρηεαρηαβρα 7 το κορ ι ηαζαυ αρηολε ι εεηηδ διρ mελαρ μαυλη βαη μα ζοβερηοιρ ι εοοιζεαδ κοηηαετ. Το εδωαρη διβλημβ κο ηατ χιατ ηι εοιηηη να ηαρηδοκοηιαρλε ζο πο ριοδαηζηεαδ ρτορηρα υοη cup ρην ανηλαδ ρο .ι. uillice ma τιζεαρηα 7 μα ιαπλα m ιοηαδ α αταρ, 7 βαρηυητεαετ ηιαεορηομα το εαβαρητ το Shlan. Ρο ρανηαδ ρτορηρα ο ροηηηη αμαε α ρηηρηανηη, α ηιβαλητε, 7 α mβτεαηζτε εελαρηη ζο mβατταρ ριοδαε ορ αρηδ, 7 εηρηηοδαε ο ηηηηηανηη.

Ταδεε, mac concobair, mic τοιρηηδεαλβαηζ, mic ταηδεε, mic ηρηηαν εατα αν αοηαηζ υι ηρηηαν δεεε ι ηη αυζυρτ μαρ αν εεεδνα m αοιη τηεαετμηαν ηηρ

<sup>a</sup> *Breathing the air.*—Literally, “and if it were in his intention to get his health, that it should be from seeing his fatherland, and from seeing the air of his territory, he would get it.”

<sup>o</sup> *The barony of Leitrim*, i. e. the barony of Leitrim, in the south-east of the county of Galway. Sir Richard Cox gives the account of this

settlement as follows, under the year 1581:

“About this time a contention arose between the Mac an Earlas, Ulick and John Burk, on the death of their father, but it was refer'd to Commissioners, who ordered that Ulick should have Loghrea and the Earldom of Clanrickard, and that John should have Leitrim; and that

another of the female descendants of Gaedhal Glas then living in Ireland who gave away more presents than this Margaret.

The Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard Saxonagh, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knocktua, son of Ulick Meadhonach, son of Ulick of the Wine), he who had been taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, in the year of the age of Christ 1576, and who, after being taken, had been imprisoned for a year in Dublin, and for all the rest of the time to this year in London, fell into a lingering consumption in the summer of this year. His physicians and doctors said that it was more probable that he would die than recover from this disease, and that, if he wished to recover his health, he could recover it only by visiting his patrimonial inheritance, and breathing the air<sup>a</sup> of his native country. In consideration of his ill health the Earl was permitted to proceed to Ireland, the Sovereign and the Council consenting; and he brought his sons a pardon and forgiveness for all the injuries they had done. He landed first at Dublin, from whence he set out for Athlone, and from thence he went to the town of Galway, and in that town he was received with enthusiastic welcome. There he remained to rest and recruit himself after the fatigues of his voyage; and he was visited by his friends and relatives, and by his English and Irish allies. When [however] he was desirous to go home to his people, territory, and children, his sickness and disease increased, so that at last he died, in the month of August. His funeral ceremony was performed in that town by his merchant friends; and his body was conveyed to be honourably interred in the town of Loughrea. As to his sons, they had been till then at peace with each other; [but now] they repaired to impugn and oppose each other before Sir Nicholas Malby, who was Governor of the province of Connaught. Both went to Dublin to the Chief Council; and peace was established on that occasion between them, on these conditions, to wit, Ulick to be Lord and Earl, in the place of his father, and the barony of Leitrim<sup>b</sup> to be given to John. Their other lands, towns, and church livings, were accordingly divided between them, so that they were publicly at peace, but privately at strife.

Teige, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Chathanan-Aenaigh O'Brien, also died in the month of August, in the same week with

the Commissioners should intercede to have him agreed, that if either proved a Traytor to the created Baron of Leitrim; and both of them Queen, the other should have all."

αν ιαπλα. Κυραδ αρ εάλμαετ, μίλεαδ αρ μίλσταετ αν τί είρσα ανηριμ. Θαοί ριδε αθαοδ ι τταναρτεαετ τυαδίνυμιαμ ζο πο ηιονναρβαδ αρ αον λά α δεαρ-  
 βραταρ λά δομνall. Το εοίο ιαρομδ τον ρράιμ, τον ρράιμ, γ ειρτιβ ριδε ι  
 σαχοιβ ζο ρρואρ α ραρδύν, γ α ειδω τιρε, αετ τάναρτεαετ ναμά σο πο έεε  
 ιη ιομλάιμε α αοίρι, γ πο ηαδναϊεδ ι μαμριτιρ ιηηρι.

Donnchaδ, mac murchaδ, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιζ, mic ταιδεε, μιε τδρρδεαλ-  
 βαιζ, mic βριαμ εαετα αν αοναιζ υί βριαμ δο βάρυεαδ δοιοδδ ανυαφαν .ι. α  
 εροχαδ ι τυαδίνυμιαμ λά εαρτιν μορτανε βαί ινα μαραρεεal ιρη είρ, γ λαρ  
 αν διριαμ διρ δεοιρρι mac τομαρ ειυήρρεε, ιαρ ηδολ δό αν βιαδαν ροιμ  
 ρη ι εεαριωραδ ελομμε ιαπλα ελομμε ριοεαρηδ, γ πο ρίλλ ταρ α αιρ maille le  
 ηαιτρεαεαρ αρ ρροτεχιον, ρυαρτταρ ριδε ελαζ γ υιρεαρβαδ αρ αν βρρο-  
 τεχιον σο πο ζαβαδ donnchaδ λεό, γ σο πο εροχαδ αιηαιλ ρέμπερερταρ αν  
 29 Σεπτεμπερ ι ηδορυρ λυμμυζ δια ηαοίμε δο ροηηαδ. Ruccaδ α εορρ εό  
 α δομζηαρ δυεταρα ζο πο ηαδναϊεδ έ ι ηηιρ.

Donnchaδ mac τοιρρδεαλβαιζ, mic μυιρεαρταιζ mac μίε υί βριαμ αρα  
 (ιαρ μβηίε θαμηριρ α εταρ le ηαθαδ ραδα, γ ριαραε lé ηιαπλα δερμυηιαμ)  
 δο τεαετ αρ ρροτεχιον, γ α δεαρβραταρ ρήη .ι. τοιρρδεαλβαε εαρραε δια  
 ιοηηραϊεείοδ ζο ηίρρεαρηδεαμιαλ ζο πο μαρβαδ δονηχαδ λαρ.

Ο είρβαλλ δλαν αν βελαιζ mac υιλλιαμ υιδιρ, mic ριρζαηαημ, mic μαολ-  
 ρυαηαδ mic δλαν δο μαρβαδ ι ρριολλ αδυαεταρ έεταρβαδ λά Μαολρυαηαδ,  
 mac ταιδεε εαοίε, mic ριρζαηαημ, γ ηίρ βό ειαρραοζλαε δο ειαδ αν μαρβαδ  
 ρη δο Μαολρυαηαδ υαιρ τορέαρ ρήη ρό εήη ράιτε ιαρ ρη δοιοδδ ριοηζαίε  
 λάρ αν εαλβαε mac υιλλιαμ υιδιρ, γ αν εαλβαε ρήρρη δοίρθεαδ ιη ιοηαδ α  
 δεαρβραταρ.

Είρραρ mac αν Ροίρτιζ .ι. ελαην θαυιδ, mic μυιρρη, mic θαυιδ, mic μυιρρη  
 δο μαρβαδ λά ερέατυριβ ι μί αρρη, γ ειδω αοίη ηρηη πο ευιρ α εεορρεαρ, ηί ιη  
 αον λό πο ηίρβαιζιτε, υαιρ τορέαρ Remann, γ είρροεε, γ υρηνζ ηόρ δο ηαιείβ  
 α μυιρτιρε, γ δά εεήωαιβ εοηραρal ι ετορραϊζεαετ ερειαε (αν εήη τον είρ  
 ιμα εταρλαεταρ αρ ερέατυριβ) lé ρεηερcal ηua μαεαίλε, γ lé ζιολλαραε-

<sup>p</sup> *Turlough*.—This Turlough Mac-I-Brien Ara was a faithful subject of the Queen of England; see the Queen's letter in his favour printed above, under the year 1569, p. 1634. His son Muir-cheartach, or Maurice, was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth.

<sup>a</sup> *Calvagh*.—He was the third of the illegitimate sons of Sir William O'Carroll, chief of Ely O'Carroll, in the King's County.—See the Indenture made between this Sir William and Sir Henry Sidney, above printed under the year 1576, pp. 1690, 1691, from which it will ap-

the Earl [of Clanrickard]. The deceased was a hero in prowess, and a soldier in valour. He had been for some time Tanist of Thomond, [and continued such] until he was expelled, together with his brother, by Donnell. He afterwards went to Spain, and to France, and thence to England, where he obtained his pardon, and his entire share of the territory, except the tanistry alone. He died at a good old age, and was interred in the monastery of Ennis.

Donough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, was put to death in an ignoble manner, that is, he was hanged in Thomond by Captain Mortant, who was Marshal in the country, and by the Sheriff, Sir George, the son of Thomas Cusack. The year before he had formed a league with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, but, having repented, he returned back under protection. The others detected a flaw and a defect in [the form of] the protection, so that they seized on Donough, and hanged him, as we have before stated, in the gateway of Limerick, on the 29th of September, which fell on Friday. His body was conveyed to his native territory, and interred at Ennis.

Donough, the son of Turlough<sup>p</sup>, son of Murtough, son of Mac-I-Brien of Ara, having been a long time disobedient to his father, and obedient to the Earl of Desmond, came in under protection; but his own brother, Turlough, revengefully followed him, and slew him.

O'Carroll (John-an-Bhealaigh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John), was slain by abominable and unprofitable treachery, by Mulrony, the son of Teige Caech, son of Ferganaim; and this murder did not turn out to prolong the life of Mulrony, for he himself was slain by his kinsman, Calvagh<sup>q</sup>, the son of William Odhar, upon which Calvagh was appointed in his brother's place.

The four sons of Roche, namely, the sons of David, son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice, were slain by traitors, in the month of April; but although they were cut off by the one party, it was not on the one day that they were killed; for Redmond and Theobald, with a great number of the chiefs of their people and of their chief constables, were slain, while in pursuit of the spoils of that part of the country where they had met those traitors, by the

pear that Sir William O'Carroll's bastard sons according to the English law, as if they were are allowed by the Government to succeed him, legitimate.

πραίσε κοινῶν. Ἄρ ἰ βά βῆν το εἴροιτ αν ταν ριν .ι. ἡράννε ιηδῆ τοιρη-  
θεαλβαῖς, με κοιρῆαρηταις, ιηδῆ μεε ἰ βῆαν αρα ἡ αν ταν αὐ ἐκοιρηε α  
ρη ινα ἐοτῶις εἰαῖρηιηητε, ἡ ινα αἰδῶις ἀκοιῶτα δια ραιδῶ, πο ιαῖτ εο  
ηαιρηῖσε αἰεαρη ἡο πο ἐεε ιη αὐηαιῶ ριν ιη ρροῶρη α ρη ἐεε κοιῶ ι ηαιῖ-  
ρεῖτ πο ηαιῖηαιετ.

Ὀρηεαῶ ερηδα το εἰαρηε λῆρ αν ιβαρηαῶ .ι. ὀαιῖο αρ αν ιαε βά ριηε αἡ  
αν Ροῖρηεαῶ .ι. Μυρη, ἡ Μυρη το εαρηηῶ οη ερηοῶ ρη ιαρ ιβυαιη εαῖ  
ἡ ὀαιῖηε ιοηῶα ὀέ.

Ἄν δῆηερεαλ ρεμρηαιε, ἡ ραρηεεην κοινῶν το εῖετ ιη ρῆαιηαν αρ εεην  
ιη ιηεεῖηδ εἰρη το ερηῖ Ροῖρηις. Ὀά ιαε ὀεεα αν ρορηις .ι. δῆαν, ἡ ιηεεεε,  
ἡ αν τῆρ ιηε ὀεῖρηε ρῶ ηα ηεῖρηῖς, ἡ αν εῖδ ἐμρηεε το ελοῶ αρ ια ερηερηῖς.  
Ρο ἡαῶῶ ρορ α ρῆρηῖηαιη εαρη εῶρηηη ηα εῖρη αμαῖ α ρροεερη δια ὀηαιη-  
ιηεῖς ρῶα, ἡ κοιηῖς, πο ρηλ ηα ροἡηαιῶε αρ ὀά ιαε αν Ροῖρηις εο πο ιαρηῶ  
ιαῶ ρῆη, ἡ α εῦρηα ινα ερηεεεαλ, ἡ ἡέ ηῖε ἡηῖτ ἄρ ἡαν ἐλοῖῶεαῶ ηῖ μῶρη  
εαρηηα ὀά εῦρηεε ιη ιη εορηεεαῖετ, ηαιρ πο ιαρηῶα αρηεαῖετ, ἡ αηεαεαῖς,  
εηη ρορῶλ, ἡ αερ ροἡηαιῖα ἡ ρῶηα αν εῖρη. Ρο ιαρηῶα αν ηεῶρ κορη-  
ρηαλ ἐλοηηε ρηῖηε εο ηῖε μῶ ινα εἰρηι ρη ὀεεε ὀο ηαιρ λέ ηιηεεαρη αρηη ὀο  
ιυῖετ αν εῖρη ιαρη αν εαῖαρη ρη ἡρη βῶ ηαιερηεαεαῖς εαῖεαρη ἐηεῖηλ βαοῖ  
αν Ροῖρηεαῶ ἡ μυρη το εαρηηαις ὀῖαιηεεαῶ ηα εῖρη δια εῖρ.

<sup>†</sup> *The Seneschal of Imokilly.*—He was the head of a branch of the Fitzgeralds, descended from James Earl of Desmond, who was constituted Seneschal of Imokilly, in the county of Cork, in 1420. He held his residence at Ballymartyr. It looks very extraordinary that the Four Masters should have called this personage a *traitor*! Cox says that he surprised, in 1582, Youghall, and entered one end of the town, but that he was so warmly received by Lieutenant Calverleigh, and forty shot he had with him, that he was forced to retreat and leave fifty of his men dead behind him.

<sup>§</sup> *Horses.*—It looks very odd that the horses should be mentioned before the men. The loss of human beings was accounted as of very little moment at this period.

<sup>†</sup> *Roche's country.*—This is comprised in the

present barony of Fermoy, in the north of the county of Cork.

<sup>¶</sup> *Traitors.*—It appears strange enough that the Four Masters should style these men traitors; for P. O'Sullivan Beare and O'Daly regard them as patriots, fighting against traitors and heretics for the cause of their country and religion. It should be here remarked that if the Four Masters had been writing on the Continent, the term *traitor* would have been applied by them to Roche and his people, who were on the side of the excommunicated Queen, and not to the Fitzgeralds, who fought for the Pope and his beloved son in Christ, the King of Spain. But these Annals were compiled for Farrell O'Gara, who was loyal to his Protestant sovereign, Charles I.; and it is quite evident that the Four Masters adopted their language to his,



Seneschal of Imokilly<sup>r</sup> and Gilla-Patrick Condon. The wife of Theobald at this time was Grainne, daughter of Turlough, the son of Murtough, i. e. the daughter of Mae-I-Brien Ara ; and when she saw her husband, mangled and mutilated, and disfigured, carried towards her, she shrieked extremely and dreadfully, so that she died on that night, alongside the body of her husband ; and both were buried together.

The Barry, i. e. David, defeated Maurice, the eldest son of Roche, in a conflict ; and Maurice escaped from the fight, after having lost many horses<sup>s</sup> and men.

The Seneschal before mentioned and Padraigin Condon came, about the ensuing Allhallowtide, into the western part of Roche's country<sup>r</sup>. The two young sons of Roche, namely, John and Ulick, and all [the inhabitants of] the country, rose up at their shouts, and gained the first battle over the traitors<sup>u</sup>. They proceeded to pursue them, beyond the boundary of the territory, into the vicinity of their fastnesses in the woods and forests ; but the plunderers turned upon the two sons of Roche, and slew them, and all those who were about them ; and though a slaughter does not usually take place without some person escaping<sup>v</sup>, a very small number only of those who had come in this pursuit escaped, for [whole] tribes, families, heads of districts, servitors, and soldiers of the territory, were slain. The constables of the Clann-Sweeny were also slain : in short, not more than fourteen men of the people of the territory who bore arms outlived this engagement ; so that Roche and Maurice had afterwards to bring strangers from other territories to inhabit the territory.

not to their own notions on this subject.

<sup>r</sup> *Escaping*.—The proverb “ ní gnáé ár gan eloiðéac,” is not happily cited here, because what immediately follows does not afford a contradiction to the proverb which the writer intended. The proverb should not be introduced at all. The language should be thus shaped :

“The two young sons of Roche, John and Ulick, and all the inhabitants of the territory, rose up at their shouts, and a battle ensued, in which the traitors were routed. The young Roches and all their people were so animated at

this success, that they pursued the enemy outside the boundary of Roche's country, and to the very verge of the woods and forests where the plunderers had their haunts ; but the plunderers, observing that they were likely to be followed into their fastnesses, and there slaughtered, took fresh courage, wheeled round upon their pursuers, and fought with such bravery and desperation that they killed the two young leaders, and nearly exterminated the inhabitants of Roche's country ; for after this engagement there were found but fourteen men fit to bear arms in the whole territory,” &c.

Mac uí máoílínuaíð .i. doínnall mac tepóid do márbad, 7 no ba luǵaibe no heccaoíneað a oídeað go no tíonnpeccain ré dol ar bélaib a aṭar, 7 a ionnaribað, 7 é fín do fúide ina ionað.

Mac iarla úrfmuman .i. Sfan, mac Sfinair, mic Sfan, mic tómar iarla do túitim maipceid lá a earccairuib, 7 areað ro a fíri amail do pala óó, Sfan do dol cṡpar maipcað do coilteibh cṡarlac daccallaim an bapraig inóiri baí i ccombáid fogla fuy. Dol óo tar abaim inóiri bá úrf i muíomfóón laoi úobarda úmbéiac. Do pala rom 7 caprim ruiteri co na cóirigribh tul i teul 7 aghaíð in aghaíð, 7 gan aén aca acc iarhaíð apoile. Ro gonað 7 no gabas Sfan ar an laṭarim, 7 ní deachaíð eað aén míle dpeapann an tan nó écc fó cedóiri, 7 no bað faoínbél poṭarigna no hiomerað ar a eoc é ar fide co corcaig, 7 ar muṡtain dó don baile do rónað cṡparinna coíppionnte de. Ro cuireað a éfnu a coímarða corcair go háṭ cliaṭ, 7 muna bíṡ gurab i naǵhaíð coróna Saǵan baoi no bað doilig díṡ an deigṡirim rin ar a bucca fuy coirberp Seóð, 7 iolmaoimib, 7 ar a anǵbaigeaṡt in ionað fṡóma. Semur mac Sfan, mic ṡríóit mic tomáir iarla do gabail in aoíneṡcṡt lé Sfan mac an iarla, 7 a érhoað real bíṡ tar a éiri, 7 a óá mac do érhoað ar aon uy.

Caitilin, inǵn taidṡ, mic doínnail, mic corbmaic laðraig méṡ cṡarṡaig, bean mec muiruy cṡarraigie décc, 7 ar ann tanǵatar a tuṡlaite ar loc lén lín ríaclaig, 7 í aǵá hiomloṡtað on oíén co poile ar uamán na ffoṡlað, 7 a haðnacáð i maipceiri airbealaig.

ṡaoṡ inóiri ríppleocharíð, Spairtine ríon, 7 deapitan deapimair uyin óá bliáðan yi diað in diaðh.

\* *Siuṡsi*, i. e. Zouch.

× *In search of the other*.—This does not appear to have been the case. O'Daly, who tells the story much fuller and better, asserts that a traitor named John conveyed information to Zouch; and Hooker and Cox state confidently that Captain Zouch having received information from an Irish spy where Sir John of Desmond was, went out in search of him.

ʸ *Wounded*.—O'Daly asserts, c. 23, that a villain named Thomas Fleming, who is said to have been once a servant to Sir John of Desmond, plunged a spear into his throat ere Zouch could

ward off the blow, for that the latter was desirous to seize the Geraldine alive. He adds, that his head was then cut off and sent to Dublin, and spiked in the front of the castle; and that his body was conveyed to Cork, and hung in chains at one of the city gates, where it remained nearly three years, till on a tempestuous night it was blown into the sea.—See also P. O'Sullivan Beare, *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 99.

z *The Crown of England*.—This was written for Farrell O'Gara, and the loyalists of the reign of Charles I.

a *Along with*.—O'Daly says that he was sub-

The son of O'Molloy, i. e. Donnell, the son of Theobald, was slain. His death was the less lamented because he had commenced to depose his father, and to expel him, and to set himself up in his place.

The son of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. John, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, fell by his enemies, unrevenged. The following is the true account of the manner in which he came by his death. John set out, accompanied by four horsemen, for the woods of Eatharlach, to hold a conference with Barry More, with whom he had entered into a plundering confederacy. He proceeded southwards across the River Avonmore, in the middle of a dark and misty day, and happened to be met, front to front and face to face, by Captain Siuitsi<sup>w</sup>, with his forces, though neither of them was in search of the other<sup>x</sup>. John was [mortally] wounded<sup>y</sup> on the spot, and had not advanced the space of a mile beyond that place when he died. He was carried crosswise on his own steed, with his face downwards, from thence to Cork; and when brought to that town he was cut in quarters, and his head was sent to Dublin as a token of victory. Were it not that he was opposed to the crown of England<sup>z</sup>, the loss of this good man would have been lamentable, on account of his liberality in bestowing jewels and riches, and his valour in the field of conflict. James, the son of John, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was taken, along with<sup>a</sup> John, son of the Earl, and hanged a short time afterwards, together with his two sons.

Catherine, the daughter of Teige, son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach Mac Carthy, and wife of Mac Maurice<sup>b</sup> of Kerry, died. She passed her last days upon the lake of Léan Linfhiac্লাigh<sup>c</sup>, moving from one island to another, through fear of the plunderers; and she was interred in the monastery of Airbheallach<sup>d</sup>.

Great wind, constant rain, lightning<sup>e</sup>, and much tempestuous weather, prevailed successively in these two years.

sequently taken prisoner, sent to Cork, and, as some had asserted, put to death.

<sup>b</sup> *Mac Maurice, anglice Fitzmaurice.*

<sup>c</sup> *Lake of Lean Linfhiac্লাigh, i. e. of Lean of the white Teeth. This was the name of the lake of Killarney, which is derived, according to the Dinnsenchus (Lib. Lec., fol. 239, a. a.), from Lean*

of the white Teeth, the artificer of Sidh Bugha, who had his forge at this lake.

<sup>d</sup> *Airbheallach, otherwise called the monastery of Oirbhealach, and now Muckcruss.—See notes r, s, t, u, under the year 1340, p. 566, supra.*

<sup>e</sup> *Lightning, ṛraibzime rion.—According to the Irish work called Coir Anmann, as pre-*

Ἐνόμιςρ μόρ ιριν μβλιαδαν ρι βεόρ.

Ἰανδα ραιζοίυρ, ἡ ἴεῖ βαννα μαρεϋλαιζ δο μιντιρ ἔαρτιν ριυτιρ δο βήε ι ναρδ ρήρτα ό έύρ ποζμάρ να βλιαδνα ρεαάματα ζο mí μβδoin ποζμαρ να βλιαδνα ρρεαααιρρε, ἡ ζέ πο βαοί ιοματτ βίδ ἡ ρτόρμυρ ααα on βρπονμρα ἡρ απρατ αέτ acc enaín, ἡ αζ ααιέμἡ να τιρε ινα τιμείαλλ, ἡ ποβ ειααειν μαα ζαά ειμν ποραιλ δά ραιβε ιριν τίρ δο έορ ιλλαίμ έυαα.

Ρατμειν, emann, ἡ Robήρδ, clann Mheic μμυρρ δήνλἡέ lé ζεαμπαταχαίβ ι αοαααά ό δο ράζβατταρ βραιοδἡμυρ λυμνιζ ζο ριν. Ἄον δοιδέιβη δια νδεαίρατ ζο harδ ρήρτα, ἡ πο ζλαρατ ερεαάα an baile αρα βαραά αρ μαδαιν. Ρο έίμυη ααρτιν an μαρεϋλαιζ ζο hobann δια ραιζιό ι. ααρτιν ηαιρτιμ, ἡ ní πο ρυμυζ λά α ραιζοίμυρβ, ἡ ρυαιρ α ρρεαααα ζο πο υλλαίμ, ἡ έυρ δια έοιρ τον έέδ έυμαρρε, ἡ α έλοιδμαεά ζαν έοιααίλ. Ρο ρίλλρε clann Mec μμυρρ εο να αερείά ζο πο ζαβρατ πορλονζπορε ιμον mbaile πορ να ραιζοίμυρβ. Ουινε ναραλ δο έλοινμ τρἡτἡζ βαοί ι ρποάαρ έλοινμνε Meic μμυρρ an ταν πο ι. Μυρἡέήρταά μαα emann, μιc μαζἡύρα, μιc emann, mec ρἡτἡζ δο ἡαρβαά ι νδοραρ μαιμυρρε ό ττόρνα λά έλοινμ an εαρρμυαα ειαρραζι βαί αζ αονζἡαίμ λά μυντιρ να βαηρἡόζἡα τον έυρ ροιν. Mac μμυρρ ρἡν, ἡ υμἡόρ α δυιτέε δο βήε ρό δἡαααά ζό ριν. Ἄn ταν ααάονμαιρρε ρἡε α έίρ αζά τρἡμλοτ, ἡ όδ έυαλαίδ an ααρτιν δο ἡαρβαά λά α έλοινμ πο βρμυρ πο έέδόρμ ἡε ρἡάμἡ, λιορ τυαάαι, ηιαίλλε, ἡ baile an δυινδέναιζ. Οο έόόδ ι ααἡνδ α έλοινμνε ιαρἡμἡ. Νί δεαάαίδ λαιρ ιριν μἡμυρτ ριν λυέτ baile ἡεα an έαμν, na baile υί έαο-λαζι ná clann ριαραρ. Οο έόααίβ Mac μμυρρ α έλαιν on mbaile, ἡ δο έόόρποτ δἡβλίμβ πορ eulaib α αοιλλἡιβ, ἡ ní mó ná ἡμἡεαάετ δο ρυαάετ leó an

served in the Book of Lecan, fol. 221, the word ρραιβετμe signifies "a thunder-storm." Thus, in explaining ρραιβετμe, the cognomen of Fiacha Sraibhtine, Monarch of Ireland, it states that he was so called "οο na ρραρα ζενεό τιατίρ ι na ρέ, from the showers of fire which occurred in his reign." The word δεαρταν is glossed in the Book of Lecan, fol. 164, by απραά, a storm.

<sup>f</sup> Into their hands, i. e. to be delivered up to them as hostages.

<sup>g</sup> Patrickin, i. e. Little Patrick.

<sup>h</sup> The monastery of Odorney, now Abbeydorney, or Abbey-Odorney, in the barony of Clan-

manrice, and county of Kerry.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1577, p. 1680, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> Bishop of Kerry, i. e. of Ardfert. This was James Fitzmaurice, Bishop of Ardfert. In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 523, it is stated that James Fitzmaurice was bishop of this see in 1551 and 1576, but no account is given of when he was consecrated or when he died.

<sup>k</sup> Leucsnamha, now Lixnaw.—See it already mentioned under the years 1568 and 1577.

<sup>l</sup> Lis-Tuathail, i. e. Tuathal's fort, now Listowel, a well-known town in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry, in which are the

There was a great abundance of nuts also in this year.

A company of [foot] soldiers, and half a company of cavalry, of the people of Captain Sinitsi, were [quartered] at Ardfert [in Kerry] from the beginning of the autumn of the past year to the September of the present year; and though they had received a great quantity of provisions and stores from the Sovereign, they never ceased consuming and spending the country around them; and they compelled the son of every head of a tribe in the country to be delivered up into their hands<sup>f</sup>.

Patrickin<sup>g</sup>, Edmond, and Robert, the sons of Mac Maurice, had sided with the Geraldines in the war from the time of their escape from Limerick till then. One night they went to Ardfert, and on the next morning they seized upon the spoils of the town. The captain of the cavalry, i. e. Captain Hatsim, rose up suddenly to meet them, without waiting for his soldiers; but he was actively responded to, dismounted, and put to the sword in the first onset. The sons of Mac Maurice [then] returned with their prey, and [afterwards] encamped around the town, to besiege the soldiers. A gentleman of the Clann-Sheehy, i. e. Murtough, the son of Edmond, son of Mannus, son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, who was along with the sons of Mac Maurice at this time, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Odorney<sup>h</sup>, by the sons of the Bishop of Kerry<sup>i</sup>, who were aiding the Queen's people on that occasion. Mac Maurice himself, and the greater number in his country, had been hitherto obedient to the law; but when he saw his territory plundered, and when he heard that the captain had been slain by his sons, he at once destroyed Leacsnamha<sup>k</sup>, Lis-Tuathail<sup>l</sup>, Biaille<sup>m</sup>, and Baile-an-Bhuinneanaigh<sup>n</sup>. He afterwards went to join his sons. He was not joined in this evil career by the inhabitants of Baile-mhic-an-Chaim<sup>o</sup>, or of Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe<sup>p</sup>, or the Clann-Pierce. Mac Maurice took his sons away from the town [of Ardfert], and they all went back to the woods; and

ruins of a celebrated castle built by Fitzmaurice.

<sup>m</sup> *Biaille*, now Beale, a ruined castle lying on the Kerry side of the Shannon, about four miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

<sup>n</sup> *Baile-an-Bhuinneanaigh*, i. e. Bunnion's, or Bunyan's town, now Ballybunnion, a small bathing village, about four miles and a half

from the cross-roads of Lisseltin, in the barony of Iraghticonor.

<sup>o</sup> *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim*, now Ballymacqueem. —See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1577, p. 1689, *sup*.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe*, now Ballykealy, a town-land, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilmoyly, barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry.

ταν ταννεε εαρτιν ριυιτρι δον τήρ πό εαρεε μαρβέτα εαρτιν ηατριμ, γ οφυρ-  
 ταέτ α μιντιρε, γ ο να ρυεε ρορραρονί ι τιμδέαλλ αν βαίλε πο εροχαδ  
 λαρ βραιξδε βαοίε λήν βαοί αρ λαίη α μιντιρε οη τιρ. Τυεε ευαιρε αρ να  
 κοιλτιε διαρραυδ μειε μιντιρ γ α ελοννε, ρυαιρ αιρεενε, έδαλα, γ μαρβέτα  
 ιομδα ρέ α νδέναη. Ρο ευρηεαδ λαρ α δυτέαραιξ ρέη (βαί ι ρροέαιρ αν  
 εαρτιν αρ αν εαραοντα ρη) ιλλήε βεβιονη ιαρ να ράεεβαίλ ρολαη δο μαε  
 Μιντιρ γ δά μιντιρι. Ταρρηγριρ μαε μιντιρ ιαηλα θεαρμυηαν δον τήρ ι  
 εειονη αιμυρε ιαρ ρη, γ τυεεραεε τροιεε δο μιντιρι αρδα ρήρεα, γ δο μαρ-  
 βαδ leo α εαρτιν, α λευεναετ α ρφήρ βραταυξε, γ ορηεξ ηόρ ele α maille  
 ρηύ. Ρο έη α έυιδ δον εοεεαδ ρη λέ μαε Μιντιρ ρεαέ εάε, όρ δο δόλ-  
 α.τρικέεαδ α δαοίηε δο μιλλεαδ α ιοε, α ροιρξηήη, γ α αετρηεαδα. Νηρ όιον  
 δια ταρρεεαδαίβ, ευαρη εραηη, να εαρηαεε, νά τυηηξεε ταλμην, νά ρρηηα  
 ρυδ αέτ αηαιλ βα ιαεε α ηήρεαρηθε νό ρυερεαδ ιρ να ηιοναταιδ ερδαετα  
 ρη ιαε.

Εαρτιν ριυιτρι δο δολ ηι δαχοιδ ι μι αυγυρε να βηαδνα ρο γ εαρτιν ele  
 οραεεβαίλ δό ινα γοβερηόρ όρ εήδ μινιηεαέ, γ αν εαρτιν ρη δο ηρηετ να  
 ηήδε ρο ηαρη δο ραιξδουρηβ άρδα ρεαρηε λέ α έοιρ γο εορκαίξ. Νί βαοί όη  
 ηαρη ρη βανδα, νό λήε βανηδα δο ραιξδουρηβ αεε ρυεβαλ α ετήρε, νό αξ ευη-  
 γυεεαδ αρ γεαρηαεαίβ γο ερηόηυεεαδ να βηαδνα ρο.

Εαρτιν ριυιτρι δο ηαρηβαδ ι εεοηραε ηι δαχαίβ ρυιλ ραιηε λαρ τεαέετ  
 εαρη α,αιρ ι ηερηηη.

Ιαηλα δήρμυηαν δο βήε ο ηί ηήδουη ροξμαρη να βηαδνα ρήηαηη γο  
 θερεαδ να βηαδνα ρο ετηρ ορηυη ρηηγην, εαεαρηαέ, γ κοιλ αν έυιεεο γ γαν  
 δο βυαηη, νό δο ηρηαρη αρ α υιδ νό αρ αιρε αέε α βήε αξ βυαηη βυηεήραέ  
 δο λό, γ διοδέε ι ηδιοζαη ιηα ηεαρηηα ιαηλα υρημυηαν γό ρη αρ γεαρηαεαέοιβ.

<sup>1</sup> *Leac-Beibhionn*, now Lackbevene, in the north-west of the barony of Iraghticonor, and in the county of Kerry. This castle, as well as all the others in the barony of Iraghticonor, belonged by right to O'Conor Kerry, but had been all seized upon, with the exception of Carrigafoyle, by Fitzmaurice, during the rebellion of Desmond.

<sup>2</sup> *His treasures*, α εαρηεαδα, i. e. his money, plate, cups, and other valuable property.

<sup>3</sup> *Before he could return*.—An English writer would be apt to say: “And thus the Queen

lost an able officer, and the Irish were rid of an indefatigable enemy.”

<sup>4</sup> *Druim-Finghin*, i. e. Fineen's ridge. This name, which is locally pronounced Droumfineen, is applied to a long ridge of high ground, extending from near Castle-Lyons, in the county of Cork, to Ringoguanagh, on the south side of the bay of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce* Drom. This Drum, *dorsum*, or ridge, divides the barony of Decies within Drum from that of

they were scarcely gone when Captain Siuitsi came into the country, on report of the killing of Captain Hatsim, and to relieve his people; and as he had not overtaken them [the Mac Maurices] about the town, he hanged the hostages of the country, mere children, who were in the custody of his people. He traversed the woods in search of Mac Maurice and his sons, and took many preys and spoils, and slew many persons. He reinstated its lawful inhabitants, who were along with him during this disturbance, in Leac-Beibhionn<sup>q</sup>, it having been left desolate by Mac Maurice and his people. Shortly afterwards Mac Maurice prevailed on the Earl of Desmond to come into the country; and they both gave battle to the people of Ardfert, and slew their captain, their lieutenant, their ensign, and a great number of others along with them. Mac Maurice experienced the effects of this war beyond all others, for his people were cut off, his corn was destroyed, and his mansions and edifices were demolished. His treasures<sup>r</sup> were not secured [though he secreted them] in the hollows of trees or of rocks, or in subterranean caverns, or under the roots of trees, but [he lost them all] just as though they had been deposited in these respective places by his enemies.

Captain Siuitsi went to England in the month of August in this year, after having left another captain as governor over the Munstermen. This captain took all the surviving soldiers of Ardfert with him to Cork, so that there was not at that time, or until the end of this year, a company or half a company of soldiers to be seen traversing the country of the Geraldines, or encroaching upon their territory.

Captain Siuitsi was slain in a conflict in England, before he could return<sup>s</sup> to Ireland.

The Earl of Desmond remained from the middle month of the autumn of the preceding year to the end of this year between Druum-Finghin<sup>t</sup>, Eatharlach<sup>u</sup>, and Coill-an-Choigidh<sup>w</sup>, heeding or caring for neither tillage nor reaping, excepting the reaping [i. e. cutting down] of the Butlers by day and night, in revenge of the injuries which the Earl of Ormond had up to that time committed

Decies without Drum, in the latter county.

<sup>u</sup> *Eatharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a remarkable glen, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary. Ware and Cox call this incorrectly Harlow.

<sup>w</sup> *Coill-an-Choigidh*, i. e. the wood of the province. This wood is shewn on old maps of Munster, as "Kilquegg," a short distance to the south of Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick.

Rob υπαίθε βυτιλεραιζ δο βασζλυυεαδ ιαπλα υρμυμάν δο βήε ι παρροιβ αν βλιαδαν ρι ζο πο βήη α υποδ ιαρμαιρε τον δύτλαιζ όρι νί μόρι νατ φάεεβαδ να ήέν τυινη ριαταλε η πάραιζ ο ποριε λαυρεε εο λοτρα, η ο ένάμχοιλλ εο κομηταέ εille καννιζ. Νίρι εο μαεεναδ ζέρι εδ πάραε να ρυινη ριν αρ α μίνεε δο αιρεε αν τιαπλα αν δά υρμυμάν, δυτλαιζ αρα, υί εαιριν, έλε δήρρεετ, εο να πορτυατάιβ, αν τριαν ινθόναε, η τριαν ελυανα μεαλα, η αρ ζαέ ταιοιβ δο ριύρι ζο δοραρ ρυιρλαιρεε. Νί ήήσφιρ α ιμνιριν, νό, α αρηήφιρ λέε νο τριαν αρ ιομκαρριεοε ζεαραιταιζ δο δεαβτάιβ δοιλιζιβ δο έομζλιεαιβ έρμυαθε, η διομηραιζτιβ έττυαυιηζεαείαιβ αν ταν ριν, η βά ιριν αιμριρ ριν αδβήρταοι ραέ μόρι εο ιμβαοί ζήμ βό νο ζυε οιρλήμαν ο δύνεαοίν εο εαιριολ μυμάν.

ΙΑΡΙΑ δήρμυμάν δο δολ ι ραήρπαδ να βλιαδνα ρο ρα οιρτεαρ μυμάν η ρα ιαρτάρι βυτιλεραε. Ταπλα ιν ταν ριν ι ρριοδαρδ αρ α ειοηετ δά ιναε οεα ιαπλα υρμυμάν .ι. εμάνν αν έαλαδ, η εδυαρδ, ελάνν ερεμαρι μιε ριαραρι ρυαδ, μιε δήμαρ, μιε εμάνν, δα δεαρβρατάρι ιαδριθε τον ιαπλα υρμυμάν βασι αν ταν ριν .ι. τόμαρ, η βά ήιαδ πο ραεαιβ αν τιαπλα όρ εήδ να εριέε δά εοιμέδ acc δολ δό ρήη ηι δαχοιβ. Ταπλα ινα ετιμέεαλλ ροιη ιρ ιν ιμβαλε αν ταν ριν μήρ ζαρραδ μαρκαε η εοιριζτε ζλαν τοζτά ζαλλόεελαε, η ζίομαναε. Ρο ειρζεεταρ ριθε ρό να ήήμζιβ ζο ηυρμαιρνεαέ εο νδεαέαεταρ αρ αον ζοριε ρυρ αν ιαπλα. δαταρ acc εοιμέε ρορ α έελε ζαν εέεταρ αεα διομηραιεείδ αροιλε ό ριοδαρδ ζο ενοε ζραραην, Αρ ανηριν πο ριλλ αν τιαπλα αρ να ηαιρρβδαιβ, η δο βηριρ ρορ βυτιλερεαείαιβ. Ρο ράεεβαεταρ οριονζ μόρι δια μαρκερλυαζ, η α εοιριζτε υιλε ρό ιοετ α ηήρρεαρεετ, η ρο βήήε α ιμβιοδβαδ ζυρι εδ βρεαε ό εοιρραιβ δαοίηε αν τυλαε ρορ αρ έαέραεταρ ό ζεαραιταείαιβ ιρ ιν ηγλιαδ ριν. Δο ρόναδ έετ μόρι ιρ ιν μαιζιν ριν .ι. αρδέοηραραλ βυτιλεραε δο μαρβαδ .ι. Colla mac maolmuire mic doinnall óicc mec ρυιβηε. Νίρ

<sup>x</sup> *Lothra*, now Lorha, a small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1179, p. 50, *supra*.

<sup>y</sup> *Cnamhchoill*, now Cneamhchoill, near the town of Tipperary.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1560, p. 1578, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *Irresistible*.—“*Εεζυαλαμζ .ι. διοφυλαμζ νο δοφυλαμζ.*”—*O'Clery*.

<sup>a</sup> *Dun-Caoin*, now Dunqueen, the most western part of Kerry.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Fidh-ard*, i. e. high wood, now Fethard, a well-known town, in the barony of Middlethird, and county of Tipperary. This town is of considerable antiquity, as appears from the Augustinian monastery founded there shortly after the English invasion, and from the grant made to the corporation by Edward III., to enclose the town with a wall. Of the fortifications there still remain some of the town wall and three of the gateway towers. In 1650 this town was besieged by Cromwell, to whom, after a



against the Geraldines. It was the easier to oppress the Butlers, because the Earl of Ormond was this year in England; and his territory experienced the ill effects of it [his absence], for almost the whole tract of country from Waterford to Lothra<sup>x</sup>, and from Cnamhchoill<sup>y</sup> to the county of Kilkenny, was suffered to remain one surface of weeds and waste. Nor was it wonderful that these lands should be left thus waste, on account of the many times the Earl had plundered the two Ormonds, Duharra, Ikerrin, South-Ely, and the Fortuathas, Middle-third and Clonmel-third, and [the districts lying] on both sides of the Suir, as far as the gate of Waterford. The one-half or one-third of the desperate battles, the hard conflicts, and the irresistible<sup>z</sup> irruptions of the Geraldines, at this time, cannot be enumerated or described. At this period it was commonly said, that the lowing of a cow, or the voice of the ploughman, could scarcely be heard from Dun-Caoim<sup>a</sup> to Cashel in Munster.

