



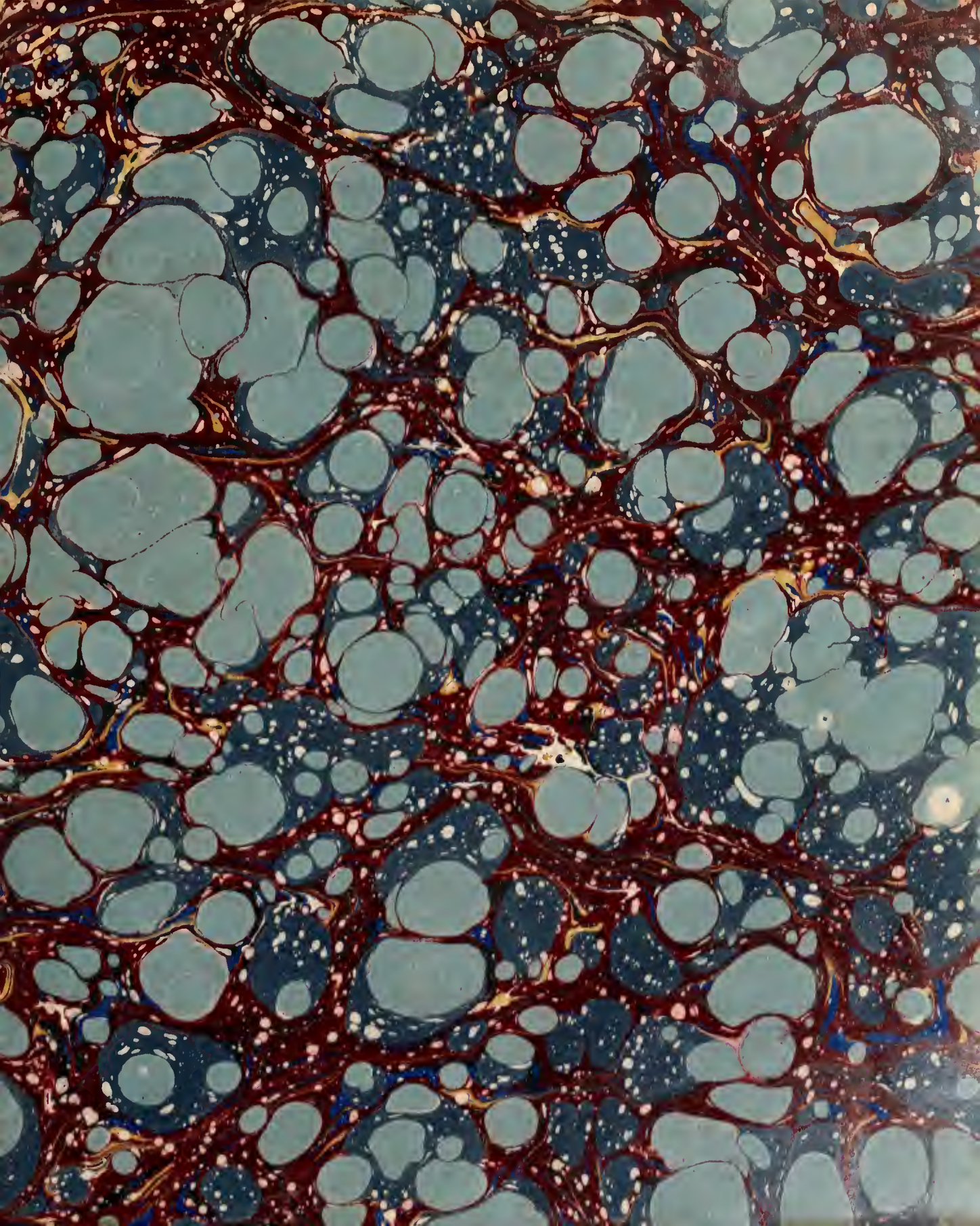


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annala ríoghachta éireann.

ANNALS  
OF  
THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,  
BY THE FOUR MASTERS,  
FROM  
THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

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

BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,  
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“Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pignant universi vincuntur.”—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

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*SECOND EDITION.*

VOL. IV.

DUBLIN:  
HODGES, SMITH, AND CO., GRAFTON-STREET.  
BOOKSELLERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

1856.

741.5  
An72  
v.4

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



annala ríoghachta éireann.

# ANNAŁA RÍOGHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CRIOST, 1373.

Αοιϋ· Cpioρτ, mīle, τpí chéu, pεαχτμοζατ, α τpí.

UILLIAM mac carmaic eppcop Aru achaiu paói i necna, 7 i cpaβaδ uo écc.

Αδαμ ó cianáin cananaú 7 Saói Seancautha uo écc i lior gabail.

Ionopoiγiú uo ταβοιpτ uo γαλλαίβ mίue uon Aγoile. Ruaiúpí mac caτoi uí pφrγoiλ 7 a mac uo mapβaδ uóib uon cup pín, 7 uocaiúe dá muinτip imailli mίú. Donnchaú ua pφrγoiλ γo lion a étonóil oia lñmáin, 7 mapβaδ mópí uo uénaín laiρ oipia. Upúcop uo poiγiú uo buam uon ápppíu iappín, 7 an maiúom poime pop γaλλαίβ, γo ττοpúaiρ úe, 7 γup ppaoinεaú pop a muinτip.

Uilliam ualaτúin 7 Siuppiam na mίue uo mapβaδ le cenél píachach 7 lé hua maóileacloinn.

Mac an peappúm meic pεopaiρ uo mapβaδ lá τtoippúealúac puau ua cconcoúaiρ uáon builli cloiúm i cconmáicne uúna mίoiρ (τapiér fell uo

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

"Et Archidiaconus O'Farrell electus Episcopus.—*Mac Fírb.*"

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

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

"Donnchaú O Ferγaíl dá leanmáin, 7 mopán uo mapβaδ úib leiρ, 7 en-upchup poiγoe

uá mapβaδ pεin, 7 po buú maiúom uon tpluaγ aile acτ muna beúe in τopúup pín: i. e. Donough O'Farrell pursued them, and a great many of them were slain by him; but one shot of an arrow [or javelin] killed himself, and the other army would have been defeated were it not for this shot."

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



# ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

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THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1373.

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

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

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

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

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

Fiachach is given :

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

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

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

δέναμ̃ δοῖβ̃ αἰρ, γ̃ Sé αḡ τεαχτ̃ α̃ conmaicne cúile) γ̃ é p̃én d̃im̃teachτ̃  
 δαἰμ̃δεόιν̃ αλορ̃ α̃ láimẽ iarp̃iñ ó̃ na eap̃cap̃aἰδ̃, γ̃ é beó̃ loit̃ide. Añop̃iar̃  
 mac̃ c̃ioñaioṑ̃ d̃o m̃ar̃baḡ̃ doἰb̃rioṑ̃m̃ arã haṑ̃te, iap̃ nã p̃ág̃baἰl̃ d̃o t̃oir̃p̃deal-  
 baḡ̃ acã ĩ ñgeall̃ p̃e nã poḡ̃a p̃uaṑ̃ḡaἰl̃te d̃raḡ̃háἰl̃ ap̃ añ tañ p̃o p̃eall̃p̃aḡ̃  
 p̃aἰr̃ p̃éñ p̃oimẽ.

ḡarp̃p̃oṑ̃b̃ ñḡeañ uἰ̃ Ruair̃c̃ b̃h̃i d̃oṑ̃m̃naἰll̃ mec̃ t̃iḡ̃h̃iñáἰñ d̃o écc̃.

Seaañ mac̃ conmaṑ̃a ap̃taoἰreac̃h̃ [ár̃oṑ̃taoἰreac̃h̃] cloinnẽ cuil̃éiñ γ̃ taḡ̃ḡ̃  
 ócc̃ ó̃ d̃uṑ̃m̃iñ d̃o écc̃.

Saḡ̃b̃ ñḡh̃i cat̃haἰl̃ uἰ̃ é̃concoḡ̃baἰr̃ b̃h̃i p̃laἰt̃eb̃h̃it̃aḡ̃ uἰ̃ Ruair̃c̃ [d̃o écc̃].

Raḡ̃nall̃ mac̃ cop̃b̃maic̃ meḡ̃ Raḡ̃nall̃ d̃o m̃ar̃baḡ̃ lã mac̃ Meḡ̃ naἰṑ̃c̃íḡ̃ ĩ  
 pell̃.

Maἰleac̃loim̃ñ Connaḡ̃t̃ach̃ ó̃ néἰll̃ d̃o écc̃.

Maḡ̃ḡ̃ṑ̃t̃iṑ̃ Ñiocoḡ̃l̃ Maḡ̃ t̃echeaḡ̃ḡ̃aἰñ oἰṑ̃p̃ic̃el̃ cluanã d̃o écc̃.

ḡ̃riṑ̃añ óḡ̃ mac̃ b̃riṑ̃aἰñ uἰ̃ ḡ̃uḡ̃ḡ̃a d̃o m̃ar̃baḡ̃ lã baἰṑ̃éḡ̃ḡ̃aḡ̃aἰb̃.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1374.

Αοἰρ̃ Cṑ̃ioṑ̃t̃, m̃ile, t̃p̃í̃ é̃éḡ̃, Seach̃t̃m̃oc̃chaτ̃ α̃ c̃f̃thaἰr̃.

Seṑ̃ic̃iñ Saḡ̃aἰṑ̃r̃ d̃o m̃ar̃baḡ̃ lã maḡ̃ aonḡ̃ṑ̃ra.

D̃oṑ̃m̃naἰll̃ ócc̃ ó̃ d̃oḡ̃oṑ̃t̃aḡ̃ (i. mac̃ Seaañ) d̃o écc̃.