In the summer of this year the Earl of Desmond proceeded to the east of Munster, and the western part of the country of the Butlers. He was met on this occasion at Fidh-ard<sup>b</sup> by the two young sons of the Earl of Ormond, namely, Edmond an-Chaladh and Edward; the two sons of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond, and brothers of the Earl of Ormond that then was, namely, of Thomas; and these were they whom the Earl had left over the country, to protect his country, on his departure for England. They had with them in that town (Fethard) a vigorous body of cavalry, and select bodies of gallowglasses and Giomanachs [horseboys]. Those courageously rose up at the shouts<sup>c</sup>, and entered the same field with the Earl. They marched on from Fethard to Knockgraffon, being on their guard of each other, and without coming to any engagement. At the latter place (however) the Earl turned round upon these warriors, and defeated the Butlers, who left a great part of their cavalry, and all their foot soldiers, at the mercy of their enemies, and the discretion of their foes, so that the hill on which they fought was speckled with the bodies of men slain by the Geraldines in that engagement. In this battle was slain [on the side of the Butlers] one whose death was the cause of great lamentation, namely, Colla, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, chief constable of the Butlers. There was slain on the other side only Gerald, the son of John

spirited resistance, it capitulated on honourable terms.

<sup>c</sup> *Rose up at the shouts.*—See O'Daly's *Initium*, &c., *Giraldinorum*, c. 24.

μαρβαδ̄ οον ταοιβ̄ ε̄ιαρ̄ αε̄τ̄ μαδ̄ γεαρ̄ατ̄ μαε̄ Σ̄σαν̄ ο̄ιεε, μ̄ιε̄ Σ̄σαν̄, μ̄ιε̄ τομαρ̄ ιαρ̄λᾱ γ̄ ροβ̄ αδ̄βαρ̄ ε̄ε̄ε̄αο̄ῑνε̄ ε̄ρ̄ιδ̄ε̄ ῑνᾱ ε̄ιρ̄ βαδ̄ε̄ῑν.

Ευαιρ̄τ̄ δ̄ά̄ ν̄οε̄αχ̄αιδ̄ ιαρ̄λᾱ ῡρ̄μ̄ῡῑαν̄ ῑ ε̄ε̄ιρ̄ρ̄αῑζε̄ ῑ ρ̄ρο̄ζ̄ῑμαρ̄ νᾱ β̄ιαδ̄νᾱ ρ̄ο, γ̄ βαο̄ῑ ῑ ρ̄ρο̄ε̄υρ̄ οο̄ ρ̄ε̄ᾱε̄τ̄ῑαν̄ ῑ ρ̄ρο̄ρ̄λο̄ν̄ζ̄ορ̄οτ̄ ῑ μ̄βαρ̄ρ̄ῑ ε̄λο̄ῑν̄νε̄ μ̄ῡιρ̄ιρ̄. Τ̄ιᾱζ̄αῑτ̄ τ̄ρ̄ο̄ῑζ̄ε̄ῑζ̄ αν̄ ιαρ̄λᾱ ο̄ν̄ μᾱῑζ̄ῑν̄ ρ̄ῑν̄ οο̄ ζ̄λᾱε̄αδ̄ ε̄ρ̄ε̄ῑε̄ ῑ ρορ̄αλ̄ ῡῑ ε̄αο̄ῑν̄. Ρ̄ῡε̄ε̄ ορ̄ρᾱ ο̄ ε̄αο̄ῑν̄, γ̄ νᾱ ε̄ο̄μ̄πο̄ε̄ρᾱβ̄ βατ̄ταρ̄ ε̄ο̄μ̄πο̄ῑε̄ε̄ρ̄ῑ ῡο̄ῑβ̄. Β̄άτ̄ταρ̄ ρ̄ε̄ η̄ς̄ο̄ αν̄ λαο̄ῑ ρ̄ῑν̄ τ̄ρ̄ε̄ λε̄αρ̄ε̄ε̄ᾱβ̄ λ̄υᾱε̄ρᾱ δε̄αδ̄ο̄η̄αιδ̄ αε̄ε̄ λ̄η̄ν̄μᾱῑν̄ νᾱ ρ̄ε̄ς̄ο̄νᾱ ε̄ο̄ ρ̄αν̄ζ̄ατ̄ταρ̄ ῑ ε̄ε̄ο̄μ̄πο̄ε̄ε̄υρ̄ ῡρο̄ρ̄λο̄ν̄ζ̄ορ̄οτ̄ αν̄ ιαρ̄λᾱ. Οο̄ ε̄υᾱλᾱιδ̄ αν̄ τ̄ιαρ̄λᾱ ε̄αρ̄ῑν̄η̄ρ̄τᾱ νᾱ ε̄ε̄λ̄ε̄ῑρ̄η̄, γ̄ ρ̄ο̄ζ̄αρ̄ε̄τορ̄ᾱν̄ ᾱ νορ̄δ̄αν̄ά̄ιρ̄, Ρ̄ο̄ ε̄ιρ̄ῑζ̄ ε̄ο̄ η̄ο̄b̄ān̄n̄ ε̄ο̄ ρ̄ῑο̄ ρ̄ρ̄αο̄ῑνε̄αδ̄ ῑρ̄ῑν̄ ρ̄ῑλ̄ῑζ̄ιδ̄ ε̄ε̄ε̄δ̄νᾱ ρ̄ορ̄ υᾱ ε̄αο̄ῑν̄, γ̄ η̄ῑ μ̄ο̄ρ̄ῑ τ̄ά̄ν̄αῑε̄ε̄ ρ̄αν̄ τορ̄ᾱῑζε̄ᾱε̄τ̄ ν̄ά̄ τορ̄ε̄ρατ̄ταρ̄ ῡῑλε̄. Ρ̄ο̄ ζ̄ᾱβαδ̄ αν̄ν̄ ο̄ ε̄αο̄ῑν̄ ρ̄ε̄ῑν̄ .ι. Αρ̄τ̄ μαε̄ ῡο̄μ̄ν̄ᾱῑλλ̄ μ̄ιε̄ ε̄αρ̄τ̄. Ρ̄ο̄ ζ̄ᾱβαδ̄ β̄ε̄ο̄ρ̄ ᾱ μ̄ιᾱε̄ .ι. Αρ̄τ̄ ο̄ε̄ε̄ γ̄ υο̄ μαρ̄βαδ̄ μαε̄ ε̄λε̄ ῡιᾱ ε̄λο̄ν̄ν̄ .ι. Αο̄δ̄. Ρ̄ο̄ ζ̄ᾱβαδ̄ αν̄ν̄ μαε̄ αν̄ β̄ιοε̄αρ̄ᾱ ῡῑ ρ̄ε̄ε̄ο̄λᾱῑζε̄, γ̄ υο̄ ε̄ρ̄ο̄χ̄αιδ̄ ε̄ αρ̄ ᾱ αῑε̄λε̄.

Ο̄αῡιδ̄ αν̄ ε̄ο̄μ̄ρᾱιε̄ μαε̄ ρ̄ε̄αν̄ ο̄ιεε, μ̄ιε̄ Σ̄σαν̄ τ̄ῑζε̄αρ̄νᾱ νᾱ ε̄ο̄ῑllē μ̄ο̄ῑρ̄ε̄ ῡε̄ε̄ε̄.

Σ̄ε̄μ̄υρ̄ γ̄ ζ̄ε̄ρ̄ατ̄, ε̄λᾱν̄ αν̄ ε̄αρ̄ρ̄ῡῑε̄ ε̄ιρ̄ρ̄αῑζε̄ .ι. ε̄λᾱν̄ τ̄ρ̄ε̄ῑμ̄υρ̄ μ̄ιε̄ Ρ̄ιρ̄-ῡη̄ρ̄υδ̄ υο̄ μαρ̄βαδ̄ λ̄ε̄ ε̄λο̄ῑν̄ ε̄μᾱῑν̄ με̄ε̄ ρ̄ῑε̄η̄ῑζ̄ ῑ ν̄ο̄ῑο̄ζ̄αῑλ̄ ᾱ ν̄δ̄ε̄ρ̄β̄ρατ̄αρ̄ .ι. Μ̄ῡιρ̄ε̄ρ̄ε̄ρᾱε̄ ρ̄ο̄ μαρ̄β̄ρατ̄ ε̄λᾱν̄ αν̄ν̄ ε̄αρ̄ρ̄ῡῑε̄ ρ̄ε̄ε̄τ̄ ρ̄ιᾱῑν̄.

Τομαρ̄, γεαρ̄ατ̄, γ̄ Σ̄σαν̄ ο̄ε̄ε̄ ε̄λᾱν̄ τ̄ρ̄ε̄αν̄ μ̄ιε̄ ε̄μᾱῑν̄, μ̄ιε̄ τομαρ̄ ο̄ν̄ ε̄λᾱο̄ν̄ζ̄αῑρ̄ ῡο̄ῑμ̄ε̄ᾱε̄τ̄ υο̄ μ̄ῑν̄ν̄ γ̄ ῡε̄ε̄ε̄ᾱῑβ̄ νᾱῡε̄ρ̄ε̄τᾱ αν̄ β̄ιαδ̄αν̄ ρ̄ῑ.

<sup>d</sup> *Pobal-Ui-Chaoinh*, now Pobble-O'Keeffe, situated on the confines of the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, about ten miles distant from Castle-Island on the west, and from New-Market and Kanturk on the east. This tract of land extends about seven miles in length from north to south, parallel with the Blackwater (by which it is in a great part bounded on the west), and about two miles and a quarter in breadth from west to east, on which side it is bounded by the Ownaglyn, a mountain stream flowing into the Blackwater. This territory, which lay waste since the time of James II., when the last O'Keeffe, a boy of sixteen, went into the French service at the head of his father's company of foot, was appropriated to the Crown, in the reign of William III., and a small town

built thereon, under the name of Williamstown, and the lands let to farmers directly under the Crown.

<sup>e</sup> *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now Sliabh Luachra, in the county of Kerry, adjoining Pobble-O'Keeffe, in the county of Cork.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1579, p. 1721, *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> *Almost all*, literally, “not many came in the pursuit who were not all slain.”

<sup>g</sup> *David-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. David of the combat, or duel. He was the head of a sept of the Fitzgibbons, who possessed the half barony of Coill-mor, *anglice* Kilmore, near Charleville, in the north of the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6. According to a pedigree of the Fitzgeralds in an interpolated manuscript copy of Keating's

Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, whose death was a cause of lamentation in his own country.

In the autumn of this year the Earl of Desmond made an incursion into Kerry, and remained nearly a week encamped in the upper part of Clann-Maurice. His foot-soldiers went forth to collect spoils in Pobal-Ui-Chaoimh<sup>d</sup>. O'Keeffe and the neighbours of that vicinity pursued them, and continued during the course of the day to follow them through the sloping fields of Luachair-Deaghaidh<sup>e</sup>, until they had come near the Earl's camp. When the Earl heard the bustling of the kerns, and the report of their ordnance, he rose up suddenly, rushed upon O'Keeffe, and routed him back the same passage by which he had come; and almost all<sup>f</sup> the pursuers were slain. O'Keeffe himself, i. e. Art, the son of Donnell, son of Art, and his son, Art Oge, were taken prisoners; and Hugh, another of his sons, was slain. The son of the Vicar O'Scoly was also taken prisoner on this occasion, and was afterwards hanged.

David-an-Chomhraic<sup>g</sup>, the son of John Oge, son of John [Fitz-Gibbon], Lord of Coill-mor, died.

James and Gerald, the sons of the Bishop of Kerry, i. e. the sons of James, son of Richard [Fitzmaurice], were slain by the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, in revenge of their brother, Murrough, whom the sons of the Bishop had slain some time before.

Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John, son of Edmond, son of Thomas [Fitzgerald] of Claenglais, died this year, by the sword<sup>h</sup> or by a natural death.

*History of Ireland*, in the possession of the Editor, the Lord of Coill-mor descended from Gibbon, the natural son of the celebrated John of Callan Fitzgerald, by the wife of O'Coinnin; and the same Gibbon is the ancestor of the Ridire Fionn, or White Knight, Chief of Clann-Gibbon, as well as of Fitz-Gibbon of Ard-sciath. From John Mor na Sursainne, i. e. of the girdle, another illegitimate son of John of Callan, by the wife of O'Coilleain, was descended the Lord of Claenglais, (mentioned in the next entry), in the county of Limerick, the last chief of which family was Sir John Fitzgerald (the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Thomas, son of

Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John na Sursainne, natural son of John of Callan), who went to France in November, 1691. It should be here remarked, that the Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this half barony of Coill-mhor (Kilmore), and that this is the Coill-mhor mentioned in these Annals, in connexion with Delge, at the year 1580.

<sup>h</sup> *By the sword*, ḡḡ ḡḡḡ, i. e. by the point or edge of any weapon. The language is very unsatisfactory in the original. It should be:

“In this year died Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John fitz Edmond fitz Thomas of Claenglais. Thomas and Gerald having been

Εοζαν mac macolmuire, mic donnchaíð, mic toirpðealbaiğ mec ruibne conrapal ðí·muíman, fñi eíum cñòpαιγίτi i noiltiğ γ i noipeáctap, ðup ðan·apòða ðocoipce i ðeαβαíð γ i monað fñòma ðo ecc.

Τοιρπðeαλβαí ðcc mac toirpðealbaiğ, mic macolmuire, mic donnchaíð, mic toirpðealbaiğ mec ruibne ðecc. Nír èm a cómaopa ðia èmñò in aon aimpup pyp ap ap lucca épa aon ðuine inár.

Σip niclap maulbi ðo ðol i paxoib in blaðain pi, γ a tilleað tap a aip i nğñinpeað na blaðna ap ccinò, γ captin bpiaburctun i nğoibñinópact cóiccið cónnaçt an aipft pin, γ an captin pin ðo ðol i ττίp amalçaið i nñipac ná blaðna po. An típ uile ðo lot γ ðo léipccpioip ðó on eúl ço a cele, uaii baóí acc ruibal on pòpionçpopt çó apoule ftoppo. Nip ðíon ap an ccaptin pin, ná pòp a muinçip, nñmñò naoin na pílñò, píoð, na pòitipçlñò, na baile, na babòún no çup toçlao an típ uile laip.

Mac ruibne baçaineç, Macolmuire óc, mac macolmuire, mic aòða, mic neill, mec ruibne, γ ðoinnall mac murchaíð, mic Ruaiòpi inóip, mic ðoinnall na maðmann, mec ruibne ðo inarbað an 4 la ðo mí iun ap bpiú loça pεαβαí, γ iað acc iomluað aítipce γ coinne etip ó nell γ ó ðoinnall báttap i ðoib pòpionçpoptaib lñnaib líoninapraib imon loç. Bá hamlaíð ðo pónað na inóipéçta pin .i. ðpionç ðalbancoib anaéñeta ðo toçt a pòpionçpopte uí neill i napépac baóí le hacchaíð iomloçtað ap caol loça pεβαí, γ ðo paóíleað çup ab lá toipce eiccin ele ðo ðeαçatai ço po çaðpact tpaçt im upçopaç in apépaiz i mbaçtap na conrapal pòiceneíca i nuatçað buíðne co hanpuiççte acc iompuipεac le çpioçnucçað a ccoinne co po claiðmüðpopte iaçt çan cóiccill, γ co ðoçpact pñn ap çan puiiuzað çan pòipðeapccað pòpna.

Ο ðoçapçaiç ðlan mac pailim, mic concòðair çappaiz tiççapna inñi heoç·ain ðecc, 26 man γ po bað bpaizç çill ap a ppuizbite eic γ aipçlòð (ðia mað

slain in battle, and John having died a natural death, or Thomas having fallen in battle, and Gerald and John having died a natural death.”

<sup>1</sup> *The meeting*.—The Οipεαçtap, *anglice* Iraghts, was a meeting, or conference, held by the Irish on hills for the purpose of deliberating about their public affairs, and which frequently ended in a fight.

<sup>k</sup> *Less refused*, ap lucca épa.—This refers to

his hospitality, not his courage, as might be supposed. The phrase pεap nár epa neac um ní, “a man who never refused any one any thing,” is always used to express “a man of unbounded bounty and hospitality.”

<sup>1</sup> *Sanctuary*, nñmñò.—See Petrie’s *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 59, where this passage is quoted.

<sup>m</sup> *Noble*, pòiceneíca, literally, “of good tribe

Owen, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, Constable of Desmond, a sedate and tranquil man in the drinking-house and at the meeting<sup>1</sup>, but obstinate, furious, and irresistible in battle and in the field of contest, died.

Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, died. There had not been of his tribe, of his years, in his time, any who had less refused<sup>k</sup> any man than he.

Sir Nicholas Malby went to England this year, and returned in the winter of the year following; and Captain Brabazon had the government of Connaught during this period. This captain went to Tirawley in the spring of this year, and plundered and devastated the whole territory, from one extremity to the other, for he [continually] moved from one camp to another among them. Neither the sanctuary<sup>l</sup> of the saint nor the poet, the wood nor the forest-valley, the tower nor the bawn, was a shelter from this captain and his people, until the whole territory was destroyed by him.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry Oge, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall Mac Sweeny) and Donnell, the son of Murrrough, son of Rory More, son of Donnell-na-Madlmann Mac Sweeny, were slain on the fourth day of the month of June, on the margin of Lough Foyle, whither they had gone to attend a meeting and conference between O'Neill and O'Donnell, who had two extensive and populous camps on the borders of the lake. These lamentable deaths happened thus: a party of strange Scots from O'Neill's camp went into the boat which was used for ferrying [passengers] across the straits of Lough Foyle; and it being supposed that they had come on some other embassy, they were permitted to land near the prow of the boat, where those noble<sup>m</sup> constables were, attended only by a small party, and unprepared<sup>n</sup> [for hostilities], awaiting the termination of the conference. They [the Scots] unsparingly put them to the sword, and then escaped themselves, without receiving a wound, or losing a single drop of blood.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), Lord of Inishowen, died on the 26th of May. He was a person for whose ransom (if he

or family."

<sup>n</sup> *Unprepared*, i. e. *nihil adversi timentes*. This anecdote is very unsatisfactorily told. It should

have been mentioned whether the Scots had been in O'Neill's service, or whether they had received instructions from him to attack the Mac Sweenys.

ρυσσελαδ νό βσιε παρ) αν τί τήρα αν ριν, γ α μάε Σταν όεε διορθεαδ  
μα ιοναδ αρ βελαδ Χαταοιρ υί όοαριταιζ. Ταινε δεριδε αν τιν δο έρομλοτ,  
ετιρ ιοτ, αρβαρ, άτιυεχαδ, γ μωλιδ.

Μαιρε ιηζην έυινη ί νελλ, βη προμαρλε βυιδε μεε δομναλλ δεεε.

Νεαέταιν μαε ευινη, μηε αν έαλβαζ δο μαρβαδ αν. 5. September.

Μαζ ρλανηαιδ θαρτραιζε (.ι. καταλ όεε) δο μαρβαδ λά α βραταρ ρβη  
ταδεε όεε.

Clann υατέιρ ραθα, μηε θαυδ, μηε εμεινη, μηεε υιλλεε α βύρε .ι. εφρότε,  
γ Μαιοιρ δο όολ διαρραδ ζαβαλα ι ετίρ αιμαλζαιδ α ηυέτ μηε υιλλιαμ υφρ-  
βραταρ α ναταρ .ι. Ριρδφρω αν ιαριανη ζο ρο ζαδρατ βύ. Ρικαρδ α βύρε  
μαε εμεινη, μηε υιλλεε ό εαιρλέν αν βαρραιζ δέιρζε ρό να ηήζιμιδ εο ρυεε  
φορ να βυιδιμιδ, γ ρο ρβηρατ ζλιαδ ζεαρ αιηηαιρ ρέ αριεε εο ρο μαρβαδ  
Ριοκαρδ γ ρορεελα α ταρλα ινα τιμηεαλλ ρα τριου ριν. Ρυεερατ ελανη  
υάτειρ ραθα α εερειχ, γ α εεορεεαιρ.

Μαε μηεε υιλλιαμ βύρε .ι. Ριοκαρδ ρυαδ μαε Σταν μηε οιλνεραρ μηε Σταν  
δο μαρβαδ ι ηζιμηρεαδ να βλιαδνα ρο λά τομαρ υυιδεορ θυιηε υαφαλ δο  
ιιιηητιρ να βαηρηοζηα, γ αεβηρβδ εάε νάρ βο μαετ ρριέ αν μαρβαδ ριν.

Αν υφεεαναε ό ζηράδα δεεε .ι. υομηχαδ όεε μαε υομηχαιδ μηε υομη-  
χαιδ μηε μηεοιλ, ρβη ευηιαέτα μόιρ ι εειλλ γ τευαιε ειριδε.

Μαε βρυαυδθα ολλαη υί βηιαν λέ ρβηεαρ .ι. Μαιοιρ μαε εονεόβαρ μηε  
διαρματτα, μηε Σταν δεεε, γ α βραταρ ζιολλα βηιζδε διορθεαδ μα ιοναδ.

Διαρματτ υλλταε μαε Σταν δεεε.

Μα Κομηιδε βηιαν διορεα δεεε, 13 Ιουνι.

The issue of the conference should also have been mentioned.

<sup>o</sup> *Both*, literally, "between crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle."

<sup>v</sup> *Dartry*, now the barony of Rosselagher, in the county of Leitrim, where the Mac Clancys, or Maglanellys, as they are locally called, are still very numerous, but all reduced to farmers or cottiers.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1228, p. 218, *supra*.

<sup>a</sup> *Walter Fadu*, i. e. *Walterus longus*, Walter the long or tall.

<sup>r</sup> *Fairly slain*, literally, "and all used to say

that that killing was not well procured," that is, that it was accomplished by unfair or treacherous means.

<sup>s</sup> *Ultach*, i. e. Mac Donlevy.

<sup>t</sup> *Mic Connidhe*, now Mae Namee.

<sup>u</sup> Under this year Cox has the following notice of the removal of the Lord Deputy Grey, of which the Four Masters have no notice:

"But this good Deputy, by the contrivance of the rebels, was represented at the court of England as a bloody man, that regarded not the lives of the subjects any more than the lives of dogs, but has tyrannized with that barbarity

could have been ransomed) many horses and herds would have been given. His son, John Oge, was elected in his place, in preference to Cahir O'Doherty; in consequence of which the country was ravaged, both° crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle.

Mary, the daughter of Con O'Neill, and wife of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, died.

Naghtan, son of Con, who was son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], was slain on the 5th of September.

Mac Clancy of Dartry<sup>p</sup> (Cathal Oge) was slain by his own kinsman, Teige Oge.

The sons of Walter Fada<sup>a</sup>, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, namely, Theobald and Meyler, went to Tirawley in search of booty, at the instance of Mac William, their father's brother, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn; and they seized some cows. Rickard Burke, son of Edmond, son of Ulick of Castlebar, rose up at the shouts, and overtook them; and they fought a sharp and fierce battle, in which Rickard and the greater number of those around him were slain. The sons of Walter Fada carried off the prey in triumph.

The son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Roe, the son of John, son of Oliver, son of John Oge, was slain in the winter of this year by Thomas Wideos, a gentleman of the Queen's people; and all said that he was not fairly slain<sup>f</sup>.

The Dean O'Grady, i. e. Donough Oge, son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Nicholas, a man of great power in Church and State, died.

Mac Brody (Maoilin, the son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John), Ollav to O'Brien in history, died; and his kinsman, Gilla-Brighde, was elected in his place.

Dermot Ultach<sup>s</sup>, son of John, died.

Mac Conmidhe<sup>t</sup> (Brian, the son of Donough) died on the 13th of June<sup>u</sup>.

that there was little left for the Queen to reign over but carcasses and ashes. And this false story being believed in England, a general pardon was sent over to such of the rebels as would accept thereof, and the Lord Deputy, in the midst of his victories, was recalled. So that in August he left Ireland to the care of Adam

Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer at Wars, Lords Justices, two men very unfit to be yolk'd together, the difference between them being no less in their minds and affectious than it was in their bodies and professions."—*Iib. Anglicana*, vol. i. A. D. 1582.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1583.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc cétt, oéttmoḡatt, a tpi.

Cono mac an calbaicch, mic Maḡnupa, mic aoda duib, mic aoda puaidh uí doimnaill do écc, 13. do maḡta. Saoí dḡrccaiḡte, deiḡeimiḡ, pḡi roitím roaḡallma, porr congimala do aḡiaḡaib, ḡ do cḡiteapnaib, pḡi cḡoaiḡte duan, ḡ dḡéct aḡmolta ap a iolḡnaoimḡ pḡirin, pḡi ap lucca pob ole clú ḡ cétpaíð do claudaib neill naoiḡiḡallaḡ ḡup bó paḡaib do épuic ḡan cḡir, do luinḡ ḡan luaiḡapre, ḡ do ḡorḡ taob le tollaḡiḡe aḡaib no baḡttar cenel [ḡconail] don cḡur rin iap nécc cḡuḡo.

Iapla upmuḡian .i. tomap mac Semair, mic piapair puaid do bḡitḡ na ḡoḡepnoir ap dá cḡicceáð muḡian an bliáðain ri, ḡ iapla dḡfmuḡian aḡ dainḡmuicáð ina éḡpétuḡreacḡt, ḡ ina dḡibeircc, co no ḡab por aiḡmilleaḡ na tḡre ina cḡompócaib i nḡeimḡreacḡ ḡ i neaprac na bliáðna po pḡḡiamn, ap a aoí baosí daḡuaḡ, ḡ duḡreaccla accá daoimḡbh piap an dḡiccheáð, ḡ pia bḡpḡionḡra Saḡan ḡo no ḡaḡḡat aḡ deiḡuicáð pḡir eḡir mḡaosí porḡta, cloinn, ḡ cḡairḡið, co ná baosí acḡ aon cḡḡarap nama [dia pḡer, C. O'C.] ón ccuar cḡairḡce, nó cḡioḡn ḡó apoile pḡacḡnón dá cḡicceáð muḡian i paḡiḡaḡ ḡ i pḡoḡḡiar na bliáðna po. Iap mbḡiḡe do cḡéð torac an ḡeimḡiḡ ḡ don oiḡce paḡa pḡir po tḡialḡratḡ eapḡupḡaḡa, ḡ mḡirliḡ muḡian iadaḡ ina uḡḡimḡcḡeall, ḡ aḡuḡ do cḡor i ccocail an cḡoccaíð ḡup bó mḡiḡiḡ lá dia pccup cḡiḡó ḡ pḡoirḡḡo do cḡur por cḡoccaḡ ḡḡraḡacḡ, ḡ bá haḡilaḡ po porcaomḡnacḡar .i. dḡpḡoḡ duib muḡiḡcḡḡḡaḡ buḡḡo Mḡaḡnḡe do pḡiḡóct aoda bḡḡáan do paḡḡbáil cḡaḡbaḡḡaib ap iapla dḡfmuḡian

<sup>v</sup> *Kinell Connell*.—The word ḡConaill, which was omitted by the original scribe, is supplied by Charles O'Conor of Belanagare. Tir-Connell would be more appropriately used here.

<sup>w</sup> *The harp without ceis*.—This phrase has been borrowed by the Four Masters from the Amhra Choluin Cille. The glossographers, however, do by no means agree on the exact meaning of *ceis*; but the Four Masters seem to have taken it for the base string. In *Leabhar na h-Uídhri* it is glossed: “ainm don tḡrom tḡéð, no ip í in cḡéir ip in épuic in ní cḡoḡḡar in leiḡḡuḡo co na

tḡtaib mḡi; “a name for the heavy string, or the *ceis* in the harp, is what supports the *leith-rim* and the strings.”

<sup>x</sup> *Without shelter*.—The word tollaḡiḡe is explained barrenness, nakedness, exposure, want of clothing, cover, or shelter, by Peter Connell, in his *Irish Dictionary*, MS. in the British Museum, Egerton 84, 85.

<sup>y</sup> *Treason*.—This was written for Farrell O'Gara and the loyalists of the reign of Charles I. O'Daly would have pronounced the Four Masters rank heretics had he known that they had



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1583.

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

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, died on the 13th of March. He was an accomplished and truly hospitable man, a sedate and affable man, the supporting pillar of the literati and the kerns; a man who had spent much of his wealth in the purchase of poems and panegyrics; a man by no means the least illustrious in name and character of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages; so that after his death Kinel-Connel<sup>v</sup> might have been likened to a harp without the *Ceis*<sup>w</sup>, to a ship without a pilot, or to a field without shelter<sup>x</sup>.

The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, was Governor of the two provinces of Munster in this year; and the Earl of Desmond became confirmed in his treason<sup>y</sup> and insurrection; and he proceeded to ravage the country in his neighbourhood during the winter, and the spring of the following year. His people, however, were so much in dread and awe of the law and the Sovereign of England that they began to separate from him, even his own married wife, children, and friends, so that he had but four persons to accompany him [in his movements] from one cavern of a rock or hollow of a tree to another, throughout the two provinces of Munster, in the summer and autumn of this year. When [however] the beginning of winter and the long nights had set in, the insurgents and robbers of Munster began to collect about him, and prepared to rekindle the torch of war. But God thought it time to suppress, close, and finish this war of the Geraldines, which was done in the following way: a party of the O'Moriartys of the Mang's side, [a family] of the race of Aedh-Beannan<sup>z</sup>, took an advantage<sup>a</sup> of the Earl of Desmond,

written of his favourite hero in this strain.

<sup>z</sup> *Aedh Beannan*.—He was King of Munster, and died, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, in the year 619. He had a son, Maelduin, who fought at the battle of Magh Rath in the year 637, who had a son, Congal, King of Desmond, who was slain in 639, from whom the O'Moriartys are descended.

<sup>a</sup> *Advantage*.—This is not fair of the Four

Masters, though the tradition in the country ascribes the murder of the last Earl of Desmond to Kelly O'Moriarty. This tradition is written in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, appended to a poem addressed to the Earl of Desmond by Donnell Mac Brody. But the subject has not been fairly examined; for, though the O'Moriartys were certainly the party who pursued the Earl, the person who laid vio-

ιαρ μβήτ όό ι ρφιαβοιέ πολαάταε ι ccuar cairpπi ι ηγλινν αν ζινντιζ. δατταρ αν ορηονζ ίρη αν ταρρεάλαδ, η αν τιννεάλλαδ να τέζόαιρι ι ιμβαοί αν ταπλα ό υπέοραδ οιόδε co ηαδημαδαιν, co πο λιηρηοτ αν ρυαρθοτ ραιρ ι ccrepur-cal να μαιδνε μιυέ δια μαριε αρ αοι λαίτε ρεάτμυινε, λά ρελε μαρταμ δο ρονοριαδ. Ρο ζοναδ η πο ζαβαδ αν ταπλα λεό, υαιρ ní βαοί λυάτ ποττα νό ταάαιρ μα ραππαδ άάτ αον βήη, η υιαρ δυαάαλλ, ηίρ βό ειαη όη coll δο όεαά-ατταρ αν ταν πο όίάηοραττ αν ταπλα ζαν ρυιρεάδ, η μυα βήτ ριόε ρορ ροζαη, η ρορ διβήρρε (αίναη πο βαί) ροβαδ δο μόιρηζέλαδ ερεαην υον ιαηλα υήρμυίαν ρην.ι. ζεαρόιδ mac Semair, mic Sfair, mic tomair ορηοίετ αάα, mic

lent hands on him was a soldier of the garrison of Castlemaine, named Kelly, or O'Kelly, a native Irishman, who had been bred by the English. O'Daly, the historian of the Geraldines, though he calls Owen Mac Daniel an inhuman villain, still seems to think that the Earl's party had acted barbarously. He writes that it unfortunately happened that those who were sent by the Earl to seize the prey, barbarously robbed a noble matron, whom they left naked in the field; that when this fact came to the knowledge of her kindred, they collected a party of men, and, led by a foster-brother of the Earl" [Owen O'Moriarty], "approached his hiding place; that a soldier, whose name was Daniel O'Kelly, smashed the Earl's right arm with a stroke of his sword, and by a second blow cut off one of his ears, then dragged him out, and, being apprehensive lest any one might come to the rescue, brutally separated the head from the body."—*Incrementum, &c., Giraldinum*, c. 24. See also Hooker; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1583, where it is stated that Owen O'Moriarty, who was otherwise called *Droghbearla* [i. e. αν ορηοίάεραπλα, of the *bad English*], had obtained seven musketeers and twelve kerne from the Governor of Castlemaine before he went in pursuit of the prey taken from his sister, whom he calls "a poor woman of the Moriartas." It may be here remarked, that it is not certain that Owen O'Moriarty knew

who the party were that had plundered his sister, and that it is very likely that the soldier Kollie, Kelly, or O'Kelly, had the Earl killed before O'Moriarty discovered who was in the hut.

Cox states that Kolly struck the old Earl with his sword, not knowing who he was, and almost cut off his arm; that the old man then cried out that he was the Earl of Desmond, and that Kolly would have spared him, were it not that he bled so fast that he could not live; that, therefore, he immediately cut off his head, which was afterwards sent to England, and placed on a pole on London Bridge; and he adds, that "for this exploit the family of the Moriartas are in disgrace amongst the Irish to this day."

P. O'Sullivan Beare does not mention the name of O'Moriarty in connexion with this murder, but he seems to think that the person who led the soldiers to the place did not know that it was the Earl of Desmond that was there. He seems to think, however, that the Daniel who slew the Earl was the brother of Owen. His words are:

"Inde Giraldus sylvam densissimam suæ ditionis quæ Sylva Cunei vocatur petit, cum quatuor aut quinque comitibus in quâ latitans circumventus capite truncatur. In rei memoriam locus qui tunc ejus sanguine perfusus adhuc sanguineo colore fertur esse affectus. Inveniendi cum duces fuerint duo fratres sui

whom they found' in an unprotected position : he was concealed in a hut, in the cavern of a rock, in Gleann-an-Ghinntigh<sup>b</sup>. This party remained on the watch around this habitation of the Earl from the beginning of the night to the dawning of day ; and then, in the morning twilight, they rushed into the cold hut. This was on Tuesday, which was St. Martin's festival. They wounded the Earl, and took him prisoner, for he had not along with him any people able to make fight or battle, excepting one woman and two men servants. They had not proceeded far from the wood when they suddenly beheaded the Earl. Were it not that he was given to plunder and insurrection, as he [really] was, this fate of the Earl of Desmond<sup>c</sup> would have been one of the mournful stories of Ireland, namely, Garrett, the son of James, son of John<sup>h</sup>, son of Thomas of

familiares et in quos soepe beneficia dicitur contulisse, Eugenius et Daniel, qui aliud forsitan quærentes in eum inciderunt reginæ ministris comitati, sed tamen miserè obierunt, suspensi alter in Angliâ nescio quod ob crimen, alter in Ibernâ a Mac Morise Lacsnaæ Barone ob foeditatem sceleris hujus in bello maximo quod inferius sum scripturus."

<sup>b</sup> *Gleann-an-Ghinntigh*, now Glanageenty, a townland situated in the east of the parish of Ballymacelligot, barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry, and about five miles to the east of Tralee. The spot where the Earl was killed is still pointed out by the natives by the name of Bothar-an-Iarla, and the trunk of an old tree, under which his body was thrown, still remains. They also shew what they call his grave, but this must have been only the place where the body was for some time concealed, as it seems certain that his body was finally interred in a small chapel at Kilnamanagh, near Castle-Island.

<sup>c</sup> *The Earl of Desmond*.—Mr. Moore, in the fourth volume of his *History of Ireland*, which he has suffered to issue from the press in a woefully imperfect state, ventures to draw the following character of this Earl of Desmond, in despite of all O'Daly's encomiums :

" Among those champions of the cause of Ireland whom the long struggle of her people for freedom has raised into eminence, the Earl of Desmond, although in many respects the most showy and popular, must, in all that lends dignity or moral strength to so high a vocation, take rank on the very lowest level. It was, however, far more in weakness of understanding and violence of temper, than in any natural depravity, that the reckless excesses and headlong arrogance of this lordly demagogue had their source ; and a great statesman of that period,—one whose opportunities of studying the character of this lord were many and searching,—has left on record his opinion, that Desmond's ' light and loose dealings proceeded rather from imperfection of judgment than from malicious intent.' To the same cause,—a helpless want of common sense,—may fairly be attributed most of the anomalies and inconsistencies of his strange career. Hence was it that, though born to a rank almost princely, he herded chiefly with his lowest dependants ; inheriting estates that spread through nearly four counties, he was yet distressed for the means of daily subsistence ; and though circled wherever he went by crowds of followers, could not boast one single friend."—Vol. iv. p. 95.

Σεμαρ, μιε γεαρίοδ αν θανα, μιε μαιριρ (.ι. αν εήθ ιαπλα θήρμυήαν) μιε  
 τομαρ να παραθ, μιε Σεον εάιλλε, μιε τόμαρ (αγά εοοήραοιε γεαριλατίζ  
 έιλλε θαρα, γ θήρμυήαν ρέ αροιλε) μιε μαιριρ (.ι. αν βραταρι μινύρ) μιε  
 γεαριλε, μιε μαιριρ, μιε γεαριλε.

Νηρ βιονηαθ διογαταρ θε το θιλζήνν γεαριλαταθ ρό θάιζ έορα ι ναζηαθ α  
 βρηιονηρα δια ταριταταρ δια ρινηρεαριθ μαρ έριρ δυτέερα ό θύν εαοίν ι  
 εοιαρραιζε ζο εομαρ τηρ μαιρρε, γ ό οίλεν μόιρ αρθα νειμιθ ι μιλβ λιαταρ,  
 εο λιμνεαθ.

<sup>d</sup> *Thomas of Drogheda*.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 1468, p. 1051, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *John Caille*.—This is a mistake for John of Callainn.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 1261, p. 382, *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> *The Friar Minor*.—He died in the monastery of Youghal, in the habit of St. Francis, on the 20th of May, 1257.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1224, p. 217, *supra*.

<sup>g</sup> *The vengeance of God*.—What a pity it is that O'Daly had not seen this observation of the Four Masters, that he might brand them, and their Trinity-College-educated patron, Farrell O'Gara, with eternal infamy! This historian of the Geraldines, in his strictures on Dr. O'Meara, calls him *impious* for his lavish encomium on the Earl of Ormond! After quoting a few lines of O'Meara's overcoloured verse in praise of Ormond, O'Daly asks:

“Now, is not this a glaring proof of O'Meara's impiety? He, forsooth, in every other respect a Catholic, dares to call the Geraldines, who were the strenuous supporters of their religion and country, the destroyers of both! Here is the man who does not hesitate to extol the Butlers, by whose supineness this land of Ireland was trodden down by England. Aye, truly was it ruined by Ormond; for had he leagued himself with his uncle Desmond, for altars and for hearths, this land would never have fallen by fraud or force of arms.”—c. 24.

<sup>h</sup> *Dun-caoin*, now Dunqueen, the most western point of the county of Kerry.—See this already

mentioned under the years 1558 and 1582.

<sup>i</sup> *Great Island of Ard-Nemidh*, i. e. the great island of Nemhidh's hill, now the Great Island near the city of Cork.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 178, where it is stated that this island is called after Neimhidh, the leader of the second colony into Ireland after the flood, and that it is situated ι ζερικ λιαταρ, in the territory of Ui-Liathain, and otherwise called Oilean mór an Dhappaig, i. e. Barry's Great Island.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogggia*, part iii. c. 6. From these bounds it is evident that the Earl of Desmond claimed all Munster, except the portions of that province belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. In 1583 a special Act of Attainder was passed against Gerald Earl of Desmond, and his confederates in the rebellion, and it was found that 574,628 acres were forfeited to the Crown; but the territory over which the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction comprised more than double this number of acres.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, edition of 1689, p. 384. For an account of the individuals settled on these lands under the name of undertakers and planters, the reader is referred to Fynes Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. i. pp. 9, 10; Smith's *Histories of the Counties of Kerry and Cork*; and Fitzgerald's *Limerick*, &c. There is still extant a poem addressed to this Earl by Donnell Mac Brody, in which he introduces St. Fachtna of Ros-Ailither, as prophesying to St. Finchu that a famous Grecian family

Drogheda<sup>d</sup>, son of James, son of Garrett of the Poetry, son of Maurice (the first Earl of Desmond), son of Thomas of the Apes, son of John of Caille<sup>e</sup>, son of Thomas (in whom the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and those of Desmond meet each other), son of Maurice (i. e. the Friar Minor<sup>f</sup>), son of Gerald, son of Maurice Fitzgerald.

It was no wonder that the vengeance of God<sup>g</sup> should exterminate the Geraldines for their opposition to their Sovereign, whose predecessors had granted to their ancestors as patrimonial lands [that tract of country extending] from Dún-caoin<sup>h</sup> in Kerry to the Meeting of the Three Waters, and from the Great Island of Ard-Nemidh<sup>i</sup> in Hy-Liathain to Limerick.

would come to Ireland, who would conquer the race of Eoghan [the son of Oilíoll Olum], and drive the Dal-Cais across the river of Luimneach [the Lower Shannon]; that afterwards another race of foreigners would arrive, who would subdue the former by treachery; but that the Fionn Galls and the Gaels would again recover their power. Mac Brody then tells the Earl that he was the person who would fight the battle of Saingiol [Singland, near Limerick] predicted by this saint, because he was half Leinsterman, and the knight who was first betrayed by the Londoners, which accorded with the prophecy; that he was the glowing brand who would inflame the Gaels to battle; that he would become Monarch of Ireland, and banish the new Saxons and the Londoners from his kingdom. The prophecy here attributed to St. Fachtna, which was evidently forged about the period of the first outbreak of this rebellion, was very famous in Munster and throughout Ireland in the middle of the next century, as appears from the Depositions concerning murders and robberies committed in the county of Fermanagh, preserved in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 3. 6, in which is preserved the following Deposition by Rickard Bourke of Enniskillen, Bachelor in Divinity, who, being sworn and examined, "Saith that one of the O'Briens of Thomond did read and

relate in this Deponent's hearing several prophecies of St. Patrick and of Collumkill, the Saint of Derry, of Berricanus, another of their Saints, and of Ffeon Mack Woill, an ould Irish Champion: and the Deponent saw an English booke printed in the Low Countries importing another prophecy of St. Patrick (in the handes of one of the Rebels). All which prophecies the Rebels did conceive to import the extirpation of the English, and the settling of the whole kingdom in the Irish. And these prophecies are very commonly, confidently, and vehemently urged and justified by their preists for undoubted verities: and amongst the rest there is one prophecie to the effect: *Do berhar each Downaskia, curfear Ballacliach er goole, murjie Ierla Thraly fear inid Rie an Aerue*; which is thus in English:

"Att Downeskia a fight shalbe,

And Dublin citty shalbe ta'ne;

The King his Viceroy at Aerue [úē crú]

By the Erle of Traly shall be slaine.