Cucoἰcc̃ṑ̃ic̃ẽ ócc̃ maḡ̃ eoḡ̃acc̃áἰñ t̃aoἰreac̃ ceñél̃ p̃iaḡ̃ach̃ach̃ d̃o m̃ar̃baḡ̃ ĩ  
 b̃pell̃ ap̃ ñouḡ̃l̃ d̃ó̃ lé̃ heṑ̃p̃ucc̃ nã m̃iḡ̃ẽ ḡ̃o há̃t̃ luaiñ, γ̃ añ S̃ioñnaḡ̃ mac̃ m̃h̃iáἰñ  
 (d̃o m̃uἰñt̃iṑ̃r̃ uἰll̃iam̃ ḡ̃alaṑ̃úἰñ) ḡ̃a m̃ar̃baḡ̃ ḡ̃aoñ b̃uἰlẽ p̃leiḡ̃i, γ̃ é̃ p̃h̃iñ d̃o t̃ap̃-  
 maḡ̃nḡ̃ õ ap̃oilẽ iap̃̃ p̃iñ γ̃ boἰll̃ ḡ̃eaccã d̃o d̃enaṑ̃m̃ ḡ̃a cop̃p̃ α̃ c̃c̃ioñaḡ̃ α̃ m̃íḡ̃m̃oṑ̃m̃a.

\* *Conmaicne-Cuile*, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Melaghlin Connaughtagh O'Neill died.

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

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

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1374.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Τεαβόιδ α βύρε σιγρε μετc uilliam do μαρβὰδ ουίβ maíne.

Μαιὸμ la Níall ó néill φορ gallaib, δαρ μαρβὰδ an Ριουρε ποιορεach, βοερα na cairrige, an Sándalaç, an burcaç, 7 uilliam baile dalat ceann anðpéle epionn, 7 iliomad naç náiriméir.

Ταὸcc mac Ruaidrí mic caétail puað uí cóncoðair, δέghaðbor uí cóncoðair do écc.

Μαιολεάcloinn mac διαρματα uí feargail do dul ap coccad ap an angaile go muinntir maoimorða do cup 1 naghað gall. Ταçορ επέν ainnur do cup eatorpa 7 goill iar pin δάρ μαρβὰδ ποim 7 Socharthe oile.

Ταὸcc ócc mag paðnaill do lot dorçορ do φοιçiv go neibail de, acht ní bfeap a deimn cia do telcc an τυρçορ. Μuinntir birn δά cup φορ cloinn muirçéirταιç, 7 clann muirçéirταιç δά cup opparom map an ccéona, uair ap ftoppa baoi iorçal an tan pin. Coccadh derçiv tpeimioρίde eoir eolarçab 7 muinntir birn.

Copmac mac tomaltaiç uí fñgail do mairbàð.

Feargal mac plaitébirταιç uí Ruairc do μαρβὰδ do pilib.

Τιçípnán mac bñaim meç τιçeapnán do écc.

Μαιολεάcloinn Ruad ó ουιβçínnan paoi 1 pñcup, 7 Maithçamán an chinò mac domnall mic Muirçeapταιç uí Ruairc do coméuicim pé apoile.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1375.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéu, peçtmoçat, acúg.

Donnchadh caomanaç mac mupchadh mç laigín do μαρβὰδ la gallaib 1 bpell iar tταðοιρτ δίοçelaiéριçe δό go memc ποime pin oppa.

Merain. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "επε mag Eocagán do μαρβὰδ do.—MS. L."

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

<sup>d</sup> *Bogsa na-Cuirrge*.—Bocksa of Carricktergus. The Anglo-Irish annalists have preserved no account of this battle.

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

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

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

<sup>g</sup> *Cast of a javelin*, i. e. *jactu sagitte*.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tiernan, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, died.

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

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1375.

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

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

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

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

Leitrim.

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

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

Μαθηγάμαν mac μαγηναρα uí concobair do écc iar mbuaib nfiniḡ, ⁊ neanḡnamha.

Caírlén Ropa comáin do taboirt do Ruaidhri ó concobair, ⁊ baile an tobair do taboirt do toirpdealbác ruad ar imaille pe comathair oile.

Mac artaín uirrí cenel raghartois do marbad i bpeil da bratair pén mac ḡille téirnoind mec artaín.

Maithm mór do taboirt lá Níall ó néll for ḡallaib dúin da lctḡlar, dú i toirchoir Sir remur baile atha thid (no alaidh) ffr ionaid Ríḡ Saxon, buccac camlinne, ⁊ iliomad nac náirimtear.

Cúulaib mac maḡgamna tánoiri oirḡiall décc do cúirlinn.

Art mac mecc uirí aon bá lán deneach ⁊ dpele do écc.

Diarmuid mac raghnall do dul dionnraigib for corbmac ua mibin, ⁊ donnchaib mac concobair an coráin do marbad don toirc rin, imaille pe hiliomad do daoib oile imaille rin, ⁊ édala moia do denaib doib [*recte* do].

Maileaclonn ua domnallan ollam ríl muircaibḡ ḡo rairpíad le dán, ⁊ arḡ raió Eirionn beór ir in ealaḡain céḡna, décc dpeilín.

Caírbre, ⁊ eoḡan, dá mac Mécc tigeairnáin do taboirt ionnraigte for ḡallaib ḡo líon a tcionóil. Ffr da muirir pén do denaib pelle orra, ⁊ dá corac le ḡallaib ar ionmair. ḡoill do éruimughad ina ttimceal iar na mbrath doib; clann mécc tigeairnáin, ⁊ cuiccfi ar píct do maithib a muiripe do díceannaib ar én látoir annrin do ḡallaib.

Seappraib mac ḡiollananaom uí ffríḡoil dḡaibbor tḡḡina na hanḡoile ar eneaic, ar chruic, ar caimbéraib, do écc iar mbuaib nonḡta ⁊ naitirige.

Sir emann albanaic mac uilliam búrc do écc iar mbuaib naitirige. Tomár a mac do ḡabáil tigeairnair tar a ép.

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

<sup>n</sup> *Makon, the son of Manus*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "i. mac maḡnura mic aoda breifniḡ.—MS. L. 1375." [i. e. son of Manus, son of Hnḡh Breifneach].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Ορεορι mac Αιρε νιεζ υιδιρ το μαρβαδ το cloinn doinncaid μέζ υιδιρ.

Donnchað mac ταιδζ mic concobair an cópáin do μαρβαδ la muinτιρ birn.

Tomár mac peopair τιζεαρνα átha na Ríζ, 7 Seann mac loclainn cñn  
a fine pén dέζ.

Cathal óζ mac catail oiz mic catail móiri mic doinnail uí concobair do  
μαρβαδ la cloinn Riocairð, 7 lochlainn mac donnchað uí dubda do gabail  
don cup rin.

Órian ó briam τιζεαρνα tuasmuñan do inuairbað la toirpdealbað mac  
Muircearταιζ uí briam, 7 le cloinn Riocairð.

Coccað ειτιζ Ruaidri ó concobair Rí connact, 7 Maolreacloinn ó ceal-  
laiz τιζεαρνα ua Maine sup po gab ua concobair nñr for uib Maine.

Cathal mac Mağnurα meic diarmada dέζ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1376.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, Sechtmocchat, adé.

Ταδεcc ó Ruairc τιζήνα bpepne, aon lán veneac 7 dpele, vallað, 7 doir-  
deaircup, beτip na mbpepneac, 7 leóman lethe cuinn décc. Τιζήνán a mac  
do gabáil τιζήναir bñpne na deóidh.

Αοδh ó tuatail, τιζήνα ua máil do μαρβαδ do gallaibh.

Dalbach mac maoleacloinn uí brioin, ceann eniz 7 eangnamα laizion do  
gum da ppop ferin, 7 a écc po céoóir.

Αοδh mac Seainn uí fñrgoil do écc, 7 bá tioppa zo ττοδpúctað a péle 7  
a pñipnζε do cliapoið Eñionn zo coitcìonh ó aoir a macohaéta zo rin.

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

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

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

"Tadæus filius Roderici fil. Cu Ulidij fil. Briani Magni Mac Mahon obiit.—MS. L."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1376.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

bébin ngean domnall uí duinn, bean uí diomaraig do écc.

Roibear do ua fírgail do écc iar mbuaio naitirige.

Cuarne ua concobair falgí, dífadbor tigeapna uib falgí do écc.

Concobair ua bechán paol Shínchadh, Ceallac mac cruicín ollam tuadmuman lé fínchar, Eóin ua Ruanaða ollam mécc aongra lé dán, Maoileacloinn ó maolínha ollam uí Catán, Donnchad mac fírbirig dífírcad, 7 Ruarcán ó hadhmaill ollam uí anluam 1 ndán do écc. Fíri tige aoidhead coitcionn gan duiltad mé naon an Ruarcán po.

Cumoi 7 ó catán tigeapna oipeachta uí catán do gabail do gallaib 1 bpuir cíle Ratán, 7 a cúp dóib go Carraice Feargura 1 ngeinib.

Coimcionol gall mibe, ulaó, 7 laigín dochum na hançoile. Creacha fill do denam dóib ip in tír. Ua fírgail go líon a éionóil dia raigíðríom iarrin poleit, eoir gallaib ulaó 7 laigean 7cā. sup loirec a mbuigh 7 a mbailte, sup éreac a ceptóca, 7 a iompúó ap a haile go nédalaib aibbi po buaith 7 corcup.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1377.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, nule, τρι céo, Seachtmoghac, aSeacht.

An tceppucc ó ceallaig .i. earbacc Cluana fírita brénamn, Seacn ó Rodacán comorba caillín Saol coitcionn, 7 an Deccánac móri mas muirpíora do écc. Isin Róim écc an deccánaigí.

Maunrtir Earra Ruad do loiread.

Uatep mac Síp dauit búpc, Donnall mac fírgail mic An manai 7 uí gallcobair, Seappad ó plannaccán taoireac cloinne catail, Donnchadh mac uilliam áloinn uí éfíbaill tigeapna Ele, Diarmaid bacac mac branám

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Donnchadus filius Gilla-Jesu magni Mac



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

Robert O'Ferrall died, after penance.

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

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

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

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

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1377.

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

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

The monastery of Assaroe [near Ballyshannon] was burned.

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

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

<sup>f</sup> *O'Rodaghan*, i. e. the coarb of St. Caillin. To this O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "i fírfíobnác Mórge pen," at Fenagh of Moy-Rein, in the county Leitrim. This name was written

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

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

<sup>h</sup> *Son of the Manach*.—Míc an mánach, i. e. son of the monk.

ταοιρεαὶ κορκαχλανό, Ραχτηνα μαιε δαυιτη υἱ μόρδα, ἡ ὅριαν ὁ πλατῆβρι-  
ταιῖς δο ἔcc.

Sluaigeaδ la Riocaird a búirc i cloinn cuileín ἡ Cuilenais do tioneol im  
Mac conmapa .i. mac inéne υἱ δάλαιῖς. Ionnpaigíδ do ταβοιρε δόιβ αι  
cloinn Riocaird sup cuipriod maidm oppa, δάρ μαρβαδ Τεαβόιδο μαιε uillecc  
ceann na cethirne, επί meic ὁ neoin, ἡ uópián do maithib cloinne Riocaird  
apceana.

Ruaíorí ὁ concobair do tabairt maithina i Rorcommam pop Mac uiliam  
búirc ἡ pop maileacloinn ὁ ceallais tigeapna ὁ mame, dú inai μαρβαδ  
Ripóirδ a búirc .i. deapbraṭair meic uiliam, donmall mac Caṭail óice υἱ  
concobair, Ταδδ ὅῖς mac ταιδδ υἱ ceallais, ua maidm .i. ταοιρεαὶ ποδαν,  
mac dubgaill, gallogolais, ἡ iomao oile naὶ náipmṭioi.

Caplén leapa aipd abla do dénañ la Seaan ὁ pṣpṣṣai tigeapna na  
hAnṡoile.

Coccaδ edip mac diaipmata ἡ Ruaíorí ὁ Concobair, ḡo ttamucc deṣíde  
magh luipḡ do milleaδ ἡ do lopccaδ edip ḡopṭaib ἡ poipḡneama. Sochaíde  
do μαρβαδ eaṭoppa leaṭ pop leiṭ. Síṭ do dénañ δόιβ πό δεόιδ, ἡ comhṭa

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"In hac clade præter hic citatos post Mac Dubhgaill numeratur cæsi (MS. L. capti O'*Mulconry*). Somarlius Oḡ Mac Dubhgall, Hobertus Mac Philbin, Theobaldus filius Henrici Mac Philbin, Brianus O'Kelly, Niellus filius Nielli Caim, Imarus filius Murchadi (Murcherti, MS. L.) O'Farrell et alii multi."

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

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

The name is now anglicised Lissardowlin;

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

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

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



οπαῖαιλ το mac διαρματα το εἰονη na πῖοδη το δέναν, γ ι μοναο α δίοῖ-  
βάλα ό Ruairí ó concobair.

Mathgamain mac Seain meic conmapa το εἰcc.

An dāna Riróir to gabail pioḡaichte Saxon .21. lun.

ḡoppaio mac Anraio uí Raḡallaiḡ το mapbaio la cloinn an chaoic uí  
Raḡallaiḡ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1378.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι ceo, Seachmōḡaττ, α hochτ.

Cairbre ua fearḡoil Eppucc Arḡachaiō, ealcuing conḡbala an epábaiō,  
ḡlún oileainna na heccno, Soitech dépepce γ βαonnaéta epide, α écc ipn  
Róim iar mbpeic buada το deaman γ doiman.

Móp ingean uí fearḡail bfn Mécc paḡnaill .i. Διαρματο, το εἰcc, γ α  
haonacul ι ecluan conmaicne ḡo honópac.

Uatep mac uilliam búpc το mapbaio la muintip máille.

Fearḡal maḡ paḡnaill το mapbaio la conn mac muipcḡitaiḡ meḡ paḡnaill.

ḡiollacpiorτ ua Ruairc mac τιḡearna bpeipne το ec.

Toipḡealbaio mac Suibne apḡconpibal Connaét, Taḡcc mac loclainn  
meḡ Conmapa ταιοpeaio cloinne cuilén το mapbaio la mac ingine uí óalaiḡ.

Doimnall máḡ bráḡaiḡ ταιοpeaio cúile bpiḡhoim, γ teallaiḡ ccḡpbaill, Saoi  
coitcíoim, Seaan ó pialain deḡpḡir dāna, γ dubcoblaiḡ ingfn Mecc paḡnaill  
bfn uí Maoilmiaohaiḡ το εἰcc.

Ionḡpoiḡio το tabairτ το maḡ paḡnaill (ḡona bpaítepib γ ḡona oipeach-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mahon, the son of John Macnamara, died.

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

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

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1378.

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

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

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

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

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

Gilchreest O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ταῖς, το δά cloinn aodha, ἡ ὑψίγαλ ὁ Ruairc) ap caetal puad maz paghnaill. Caetal do tionol a comhbairtreaic, ἡ a clínnadh (im diarmait mac diarmata) go hén ionad ap a ceionnrom. Maíom do tabairt doib for macc paghnaill. Fírgal mág paghnaill deighear pona ranobir, ἡ Mac Sínlaoic, Mac Giolla duib, ἡ Soéaíde naé náirimítear do marbað don imrearcann rin.

Giollacriort ὁ ríngín ollam cenél cconall ἡ ríncur do écc do ríolún.

Órian maz uíoir .i. aobair tigeapna fírmánach, do marbað la cloinn Airt meḡ uíoir.

Fírgal ua maóilmaíoaig tairpeac muintipe cfbállam déḡ.

Taós mac aóhaḡán ollam breitíman íochtar connacé raoí ḡan mupíraim ḡan oirbhíraig, ἡ fíri tḡige naóídeao coitcínid ua ḡac aen do éḡ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1379.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, επί chéd, Seachtmóccat, anaoí.

Eapreob na míde, .i. an fáltach do écc ἡ Saḡaib.

Sémur ὁ congalaig ppióiri daínniri, Flaithbísreach ὁ mongán Aipchindeac Ruir aipéir décc.

Pilib mac mocoil, .i. an dalatúnach tígḡna íarthaip míde décc.

Fírbirig mac fírbirig raoi ríchaða décc.

Dauid ua duinn tairpeach ua Riḡán do marbað la mac ceapbaill uí duinn.

Riocarð mac cathmaoil do marbað la pilib mág uíoir, tigeapna fear manac, ἡ la doínnall ua néill.

Maíom na rpece do thaḡairt dua déill, .i. do miall mór ap pilib mág

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

<sup>7</sup> *Sons-in-law*, a clínnadh.—Literally, his relatives or connexions by marriage.

<sup>8</sup> *Fíolun*, scorbutic eruptions. This is still a living word.

<sup>9</sup> *Muintir-Carolan*.—This tribe was seated near the Shannon, in the barony and county of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1379.

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

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

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

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

Firbis Mac Firbis, a learned historian, died.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



υἱοῖρ, δὺ ἰ τορῆχαιρ τὰςῃς ἡῆς υἱοῖρ, δά mac meic μαḡνυρ, τοῖρρδεαλβὰς mac δοννχαιδὰ ἡῆς υἱοῖρ, ὅριαν mac meic Ραιτ, ἡ μαιρῆρτας mac μῖολ-  
chon.

Mac an c̃aoich uí Raighillig do ḡarḡad la mac anḡad uí Raḡaillig.

Cúmapa ḡfir, .i. Mac conmapa do ḡarḡad la a brat̃irib̃ f̃iñ tpe f̃éill.

Cúconnacht mac D̃ilib ḡḡς υἱοῖρ ἀδ̃αρ τιḡḡḡḡḡ f̃ir̃ manach ar̃ eiñeac ἡ ar̃ uair̃le, do ḡarḡad la cloinn dom̃naill cloinne ceallaigh.

Maolmor̃da ḡḡ mac Maoilmor̃da ruat̃ uí concobair (.i. f̃ailḡe) do ḡarḡad la ḡallaib̃.

Pionḡuala ḡḡḡ uí cheallaig̃ b̃iñ meic uilliam búpc̃ do écc.

R̃ir̃deir̃ ua dubaḡaiñ d̃écc ad̃bar ollam̃an ḡ Maine eir̃de.

Uilliam mac an ḡiolla c̃aoic̃ meic c̃fir̃baill̃ deap̃r̃c̃aig̃t̃eac̃ ḡaoideal̃ ἰ f̃iñm̃ do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1380.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, m̃le, τ̃r̃i ch̃éδ, ocht̃m̃oc̃chat.

An tabb mac diarmata ruat̃, .i. abb na t̃r̃ioñoide f̃or̃ loch cé, ἡ Dom̃naill ua l̃f̃m̃án D̃r̃iōir̃ leap̃ra ḡobail̃ do écc.

Seaan mac concobair̃ mic ad̃ha mic dom̃naill̃ oicc̃ τιḡeap̃ḡḡḡ t̃r̃pe conaill̃, ἡ na ñimeal̃ c̃coñf̃oḡur̃ d̃i, ἡ ḡiḡḡḡam̃na ulaδ̃ uile, ἡ a mac Maoileachlaim̃ dub̃ do ḡarḡad ἰ maiñr̃t̃ir̃ Ear̃ra Ruat̃, la τοῖρρδεαλβὰς mac néill̃ uí dom̃naill̃, la cloinn c̃athail̃ oicc̃ uí c̃onc̃obair̃, ἡ la maiñr̃t̃ir̃ d̃uir̃ḡiñ ar̃ am̃mar̃ aḡchẽ ma f̃or̃l̃ong̃p̃or̃t̃ f̃éiñ.