"The Rebels speake much of a dismall and fatall blow which the English shall receive, say they, in a battaile at Cas-Saingel, which they understand to be Singland at the south gate of Limerick: saying that shalbe a finall end of the warr. And thenceforth the Irish alone shall enjoy the kingdome of Ireland to thend of the world. And that there is a prophecie amongst

Μυριάδ βασιὰ, mac emainn, mic μαγνυρα, mec ριχιγ δέcc ι ναρδ φεαρτα  
ζαρ ιαρ μβάρ ιαρλα δρμυμian, γ αοβερατ αποιλε ζυρ ab δια ευμηαδ ατβατ.

Ζορραδ καρραδ, mac δοννηαδ βαδαιγ, mic μαολμυρε, mic δοννηαδ,  
mic τοιρρδελβαιγ mec ρυιβε δο μαρβαδ la χιτςρναιβ ιηρι εαοίν δο τάναιρ-  
τεατ ό ccaiprpe ρςctμαιν ρια μβάρ ιαρλα δρμυμian, γ ατβςρτι ζυρ βό  
ρδβαδ ρια μβάρ δοη ιαρλα μαρβαδ ζορραδα.

Stan όcc mac ρσαν, mic τομαρ ιαρλα δέcc ιαρ ccian αοιρ, γ é ιλλαίη  
ιλλυηναδ α ccιοναδ α ελμονη δο βςιτ ι ρφαρραδ ιαρλα δρμυμian.

Αη Ρόιρτεαδ .ι. δαυδ mac μυρριρ, mic δαυδ, mic μυρριρ, γ α δςη ολέη  
ηγςη τρεμαρ, mic emainn μεζ Ριαραρ δέcc ιη αοίν ηί ι ηςρραδ να βλιαδ-  
να ρο, γ ηί βαι δριονηγλλαιβ ερεανη αρ τριοάτ ceυ δο δύταιγ λάναμαιη ροβ  
οιρδεαρρα ιάιτριδε.

Ο μαοίμυαδ .ι. τεροιττ δέcc.

Coρbmac mac ταιδcc, mic coρbmaic όicc μέζ capταιγ τιζεαρρα μύρρηαιζε  
ρςρ δςιγδcalβδα υρεαδρολαρ αζαρ lia ροιρccηςηη ριονηαολτα, γ capρςηη  
εμδδαετγλαηα, γ καταιορη coμoρβαρ δο ελannaιβη εοζαιη ηόοιη δέcc. Αη  
τιρ δο βςιτ ιηρςρναδ ρέ αποιλε ιαρ νέζ coρbmaic. Όρoηζ διβ αζ cup lé ceal-  
λαδαν mac ταιδcc ρο ροβαρ τολ ι ρελβ να τιρ ρό δάγ α ριρρηεατα. Όρoηζ

them of the destruction of Kilkenny, to this effect, that O'Callaghan's horseboy (taking the bridle off his horse in the Cathedrall place of Kilkenny), shall there ask, where was the church of Kilkenny? There is another prophecy amongst them that Ross shall be destroyed, and left without either stick or stake. And this Deponent further saith, that he credibly heard from severall, and believeth, that one of the Kennedyes, a bloody Rebell, and his companie. murdered at the Silver Mines, in the countie of Tipperary, twenty-four Englishmen, after they were turned to mass. And afterwards he drowned himself, because he was not suffered to go on and exercise the like crueltie against the other English, as this Deponent hath also credibly heard. Jurat xii. Julii, 1643.

“ [Signed] R. Bourke.

“ [Signed] John Watson.  
Will. Aldrich.”

The prophecy relating to Singland is still current among the peasantry in the county of Limerick, where it is believed that the battle remains yet to be fought. A man with three thumbs will hold the general's horse, and a mill in the neighbourhood will be turned by the blood of the slain. After this battle the power of the new English will be for ever suppressed, and the Gaels and *ould* English will be restored to their former power and possessions.

\* *Godfrey*. — He is called Goron Mac Swiny by Cox, who says of him that, having taken a great prey in Carbry, three Irishmen (who owned some of the cattle) followed them at some distance, expecting an opportunity at night to steal back their own cattle, or an equivalent; and that to that end they hid themselves within musket shot of Goron's camp or lodgment; that it so happened that Goron and a servant, both unarmed, walked that way, and came near the

Murrough Bacagh, the son of Ednond, son of Magnus Mac Sheehy, died at Ardfert, a short time after the Earl of Desmond, and some say that it was of grief for him [the Earl] he died.

Godfrey Carragh<sup>k</sup>, the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was slain by the kernes of Inis-caoin<sup>l</sup>, in the tanist's portion, a week before the death of the Earl of Desmond. It was remarked that the death of Godfrey was an omen of that of the Earl.

John Oge, the son of John, son of Thomas, the Earl, died at an advanced age in captivity in Limerick [having been confined there], because his sons had joined the Earl of Desmond.

Roche (David, the son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice) and his wife, Ellen, the daughter of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce, died in the one month in the Spring of this year. There did not exist, of all the old English in Ireland, a couple, possessing only a barony, of more renown than they.

O'Molloy (Theobald) died.

Cormac, the son of Teige<sup>m</sup>, son of Cormac Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, a comely-shaped, bright-countenanced man, who possessed most white-washed edifices, fine-built castles, and hereditary seats<sup>n</sup> of any of the descendants of Eoghan More, died. The [people of the] country were at strife with each other after the death of Cormac; for some of them supported Callaghan, the son of Teige, who sought to get possession of the territory on account of his seniority;

place where the three men were hid; and that as soon as they perceived that Goron and his servant were unarmed, they surprised them and cut off their heads.

<sup>l</sup> *Inis-caoin*, now Enniskean, or Inniskeen, a village situated on the left bank of the Bandon River, in the barony of East Carbery, and county of Cork. The author of *Curbric Notitia* asserts that this place is named from Kean Mac Moylenio, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, which does not accord with the spelling given in the text by the Four Masters.

<sup>m</sup> *Cormac, the son of Teige*.—He is the Sir Cormack Mac Teige of Muscry, who was high sheriff of the county of Cork, and of whom Sir Henry Sidney said, that “for his loyalty and

civil disposition he was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry.”

<sup>n</sup> *Hereditary seats*, καζαιοιρε κομορβαρ.—The word κομορβαρ often signifies succession to a lay title or dignity. In a paper MS., formerly in the collection of Edward O'Reilly, No. 146 of the Sale Catalogue of his manuscripts, the word κομορβα is explained as follows:

“Κομορβα .i. κομοιζιζιρνα νο κομοιζιρε  
*ut in libro Connaciac* κομορβα Κυμνν Cέδ εα-  
ταζιζ uocatur Κομορβαεαδεακ μορ ο Concu-  
βαρ. *Vide* Uδαιετ Μθοραμν, i. e. Comhorbha,  
i. e. a lord or heir, as in the Book of Connaught,  
in which Turlough More O'Conor is called the  
Comhorbha [heir] of Conn of the Hundred  
Battles. *Vide Udhacht Mhorainn.*”

ele ag cur lá corbmac mac diaimata mic taidec baí ag iarraid cñmar an tíre a huét páteut a átar, 7 an trísr dhong ag cur lé cloinn ócc an corbmaic rin, mic taidec, mic corbmaic ócc, miccorbmaic, mic taidec meḡ caréaig, 7 lá na mátaur .i. Siubán mḡín riaraur na buile mic remair, mic emainn méḡ riaraur. Tar a énd rin uile ar le corbmac mac taidec, mic diaimata do buadaiḡfó.

An tēppoc ciarraigeac décc .i. Semur mac rirófiró, mic Sñan foideac lán deccna an tēppoc rin. Do cloinn riaraur a bunadóur .i. Slioct Rémainn, mic uilliam mic gearailt, 7 dearbriataur don múirur tamcc ar an ccéo gabaltaró ppiomra paxan i neppinn do cōngnam lá diaimac mac murchaóda (la ríḡ laigean) an tuilliam rin mac gearailt do ráidriom, 7 ar dia rlióct uimóir gearailtaic cloinne múirur.

O caoir .i. Art mac doinnail, mic airt, mic eoḡain, raóí dume eiríde do marbaó, 7 a mac .i. Art ócc doirdeacó ma ionaó.

Mac mec amlaóib .i. doinnchaó bán, mac maoleaclann, mic diaimata, mic maoleaclann, 7 mac a dearbriataur taidec, mac conóobair, do coméuitim pé apoile.

Sñan cappaic mac milliam, mic tēpōit a búre oíḡie coiri ríúire baí i tēpē-  
tuireacó zup an tan ra do tēacó irteacó ar ppocechon. Ool dó iar mbár  
iarla dēpūimān diairraó puadāin i ḡgearailtaicāib. Ní po airt cō haé dāra,

° *Pierce-na-Buile*, i. e. Pierce of the madness, or mad Pierce.

ᵖ *Raymond*.—He was the celebrated Raymond-le-Gros, or the corpulent, the ancestor of Fitz-Maurice of Kerry. The character of this Raymond is given as follows by Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 9 :

“Erat itaque Reymundus vir amplæ quantitatis, staturæque paulo plus quam medioeris : capillis flavis, et suberispis, oculis grossis, glaucis, et rotundis, naso medioeriter elato, vultu colorato, hilari ac sereno, et quanquam carnosa superfluitate ventre turgescens, naturalem tamen corporis grauitatem innata cordis redimens viuacitate carnis vitium animi virtute levabat. Super exercitus cura noctes ducebat insomnes, et tanquam excubiarum excubator,

mirabili sollicitudine nocte tota circumeundo gyronagus, clamosus, errabundus excubare solebat. Felix in hoc et fortunatus, quod vel nunquam, vel rarissime, cui præerat, manus, aut temerariis ausibus, aut per incuriam oberauerit. Vir modestus et prouidus, nec cibo nec veste delicatus : Caloris ei algorisque patientia par : vir patiens iræ, patiensque laboris. Quibus præsidebat, prodesse magis quam præesse, potiusque minister quam magister videri volens. Ut autem viri virtutes, mores et modus sub breuitate concludam : vir erat liberalis et lenis, prouidus et prudens. Et quanquam animosus plurimum, et armis instructus : prudentia tamen rebus in Martiis et prouidentia præcellebat. Vir in vtroque laudabilis : multum quidem militis habens, plus quam Ducis.”



others joined Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige, who sought the chieftainship of the territory by virtue of his father's patent; and a third party sided with the young sons of [the deceased] Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, and with their mother, Joan, the daughter of Pierce-na-Buile<sup>o</sup>, the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce. Notwithstanding all this [contention], Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Dermot, gained the victory.

The Bishop of Kerry died, namely, James, the son of Richard, son of John. This bishop was a vessel full of wisdom. He was of the stock of the Clann-Pierce, i. e. of the race of Raymond<sup>p</sup>, the son of William Fitzgerald. This William was brother of the Maurice<sup>a</sup>, who came from the King of England, at the time of the first invasion of Ireland, to assist Dermot Mac Murrugh, King of Leinster, and from him most of the Geraldines of Clann-Maurice are descended.

O'Keeffe (Art the son of Donnell, son of Art, son of Owen), an eminent man, was slain; and his son, Art Oge, was installed in his place.

The son of Mac Auliffe (Donough Bane, the son of Melaghlin, son of Dermot, son of Melaghlin) and his brother's son, Teige, the son of Conor, mutually slew each other.

John Carragh, the son of William, son of Theobald Burke, heir to Cois-Suire<sup>r</sup>, who had been hitherto in treason [i. e. in rebellion], came in under protection. After the death of the Earl of Desmond he went into the country of

<sup>a</sup> *Maurice*, i. e. Maurice Fitzgerald.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1224, p. 216, *supra*. According to these Annals, and other accounts written in the Irish language, the Geraldines were of Greek origin, but O'Sullivan and O'Daly assert that they derived their origin from the ancient Trojans. O'Sullivan's words are as follows:

“Ibæniæ Giraldini suum genus ad Hætruscos inde Troianos usque referunt. Quà de re quia Chronicis Ibæniæ non memoratur, nos pro certo nihil possumus confirmare, nec ad præsens institutum attinet. Satis est compertum Mauritium Garaldum virum nobilem atque magnanimum a Dermysio Lageniæ principe accitum ex

Angliâ in Ibæniam trajecisse: atque posteros ejus vocari tum Garaldos tum Giraldinos, et Giraldinos: ab his familias duas esse in Ibæniâ procreatas: earum principes institutos ab Anglis Regibus duos comites, alterum Desmonia, vel Desiæ in Momoniis; alterum Kildaria in Lageniâ et inde illos Momonios hos Lagenios Giraldinos nuncupari.”—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 77; see also fol. 87, 88.

<sup>r</sup> *Cois-Suire*, a district belonging to a family of the Burkes, and lying on the west side of the River Suir, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary. This name is formed similarly to Coshma, Coshbride, Coshmore,—*Corp*

ἡ πο τιονόλεαδ̄ βυαρ̄ αν̄ βαλε̄ λαίρ. Εἰρηγίτε βαρδᾱ αν̄ βαλε̄ πο̄ νᾱ ηήγμιδ̄. Φίλλιρ̄ δ̄σαν̄ σο̄ νᾱ βίσε̄ βυιδῑν̄ μαρσᾱδ̄ αρ̄ ιν̄ ιν̄βάρδα, ἡ πο̄ ηαιμρ̄ιδ̄ εἰρηγίτε̄ ἡο̄ ρεόιδιρ̄εᾱδ̄ θυρ̄κόρ̄ δο̄ ρείλερ̄ῑ επ̄έ̄ νᾱ ελοσσαιτε̄ ινᾱ εήτε̄ ἡο̄ πο̄ λεατσᾱδ̄ ε̄ διᾱ εο̄ε̄, ἡ ρυεερατε̄ ᾱ μιντιρ̄ῑ αν̄ εερείε̄, ἡ πο̄ ράεαεβ̄ριος̄ δ̄σαν̄. Ρυεᾱδ̄ ιαροῖν̄ εἰρηγίτε̄ σο̄ λυιμνεᾱδ̄ σο̄ πο̄ ερ̄οχᾱδ̄ αν̄ηρη̄δε̄ ηέ̄ λε̄ κομ̄ίρ̄ριεορᾱβ̄ λυιμνιγ̄.

Μαγ̄ ε̄αιδ̄εε̄ υρ̄μυιαν̄ .ι. κον̄όβαρ̄ αν̄ ε̄υαῑν̄ μαε̄ ταιδ̄εε̄ μιε̄ μιε̄ μαε̄-ζᾱμ̄ινᾱ θυινη̄ υί̄ εήν̄ηιτε̄ιγ̄ δ̄εε̄ε̄, ρ̄β̄ῑ ρεό̄ιτᾱ ρ̄ίρ̄εαρ̄, ἡ τ̄ιγ̄δ̄ορᾱδ̄ ζ̄αν̄ τᾱε̄αοίρ̄ ό̄ ᾱ ε̄υιρ̄μιδ̄ ζυρ̄ αν̄ ταν̄ ρ̄ιη, ἡ Μαγ̄ ταιδ̄εε̄ δο̄ ζ̄αιρ̄ιη̄ δο̄ ρ̄ιληρ̄ μαε̄ διαρ̄ματᾱ νᾱ ροπαλαιγ̄ υί̄ εήν̄ηίτε̄ιγ̄.

Μαε̄ μέγ̄ κο̄ε̄λάιη, ζεαρ̄οιτε̄ μαε̄ δ̄σαν̄, μιε̄ αιρ̄ε, μιε̄ κορ̄β̄μαε̄ Μαε̄αῑη̄ ε̄όρ̄αδ̄ᾱδ̄ αρ̄ ε̄ε̄ε̄τ̄ζαβ̄άιλ̄ ζ̄αιρ̄εε̄ιδ̄ δο̄ ιᾱρ̄βαδ̄ λά̄ μαε̄ υί̄ εήν̄ηιτε̄ιγ̄ ρ̄ιηη̄ .ι. λά̄ Μυρ̄χαδ̄ μαε̄ β̄ριαν̄, μιε̄ δο̄μ̄ιναίλ̄.

Αη̄ ε̄ον̄ηταοίρ̄ δο̄ ρ̄όιρ̄ε̄ῑ .ι. αιβ̄ιλη̄ ιη̄ζεαν̄ Μυρ̄ιρ̄, μιε̄ θαυιτ̄ δο̄ ρορ̄τε̄ β̄η̄ ιαρ̄λᾱ τυαδ̄μυιαν̄ (δο̄νη̄χαδ̄ μαε̄ κον̄όβαρ̄ υί̄ β̄ριαν̄) δ̄εε̄ε̄ ῑ ρᾱη̄ρ̄αδ̄ νᾱ β̄ιαδ̄νᾱ ρο̄ ῑ ε̄ε̄λυαν̄ ρᾱη̄ρ̄οδα, ἡ ᾱ ηαδ̄ναεαλ̄ ῑ μαη̄ιρ̄ε̄ιρ̄ ιη̄ρη̄.

Ονορ̄ᾱ ιη̄ζη̄ δο̄μ̄ιναίλ̄, μιε̄ κον̄όβαρ̄, μιε̄ τοιρ̄ρη̄δεαλ̄βαε̄ιγ̄ υί̄ β̄ριαν̄ αν̄ β̄η̄ βαί̄ αγ̄ υᾱ ε̄κον̄όβαρ̄ ε̄ιαρ̄ραε̄ιζε̄ .ι. κον̄όβαρ̄ δ̄εε̄ε̄, ἡ ᾱ ηαδ̄ναεαλ̄ ῑ ιη̄ρη̄ εᾱε̄αιγ̄.

δ̄λυαιε̄ε̄αδ̄ λά̄νη̄ορ̄ λά̄ μιν̄τιρ̄ῑ δ̄ιη̄ ιε̄λαρ̄ μαῡλβ̄ι, ἡ λά̄ ε̄λοη̄η̄ ιαρ̄λᾱ ε̄λοη̄η̄η̄ Ριοεαίρ̄ο̄ .ι. υιλλεαε̄, ἡ δ̄σαν̄ ῑ μο̄ε̄ταρ̄ ε̄ίρ̄ε, ἡ ῑ ηῡμ̄αίλ̄ υί̄ η̄άιλλε, ἡ βά̄ δ̄ίρ̄ιη̄ αν̄ πο̄ ερ̄υιη̄η̄ζ̄ριος̄ δο̄ ε̄ρο̄δ̄ ερ̄εᾱδ̄ αρ̄ αν̄ ρ̄λυαιε̄ε̄αδ̄ ρ̄ιη̄. Ρο̄ λοιρ̄εε̄αδ̄ ἡ πο̄ λ̄ε̄ρ̄ρ̄εε̄ιορᾱδ̄ λεό̄ εᾱε̄αρ̄ νᾱ μαρ̄ε̄ δο̄η̄ ευρ̄ ρ̄ιη̄.

Μαε̄ ιαρ̄λᾱ ε̄λοη̄η̄η̄ ρ̄ιοεαίρ̄ο̄ δ̄σαν̄ ᾱ β̄ύρ̄ε̄ μαε̄ Ριοεαίρ̄ε̄ ρ̄αχᾱναιγ̄ μιε̄ υιλλεε̄ νᾱ ε̄ε̄η̄ο̄, μιε̄ ρ̄ιοεαίρ̄ο̄, μιε̄ υιλλεε̄ ε̄ηυιε̄ τυαγ̄ δο̄ ιᾱρ̄βαδ̄ ἡο̄ μιοζ̄αο̄λ̄-η̄αρ̄ῑ λά̄ ᾱ δεαρ̄β̄ρᾱε̄αιρ̄ (υιλλεαε̄ ᾱ β̄ύρ̄ε̄) αρ̄ ιοη̄η̄ρ̄αιγ̄ιδ̄ ο̄ιδ̄ε̄. Μο̄ηυαρ̄ ερ̄ια

Μάγ̄ε, Κοιρ̄ δ̄ριγ̄δε, Κοιρ̄ Ᾱβᾱ μοιρ̄ε,—which are still names of baronies in the counties of Limerick and Waterford.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac Teige*.—This was a name assumed by a branch of the O'Kennedys, seated in the barony of Lower Ormond, in the north of the county of Tipperary.

<sup>6</sup> *Ropalach*, now Raplagh, a townland in the parish of Kilruane, barony of Lower Ormond. See the Ordnance Map of the county of Tipperary, sheets 15 and 21.

<sup>7</sup> *The Countess Roche*.—This should be: “the

Countess of Thomond.” The Irish usually call women after their fathers' names.

<sup>8</sup> *Inis-Cathy*, now Scatterly Island, situated in the Lower Shannon, opposite the town of Kiltrush.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1188.

<sup>9</sup> *Iochtar-Tire*, i. e. the lower part of the territory. This was a name for the northern part of the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 205, note <sup>k</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> *Umhall-Ui-Mhaille*, i. e. Umallia O'Malley's country, comprising the present baronies of

the Geraldines in search of a prey, and made no delay until he arrived at Adare, where he seized on all the cattle of the town. The wardens of the town rose out at the shouts and pursued him. John, with his small body of horsemen, turned round upon the warders, but he was shot with a straight aim in the head with a ball, which pierced his helmet, so that he was thrown from his horse. His people [however] carried off the prey, but left John behind. He was afterwards taken to Limerick, where he was hanged by the Commissioners of Limerick.

Mac Teige<sup>g</sup> of Ormond, i. e. Conor of the Harbour, the son of Teige, grandson of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, died. He was a ready, tranquil, and domestic man, without reproach from his birth. Philip, the son of Dermot O'Kennedy of Ropalach<sup>t</sup>, was then styled Mac Teige.

The son of Mac Coghlan (Garret, the son of John, son of Art, son of Cormac), an intellectual youth, was, on his first assumption of chivalry, slain by the son of O'Kennedy Fin, namely, by Murrough, the son of Brian, son of Donnell.

The Countess Roche<sup>u</sup>, namely, Eveleen, the daughter of Maurice, son of David Roche, and wife of the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien), died in the Summer of this year at Clonroad, and was buried in the Monastery of Ennis.

Honora, the daughter of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and wife of O'Conor Kerry (Conor), died, and was interred in Inis-Cathy<sup>w</sup>.

A great army was led by the people of Sir Nicholas Malby, and the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, into Iochtar-Tire<sup>x</sup> and Umhall-Uimhaille<sup>y</sup>, and took a countless number of cattle spoils on that occasion, and also burned and totally destroyed Cathair-na-Mart<sup>z</sup>.

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, John Burke, the son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Richard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh, was unfraternally slain in an assault at night, by his brother Ulick

Burrishoole and Murrenk, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>z</sup> *Cathair-na-Mart*, i. e. the stone fort of the beeves. This was the name of an ancient stone fort of a circular form, and also of a castle built by O'Malley on the margin of the bay of West-

port. The town of Westport is still always called *Cacair na mara* in Irish by the people of Connaught and Munster. The stones of the ancient *Cacair* were removed some years since, but its site is still pointed out by the natives within the Marquis of Sligo's demesne.

πο βα μαιρεε δαερβρατάρι δο ουερασσαρι ουινεμαρβαδ α δσβρατάρι παλε ιμ κομηριονν εριεε αρ ιρ βιε εαιε αρ υαιρ αν βιε πο. δα δολιζ μορ νά πο ρεερυτε υιλλεε ιμα ιμυιονν ζυρ βό μαολ ζυαλα ζαν βρατάρι, γ νάε ρλυαεε νεαε ιμα αοναρ. Νί ηεδ ριν δο βερε δια υιδη αετ α κορη δο εηερετολλαδ, γ α εαοδ δο ερεζδαδ ζο βραρεεαβριετ μαρβ ζαν ανμαιν ε, γ αρ αρ εεεεμ ρυαιρ λυετ α ιομεαρι ζο βαλε ατα αν ριοζ αιρμ ιν πο ηαδναεεαδ αν εάριριζ. δά εραδ εριεε λά α ερη βαδεν υιδεαδ αν ρηρ ηίριν, αρ ρεραρ α εεille, α εροτα, γ α ενεοίλ, α ειμιζ, α υαιρle γ α ορηεερεταε.

Μαε υιλλιαμ βύριε .i. Ριρδρη αν ιαριονν, μαε δαυιδ, μιε εμαινν, μιε υιλλεε ρρη ερεαεαε κοηζαλαε, αιρδρηε ερηάδαλ, νό βριρβδ βερη ηβαοζαιλ αρ α βιοδβαδαιβ, γ ρορ α ηηρηρετί εο μιμικ δο εεε, γ ριρδεαρη μαε οιλυεμαρι, μιε δσαν δοιρδνεαδ ιμα ιοναδ.

Ο Ραζαλλιζ αοδ κοναλλαε μαε μαοίημόρδα, μιε δσαν, μιε εαταιλ νεαε δο εαιε α Ρε ζαν ρρηραβρη, γ α ερημηρη ζαν ευρηβρόδ, γ πο εηεζαε αν βρηερηε ζαν βαοζλυεεαδ εαρη λαηαιβ α εομηαρηαν ζαλλ, γ ζαοιδελ αν εεειν δο μαρι δο εεε, γ α αδναεαλ ι μαηρηερη αν εαδάν, γ α εην ιρηβελ βερηναυάλ δεεε ιν αον

<sup>a</sup> *Wished*, ουερασσαρι.—This ancient verb, which occurs but once in these Annals, is used in the *Leabhar Breac* to translate the Latin *utinam*; thus: “*Ουερασυρηα, α δε, κομπερη ορηζε μο ρετα, utinam adirigantur viar mear, &c.*” fol. 18, b. a.

<sup>b</sup> *John Roe*, i. e. *Johannes Rufus*.—In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 186, he is called “Sir Shane O'Realie.” According to the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, this John Roe was the son of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, by the daughter of Betagh of Moynalty. This John, finding his party too weak, repaired to England to solicit Queen Elizabeth's interest, and was kindly received at Court, and invested with the order of knighthood; whereupon he returned home with letters from the Queen to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, instructing them to support him in his claim. It appears that he complained of the division of the territory then

recently made, and on the 1st of April, 1585, her Majesty's Commissioners at Cavan proposed to him several queries (see note <sup>b</sup>, under 1292, p. 1191, *supra*), as to the limits of his territories; the rents, duties, and customs due to O'Reilly in the five baronies of the Breny (Brefny); and as to the cause of his complaints against his relatives and neighbours, to which he replied at some length. After defining the limits of the baronies of Cavan, Tullaghgarvy, Tolloconho, Tolloha, and Clanmahon, he proceeds as follows:

“It may please your Lordship to caule for Mulmore Mae Prior Oreley” [i. e. Maelmora, son of Philip the Prior, son of Owen, who was the uncle of Sir John O'Reilly.—ED.] “of Clanmahon, who hath threatened the tenants of the said Sir John, which dwelled in the towne of Doweld-donell, and hath put them in such fear to lose their lives and goods, as divers of them have departed from the said lands, and the rest will presently depart; by meanes

Burke. Alas! woe to that brother who wished<sup>a</sup> to slay his other brother about the partition of a territory, for this world is the world of every one in turn. It was a great pity that Ulick did not ponder within his mind that "shoulders are bare without a brother;" and that "one makes not an army"; instead of this, he perforated his body, and pierced his side, so that he left him stretched out lifeless; and it was with difficulty that his body was obtained by those who carried him to Athenry, where the hero was buried. The death of this good man weighed upon the hearts of the people of his territory, on account of his good sense, his personal form, his noble birth, his hospitality, his nobleness, and his renowned achievements.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, a plundering, warlike, unquiet, and rebellious man, who had often forced the gap of danger upon his enemies, and upon whom it was frequently forced, died; and Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John, was installed in his place.

O'Reilly (Hugh Conallagh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Cathal), a man who had passed his time without contests or trouble, and who had preserved Breifny from the invasions of his English and Irish enemies as long as he lived, died, and was buried in the monastery of Cavan. His wife, Isabella Barnewall, died about the same time. The son of this O'Reilly, namely, John Roe<sup>b</sup>, then exerted himself to acquire the chieftainship of the territory, through

whereof the said lands are waste, to the greates hinderance and disinheritance of the said Sir John and his heires, if your Lordship take not some order to the contrary by surety of feare or good avering against the said Mulmore, which it may please you to do.

"The Dewties and Customs, &c.

"Orely by auncient custom and usadge of the country had alwayes out of the baronies of the Cavan and Tullaghgarvy, and out of every of the other three baronies, which he hath lost by the" [late] "division, yearely out of every barrony xlv. libr. as often as he had any cause to cesse the said barronies, either for the Queene's rents and dewties, or for any charge towards Onele, or other matter, which some-

tymes was twise or thrise a yeare, and every time xlv. lib. to his owne use, besides the charge of the cess.

"Item, he had lykewise by the said custome and usadge all manner of chargis that either his son or any other of his men or followers weare put into by reson of their beinge in pledge, or attendinge by commandment of the Lord Deputy in Dublin, or otherwhere, for matter of the said Oreley.

"Item, by the said custom Oreley had all manner of fees and pensions and recompencis given by the said Oreley to any learned counsell or other solicitor or agent, for the causes of the contry, borne and payed by the said contry.

"Item, by the said custom Oreley had yearely,

αυτοῦ ποῦ εἶναι. Mac an uí Raigallais ῥῖν .i. Sῑan puas̄ do b̄n̄t̄ aḡ dol̄ i  
cc̄n̄dur̄ an̄ típe a h̄úgh̄oap̄par̄ gall̄ ap̄ bélaib̄ Eῑmann̄ mic̄ maos̄ilm̄or̄da baí

over and beside all other dewties and customes, towards his chargis in going to Dublin, out of every pole, xvi<sup>d</sup> Starling.

“Item, by the said custom he had yearley out of every viii. pooles of lande through the whole fyve barronies one fatt beefe for the spendinge of his house.

“Item, by the said custom, he had one horse for himselfe, one horse for his wife, and one horse for his son and heir, with one boye attendinge uppon every horse, kept through the whole fyve barronies yearely.

“Item, by the said custom it was lawfull for Orey to cess uppon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare of iii. quarters of a yeare yearely, one fote-man uppon every poole which the said sirnames had, to kepe his cattell, to repe and bynd̄ his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and diche, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Orey.

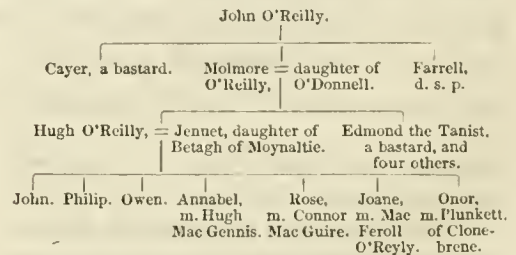
“Item, by the said custom the said Orey had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land yearely, thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessione of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country.

“Item, by the said custom the said Orey had by dewty all manner of chardgis both for workmen, stofe, and labourers, and victualls, for the buildinge and maintaineing of his castell of the Cavan, and all other necessary rones and offices about the same, borne and payed by the gentill and others of the barony of the Cavan.

“The dewties of the towne of the Cavan also by the said custom, as rents, drink, and other dewties, now taken and not denied.

“Item, Sir Hugh Oreley, father unto the said Sir John, had in morgadge from divers of the gentill of Clanmahon, xlviii. pooles in pawne of l. mylche kyne, which morgage discended upon Sir John, and he was seized of the said xlviii. pooles untill the division, which he desireth to continue possession of, or els that he may be payed the said l. milche kyne.”—*Carew MSS.* at Lambeth palace, No. 614, p. 162.

° *Edmond, the son of Maelmora.*—He is usually called Edmond of Kilnacrott. In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, vol. for 1610 of the Irish Correspondence, Paper No. 73, this Edmond is called a bastard; but he is set down as a legitimate brother of Hugh, the father of Sir Shane in the Harleian MS. above referred to. The pedigree in the State Papers' Office, which was probably furnished by Sir John O'Reilly, stands as follows:



This Edmond, who would have succeeded his brother, Hugh Conallagh, in the government of East Breifny, according to the Irish law of tanistry, was set aside by the government, and Sir John set up in his place; but Sir John having joined Tyrone in the rebellion, the authority of the English became weak in Breifny, and Edmond, the tanist, was finally elected chief, to wit, in 1598, when he was a very old man. So early as the year 1558, he and his brother, Hugh, who was then the O'Reilly, made the following covenant with the Lord

the power of the English, in opposition to Edmond, the son of Maelmora<sup>c</sup>, who was the senior according to the usage of the Irish. In consequence of

Deputy :

“Ordo Domini Deputati Concilii Capitaneo Domino O'Reilly apud Kilmacnois xxv. Maii, anno 1558.

“Primo, quod ipse arbitramento et ordinationi Commissariorum per nos jam assignatorum stabit circa restitutionem et debitam satisfactionem per quoscunque sub ejus gubernatione fiendam in iis quæ contra confines Anglicanos commiserint, et pro complemento et observatione hujus rei corporale se juramento astringet, quod illos obsides in manus baronis de Slane Magistri Mareschalli deliverabit infra octavum diem junii proximè futurum qui juxta nostram conclusionem fuerint assignati, similiter et idem Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus in manus suas suscipiet eos ex confinibus Anglicanis versus quos dictus O'Reilly aliquam hujusmodi querelam seu occasionem habet, et sic penes se detinebit quousque debita per illos fiat restitutio secundum quod adjudicabitur, diesque restitutionis hujusmodi hinc inde certus prefigetur ac emitabitur [sic] in quandocunque constitutum terminum prætergredi seu violare contigerit, pœnam dupli incursurum, seu foris fracturum; quod si pars delinquens eandem pœnam sin foris fractum una cum adjudicata restitutione non persolverit infra decem dies proxime tum sequentes, quod tunc dictus Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus pignus sufficiens capiet pro solutione ejusdem tam restitutionis quam pœnæ, quo satisfacto pignus homini iterum dimittet. Item quod contra hujusmodi bona quæ per filium suum Eugenium capta fuerant post ultimam ordinationem habitam apud Kenles plenè in integrum restituentur, et dictus Eugenius præterea quod more guerino seu bellico invasit partes Anglicanas, ipse infra decem dies post datum præsentium ad Dominum Deputatum accedet ad perdonationem suam pro tali crimine humiliter postu-

landum, et insuper pro redemptione seu fine transgressionis suæ dabit centum vaccas Dominae Reginae.

“Item quod dictus O'Reilly obligabitur ad respondendum pro omnibus suis filiis et aliis quibuscunque personis sub ejus jurisdictione existentibus, quatenus ipse et quilibet eorum sese erga suas magestates bene et fideliter gesserint et pro pace observanda versus omnes suarum magestatum subditos Anglicanos, et si aliquis ex patria sua in hoc deliquerit quod ipse delinquentem in manus Domini Deputati tradet, aut pignus sufficiens pro restitutione damni commissi.

“Item quod ipse sine speciali licentia Domini Deputati non conducet, nec in patria sua remanere permittet quoquomodo aliquos Scotos aut alios extraneæ nationis quoscunque.

“Item in sua patria remanere non permittet absque licentia Domini Deputati aliquos ex stirpe O'More sive O'Chonor, aut ullum ex eorum sequacibus, nec aliquos alios cujuscunque generis qui rebelles exstiterint contra suas magestates, quin eos omnes pro virili et posse suâ, quantum in illo fuerit apprehendere conabitur et apprehensos ad manus Domini Deputati perducet, et si contingat aliquos hujusmodi malefactores seu rebelles ad patriam Domini O'Reilly, illo ignorante, subterfugere, et habita inde noticia, dictus Dominus Deputatus ad illum scripserit pro apprehensione hujusmodi malefactorum, quod tunc præfatus O'Reilly, summam diligentiam et operam suam præstabit, ut illos capere posset, captosque ad Dominum Deputatum perducet, aut cuicumque ipse assignaverit, ac etiam quod omnes latrones et hujusmodi prædones qui furtim aliquod seu rapinam commiserint in partibus Anglicanis, et illud intra patriam illius subdlexerint, apprehendi faciet et apprehensos ad vicecomitem illius comitatûs

μα ρινηρρι δο ρηρ ρηατσηζεε ραιοθεαλ, γ τάνιου δε ριθε αν τήρ, γ αν τηθεαρ-  
 ναρ δο ροιου επι ρηιοετ μάοιλωρδα.

Μας υί εονεοβαρ ρηιοεζ Καταοιρ μας ταυθεε οίεε, μηε ταυθεε, μηε αεθα  
 δο μαρβαυ ι ρρηνλ λά ορυνεζ δο μυντιρ αιρτ.

propinquieris transmittet, et rei sublatae, quod  
 melius poterit, restitutionem faciet.

“ Eadem et similis ordinatio erga illum ob-  
 servetur, si in partes Anglicanas quidquam  
 fuerit ab illius jurisdictione ita surreptum et  
 quod neque ille ullos exules in patriam Angli-  
 canam in patria sua demorari, permittet, neque  
 ullum ex patria sua Anglicana aliquem exulem  
 in patria sua in partibus Anglicanis demorare  
 permittet.

“ Item quod dictus O'Reilly portabit omnia  
 onera et servitia reginae magestati debita, tam in  
 promovendo exercitu equitum, et turbariorum  
 quoties opes fuerit quam in solvendo solito  
 nummo Scoticorum quemadmodum debet, aut  
 temporibus elapsis solvere consueverit.

“ Item quod ipse per totam jurisdictionem  
 monetam regiam debito suo valore, recepi faciat,  
 sicuti per partes Anglicanas passim et ubique  
 currit.

“ Et pro omni premissarum perfecta observa-  
 tione suscepit corporale iuramentum, ac si deli-  
 querit in aliquo premissorum solvet Dominae  
 Reginae mille martas [mīle μαρτ]: ac etiam  
 concordationem istam proclamari faciet in patria  
 sua et Sigillum suum et sigilla filiorum suorum  
 et omnium liberorum, tenentium patriae suae his  
 scriptis apponi faciet, et nobis illam mittet ad  
 perpetuam rei memoriam.”

On the 25th of Nov. 1567, this Edmond and  
 his brother Hugh signed the following Indenture  
 in the Lord Justices' camp at Lough Sheelin:

“ Hæc indentura facta inter honorabilem vi-  
 rum Dominum Henricum Sydney ordinis gar-  
 terii militem, presidentem Concilii Walliæ et  
 deputatum in Hibernia generalem, una cum  
 concilio quorum nomina subscribuntur ex unâ

parte, et Hugonem O'Reilly suo nationis Capi-  
 taneum, et Edmundum O'Reilly, fratrem suum,  
 tanistam patriæ de Brefney ex alterâ parte.

“ Testatur quod prædictus O'Reilly obligat se  
 tenere et adimplere tenorem et formam arti-  
 culorum subsequentium, primum, promittitur  
 quod ad posse suum prosequetur fratres suos  
 Cahier O'Reilly, Owen O'Reilly, et Thomam  
 O'Reilly, nunc rebelles Serenissimæ Reginae ma-  
 gestati, et eos et secutores eorum ferro et flamma  
 puniet, nec patietur eos terras et tenementa sua  
 possidere, tenere, vel arare vel colere, sed eos  
 omnes ut inimicos suos castigabit, cum fuerint  
 per prædictum Dominum Deputatum adjudicati  
 rebelles et inobedientes.

“ Item promittitur quod quicquid Commissarii  
 dieti Domini Deputati nominati vel nominandi  
 per ipsum Dominum Deputatum adjudicaverint  
 pro inimicis finiendis et bonis restituendis inter  
 Anglicanas partes et habitantes in de” [the]  
 “ Brefney, quod ipse O'Reilly articulas et judicia  
 perimplebit et observabit.

“ Item permittitur quod ubi lis est inter ho-  
 norabilem virum baronem de Delvin et prædic-  
 tum O'Reilly pro titulis et demandis inter ipsos  
 et patrias suas quod ipse O'Reilly observabit  
 omnia decreta et judicia quæ in futurum adju-  
 dicabuntur per Commissarios Domini Deputati,  
 secundum mores et observationes patriarum  
 suarum et præscriptiones temporis præteriti.

“ Item similiter observabit et perimplebit  
 omnia judicia quæ infuturum commissarii præ-  
 dicti Domini Deputati decreverint inter habi-  
 tantes patriæ de Annaly et patriæ de Brefney  
 pro finibus tam futuris quam præteritis.

“ Item ubi prædictus O'Reilly obligatus est  
 solvere honorabili viro comiti Sussexio mille et



this, the country and the lordship were divided between the descendants of Maelmora<sup>d</sup>.

The son of O'Conor Sligo (Cahir, the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Hugh) was treacherously slain by a party of Muintir-Airt [the O'Harts].

centum martas quorum magna pars non est hactenus data ad usum prædicti comitis, prædictus O'Reilly dabit et deliverabit numerum prædictum vel reliquum sive martas non adhuc solutas ante fastum sancti Johannis Baptistæ proximum futurum ad manus Domini Deputati.

“Item ubi filius dicti O'Reilly, videlicet Johannes, accepit prædani rebellicam usque ad numerum trecentarum vaccarum, prædictus O'Reilly promittitur quod infra quindecim dies jam proximum futuros dabit dicto Domino Deputato prædictas trecentas martas vel suo certo attornato in villa de Kells incomitatu Mediæ vel prædictum filium suum Johannem mittet Domino Deputato custodiendum donec de martis prædictis solutionem fecerit.

“Item ubi Dominus Deputatus in manus suas ad usum Regiæ magestatis accepit castrum de Tullyvin, nuper in possessione Owen O'Reilly, et jam commisit hoc castrum Edmundo O'Reilly ad usum Regiæ, prædictus O'Reilly observabit et curabit quod prædictus Edmundus non nutriet vel sustinebit prædictum Owenum vel aliquem alium Rebellem sive bona eorum in castra prædicta certo vel alibi (ulterius hac lege) Edmundum in possessione patriæ prædictæ.

“Item prædictus O'Reilly promittet habitare in patriæ suæ confinibus et Anglicarum ad placitum Domini Deputati durante bello et rebellionem fratrum suorum et Johannis O'Neil ut inde eveniat securitas bonorum Anglicarum partium, protectionem suam contra rebelles prædictos, et pro his omnibus articulis Observandis dabit prædictus O'Reilly in manus prædicti Domini Deputati intra quindecim dies proximo sequentes obsidem quem in secreto inter ipsos demandatum est dari et deliberari, et iterum

obsides in custodia Patricii Cusack remanebunt, tam pro his quam pro omnibus aliis articulis finiendis. In cujus rei testimonium tam prædictus Dominus Deputatus et consilium quam prædictus O'Reilly alternatim his indenturis scripserunt.

“Datum in campo apud Loughshelen, 25<sup>o</sup> Novembris anno nono Elizabeth.

“O'REILLY.

EDMOND O'REILLY.”

<sup>d</sup> *Were divided between the descendants of Maelmora.*—The territory of Breifny O'Reilly was divided among four principal men of the descendants of Maelmora, the father of Hugh Conallagh, on this occasion, namely, 1, Sir John, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora; 2, his uncle, Edmond, of Kilnacrott, son of Maelmora, and who was at this time tanist of Breifny, and became chief in 1598; 3, Philip O'Reilly, second son of Hugh Conallagh, who was made chief of Breifny by O'Neill in 1596; 4, Maelmora, the bastard son of Philip the Prior, the son of Owen, who was the fifth son of Maelmora, the stirpes of this head branch of the O'Reillys. The following note on the division of East Breifny between the descendants of Maelmora is given in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 635, fol. 19:

“The Breny, now called the county of Cavan, hath bene tyme out of mynde whollie in the jurisdiction of him that for the tyme was Oreillye, that is to say, Lord of the Countrey, but when partition of the same was made by Sir Henry Sidney, then Lord Deputie of Ireland, the baronies within the countie of Cavan aforesaid were divided amongst the principal gentlemen of the Oreillys, as ensueth, viz.:

· Mac uí concobair doinn .i. Τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac διαρμαδα, mic cairbpe, mic eoccain éasoí mic feilim gñgcaig do écc.

Ταῶcc ὅcc mac ταῶcc uí ruairc do écc i mbraicḡfnar ag ua ruairc .i. brian mac brian mic eoccain.

Oilén na ttauat̄ (.i. Ποιτ αν οιλέν) do gabail lá Mac ruibne na ttauat̄ .i. Eocchan ὅcc mac eoccain ὅcc, mic eoccain, mic doimnaill ar cloinn doimnaill mic donnchaíð, ḡ clant̄ doimnaill do marbað and.

baile uí neill (.i. τοιρρδεαλβὰς luncé) .i. an rrat̄ bán do lorceað la hua ndoimnaill (Αοδη mac μαγναρα) ḡ διογβάλα μόρα do dénam̄ dua neill, la taoð oircene an baile oip ba don cúp rin do marbað la hua ndoimnaill Ua coimne, ḡ Mac mec aoda ḡo ndruinḡ móip ele cen mo éat̄.

Donnchað mac an éalbaiḡ uí doimnaill do marbað lá caðlac albanaé.

ḡrian mac donnchaíð, mic concónnaét̄, mic concónnaét̄ meḡuidip̄ fear ḡo noḡgaim̄ uairle ḡ eimḡ do écc.

CReaá mópa do denam̄ ar Shomairle mbuid̄e mac mec doimnaill lá hasð mac feilim bacaiḡ uí neill, lá Mac uíóilín, ḡ lá Saḡancoib̄. Somairle buide co na brait̄ip̄ do ḡol i t̄p̄raic̄geat̄ na ccreaé, ḡ brip̄foh d̄oib̄ for a mbaoí reampa, ḡ na ccreaá do bñn d̄oib̄, ḡ aéð mac feilim bacaiḡ do marbað don cúp rin, ḡ banna nó ḡó do na Saḡancoib̄, ḡ an cúo ele ḡib̄ oim̄teaét̄ ḡan éreic̄ ḡan corccari.

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς, mac doimnaill uí brian, ḡ Sfan ruat̄, mac aoda conallaiḡ, mic maóilm̄oípa uí raic̄illiḡ do ḡol i Saḡoib̄, ḡ i noip̄oneað i nḡráoib̄ ruip̄re i naon ló i raip̄rað na bliat̄na ro do laḡari an ḡp̄ionnra Elibabeth.

Donnchað mac uí baic̄gill (.i. τοιρρδεαλβὰς) do marbað lá muin̄tir̄ maill̄e i m̄ip̄ caoíl.

“To Sir John Oreillye, and his heires, the baronies of Cavan, Tollaghgarvy, Tolloghconho, and Tolloha.

“To Edmond Oreillye and his heires, the baronie of Castlerahin.

“To Philip Oreillye, and his heires, the baronie of Inniskine” [now Clankee].

“To Moylenmore mac an Prior, and his brothers, the barony of Rathenarome,” [now Clanmahon].

<sup>e</sup> *Port-an-Oilen*, now Portilan, an island be-

longing to the parish of Clondahorky, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. Mac Sweeny Doe had a castle on this island, which gives name to a manor in the parish of Clondahorky.

<sup>f</sup> *Srath-ban*, i. e. the white srath, inch, or holm, now Strabane, a well-known town, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone.

<sup>g</sup> *Renowned*, literally, “of good name.”

<sup>h</sup> *Turlough*.—This is the celebrated Sir Turlough O’Brien, the ancestor of the O’Briens of

The son of O'Conor Don, i. e. Turlough, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Geangcach, died.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died in captivity with [i. e. in the custody of] O'Rourke, i. e. Brian, the son of Brian, who was son of Owen.

Oilen-na-dTuath (i. e. Port-an-Oilen<sup>e</sup>) was taken by Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen Oge, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen, son of Donnell) from the sons of Donnell, the son of Donough, who were slain on the occasion.

The town of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), namely, Srath-ban<sup>f</sup>, was burned by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus); and great injuries were done to O'Neill, besides the plundering of the town; for it was on this occasion that O'Coinne, the son of Mac Hugh, and many others besides them, were slain by O'Donnell.

Donough, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain by a Scottish fleet.

Brian, the son of Donough, son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, a man renowned<sup>g</sup> for nobleness and hospitality, died.

Great depredations were committed on Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, by Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, by Mac Quillin, and the English. Sorley Boy and his kinsmen went in pursuit of the preys, defeated those who were before them, deprived them of the preys, and slew Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh, and a company or two of the English. The remainder went away without prey or victory.

Turlough<sup>h</sup>, son of Donnell O'Brien, and John Roe<sup>i</sup>, the son of Hugh Conalagh, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, went to England, and were invested with the order of knighthood on the one day, in the summer of this year, in presence of the Sovereign, Elizabeth.

Donough, the son of O'Boyle (Turlough), was slain on Inis-Caoil<sup>k</sup>, by the O'Malleys.

Ennistimon, in the west of the county of Clare.

<sup>i</sup> *John Roe, &c. O'Reilly.*—See note <sup>c</sup>, *supra*.

It was probably on this occasion that Sir John O'Reilly furnished the pedigree of his family, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London. In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian MSS. 1425, fol. 186, occurs the following note relating

to this Sir John: "Sir Shane O'Realie, by order out of England, anno 1587, was made Capten of the Countrie of Breny O'Realie, now called County Cavan, and his uncle, Edmond, was confirmed Tanist."

<sup>k</sup> *Inis-Caoil*, now Inishkeel, an island near the mouth of Gweebara bay, belonging to the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal.

Ἐξήρθε, mac τοιρροεαλβαῖς ἡνιρῆς, mec ρυῖνε δέεε ι mbaile mec ρυῖνε  
 ḃόζανῆς.

Ἡ Νέιλλ τοιρροεαλβαῖς luncac do bhé ρορ an ρραθι mbán co nḃruing  
 móip do Shaxanaácaib ina páppad, ḡ bátau occ báḡ, ḡ acc baccari dul do  
 inḃraó típe conaill ι nḃíogal loircete an tḡraéta báin ριαρ an tan ριν. 'Oc  
 cuala Ἡ δοῖναιλλ Αḃó mac μαḡνυρα an ní ριν, Ro tionoilead co tuinepnaé  
 a ρócpaitee dia ραḡḡíó, ḡ do éióḃ ḡan ρυῖνεac ḡo ḡpuim lḡfn ḡo ρo ḡab long-  
 πορτ hḡruide ι mí lán do ḡonnpad. No éiccead διορμα do ḡapcpλυac ḡí neill  
 do ραḡḡíó uḡpa ḡ ioḡpuaccéta ρορ ḡapcpλυac ḡí δοῖναιλλ. Nḡp bo ρeich opéta  
 lá muḡtip Uí doḡnnaill inḃruin ḡo mbátau daóine occá nḃíuḡad tcoḡpa ḡach  
 laoí. Ρεacé ann tanḡatar an ρo baó deach do ḡapcpλυac ḡí neill ḡo mbḡḡ, ḡ  
 ḡo inḃoppad ḡo tḡáp, ḡ ḡo ttauicapaρ ρορ énel cconaill, ḡ ní ρo anpaat  
 dia ρḡmim ḡo paḡḡatar tap ρinó, ḡ epia ḡoρt na tḡpí naḡaε, ḡ co hioḡpoc-  
 paé longpuyt ḡí doḡnnaill. Roρtau anḡpnaḡa muḡteap ḡí doḡnnaill an tan  
 ρin, ap a aoí ρo ḡabpaε a nḃíoρma ρo céóoip ḡ ρo lḡḡpε ρoḡpa. Ρḡcpaḡ  
 ioḡapceε, ḡ ioḡpuaccad anḡíó étpeoepa tcoḡpa pḡí pḡ ḡoḃa. Ro ρpaóinead  
 ρo ḃíóḃ ρορ ḡapcpλυac ḡí neill ḡup in pḡinó tapḡ a tḡuócpatar, ḡ ρo báρ  
 occa pḡoḡḃoḡe ina nḃíuḃ ḡan dícell, occá ttauεmaḡ, ḡ occa tḡimcellad co  
 ná caoḡnaccatar ρaḡḡíó áta ioḡp ḡup bo hḡccfn dóib an áḃam ρορ a moḡ-  
 éaib dionnpaḡíó apim in ρo ḃíoρtḡe dia ρaḡḡíó. Ro báḃit, ḡ ρo maḡbaε  
 ρócpaε do muḡtip ḡí neill in Ἡ ḡoḡmḡḡḡaḡ Coḡbmaε, ḡ in mac Αḃoḃa,  
 ḡ in Maolmuḡpe mac diaρmaεa mic maḡḡaḡna, mic tḡaéaε ḡí cleḡpḡ, aon  
 bḡáḡe ḡill Uí neill ḡ cenél eóḡam don chup ρin, uap ρob ioḡam maḡtau dia  
 áḡapḡum, ḡ dua neill pḡin, ḡ bá ρορ a cúmaρ buí ioḡmaoḡe ḡí neill ap  
 aba a pḡaḡpa pḡip, ḡ in bó ρó laḡ a éḡoḡa cuḡpoma da ḡac ḡnaε ioḡmuḡpa

<sup>1</sup> *The town of*, i. e. the castle or residence of Mac Sweeny Banagh, at Bawan, in the parish of Kilear, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

<sup>m</sup> *Druin-lighean*, now Drumleen, a townland in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1522, p. 1356, *supra*.

<sup>n</sup> *Precisely*.—This word is redundant, and might be omitted in the English.

<sup>o</sup> *The Finn and Port-na-dtri-namhad*.—This

should be: “Until they crossed Port-na-dtri-namhad and the River Finn.” Port-na-dtri-namhad was the name of a castle on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, close to Lifford.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1522, p. 135; and note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1526, p. 1384, *supra*.

<sup>p</sup> *Rushed upon it*.—They had not time to look for the fords, but were obliged to plunge into that part of the river to which they first arrived, and attempt to cross it by swimming.

<sup>q</sup> *The same mother*.—The Editor has not been

Fearfeadha, the son of Turlough Meirgeach Mac Sweeny, died in the town of Mac Sweeny Banagh<sup>l</sup>.

O'Neill (Turlough Luineach) was stationed at Strabane, having a great party of Englishmen along with him; and they were menacing and threatening to go to plunder Tirconnell, in revenge of the burning of Strabane some time before. When O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) heard of this, he expeditiously assembled his forces to meet them, and proceeded without delay to Druim-Lighean<sup>m</sup>, where he encamped, precisely<sup>n</sup> in the month of June. A troop of O'Neill's cavalry occasionally went to offer skirmish and battle to O'Donnell's cavalry; and as O'Donnell's people would not refuse their challenge, great numbers were slain between them each day. On one occasion the choicest part of O'Neill's cavalry set out with vigour, fury, contempt, and arrogance, against the Kinel-Connell, and never halted in their course until they crossed the Finn and Port-na-dtri-namhad<sup>o</sup>, and advanced to the borders of O'Donnell's camp. O'Donnell's people were unprepared at that time [for an engagement]; nevertheless, they immediately sent out their squadron [of cavalry] to attack them. An obstinate and merciless contest and conflict ensued between them, which lasted for a long time. In the end the cavalry of O'Neill were routed as far as the River Finn, over which they had come; and they were hotly, and without intermission, pressed in the pursuit, and so surrounded and environed, that they were not able to make their way to any ford, so that they were forced to face the river at the point where they, torrent-like, rushed upon it<sup>p</sup>. On this occasion numbers of O'Neill's people were both drowned and slain, among whom were O'Gormly (Cormac), and Mac Hugh, and Mulmurry, the son of Dermot, son of Mahon, son of Tuathal O'Clery, the only hostage of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, for his father and O'Neill himself were born of the same mother<sup>q</sup>; and he had O'Neill's various treasures under his control, on account of his relationship to him; and O'Neill would have given three times the ordinary quantity

able to discover the name of the mother of Turlough Luineach O'Neill. It looks very odd that, he and O'Clery should have been born of the same mother, as we have no authority for assuming that Turlough Luineach O'Neill was a bastard, like Mathew, Baron of Dunganon, who was the reputed son of a blacksmith of Dundalk

till he was fifteen years old. The probability is, that after the death of Dermot O'Clery, leaving a son, Mulmurry, Niall Conallagh O'Neill married his widow, for her beauty, and had by her Turlough Luineach. This Niall Conallagh must have had at the time of his marriage very small hopes of ever attaining to the rank

δο τάβαιρε αρρ, δια μαδ φυαρρελαδ νό. Ρο ζυμφολη η πο βάδδδ ειριθε λά μυντιρ Οί δόμναλλ, η πο βαδ ρλάν α μνημα, η πορταρ βυδδζ δια ζυτιομ λεό.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1584.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cúicc ceтт, oéτmоccатт, α εσταιρ.

Μαc οιδρεαάτα ιαπλα όιλλε οαρα .ι. γεαροιτε δέcc ι Sacpοιβ.

Ση ηιcлар μαυλι ζοβερηόηρ όόiccιό cοnναάτ δέcc η ατ λυαι ηά ηιτε, ρβη ρογλαμτα ι μβέρλαιβ η ι τεηζέτοιβ οίλέη ιαρέταιρ εορρα ειριθε, ρεαρ εροδα κατбуαδác ρεαάηοη επεαηη, αλβαη, η ηα ρραηηγεε αζ ροζηαηη δια ρηιοηηρα, η πο βαδ ρήρβήρ cο ροηαοίη δόροη ηυβριη, ηαρ ρυαη α διοηημαλα οο όλζεуαη-αρδαλ οη ηβαηημοζαηη .ι. Cοηρταβλαάτ βαηε ατα λυαιη, ζοβερηοραάτ όόiccιό cοnναάτ ρηη ηέ ρεαάτ ηηβλιαδθα ηηα ηα βάρ, ρίορηυιδεαάτ Ρορρα cομάη η βεόηλ ατα ηα ρλυαιάάδ νό ρήη η οά οηρβθαηβ, ηηα όβθαηζ αάτ αμάη ζυρ αβ ό cιοηηη ιαπλα cιοηηηη Ριοcαηηδ πο έέδ ρολαάταιρ ηέ βέλ ατα ηα ρλυαιάάδ.

of Prince of Ulster.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 81.

\* Under this year Hooker describes a remarkable combat in appeal of treason, fought in Dublin before the Lords Justices, of whom Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, was one, by two Irishmen of the family of O'Conor Faly. This combat is also noticed by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 108, who exclaims against this barbarous mode of trial called wager of battle, which was of English introduction; and also by Sir Richard Cork, and Walter Harris, who gives the substance of it as follows:

“In the year 1583, Conor mac Cormac O'Conor appealed Teige mac Gillpatrick O'Conor before the Lords Justices and Council, for killing his men under protection. Teige, the Defendant, pleaded that the Appellant's men had, since they had taken protection, confederated with the Rebel Cahal O'Conor, and, therefore, were also Rebels, and that he was ready to maintain

his plea by Combat. The Challenge being accepted by the Appellant, all things were prepared to trie the issue, and time and place appointed, according to precedents drawn from the Laws of England in such cases. The weapons, being sword and target, were chosen by the Defendant, and the day following appointed for combat. The Lords Justices, the Judges, and Counsellors, attended in places appointed for them, every man according to his rank, and most of the military officers, for the greater solemnity of the trial, were present. The combatants were seated on two stools, one at each end of the inner court of the Castle. The Court being called, the Appellant was led forward into the lists, stripped in his shirt, and searched by the Secretary of State, having no arms but his sword and target, and, taking a corporal oath that his quarrel was just, he made his reverence to the Lords Justices, and the Court, and then was led back to his stool. The same ceremony was observed, as to the Defendant. Then the

of every sort of property for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed ; but he was first mortally wounded, and afterwards drowned by O'Donnell's people, who were in high spirits, and who rejoiced at his falling by them<sup>f</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1584.

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

The son and heir of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, died in England.

Sir Nicholas Malby, Governor of the province of Connaught, died at Athlone, about Shrovetide. He was a man learned in the languages and tongues of the islands of the West of Europe, a brave and victorious man in battles [fought] throughout Ireland, Scotland, and France, in the service of his sovereign ; and this was a lucrative service to him, for he received a suitable remuneration<sup>g</sup> from the Queen, namely, the constableness of the town of Athlone, and the governorship of the province of Connaught, [which he enjoyed] for seven years before his death, and a grant in perpetuity of the towns of Roscommon and Ballinasloe<sup>h</sup>, for himself and his heirs ; but he himself had previously acquired<sup>i</sup> Ballinasloe from the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard. Captain Brabazon held the place of

pleadings were openly read, and the Appellant was demanded whether he would aver his Appeal ? to which he answering in the affirmative, the Defendant was also asked whether he would confess the action or abide the trial of the same ? He also answered that he would aver his plea by the sword. The signal being then given by sound of Trumpet, they began the combat with great resolution. The Appellant received two wounds in his leg, and one in his thigh, and thereupon attempted to elose the Defendant, who, being two strong for him, he pummelled him till he loosened his murrion, and then with his own sword cut off his head, and on the point thereof presented it to the Lords Justices, and so his acquittal was recorded."—See Hooker, p. 445 ; Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, c. xix. pp. 153, 154 ; and Hardiman's *Statute of*

*Kilkenny*, pp. 95, 96.

<sup>g</sup> *Remuneration*, literally, "good pay, or wages."

<sup>h</sup> *Ballinasloe*, βελ αἶα να πλουαίεσσ, the mouth of the ford of the hosts ; but the true name is βελ αἶα Ναόπλουαίε, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Nadsluagh, so called from Nadsluagh, the son of Feradhach, and brother of Cairbre Crom, Chief of Hy-Many. This was the name of a ford on the River Suck, in the county of Galway, from which the town of Ballinasloe has taken its name.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 165, note <sup>b</sup>. The fort and castle which gave origin to this town were called Dun-Leodha by the ancient Irish.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1189, p. 87, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *Acquired*, i. e. by conquest, purchase, or agreement ; but we are not told which.

Ionad̄ Sij moelár aḡ captin bhaburún ḡo teac̄t Sij m̄p̄oep̄o bingam i neḡinn̄  
 ind̄ áp̄o éomepp̄oipec̄t éoíceiḡ connac̄t i mí iun an tpaínp̄aiḡ ap̄ cc̄ino.

Τοιρρ̄δεαλβαḡ mac uaíthe mic maos̄leac̄lainn uí loclainn do ḡabail i  
 ttopach m̄ír marpa na bliḡḡna ḡo i muic̄m̄ir, le τοιρρ̄δεαλβαḡ mac doínnail  
 uí ḡriain, ḡ a ḡaruc̄c̄ad̄ iap̄ ḡin lá captin bhaburún ap̄ ḡepp̄ion an tpaínp̄aiḡ  
 ap̄ cc̄innt̄ i m̄m̄ir.

Mac̄ m̄ec̄ conmapa an taoíḡe éiap̄ do cloinn cuiléin ḡécc̄ .i. donnc̄ad̄ mac  
 taoícc̄ mic conm̄ḡa mic conmapa mic ḡlain, p̄ḡi p̄éi m̄ó eac̄cla a eap̄cca-  
 map̄t̄ i monad̄ p̄ḡoma ḡa mbaoí do cloinn cuiléin uile ep̄iḡe.

Ruaid̄m̄i caprac̄ mac maolmuire mic doḡnchaid̄, mic τοιρρ̄δεαλβαḡ mac  
 ruibne do ḡaruc̄c̄ad̄ i cc̄oic̄aic̄ch.

ḡic̄c̄ain̄ com̄coitc̄l̄n̄ do p̄oc̄ep̄a p̄ó ep̄inn̄ uile, ḡ p̄ó ḡá éoic̄cead̄ inuían  
 do ḡonnp̄aiḡ iap̄ noic̄c̄ḡad̄ iap̄la ḡḡr̄m̄uían aínail a ḡub̄p̄am̄ap̄. Tánaiḡc̄ do  
 biéin na p̄oc̄ep̄a ḡin, co ḡo l̄nḡḡiot̄ aít̄p̄eabaḡ na cc̄l̄n̄tap̄i cc̄oim̄p̄oc̄cup̄  
 ḡáit̄uic̄c̄ad̄ éonallaḡ, éiap̄p̄aiḡe ḡ conntae l̄uim̄m̄ḡ. Ni b̄aoí p̄ḡi iom̄c̄aip̄  
 aip̄m̄ do ḡl̄ioc̄t̄ Muir̄m̄ir̄ meic̄ ḡeap̄ailt̄ in ep̄inn̄ do neoc̄ b̄aoí ḡoḡail no ḡoḡ  
 ḡib̄ḡḡce nác̄ t̄t̄áim̄ic̄ p̄ó ḡlic̄c̄eac̄, ac̄t̄ maḡ muir̄m̄ir̄ mac ḡlain ḡicc̄, mic ḡlain,  
 mic tom̄aip̄ iap̄la nama, ḡ ḡiḡ ep̄iḡe t̄ánaiḡc̄ p̄ó ḡiḡ ap̄ p̄ocal iap̄la up̄m̄uían,  
 ḡ ḡo p̄cc̄ap̄ p̄iḡe p̄ḡi a ḡaoim̄ḡ iap̄ ḡin uap̄ ḡo éla ap̄ éuip̄e éuic̄cip̄ tap̄ ḡion-  
 ain̄n ḡḡoḡḡl̄aip̄ ba éuaḡ ep̄e tuac̄ḡm̄uían, ḡ o ḡac̄ ep̄iḡ ḡó ap̄oile ḡo p̄áim̄ic̄  
 R̄úta m̄ec̄ uḡiḡl̄ín i cc̄l̄n̄ ḡoim̄ap̄le buiḡe m̄ec̄ mec̄ doínnail, ap̄p̄aiḡe ḡo  
 halbam, ḡ ḡon ḡp̄áin̄ iap̄oim̄ ḡo ḡp̄uap̄i b̄ár̄ in̄nt̄e iap̄ t̄p̄ioll.

ḡup̄t̄ip̄ nua do t̄eac̄t̄ in̄ Ep̄inn̄ .i. Sij lohn̄ p̄ap̄ḡot̄ an 21 iun ḡ t̄aim̄ic̄

\* *Muc-inis*, i. e. hog-island, now Muckinish, in the parish of Drumreehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. There are two castles at this place, one called Shan-Muckinish, or Old Muckinish, alias Ballynascregga, which is in excellent preservation, and has been lately repaired and beautifully furnished by its present proprietor, Captain Kirwan. The last O'Loughlin, who lived in this castle, according to tradition, was Uaithne Mor O'Lochlainn, who flourished about one hundred and twenty years since. The other castle is called Muckinish-Noe, or New Muckinish, and is situated in the

townland of Muckinish East, on the margin of Pouldoody Bay; but only one side wall of it is now standing. The senior branch of the O'Loughlins of this place is the family of the late Mr. Charles O'Loughlin, of Newtown Castle, in the parish of Drumcreery, who was locally called "Riḡ ḡóip̄ne, i. e. *King of Burren*."

\* *Western part of Clann-Cuilein*.—According to a description of the county of Clare, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, the country of the Western Mac Namara, which was called the barony of Dangan when this description was



Sir Nicholas until the arrival of Sir Richard Bingham in Ireland as Chief Commissioner of the province of Connaught, in the month of June the following summer.

Turlough, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin O'Loughlin [of Burren], was, in the beginning of the month of March in this year, taken prisoner on Muicinis<sup>v</sup>, by Turlough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, and put to death at Ennis, by Captain Brabazon, at the ensuing summer sessions.

The son of Macnamara, of the western part of Clann-Cuilein<sup>w</sup>, died, Donough, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha<sup>x</sup>, son of Cumara, son of John; a man, of all the Clann-Cuilein, the most dreaded by his enemies in the field of battle.

Rory Carragh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was executed at Cork.

A general peace was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, and the two provinces of Munster in particular, after the decapitation of the Earl of Desmond, of which we have already made mention. In consequence of this proclamation, the inhabitants of the neighbouring cantreds crowded in to inhabit Hy-Connello, Kerry, and the county of Limerick. There was not a single individual of the race of Maurice Fitzgerald able to bear arms in Ireland, even of all those who had been engaged in acts of plunder and insurrection, who did not become obedient<sup>y</sup> to the law, excepting only Maurice, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond]; and even he came in under peace, on the word of the Earl of Ormond; but he afterwards separated from his people, and fled with a company of five persons across the green-streamed Shannon, northwards, through Thomond, and from one territory to another, until he came to Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, in Route [the territory of] Mac Quillin, from whence he proceeded to Scotland, and afterwards to Spain, where he died after some time.

A new Lord Justice, namely, Sir John Perrott<sup>z</sup>, arrived in Ireland on the

written (1585), contains the following parishes, viz.: Quin, Toomfinlough, Kilraghtis, Bunnatty, Feenagh, Kilcorney, Kilfintanan, Kilquan, Cloney, Dowry, Templemaley, Drumline, Clonloghan, Kilmaleery, and Killeely. The whole of the ancient district of Tradry, now almost all included in the barony of Bunnatty,

belonged to this territory.

<sup>x</sup> *Cumeadha*.—This name is locally anglicised Cuvey, or Covey.

<sup>y</sup> *Obedient*, literally, "who did not come under law."

<sup>z</sup> *Sir John Perrott*.—Sir John Perrott, who was supposed to be a natural son of King Henry VIII.,

imaille μιν Σιν Ιohn νομιμ ινα πρεσιδεντ ορ εφιν δά εόικεαδ μιμιν, γ Σιν Ριπδερω διονγαμ ινα ζοβερνώρι ορ εφιν εόικεαδ κομμαετ. Νί μο εαίε αν ιυρτίρ μί εο ιιομλάν ι ναε ελιαε να εόμναιδε αν ταν ταμιο εο ηαελυαν, γ αρριδε ζο γαλλιν. Τανγατταρ μαίτε εόικεαδ εόμμαετ ινα εομδαιλ ζυρ αν ιμβαλε ριν δια ράλτιυεαδ, γ δια εομίαιλ μαρ πολλαμναζτεόρι γ μαρ εόδναε ορ α εοιονν ον βρηιομια. Ιαρ ιμβίε ρεαλ τον ιυρτιρ ι ηγαλλιν πο τριμλλ το δολ εο λυμνεαχ, δαιοι αν εέδ αδηαιδ ιαρ ρφάεεβάλ να γαλλιηε ι εαλλ μεε δυαε. Ταμιο αν θαρα ηοιδεε ζο ευιμνεε ι εοιοιην ευιλέμ. Βατταρ μαίτε εόμνταε αν ελίρ αρ α ειοιην ανηριη doneoch οίβ νά δεαχαιδ ινα εφιν ζο γαλλιν. Δαί βεόρ Σιρριαν ινα εομνταε ι. αν ερύιρεαε, ταρλα ιλλάνη αζ αν τριρριαν αν ταν ριν, Δομνχαδ βεαεε, μαε ταδεε, μιο δομνχαδ υί βρηαν αρδτερέτυρ, γ υαεταρían λοετα αιδμλλτε εόικεαδ εόμμαετ ινα ριν. Ρο είνη α υροε διαε δό ορι ρυαιρ α ριζέδ αρ εαρι, γ εναίμπεδεαδ εοιμμβριρτε το δένανη δια εναίμαιβ ια εύλ τυαιζε τριμιοε τυιζφορμναιδε, γ μο ευιρεαδ α εορρ λάνβριρτε ιετμαρβ εφηγαίτε ρρι εαδλαδαιβ ερυαιδ ριζηνιβ ενάβε ι ιμβαριρ ελοεαυρ ευιμνεε ρο εοραιβ έν, γ ιεταιδε αν αιεοιρ αρ δάιζ ζομιαδ ιοηνεοιμαρτα γ ειρρηιοιλάρ το λυετ δεμνία υροικεζμοιη α ραιερην ανίλαδ ριν.

Το ειαοδ αν ιυρτιρ αρ ινα ιμαραε εο λυμνεαε, γ μο εινη αιεε υριουζ μόρι το δαιοίμβ υαιρλε αρ ζαε ιετ το λυμνεαε το ιμλλεαδ γ το ιμιοεόρυεεαδ εο ρυεερατε ρεεελα ραιρ Μυρ εοβλαε αλβαναε το ποετ τον ιετ βα τυαιε δερμνι ρό τοζαριμ Σομαρλε βυιδε μιο μεε δοιμναιλλ, γ εο ιμβάτταρ αζ ιονδραδ γ αεε ορρεεαν ινα τιρε ινα τετιμεεαλλ, γ βά ρεδ ροεάνο ιμα ετανγατταρ Σομαρλε βυιδε (αζά ιμβαιοι αν ρύτα ρε ρε δειε ιμβλιαδαν ριεετ ροιμιο ριν) το ελοιρτιη ζυρ εύριρ εοιμαρλε Σαχαη δεαετ γ υρορκοηζια αρ αν ιυρτίρ ηυα ριν αν ρύτα το εταβαρτε δά ρονδύριμβ υιρλε βαδεν, γ Σομαρλε διομναρβαδ ζο α εταρδα βυναδ ζο ηαλβαν, γ ιί ηεδ ανίαιμ αιετ ζαν ζαβαλαταρ εαεταρκενελαιζ αρ βιε

and had much of his towering spirit in him, was sworn Lord Deputy on the 26th of June, 1584. His commission was, as usual, during pleasure, to make war and peace, and to punish offences or pardon them (treason against the Queen's person, or counterfeiting money, only excepted), to make orders and proclamations, to impose fines, and dispose of rebels' estates, to exercise martial law, and to assemble the

Parliament with her Majesty's privy; to confer all offices, except Chancellor, Treasurer, three Chief Judges, and Masters of the Rolls; and to collate and confer all spiritual promotions, except archbishops and bishops; to do all things relating to justice and government that the Queen could do if present.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1584, edition of 1689, p. 368.

21st of June ; and there came along with him Sir John Norris, as President over the two provinces of Munster, and Sir Richard Bingham, as Governor over the province of Connaught. The Lord Justice had not passed an entire month<sup>a</sup> in Dublin before he proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Galway. To this town the chiefs of the province of Connaught repaired, to meet and welcome him, and to acknowledge him as their ruler, and as the chief placed over them by the Sovereign. The Lord Justice, having spent some time in Galway, set out for Limerick, and remained the first night, after leaving Galway, at Kilmacduagh ; on the second night he reached Cuinche<sup>b</sup>, in Clann-Cuillein, where he was met by those chiefs of the county of Clare who had not met him at Galway. The sheriff of the county, namely, Cruise, also waited on him ; and the sheriff had at that time in his custody Donough Beg, the son of Teige, son of Donough O'Brien, before then the arch-traitor and demagogue of the plunderers of the province of Connaught. His evil destiny awaited him, for he was hanged from a car, and his bones were broken and smashed with the back of a large and heavy axe ; and his body, [thus] mangled and half-dead, was placed, fastened with hard and tough hempen ropes, to the top of the Cloccas of Cuinche<sup>c</sup>, under the talons of the birds and fowls of the air<sup>d</sup>, to the end that the sight of him in that state might serve as a warning and an example to evildoers.

The Lord Justice went the next day to Limerick, and was resolved to destroy and reduce a great number of gentlemen on each side of Limerick, until news overtook him that a Scotch fleet arrived in the north side of Ireland, at the invitation of Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, and that they were plundering and ravaging the country around them. The cause of their coming was: Sorley Boy, who had had the possession of the Route for thirty years before, having heard that the English Council had issued an order and command to the new Lord Justice to restore the Route to its rightful inheritors, and to banish Sorley to his own original patrimony in Scotland ; and not only this,

<sup>a</sup> *An entire month.*—He was sworn on the 26th of June, and began his progress on the 15th of July.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*.

<sup>b</sup> *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1278, p. 429, and note <sup>i</sup>, under 1402, p. 775, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *The Cloccas of Cuinche*, i. e. the Belfry of

Quin. The word *clozár* is usually applied to a round tower belfry detached from the church, but is here evidently applied to the square tower of the great abbey of Quin still remaining.

<sup>d</sup> *The birds and fowls of the air.*—This is a redundancy of words in the original for the sake of alliteration.

ὄο λέεαδ ἰ νερινν αν εεῖν νό βιαδ υμάλ τον πριονηρα. Οάλα αν ιυρτιρ πο πάεαυβ λυμνεαέ μα λυαιτρέιμ, γ πο πόεαυρ δά παιθε ὄρεαυαυβ ινῆῶμα ὁ βόινμ εο βέιρρε α ιμβσίε ινα εοιννε ἰ εεῖν εῖερε λά ριεεε ὄν λά ριν ἰ νορποίεαε ἄτα. Ρο ρρλεεραδ να πόεαυρετα ριν λά ρεαυαυβ μυιιαν, μιθε, γ λαίγεαν, υαιρ τονγαεεταρ εο λόνμαρ, λέριειονόιτε ευρ αν ιαιζιν ριν. Τυεεραε ιαρση ιυλε αεηαιδ αρ υλλτοιβ. Οδ εναλαιδ Σομαυρε δάιλ ρῆρ νερεανν δια ραυγιδ πο ράγαιβ αν ρύτα, γ ρυεε α εαοραυγεαεε, α ἴμνα, γ α ἴμυιτεαυρα εο ελεανν εονεαδαν εο νάρ ῆεεαυβ αεεαιρεαεεε νό ιοιμέοιμέο αρ αν εῖρ, νά βάρυθαεε αρ βαυλε ιρ ιν ρύτα, αεε αρ δύνλιρ αιμάιρ, γ ειδ ἑ ρά οιζινη οαινεμ τον εύεεεαδ πο εαβαδ ἑ λαρ αν ιυρτιρ ρό εῖνδ οα λά εο να νοιδέιβ ιαρ ρυιθε μα ειμέεαλ, γ πο ευιρ βαυρα να βαυρμίοεηνα ινδ. Ιαρ ιμβσίε οῖεε λά τον ιυρτιρ ιρην ρύτα, Ρο ράγαιβ ερην βαυνα οέεε αρ ὄρτα ἰ nullτοιβ λέ ηαεαυδ Σομαυρε ὄο εῖνρυεεαδ, γ ειεε ρέιμ ταρ α αιρ εο ηαε ελιαε, γ πο ρεεαοίρποε ριρ ερεανν δια εειζιβη.

Εαυραονεα οῖρνε ἰ μαρταρ εονναεεε ετιρ ρυιοεε εοεηαν υί ρλαιεβῆρταυε, γ ρυιοεε μυρעהαιδ μιε βυαιν να νοιρρεαε υί ρλαιεβεαυρταυε. Ροβ ἑ α ἄδβαρ ριν ελυιοεε εοεηαν .ι. ὁ ρλαιεβῆρταυε εαυδ μαε εαιυδ να βυυλε μιε μυρעהαιδ, μιε εοεηαν, γ ελανν οοιναυλλ αν εοεαυδ μαε αν εῖολλα ουιβ μιε μυρעהαιδ μιε εοεηαν οο εαβαίλ ουλέιμ βαυλε να ηυνηρ αρ εαυδεε, μαε μυρעהαιδ να εεταυε μιε εαιυδεε, μιε μυρעהαιδ υί ρλαιεβῆρταυε, υαιρ βάεεταρ ρυιοεε εοεηαν αεά ραυδα ευρ βό λέο ρῆιν ὁ εῖρτε αν εοιλέν ριν, γ ευρ αβ ταρ α ράρυεεαδ βαί εαυδεε αεά εόεβάυλ, γ αεά ευιηθαε, γ εεειβ ερυεε α ιβαί α ρῆρ οο εῖνδ εαυδεε ρορρηα

<sup>e</sup> *It*, i. e. Ireland; that is, not to allow any strangers, Scottish, or English, to come to colonise Ireland, so long as the native Irish remained obedient to the Sovereign.

<sup>f</sup> *From the Boyne to Beare*, i. e. from the River Boyne, which falls into the sea near Drogheda, to Bearehaven, in the south-west of the county of Cork.

<sup>g</sup> *Gleann-Concadhain*, now *anglice* Glenconkine, a name applied to a romantic valley situated between Slieve Gallion and the Banagher mountains, in the parish of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry.— See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1526. p. 1384, *supra*.

But this name was originally applied to a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kileronaghan, and Desertmartin, in the barony of Loughinsholin.

<sup>b</sup> *Dun-lis*, now Dunluce, an old castle in ruins, about two miles and a quarter west from Bushmills, in the north of the county of Antrim. These ruins are situated on a rock which is separated from the mainland by a chasm of about thirty feet in width, and which, on the opposite side, rises about a hundred feet perpendicularly from the sea. This castle is said to have been originally erected by Mac Quillin, chief of the Route, and afterwards greatly en-

but not to suffer any strangers to settle in Ireland so long as it remained obedient to the sovereign. As for the Lord Justice, he set out from Limerick on his rapid progress, and issued orders that all the men fit for service from the Boyne to Beare<sup>f</sup> should meet him at Drogheda, at the expiration of twenty-four days from that day. The men of Munster, Meath, and Leinster, obeyed this proclamation, for they came numerously and fully-assembled to that place. They all then set out for Ulster. When Sorley heard of the march of the men of Ireland towards him, he left the Route, taking with him his creaghts, his women, and his people, to Gleann-Concadhain<sup>g</sup>, and leaving neither shepherds nor guards in the country, nor warders in any castle in the Route, except only Dun-lis<sup>h</sup>; and although this was the strongest fortress in the province, it was, nevertheless, taken by the Lord Justice, after he had besieged it for two days and nights; and he placed the Queen's warders in it. The Lord Justice, having tarried ten days in the Route, left thirteen companies of soldiers billeted in Ulster, for the purpose of reducing Sorley Boy; and he himself then returned to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their several homes.

Dissentions arose in West Connaught between the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty and the descendants of Murrough, the son of Brian-na-nOinseach<sup>i</sup> O'Flaherty. They originated in this manner: the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, namely, Teige, the son of Teige-na-Buile, son of Murrough, son of Owen, and the sons of Donnell-an-Chogaidh, son of Gilladuv, son of Murrough, son of Owen, took the island of Baile-na-hinnse<sup>k</sup> from Teige, the son of Murrough of the Battle-axes, son of Teige, son of Murrough O'Flaherty; for the descendants of Owen had been wont to say that that island was their's by right, and that Teige had seized and held it in violation of their right. Be the truth as

larged by the Mac Donnells. The name Dun-lis, denoting strong dun or fort, shews that the site had been occupied at a remote period by a primitive Irish dun, or fort, either of earth, or Cyclopean stone architecture, like Dun-Aengusa, on the great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.

<sup>i</sup> *Brian-na-nOinseach*, i. e. *Brianus stultarum*. For a fuller account of these dissentions the reader is referred to *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited

by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 387, *et sequent*.

<sup>k</sup> *Baile-na-hinnse*, i. e. the town or castle of the island, now Ballinahinch, a small island towards the western side of Ballinahinch lake, in the barony of Ballinahinch, *alias* Connamara, in the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 106, 403. On this island are still to be seen the ruins of a small square castle, about thirty feet in length and twenty-five in breadth, which was built, accord-

ροῖν α νοιαδ να γαβαλα σο νάρ πάσσαῖβ μίλ μιννιλε γυρ α ραινιε αρ α ουου  
 το ἑίρ ζαν α μαρβαδ νό ζαν α σταβαιρτ λαρ. Οο ρόναδ διογβαλα μόρα λεό-  
 ροῖν δο ταδσε ζιον γυρ βιονανν ουμιασζ βαοί ααα.