ḡp̃er̃m̃aδ̃m̃ la mac uilliam búpc̃ f̃or̃ mac uilliam uach̃tap̃ac̃ (R̃iocard̃

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

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

<sup>f</sup> *Magrath*.—This was Magrath of Termon-Magrath, on the northern margin of Lough

Erne, near Pettigoe.

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

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

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

“Cowmara Mac Nemara was wilfully killed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1380.

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

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

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

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

by his own brothers."

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

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

"Filius Reymundi ab Anglis Midie dolo cæsus.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Cuconnactus Maguir a Clann Donell Clonne Ceallarç cæsus.—*Ibid. et MS. L.*"

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

ός) hi mbaile atha leatrain. Mac Siúptáin de xetpa tiḡearna atha lŋchain, ḡ Seon de xetpa do mairbādh ann.

Ταός mac Muirceartaigh uí brian do mairbādh la brian Spemac uā brian.

Ruadóri mac caúal mic aóda bpeirnicch uí concobair do éeacht ar ḡreir ar muintir Ruairc, ḡ a mairbādh la magnur uā Ruairc.

Μαϊóm móραδβαλ do tbaápte la mág aḡgura, Art, ar ḡallaib, ḡ ar oirtepaib. O hanluain tiḡearna oirtear, ḡ rochaóde móri do ḡallaib do mairbādh don chur rin.

Αν μοιρτιμέραχ do tēct i nepinn immaile pe mori chumachtaib (i. na lurtir) Uairle ḡaoideal do dul ina cŋd m̄ rioḡdaíma epeann, i. Niall ó néill, ó hanluain, ó fearḡail, ó Raḡallaiḡ, ó Maoilmuad, Mag eochaḡain, an Siondachi, ḡ apoile paorclanna.

Art mág aḡgura tiḡearna uā neachdāc ulaó do ḡabail tpeí peill hi ttiḡ an moirtimepaḡ. ḡaoiúil epeann ḡ moran do ḡallaib fŋn do ḡabail eccla poime iarpin pa beith aia iocht, ionnur ḡup chuirpŋt pompa ḡan tatataḡe do denam air.

Art mac ḡhrialt Caomanaḡ do mairbādh la ḡallaib.

Μαϊóm móρι do tbaápte la hua ndoimnaill tōirpdealbāc ar concobair óḡ mac Seasain mic concobair mic aóda mic domnaill óḡ, ar uā ndochartaiḡ, ar éloim tŋuibne du m̄ po mairbādh morán dá maithib. Oiar deapbpatthar meic Suibne do ḡabail ann, i. Eoin ḡ Mupchaó. Eoala aóble do buann oíob deachaiḡ, dāpm, ḡ déiofó.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>o</sup> *Brian Sreamach*, i.e. Brian the bleary-eyed.

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

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

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

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



Αρε mac γεαριατε mic tomáir Finn (.i. do cloinb murchaða) do mārbað la Mac Murchaða pī laigín.

Sloigeað la cloinn Muirceartaig 7 la pīib ua Raigillig i mbpēne uí Ruairc, 7 Tomár macc dorchad do mārbað dóib. Ua Ruairc do bpeit opira, 7 a ccup dó ar an tíri go haímdeonach iar bḡágbáil cōda dá ndaoimib 7 da neachaiḡ dóib.

Cian mac Ruairi uí érbail adbair dḡhḡóirig epiche éle do mārbað daod mac Muirceartaig uí masímuad dorchur poighe.

Sloigeað lar an Moirtemhach go hultuib sup milleað dúinte 7 bailte iomḡa don taircc rin lair eirir ecclair, 7 túait, an urnaidhe, doimnac mór, aipeacal, 7 clochar, etcetera.

Cōibmac óg mag carthaig, Enrí mac doimnall uí ḡḡigal, Adh mac muirceartaig mūimig meḡ Eochagáin, 7 Doimnall mac dauid meḡ Eochagáin dḡg.

Doimnall mac brian uí dubda tigeapna ua pḡiaḡrach, 7 ó namalgað pēar copanta a epiche daímdeoin ḡall 7 ḡaoidéal batari ma aḡaid do éḡ ma baile buddéin an .3. Mai, 7 a mac Ruairi do ḡabail a ionaid.

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

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

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

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

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

near Dungannon in Tyrone.

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

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

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

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

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

The Editor has not been able to discover the

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

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

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

An army was led by Mortimer into Ulster, and many fortresses and towns were destroyed by him on that occasion, including both lay and ecclesiastical buildings, as Urnaidhe<sup>s</sup>, Donaglimore<sup>t</sup>, Errigal<sup>u</sup>, Clogher<sup>v</sup>, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Primas Ardmachanus obiit.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Brianus O'Brien et Rickardus de Burgo

cum copiis ab Anglis Momoniae tributa et munera .i. cíor 7 cóimáda, exegerunt.—MS. L. et *Mac Fírb*."

"Odo Mac Dorchaidh futurus dynasta de Kenel Luachain demersus est (ap loc tamnaide, MS. L.) prope suam domum.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Magnus filius Tadai O'Roirk occisus est in Moylurga a Roderico filio Tadai filii Roderici ex posteris Murcherti Munim<sup>g</sup> O'Conor; e Tuam mna templo, ubi sepultus, ab O'Roirk consensu Mac Dermott post duas noctes translatus.—*O'Mulconry*."

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

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

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

"Murchertus O'Hara, et filiis a Galengais caesi sunt.—*Mac Fírb*."

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1381.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, τρί χέδ, ochtíocchatt, a haon.

Dealb muiríe chille móiríe i nuið bpiúin do labairt co hiongnat.

Uilliam mac donnchaíð muimnið uí éallaið tigeapna ó manne aon ðuine po ba mó clú, aipeam, 7 oirpdearcur don chinead da mbaoi, 7 an fear tuð gairin coitcíonn einið do cliaraið Epeann, 7 do díol iad do peir a noigriúpe uile, do écc ina Shínoir chianapora iar mbuaíð naépiúge, 7 Maolpeclainn a mac do gabail a ionaíð.

Taðg ruad mac diapinaða gall ga mbaoi uplamur aipcið do mapbað la cloinn goirdealbaið.

Diapinaite mág carctaið aobap tigeapna deapmúinan do mapbað dua maégamna.

Ceinðeirið mac bpiain ó ccuanaíð do mapbað la gallaið.

Clann mic peblimíð uí concobair diomnað do Ruaidrí ó concobair 7 baile an tobair do buain díob.

Cathal mac Ruaidrí uí concobair do gabail la bpiain mballaíð iarpin co epodha corcepach i mbeól an tachaip, 7 daoíne maíthe immaile pír im bpiain ua mbipin, 7 im lochlainn ua nAinliúge dia mbatár occ pillead ó conmaicne dúim móir, bpiain da congbaíl aige i mbraiðdenur co bpuar a bpié pfin ó ua cconcobair 7 go nólmpat ríé ar a haithle.

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

“ 7 miopbuile iomda do denaíð di. [i. e. and many miracles were performed by it.]—MS. L.”

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

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

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

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1381.

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

The Image<sup>7</sup> of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Kilmore spoke after a wonderful manner.

William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a man of the greatest character, worth, and renown, of his own tribe; the man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to the schools<sup>2</sup> of Ireland, and had given them all their own demands, died a very old man, after the victory of penance; and his son Melaghlin assumed his place.

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

Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was slain by O'Mahony<sup>3</sup>.

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

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

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

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

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

geoghegan, to which is added the following :

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



Cairlen atha luain do gabail don Iarla (an Moirtemerac) ⁊ mac Ríocaird an t-ionnaig do marbhad ann.

Cairlen atha leathan do lfgad do cloinn ndonnchaib ⁊ a chomla do thabairt doib go baile an Mhoitig.

Ua duinn do marbad d'fianb ceall dia mbaoi ag denom cpeichu oppa.

Pilib ua cinneidig tigeapna urmumhan, ⁊ a bean Aine ingean meic conmaria do écc.

Slóigeas la Niall ó néill i noirgiallab, cpeacha mópa do denom dóib, ⁊ aigialla dia lfmhan gur bnpceadap ap deipeas p'luaig uí neill, ⁊ gur bñpat cuo da cpeachab díob. Donnchaib mac Mañmura meç maçgamna do marbad don tacap rin.

Sir émann moirtemer tigeapna gall epeann décc.

Dubcblaiç ingean afda meic diarmata bñ chatat puat mész paçnaill, Lapaipfiona ingñ toirpdealbais uí Concobair bean mész paçnaill, Pionnçuala ingñ conmaçge uí chathán bean toirpdealbais meic Suibne, Saob ingñ uillie a búpe bñ uí concobair, Dubcblaiç ingñ uí Choncobair paizig bñ Donnauill mic teaboib uí maóilnuat, ⁊ Lapaipfiona ingñ pfizail uí duib-çlmán bean uí mēidém an bealaiç décc.

Eoghan Sionnac tanapri muiripe tadçann do marbad do dalatínachab.

Aoð mac Muirçfetaig muimig mécc Eochagán do marbad do maóilp mac teaboiret uí maóilnuat ap ionpuagad do buille ça.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ua murchada do marbad la huið cceinnrealag.

Dungalac ua madadan do marbad i nommpuacacac la cloinn Riocairp.

Ragnalte inghn mecc bradaig bean með dorchað dæcc.

Eoghan ó cuinn taoipeac muintipe giollgán do écc.

Domnall ó Murchuda tigeapna ó ppélimfoha do marbad la huið cceinnrealag.

Pilib mac meic pilib uí ceinnéidig tigeapna upmumhan, 7 Ainí ingean meic connara a bean do écc ina ndír.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1382.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, míle, τρί chéð, ochtmocchat, adó.

Tomár ua carmacain eppcop tuadhumhan, Matha Mað muireadhachig ppioip cille moipe dæcc.