Ρεαττ δά νδεαχαιδ αν ταδσε ριν μαε μυρχαιδ λυετ αρῆραιζ αρ ιονη-  
 ραιζιδ οιδεε ι μι ιύν ι νδεαθηαιδ ρλεαετα εοζαιν υί ρλαιτβςρηταιζ ζο háραινη,  
 Ρυεε ταδσε ρορρα ιρην αδμαδαιν σο hanullain, ετιρ εοδλαδ η δύρρεαδ αρ  
 ζαε ταοδ δο εῦρρη εορραζ να λυιηγε, η βά ηςρεεαίρδςμιαλ αν ταιρβέναδ τυεε  
 ρε δάῖβ αρ αν τραιετ ριν, η ηίρ ρρυύ αν τοιλέν α νδεαρναδ αν λά ριν αμάν ινα  
 τιμείαλλ, υαιρ ρο μαρβαδ ανηρην Μυρχαιδ μαε εμαινι οίεε νιε εμαινι  
 μεζ αεδα ρςη λςηρεαε μεαλλάν δο εάῖδ ι εοοιμβάῖδ ρλεαετα εοεαιν υί  
 ρλαιτβςρηταιζ. Ρο μαρβαδ ανη δνα μαε ρενερεαίλ ελοιννε μαιρρη βαί ινα  
 ρροεαιρ αρ ιη ρροζαλ εέδνα, η μαε υί ρλαιτβςρηταιζ (.ι. ταδς) ριν ρςη .ι.  
 Μυρχαιδ ραλαε. Ρο μαρβαδ δεόρ δρησζ μόρ δο μῦνιτιρ ρλεαετ εοζαιν  
 υί ρλαιτβςρηταιζ εεν μο τάττ να ηυαιρλε ριν. δάτταρ ανηλαιδ ριν αεε εοεαδ  
 ρρη αροιλε σο ρο ριοδαιζρησε ζοιλλ στερρα ιρην ρροζῆμαρ αρ εεινδ, η δο ραδαδ  
 αν τοιλέν δο ρλιεετ εοζαιν υί ρλαιτβςρηταιζ.

Μυρῆεαρταε ζαρβ μαε βρηαν νιε ταιδσε υί βρηαν δεεε ιρην εέυῖνι δροζ-  
 μαρ ι εεραεε εορεράιν. Μαεαεῖν εελλιθε εοῖρρορραδ ναε ρρυαιρ ταταοίρ  
 να τοιβςημ, αιλ, ηο αεαιρ ό α βρῆετ, ζό α βάρ, η α αδναεαλ ι μαηρητιρ ιηηρη.

Αη εορναμαεε μαε εοεοεερεεε, νιε διαρμαδα, νιε ταιδσε εαιμ υί ελςρηζ  
 ρςη ρυιη ροεονάιζ σο ρρεβυρ τιζε ναιοδεαδ ρεαλ ι τευαδμυῖμαν, η ρεαλ οιλε  
 ηι τείρ εοναλλ ζο ρο εεε αρ αν ρρυαρεορραζ ι τείρ εοναλλ ι εοορζαρ να  
 ηλιαδνα ρο, η α αδναεαλ ρό δίεῖν δέ, η Σαν βςηναρηεε οεε να μαηεοῖβ ι μαη-  
 ηρητιρ εαρη ρυαιδ.

ing to Roderic O'Flaherty, of the stones of the adjoining abbey of Tombeola.

<sup>1</sup> *Descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.*—These were the western O'Flahertys, who were an older branch of the family than Murrough na dTuagh, who was set up by Queen Elizabeth.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362.

<sup>2</sup> *The island.*—The island about which they were fighting was not the island of Aranmore, but the insignificant islet of Ballinahinch, in Ballinahinch lake, in Connamara.

<sup>3</sup> *Leúir-Meallain*, now Lettermellan, an island

belonging to the barony of Moycullen, in the west of the county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran.

<sup>4</sup> *Clann-Maurice.*—These were not the Clann-Maurice of Brees, in the now county of Mayo, but the Clann-Maurice of Kerry, who were in constant communication with the O'Flahertys and O'Malleys.—See the notice of the siege of Lixnaw under the year 1568, p. 1627.

<sup>5</sup> *Craig-Corcrain.*—This name is now corrupted to Cahercorcrane, which is that of a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the

it might, Teige, after their capture of it, made an irruption upon them, and left not a single head of cattle on their portion of the territory which he did not either kill or carry off with him. They, in return, committed great injuries against Teige, although they had not equal power [with him].

On one occasion, in the month of June, as this Teige, the son of Murrough, went with the crew of a boat to the island of Aran, in pursuit of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty<sup>l</sup>, he overtook them at the break of day, [and found them] unprepared, in a state between waking and sleeping, at both sides of the fore-castle of their boat. He set them a very hostile example on this strand; and [indeed] the island<sup>m</sup> was not worth all that was done about it on that day, for Murrough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond Mac Hugh of Leitir-Meallain<sup>p</sup>, who had joined the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, also the son of the Seneschal of Clann-Maurice<sup>o</sup>, who was with them on this predatory excursion, and Murrough Salach, the son of O'Flaherty (Teige), were slain. Many of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty were also slain, besides these gentlemen. Thus did they remain at war with each other, until they were mutually reconciled by the English in the ensuing autumn, when the island [of Baile-na-himisi] was given to the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.

Murtough Garv, the son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brian, died at Craig-Corcrain<sup>p</sup> in the first month of autumn [i. e. August]. He was a sensible, sedate youth, who never received blame or reproach, disrespect or insult, from his birth to his death. He was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Cosnamhach, son of Cucogry, son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a respectable and affluent man, who at one time had kept a house of hospitality in Thomond, and at another time in Tirconnell, died at Fuar-Chosach<sup>q</sup>, in Tirconnell, in the Lent of this year, and was buried under the asylum of God and St. Bernard, in the monastery of Assaroe<sup>r</sup>.

parish of Rath, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare, and near the old church of Rath-Blahmaic. In the *Description of the County of Clare or Thomond*, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 14, this castle is set down as belonging to Moriartagh Caragh O'Brien, who is the very individual mentioned in the text. From this, and the names

of other persons mentioned therein, it is evident that this tract, which has been often quoted in the notes to these Annals, was written early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

<sup>q</sup> *Fuar-Chosach*.—This is still the name of a tract of land in the parish of Kilbarron, barony of Tírghugh, and county of Donegal.

<sup>r</sup> *Assaroe*.—The ruins of this monastery, to

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1585.

Αοιρ Κριοστ, mile, cuicc céú, óετ[ínoζατ] α cúicc.

Ιαπλα cilli θαρα δέcc ι φαχαιβ .ι. ζήρίοδ mac ζεαρίοδ, mic ζήρίοδ mic τομαρ, mic Σταν έαυμ. θαι αν τιαπλα ριν cúicc βλιαθνα ι μοδ περτα αγα conζmáil ó na έίρ θύτχαιζι co ρευαυρ·βάρ αν ταν ριν. Ηενριι α mac τοιρθεαδ ina ionaδ lá comáuple Saخان, η α léccaδ ανοιρ το ραιζιό α αταρδα.

Mac uilliam bupc, Ριρθερδ mac oλυεραρ mic Σταν δέcc, η ní πο ήοιρθεαδ ina ionaδ acτ αν ταθ caoc (θαρλαρ ρειν) το βειτ ina ionaδ θαυμθεόιν ζαλλ.

Ζορμλαδ ιηζή υί Ρυαυρ .ι. ιηζή βριαυ mic εοζαυ βήν το έαιτ α ηαυμρην αγά θίοι θρεαυαίθ πορδα, βήν ρέναιήαιλ ρόρπαιδ náρ tuill ζήριο·αδ ná ζήυρ ιμóθρccaδ το ταιθ scclaire na ealaδan, na ταταοιρ ele θεόρ το ταιθ α hoimζ na α hanma το écc.

θριαυ mac ταίδcc, mic βριαυ mic εοζαυ υί ρυαυρ το θολ αρ ρυβαλ ρλυαιζ ιν θαρτραιζε μεζ ρλαννχαιδ ι ρρíoρτοραc μίρ ιαυαυρ, η πο ρccaóιλ·ριοτ α ρccemelta ρό θαυζηθδ θαρτραιζε το έρυνμυccáδ cpeac, η ρυαυρριοτ εθαλα αιδble. Ρυζ μαζ ρλαννέαιδ τóιρ έρoμ θαυβανέοιθ η θειρηννχαιθ αρ, η πο ζαθ βριαυ accá ιομéαρ η βάτταρ αγ cαιέήη η αγ compuabaυρτ α céle ζο ρανζατταρ αιρδ α náυρ ρυρ ποιλε acc βήνθαίθ bó ραν ιμβρειρνε. Οθ éuaλαταρ ρυρ βρειρνε, η μυντρη υί ρυαυρ βριαυ το θολ ι ναρτραιζε πο έρυνμυζριοτ ρορ α éionn ι νήαιc ιομéυμáυζ epóαλτα ιν πο βαδ θόιζ leó α ραζέαιλ δια ραιζιό. Ρυαυατταρ ειρρυνθ éuca ζο μαλλέcμυνέach ιόρρυαλαc, acc ιομéαρ ετταυλαυζ α εαρccaυαττ, η ζέρ bó hé α éoθαρ πο βα θλαéτ θά

which is attached an extensive burial ground, are still to be seen about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1184, p. 64, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *To go westwards*, i. e. to return to Ireland.

<sup>3</sup> *Son of Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, that she was the daughter of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen, son of Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke.

<sup>4</sup> *Name*, i. e. her fame for goodness. *A hanma*

is here the genitive singular of a *h-anm*, her name.

<sup>5</sup> *Beanna-bo*, i. e. the peaks of the cows, now Benbo, a remarkable mountain near the parish of Drumleas, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim, extending from near Manor Hamilton, in the direction of Sligo, for about three miles. According to the tradition in the country this mountain is pregnant with gold mines, which gave rise to the saying, “*Ír ραιόθρe θεanna bó ná ειρe ραοι óó*, i. e. *Tota Hiber-*



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1585.

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

The Earl of Kildare died in England, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of Thomas, son of John Cam. This Earl had been five years under arrest, kept from his patrimonial inheritance, until he died at this time. Henry, his son, was appointed his successor by the English Council. Henry was then permitted to go westwards<sup>s</sup>, to his patrimonial inheritance.

Mac William Burke (Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John) died; and no person was elected his successor; but the Blind Abbot held his place, as he thought, in despite of the English.

Gormly, the daughter of O'Rourke, i. e. of Brian, son of Owen<sup>t</sup>, a woman who had spent her life with husbands worthy of her, a prosperous and serene woman, who had never merited blame or censure from the Church or the literati, or any reproach on account of her hospitality or name<sup>u</sup>, died.

Brian, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, made an incursion into Dartry Mac Clancy in the very beginning of the month of January, and dispatched marauding squadrons through the fastnesses of Dartry to collect preys; and they obtained great spoils. Mac Clancy, with a numerous body of Scots and Irishmen, pursued and overtook him. Brian proceeded to resist them; and they continued fighting and skirmishing with each other as they moved along, until they came face to face at Beanna-bo<sup>w</sup>, in Breifny. When the men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people heard that Brian had gone to Dartry, they assembled together, to meet him at a certain narrow pass, by which they thought<sup>x</sup> he would come on to them. They perceived him approaching at a slow pace, and with great haughtiness, sustaining the attacks of his enemies; and although [they as] his own true followers<sup>y</sup> should have succoured him [on such an emer-

nia bis ditior Benbo."—See it again mentioned in these Annals at the years 1583, 1585, and 1586.

<sup>x</sup> *They thought.*—This should be, "they knew."

<sup>y</sup> *His own true followers*, i. e. these were his own followers who posted themselves in the narrow pass to intercept his retreat. It looks strange that the Four Masters should not have told us

why his own followers should have acted thus; but we may conjecture that they did so by order of O'Rourke, who, having submitted to the government this year, did not wish that Brian should thus violate the law.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 346.

πίορ λυετ ληαίνα, ní hamlaíð pín do pónpaττ acτ a lá báza do éabairτ lá a bioðbaðaið zo po lingeað an laocímilið dia oíð lítið. Ro zánpð poíne γ ina diaíð don oíðzþí. Ro hiaðað dá zaç aen taéð ina uiréimceall co ná po éumainz éim φορ α éulair iná φορ α azhaið. Ro marbað oaoíne iomða ina éimceall ipín iomaipeacc pín. Ro dioταίγεαð ann copuccéað gallócclac do éloinn τρίτιζ διαρρημα γ ορυιζell áip gallócclac ngeapalτac batτap ι pparpíað bpiain an lá pín, γ az pñc a naínpaine ó éip do éip iar noioελαίτρυccéað na noazðoaoíneað azá mbátτap pεacτ piaiñ, γ níop bó lám φορ αιpíde a noñn-paiγið muna lingeað líon laíñ γ iomaiperaíð anpporlainn φορpα. Do bepτpατ píp bpeipne γ muinτip uí Ruairc anacal do bpiain ip in mbñpñ baogail pín γ Ruccpατ leo he φορ α monchaíð dia ioméoioméð, γ ap í comairle ap ap einn-pioτ a ccionn an tpeap laoi a marbað zo mipcneac mioipúnac iar mbñé óð φορ α moéτ γ φορ α neineac. Tuccað oipoc cuic dua Ruairc don mízmoñi pín.

Emann oipca mac doínnail, mic mupchaíð, mic Ruaiðpí móip, γ Toip-pðealbác, mac emainn óicc, mic emainn, mic toip-pðealbairz mec pitiζ do barucchað ina noip in áé cliaé.

Iomate pleachað ip in mbliaðain pi co po milleað upiñóp apba Epeann.

· Διαρματτ, mac doínnail meζ congail décc an 14 iunñ.

Pocéra parliamenti do éabairτ oφpíaið Epeann dia φοpconzpa φορ α maítið a bñé ι mbeltaine do ponnað ι naé cliaé uair batτap upiñóp pεap nepññ unal dia bpiionnpa co ττανzαττap uile znúip do znup lar an ppo-pconzpa ípín zo haé cliaé.

Τανzαττap ann maíte cenel cconail γ eoζain .i. Ua neill Toip-pðealbác luineaç mac neill conallaiz, mic aipτ, mic cuinn, mic enpi, mic eoζain, γ

<sup>2</sup> *Their day's support*, a la báza do éabairτ.—This is a common Irish phrase.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 284, line 23.

<sup>3</sup> *Was accused*, literally, “a bad share of this evil deed was ascribed to O'Rourke.”

<sup>b</sup> *Mag-Congail*, now *anglice* Magonigle, a name still common in the south of the county of Donegal.

<sup>c</sup> *Parliament*.—For some curious notices of the Parliaments held in Elizabeth's reign the reader is referred to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, Introduction, p. xiii. *et seq.*

<sup>d</sup> *Precisely on May-day*.—This Parliament assembled at Dublin on the 26th of April, 1585, according to the original record of it, preserved in the Rolls' Office, Dublin.—See Appendix to the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

<sup>e</sup> *Kinel-Connell*.—It looks very strange that the Four Masters should mention Kinel-Connell first in order, as O'Donnell was not acknowledged as a member of this Parliament.—See list of the “Lords spirituall and temporall, &c. &c. as were summoned unto the Parlyament holden before the right honorable Sir John

gency], it was not so that they acted, but they gave their day's support<sup>z</sup> in battle to his enemies, so that the heroic soldier was attacked on both sides; he was met by shouts before and behind; [and] he was so surrounded on every side, that he could not move backwards or forwards. In this conflict many men were slain around him; and [among the rest] was cut off a company of gallowglasses of the Mac Sheehys, who were the surviving remnant and remains of the slaughter of the gallowglasses of the Geraldines, who were along with Brian on that day, and who had gone about from territory to territory, offering themselves for hire, after the extermination of the noblemen by whom they had been employed previously; and they would not have been thus cut off, had they not been attacked by too many hands, and overwhelmed by numbers. The men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people gave protection to Brian in this perilous situation, and carried him off under their protection, to be guarded. On the third day afterwards, [however], they came to the resolution of malevolently and maliciously putting him to death, he being under their clemency and their protection. O'Rourke was accused<sup>a</sup> of participating in this unbecoming deed.

Edmond Dorcha [the Dark], the son of Donnell, son of Murrough, son of Rory More, and Turlough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy, were both executed at Dublin.

There was much rain in this year, so that the greater part of the corn of Ireland was destroyed.

Dermot, the son of Donnell Mag Congail<sup>b</sup> (Mac Goingle), died on the 14th of June.

A proclamation of Parliament<sup>c</sup> was issued to the men of Ireland, commanding their chiefs to assemble in Dublin precisely on May-day<sup>d</sup>, for the greater part of the people of Ireland were at this time obedient to their sovereign; and, accordingly, they all at that summons did meet in Dublin face to face.

Thither came the chiefs of Kinel-Connell<sup>e</sup> and Kinel-Owen, namely, O'Neill (Turlough Luineach<sup>f</sup>, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, son

Perrot, Knyght, Lord Deputie Generall of the realme of Ireland, xxvi<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis, anno regni Regine nostre Elizabeth vicesimo septimo," printed in the third Appendix to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

<sup>f</sup> *Turlough Luineach*.—He came to Dublin to

attend this Parliament, but it does not appear that he took his seat, as his name is not in the official list. It appears by patent, 20 Elizabeth, that the Queen intended to create him Earl of Clan O'Neill and Baron of Clogher, but the patent was never perfected. His rival, Hugh,

Αὐὸ μαε ἀν ἔπιδορῖα, μιε εὐινη βαραῖς, μιε εὐινη, μιε ἐρη μιε εὐοῖαιη .i. ἀν βαρύν ὄεε ο νελλ δια πο ζαιρῖδ ιαπλα τιπε ηεοῖαιη ἀν ἀν βραρλι-  
ment ρην, γ Ὑα δοῖναιλλ ἀεὸ μαε μαζηνυρα, μιε ἀοδα οὐιβ, μιε ἀεὸα  
ρυσὰὸ μιε νελλ ζαιρῖβ, μιε τοιρρδεαλβαις ἀν ριονα. Μαζζυιὸιρ, εὐέονναετ  
μαε conconnaeτ, μιε conéonnaeτ μιε βριαν, μιε ριλιρ, μιε τομαιρ, Ο υοέαρ-  
ταις δσαν ὄεε, μαε δσαν μιε ρειλιμ μιε conéobair ἐαρραις, Ο βαοιζιλλ  
τοιρρδεαλβαε μαε νελλ μιε τοιρρδεαλβαις ὄεε, μιε τοιρρδεαλβαις ἰνέρι, γ  
Ο ζαλλεὐβαρ Εοιη μαε τυαταῖλ, μιε δσαν, μιε Ρυαὸρι μιε ἀοδα.

Ὁ οὐὸ ἰρην ἐοῖνιρῖζε ρην, Μαζ μαεζαιηνα .i. Ρορρα μαε αιρτ, μιε  
βριαν να μοιέιρῖζε, μιε Remann μιε ζλαιρνε, Ο κατάμ .i. Ρυαὸρι μαε  
Μαζηνυρα, μιε donnchaὸ ἀν ειμῖς, μιε δσαν, μιε ἀιβνε, Conn μαε νελλ ὄεε,

son of Ferdoragh, is entered twice in this list, once as Lord of Dunganynce, and again as Earl of Tyrone. This latter title was evidently interlined after his claim had been allowed by this Parliament. The first title should have been cancelled after the interlining of the higher title. Turlough Luineach is supposed by our historians to have sat in this Parliament, but they have not told us in what capacity. It is stated in Perrott's Life that it was the pride of Perrott that he could prevail on the old Irish leaders, not only to exchange their savage state for the condition of English subjects, but to appear publicly in the English garb, and to make some efforts to accommodate themselves to the manners of his court; but that it was not without the utmost reluctance and confusion that they thus appeared to resign their ancient manners. That Turlough Luineach, in his old age, encumbered with his fashionable habiliments, expressed his discontent with a good-humoured simplicity: "Prithee, my Lord," said he, "let my chaplain attend me in his Irish mantle: thus shall your English rabble be diverted from my uncouth figure, and laugh at him." Sir Richard Cox, who embraced every opportunity of traducing the Irish, asserts, that "the Irish Lords were obliged to wear robes, and the better to

induce them to it the Deputy bestowed robes on Turlough Lynogh, and other principal men of the Irish, which they embraced like fetters." The representatives of these chieftains, Turlough and Hugh, are now unknown; but there are various persons of the name Mac Baron, now in humble circumstances, in the county of Tyrone, who claim descent from Cormac mac Baron, the brother of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

<sup>g</sup> *Hugh Roe, the son of Manus.*—He became Chief of Tirconnell on the death of his elder brother, Calvagh, in 1566. The race of this Hugh have been long extinct. The O'Donnells of Castlebar in Ireland, and the more illustrious O'Donnells of Austria and Spain, are descended from his eldest brother, Calvagh, as the Editor shall shew under the year 1608.

<sup>h</sup> *Maguire.*—The Chieftain of Fermanagh did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This Cucomaught was the ancestor of the late Constantine Maguire, Esq., of Tempo.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1498, p. 1242, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *O'Doherty,* Chief of Inishowen, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. There are various respectable branches of this family in Inishowen, but the eldest branch is not determined. The most distinguished man of the name in Ireland is the Honourable Chief Justice

of Henry, son of Owen), and Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. the young Baron O'Neill, who obtained the title of Earl of Tyrone at this Parliament; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Manus<sup>e</sup>, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine); Maguire<sup>b</sup> (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas); O'Doherty<sup>i</sup> (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh); O'Boyle<sup>k</sup> (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Oge, son of Turlough More); and O'Gallagher<sup>l</sup> (Owen, the son of Tuathal, son of John, son of Rory, son of Hugh).

To this assembly also repaired Mac Mahon<sup>m</sup> (Ross, the son of Art, son of Brian of the Early Rising, son of Redmond, son of Glasny); O'Kane<sup>n</sup> (Rory, the son of Manus, son of Donough the Hospitable, son of John, son of Aibhne; Con, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill,

Doherty; and Mr. Thomas Doherty of Muff, so remarkable for his gigantic stature, has, by honest industry, realized a larger property than the chieftains of Inishowen had ever enjoyed.

<sup>k</sup> *O'Boyle*, Chief of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family are dwindled into petty farmers and cottiers.

<sup>l</sup> *O'Gallagher*, O'Donnell's marshal, who had a small tract of land in the barony of Tirlugh, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Though the family is one of the most regal of the Milesian race, there are none of the name at present above the rank of farmers in the original country of Tirlugh, and very few in any part of Ireland. Captain Gallagher, of Kill of Grange, near Dublin, and Henry Gallagher, Esq., Baldoyle, Raheny, form the aristocracy of this name at present.

<sup>m</sup> *Mac Mahon*, Chief of Oriel, did not attend this Parliament as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor. The Baron Hartland of Strokestown, in the county Roscommon, and Sir Ross Mahon of Castlegar, in the county of Galway, are said to be of this race, but their pedigrees are un-

known. Sir Beresford Mac Mahon, the son of the late Sir William Mac Mahon, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, is of a very obscure branch of the Mac Mahons of the county of Clare, his grandfather having been a gentleman's servant, and his pedigree unknown.

<sup>n</sup> *O'Kane*, Chief of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, did not attend as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown. The only person of the name in the county of Londonderry, whose pedigree was confidently traced to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane of Dungiven, when the Editor examined the county of Londonderry in 1834, was George O'Kane, who was gardener to Francis Bruce of Downhill. Sir Richard Kane [O'Chathain] of the county of Waterford, and Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, the distinguished chemist, who has reflected so much honour on his name and country in the nineteenth century, are undoubtedly of this race, but their pedigrees are not satisfactorily made out. There are several of the name in Boston, and other parts of America, some of whom are related to Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, who are distinguished for scientific and literary attainments.

mic neill, mic cuinn, mic aoda buide do clannaib neill cloinne aoda buide. Μαζ αενγυρα, αεδ, mac doimnaill oice, mic doimnaill ehir.

Do eodhrioc ann garbberian connact .i. O Ruairc brian, mac brian, mic eoccan uí Ruairc, O Rairillig .i. Sian ruad mac aoda conallag, mic maosimorda mic Sian, mic caatal, 7 deapbraatar a atar .i. Eann mac maosimorda 7 iatp arason ag caetm i nažanō apoule im ežgarpar na tipe, 7 bfor ríol pphigal do oib lictib .i. ó pphigal bán uilliam mac doimnaill, mic Conmaic, O pphigal buide paetna mac brian mic Ruōraige, mic caatal.

Do deacattar ann ríol muirbhag co na pporpuathab .i. Mac uí concobair duinn Aod, mac diaimatta, mic cairprie, mic eožan čaoic mic peilm žngcaig, O concobair ruad, Taōcc oice mac taōg buide mic caatal ruad, O concobair phicig doimall, mac taōcc, mic caatal oice mic doimnaill, mic eožan, mic doimnaill mic muirčritag, 7 pph ionat mec diaimatta maige

<sup>o</sup> *O'Neills of Clannaboy.*—Con, the son of Niall Oge, did not attend this Parliament as a member: but his nephew, Shane mac Brian, the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill, is marked in the official list as one of the knights for the county of Antrim.

<sup>p</sup> *Magennis.*—Sir Hugh Magennis, Chief of Iveagh, was elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Down this year, his colleague being Sir Nicholas Bagnell. Captain Magennis, the nephew of the late Lord Enniskillen, represents a respectable branch of this family.

<sup>q</sup> *O'Rourke.*—He did not attend this Parliament as a member. There is a Prince O'Rourke in Russia, whose immediate ancestors, as Counts O'Rourke, attained high distinction in that empire. He is said to be the chief of his name. Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, county Antrim, descends from the house of Dro-mahaire.

<sup>r</sup> *John Roe.*—The official list of the members of this Parliament gives Philip O'Reyly as the colleague of Edmond. He was the brother of John Roe.

<sup>s</sup> *Edmond, the son of Maelmora.*—He was Tannist of East Breifny, and was elected one of the

knights of Parliament for the county of Cavan. The present representative of this Edmond is Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., late of the Heath House, and now living in France.—See year 1601.

<sup>t</sup> *O'Farrell Bane.*—William O'Ferrall was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Longford. Mr. O'Farrell of Dublin, the tax gatherer, is the representative of this family, according to Dr. George Petrie; but the Editor is not acquainted with the evidences which prove his descent.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Farrell Boy.*—Ffaghny O'Ferrall was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Longford, and his name appears in the official list. The editor does not know who the present representative of this Fachtna, or of the O'Farrell Boy, is.

<sup>w</sup> *O'Conor Don.*—He was not a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by the member for Rosecommon, Denis, the son of Owen, son of Denis, son of Charles the Historian, son of Donough Liath, son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Hugh O'Conor Don of Ballintober, who is the person mentioned in the text. The only other surviving members of this family are Denis O'Conor of Mountdruid, Arthur

as representative of the O'Neills of Clannaboy<sup>o</sup>; and Magennis<sup>p</sup> (Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Duv).

Thither came also the chiefs of the Rough Third of Connaught; namely, O'Rourke<sup>a</sup> (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen); O'Reilly (John Roe<sup>r</sup>, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Cathal), and his uncle, Edmond, son of Maelmora<sup>s</sup>, both of whom were then at strife with each other concerning the lordship of their country; also both the O'Farrells, viz. O'Farrell Bane<sup>t</sup> (William, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac), and O'Farrell Boy<sup>u</sup> (Fachtna, the son of Brian, son of Rory, son of Cathal).

Thither also repaired the Sil-Murray, with their dependents: namely, the son of O'Conor Don<sup>w</sup> (Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Geanneach); O'Conor Roe<sup>x</sup> (Teige Oge, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe); O'Conor Sligo<sup>y</sup> (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Mur-

O'Conor of Elphin, and Matthew O'Conor, Esqrs., sons of Matthew, son of Denis, son of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, the historian.

<sup>x</sup> *O'Conor Roe*.—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Rosecommon were Sir Richard Byngham and Thomas Dillon. The late Pèter O'Conor Roe, of Tomona, in the county of Rosecommon, who left one illegitimate son, Thomas, of Ballintober, was the last recognised head of this family. There is another family of the O'Conors Roe, living in the village of Lanesborough, who retain a small property in Slieve Baune; and there are others of undoubted legitimate descent living in and near the town of Rosecommon, but they are reduced to utter poverty.

<sup>y</sup> *O'Conor Sligo*.—Sir Donald O'Conor Slygagh was not a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Slygagh were Sir Valantyn Browne, Ja. Crofton, and Jo. Marbury. The last chief of the O'Conor Sligo family was Daniel O'Conner Sligoe, who was a lieutenant-general in the Austrian service: he died at Brussels on the 7th of February, 1756, and was buried in the church of St. Gudule,

where the last female of the house of Hapsburg erected a monument to him, which exhibits the following inscription:

D. O. M.  
HIC JACET  
ILLUSTRISSIMUS D. D. DANIEL O CONNER SLIGOE  
IN EXERCITU AUSTRIACO LOCUM TENENS GENERALIS  
ET ANTIQUISSIME APUD HIBERNOS GENTIS CAPUT  
QUI MOX APUD SUOS CENTURIO, SUB JACOBO II.  
IN GALLIS SUB LEOPOLDO XIV.,  
DEIN SUB LEOPOLDO LOTHARINGE DUCE,  
AC DEMUM SUB INVICTA AUSTRIACORUM AQUILA  
ANNIS XLVIII.  
STIPENDIA EMERITUS  
FIDE UBIQUE, ET VIRTUTE PATRIA  
SVO APUD OMNES DESIDERIO RELICTO.  
DECESSIT PLANE UT VIXERAT  
CHRISTIANI MILITIS EXEMPLUM  
OBIT BRUXELLIS VII. FEBRUARIJ MDCCLVI  
ÆTATIS XCII.  
R. I. P.

Some of the collateral branches of this family who remained in Ireland are still respectable; but the present senior representative of the name is a struggling farmer, as the late Matthew O'Conor, of Moundruid, who knew him intimately, often told the Editor.

λινρεε .i. βριαν μαε Ρυαδρι, με ταδρε με Ρυαδρι οίρε, ορι βαί μαε διαρματτα ρσιν .i. Ταδρε μαε εορέαν μα ρσνρι ειασφρα. Ο βειρη εαρηρε μαε ταδρε με εαρηρε με μαοίρεαείανη.

Οο εοίω ανη ταδρε μαε υλλιαν με ταδρε τωβ υί εεαλλαιγ, Ο Μαδαγαν .i. τωινιλλ μαε Σταν, με βρηαυ.

Οο εοίω ανη τρα ιαρη ελιννε Ριοεαρη υλλεε μαε Ριοεαρη η ιε υλλεε να εερετ, η διαρ μαε αν ηιολλα δυβ υί ρεαέναρηγ Σταν, η διαρηματ.

Νί δεαχαδ ανη ανη βαδ ιοναρημε ο τραη ιαρηαρε εοίρεε εονναετ αετ μηρηαδ να τρυαγ μαε ταδρε με μηρηαδ με Ρυαδρι υί ρλατβεαρηγ.

Οο εοίω ανη τρα ιαρη ειαδμηιαν .i. Οονηαδ μαε εονεοβαρη με εονηαδ με εονεοβαρη με εοιρηδεαλβαιγ ηυε ταδρε υί βριαν, η Σηρ εοιρηδεαλβαε μαε εοινιλλ με εονεοβαρη με εοιρηδεαλβαιγ με ταδρε υί βριαν ιαρη να τοςα μαρη ριοιρη ραρημεντι α εονηταε αν εείρη.

<sup>2</sup> *Mac Dermot of Mojlurg.*—His deputy did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by Charles Mac Dermot of Coolavin, Esq., who ridiculously styles himself "Prince of Coolavin," a small barony to which his ancestors had no claim.

<sup>3</sup> *O'Beirne.*—He was Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, a beautiful district lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Mr. O'Beirne, of Dangan-I-Beirne, *alias* Dangan Bonacuillinn, in the parish of Kilmore, near the Shannon, in this territory, is the undoubted head of this family. He still possesses a small remnant of Tir-Briuin. O'Beirne did not attend this Parliament as a member.

<sup>4</sup> *Teige, son of William, &c. O'Kelly.*—He was the head of the branch of the O'Kellys, seated at Mullaghmore, in the county of Galway. This Teige was not chief of his name, nor did he attend this Parliament as a member. The race of this Teige are now extinct, but the families of Screen and Gallagher are still extant, and highly respectable.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 121. The knights of Parliament elected for the county of Galway were Thomas le Straunge and Francis Shane [who was a

disguised O'Fferall].

<sup>5</sup> *O'Madden.*—He did not attend as a member. The present representative of this Donnell, the son of John O'Madden, is Ambrose Madden of Streamstown, Esq., who is the son of Breasal, son of Ambrose, son of Breasal, son of Daniel, son of John, son of Annhadh, son of the Donnell mentioned in the text. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 152.

<sup>6</sup> *The Earl of Clanricard.*—In the list of the "Temporal Lordes" of this Parliament, printed by Mr. Hardiman, "the Earle of Clanricard" is given as the fourth in order. He is now represented by the Marquis of Clanricarde.

<sup>7</sup> *O'Shaughnessy.*—Neither of these sons of O'Shaughnessy was a member of this Parliament.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 378, 386, 388. The present head of this family is Mr. Bartholomew O'Shaughnessy of Galway. The very Rev. and Ven. Terence O'Shaughnessy, R. C. Dean of Killaloe, Dr. Wm. O'Shaughnessy of Calcutta, F. R. S., and all the O'Shaughnessys of the county of Clare, are not of the senior branch of this family, but descended from Roger, the third son of Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy, who was made free of the



tough); and a deputy from Mac Dermot of Moylurg<sup>z</sup>, namely, Brian, son of Rory, son of Teige, son of Rory Oge, for Mac Dermot himself (i. e. Teige, the son of Owen) was a very old man; and O'Beirn<sup>a</sup> (Carbry, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlín).

Thither went also Teige, the son of William, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly<sup>b</sup>; and O'Madden<sup>c</sup> (Donnell, the son of John, son of Breasal).

Thither likewise went the Earl of Clanrickard<sup>d</sup> (Ulick, the son of Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann); and the two sons of Gilla-Duv O'Shaughnessy<sup>e</sup>, i. e. John and Dermot.

None worthy of note went thither from West Connaught, with the exception of Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty<sup>f</sup>.

Thither, in like manner, went the Earl of Thomond<sup>g</sup> (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien); and Sir Turlough<sup>h</sup>, the son of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been elected a Knight of Parliament for the county of Clare.

Corporation of Galway in 1648, and who was the son of Sir Dermot II., who died in 1606, who was the son of Sir Roger I., who was the son of Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. A. D. 1533. A branch of this family have changed their name to Sandys: and Mr. Levey, the well-known musician of the Royal Dublin Theatre, who is one of the descendants of Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy of 1648, has suppressed his father's name and retained that of his mother, contrary to the usage of most nations.

<sup>f</sup> *O'Flaherty*.—Sir Murrough na doe O'Flahertie was not a member of this Parliament. This chieftain is now represented by Thomas Henry O'Flahertie of Lemonfield, in the county of Galway, Esq., who is the son of Sir John O'Flahertie, the son of Murrough, son of Brian Oge, son of Brian Oge na Samhthach, son of Teige, who was son of Murrough na dTuagh, or Murrough of the Battle-axes, who was appointed

“chief of all the O'Flaherties” by Queen Elizabeth.—See Genealogical Table in *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 362.

<sup>g</sup> *The Earl of Thomond*.—In the official list printed by Mr. Hardiman, the “Earle of Tomond” is given as fifth in order among the “Temporal Lordes.” The race of this Donough, son of Connor, is extinct. The present Marquis of Thomond descends from Dermot, who was the son of Murrough, first Earl of Thomond, from whose second son, Donough, the family of Dro-moland are descended.

<sup>h</sup> *Sir Turlough*.—He was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Clare. According to a pedigree of the O'Briens, preserved in a paper manuscript, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 23, p. 61, this Sir Turlough had a son, Donnell, who married Ellen, the daughter of Edmond Fitzgerald, knight of Glinn, by whom he had two sons, 1,

Ὁ ἐναὶο ἀνν τοιρρδεαλβαὶ μαε ταῖδεε μιε concobair υῖ βριαν, γ τιξ-  
εαρνα ἀν ταιοῖβε ἔιαρ δο cloinn ἐυλέιν .ι. Mac conmara Sian mac ταῖδεε,  
γ βαστῆαλαχ μαε αὐδα μιε βαστῆαλαῖξ μεξ φλανηαῶα ἀν θαῖα Ριθιρε  
Parliamenti ἀρ ἀν cconntae ceona.

Ὁ ἐασε ἀνν μαε υῖ lochlano boinne .ι. Rorra mac uaiéne, μιε μαοιλ-  
εαὶλανν μιε Ruðpaige μιε ἀνα. Mac υῖ βριαν ἀρα .ι. Μυιρῆεαρταὶ  
(.ι. epnoc cille dalua), μαε τοιρρδεαλβαῖξ μιε μυιρῆεαρταιῖξ μιε doinnall  
μιε ταῖδεε. Ὁ εῖρβαῖλλ .ι. ἀν αὶλβαὶ μαε uilliam υῖθιρ μιε φιρζααανν μιε  
μαοιφιαναῖὸ μιε Sian. Μαξ coeláin .ι. Sian mac airt μιε coibmaic,  
Ὁ ουιθῖθιρ coille na manac .ι. Piliρ mac uaiéne.

Ὁ ἐόῖδ ἀνν μαε βριαν ὁ ceuanac .ι. Μυιρῆεαρταὶ μαε τοιρρδεαλβαῖξ,

Teige, the grandfather of Christopher O'Brien, Esq. [of Ennistimon], who was living in 1713, when this pedigree was compiled; and, 2, Murtough, who married Slainè, daughter of John Mac Namara of Moyreask, by whom he had a son, Donnell, usually called Donnall Spáineac, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel the Spaniard, who married the daughter of Major Donough Roe Mac Namara, by whom he had issue living in 1713; but the compiler of this pedigree does not name the issue of Donnell Spaineach. According to the tradition in the country, Terence O'Brien, Esq., of Glencolumbkille, is the great grandson of a Donnell Spaineach, son of Colonel Murtough O'Brien; but Terence O'Brien himself asserts that he descends from a Donnell Spaineach, who was the son of a General Murtough O'Brien, who was the son of Dermot, fifth Baron of Inchiquin; but the Editor has not been able to find any evidence to prove that Dermot, the fifth Baron of Inchiquin, had a son Murtough.

<sup>1</sup> *Turlough, the son of Teige, &c. O'Brien.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The Lord of Inchiquin sat in this Parliament among the peers, though the Four Masters take no notice of him.

<sup>k</sup> *Mac Namara.*—He did not attend as a mem-

ber of this Parliament. The race of this John is extinct. Major Mac Namara, M.P., is descended from a junior branch of the eastern Mac Namara family, but his pedigree is not satisfactorily made out. Major Daniel Mac Namara Bourchier descends by the mother's side from the senior branch of the western Mac Namaras.

<sup>l</sup> *Boethius Mac Clancy.*—"Boetius Clanchy," who was the Brehon of Thomond, and a good scholar, was duly elected one of the two knights to represent the county of Clare in this Parliament. He was afterwards appointed High Sheriff of the county of Clare, an office for which he was very well qualified, and, according to the tradition in the country, murdered some Spaniards belonging to the great Armada, who were driven on the coast of Clare in 1588.

<sup>m</sup> *O'Loughlin of Burren.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Mr. O'Loughlin of Newtown is the present senior representative of this family. Sir Colman O'Loughlin represents a junior branch.

<sup>n</sup> *Mac-I-Brien Ara.*—This bishop was the son of Turlough Mac-I-Brien Ara, who made his submission to Queen Elizabeth in 1567.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1569, p. 1634, *supra*. On the death of his elder brother, Donough, Murtough, or Maurice, Bishop of Killaloe, became

Thither went Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien<sup>1</sup>; and also the Lord of the Western part of Clann-Coilein, namely, Mac Namara<sup>k</sup> (John, the son of Teige); and Boethius, the son of Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy<sup>l</sup>, the second Knight of Parliament elected to represent the county of Clare.

Thither repaired the son of O'Loughlin of Burren<sup>m</sup> (Rossa, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana); Mac-I-Brien Ara<sup>n</sup>, Bishop of Killaloe, namely, Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige; O'Carroll<sup>o</sup> (Calvagh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John); Mac Coghlan<sup>p</sup> (John, the son of Art, son of Cormac); and O'Dwyer<sup>q</sup> of Coill-na-manach (Philip, son of Owny).

Thither went Mac-Brien of Hy-Cuanagh<sup>r</sup>, namely, Murtough, the son of

the head of this family. Murtough O'Brien Ara was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, dated the 15th of May, 1570, and had his writ of restitution to the temporalities the same day. He received the profits of this see six years before his consecration; but being at last consecrated he sat about thirty-six years after. He died on the last day of April, 1613, having voluntarily resigned a year before his death.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, where Harris states, that the Arra from whence this bishop's family, for the sake of distinction, were called O'Brien-Arra, is a barony in the county of Limerick. But this is an error of Harris, who ought to have known that Mac-I-Brien was seated on the east side of Lough Derg, in the barony of Ara, or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary. The castle of Ballina, near the bridge of Killaloe, and the castles of Castletown and Knoe-an-Ein-fhinn, now Birdhill, in this barony, belonged to this family. It should be here remarked, that the "Busshopp of Killalowe" appears in the list of the spiritual lords of this Parliament. The race of this bishop has become extinct; but some of the line of Donnell Connaughtagh Mac-I-Brien Ara are still possessed of some property in the territory. Mr. O'Brien, of Kincora Lodge, Killaloe, is of

this race.—See pedigree of Mac-I-Brien Ara, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 7.