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

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

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

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

“ Fuair tigeapnar zapbach epom  
O'Murchuda ap mín geal fonn,  
Crióc O'Féilme fuair an fear,  
Ap uaim peilbe na rinpear.”

“ A lordship of heavy profit

O'Murchadha of the smooth bright land obtained,

The territory of Hy-Felimy the man obtained.

In the partition of the possessions of the ancestors.”

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

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

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

Ranailt, daughter of Mag Brady, died.

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

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

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

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1382.

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

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

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

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

"Brianus filius Donnchadi O'Dowd futur<sup>us</sup> Episcopus Aladensis obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

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

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

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

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

"Odo O'Flaunagan dynasta de Clanncathail obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Wilielmus filius Thomæ Magranell obiit ;

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

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

"Pupogpa corcæonn ap aof ealaðan Epeann tpe doiceall.—MS. L."

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

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



Διαρμαδ ὁ Δομναλλ, Μας ιυθε εοζαν (.i. mac na hingine ruaidhe an tfozan hupin) mic aodha mic Δομναλλ ὅς ἀδερ τῆς ἡννα τῆς conaill δέξ.

Λαβράι· διῦτο δὸ μαρβαδ la cloinn τῆς δααν uí feargail, Μυρχαδ, corb-mac, ἡ δομναλλ.

Feargail ruad mac donnchaδ mic Μυρχεσταιξ μόνι μεξ εοχαζάν τοιρεαδ chenel riachach δὸ μαρβαδ la fearaib ceall τῆς πελλ i ceill mona ὁ Ραιτ aodha meic bhuic roir. Feargail ὁ μαοilmuaδ, ἡ mac teabóid δὸ rinne an ionnpoigid, ἡ Μαοilir manem po buail é.

Cuid δὸ εἰσιρεαχαib connaet δὸ gabail le Ruaidri o cconcobair ina oipectur pen, .i. ὁ hAmluige, ὁ buin, ἡ mac cisternaib τῆς μαρ ruair a pior oppa co mbádair ag dénom caratpa ina azaib le cloinn míc peolimid.

Ruðraige mac δααν uí feargail δέξ.

Clann Mhuirir dionnpoigid corcomodha, ἡ cpead δὸ δειαν δοib oppa, ἡ na concfann δὸ dol i ττοραιγεet na cpeiche, ἡ a μαρβαδ po cftoir. Concobair ὅς mac διαρματα cona braitrib dionnpoigid cloinne Μυριρ iaprin, ἡ

<sup>p</sup> *Inghean Raadh*, i. e. the red-haired daughter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“ Hæc ecclesia est hodie Parochialis Dioecesis Midensis in regione de Kinel-fiacha et denominatione a viro sancto sumpta, vocatur Rath

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aodha.”

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

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

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

<sup>u</sup> *Corcomodha*, a district in the barony of Killyan, in the county of Galway, comprising the parish of Kilkerrin, which is locally called the parish of Corca Mogha, or Coreamoe.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 84, note <sup>a</sup>, and the map prefixed to the same work, on which the boundaries of this territory are marked. According to tradition and all authentic documents, the whole of this territory of Coreamoe belonged to O'Concannon, chief of Hy-Diarmada, who had his principal residence at Kiltullagh, near its northern boundary. The Editor has here to correct an error in the work on Hy-Many above referred to, p. 19, note <sup>1</sup>, where it is inadvertently stated that the Kiltullagh, which was the seat of O'Concannon in 1585, was in the parish of that name near Athenry.

poḃaḃ do pochtain pompa, Clann Muirir cona ttiṇól do beir puidiḡthe ar a ccionn. Iadpoṁ do dul da naimḃeóin gur an mbaile, a lorpcaḃ doib eidiir poirḡneam ḡ arḃar, ḡ daoine do mārḃaḃ ina timcheal ḡ imṡeḡt do cōncōḃar ḡona mūintir ara haṡle tpe neapṡ a nḡḡnamha ḡan dioḡḃail do denaṁ daon chuid doib.

Cpeachyluaḡeaḃ la Murchaḃ na mbriain ḡo ḃḡmumain gur por lep-  
aircc í.

Domnall mac maṡḡamna duinn uí cēinneitciḡ, ḡ Eṡann ócc mac emainn buitilep do écc.

Muircḡrtaḃ mac maṡḡamna maonmaḡe uí briain décc hi bḡriopún baile aṡha tpuim.

Domnall ó briain, Toirpḃealḃaḃ mac diarmata uí briain, ḡ briain mac diarmata uí briain do cloinn briain ruaiḃ do écc.

ḡiollabḡiḡḃe ó ḡḡḡḡin aḃḃar ollaṡan cínél cconall do écc.

Muircḡrtaḃ ócc mac meic maḡnuḡa tpe tuiatail do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1383.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, tpi chéḃ, ochtṁoccat a tpi.

An tabb mac dauit, .i. abb na búille Saol ar dépc ḡ ar daonachtt do écc.

Taḃḡ mac donnchaḃ (.i. mac tomaltaḡ mic donnchaḃ o paṡṡr clann ndonnchaḃ) tiḡearna típe hoilealla fear lán ḃpéle ḡ ḃeineaḃ do écc aine an céḡḃa ḡ a mac tomaltaḃ do ḡabail a ionaḃh.

Sloiḡeaḃ móp le mall ó néill cona cloinn, ḡ ḡo maṡiḃ cenél Eoḡain i tṡrian Congail dionḡoiḡiḃ por ḡallaḃ, gur loiḡeaḃ ḡ gur lomairḡeaḃ iomaṡ da mbailtib. ḡoill na cpiḡe do cḡuimmuḡaḃ ar a ccionn. Aoḃ ó néill,

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

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

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

"Seapḡaḃ O'Duib Fear tiḡe naioḃe coṡc-  
cionn do éḡ.—MS. L. et Mac Fírb."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Murtough Oge, the son of Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail<sup>w</sup>, died<sup>x</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1383.

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

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

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

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

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

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



ἡ Raibilín Sausaíṛ do éigimail re apoile : nionpuagaḁ marcṛluaiḁ, da for-  
goin forpṛstmapa da ceptaíreaḁaib do tabairt hi ceuppaib apoile doib.  
Raibilín do dul beoḁonta dia éig ἡ mac Eoin biréd da athmarbaḁ ann, ἡ  
Aoḁ ua néill do écc an tpeap lá iar na lot tṛa bithin a ḁona. ἡ Mac Eoin  
birett do marbaḁ la muinṛ Raibilín an tṛíṛ lá iar marbaḁ Raibilín fṛíṛin.

Murcṛstach ua plannagann taípeach éuaíthe Ratha, ἡ Corbmacc mac  
Airt mécc uíḁir décc.

Seaan mac gappṛaḁ ἡ Maḁnur mac dauiṛ do mṛbaḁ in enló.

Airt mac Tomap fṛinn do éloinn Murchaḁa ríoghḁaíṛna laigen do mṛ-  
baḁ do ḁallaib condaí locha ḁapman.

Pláigh aḁḁreach aḁḁóill ḁo comḁoiteḁinn Seachnon éṛionn.

Airt maḁ aonghupa tigeapna ó neachḁaḁ ulaḁ én ṛoṛt einḁ eṛeann ma  
amṛṛ, décc don plaiḁ : mbaile átha tṛuim, ἡ é : láim occ ḁallaib.

Murchaḁ na paiteṛíḁ ó bṛian, Mor inḁín Murchaḁa uí maḁaḁain bean  
meic uilliam Cloinne Ríocapḁ (i. Ríocapḁ), Síoban inḁín iarla upṛmṛan  
bṛn taíḁḁ uí éṛbaill tigeapna éle, déḁ di.

Murchaḁ mac bṛian uí éinneiḁíḁ, Donnchaḁ an chṛíl mac maḁḁaíṛna  
tígeapna corpa baṛcṛnḁ, Eoḁhan mac donnchaḁ mec Ruaiḁṛi uí écallaiḁ, ἡ  
Lunḁaparaḁ baile átha buíḁe décc.

Fonntach tíge munna, ἡ inḁín uí bṛian bṛn uí éinneiḁíḁ do écc.

Onapa inḁín uilliam buṛc bṛn uí méchaṛ. Mac ḁiollaṛaṛṛaicc tígeapna  
opṛaiḁe, ἡ Mac ceallaiḁ meic ḁiolla Paṛṛaicc tanaṛṛi opṛaiḁe décc uile  
don pláigh céḁna.

Diapṛaṛt ó diomṛaiḁ tígeapna cenel maíluḁṛa do mṛbaḁ la ḁallaib.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>g</sup> *O'Meagher*.—He was Chief of Uí Cairín,

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

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

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

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

A great and virulent plague raged universally throughout Ireland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Donnchað o concobair tigeapna ciappaige luachra, 7 Maoileaclaínn  
mað Shampradain tanaíri teallaið eachdað décc.

Seaan mac Doínnail uí fírgail tigeapna na hanðarle décc illioí Aíro  
abla 7 a aóhnacal imaimpíri leath Rátha.

Cathán mac Ruaidrí uí chathán, Seaan gallda mac an iapla, Uilliam  
baróio, 7 Ruaidrí mac aóha óig uí maóilínuað tígíuna fírcceall do écc.

Ruaidrí mac Aíre með uíðioí do marbað la mac donnchað með uíðioí.

Diarmait mac diarmata tanaíri maiðe luícc do écc.

Fírgail mac tomaí með tigeapnaí, taoíreað tellaið dunchaða do écc.

Murchað mac caðaoí uí concobair paíðe do écc.

Milíð mac oíðelb do marbað la cloínn fíacra uí fíoinn.

Íomair ó hánliðe aóbaí taoírið cénél doðéa do marbað la a cineað fíin.

Caðal mac Seppaí uí fírgail do écc.