<sup>o</sup> *O'Carroll*.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. This Calvagh was the third illegitimate son of Sir William O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, comprising at this period the baronies of Cloulisk and Ballybritt, in the south of the King's County.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1577, p. 1691. *supra*. The present chief of this family is unknown. The grandfather of the Marchioness Wellesley, who died in America, was its undoubted representative.

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Coghlan*.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. The last chief of this family died some forty years since, without issue, and his estates passed to the Dalys and Armstrongs. General Coghlan is of an obscure branch of this family.

<sup>q</sup> *O'Dwyer*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. Coill-na-manach is the present barony of Kilnamanagh, in the county of Tipperary. The present chief of this name is unknown to the Editor. There is a Colonel Dwyer, of Ballyquirk Castle, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary; but the Editor does not know his descent.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac-Brien of Hy-Cuanagh*.—He was not a

mic muirceartaigh, tigherna cairrce ó coinnell, 7 páraigh luimniḡ .i. Brian Dub, mac Donnchaíð, mic maḡáinna, mic Donnchaíð, mic Brian Dub uí Brian. Conóbar na moinge, mac uilliam éasoíc, mic diarmaḡa uí máoilḡrian tighḡina uaitne uí máoilḡrian tighḡina uaitne uí máoilḡrián.

Do éoið don Parliament rin dhong do máitib pleácta eozan móir co na pporḡuaḡtib. Maḡ carḡaigh móir doinnall mac doinnall, mic corbmaic laḡraigh, Maḡ carḡaigh cairbreac eozan mac doinnall mic ríngin, mic doinnall mic diarmaḡa an dúnaíð, 7 clann a déire dearbḡaḡar Doinnall mac corbmaic na haine, 7 ríngin mac doinnáíð.

Do éuaíð ann beór an diar baí 1 cḡnḡairḡi re poile im tighḡairḡar duitce ealla .i. Diarmaḡ mac eozan mic Donnchaíð an bóḡar mic eóḡan inḡz Donnchaíð, 7 doinnáíð mic corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic inḡz Donnchaíð.

Do éuaíð ann dḡa ó rullebáin beppe, Eozan mac diarmaḡa, mic doinnall, mic Donnchaíð mic diarmaḡa baib, O Sulleban móir .i. eozan mac doinnall, mic doinnall na rḡcḡbaigh. O maḡáinna an rḡinn iartaḡaigh

member of this Parliament. The two knights elected for the county of Limerick were Thomas Norris and Richard Bourke. Mac Brian Cuanach was seated in the barony of Coonagh in the county of Limerick, where the ruins of his splendid mansion are still to be seen in the townland and parish of Castletown. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

<sup>s</sup> *The Lord of Carrigounnell*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

<sup>t</sup> *Fasagh Luimnighe*, i. e. the forest or wilderness of Limerick. This was a name for a part of the territory of Pobblebrien near the city of Limerick.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Mulryan*.—Chief of the two Ownys, one a barony or half barony, as it was till recently called, in the county of Limerick, and the other a barony in the county of Tipperary. He was not a member of this Parliament. The Ryans of Ballymakeogh, near Newport, in Tipperary, now extinct, were the senior branch of this fa-

mily. Edmond O'Ryan, Esq., of Bansa House, near the town of Tipperary, and George Ryan, Esq., of Inch House, were considered the chief representatives of this family in 1840, when the Editor examined the county of Tipperary for the Ordnance Survey.

<sup>w</sup> *Eoghan More*, i. e. the son of Oilioll Olum, king of Munster, in the third century, and ancestor of the dominant families of Munster.

<sup>x</sup> *Mac Carthy More*.—He is entered in the list next after "The Earle of Tomond," as "The Earle of Clancare," that being an anglicised abbreviation of Clann Carḡaigh, and not Glencare, the vale of the River Carthach, in the county of Kerry, as ignorantly assumed by most Anglo-Irish writers. The race of this Earl is extinct.

<sup>y</sup> *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*.—He was Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, chief of Carbery, in the county of Cork. He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is said to be the Count Mac Carthy of France, whose pedigree has been published by

Turlough, son of Murtough; the Lord of Carrigogunnell<sup>e</sup> and of Fasach-Luim-nighe<sup>f</sup>, namely, Brian Duv, the son of Donough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien; and Conor-na-Moinge [of the Long Hair], son of William Caech, son of Dermot O'Mulryan<sup>g</sup>, Lord of Uaithne-Ui-Mhaoilriain.

To this Parliament repaired some of the chiefs of the descendants of Eoghan More<sup>w</sup>, with their dependents, namely, Mac Carthy More<sup>x</sup> (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach); Mac Carthy Cairbreach<sup>y</sup> (Owen, son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell, son of Dermot-an-Duna), and the sons of his two brothers, namely, Donnell, son of Cormac-na-hAine, and Fineen, the son of Donough.

Thither also went the two chiefs who were at strife with each other concerning the lordship of Duhallow<sup>z</sup>, namely, Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Donough an-Bhothair, son of Owen, son of Donough; and Donough, the son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Donough.

Thither likewise went O'Sullivan Beare<sup>a</sup> (Owen, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donough, son of Dermot Balbh); O'Sullivan More<sup>b</sup> (Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Donnell-na-Sgreadaighe); O'Mahony<sup>c</sup> the

Monsieur Laine, who was genealogist to Chas. X.

<sup>z</sup> *Duhallow*.—Neither of these chiefs was member of this Parliament. The knights elected to represent the county of Cork in this Parliament were John Norries, Lord President, William Cogan, and John Fitz Edmond. The Editor does not know the present chief of this family.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Sullivan Beare*, was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown. There are several respectable gentlemen of the race in the baronies of Beare and Bantry, but the Editor has not been able to ascertain their pedigrees. The Editor is not aware how the Baron O'Sullivan de Grass, the present Ambassador of Belgium at the Court of Vienna, descends; the family claim to be the representatives of the O'Sullivans. It is probable that they descend either directly or collaterally with the O'Sullivan who was one of the faithful companions of Prince Charles Edward, in his perilous wanderings after the

defeat of Culloden. One of the Baron's brothers is married to the sister of the present Sir Roger Palmer, Bart.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Sullivan More*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. The two knights elected to represent the county of Kerry in this Parliament were John Fitzgerald and Thomas Spring. The representative of O'Sullivan More in the last century was O'Sullivan of Tomies, near Killarney. Timothy O'Sullivan, Esq., of Prospect, near Kenmare, represents O'Sullivan of Cappanacush, from which house the O'Sullivan More was elected, in case of failure of issue in the senior branch. Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks, near Killarney, whose pedigree is very well known, represents another branch of this family of O'Sullivan More; and Sir Charles Sullivan, of Thames Ditton, county Surrey, is said, in Burke's Peerage, to be of this family.

<sup>c</sup> *O'Mahony*, i. e. O'Mahony, of Fonn Iartharach, or Ivahagh, in the south-west of Carbery,

Concobar mac concobar fionn óice, mic concobar fionn mic concobar uí maithgáinna, γ á hnídhirceóil móir fínghin mac concobar mic fínghin mic concobar.

Do éuaíó uin Mac Giolla paτραιcc oρραιζε fínghin mac brian mic fínghin, Máz eócaζán Connla, mac Concobar, mic laizne. O maolmuaió .i. Conall mac cataóir.

Ní hárruítear áon do óol gur an bparliament rin baó ionairme do rlioét laoiζrig lñdóir mic conall éfinaiz, do rlioét Ropra failgiz, mic cataóir móir ó uíβ failze, ná beóir do ríol daire bapraig mic cataóir móir do éaíomancóib, bpanaiz, Tyaatalaiz, uí óuinn, uí díomaráiz ar an ccor ccedna

in the county of Cork. He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is supposed to be O'Mahony of Dunlow, near Killarney. There is a Count O'Mahony of France, who resides, or recently resided, at Fribourg in Switzerland, and who, no doubt, descends from "*le fameux Mahony*," of the early days of the Irish Brigade.

<sup>d</sup> *O'Driscoll More*.—He was Chief of Collymore, a territory of which Baltimore was the chief town, in the county of Cork. Sir Fineen, or Florence, O'Driscoll More was not a member of this Parliament. Con O'Driscoll, called the Admiral, was the last known chief of this family. Alexander O'Driscoll, Esq., J. P., of the county of Cork, comes from a junior branch.

<sup>e</sup> *Mac Gillpatrick*.—The Lord of Upper Ossory sat in this Parliament among the "Temporall Lordes." The late Earl of Ossory was the chief of this name. He left one illegitimate son, who inherits his estates, and who claims legitimacy, as his mother had been privately married to the Earl, his father, by a Roman Catholic priest.

<sup>f</sup> *Mageoghegan*.—He was chief of Kinelcaghe, a territory now included in the barony of Moycashel, in the county of Westmeath. He was not a member of this Parliament. The two knights elected to represent the county of Westmeath in this Parliament were "Ed. Nugent de

Disert," and "Ed. Nugent de Morton." The present chief of the Mageoghegans is John Augustus O'Neill [Mageoghegan], Esq. of Bunowen Castle, in the county of Galway, the grandson of Richard Geoghegan, so remarkable in Ireland for his learning and knowledge of the fine arts. Sir Richard Nagle, of Jamestown and Donore Castle, in the county of Westmeath, is maternally descended from the senior branch of this family, but he cannot be considered the chief of the Mageoghegans, as he is not of the name by paternal descent.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Molloy*.—He was chief of a territory comprising the baronies of Fircall, Ballycowan, and Ballyboy, in the present King's County; but he did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This Connell was the father of the illustrious Cahir or Carolus O'Molloy, whose hospitality the Rev. P. Fr. Francis O'Molloy thus lauds, in an incidental remark in his *Irish Prosody*, published at Rome in the year 1677, p. 180 :

"Difficile quidem factu apparet hoc metri genus, verum difficilium creditu quod superius allatum naóí cced, &c. refert; verissimum tamen, cuius ipse oculares vidi et auditui testes fide dignissimos: nempè quod Carolus Conalli filius Molloyorum Princeps, Avus Illustrissimi nunc viuentis, vastato Hiberniæ Regno fame, flammâ ferro, sub Elizabetha Regina in summis Annonæ penurijs, inuitatos a se pro Christo Na-

Western, namely, Conor, the son of Conor Fin Oge, son of Conor Fin, son of Conor O'Mahony; and O'Driscoll More<sup>d</sup> (Fineen, the son of Conor, son of Fineen, son of Conor).

Thither likewise repaired Mac Gillpatrick<sup>e</sup> of Ossory (Fineen, the son of Brian, son of Fineen); Mageoghegan<sup>f</sup> (Conla, the son of Conor, son of Leyny); and O'Molloy<sup>g</sup> (Connell, the son of Cahir).

None worthy of note are said to have gone to that Parliament of the race of Laoighseach Leanninor<sup>h</sup>, son of Conall Cearnach; or of the race of Rossa Failghe<sup>i</sup>, the son of Cahir More, from Offaly; or of the descendants of Daire Barach<sup>j</sup>, the son of Cahir More; or of the Kavanaghs<sup>k</sup>, Byrnes, Tooles',

talitijs per dies duodecim tractauerit, nongentos sexaginta homines in domo propria."

There are several respectable gentlemen of the Molloy's of this race. Daniel Molloy, Esq., of Clonbela, near Birr, in the King's County, is the present head of the family, according to the tradition in the country; but the Editor does not know his pedigree.

<sup>h</sup> *Race of Laoighseach Leannmor*, i. e. Laoighseach or Lewis of the large mantle. He is otherwise called Laoighseach Ceannmhor, i. e. of the large head, and Laoighseach Lannmhor, i. e. of the large sword. He is the ancestor of the O'Mores and their correlatives, the seven septs of Leix. The present representative of the O'Mores is unknown. R. More O'Farrell, M. P. descends from the senior branch of them by the mother's side; and Garrett Moore, Esq., of Cloghan Castle, calls himself the O'Moore, though he does not know his pedigree beyond the year 1611, and there is strong evidence to shew that he is an offset of the English family of the Moors of Drogheda.

<sup>i</sup> *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors Faly, who had but little property in Ireland at this period. The present chief is unknown.

<sup>j</sup> *Daire Barach*.—The principal family of his race, extant at this period, was Mac Gorman, who was then seated in the barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare. There are several respectable gentlemen of this family who now call

themselves O'Gorman.

<sup>k</sup> *Kavanaghs*.—The family of Borris-Idrone are the senior branch of this family. There are several highly respectable families of the name living in the neighbourhood of Vienna. These are supposed to be descended from the celebrated Brian-na-Stroice of Drummin, son of Morgan, son of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, in the county of Carlow, who distinguished himself by his valour at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim. His son, John Baptista Kavanagh, left Ireland after the capitulation of Limerick, and became Baron Gniditz in Bohemia, and died in 1774. His father, Brian *na Stroice*, who is said to have been the largest officer in James's service, remained in Ireland, and lived at Drummin till February, 1735, when he died, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried at St. Mullin's, where there is a curious monument to his memory.—See Ryan's *History and Antiquities of the County of Carlow*, p. 350. From Maurice, the elder brother of Brian-*na-Stroice*, is lineally descended John Kavanagh (son of Dowling, son of Morgan, son of Maurice, son of Morgan, son of Dowling of Ballyleigh, son of Dermot, son of Murrough, brother of Cahir Baron of Ballyanne) of Bauck, near St. Mullins, in the county of Carlow, who possesses a small estate in fee. From Rose, the daughter of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, who was married in

Αὐτὸς εἶνα ταμιεὶς γυρ ἀν βραρλίμεντ ριν ρινηεαρὶ γαίβλε ραζναίλλ Φιαχαιὸς  
μαε Αεδα, μιε δσαν μιε δοίναίλλ γλαίρ ὁ γλίονν μάοίλγρᾶ.

Ἰαρ τιονόλ να νυαράλ ριν υίλε εὐο ἡατ εἰατ, ἡ ἰαρ μβνίτ ρέ ἡατῆαὶ  
αὐν νί ρο εὐρεαὶ εἰμὸς ρορ ἀν βραρλίμεντ ἀν βλαδῶαν ρι, ἡ ρο ρεαοίρποτ  
ἰαροῖν οἰα ττιζίβ.

Ταναίεε γοβερνοίρ εὐίεεῖδ̄ κοναετ̄ εὐο ἡορπυηεγ̄ οὐο δαοίμβ̄ ονορῖα, ἡ οὐο  
εὐοίναίρλε βαίλε αἰα εἰατ̄ ἡ εὐοίεεῖδ̄ κοναετ̄, ταηεατταρ̄ εἰετῦρ̄ οὐο κοηηῖαιλ̄,  
Σείρρῖον ἡ μαμῖρτιρ̄ ἡηῖρ̄ ἡ εκοηηταε ἀν εἰάιρ. Οὐο ρόναδ̄ ορδοαίεετ̄ε ἰοηεεηαἰα  
αεα αὐν ριν ἡ. οεῖε ρεγίλληεγῖ οορδοεεαδ̄ οον βαιρηιοεγᾶν ἡν γαεὶ αέν εἰεραῖμαῖν  
εἰλλε ἡ τυαίεε οά μβαοί ἰρῖν τῖρ̄ εένμμο εἰα ἡβεῖρτι οὐο αοηταίεγῖποτ̄ ρῖν οὐο

the year 1670, to Cornelius O'Donovan of Ballymountain, in the barony of Igrine, and county of Kilkenny, the Editor is the fourth in descent.

<sup>1</sup> *Tooles*.—The head of this family in the last century was Laurence O'Toole, Esq., of Buxtown, alias Fairfield, in the county of Wexford. For some account of his descendants see note under the year 1590.

<sup>m</sup> *O'Dunnes, O'Dempseys*.—The present head of the O'Dunnes is Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Dunne of Brittas, in the Queen's County, who is the son of the late General Edward Dunne, son of Francis, son of Edward, son of Terence, son of Charles, son of Barnaby, patentee, 15 Car. I., son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Teige, son of Leyny, son of Rory, son of Donough, son of Amhalgaidh. See note under the year 1448, p. 968, *supra*. The O'Dempseys have dwindled into plebeians, and Mr. Dempsey, of Liverpool, merchant, is now the most distinguished man of the name.—See page 1690, *supra*.

<sup>n</sup> *Fiagh, the son of Hugh*.—He was not a member of this Parliament, though Plowden asserts that Fiagh Mac Hugh “took his seat” as representative for Glenmalure. The late Garrett Byrne, Esq., of Ballymanus, in the county of Wicklow, who was expatriated in 1798, was probably the head of the race of Hugh Duv O'Byrne, whose descendants were rivals of the

family of Fiagh Mac Hugh.—See *History of the Rebellion of 1798*, by P. O'Kelly, Esq., p. 185. The Lord De Tabley descends from Melaghlín Duff O'Byrne of Ballintlea, in Wicklow, who was of the senior or chieftain branch of the O'Byrnes, not of the Gaval-Rannall.

<sup>o</sup> *The Parliament was not finished*.—This Parliament was prorogued on the 29th of May, having passed the two Acts following :

1. An Act to attain James Eustace Viscount Baltinglas and others, which is commonly called the Statute of Baltinglass, and makes estates tail forfeitable for treason, and provides against the fraudulent conveyances of the attainted.

2. An Act for the restitution in blood of Laurence Delahide, whose ancestor had been attainted in the reign of Henry VIII.

The Lord Deputy intended to suspend Poyning's Act, that he might the more speedily pass such laws as he thought necessary ; but some of the Anglo-Irish members, who were by no means disposed to intrust the Lord Deputy with the power of assenting to any laws which might be procured in Parliament, overthrew the bill at the third reading. The second session of this Parliament was on the 28th of April, 1586, when it passed the celebrated Act, “That all conveyances made, or pretended to be made, by any person attainted within thirteen years before the Act, shall be entered on record in



O'Dunnes, or O'Dempsys<sup>m</sup>. To this Parliament, however, went the senior of Gaval-Rannall, namely, Fiagh<sup>n</sup>, the son of Hugh, son of John, son of Donnell Glas of Glenmalure.

All these nobles assembled in Dublin, and remained there for some time ; but the business of the Parliament was not finished<sup>o</sup> this year. They then departed for their respective homes.

The Governor of the province of Connaught, with a number of other men of distinction, and of the Council of Dublin, went to the province of Connaught, to hold, in the first place, a session in the monastery of Ennis, in the county of Clare. Here they enacted unusual ordinances, namely: that ten shillings should be paid to the Queen for every quarter of land in the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay lands, excepting the liberties<sup>p</sup> which they themselves consented

the Exchequer within a year, or be void.”—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 41. This Parliament was dissolved on the 14th of May, 1586.

On the 15th of July, 1585, Perrott issued a commission, directed to Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught, the Earls of Thomond and Clanrickard, the Baron of Athenry, Sir Turlough O'Brien, Sir Richard Bourke Mac William Eigher, Sir Donald O'Connor Sligo, Sir Brian O'Rourke, Sir Murrough-na-Doe O'Flaherty, and others: reciting, “Where our province of Connaught and Thomond, through the contynuall dissention of the Lords and Chieftains, challenging authorities, cuttings, and cessings, under pretexe of defending the people under their several rules, have run to all errors; and understanding the good inclination of these our subjects, through the good mynsterie of our truly and well beloved Sir John Perrott, our Deputy, &c., to embrace all good wayes and means that may be devised, to conserve them in our obedience, and their rights and titles reduced from the uncertaintye wherein it stood, to continue certain for ever hereafter.”

The following proposals were made by these commissioners: “The Chieftains of countries,

Gentlemen and Freeholders of the province of Connaught, to pass unto the Queen's Majestie, her Heirs and Successors, a grant of ten Shillings English, or a marke Irish, upon every quarter of land containing 120 acres, manured or to be manured, that bears either horne or corne, in lieu and consideration to be discharged from other cess, taxation or challenge, excepting the rising out of Horse and Foote, for the service of the prince and State, such as should be particularly agreed upon, and some certaine dayes labour for building and fortifaction for the safety of the people and kingdome.”—*Government of Ireland under Sir John Perrott, Knight*, 4to. London, 1626, p. 80.

The Commissioners commenced with the county of Clare or Thomond. Then followed the districts comprehended within the newly created county of Galway. “Indentures of Composition” were entered into for these territories, which were printed for the first time in the Appendix to Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 309-362.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1585.

<sup>p</sup> *Libertics*.—Queen Elizabeth, in her letter to the Deputy, Sir Henry, dated 7th October,

τάβαιρε το δασίονβ μαίτε αν τίρε, γ εύιρε ρελλινγι αρε τιγερνα τυαδ-  
 μυίαν ι λυρε είρα να βαηρηογνα ιν γαδ αέν ελτραίμαιν τυαιτε θρεαριαν  
 τραέρ γ θασρ δια μβαοί ρην τίρ υιλε, αετ αίμαιν λιβερτι γ ρεαριαν ηγλαιρι.  
 Ρο θειλιγριετ θνα τριοά εέυ ceneoil ρεβρίμαιε ρέ τιγερνα τυαδμυίαν, ρο  
 βαοί ινα ρεβριαν είρα αγά ρινηρεαριεβ μαιη γο ριν, γ τυερατ τιγερναρ αν  
 τριοάιτ εέυ ριν το βαρύν ινηρι ί εύννη το μυρεάδ mac μυρεαθά μηε διαρ-  
 μαδα υί βριαν. Ρο ηορθαεεαθ, γ ρο ηασηταγέαθ μαρ αν εέθνα είρ  
 γ εύιρε κορκυρηαθ το εοιρηθεαλβαδ mac θομναιλλ μηε κονεοβαρ υί βριαν  
 αρ λυρε α ατάρ δια τυεααθ αν τίρ ριν ό έύρ (α τιγερναρ τυαδμυίαν) λά  
 ηιαρλα τυαδμυίαν .ι. κονεοβαρ mac θονηχαθ υί βριαν. Ρο θειλιγριετ α  
 είρ γ α υαιρλε ρέ γαδ είνθ ροπαλ, γ ρε γαδ τιγερνα τριοάιτ εέετ βαοί ρην  
 τίρ ό ριν αμαδ εενμοτά θλαν mac κομηαρα τιγερνα αν ταιοθε ειαρ το ελοινν  
 κυλειν να ρο εύρ α λάη αρ αν κομρορηιον ριν το ρόηραττ. Το ρόηραττ αν  
 κομρορηιον εεθνα ι κονηταέ να γαλλμηε, ι κονηταε ρορηρα κομαιν, ι κονηταε  
 μαίγε εο, γ ι κονηταε ρηεεεγ.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1586.

• Αοιρ Κριορτ, μηε, κυεε εέυ, οέτμογατ, α Sé.

Σειρηιον το εονγμάιλ λά Σιρ Ριρθερθ βιονγγαμ, γ λα κομαιορλε εύεεεθ  
 κονηαετ ι ηγαλλμη ι μη ίανυαρη Σεαέτμογαττ το ιήναιβη, γ θρεαριεβ το

1577, says that the Earl of Thomond pretended an ancient freedom in the whole barony of Ibreckan, and desired the like in the other baronies.—See *Iar-Connaught*, p. 359.

<sup>1</sup> *Free and unfree*.—It is not easy to determine what the Four Masters intend here by ρεβριαν ραερ γ θασρ, that is to say, whether they spoke in reference to English or Irish tenure. The Editor, therefore, has translated the words literally leaving the reader to form his own opinion. Ρεβριαν ραερ, according to the Irish notion, meant land held by the chief's relatives free of rent, and ρεβριαν θασρ was land held by strangers (or natives who had forfeited their privileges by crime or otherwise), at high rents, and for services of an ignoble nature. If they

use the term with reference to the English law, as received in Thomond since the creation of the Earldom, they must have taken ρεβριαν ραερ to denote lands held in frank-tenement, or knight's service, which was esteemed the most honourable species of tenure among the English; and ρεβριαν θασρ, land held in pure villenage.

<sup>2</sup> *Kinel-Fearmaic*.—In the description of the county of Clare, written about this period, and now preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this territory is called Troghkeyd Kynel Veroge, or the barony of Tullagh-I-Dea. It comprised the following parishes, viz.: Rath, Kilnamona, Kilmington, Kildedain, Kilvilly, Dysart, Ruane,

to grant to the gentlemen of the country; and that, over and above the Queen's rent, five shillings should be paid to the Lord of Thomond for every quarter of land free and unfree<sup>a</sup> in the whole country, except the liberties and church land. They took from the Earl of Thomond the district of Kinel-Fearnaic<sup>c</sup>, which had been theretofore under tribute to his ancestors, and gave the lordship of it to the Baron of Inchiquin<sup>s</sup>, Murrough, the son of Murrough, son of Dermot O'Brien. It was also ordained and agreed that Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, should have the rents and court of Corcomroe [the castle of Dumbach] in succession to his father, to whom it had been first given out of the lordship of Thomond by the Earl of Thomond, namely, Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien. They deprived of title and tribute every head or chief of a sept, and every other lord of a trioched throughout the whole country (with the exception of John Mac Namara, Lord of the western part of the district of Clann-Coilein), who did not subscribe his signature to this ordinance of their's. They acted a like ordinance in the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo<sup>t</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1586.

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

A session was held by Sir Richard Bingham and the Council of Connaught in Galway, in the month of January. Seventy men and women were put to

Kilnoe, Kilkeedy, Inisheronan. From this list it is clear that the whole of the cantred of Kinel-Ferwaic is included in the present barony of Inchiquin, except the parish of Inisheronan; and we have sufficient evidence to prove that this parish did not originally belong to Kinel-Ferwaic, although attached to it at this period, for it was anciently a portion of Hy-Caisin, or Mac Namara's original territory, and was a part of the deanery of Ogashin, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis*.

<sup>s</sup> *The Baron of Inchiquin*.—This Murrough, who was the fourth Baron of Inchiquin, attended the Parliament of 1585, though the Four Masters take no notice of him. The pro-

bability is that they mistook him for Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, a personage who appears to have been called into historical existence by an error of transcription.

<sup>t</sup> Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, adds the obituary of his ancestor, Dermot, as follows:

“O'Concabaip Donn, oiaipmuib, Mac caip-  
bpe, Mic Seoġain ċaoicġ, do ěcc ĩ mbaile tobaip  
briġitee ĩap ġcġan aoip 16 Septembeer, ġ a aċ-  
nacal ĩ noġaribġe a ġriipġear ĩ Roġ Comán.  
O'Conor Don (Dermot, the son of Carbray, son  
of Owen Caech) died at Ballintober, at an ad-  
vanced age, on the 16th of September, and was  
interred in the burial-place of his ancestors at  
Roscommon.”

βάρυκαθ αρ αν ρειριον ριν. Ρο βαθ διβριδε δομνall mac μαιρκεαρταιζ ζαρηβ  
 mic βριαν mic ταιδε υί βριαν, γ mac υί ζζρα βυιδε .ι. βριαν mac céin mic  
 ολεαλλα ό ζαυλνζαβ connaét co nδρυνζ δυαυρλιβ cenmotat.

Αν ζοβερνοιρ céδνα Σιρ Ριρδερω δο ρυιδε ρε ηαζηαιδ cluana dubain an  
 céδ λά δο μαρτα. Δά hé βαοί ιρην mbaile ίρην Ματζαίηαη, mac τοιρρδεαλ-  
 βαίζ mic ματζαίηαη, mic τοιρρδεαλβαίζ, mic Ματζαίηαη υί βριαν ο nαβαρταρ  
 Σλιοét ματζαίηαη. Ρο ράεεβαθ nuimr éccinnze do μυινητιρ an ζοβερνορα  
 ρρι ρέ τρί ρέετμυιηε βάτταρ acc ιοηίρυιδε an baile. Ιρ an ταρα λά ριέετ

<sup>u</sup> *Murtough Garv.*—In the Description of Clare, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, he is called Moriortagh Garagh of the castles of Cahireorkrane and Rahe.—See his death entered under the year 1585, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> *Gailenga of Connaught.*—The Gailenga of Connaught, who received their name from Cormac Gaileng, son of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster, originally possessed the whole of the diocese of Achonry, but at the period of which we are now treating, their territory was very narrow. O'Hara Boy possessed about the eastern half of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>x</sup> *Cluain-Dubhain*, now Cloon-oan Castle, in the parish of Kilkeedy, about six miles to the north-east of Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1569, p. 1632, *supra*. Only one side of this castle now remains perfect. It is twenty-nine feet in length and about sixty feet in height. All its outworks are entirely destroyed, and no idea can be formed of their extent or character. It is highly probable that this castle was re-edified since the year 1586, as the present walls could not have belonged to so strong a castle as this is said to have been when stormed by Bingham. Sir Henry Docwra, in his *Relation of Services done by Sir Richard Bingham in Ireland*, gives the following account of the taking of this Castle of Chuain-Dubhain, and of Castle Nacally, or Hag's Castle, a circular

fortress of great strength, situated on an artificial island in Lough Mask, near Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1195, p. 102, and note <sup>c</sup>, under 1233, p. 268, *supra* :

“Aboute this tyme Sir Richard Byngham laye at the seidge of Clan Owen in Thowmond, a strong Pyle manned and kept against her Majestie, by Mahowne O'Bryan, a most dangerous enemye to the state; a cheiffe champion of the Pope's, and a great practyzer with fforaigene Powers ffor the Invasion of this Realm of Ireland. At this seidge Sir Richard Byngham had but one hundred English souldiers and some ffewe kearne of the countrie, by reason whereof he was dryven to noe small payne in skyrmisheing. watchinge, and wardinge, with soe ffewe men; neverthelesse, within seaven dayes he wanne the castell, and slew the said Mahowne O'Bryan. and the warde within, and razed the said castell, without the ffurtheraunce of any great ordynance.

“After that Sir Richard marched ffrom this castell to Castell-ne-callye, within the which the traytors were, and enclosed themselves. Att his ffirst comeing thether he parlyed with them, advyceing them to remember the obedyence which they owed to hir Majestie, and to yeilde themselves to hir Majestie's mercye, assuering them that in soe doing they shoulde ffinde that ffavoure in all respects, that other hir Highnes subjects did; but they myndeinge nothing lesse

death on this occasion, among whom were Donnell, son of Murtough Garv<sup>u</sup>, son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brien; and the son of O'Hara Boy, namely, Brian, the son of Kian, son of Oilíoll of the Gailenga of Connaught<sup>w</sup>; and many other gentlemen besides.

The same Governor, Sir Richard, on the first of March, laid siege to Cluain-Dubhain<sup>x</sup>, then in possession of Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Brien, from whom the Sliocht-Mahon are named. An indefinite number of the Governor's people were left there, besieged the castle for three weeks, and on the twenty-second day of the same month they made

then to submit themselves on any such conditions, said they would not do any hurt, but keep themselves there in safety, for that they were fearful to trust any Englishman, alledgeing many frivolous and impertinent causes, moving them to stand upon their guard. Hereupon Sir Rychard proceeded to besiege them in the said castell, which was a stronger rounde fortresse erected farr within the Loghe, vpon a small compass of grounde soe scant by the wall that scarce a standinge place was left vnto it. The seidge was all by water in boats, and could not otherwyse be attempted, insoemuche as Sir Richard goinge aboute to bourn a boate or two of theirs that they had docked and layde vpp vnder the castell wall, to the ende they might not escape awaye, and that alsoe he might watche and warde them with fewe men (having but a small companie there, and those alsoe soere wearyed, bruised with stones, and galled with shott at the seidge of Clanowen), was forced by the suddayne ryseinge of contrarye weather, which muche flavoured the enemye, to leave the attempt with the loss of one of his boats and two or three of his souldiers; himself and others being in the said boate hardlye escaped by the heale of other boates, which other boates came not in tyme to his succoure, thorough the negligence of such as he had put in truste with them, and appoynted to come and joyne with him. The boat which he

soe lost the enemyes gatt, in which and in another boate of their owne, before Sir Richard could retourne to charge them with a freshe supplye from his camp lying on the shoare, they shipped themselves, and with greatesceleritye escaped into the woodes, fearing that at the next charge Sir Richard would haue wonne the castell.

“ Captain Mordante and others had the chase of them by water. These traytors being thus escaped to the woodes and mountaines oute of Castell-ne-callye, their accomplies alsoe fledd out of the other castell, both which, and one stronge pyle of ffarroghes M<sup>c</sup> Donnell's, Sir Richard razed to the ground, for that they were not fitt or stood serviceable to be kept to the English, and were very dangerous to be in the possession of the Irisherye. Riccard Bourke, alias the *Pall* of Ireland, a man of no small accompte amonge his septe, and all the ill affected Irisherye, repayed to Sir Rychard at his first cominge to Castell-ne-callye, beinge indeede the cheiffe of their confederacye. This man, vnder cullor of dutyefull subiection, intended to haue betrayed Sir Richard and all his companie (but intelligence herof beinge given, and manye apparunte proofes had of his trayterous intentions and devyces), this *Pall* of Irelande was soone executed by Martiall Lawe. This was assuredlye the most dangerous member in all the countye of Mayo, especiallye for the draweing in of

don ní céuna ro gabrat co díocra doirpírtail ag cur do cum an baile do gabail. Baí Maégamhain for tairléib an cairléim acc diubhaccaó cloc 7 cair-  
 mac for an luét báttar imó bun ag cur íár, 7 rairléib for, 7 do pala óó go  
 ro haampíó go hinnellóiréac dúrcor do péilér é gur bó marb gan anmain.  
 Tuccraat an barba an baile iarom iar marbadh maégamha, 7 ge maó  
 lainn leó anacal draébaíl noáa nfuairpíot ior. Ro légaó an lé riar don  
 baile ó mullaó go talmain. Rob oiróiréuccáó anma 7 onora do Sir Ríoréir  
 bionggam an toirec rin, uair ní baóí for tír tírim 1 neirinn baile baó dainzhe  
 7 ba dítoélaíge ina cluain dubáin.

Do chuao an gobernoir iarain me haccaó cairléim na caillíge for loé  
 míreca, 7 rob é an baile rin díghn dainzín cóicéó. connacht. Báttar iat  
 baóí accá barbaéat an tan rin Ríoréir a búrc (dia ngoiréi dfinan an cór-  
 rian) mac Ríocairé, mic Ríoréir, mic uilliam, mic emann, mic Ríocairé  
 uí éuairpéic, 7 uáteri, mac emann, mic uillice, mic emann mic Ríocairé  
 uí éuairpéic. Do éuattar do reána derring, 7 do éaóinna a ccorp ír in  
 ccairlén rin. Ro gab an gobernoir acc iomruíde an baile, 7 do éuir luét a  
 cftair, nó a éuice darréraigib do roigrib a raibe ar in ccampra 1 mídon laí do  
 ionnraigib an baile, 7 níí bo torba uóib uair ro marbaó dponz da ndaóimib,  
 7 ro págaibíot arérac dá naréraigib, 7 do cóióiré an luét ele fó iom-  
 bátaó gur an ccampra. Iar nimééct uoibíóe arfé ro éinníot na búrcraig  
 rin gan bíé le barbaéat baile ar bíé 1 naghaó píonnhra dahan. Do cóióiré  
 luét da arérac co na mnaib, 7 co na leanbaib don léé ele don loé ór cóiré  
 an ccampra. Do éuir an gobernoir an baile dia níí iarain, 7 bá írin ccampra  
 rin do cprochaó leir mac mēc uilliam búrc .i. Ríocairé ócc (ar a ttabaréai  
 páí pá éirinn) mac Ríocairé mic dšan an tearmann iar marbaó a deairbraéat  
 ele péine rin .i. tomair ruao agáraigé cairléim na nenuigé ar píonnlóé éira 1

Scotts, a thing which Sir Richard ever doubted, and which the Bourkes vndoubtedly entended.”

<sup>y</sup> *Was razed to the ground*, literally, “the west side of the town was knocked down to the ground.”

<sup>\*</sup> *Impregnable*, οίτοέλαίγε.—This might be translated: “There was not upon dry land in Ireland a castle more firm, or more difficult to be razed than Cluain-Dubhain.”

<sup>a</sup> *Deamhan-an-Chorrain*, i. e. the demon of the reaping-hook.

<sup>b</sup> *To avoid*, &c.—An English writer would say, “that they might not be obliged to attend the sessions.”

<sup>c</sup> *Their efforts were fruitless*, literally, “and it was not profit to them.”

<sup>d</sup> *In danger of being drowned*, φο iombátaó, literally, “under drowning.” A storm arose

vigorous and irresistible exertions to take the castle. Mahon was on the battlements of the castle, casting down stones and rocks upon those who were at the base applying engines and apparatuses to it to demolish it; and it happened to him that he was aimed straight in the head with the shot of a bullet, which killed him on the spot. The warders, on Mahon's death, surrendered the castle; but though they expected quarter, they did not at all receive it. The western side of the castle was razed to the ground<sup>7</sup>. This achievement exalted the name and character of Sir Richard Bingham, for there was not upon dry land in Ireland a stronger or more impregnable<sup>2</sup> fortress than Chuain-Dubhain.

The Governor afterwards proceeded to attack Caislen-na-Caillighe [the Hag's Castle], in Lough Mask, which was the stronghold of the province of Connaught. These were they who guarded it at the time: Richard Burke, who was called Deamhan-an-Chorrain<sup>a</sup>, the son of Rickard, son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuairsci; and Walter, the son of Edmond, son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuairsci. They had gone to this castle to avoid<sup>b</sup> the session, and to protect their persons. The Governor proceeded to lay siege to the castle; and he sent the crews of four or five boats, of the flower of the choicest men in the camp, to attack the castle in the middle of the day. But their efforts were fruitless<sup>c</sup>, for a number of their men was slain; they left behind one of their boats, and the rest returned, in danger of being drowned<sup>d</sup>, for the camp. After their departure the Burkes resolved that they would not [in future] defend any castle against the Sovereign of England; and they went in two boats, with their wives and children, to the other side of the lake, opposite the camp. The Governor destroyed the castle after their departure. It was in this camp that he hanged the son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Oge, usually styled Fal-fo-Eirinn<sup>e</sup>, the son of Rickard, son of John of the Termon<sup>f</sup>, after his other brother had been killed, namely, Thomas Roe, the claimant of Caislen-na-nenuighe<sup>g</sup> on Finnloch-Ceara in Connaught.

on the lake, which rendered it very dangerous to approach the castle. When the Editor examined the ruins of this castle in 1838, he found it exceeding difficult to land on the artificial island on which the castle stands, in consequence of a brisk breeze on the lake, which raised remarkable billows near the castle.

<sup>a</sup> *Fal-fo-Eirinn*, i. e. the hedge or fence of Ireland. Doewra calls him the "Pall of Irelande."

<sup>f</sup> *Of the Termon*, i. e. of the Termon of Balla, in the barony of Clonmorris, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 197, note k.

<sup>g</sup> *Caislen-na-nenuighe*, i. e. the castle of An-

cconnaictaib. Rob éiccfn an baile rin do tábairt don góbernóir iar mbá-  
 pucchað Riocairð 7 tómar, go po bhriceað lar é aínal po bhriceað na baulte  
 rin ele. Bá irin tan céona po crocáð lár an ngóbernóir uar mac uatéir  
 fada mic dauid mic emainn mic uillicc a búrc, Teboit 7 Maolir a nanmanna.  
 Óronz mór do éoiceað connact do gabail lár na búrcéaib rin, 7 a ndol  
 ma ccoimmbáid éréitireaicta iar ppéil éoin na bliadna po. Robað dibridé  
 clann ndóimnaill galloclac, 7 deóais irétair connact. Do éuirrioc a nimur-  
 gída, a mná, 7 a muinteapa i ndainzib, 7 i ndiúraib an tíre. Tánaicc  
 an góbernóir pe a nazáid go baile an roúba, 7 po leicc a peact nó a hoct do  
 bandaadaib fó iarétar connact i ndiaid na ndíbricca, 7 ó na puairriocet greim  
 por na foglaóib po airccrioc muinntir murchaíð na ttauaz, 7 muinntir plecta  
 eocáin uí flaitébeartaz po buí (an dar leó fein) po dluccheað an tan rin.  
 Ro marbað dha leó ríde mná, 7 miondaóine, aittrebaiz 7 aer anppann. Ro  
 crocrae teboíte ó tuatail fír togbala tróz 7 congmalta tize naoiðf. Do  
 gabáð leó beór eozan, mac doimnaill an éoccaid, mic an giolla duib, mic mur-  
 chaíð mic eozan uí flaitébrtaiz, 7 po bariaizrioc é iar na gabail. Fíllite  
 tar anair iarain i cefn an góbernóra go cepeaib 7 co nevalaib iomdaib.

Coblaé albanac do teaict i tír i nimur eocáin i ndúthaz uí doáirtaiz  
 ir in eiz toir tuaid do tir éonall. Robtar iat bá huairle 7 bá einn éonrapal  
 ar in ccoblaé rin da mac Shemair mic alartpaimn, mic éoin éatanaiz mec  
 mec doimnaill .i. doimnaill goim; 7 alartpaimn, 7 giolla eppuicc mac dubzáill  
 mic donchaíð éaim mic giolla eppuicc mécailín co ndruing ele duairlib cen-  
 mo éat. Bá moa a naimn 7 a noirdearcup mar aínal tanzattar. Do rónað

nies, situated opposite Caislen-na-Caillighe, on  
 Hag-island, in Finlough Carra, near Ballinrobe.  
 There was also a small nunnery at this place,  
 which, according to Downing, "was founded  
 and given by Thomas Burke, chief of the Burkes  
 of Mayo, to the abbot of Cong, upon condition  
 that, if any woman of his posterity would vow  
 chastity, the abbot of Cong should maintain her  
 during her life, as appears by the several Inqui-  
 sitions after the dissolution of Cong."—See  
*Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*,  
 p. 203, note <sup>c</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> *Clann-Donnell Galloglach*, i. e. the Mac Don-

nells of Mayo, who were hereditary leaders of  
 Gallowglases.