Diarmait með paðhnaíll taoíreað munpíre heolair do dénaí cpeíce  
ar ua puairc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1384.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, τρι chéd, ochtmocchat, a céthair.

Seon Mac gíolla coírcelí, maiðírtí, aipchindeað, 7 peapíun aipíð  
bpoícca décc.

Ruaidrí mac toíppdealbaið uí concobair Rí connacht décc don pláíð  
éíona aóche fíelí Caðaoíona íarí ccaííí fí mbliaðan déð 7 paíthe í  
láipíðhe connact amail deapíur an íle Maóilín ua maóilconape í nduam  
an íeme pioðpaíde.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Stipendiarii quidam .i. ceðepn congála domini Murchadi O'Conor Hy-falgii (qui vide-

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

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

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

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

Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, died.

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

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

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

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

Cathal, son of Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

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

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1384.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Ρυαπ Ρυαθπ ριογῆα αν ρνατε,  
 Αρε δέcc αρ δέγῆράτε  
 Δο έρυαχαπ αοί γαν ιογῆα,  
 Μας τααρυορβ Τοιρρδεαλβαῖ.

Δά τηγῆρ.α δο δῆνομ ηι conachταῖ ιαπριν, ι. Τοιρρδεαλβαῖ όcc mac Αοῶα mic τοιρρδεαλβαῖ δο οιορνεαῖ ηι τηγῆρ.υρ δυα cheallaῖ, δο εῖοιμν Ριο-  
 цаp.ο, δο Δομνall mac Μυρῆρταῖ υῖ concobaῖ, γ δο εῖοιμν νῶονηαῶα  
 αρηῆνα, γ Τοιρρδεαλβαῖ ρυαῖ mac αῖοηα mic πέlim mic αοῶα mic Εόγῆαν  
 δο οιορνεῖο ηι τηγῆρ.υρ μαρ αν εῖῶνα δο mac διαρματα, δο εῖοιμν Μυρ-  
 ῆρταῖγῆ μυμνιγῆ, γ δο έαοιρεαχαῖ ριλ μυρκαῶαῖ αρῆῆνα, γυρ ρο φάρ  
 coccaῖ ηι cconnachταῖ uile ηι coicinne ιαπριν co mbataῖ αρ na ccomm-  
 buaῖορεαῖ τηρεμῖο.

Μας Ραγναῖll (ι. μάγ ραγναῖll duḃ) ι. Διαρμαῖ mac μαοιλεαῖλαῖν  
 ράρταοιρεαῖ εῖνιγῆ γ ῆγῆναμῆα μυμντιρε ηεόλαῖρ δο μαρβαῖο τηρε πεῖll la  
 εῖοιμν Ραγναῖll μεγ ραγναῖll ινῶορ.υρ τηγε Ριρῶet mecc Ραγναῖll.

Μυρκεαρταῖ ό concobaῖρ τηγῆρ.α ό βραῖλγε δέcc ιαρ coianaοιρ.

Τομαῖταῖ mas δορκαῖο ταοιρεαχ cenél δυαῖcam δο μαρβαῖο la a ρείν  
 φέν, γ έ αγ cupi έρ.υ.

Coimḃal οιρεῖταῖρ εῖοιρ ua βπλαῖβεαρταῖγ γ ua máille. Ιμρῆ.αν δο  
 ῆργε ῖτορρ.α να τητορκαῖρ εογῆαν ό máille, coḃmac ό máille (ι. coḃmac  
 cρ.υμν), γ ροχαῖοε ιmmaille ρρ.υ lá μυμντιρ βλαῖβεαρταῖγ.

Caḃpac ῆρῖγ.υρ.α δο λορccaῖο la Niall ό neill, γ ῆρῖτ μόρ. δο έορ. αρ γαῖ-  
 λαῖb δό.

“*Donnchaḃ bacac mac Tanaḃhe u Maol-  
 conaḃpe potius.*”

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

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

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

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

Rory the Royal obtained the reins  
 For sixteen years and a quarter,  
 At Cruachan-Aoi<sup>9</sup>, without contention,  
 The son of Turlough, fierce in battles.

After this two lords were set up in Connaught, Turlough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Turlough, was inaugurated by O'Kelly, the Clann-Rickard, Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, and all the Clann-Donough; Turlough Roe, son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, son of Owen, was likewise installed into the lordship by Mac Dermot, the race of Murtough Muimhneach, and all the other chieftains of Sil-Murray. In consequence of this, a great war afterwards broke out through all Connaught, in general, so that they were much disturbed<sup>1</sup>.

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

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

Tomaltagh Mac Dorey, chief of Kinel-Duachain, was killed by his own knife while he was shoeing a horse<sup>2</sup>.

A meeting took place between O'Flaherty and O'Malley, but a quarrel arose between them, in which Owen O'Malley, Cormac O'Malley (i. e. Cormac Cruinn<sup>3</sup>), and many others besides these, were slain by the people of O'Flaherty.

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> *Shoeing a horse*, *ag cup épu*, i. e. setting a horse shoe. This passage is literally translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

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

<sup>3</sup> *Cormac Cruinn*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is also called Cormac Cruinn, which means Cormac the Thrifty.

Cuonnaét ua fhrígal (.i. mac aóda) tígírna móige treaga, 7 Seppraíð ó fhrígal décc.

Uilliam mac Sír émann a bupc, 7 Riocapú mac maídiucc mic tomin baípeð peichín coitcheíonn na cclíap do écc.

Uígiptin ua duibghnáin ollam énníacne pe fírchur décc.

Ualgarcc ua Ruairc ófgaðbar tígearna bpeípe do bathað ar loc gáinna.

Pílip ua Raíallíð tígírna muinípe maóilmoíða do écc.

Maóilp mac Sír uilliam bupc do maírbað do earccar, Slean, 7 Dauid da mac ele meic uilliam bupc do écc don plaigh.

Maígar mac Maóilecláinn uí fhrígal, Tomaltac mac caíppe uí fhrígal, 7 fhrígal mac caíal uí fhrígal do écc.

Sluaicéað la domnall mac muircírtaið gona oípectaið i maígh luípe go po loícc longpoit meic uíapmata.

Donnchað ó duíða do écc, a mac Muircéarac do gabáil a ionað.

Domnall mac plaírbírtaið uí puairc do écc.

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1385.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, trí chéu, ochtmocchat, acúíð.

Dauidh mac Émann mic hoibepú do gabáil la hua eoncóðair, 7 a écc iáppin na bpaighíofnur i mbaile an topair.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1385.

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

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

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

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

"Donnell, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, who was son of Brian Luighneach, who was the son of Turlough More O'Connor, monarch of Ireland."

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

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

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

"Pól mac tētigan comarba cluana conmaicne decc.—MS. L. et *O'Mulconry*."

"O'Nellus hoc anno contra Anglos potens eos vastavit.—MS. L. et *Mac Fírb*."

"Odo O'Kelly et Feredachus O'Kelly una hebdomade sublati peste.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Lasarina uxor Mac Donogh, quam Mac Dermott genuit, defuncta.—*Mac Fírb*."

"Rodericus O'Mulloy Dominus Fearakeallæ, obiit.—*Mac Fírb*."

<sup>a</sup> *In prison, ma bpraghsan, literally, in his captivity.*



Sluaigeaδ la hua Ruairc 7 la mac donnchaδ zona paorclannaib lē ar lē zo mağ luirz, sup loircepe longpore meic diarmata, 7 an tīr uile i coitēinne, mac Seadan uí eağpa do mārbāδ i ttopaigeacht an tpluağ rin, 7 a brathair oile do gābāil.

Feidlimid clepeac ó concobair 7 concobair óz mac diarmata do dul ar pluaigeaδ co tīr noilella. Raibthe do mochtain rōmpa, oirchill do dēnom pa ccomair. Iadrom do dul fon tīr iarain, daoine, 7 mōile do mārbāδ doib innpi, luēt iomchoimēda na epiche do bpieth oppa iarpin, tachop dōib ppi apoile. Catā carppreach mac donnchaδ do mārbāδ, Concobair mac diarmata do gābail 7 fēidlimid ó concobair do lot.

Ionnpoizid do ēabairt do Muirchfreach mac Cathail, do corbmac mac Ruaidri, do Taδz mac diarmata, 7 do chathal mac diarmata por Māz pāgnaill puaid, 7 por aodh ua cconcobair. A nēabāil diblimid doib, 7 a mbreit zo carpaic locha cé da ccomēd.

Cathal ua pfigail dēghaδbar tizgna na hanzale, 7 Cūmaige ó catham tigeapna oirecta uí cāthām do ēcc po pinn airiē 7 oirpdearcar.

Ua concobair puad, mac diarmata, clann muirchfreach, 7 taoiriz conaēt do dul pluağ lanmōr zo huib maine. Baile mic emainn uí cēallag do lorccaδ doib. Uilliam buide ó neachtain do mārbāδ don chup rin.

Ppi bpiēne, 7 muinpi tīpe hoilella do theacht a ccomēdal uí concobair

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

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

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

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

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

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

<sup>e</sup> *Guards,* luēt iomchoimēda.—Literally, "people of watching, or guarding."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>h</sup> *Repaired to meet O'Connor Don*, *do t'eēt a ccomóúil*, i. e. came to meet. Mageoghegan gives the passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"The inhabitants of the Brenie, and they of Tyrcallella, repair'd to meet O'Connor Donn,



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Arf mac arf moir uí maoleaclóinn. Dearbporḡaill inḡean cātair óḡs bean uí cōncōbar puaib, ḡ bean Mhíde inḡn mécc inathḡanna bñ uí neill décc.

ḡiollacpiorf mac ḡillepinnéin tairpeach muintipe Pheodachain décc.

Cpeacha mopa la clóinn ndonnchaid i ccḡra. Clann cathair óḡs uí cōncōbar do bpeit oppa, Sdonḡunaḡ, ḡ mop rochaidē oile immaile ppiú, Maíom do cātairf por clóinn ndonnchaid, Mopan da ndaoínib do marbaid, ḡ iad péin do chop isteach i ccill cōnḡib ara hachle.

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

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

"Odone O'Connor et Conchovaro Mac Dermott Manumissis.—*O' Mulconry.*"

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

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

"With this distinction of O'Connor Don and O'Connor Roe, and this division of power, which

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Cormacus Mac Donogh deseruit regionem na h-aiúróeacá” [*alias clann cuam in regione de Keará*.—Ed.] “dictam præ timore domini

Mac William Burk, et ut suis opem ferret. Dominus Mac William eum secutus et non assecutus præsidarios e Castlebarry dedito ejecit. Clanndonoghi venerunt prædatum Kearam, & Clanncuaniam, prædasque ad montem Kearæ egerunt; et apud Killconduibh ea nocte in statis, non obstante præcingentium Anglorum multitudine, securi retrocesserunt.—*Mac Firb.*” (De hoc infra.)

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

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

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1386.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, mίle, τpί chéð, ochtímoççatt, apé.

Áine mǵln, ταιðg meic donnchaíð bfn τiǵlínán uí Ruairc (τiǵearna ðreipne) aon mǵha ban leithe cuinn décc í twaim Seancha acc loch rionnmairge, 7 a haðnacal í Slisceach.

Cairbre mac briain mic Murchaíð uí fearghail τiǵlína calaíð na han-ǵaile, fear τioðlaicteac tabairtach cpoða corantach décc ír mbuaíð nanma 7 noiprðearcair, onǵta 7 aitépǵe.

Níall mac concóicpiche óig mícecc eoçhaǵain aððar τiǵlína a chiníð do mairbaíð la huilliam ndalatún, 7 la a mac.

Maǵnur mac aíðha meic ðiarmaða do mairbaíð do ðalatúnachaið ðeop.

Sloiǵeaíð mór la ðomnall mac Muircéirtauǵ uí concóðair, la cloinn ndonnchaíð, la hua ndubða, 7 la muintri saǵhpa í ccrich meic uairtín. Á hionnraíð, 7 a harǵuin uile ðon éur rin, 7 morán do ðaoíníð do mairbaíð im Roiblíð dúm ðomnainn, 7 im Mac Maolir an éorpann, 7 im Mairgeocç ǵallða, 7 cairlen lionoio do ǵabail, aballǵorp caírtannain, 7 aballǵorp mri cua do ǵearpaíð leó.

Épeamón ua maíleacloinn do mairbaíð do maǵ amalǵaíð 7 do ðalatúnachaið.

Ua concóðair ruac cona bpuair lair do chonnachtaíð do ðul do çonǵnam le Mac uilliam búpc í naǵhaíð ðomnall mic Muircéartauǵ 7 cloinne

\* *Tuaim Seancha*, now Toommonaghan, in Woodford demesne, in the parish and barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim. It is situated on the north-east brink of Lough Finvoy, or Garadice lough.

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

† *At Sligo*.—Mageoghegan gives this passage as follows, in his translation of the Annals of

Clonmacnoise :

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

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

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1386.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>d</sup> *Lynott's Castle*.—According to the tradition in the country, Lynott lived in the Castle of Carns, in the parish of Moygawnagh, and barony of Tirawley. In later ages a branch of the family dwelt at Rosserk, near the Moy.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 336.

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

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



Donnchaíð. Creacha mór a do thabairt a tír ríáirach muaidhe dóib. A ndúl iarrin for creáruathar i cloinn Ríocairð. O brian do bheir orra go mórrluaig maille rir, 7 Mac uilliam cloinne Ríocairð mar an cefna. O conóbar ríuá diompúð ríú. Maidm do tabairt do forro, 7 Conóbar mac tairð mic conóbar uí brian do mairbáð leo do ruathar rin.

Socharí do gallaib orraige do thuitim la mac Murchaída rí Laigne.

Domnall mág cochláin tigearna delbna décc.

Rínigin mac Ruairí mag eochagair do mairbáð.

Síe do denum do connáctair pe apoile a haithle a ceogaíð, 7 Mac uilliam bupe do dúl i teach meic uilliam cloinne Ríocairð, 7 tigearna do tabairt dó. Mac peopair do dúl ina teach on muð cefna.

Donnchaí mac caba do mairbáð la cloinn Maínura uí Raíallaig.

Cathal ó neétair do mairbáð la hó cconóbar Ruáð.

## AOIS CRIOST, 1387.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, trí chéid, ochtmocchatt a Seacht.

Teach do óinom in Eamain macha do mall ó néill (do ríge ulað) do díol dáin éreann.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“ Filii Conchovari filii Cathaldi O'Farell Milonis Dalton Castellum dolo captum Thomae filio Cathaldi O'Farell tradunt : quare filii Joannis O'Farell cum Daltoniis conspirantes contra

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

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

Donnell Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin, died.

Fineen, son of Rory Mageoghegan, was killed.

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

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

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

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1387.

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

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

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

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

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

"Mac William O'Conor puo<sup>o</sup> dominus Birmingham et Clann-Gostelli Clanrickardiam spoliant cui O'Brien subveniens filium Diermitii O'Brien Tuamonie hæredem desideravit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

<sup>1</sup> *Emhain Macha*.—This was the ancient palace of the kings of Ulster of the Rudrician race; it is now locally called the Navan fort, and is situated about two miles westward of the city of Armagh. Colgan thus describes the ruins of this ancient city of the Ultonians in *Trias Thaum.* p. 6.

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

It is probable that the ruins of this house,

Σαῶβ ιηγήν αῶα υἱ νέλλ αον πογήα βαν ῥεχτα Νέλλ ναοίγιαλλαιῖς ῥε να  
 linn bean mic Éoin bipeo do écc iar mbuaio naithrige.

Ῥιοκαῖρῶ ὅcc, .i. mac uilliam cloinne Ῥιοκαῖρῶ δέcc.

Ῥοφφραῖδ ῑονν ὁ δαλαῖς ἀρδollaῖν εῖρεανν le δάν ἡ Ῥυαῖοῖρ ὁ cianáin  
 ῥαοι ῥεanchaḁa, ἡ ollaῖν οἰρηῖαλλ εἰρῶθε do écc.

Ḑomnall mac Ḑonnchaḁa vocaῖρ μέῖς υἱοῖρ, ἡ Μαθα mac Conlḁgha do  
 maῖbaḁ i cill Naile.

Concobar mac bῑiam cappaigh υἱ νέλλ do maῖbaḁ la gallaῖb an tῑpate-  
 baile.

Uilliam mac διαρμαḁa μεῖς Raḁnaill αḁβαῖ ταιοῖς μυντιῖε heolaῖρ  
 do maῖbaḁ la μυντιῖε bῑin.

Éoin mac aenḁupa meic ḁomnall τῖḁeapna mῑ ḁall do écc.

Ḑιαρμαῖτε Ῥυαḁ ὁ δυῖηνῖν do écc.

Teach do denaῖn i neaῖman Mhacha la Niall ὁ neill, ap m buῖ tḁgh  
 mtiῖḁe ῑῑ ῑé mḁḁn ḁo ῑin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1388.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, τρί chéó, ochtmoecchat a hocht.

Copbmac mac donnchaíð mhogáirceatáach éiré hoilella, 7 a tanairí do òol ar cpeich oíche 1 muiğ luirg. Cpeacha mópa do óénoí lair. O conco-bair Ruaíð, clann meic peðlimíð, Clann áathail óicc uí éoncóobair, 7 clann aeóda meic diaimada .i. Cathal, 7 Copbmac gona rochraíðíð da leanmáin 1 ttopaigéct na cpeach. Copbmac mac donnchaíð do gabáil deiraeó for a muinirí pein. Cuíð do muinirí uí éoncóobair da ionnroiğíð céduir, 7 a mbeiré ga anmuy gan éoiğill, Ua concóobair fíin do bpeiré orpa, 7 do rmaéctad aia muinirí gan eipioí do máibaeó da noamáð a gabáil. Iúíð noéar paómíroí anacal gur beccín a maibaeó poðeoíð 7 ní paibe da chineaeó cobéir ó ar éineach, 7 íhnoí gó rin. Concóobair mac donnchaíð, mupchaíð mac copbmaic meic donnchaíð, 7 mac diaimada ruaeó do gabáil iarpin, 7 braigoe do óénoí óíob. O Concóobair ruaeó da leanmáin tap rliab ríor iaram 7 clann ndonnchaíð do écheaeó poime po éúil maile 7 ró íóctar tpe hoilella.

Muiréírtach mac doínnail mic Muiréírtaiğ uí Choncóobair do òul po porlongporc uí Doínnail 1 ccompoğur ESSa Ruaíð 7 daoíne íomda do máibaeó lair don ionnroiğíð rin im cloinn uí baoiğhill, 7 im ua ngallcobair cona mbraiérib. Mac Suibne 7 a mac do gabáil óó, 7 a ttabairt lair iaram immaile pe héóáil each arim 7 eiraeó, 7 clann Muiréírtaiğ do íompúð for ua ndoínnail don chur rin.

Seaan ruaeó ua tuathail tigiírna ó Muiréatthaiğ cleiré ímíğ 7 íhnoíma

<sup>s</sup> *Made great preys*, cpeacá mópa do óénoí lair, literally, "great preys were made by him." Cpeac do óénoí, literally means, "prædam facere."

<sup>c</sup> *He did not consent to protection*, noéar paómíroí, i. e. his martial spirit did not allow him to yield himself up a prisoner, and he was soon overwhelmed by numbers. The verb paómáim means, I consent, yield, or bear with.

<sup>u</sup> *His peer*, coibéir do, i. e. one equal to him, or that could bear comparison with him. Coibéir is explained íoncomopair, i. e. comparable, by

Teige O'Rody in his gloss on the Inauguration Ode of Brian na Murtha O'Rourke.