<sup>i</sup> *The Joyces of West Connaught*.—These were  
 a family of Welsh descent, seated in the barony  
 of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Gal-  
 way.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-  
 Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, pp. 44,  
 248, 249, 382.

<sup>k</sup> *The descendants of Owen O'Flaherty*.—These  
 were the O'Flaherties of Connemara.—See Ge-  
 nealogical Table in the *Chorographical Descrip-  
 tion of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362, where all the  
 descendants of Owen O'Flaherty are given by



This [last-mentioned] castle had to be given up to the Governor after the execution of Rickard and Thomas; and it was demolished by him, as the other castles had been. It was about the same time that the Governor hanged the two sons of Walter Fada, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, whose names were Theobald and Meyler. A great portion [of the people] of Connaught, about the festival of St. John this year, joined these Burkes in their treason. Among these were the Clann-Donnell Galloglach<sup>b</sup> and the Joyces of West Connaught<sup>i</sup>. They sent away their moveables and their women into the fastnesses and wilds of the country. The Governor went to Ballinrobe to oppose them, and dispatched seven or eight companies of soldiers through West Connaught in search of the insurgents; and these [soldiers], not having caught the robbers, plundered the people of Murrough-na-dTuagh and the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty<sup>k</sup>, who were, as they thought themselves, under [the protection of] the law at that time. They killed women, boys, peasants, and decrepit persons. They hanged Theobald O'Toole<sup>l</sup>, the supporter of the destitute, and the keeper of a house of hospitality. They, moreover, took prisoner Owen, the son of Donnell-an-Chogaidh<sup>m</sup>, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Murrough, son of Owen O'Flaherty, and put him to death after taking him. They then returned to the Governor with many preys and spoils.

A Scotch fleet landed in Inishowen, O'Doherty's country, in the north-eastern angle of Tirconnell. These were the gentlemen and chief constables of that fleet: Donnell Gorm and Alexander, the two sons of James, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, son of Mac Donnell; and Gillespick, the son of Dowell, son of Donough Cam, son of Gillespick Mac Ailin [Campbell]; with many other gentlemen besides. Their name<sup>n</sup> and fame were greater than their appearance.

name, and their relationship to Murrough-na-dTuagh shewn.

<sup>l</sup> *Theobald O'Toole*.—He lived in the island of Omev in Iar-Connaught, where his ancestor, who was of the O'Tooles of Leinster, settled at an early period. The pedigree of this Theobald, who had a son, Edmond O'Toole, of Omev or Imagia, in Conmaicne-mara, is given as follows by Duaid Mac Firbis: Theobald, son of Faclan [or Felim], son of Tuathal, son of Tuathal, son of Hugh, son of Awley, son of Dermot Oge, son

of Dermot Sugagh, i. e. the Merry, son of Dunchuan, son of Tuathal, son of Dunlang, son of Gilla-Kevin of the Green, son of Walter, son of Gilla-Kevin, son of Gilla-Comhggaill, in whom the Connamara branch meets the chieftains of Imaille and Feara Cualan.—See Mac Firbis's genealogical work, and also *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 280, 281.

<sup>m</sup> *Donnell-an-chogaidh*, i. e. Donnell of the war.

<sup>n</sup> *Their name, &c.*, i. e. the forces they took with them, and their military preparations on

πορλονζροητα πεύιλ ιομῶα λέό ιρην τίρη ι τυυῶατταρ, γ βάτταρ αέρ ρήζ πορυαλλάς, γ λυέτ πυράιλιε πειλζιομῶ, γ μίόυιυῶζτε ματέτρα να αορηόό αομῶ-  
 ποοοορ acc τοότ δια ραηζιῶ αν ού ριν αο νάρ ράγαυῶρηο ατέμαοίμ δια νήρ  
 ι νηρη εόόαην ααρηαυ νό ααρηνηρ οο έυρ ριν. Λοτταρ ιαρηῶ λάρμ λέ ριμη  
 γ λέ Μοῶαρην οο τήρημην μέζρηατέ, οο τυατέ λυηρε, γ οο ιμῶῶβυλεε ζο  
 ρηηζατταρ ζο ηυρη ιμλιβη έρηνε. Οτ έυαλατταρ να βήρηαυζ βάταρ ρορ ρη  
 ρροζαυ, γ ρορη αν οῖβήρηε ρέμηράυτε .ι. Ρηρῶρη α βήρηε μαε οῖμηαην αν έοη-  
 ράην, γ clann emainn αβήρηε, γ clante νδομηναυλλ ζαλλοεελαό ρεεελα να ναλβαναό  
 ηο έυρηρηοτε τεαάτα αο τιννεαρηναό δια τοζαρημ έυα, γ ηο ραυῶρηο αο  
 ρρηυζβυτετρη έυαλα ιομῶα, γ α νοιουηῶμала οο ουτεηαυζ ι αοόηγεαῶ αοηηαέτ δια  
 τεόηραῶ οιοῶ ρήν α αορηαῶ ρρη μυηητηρ αν ρρηοηηρηα. Λοταρ να ηαλβαναυζ  
 ταρ έρηνε λάρ να ηαυτέρρεαυῶ ριν, γ ρηηζατταρ αν αέδνα ηυῶε ετηρ ὀαυῶ, γ  
 ὀρηοβαοίρ αο ηο ζαῶρατ αζ milleαῶ ααρητηαυζε, γ ααρηρηε, τάνααε Ρηρῶρην γ  
 clann emainn ιηα αεῶην αηρηρη. Οο ταεο αν ζοβήρηοηρ ρέ α ηαααηαῶ ζο  
 ρηυεαεά. Ράαεαηο να ηαλβαναυζ αν τοηρηῶ ριν, γ ηο ζαῶρατ βάῶρη οο ααρη-  
 τηαυζε, γ λά ταοῶ βήμηα βό ιρην ηβρηηρηε ὀάτταρ τεόρηα ηοιῶέε ι ηορηυημ οα  
 εέταρ. Ρο αρηααῶτταρ αρ ριν οο βρηαυρηλαῶ, γ ηί ηο αηρηρηεταρ αο αυληρῶηαη,

this occasion, did not sustain the martial character which fame had reported of them.

<sup>o</sup> *The haughty robbers.*—The Irish word *féizg*, which is explained *ζέρ*, sharp, by O'Clery, and bloody, by O'Reilly, really means *acer*, *atrox*; *πορυαλλάς* means, indignant, proud, or haughty.

<sup>p</sup> *The perpetrators of treacherous deeds*, *λυέτ πυράιλιε πειλζιομῶ*.—In this phrase *πυράιλιε* is the genitive singular of *πυράιλεαῶ*, to offer, incite, provoke; *πειλζιομῶ* .ι. *ζηῶῶη ρελλη*, a deed of treachery.

<sup>q</sup> *The opponents of goodness*, *αυῶυῶζαῶ μαυτέτρα* means, to help to do good; and *μίοέυῶυῶζαῶ μαυτέτρα*, as in the text, means the very opposite.

<sup>r</sup> *Míodhbholg*, a district on the margin of the Lower Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh. The name is locally pronounced Meeluck.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1432, p. 882, *supra*.

<sup>s</sup> *To their assistance*, literally, “to invite them

to them.”

<sup>t</sup> *The first march*, *αέδνα ηυῶε* .ι. αν αέδ αηρ τηρ, i. e. the first day's march.

<sup>u</sup> *The Governor.*—This was Sir Richard Bingham, whose brother, George Bingham, is the ancestor of the Lords Lucan and Clanmorris, and of the late Major Bingham of Erris, in the county of Mayo. Richard Bingham (afterwards Sir Richard Bingham) makes his first appearance in Irish history as one of the bloody actors at Dun-an-oir, near Smerwick in Kerry in 1580. There is preserved in the British Museum, Titus B. xii. p. 115, an original letter from him to the Earl of Leicester, dated Smerwick Road, 3rd November, 1580, conveying intelligence of the arrival of a ship with men, pressed. And, p. 116, another letter, dated 11th November, 1580, from Smerwick, same to same. His cenotaph in Westminster Abbey, which begins, “*To the glory of the Lord of Hosts*,” states that he served at Smerwick in Ireland. It is curious

They pitched camps in [that part of] the country where they landed, where they had much flesh meat. The haughty robbers<sup>o</sup>, the plunderers, the perpetrators of treacherous deeds<sup>p</sup>, and the opponents of goodness<sup>q</sup>, of the neighbouring territories, flocked to join them there; so that there was nothing of value in Inishowen, whether corn or cattle, which they did not carry off on this occasion. They afterwards passed along by the River Finn and the Mourne to Termon-Magrath, to the territory of Lurg, and to Miodhbholg<sup>r</sup>, until they arrived at the borders of the Erne. When the Burkes, who were engaged in plundering and insurrection, as before stated, namely, Richard Burke, the son of Deamhan-an-Chorrain, the sons of Edmond Burke, and the Clann-Donnell-Galloghagh, had heard the news of [the arrival of] these Scots, they expeditiously sent messengers, inviting them to their assistance<sup>s</sup>, and stating that they would obtain many spoils and a territory worthy of them in the province of Connaught, should they themselves succeed in defending it against the people of the Sovereign. The Scots, upon receipt of these messages, proceeded across the Erne by the first march<sup>t</sup>, until they arrived [in the district lying] between the Rivers Duff and Drowis; and they proceeded to plunder Dartry and Carbury, where they were met by Richard and the sons of Edmond [Burke]. The Governor<sup>u</sup> proceeded to Sligo to oppose them, upon which the Scots departed from that district<sup>w</sup>, and passed southwards through Dartry, and by the side of Beanna-bo<sup>x</sup> in Breifny. They remained three nights in Dromahaire, from whence they proceeded to Braid-Shliabh<sup>y</sup>; and they never halted until they arrived at Kilronan<sup>z</sup>,

to remark how treacherous all his attacks have been. Sir Henry Docwra, who was himself a fierce soldier, draws Sir Richard's character in colours rather agreeable. But courage and cruelty were admired in this age, even by the Four Masters themselves. Cox hides the exact nature of this attack on the Scots in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1586.

<sup>w</sup> *District*, ορειον.—This word is otherwise written αρειον, which occurs frequently in these Annals in the sense of territory, district, or region.—See the year 1558, where βαρρακαν na n-ορειον is used in the sense of “to plunder the districts.”

<sup>x</sup> *Beanna-bo*, now Benbo, a mountain at

Manor-Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>y</sup> *Braid-shliabh*, now locally pronounced in Irish Braid-shliabh, and anglicised Braalieve, or Braulieve, a mountain situated about four miles to the south of the town of Dromahaire, on the southern boundary of the parish of Killannumery, where the county of Leitrim adjoins that of Roscommon. The lie or direction of its ridge is nearly south-east and north-west. It is to be distinguished from the neighbouring mountain of Breic-shliabh, or Breeslieve.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 481.

<sup>z</sup> *Kilronan*.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1339, p. 564, *supra*.

Ro gabratt an dú rin i coiceppic na bpeirne, maige luirce, 7 ua noilella. Tánairc an gobernoir don taob tair co bél an áta pasca i tair oilella. Báttair diblírib co cfnó coicteóiri ir na hionadair rin gan neáctar doib dionnraigib apoile. Ro gabrat na halbanairg lám for imtect topac oidee plicte pioðoipée, 7 no gabrat riar tuaid do típ oilella do dol tar dpoicte éula maóile. Báttair trí banna do múintir an gobernoira ag coiméó an dpoicte in oidee rin. Do pala na halbanairg ina cfnó go no pfpáó ghuaid ngairb ftoppa, 7 pob eicefn do na halbanairb iongabair an dpoicte, 7 gabair tar an at alla tair de. Do cóioipioe an oidee rin go rhuab gam, 7 ar ná máraic go haro na rhuag. Do deachaid an gobernoir uadair a bél an áta pasca ar namaraic amair na biaó a airpe ppi a marimóiraect itir, 7 baí for pud connaect co cfnó cóig lá ndécc acc tionol pocpaide amair pocpaemnacair, 7 baí beóp briaé 7 taircélaó uada ar na halbancoib in airfct rin. O pob eplam lair an líon páimcc alf, luó o máimrteir bfnópoda i luigrib connaect topac oidee ppoir doipée pocpmair, 7 ní no airir do lo no doidee co páimcc i mfdón laoi ar na maraic go haro na rhuag gan rabad, gan paucchaó do na halbancoib. Ar amne batтар ríde for a cionn ina cooairteigib gan paicir gan puipeirur, aet amair bió leo pfin gan ppiébeair an típ eaétaipceneoil ina tanraettair. Bá pé céio ní léi bfozaettair ar a mbuan toirpéim gair a ngiollanraide agá nguin ag múintir an gobernoira pecnón an baile. Ro éirgeadair na halbanairg ar a haíte co haélam, 7 do cóioipioe i minnell 7 i noctuccaó amair ar deach

<sup>a</sup> *Ballinajad*, bél an áta pasca, i. e. mouth of the long ford, a small village in the barony of Tirerrill, at the base of the Curlieu hills, and about four miles to the north of Boyle.

<sup>b</sup> *Cul-Maoile*, now Collooney, a small but well-known town at the junction of the Owenmore and Owenbeg rivers, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

<sup>c</sup> *To abandon the bridge*, iongabair an dpoicte, i. e. to relinquish their design of crossing the bridge in despite of the Governor's soldiers.

<sup>d</sup> *Slabh-Gamh*, now Slieve Gamph, and sometimes incorrectly translated the Ox Mountains.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1285, p. 442, *supra*. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

<sup>e</sup> *The requisite number*.—William Hawkins, Esq., Ulster King of Arms, states, in his pedigree of the Count Lally Tolendal, that Dermod O'Maollalla, second Baron of Tully-Mullally, went to Ballinrobe on this occasion to join Sir Richard Bingham, at the head of his vassals, as O'Kelly, Bermingham, and others; but this is a mere fabrication.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 180, note <sup>k</sup>; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 394. Sir Richard Bingham was met on this occasion by the Earl of Clanrickard and O'Kelly, as also by Bermingham at the head of his vassals, among whom, no doubt, was O'Mullally, the ancestor of Count Lally Tolendal.

<sup>f</sup> *Bannada*, a village in the parish of Kilmac-

where they stopped, in the vicinity of Breifny, Moylurg, and Tirerrill. The Governor went from the west to Ballinafad<sup>a</sup> in Tirerrill; and both parties remained in those places without coming in contact with each other. The Scots [at length] began to move from that place in the beginning of a wet and very dark night; and they proceeded north-westwards through Tirerrill, with the intention of crossing the bridge of Cul-Maoile<sup>b</sup>; [but] three companies of the Governor's people were guarding the bridge on that night. The Scots advanced to them, and a fierce conflict was fought between them. The Scots were obliged to abandon the bridge<sup>c</sup>, and to cross the ford on the west side of it. After this they went on the same night as far as Sliabh-Gamh<sup>d</sup>, and on the following day to Ardnarea. The Governor departed from Ballinafad on the following day, as though he had no intention of pursuing them; and he went through Connaught for fifteen days, collecting forces as he could; and during that time he had [people employed] to spy and reconnoitre the Scots. When he had the requisite number<sup>e</sup> ready, he marched from the monastery of Bannada<sup>f</sup> in Leyny of Connaught, in the beginning of a very dark night in autumn, and stopped neither day nor night until he arrived at Ardnarea, about the noon of the day following, without giving any warning to the Scots. The way<sup>g</sup> the Scots were on his arrival was, sleeping on their couches, without fear or guard, just as though that strange country into which they had come was their own without opposition. They were first aroused from their profound slumbers by the shrieks of their military attendants<sup>h</sup>, whom the Governor's people were slaughtering throughout the town. The Scots then arose expertly, and placed themselves as well as they were able in order and battle-array, to

teige, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo. In Sir Henry Docwra's Account of Services done in Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham, a very curious description of Bingham's movements are given, but the Editor does not deem it necessary to give the entire of it, as it agrees in substance with the narrative of the Four Masters. He describes the situation of the places thus:

"When the moone gave light Richard Bingham" [being at the abbey of Bannada] "arose, and addressing himself and companye, marched

towards Belclare, seven myles from the abbeye, in the highwaye towards the enemy. Here one of the espyalls came in bringinge news that the Scots lay still encamped at Ardnarye, which was twelve myles from the foresaid abbeye of Banneda, and eight miles from the abbeye of Belclare."

<sup>e</sup> *The way*, as came .i. ṽ amlaio.—This Irish idiom translates very awkwardly into English.

<sup>h</sup> *Military attendants*.—The ḡiollanraioide of the Irish were the same, or nearly the same, as the *calones* of the classical writers.

πο πέυρατ δο τόσαρ φρι μιντιρ αν ζοβερνορα. Νίρ βό τορβα δόιβ ινρηι  
 υαιρ ní mó ná αν céδνα ραιτε δια ραιζοιβ πο διυβραιριοτ αν ταν πο ρραοίν-  
 εαδ πορρα ζο διαν δάρατάσ δο ραιζιό να habann ταρλα πορ α ccionn .i. αν  
 μυαιζ μαίγρεαδ níρζλόραδ. Ρο ράccβαιδ φρι ι ρραενλιζε υαδαιβ cfin βάτταρ  
 αζ ιονηραιζιό να habann, γ ιαρ ποόταιν δόιβ δια ραιζιό ní χαρριποίμ φρι α  
 huét δο μονρατ, acé vol ma hiondómian ζαν αναδη υαιρ πο βαδ ρφρι leó α  
 mbáταδ inár α μαρβαδ δο μιντιρ αν ζοβερνόρα. Αcτ cfin αρρεαδ α cumair  
 πο μαρβαδ α ηζαρ δο dá míle διβ αν ταν ριν. Νί ραβατταρ clann emainn  
 α býpc ιρην mbríρim ριν óρ δο cóiðpετ co τpίβ céδαιβ ρφρ αν λά μιαρ αν  
 μαίδm ριν διαρραιδ cpeac ζυρ να halbancharib, γ ιαρ ccloipτεacτ να ρcél ριν  
 δόιβ πο ρραοίριοτ ó μοιλε, γ πο ανρατ clann emainn α býpc ι ndainzμιζτίβ α  
 nduítce πέm. Ρο cρualpρατ ma mbaói dulταcαιβ γ dalbancharib ma ρποcαιρ  
 αζχαιδ δο τάβαιρτ αρ δολ α nullτοιβ, γ ζιδ ιαθριδε ρυαρατταρ α ccpocharδ  
 γ α μαρβαδ δυρμόρ in ζαc τίρ τpέρ α ττυδcατταρ για ριύ tanzadap ταρ  
 Cιρne. Αcαιρ να cloinne πέmρáiτi .i. Emann mac uillicc mic emainn, mic  
 Riocairn ui cúairpcece δο cρochaδ lár αν ηγοβερνοιρ ιαρρ αν μαίδm ριν. Δα  
 haímlaíd βοί ριδε, γ pέ αρραιδ αρac hach ζαν lúτ ζαν lánταραδ ζυρ bó  
 héiccfn α ιomcар ι náραc азá bpeit ζυρ αν ccpoicch.

Αοδ mac eoccainn, mic doínnail, mic eoccain, mic doínnail na maðmanττ  
 αρδcονραραl cloinne ρiocairn δο écc, míliδ αρ μέδ, γ cυριαδ αρ calματαρ  
 αν τί cφρδα ανηρην ριν.

Αλαρδραnn mac ρomairle buide, mic Αλαρτραinn, mic eóim cαtάναιζ mac  
 mec doínnail na halban δο μαρβαδ le cαιρτιν mepymann, γ le hΑοδ mac αν  
 deccánαιζ uí gallcubhair α mi may δο ρomηιαδη.

Σεppion δο cónzμίál ι ηζαίλιν ι mí december να βλιαδνα πο m πο bár-  
 acchead iomacτ ban γ ρφρ, γ πο bárαιζεαδ ann emann ócc mac emainn mic  
 μαζnyρα mec ριτχιζ, γ ochταρ διοlímαιneac δο ζεαρalταcharib ma ρcóαιρ ιαρ  
 ρραζail α ρεαρα πορρα ζο mβατταρ αρ ιον lap να halbancóiβ ριν πο μαρβαδ  
 ι naρo να ριαζ.

Conn mac aipτ óicc, mic neill, mic aipτ, mic cuinn, mic enri, mic eoζain

<sup>i</sup> *Salmon-full*, μαίγρεαδ.—See the reference to μαίζ μαίγρεαδ, i. e. the River Maigue abounding in salmon, under the year 1580, note <sup>z</sup>, p. 1730, *supra*.

<sup>k</sup> *Was hanged*.—Sir Henry Doeiora (MS.

Bibl. Harl. No. 357, foll. 235, b.) says that this Edmond Burke, though very old, was hanged for abetting his sons to persevere in their rebellious practices, and that, though Sir Richard Bingham might have executed him by martial

engage the Governor's people. But this was of no avail to them, for they had scarcely discharged the first shower of darts before they were routed by the Governor's people, [and driven] towards the river which confronted them, namely, the loud-sounding, salmon-full<sup>l</sup> Moy. On their way towards the river many were laid low ; and when they arrived at the river they did not stop at its banks, but plunged without delay into its depths, for they chose rather to be drowned than be killed by the Governor's people. In short, near two thousand of them were slain on this occasion. The sons of Edmond Burke were not [present] at this onslaught, for on the day before that defeat they had gone forth with three hundred men, in quest of booty for the Scots ; but, hearing the news [of this disaster of the Scots], they kept aloof from them, and remained in the fastnesses of their own country. Such of the Scots and Ulstermen as were with them [i. e. with the sons of Edmond Burke] attempted to effect their passage into Ulster ; but they were almost all hanged or slain in the several territories through which they passed, before they could cross the Erne. The father of the sons already mentioned, namely, Edmond, the son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Richard O'Cuairsci, was hanged<sup>k</sup> by the Governor after this defeat. He was a withered, grey, old man, without strength or vigour, and they were obliged to carry him to the gallows upon a bier !

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell-na-Madhmunn [Mac Sweeny], Chief Constable of Clanrickard, died ; and the person who then departed was a soldier in stature, and a hero in valour.

Alexander<sup>l</sup>, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahannah, son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, was slain by Captain Merryman and Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher, in the month of May.

A session was held at Galway in the month of December of this year, and many women and men were put to death at it ; and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, and eight soldiers of the Geraldines along with him, were put to death, information having been given against them that they had been along with those Scots who were slain at Ardnarea.

Con, the son of Art Oge, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Con, son of Henry,

law, he preferred having him put on his trial by the common law that his estates might be confiscated to Her Majesty.

<sup>l</sup> Alexander.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds, *inter lineas*, in Irish, "that he was the kinsman of Inceenduv, the wife of O'Donnell, and

το ὄλο ἀρ ριυβαλ εριείε ι νδυταιζ μεζυϊδιρ ο λοέ (.ι. λοέ ειρνε) ροιρ. Μας μεζυϊδιρ .ι. αοῶ μας conconnaēt mic conconnaēt το βριῖε ζο μβυϊδιρ ιμβicc μαρπερλυαζ ροιρ ῶννι co ρο ριζῶ ρccanneαρ ῆρῶα ῥορρα ι μβεόλ ἄτα ραιμ-  
 ρῶαιζ, γ conn το ἡαρβαῶ λά μας ἡέζυϊδιρ ζο νυρῆῶρ α μμιντερε am aille  
 ρυρ, γ an ῆρῶε το ῖοῶαῶ ταρ αιρ ζυρ na μμιντεραιῶ ὁ ρυccαιττ.

Ρειλινι δυῶ μας αιρτ mic ciunn uí neill duine δεαρρccαιζῆε το ὀύταιζ  
 ῖλεαῶτα αιρτ, γ α ἡας το ἡαρβαῶ λά ηασῶ μας ἡέζυϊδιρ.

Μας ρυιῖνε βάζαινεαῶ ῆρῆαν ὅcc μας μαολμυιρε το μαρβαῶ 18 μαυ  
 λα μαιλλ ἡῆρῆεαῶ μας μαολμυιρε mic αοῶηα.

Αιμῖρῖ ρλυῶ, αρῆαρ εττοιρῆεαῶ, γ ιοματ cηῶι ἡῆρῆα an βλιαῶαιρ ρι.

Ραρλιμεντ .αῶα cηιαῶ το ερμῶcνucchaῶ an βλιαῶαιρ ρι, γ ταρ ζαῶ ἡί δά  
 νδεαρῆαῶ ανῶ το cῆγλαῶ οῖῆρεαῶτ ιαρλα cille ῶαρηα lé copoim τδaxan.

Εοζαν υλλταῶ (ιναc ῶονηcηαιῶ .ι. an ῶοcῶῖρ) γ ρο βα ῶοcῶῖρ αρ αοῖ  
 ρροζλαμα an τεοζαν ῖρῆν, υαρ ρο δεαρρccηαιζ ρῖῶε το ῶοcῶῖρῖβ λειζῖρ na  
 ηερεανν ῖρῆν αιμῖρῖ ρι ι μβαοῖ το ἔcc.

Αη τορῖcel μαζ conζαιλ .ι. εοζαν ballac ῶέcc λά ῖέλε βρῖζυε το ροηηραῶ.

Coρbmac μας ῶοῖηαιλλ μεζ conζαιλ ῶέcc 17 το ἡαρῆα.

Cῖucc céῶ ειρῆῶαῶ το ῶολ α ηερῖνν το ῶονζηαιλ λά βαηρῖοζαν δηaxan  
 ι ccoccaῶ ρῖοηῶαιρ, γ ζέ ρο ῶοcῶαιζῖc α νυρῆῶρ ῖρῆν τῖρ ρι το ῶεαcηαιῶ α  
 ηαιηη γ α ηοιρδεαρcur ρῶν εῶραιρ αρ αοῖ ηζειρῖαιττεαῶτα γ ηγαιρccῖῶ.

the mother of Hugh Roe, son of Hugh, son of Manus.”

<sup>m</sup> *At the entrance of a certain ford, ἄτα ραιμ-  
 ρεῶαιζ, i. e. ad os vadi eujusdam.* The adjectives ραιμπεῶαῶ and ερῶαῶτα, are nearly syno-  
 nymous, and mean “certain, particular.”

<sup>n</sup> *Was finished, i. e. closed its session.* The second session of this Parliament was on the 28th of April, 1586, and it was dissolved on the 14th of May following.

<sup>o</sup> *The Earl of Kildare.*—This should be “The Earl of Desmond,” for this Parliament had nothing whatever to decide concernig the Earldom of Kildare; but in relation to the estates belonging to the Earldom of Desmond, it found that the Earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into open rebellion, had secretly conveyed

all his lands to feoffees, in hope to have cut off Her Majesty from the cseheate of his lands, and this Parliament therefore passed an Act, “that all conveyances, made, or pretended to be made, by any person attainted within thirteen years before the Act, shall be entered on record in the Exchequer, within a year, or be void.” Sir Richard Cox remarks, that this Act did not pass the houses without great difficulty, and perhaps had not passed at all, if John Fitz Edmond Fitzgerald, to prevent the Earl of Desmond’s forfeiture, had not produced a feoffment made by that Earl before he entered into rebellion, which had taken effect and baffled the expectations of the undertakers, if Sir Henry Wallop had not gotten a document which proved that the Earl had entered into a confederacy of rebellion with the



son of Owen, went upon a predatory excursion into Maguire's territory, east of the Lough (i. e. Lough Erne). The son of Maguire, namely, Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, with a small party of cavalry, came up with Con, and a fierce conflict was fought between them at the entrance of a certain ford<sup>m</sup>, in which Con was slain, together with the greater part of his people, by the son of Maguire. The prey was restored to the respective persons from whom it had been taken.

Felim Duv, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, an accomplished man, from the country of the descendants of Art, and his son, were slain by Hugh, the son of Maguire.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Brian Oge, the son of Mulmurry) was slain on the 18th of May, by Niall Meirgeach, son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh [Mac Sweeny].

There was [much] wet weather and unproductive corn, but a great supply of nuts, in this year.

The Parliament of Dublin was finished<sup>n</sup> this year; and the most remarkable Act passed in it, [was one by which] the inheritance of the Earl of Kildare<sup>o</sup> [*recte* Desmond] was annexed to the Crown of England.

Owen Ultach<sup>p</sup> (the son of Donough), i. e. the Doctor, died; and this Owen was a doctor in regard of learning, for he excelled the medical doctors of Ireland in the time in which he lived.

The official Mac Conghail, i. e. Owen Ballagh, died on the festival of St. Bridget.

Cormac, the son of Donnell Mac Conghail, died on the 17th of March.

Five hundred<sup>q</sup> Irishmen left Ireland, in order to assist the Queen of England in the Flemish war; and though the greater part of them were cut off, their name and renown for heroism and bravery spread throughout Europe.

very persons to whom he conveyed the estates (of whom John Fitz Edmond was one), two months before the conveyance; but that upon the producing of the document, and the discovering of the fraud and subtlety, the honest part of the house were ashamed to abet so ill a cause, and that accordingly the Act was made to prevent the like contrivances.—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 384; and Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1753, vol. i. pp. 8, 9.

<sup>p</sup> *Owen Ultach*.—His real name was Donlevy, or Mac Donlevy. He was physician to O'Donnell. The exact nature of the construction of the original Irish will appear from the following literal Latin version:

“Eugenius Ultoniensis filius Dionysii (i. e. Doctoris), et erat doctor quoad eruditionem hic Eugenius, nam præcelluit ille Doctoribus medicinæ Hiberniæ tempore quo floruit, obiit.”

<sup>q</sup> *Five hundred*.—Cox states that Sir William

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1587.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, μιλε, εινεε εεδ, οετμοξατε, α δεαετ.

Μαε υί δομναλλ αοδ ριαδ μαε αοδα μιε μαξηυρα δο ζαβαιλ λά γαλλαιβ. Δά χαμλαιδ ρο εετυρ ρο τιονηρεναδ αν ερξαβαίλ ηιυη. Ρο ζαβραε ζοιλλ ιμον ιυρτυρ Διυ Ιοηη Ραρροτ, γ ιμον εομαιυλε αρ ενα μιεοτομιδιη ιμόρ δοη ιαυλα υα νειλλ αοδ μαε αν ηυδορκα (ζεη βό ριαραε ρριυ ε) τρια ιονηλαδ γ εεταρκαοραοιδ υί νείλλ τοιυρδεαλβαδ λυνεαδ μαε νειλλ εοναλλαίγ βαί ηι ρριεβεαρετ δο ζηεη ρριυ, γ αρ οάίγ Διοβαηε ιηγίηε υί δομναλλ η. αοδ μαε μαξηυρα ρο βαδ κομμαιη δο ιαυλα τυρε ηεοζαη. Αραλλ ελε δεόρ ρο ιετ

Stanly and a thousand men were sent from Ireland into Holland in 1587, "where Stanly turned Papist and Traytor."

*Moreover*, αραλλ ελε, i. e. another thing too, or in addition to this. The English were anxious to secure this youth for three strong reasons; first, because his sister was married to Hugh Earl of Tyrone, whose loyalty they suspected on account of the accusations of his rival, Turlough Luineach, and the sons of John an-Diomais O'Neill; secondly, because his promising warlike characteristics had caused the people to look up to him as the *Donn oiaða*, said to have been foretold by St. Columbkille, as the great man who would reign for ten years, and liberate the Irish from the yoke of the foreigners, which was a belief then very dangerous to the English government, as the inhabitants of Tircconnell relied as much on prophecies of this nature as upon their mountain fastnesses; and, thirdly, because they felt assured that O'Donnell, his father, who had recently bidden defiance to the English government, and absolutely refused to admit a sheriff into his territory, might be kept to his allegiance as long as they held so prized a son of his as a hostage. For the English account of this capture of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, which was so disgraceful to the Irish council, and so

unworthy of the towering spirit of Sir John Perrott, the reader is referred to the Life of Sir John Perrott, 8vo. London, 1728. At the very period that Perrott was guilty of this weak stroke of policy, he was neglected in England, and denied the support necessary for his government; mortified in various instances by his relative the Queen, traduced by the unceasing malice of his enemies, and insulted by his inferiors at the Council board. In Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, edition of 1707, the following account of a scene, which would do honour to two of the Milesian Irish chieftains, which took place between him and Marshal Bagnal, at the Council board in Dublin, is printed from the Council Book, fol. 261:

"The 15th of May, very angry words passed between the Lord Deputy and Sir Nicholas Bagnal, Marshall, in the presence of the Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, and the Secretary of State, upon occasion that one Patrick Cullan (who used to go into England, in the name of O'Neal, with complaints to her Majesty against the Lord Deputy) was ordered to be examin'd before the Council. The Marshal required that the Lord Deputy should not be present at the examination; upon which the Lord Deputy, taking it ill to be directed by him, told him: 'That though he would not be

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1587.

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

The son of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus) was taken by the English. His capture was first effected thus: the English, with the Justice and the Council in general, had contracted a great dislike to the Earl O'Neill, Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh (although he was obedient to them), in consequence of the accusations and complaints of Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh O'Neill, who was always in opposition to him; and because Joan, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. of Hugh, the son of Manus, was married to the Earl of Tyrone. Moreover, the name and renown of the above-named

present at it, yet he would do what he thought fit.' The Marshal reply'd: 'He mistrusted false measures wou'd be used.' The Deputy said: 'He defyed him, or any man who shou'd think any false measure should come by him.' The Marshal told him: 'He defyed him also.' Hereupon the Deputy, with the flat of his hand, touch'd his cheek once or twice, and laying his other hand on his right shoulder, said: 'Well, well, Marshal, if you defyed a man in my place in another country, he would have hanged you.' The Marshal hereat held up his staff, as if he would have struck the Deputy; but Mr. Fenton, the Secretary, and Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, interposing themselves, the Marshal fell back, and rising up said: 'It will be proved you have done ill in this matter.' The Lord Deputy answer'd: 'You lye, if you say I have done ill in this matter.' Said the Marshal: 'You lye;' and, correcting himself: 'If you were not Lord Deputy, I would say, you lye; but I care not for Sir John Perrott.' The Deputy said: 'If I were but Sir John Perrott, I would teach you to use me thus; and if you did not dote I would commit you to prison.' 'If you do,' answer'd the Marshal, 'I wou'd come out whether you wou'd or no.' The Lord Deputy said: 'Get you hence, for tis no reason

to talk with you; for a man would think you are drunk.' 'You are drunk,' replied the Marshal. What was the end of this discourse is not known, nor the cause of it, only tis believed that the Marshal was a great friend to Cullan."

The cause of this will be yet elicited from the State Papers. The truth is, that Perrott, notwithstanding his treacherous capture of the young O'Donnell, was one of the best friends to the old Irish race that was ever appointed Chief Governor of Ireland, and a great lover of fair play; while the Marshal was a base and slanderous defamer, who wished to remove Perrott, that he himself might be enabled to ruin Turlough Luineach and the Earl of Tyrone.

Perrott, finding himself beset with base enemies, who forged letters against him in O'Neill's name, grew impatient to be recalled, and earnestly petitioned Elizabeth to relieve him from a burden, which the perverseness of her subjects in Ireland *of the English race* had rendered intolerable, and whom he had provoked beyond all possibility of reconciliation by restraining their oppressions of the ancient Irish natives. "I can please your Majesty's Irish subjects," said he, "better than the English, who, I fear, will shortly learn the Irish customs, sooner than the Jews did those of the Heathens. My

αὐτὸν ἢ ἐρθεαίτωρ ἀν ἡααοίμ πένιραιτε αὐὸ πιαὸ μακ αὐὸα πό ὀίεε ὀίεε-  
 ὀαὶβ εἰεανν οὐὸ πια ρίμ παιμκε κο ἡαοίρ ῥῥῥ῏ατα ἀρ αοί ηγαοίρ, ἢ ηγλιοαίρ,  
 ἡῥαίρ, ἢ οἡρθεαίτωρ. Ἀτβερωίρ ὀνα κάε ἰ κοοιτὀιμνε ζυρ βὸ ταιρρηζῥῥταὸ  
 ἰωρ ἔ, ἢ μαὸ δια λέεετί κο ἡαοίρ ἡῥ῏μα κοο ττιοεραὸ βυαιὀρεαὸ ἡηρἰ  
 εἰεανν ἡιλε τρεῖμτε, ἢ τρια ἰαηλα ἔῥε ηεὸζαιη διαμαὸ ὀαοίηλεῖτ νό ἡμερ-  
 ὀαοίρ, ἢ νό βέρ῏αοίρ α ἡβάρη ο ροβταρ καρα῏ραὸ ῥῥἰ ἀρἰοιλε ἀῡαὶλ ρεῖηε-  
 βερταρ. Κομὸ ἀρ ἡα ῥοτ῏αὶβ ῥἡρ ῥο εῥῡῡδεαὸ α κοοῡαῡλε λαρ ἀν ἡυρτἰρ ἢ  
 λά ζαλλαιβ ὀυἡβημνε εἰρἰ ἡαιρῡῡῡβἡῡτε ὀο ζέν῏αῡρ ἡμον ἡί ῥἡρ ῥο οἡῡῡαῡζῥἰοτ,  
 κομὸ ῥαῡρ ὀεῡρ῏ὸ λέὸ λονζ῏εο ἡα ῥοῡῡῡῡ κο βῥ῏ῡῡ ἢ κο κοορμαῡῡ ὀο εῡρῡῡαὸ  
 οα ἡ ἀτ εἡατ ὀυἡβημνε, ἢ α ῥαοί῏δεαὸ λαῡῡ ἔλε ῥῥἰ ηεῡῡῡῡ ῥοῡρταῡῡ, ἀῡαὶλ  
 ἡῡὸ ῥῥἰ εῡῡαῡζεετ ὀο ὀεαααὸ ζο ῥο ζ῏αβ῏αὸ αλαὸ ἰ κοοαῡ ἔἰεεῡῡ ὀο οἡρεαῡ-  
 αῡḃ τἰρε κοαλλ. Ραιμκε ἡαῡῡῡ ἀν λῡηζ λά τἡῡῥ῏ὸ ἡα ζαοί῏τε ἀῡἡαρ ζαν  
 ἀναὸ ζαν οῡῡῡῡῡ ζο ῥο ζ῏αβḃ ῥοῡῡ ἡἰ ῥῡῡῡαῡ ρῡῡῡῡζἰ ῥο εῡῡκοῡῡῡ Ραετα  
 μαοῡῡῡ, βαἡλε ῥἡρ κοῡρ῏αετ ῥοῡ ὑῡ ἀν ἡῡαῡ λά ἡακ ρῡῡḃνε ῥανατ ῥεετ  
 ρἡῡῡ, ἀοη εἡῡ῏δε ὀο εῡαῡῡῡḃ εατα τἰζεαῡῡα ὀ κοοαλλ ὀ εῡῡ ἡῡαῡ. ἡαῡ ἡβῡ῏ε  
 ὀον βαιρε ῥἡρ ῥοῡ α ἡαηζεῡῡῡḃ ἰοῡῡοῡ῏αῡζ ἡ ὀῡ ῥἡρ τανζατταρ ὀρῡηζ ὀον  
 ῥοῡῡῡῡ ἡ ῏εαῡḃ῏ετ ἡἡεε ἰ τ῏ἰρ ἡῡεεκοῡεε εῡῡαῡζεαὸ ῥὸ ζῡ῏ε ῥῡ῏῏α ἢ εῡαοῡ-  
 κοῡῡῡαε, ἢ ζ῏αβαῡτ ῥοῡ ἡῡατ ἢ ταιρκεεῡῡῡ ῥοῡ εῡεἰε, ἢ κοῡῡῡ῏αὸ ῥῡῡῡ ἀν κοῡῡ  
 ὀο εῡῡῡ῏ετταρ ῥοῡ α κοῡῡῡḃ, ἢ ῥο αῡῡῡῡῡῡῡ κο ἡβῡῡ ῥῡῡῡ ἢ κοορμαῡῡ λέὸ ἡα  
 λῡηζ. ὀο εῡαῡῡ ἡακ ρῡῡḃνε κο ἡα ἡῡῡῡῡῡ ἀν ἡί ῥἡρ ῥο ζ῏αβῡατ αζ εῡῡαε  
 ἢ κοῡῡḃ ἀν ῥῡῡῡα κοῡβταρ ἡῡῡεα. ἡαῡ ῥῡῡῡῡ ῥεεῡ ἡα λῡηζε ἡῡῡῡ ὀο λῡετ  
 ἡα εῡῡ῏ε ἡα κοῡῡοκοοῡῡ β῏ετταρ ἀεε τἰοηὸῡ ἀρ ζ῏αε αῡῡḃ δια ῥαῡῡ῏ḃ. ἃῡ ἡαῡḃ  
 ὀο ῡαῡῡ ὀον αὐὸ πιαὸ πένιραιτε α βῡ῏ε (ῥοῡ α βαο῏ῡῡῡῡ βαοίῡῡ, ἢ ῥοῡ α εῡαῡῡε  
 μαε῏αετα ἢ ῡεαβῡ῏αὸ) ἡα ἡα῏ῡοκοοῡῡ ἡ ἰοῡḃαῡḃ ῥἡρ, ἢ ῥο ῥῡῡῡῡῡῡ ἀν

soul is a witness to my Saviour, Jesus, this is truth which your true and faithful subject speaketh. I am weary of my place, but never to serve your Highness.”—See Ware’s *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1588.

<sup>s</sup> *As they were allied to each other.*—This was evidently written after the result of the united efforts of Hugh Roe O’Donnell and Hugh Earl of Tyrone had been witnessed; for it is quite impossible that it could have been foreseen while Hugh Roe O’Donnell was a lad, and while Hugh Earl of Tyrone was a loyal English sub-

ject, fighting against the Earl of Desmond. The Four Masters should have written the above sentence thus:

“And the English feared that if he should arrive at the age of maturity, and be elected the chief of his race, that he and the Earl of Tyrone, whose loyalty they had strong reasons to suspect, should they unite in rebellion, a contingency which appeared highly probable, from the alliance subsisting between them (as we have already mentioned), they might shake the English government in Ireland, till it should totter

youth, Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, had spread throughout the five provinces of Ireland, even before he had arrived at the age of manhood, for his wisdom, sagacity, goodly growth, and noble deeds; and the people in general were used to say that he was really the prophesied one; and [the English feared] that if he should be permitted to arrive at the age of maturity, that the disturbance of all the island of Ireland would result through him and the Earl of Tyrone; and that, should they unite in their exertions, they would win the goal, as they were allied<sup>s</sup> to each other, as we have before mentioned. To deliberate on premises, a council was held by the Lord Justice and the English of Dublin, [and to consider] what manœuvre they might adopt to prevent this thing which they feared; and the resolution which they came to was, to prepare a ship at Dublin, and send it, with its crew<sup>t</sup>, laden with wine and beer, north-eastwards, keeping Ireland to the left, until it should put into some harbour of the harbours of Tircconnell, as if it had gone for the purpose of traffic. The vessel [sailed northward to Benmore in the Route and then] turned westwards, with a favourable breeze of wind, without stopping or delaying, until it put in at the old harbour of Swilly, opposite Rathmullan, a castle erected on the margin of the sea, some time before, by Mac Sweeny Fanad, [a family the chief of which] had been one of the generals<sup>u</sup> of the lords of Tircconnell from a remote period. The ship being there stationed at anchor, a party of the crew came on shore in a small boat, under the guise of merchants, in the semblance of peace and friendship; and they began to spy and explore [the country], and to sell and bargain with those who came to them; and they told them that they had wine and ale in their ship. When Mac Sweeny and his people heard of this, they began to buy the wine, and [continued] to drink of it until they were intoxicated. When the inhabitants of the neighbouring district heard the news of the arrival of this ship, they flocked to it from every quarter. The Hugh Roe before mentioned happened at this time to be in the

to the very foundation, and shew to the world an instance of Irishmen conquering in their own cause."

<sup>t</sup> *With its crew.*—The commander of this vessel was a Dublin merchant, named John Bermingham, and the crew consisted of fifty armed men.—See P. O'Sullivan Bearc's *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*,

*§c.*, c. 24; Pet. Lombard *de Regno Hiber. Comment.* c. 24; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, ad ann. 1588; and the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. iii. p. 465.

<sup>u</sup> *Generals*, i. e. one of the leaders of his gallosglasses. This family, though an offest of the great family of O'Neill of Tyrone, came first into

ταορ πέγρη πορualλας βαοί ινα παρραδ παρ τοστ ιθ ού ριν. Βά ποδαυγ όν α τόδαοταδ πομ ιν ιονβαοί ριν παρ νίρ βό comlan α όόicc βιαθνα δέcc δό ιν ταν ριν, γ νί βαοί αον δια οξόομαρβηγίβ δια οιοδθαιβ, να δια ολλαμναιβ ινα άοιμότεαστ δια ρειμιομτυρ νά δο ρέδυccάδ comarple δά. Αν ταν πο clop la lucet αν ταιρθέλαο έρπομ δο τοστ don baile ιμροατ πορ cula αρ πο céδoίρ δο cum α λυγγε. Ρο ριαδαιγδ πομ la mac ρυιβνε, γ λαρ να ματέιβ αρ εθνα, γ παοιτ θαλσνιαιη γ δεογμιαρβδα υατα ζυρ αν λυγγ δο cuγγιδ ρίονα don αοιθδ δυρ ρανicc. Ατεβερτρατ να εθναγθε να βαοί leo δια ρρίον νί βα μό αν οδάρ διοι να παρνε, γ να λειccριτυρ υαδαιβ πορ τήρ δο ροιγίθ ναέ αοίν, άετ ναμά δια ττιοραδ υαταδ θαγδαοίνε ινα νδόcum δια λυγγ πο ζέβταοίρ ινα ιμβαοί δο ρίον γ κορμαιη ινα ccυμιαγγ. Οπο ηαιρβθδαο αν ταιρτρcc δο Mac ρυιβνε βά ηαθνάρ λαρ ινδρην, comδ ί comarple αρριέτ λαρ αοδ δο τόδυρκαδ λαρ ιρην λυγγ, γ ιαρ ccινδαο πορ αν ccomarple ριν δοίβ δο όοίδρποτ ιν λταρ βίcc βαοι πορ up να τραγα, γ ιμπαρβτ έ co νδαάταρ ιμυη ιρην λυγγ. Ρο ράιλιγδαο ρρύ, γ δο βρβτα ηι cubacail ιμοόταρπαγ ιν ιμυθόθ να λυγγε ιαδ ζαν ρυρκαδ ζαν ληρναδαδ, γ πο βοτ occa ρρρηταλ γ occa ρρριοταλεαν combταρ ρυβαγ ροιμίνμναγ. Αν ταν βά ηάινειη δοίβ ιρυιθε πο ηιαδαδ comla αν ηαιρτε ταρ άνείρ, γ πο ζατα α παρην πορρα, γ πο ζαδαδ αν τόcc mac αοδ ρυαδ don έυρ ριν. Δο δεαάο ρccéla αν ζαβαλα ριν ρον ccριέ ι ccοιτέιμνε, γ πο τιοοιρβτ αρ ζαέ αρην δο ραιγίθ αν έλαδ ρυρρ, δυρ αν ccοιηρατταοίρ λταρβθαοζαλ έiccιη πορ αορ να ccιccce. Νί βαοί βά δο ποδαυ, αρ πο βάτταρ ι μομθοιμιαη αν έυαιη ιαρ ρρληγέαρρηιγγ αν ανζαυρε cυca, γ νί ραβατταρ longa νάιτ λαοιθλγθα αca δια ττοζραιη ναέ δια ταρραέταν. Τάναicc Mac ρυιβνε να τυαέ α ccυμα έάγ ζυρ αν ccalaδ, γ βα ηοιθε ριθε don Αοδ ηίρην, γ βαοί ριθε occ λραιλ ζιαιλ γ αιτυρε οιλε θαρ α έίρε. Νίρ βό τορβα δορπομ όν αρ νί βαοί ι ccόicceαδ υλαδ ζιαιλ νό ζέβταρ αρρ. Θαλα να λυγγε γ να ροιρνε βαί ιννε ό δο βίρτρατ ιν πο βαδ τοιργυθε leo δο αιτυρβη αν τήρε, λοταρ λά τρβταν αν τρποέα ζδ ρανζαταρ αν ιμυρ, γ ρριοτρπορ να conarpe ρεμεθεοάταρ ζο πο ζαβρατ cυαν αν ατ

Tirconnell from Scotland. Christopher Irwin, in his *Historia Scotiae Nomenclatura, Edinburgi*, 1697, states, that their first habitation was "M'Suan Castle, in Knapdale, a countrey belonging to Argile."

<sup>w</sup> To go to the place, i. e. to have a drink of

wine, and to see a Spanish ship.

<sup>x</sup> At the circumstance, i. e. he felt ashamed at not being able to entertain his guest as he had expected.

<sup>y</sup> Until they were jolly and cheerful, combταρ ρυβαγ ροιμίνμναγ. Here it will be observed

neighbourhood on an excursion of thoughtless recreation, and youthful play and sports; and the vehement and fool-hardy people who were along with him requested of him to go to the place<sup>w</sup>. It was easy for them to prevail on him to do so, for at this time he was not quite fifteen years of age; and there were none of his advisers, tutors, or ollavs, along with him, to direct him or give him counsel. When the spies heard of his arrival in the town, they immediately went back to the ship. He was welcomed by Mac Sweeny and the other chieftains; and they sent their waiters and cupbearers to the ship for wine for the guest who had arrived. The merchants said that they had no more wine [remaining unsold], excepting what the crew required for their own use, and that they were unwilling to give any more of it out for any one; but they added, that if a small party of gentlemen would come to them into the ship, they should get all the wine and ale that was in their possession. When Mac Sweeny received this message, he felt ashamed at the circumstance<sup>x</sup>, and accordingly he decided upon inviting Hugh to the ship. This being agreed upon, they went into a small boat which was on the margin of the strand, and rowed it over to the ship. They were welcomed, and conducted without delay or loitering into an apartment in the lower centre of the ship; and they were waited on, and attentively served, until they were jolly and cheerful<sup>y</sup>. When they were here making merry, the door of the hatch was closed after them, and their arms were stolen from them; and thus was the young son, Hugh Roe, taken. The rumour of this capture spread throughout the country in general; and the inhabitants flocked from all quarters to the harbour, to see if they could bring any danger upon the machinators of the treachery. This was of no avail, for they were in the depth of the harbour, after having hauled in their anchor; and they [the natives] had no ships or boats to pursue or take revenge of them. Mac Sweeny-na-d'Tuath, who was the foster-father of that Hugh, came, among the rest, to the harbour; and offered hostages and other pledges for him; but this was of no avail to him, because there was not in the province of Ulster a hostage that they would accept in his stead. As for the ship, and the crew which were in it, having secured the most desirable of the hostages of the territory. they sailed with the current of the tide until they reached the sea, and retraced

that the adjectives have a plural termination, Irish language, in which we would say, *go páib*—which is contrary to the idiom of the modern. *uap pábaic pomeannuac.*

λιατ. Ατ clop πο δεδόρη ιριν εσατραίχ υλε α τοιδεετ πομ φαίλαδ, γ βά φασίλδ λαρ αν ιαρτιρ, γ λαρ αν εκοίαιρλε αποέταιν έυα ζην ζυρ βό φορ α ρήριε ιετιρ γ πο φορconγαίρριε α έαβαίρτ δια φαίχιδ. Οο πατταδ ειειν combάτταρ acca accallaμ γ acc άεcomαρe pcel noó occá mίδeíann, γ occa incpeachaδ do έαρccéλαδ φορ α αιρδιδ φρι ρέ φοδα. Ρό δεοιδ έρα πο φορ-έonγαίρριε α έορ ι εααρτιαλλ comδωνζηη cloéda βαοί ιριν εσατραίχ αιρι ι mbάτταρ θρονζα θεαρμαρα do ραορclανθαιβ mac mίleaδ ι ccuimpeac γ hi ccuimδεετ, γ αραιλλ θριονηζαλλαιβ. Οα ρεθ ποβ αιηρ γ ποβ αιρεcc τυλε δοιδ do lo γ θαδαιζ αγ eccaoíne α νεττυαλαιη γ α nímmζ φρι αροιλε, γ αγ coi-ρecht φριρ να haimbρéταιβ nó himbρéτα φορ ραορclανθαιβ ποcenélecha epeann αρ éηα.

Mac méic Conmapa an ταιοίθε έιαρ do cloimn éuilém .i. cumfda mac Slain, mic ταιδζ, mic conmfda, mic conmapa, mic Slain décc. Οη an conmfda ρη ηηζean emann mic Semair mec Ριαραρ décc.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1588.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cuicc céδ, oétmóζαττ, α hoéτ.

Mac ρυιδνε βαζαινεac Niall mφipceac mac μαολμυιρ, mic αοδα mic neill do mαρβαδ lá donnchaδ mac μαολμυιρ mφipceiζ, mic μαολμυιρ, mic neill ι ndoirimr im ρel βριζθε do ρορπαδ. Οά haílaδ do ρόναδ ιndpim ιαρ μαρβαδ θριαν óicc amail ρémeβερτιμαρ lá niall mφipzeac, Ρο hionμαρβαδ donnchaδ co na luét lηaίmna ι cconnaéταιβ lá mall θεóp, γ πο βαοί ρeal ι φφαρπαδ ζαλλ, γ αθαιδ οιλε αρ αον lá hua neill, γ do ρóme ιonδραιζιδ φοδα ιmóian φορ mall mφipceac amail ná πο ραοίλ mall, uαρ βά δοίζ λαρ ná τιορφαδ donnchaδ don έίρ an ccfm nó mαρπαδ πομ ιηητε. Ιαρ mbéé do θonn-

<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> *Endowments.*—The word *airde* signifies a mark, sign, token, or characteristic. What the annalists say is, that the Lord Deputy and Council felt curious to sound the depth of the intellectual powers of a youth, whose promising and aspiring abilities induced the people to believe that he was the person predicted by St. Columbkille as their deliverer.

<sup>a</sup> *Stone castle.*—This is the Bermingham Tower

in the Castle of Dublin.—See an account of this treacherous capture of the young Hugh Roe O'Donnell, in Dr. O'Connor's suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 105, where the writer draws largely on his own imagination for particulars. The most trustworthy account of this capture is perhaps that given by the Four Masters, which is abstracted from the Life of Hugh Roe



their former course back again, until they landed in the harbour of Dublin. It was soon heard all over the city that he had thus arrived; and the Lord Justice and the Council were rejoiced at the arrival of Hugh, though indeed not for love of him; and they ordered him to be brought before them, and he was brought accordingly; and they continued for a long time to converse with him, and to ask questions of him, to examine and criticise him, that they might explore his [natural] endowments<sup>z</sup>. At last, however, they ordered him to be put into a strong stone castle<sup>a</sup> which was in the city, where a great number of Milesian nobles were in chains and captivity, and also some of the old English. The only amusement and conversation by which these beguiled the time by day and night was, lamenting to each other their sufferings and troubles, and listening to the cruel sentences passed on the highborn nobles of Ireland in general.

The son of Mac Namara of the western part of Clann-Cuilein, namely, Cumeadha, the son of John, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, son of John, died. The wife of that Cumeadha, [who was the] daughter of Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1588.

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

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Niall Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall) was slain on Doirinis<sup>b</sup>, on St. Bridget's Day, by Donough, the son of Mulmurry Meirgeach, son of Niall. That event happened thus: after Brian Oge had been slain by Niall Meirgeach, as we have already stated, Donough, with his followers, were, moreover, banished into Connaught by Niall, and he remained for some time with the English, and for some time after that along with O'Neill. [At last] he made an incursion from a far distance against Niall, what Niall did not expect, for he thought that Donough would not come into the country while he [Niall] should live in it. Donough, after having passed

O'Donnell, written by Cuncogry or Peregrine O'Clery, of which there is a copy, in the handwriting of the late Edward O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.— See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish*

*Writers*, p. 190.

<sup>b</sup> *Doirinis*, now Derryness, an island off the coast of the parish of Inishkeel, in the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal. See the Ordinance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 73.

chað teopa hoιðce ι νοιαίριαιβ γ ι νοροιβέλαιβ αν τίρε, φυαιρ α φίορ co mbaoί mac ρυιβνε ι τεριαν ιοctαιρ βασιγellaç, γ πο èυιρ luçt briaçta vo èαιρcéλαð ραιρ, γ puççρατ ρocéλα vo ραιccéιð ðonncçaið zo ττιocραð ροιή ταρ τραιγ ανίορ αρ α βαραç. βαοί ριοιή co líon α èυμαιηγ eplañ vo ττζíμαιρ ρυρ comið ann coiρανζατταρ acc an ττοιριουρ [recte νοοιριουρ] ρέιηρáιτε zo πο ριζέð ρocaiννιρ epoða íτορρα zo πο μαρβαð Mac ρυιβνε ανηρην co νορuiηγ ηόιρ υια luçt líñaiñna, γ vo cloιnn τρυιβνε na muñan. Ro διçñoðað mac ρυιβνε ðna, γ πο cuipeað α èñò zo háτ cliaç. Mac ρυιβνε vo ζαιρην vo ðonncçað ιαροιή.

Εοιη μοðαρða mac aoða, mic neill óicc ηιeç ρυιβνε vo ηαρβαð la ðρuiηγ vo luçt líñaiñna mec ρυιβνε ðonncçað.

Αοð mac néill mic τοιρρðeαλβαιγ bñρnaiγ υί βαοιγill (ταναιρτε βαοιγεαλ-  
λαç) ðécc.

Doιñnall mac néill ρυαιð mic neill υί βαοιγill co na ηiac vo ηαρβαð lá ταðcc ócc mac ταιðcc, mic τοιρρðeαλβαιγ υί βαοιγill αρ τραιγ ραιρρðαιγ ραν τριαν ιοctαιρ ιρην ρροζήμαρ vo ρορραð.

Αη calbaç ócc mac cuιnn mic an èαλβαιγ υί ðoιñnall vo ηαρβαð lá ðρuiηγ vo ηúιητηρ ðoιñnall (.ι. lá Μαζνυρ óζ ó ρρατέη), mic aèða mic μαζνυρα í ðoιñnall ι ccοιρ ρinne.

Μαοlmυιρε mac emaiñn, mic μαοlmυιρε, mic ðonncçaið mec ρυιβνε vo ηαρβαð lá ηiall ζαριβ mac cuιnn mic an calbaç υί ðoιñnall.

Ιαρλα τιρε heozaiñ, aoð mac ριρðορéα, mic cuιnn bacaiγ mic cuιnn vo èιονol ρλόιγ λάηηόιρ vo zoct ρορ ua néill τοιρρðeαλβαç lυιηeαç. Νί πο ηanað λαρ an ιαρλα zo ριαçτ co na ρλόγ ταρ μοðαιρην ταρ ðειρcc zo πο ζαð αιριρñη αγ an ecαρραιcc léç. Ro ðáιl ua ðoιñnall aoð mac μαζνυρα ι ccοιðóáιl an ιαρλα α èlññna zo líon α ρoçραιðe açτ èñna ηί ταιμicc ηeαllñna. Ó neill τοιρρðeαλβαç βαοί ριðe co ρoçραιðe ηόιρ ðαon ρανττ γ ðαon αοντα ηη αγηαιð an ιαρλα γ υί ðoιñnall. Ροβταρ ιαð βαοί ι ρραρραð υί neill .ι. Αρτ ócc α ηiac co ηbυανðαðαιβ ιomða (.ι. cαρτιη) Uιlliam μυρρτñ mac ριðιβñιρ zo ηbanna ραιγðιυιρiðe, γ ðρoηγ vo cloιnn τρυιβñe na muñan ηη Μυρççað na

<sup>c</sup> *Lower Third of Boylagh*, i. e. that part of the barony of Boylagh now called the Rosses, and situated between the north island of Aran and the River Gweedore.

<sup>d</sup> *Certain strand*, τραιγ ραιρρðαιγ.—See note<sup>m</sup> on aç ραιρpeðαιγ, under the year 1586, p. 1856, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Lower Third*.—See note <sup>c</sup>, *supra*.

three nights in the wilds and recesses of the country, received intelligence that Mac Sweeny was in the Lower Third of Boylagh<sup>c</sup>; and he sent spies to reconnoitre him; and the spies brought news to Donough that he would come up [i. e., southwards] across the strand on the day following: he [Donough] was prepared with all his forces to oppose him. They met at Doirinis, before mentioned, where a fierce battle was fought between them, in which Mac Sweeny was slain, together with a great number of his followers, and of the Clann-Sweeny of Munster. Mac Sweeny was beheaded, and his head was sent to Dublin. Donough was then styled Mac Sweeny.

John Modardha, the son of Hugh, son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, was slain by the followers of Mac Sweeny (Donough).

Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Bearnach O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Niall Roe, son of Niall O'Boyle, and his son, were slain by Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Boyle, on a certain strand<sup>d</sup> in the Lower Third<sup>e</sup>, in the autumn of this year.

Calvagh Oge, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain near the River Finn, by Manus Oge O'Sraithein<sup>f</sup>, one of the followers of Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Manus.

Mulmurry, the son of Edmond, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, was slain by Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell.

The Earl of Tyrone (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con) mustered a very great army to march against O'Neill (Turlough Luineach). The Earl never halted until he had crossed the Mourne and the Derg, and encamped at Carraic-liath<sup>g</sup>. O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) came to join the Earl, his son-in-law, with a number of his forces, but, however, he did not come with all of them. O'Neill (Turlough) had [on the other hand] a great army of unanimously combined forces to oppose the Earl and O'Donnell. These were they who were with O'Neill on this occasion: Art Oge, his son, with a great number of Connaughtmen, [namely] Captain William Mostin, the son of Robert, with a company of soldiers a party of the Mac Sweenys of Munster,

<sup>f</sup> *O'Sraithein*, now *anglice* Strohane.

<sup>g</sup> *Carraic-liath*, now Carricklea, or Carricklee, a townland situated between the rivers Finn and

Mourne, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1557, p. 1550, *supra*.

μαρτ mac maolmuire mic donnchaíð co rocaíðe ele cenmoát. Niall garb, γ Αοó mac an d'ghanaiç uí gallcúðair (δια νγοιρεí an tan rin Αοοη mac an calbaíç uí doínnall) ðo bñé ço ρλιόετ an éalbaiç uile, γ co na luéτ lñarína ðaon pann, γ ðaon aonτα lá huá néill, γ bá hann batτap pñe ι ccairlén na pñne. Báττap ðpovç dia múντιp αγ αpλαé αοóα im ionnpaiçíð oíðce ðo éabairτ ap an iarla uair baóí an τιαpλα αγ cpeachað γ acc opécaim na τipe ετιp na haibñib rin .ι. Πιονη, γ Μοóαρμ. Νίp bó miað laipñiom ðopñm lá huacill γ ionnoccbáil, γ ατβεpτ ná hionnpaiçpeað iarla ι ðopóca oíðce ιτιp, acéτ po bað ι pολλpι λαοί λánpολαip nó peapραð iomairíç nuçpa pñip. Ρo coíñallpñiom ðopñm uair po ionnpaiç an τιαpλα ap a ðapac, γ po meaðað pñañ, γ po págaið an τιαpλα ðaoíne iomða immaille pé heachaib, γ pé héðalab iolarða ap éñna, an ceo lá May ðñpñ

Μάç εοóαçám τiçεapna éneél pñachaé .ι. Connla mac conócòðair mic laíçne mic connla mic αοóα ðécc, γ ní baóí ó éñm mán inall ðo éneél pñacáé mic néill pñi po bað nó ðaððair eccaoíne inap, γ a mac bñian, γ miall mac pοpa ðo bñé ðñ ðpαonτα pñi apoile im τiçεapnap an típe.

Εοçan manpταé mac emainn, mic ploiñm, mic conócòðair uí eðm τiçεapna ua pñiacípac aíðne ðécc, γ a mac αοó buíðe ðp oipðneað ðñ ionað. Τanaipðe an típe céðna ðo écc .ι. τοippðealbáé mac pñacáðpñi an ðoipre uí eíðm.

Coblaé móp .ι. océτ pñicéτ long ðo éocéτ ó píç na pρáinne pοp pñipñçe ipñ mbliaðan pο, γ αððepað a pοile çup bó hñ ðo bá mñmapc leo cuan γ calað

<sup>b</sup> *Murrough-na-mart*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Beeves.

<sup>i</sup> *Magnanimity*.—"Ionnoccbáil .ι. méio mñman."—*O'Clery*.

<sup>k</sup> *Owen Manntagh*, i. e. Owen the Toothless. He succeeded his uncle, Rory of the Wood, as Chief of Coill O'bh-Fiachrach, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway, in the year 1578. For a curious order of the Council of Connaught in his favour, see *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 404.

<sup>l</sup> *A great fleet*.—This fleet is usually referred to by historians as the Invincible Armada. Camden, in his *Annals of the reign of Elizabeth*, in which he gives a most interesting account of the battles between the Armada and the Queen's

fleet, states that this mighty armament, which was styled "Classis invincibilis," consisted of 130 ships, in which were 19,290 soldiers, 8,350 sailors, and 2,630 great guns. Cox has the following notice of this fleet, in connexion with the Deputy, Sir William Fitz William :

"Sir William Fitz William, Lord Deputy, was sworn on the 30th of June, 1588. He had formerly been a very good Governour in Ireland, but being answered at Whitehall (when he sought some reward for his services), that the Government of Ireland was a preferment, and not a service, he ever after endeavoured to make his profit of that office.

"It was not long after his coming before the Invincible Armado was forced to coast about

with Murrough-na-mart<sup>h</sup> [O'Flaherty], the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough; with many others besides them. Niall Garv [O'Donnell], Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was then usually styled Hugh, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell), with all the descendants of Calvagh, and their followers, joined O'Neill with one accord on this occasion. These were then in Castlefinn. Some of his people were requesting of Hugh [O'Gallagher] to make a nocturnal attack upon the Earl, who was then preying and plundering the country between the Rivers Finn and Mourne; but, through pride and magnanimity<sup>i</sup>, he did not deem this honourable, and said that he would not at all attack an Earl in the darkness of the night, but that he would give him a fierce battle in the broad light of day. This he performed, for on the following day he attacked the Earl, and defeated him. The Earl left behind great numbers of men, horses, and spoils, on this occasion. This was on the first of May.

Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, namely, Connla, son of Conor, son of Laighne, son of Connla, son of Hugh, died; and there had not been a long time before any one of the descendants of Fiacha, the son of Niall, who was more generally lamented; and his son, Brian, and Niall, the son of Ross, were in contention with each other for the lordship of the territory.

Owen Manntagh<sup>k</sup>, the son of Edmond, son of Flann, son of Conor O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died; and his son, Hugh Boy, was elected in his place. Turlough, son of Rory-an-Doire O'Heyne, Tanist of the same territory, died.

A great fleet<sup>l</sup>, consisting of eight score ships, came from the King of Spain upon the sea in this year. Some say that their intention was to have taken

Scotland, so that many of them became shipwreck'd on the northern shoars of Ireland, to the number of 17 ships and 5394 men" [the exact number given by Thady Dowling]. "By this shipwreck much treasure (which belonged to the Queen by her prerogative) fell into the hands of the natives. The Deputy issued out a Commission to make enquiry after it; but that proving ineffectual, and he being desirous to have a finger in the pie, went personally to Ulster in November, to the great charge of the Queen and countrey, but to very little purpose;

whereupon he grew so enraged that he imprisoned Sir Owen O'Toole" [*recte*, Sir Eoin or John mac Toole O'Gallagher], "and O'Dogherty, who were the best affected to the state of all the Irish; and the former he kept during his time, and the other he detained two years, until he was forced to purchase his discharge."—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397.

It is added, in Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1589, that "this hard usage of two such persons caused a general dissatisfaction among the gentlemen in Ulster."

το γαβαίλ ηι σεριοχαιβ Σαχαν δια σεαομπαταοίρ σταρβαοζαλ οροζβαίλ ρυιρρε. Νίρ βό χαμίλαδ το παλα δοίβ, ναρ το εσσαμί σοβλαέ να βαμριοζνα ρυύ ρορ αν ρφαρρζε, γ πο γαβρατ εσίτηι λοζα διβ, γ πο ρζαοίλ γ πο ήρρηδ αν έυιο ele τον έοβλαέ ρο αρήραιβ να σεριοέ σεοίμφοεερ .ι. τον ταοδ έοιρ το ραχαιβ, γ τον ταοδ έοιρτυαδ το Αλβαιν, γ τον ταοίβ έαρτυαδ δέηιρην. Ρο βάιδδδ υριοζα νόρα το να ρραυνεαδαιβ ιρ να ηοιρραιβ ριν ιαρ λάινδρυδ α λοζ, γ τερνα αν έυιο ρο βα λυζα διβ ταρ αναρ τον ρράινν, γ ατβερατ α ροιλε ζο ρο ράεεβαδ ναοί μίλε διβ τον έυρ ριν.

Αρδ ιαρτιρ να ηερεανν .ι. Σιρ Ιohn Ραρροτ το δολ ι Σαεροιβ, γ Σιρ uilliam ριτζυuilliam το έεέτ ι νερηνν ινα ιαρτιρ ινα ιοναδ.

Ο δεαδαδ Ματζαίμαιν μαε λοέλαινν, mic Ρυαιδρι, mic μυιρεαδχαιζ mic μάτζαίμνα βυιδε τιζεαρνα ένεοίλ ρρήρμαε δέεε.

Uilliam μαε δοίμναίλ (.ι. αν δοετυρ) mic αμλαοιβ mic υοννηχαιδ υί μαελαιν το μαρβαδ ι ηδορυρ μαμυρτε ινηρ λά ελοινν υί ζήριόδτα .ι. clann ερσαν mic Σταιν, mic ταιδεε, mic λοέλαινν.

Σλοίεεαδ μόρ λά ιαρτιρ να ηέρεανν Σιρ uilliam ριτζυuilliam, γ λα ζοβερνόιρ έοίεειδ connaéτ Σιρ Ριρδεαριδ βιογγζαμ, γ le Ρρεριδεντ δά έοίεεδ μυίμαιν .ι. Σιρ τομαρ νοριρ, γ λά ρορζλα ρήρ νερεανν σεμμοτά έοίεεαδ υλαδ το δολ ρορ υα Ρυαιρ, γ ρορ Μαε ρυιδνε να τευαέ το ρόιμε εοδαέ γ εοίμαοντα λά ευιο τον έοβλαέ ρράιννεαέ ριν ρο ρέίμρράιδριον. Ρο μίλλριετ να ρλόζ ριν

<sup>m</sup> *On the coasts*, literally "*in finibus Angliæ.*"

<sup>n</sup> *Nine thousand.*—This was probably the number reported; but it appears from a document in the State Papers' Office, London, signed by Geoffrey Fenton, that the total number of ships lost by the Spaniards on this occasion was eighteen, and the total number of men, 6194. This document runs as follows:

"Ships and men sunke, drowned, killed, and taken upon this coast of Ireland in the month of September, 1588, as followeth: In Lough Foyle, in Tirconnell, one shipp, 1100 men; in Sligo, three great shippes, 1500 men; in Tyraughlie, one shipp, 400 men; in Clear Island, one shipp, 300 men; in Fynghlasse, O'Male's country, one shipp, 400 men; in O'Fflaertie's country, one shipp, 200 men; in

the Shannon, two shippes, 600 men; in Tralie, one shipp, 24 men; in Dingle, one shipp, 500 men; in Desmond, one shipp, 300 men; in Iris, two shippes, none lost, because the men were taken into other vessels, but the vessels and ordnance remained; in Shannan, one burnt, none lost, because the men were likewise embarked in other shippes; in Gallway Haven, one shipp, which escaped and left prisoners 70; drowned and sunk in the N. W. sea of Scotland, as appeareth by the confession of the Spanish prisoners (but in truth they were lost in Ireland), one shipp, called St. Mathew, 500 tonnes, men 450; one of Byshey of St. Sebastian's, 400 tonnes, men 350: total of shippes 18; total of men 6194.

"(Signed), GEF. FENTON."

harbour, and landed on the coasts of England<sup>m</sup>, if they could get an opportunity. But this did not happen to them, for they were met on the sea by the Queen's fleet, which captured four ships; and the rest of the fleet were scattered and dispersed along the coasts of the neighbouring countries, namely, to the east of England, to the north-east of Scotland, and the north-west of Ireland. Great numbers of the Spaniards were drowned, and their ships were totally wrecked in those places. The smaller part of them (i. e. the remainder) returned to Spain; and some say that nine thousand<sup>n</sup> of them were lost on this occasion.

Sir John Perrott, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, went to England; and Sir William Fitzwilliam<sup>o</sup> came to Ireland as Justice in his stead.

O'Dea (Mahon<sup>p</sup>, the son of Loughlin, son of Rory, son of Muireadhach, son of Mahon Boy), Lord of Kinel-Fearmaie, died.

William, the son of Donnell (i. e. the Doctor), son of Auliffe, son of Donough O'Neillan, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Ennis, by the sons of O'Greefa<sup>q</sup>, namely, the sons of John, son of John, son of Teige, son of Loughlin.

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Fitzwilliam; Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of the province of Connaught; and Sir Thomas Norris, Governor of the two provinces of Munster; together with the most of the men of Ireland, the people of Ulster excepted, to march against O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath, who had formed friendship and alliance with some of the Spanish fleet<sup>r</sup> which we have before mentioned.

The Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, give a list which agrees with the foregoing, with the exception of the number drowned and sunk in the north-west sea of Scotland, of which it takes no notice; but it adds, that 700 men were lost in "Galloway Bay."—See the *Icon Antistitis*, where there is a curious account of the shipwrecked Spaniards who were cast on the coast of Galway.

<sup>o</sup> *Sir William Fitzwilliam*, Lord Chief Justice. He was sworn Lord Deputy on the 30th of June, 1588. This entry should have been inserted by the Four Masters before their account of the great Spanish fleet.

<sup>p</sup> *Mahon*.—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of

Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this Mahon is mentioned as the proprietor of the castles of Beallnelyke and Moghowny, in the barony of Tullag-I-Dea (now Inchiquin).

<sup>q</sup> *O'Greefa*.—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare just referred to, he is called O'Griffee, and set down as the proprietor of the castle of Ballygriffee, in the barony of Tullagh-I-Dea. This name is now usually anglicised Griffin, though always called O'ḡrífobéa in Irish. The Griffins of Corgrick, near Foynes Island, in the county of Limerick, and Dr. Griffin, of Limerick, are of this family.

<sup>r</sup> *Some of the Spanish fleet*.—Philip O'Sullivan Beare informs us, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 121, that one thousand Spaniards, under

ζαὸ νί ζυρ α παηγατταρ δά μβαοί ρίμπα ὁ μμυμτιρ να βαημιοζνα οτά ρυα ζο υροβαοίρ, γ ὁ υροβαοίρ σο ριν, αρ α αοί νί πο ζαβρατ ζμνιμ νό ζαβάιλ ουα Ρυαιρ νά δο mac ρυιθνε δον ἔυρ ριν. Δά δον ἔυαιρ ριν τρά δο ζαβάδ ὁ δοἔαρταιζ δσαν ὁcc mac δσαν, mic ρειμ, mic conḗoδαρ capraiζ, γ ὁ gall-ἔυβαρ δρ εὐμ mac τυαἔαιλ βαίβ, γ δο ἔυαιδ αν ιυρτιρ ζο hac cliaτ, γ πο ρccaoιριοτ ρρ epeann δια ττιζιβ.

Αὐδ mac αν ὀccάταιζ υί ζallἔυβαρ (δια ηγοιρῖ αὐδ mac αν ἔαλβαιζ υί δομναιλ) υο μαρβαδ λαρ αν ηζην δυιβ ηζην tremair mic δομναιλ βν υί δομναιλ αὐδ mac μαζμπα. Δα ηαιμλαἶδ πο αρμῖc lé αν μαρβαδ ριν δο ζμιομ. Αὐδ δο βνῖc δο ζρῖρ ι ραν ρleaἔτα δίλιρ αν ἔαλβαιζ υί δομναιλ, γ α μβνῖc υλε δαοίν λνῖ ιρ ραν υί neill ἔοιρρḗoαλβαιζ λυιμζ βαοί αζ coccaδ δο ζρῖρ ρé huα ndομναιλ γ ρé α cliaμαν αν τιαρλα ὁ neill .ι. αὐδ mac αν ῖρḗoρcα. Αραλλ ele θεόρ πο μαρβαδ α βράἔαιρ υιλ δεαρḗἔαιρμ αραρτραιλ λά hacδ mac αν ὀccαναιζ αμαιλ ρειμbeρταρ. Ρο βαταρ θεόρ ροἔα ιle eccpaiττιρ αice ρρρ cen μοτατ ριδe. Δά ζαλαρ epἶde γ βά τοcραδ μνμαν lé ζαν διοζαιλ α υαβαρ γ α δυμμαρα ραιρ. Ρο eccaoίν α ημνεαδ, γ α hἔ-ττυαλαη ρρρ αν αμῖραιδ albanaiζ βαοί ρορ α ττυλλῖne γ ρορ α ττυαιρταλ δο ζρῖρ, γ μα coματεcτ ιη ζαὸ μαζμν ζο πο τηηzeallρατ ριδe ρρρα ζομḗοιρ ellμα ρορ α ρορ conζραιρρι δαιἔe α neccpaiττιρ ρορ α μβἶoδβαἶβ cecib ταν δο τοcραδ ἔυα. Οο ραλα δμ δον αὐδ ηίρην τοcτ (λά boρρραδ bρἶze γ λά ηιονnocḗβαἶλ μνμαν cη ροραιἔμῖc α ραλαδ νό α eccpaiττιρ) ζο ηαιρμ ι μβαοί ρί ι μαζ ζαιβλῖη. λαρ ττοcτ δόρομ δον hacἔ πο accell ρι α ρανμυιτιρ .ι. να halbanaiη, γ πο ράἶδ ρρῖδ γ πο αρλαιζ ιαδ ιμ cομallaδ ιη πο zeallρατ. Οο ρόναδ ρυρρερρ ρην, υαιρ πο ιοηηραιζριοτ αν ταιρccal ι μβαοί αὐδ, γ πο ζαβρατ αζά διύβραcαδ δο ραιζοιβ γ δο ρειλέραιβ ζο ρραρccaiβριοτ μαρβ ζαν ανμάν, γ πο μαρβαδ θεόρ αμαιλλε ρρρ αν πο βαδ ταιρρι λαρ δια ρανμυιτιρ.

Mac mec conμαρα αν ταιἶbe τοιρ υο cloim culein .ι. ταḗcc mac

Antonio de Leva, were relieved and protected by O'Rourke and Mac Sweeney Tuethius on this occasion, who saved them from the fury of the Queen's officers and conducted them in safety to their ship; but that, unfortunately, the ship foundered and they were all drowned in sight of the harbour.

<sup>5</sup> *Sir John, the son of Tuathal.*—In Ware's *Annals of Ireland* he is called Sir Owen Mac Toole, which is not very incorrect; but in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397, he is called "Sir Owen O'Toole," which is ridiculously incorrect.

<sup>6</sup> *Pride and arrogance.*—The reader will bear



These forces spoiled every thing to which they came in their course, not belonging to the Queen's people, from the Suck to the Drowes, and from the Drowes to the Finn; yet they were not able to overtake or apprehend O'Rourke or Mac Sweeny on this occasion. It was on this expedition that O'Doherty (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), and O'Gallagher (Sir John, the son of Tuathal<sup>a</sup> Balbh), were taken prisoners. The Lord Justice (then) went to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their [respective] homes.

Hugh, son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was usually called Hugh, son of Calvagh O'Donnell), was killed by Ineenduv, the daughter of James Mac Donnell, and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus). It was thus she was enabled to effect this killing: Hugh had constantly sided with the descendants of Calvagh O'Donnell, who were all conjointly leagued with O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), who was always at war with O'Donnell and his son-in-law, the Earl O'Neill (Hugh, son of Ferdorcha). Moreover, her dearly beloved brother, Alexander, had been, as we have before stated, slain by Hugh, son of the Dean, and besides these she had many other causes of enmity towards him; and it was sickness of heart and anguish of mind to her that revenge was not taken of him for his pride and arrogance<sup>t</sup>. She complained of her troubles and injuries to the Scottish auxiliaries, who were constantly in her service and pay, and who were in attendance on her in every place; and they promised that they would be ready at her command, to wreak vengeance upon their enemies, whenever they should meet with them. Hugh [one time] happened to be coming up, in pride, vigour, and high spirits (without remembering the spite or the enmity against him) towards the place where she was, at Magh-gaibhlin<sup>u</sup>. When he had come to the town, she addressed her faithful people, i. e. the Scots; and begged and requested<sup>v</sup> of them to fulfil their promise. This was accordingly done for her, for they rushed to the place where Hugh was, and proceeded to shoot at him with darts and bullets, until they left him lifeless; and there were also slain along with him the dearest to him of his faithful people.

The son of Mac Namara, of the eastern part of Clann-Cuilein (Teige, the

in mind the O'Gallaghers are the senior and most royal family of all the Kinel-Connell.

<sup>u</sup> *Magh-gaibhlin*, now Mongavlin, a townland in the parish of Taughboyne, barony of Raphoe,

and county of Donegal. Ordn. map, sheet 63.

<sup>v</sup> *Begged and requested*: literally, "and she told them, and requested of them to perform what they had promised."

δοῖναι μισοῦσιν με ἐπιβουλή, με δοννχαιδ, με Ρυαῖδρι το ερποχαιδ ἰ  
 ηγαλλιν.

Μακ υἱ ἐπιβουλην ρυαῖδ ἰ. μακ Ταῖδεε ὄικε με ταῖδεε βυθε, με κατὰ  
 ρυαῖδ το ερποχαιδ ἰ ηγαλλιν βεόρ.

Ο εὐκλειπτιζ ριονη ἰ. βριαν μακ δοῖναι με δοννχαιδ δέικ, υαῖνε  
 μακ δοννχαιδ ὄικε με αὐδα, με ἀμλαοῖβ, ἡ αν γιολλα ουβ μακ διαρματα  
 με αὐδα με ρυαῖδρι υἱ ἐπιβουληδ ἰ νεαρπονταδ ἡ ἰ ημρῖφαιν πέ πολε ἰμον  
 τιγεαρναρ ζυρ αβ ἀμλαιδ το ῥιόδαιζριου αν τιγεαρναρ το ριονη ἲορρα αρ  
 δό, αν ταῖν αρ υαῖνε.

\* *The manner in which.*—The Irish idiom, ζυρ  
 αβ ἀμλαιδ, i. e. so that it was the way, is of  
 very frequent occurrence, and it is impossible  
 to translate sentences so constructed into any-  
 thing like readable English, without deviating

from the construction of the Irish. The above  
 entry should be thus made English: "O'Ken-  
 nedy Finn (Brian, &c.) died; upon which a  
 contention arose between Owny, the son of  
 Donough Oge, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot,

son of Donnell Reagh, son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, son of Rory), was hanged at Galway.

The son of O'Conor Roe, i. e. the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe, was also hanged at Galway.

O'Kennedy Finn (Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Donough) died; [upon which] Owny, the son of Donough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Auliffe, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot, son of Hugh, son of Rory O'Kennedy, were at strife and contention with each other concerning the lordship; so that the manner in which<sup>s</sup> they made peace was by dividing the territory in two between them, and the name was conferred on Owny.

concerning the chieftainship. At length, however, they agreed to settle their differences by dividing the territory equally, and conferring

the name of O'Kennedy Finn upon Owny, who was adjudged to be the senior."









University of California Libraries  
Los Angeles

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>  
The library is due on the last date stamped below.

**DATE SENT**

APR 05 1995

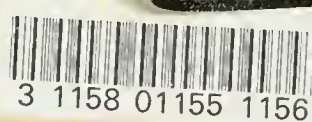
DUE 3 MONTHS FROM  
DATE RECEIVED

*EUC/CA ✓*

DEC 04 2004



<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>



3 1158 01155 1156

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