<sup>w</sup> *Over the mountain downwards*, tap rliab ríor, i. e. over the Coirshliabh, now the Curliu mountain, lying between Moylurg and Collooney. Síor, *downwards*, in this part of Ireland, means *northwards*, and ruar, *upwards*, means *southwards*.

<sup>x</sup> *Murtough, the son of Donnell*.—He was the eldest son of Donnell O'Conor of Carbury, or Sligo, by the daughter of O'Rourke. It is stated in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1388.

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

Cormac Mac Donough, royal champion of Tirerrill, and its Tanist, went by night on a predatory excursion into Moylurg, and made great preys<sup>s</sup>. O'Conor Roe, the grandsons of Felim, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, namely, Cathal and Cormac, with their forces, followed him in pursuit of the preys. Cormac Mac Donough betook himself to the rear of his own people, where some of O'Conor's party first made towards him, and unsparingly attacked him; but O'Conor himself came up with them, and commanded his people not to kill him, if they could take him prisoner; but he [Mac Donough] did not consent to protection<sup>t</sup>, so that they were at last obliged to kill him. There was not of his tribe, up to that time, his peer<sup>u</sup> for hospitality and prowess. Conor Mac Donough, Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, and Mac Dermot Roe, were afterwards taken and led away captives. O'Conor Roe pursued them (the enemy) over the mountain downwards<sup>w</sup> [i. e. northwards], and the Clann-Donough fled before him to Cuil-Maile [Collooney], and the lower part of Tirerrill.

Murtough, the son of Donnell<sup>x</sup>, son of Murtough O'Conor, attacked O'Donnell's camp in the vicinity of Eas-ruadh, and, in the course of this incursion, slew many persons, among whom were the sons of O'Boyle and O'Gallagher, and their kinsmen. Mac Sweeny and his son were taken prisoners, and carried away by him, together with a [considerable] spoil of horses, arms, and armour. The Clann-Murtough turned against O'Donnell on this occasion.

John Roe O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh<sup>y</sup>, pillar of the hospita-

the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, that Donnell had two other sons, Brian and Turlough, by Raghnaillt, daughter of O'Donnell, and many other sons, whose names are not given. O'Flaherty remarks that O'Conor had been provoked to this attack by O'Donnell, who had previously plundered Carbury.

<sup>y</sup> *Hy-Muireadhaigh*. — This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, which they derived from Muireadhach, the son of Murchadh, who was

son of Bran Mut, who was son of Conall, the tenth in descent from Cathair Mor, monarch of Ireland. Previously to the English Invasion, the Hy-Muireadhaigh possessed about the southern half of the present county of Kildare; but at the period of which we are now treating, they were seated in the Glen of Imaile, and in other districts in the present county of Wicklow. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this John Roe O'Tuathail was Lord of Feara Cualan also.

α χιμῶ δὸ μάρβαδ δὸ μῶσχαδ δα μῦμτιρ πέιν αρ λάρ α λοῖσρμριτ περιν,  
 γ αν βοδαχ δὸ μάρβαδ ιnn πο χέεττόρι.

Clann uí chuiprinín Sioðpað, cairppre, γ γιollaπατραacc δὸ μάρβαδ λα  
 γallaib laigen.

Cpeacha mópa δὸ denoiñ ua concóbaip puað γ δα mac διαρμαδα αρ ua  
 cconcobaip ndomn γ coccad coitchoionn deirge hi cconnacetaib αρ α loyp.  
 Mac donnchað δὸ loygað Muige luyg triar na cpeachaib pempaipe.

Cúcoicpeice ó maoilmuaid tighina fñi cceall δὸ écc.

Commbuaiopeað coccad eioip ua Ruairc γ clann ndonnchað.

Domnall ua concóbaip δὸ dul αρ machaipe connacht. Apð an choillín,  
 γ iuy locha cairpigin δὸ loyccad laip γ Domnall óg mac domnall (.i. con-  
 rabal galloclac) δὸ μάρβαδ don τοιρεc pin.

Sluaigeað la hua ndomnall .i. τοιρρδεαlbað an piona, αρ cloinn Muip-  
 élrtaig go paime co Sligeaé co po hmopeað γ co po hoirgeað cairppre  
 opoma cliað uile laip γ iar μάρβαδ pochaðe γ iar mmopeað na epiche don  
 chup pin δὸ thaft Domnall mac Muipclrtaiγ ι teaγh uí domnall co  
 nohina pð puy, γ δὸ bepe α oigpuaρ noð la ταοð na ηγiall Ro γabað ó cenél  
 cconall puaρan tan pin.

Coccad eioip ua puairc γ clann ndonnchað, γ domnall (.i. mac muip-  
 ceaprtaiγ) δὸ eirge le cloinn ndonnchað.

Maghmar mac maoileachlainn meic Maγnupa δὸ μάρβαδ la cloinn meic  
 donnchað, γ la Maolpuanað mac donnchað.

and that he was "hospitalissimus Hiberniæ.—  
*O' Mulconry.*"—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1180,  
 p. 51-54, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *By a clown.*—The passage is given in Ma-  
 geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-  
 macnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1388. Shane Roe O'Twahaile, prince  
 of Omorie in Lynster, a man of wonderfull  
 prowes and bounty, and that went farr beyond  
 all others of his kindred in those and many other  
 good parts, was killed by a Churle of his own  
 house. The Churle afterwards was killed by  
 [for] him immediately."

<sup>a</sup> *Hostilities, commbuaiopeað coccad, lite-*

rally commotion, or disturbance of war. Ma-  
 geoghegan renders it as follows, in his transla-  
 tion of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1388. The O'Royreks and Mac Don-  
 noghs prepared to warr against one another this  
 year."

<sup>b</sup> *Ard-an-choillín*, now Ardakillin, in the pa-  
 rish of Killukin, near Roscommon.—See note <sup>c</sup>,  
 under the year 1368, p. 642, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *Loch Cairgin*, now Ardakillin Lough, a con-  
 siderable piece of water, containing three small  
 islands, on the south side of Ardakillin townland,  
 in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See  
 Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon,

lity and prowess of his tribe, was slain by a clown<sup>2</sup> of his own people, in the middle of his own fortress. The clown was immediately killed for his crime.

The sons of O'Curnin, Siry, Carbry, and Gillapatrik, were slain by the English of Leinster.

Great depredations were committed by O'Conor Roe and Mac Dermot upon O'Conor Don, in consequence of which a general war broke out in Connaught. Mac Donough burned Moylurg on account of these depredations.

Cucogry O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall, died.

Hostilities<sup>a</sup> arose between O'Rourke and the Clann-Donough.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Machaire-Connacht, and burned Ard-an-Choillin<sup>b</sup>, and the island Loch-Cairrgin<sup>c</sup>. Donnell Oge Mac Donnell (i. e. a constable of gallowglasses) was slain on this excursion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough an Fhina<sup>d</sup>) against the Clann-Murtough<sup>e</sup>; and, arriving at Sligo, he plundered and spoiled all the territory of Carbry of Drumcliff. After numbers had been killed, and the country had been plundered on this occasion, Donnell, the son of Murtough, went into O'Donnell's house<sup>f</sup>, and concluded a peace with him, giving him his full demands, besides the hostages which had been taken from the Kinel-Connell on a former occasion.

A war broke out<sup>g</sup> between O'Rourke and the Mac Donoughs; and Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo], rose up to assist the Mac Donoughs.

Manus, the son of Melaghlin Mac Manus, was slain by the sons of the Mac Donough, and by Mulrony Mac Donough<sup>h</sup>.

sheets 28, 29, 30).

<sup>d</sup> *Turlough-an-Fhina*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, of the wine.

<sup>e</sup> *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were not the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, but the descendants of Murtough, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, who was the brother of Murtough Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, a sept of the O'Conors, who were now thrown into the shade by the superior power of the Clann-Murtough Mac Donnell, O'Conor of Sligo, and the O'Conors

Don and Roe of Roscommon.

<sup>f</sup> *Went into O'Donnell's house*, i. e. to make his submission to him.

<sup>g</sup> *A war broke out*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that this disturbance between O'Rourke and the Mac Donough arose from a dispute about the right to the little district of Clann Fearmoighe: "quod propter 5. villas de Clann Fearmoighe exortum est.—MS. L."

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

"Rodericus Mac Donogh suæ familiæ domi ac militiæ laudatissimus juvenis obiit.—*O'Mulc.*"



## Aois Críost, 1389.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, τρὶ céo, ócτμοζατ, ανάοι.

Θιοκαίρε ιμρι cáin décc.

Níall ócc ó neill do gábal do gailloibh.

Muirir maol ua concobair fáilge do marbáð dāon upóor rōighde ag tēnpall cluana da tōpe la fēir duib cceallaiḡ legi.

Maileclainn cam ua lochlainn tiḡearna corcmōdruað do marbáð la a dērbraṡair fēin i bpeill.

Éogan ó Ruairc ḡ clann cátoil óicc do dūl ḡo carlén an uabair. Marcpluaḡ muinṡipe héilḡi dēirḡe dōib. Ruaiḡ do tábairt opṡa. Maḡnur ó héilḡi do marbáð anmṡin, ḡ dāoine oile. Cpeacha muinṡipe héilḡi do denam dōib iapam, ḡ Muircērtac ó héilḡi do marbáð. Sici do denam dūa

"Bellum inter O'Conor Donn et O'Conor puac (ut infra) exorto dominus Mac William Burke ad Glcann da dubh" [hodie Glendawoo in parochia de Attymas et baroniā de Gallen in agro Maioensi.—Ed.] "et cuil ceapnaða Clann Donoghish instat, et Tadaeus pīaḡac O'Dowd accedens obsequium ei desublatum fama per Hiberniam volabat, convalescens Tadaeum O'Dowd inter duos fluvios ad cill mic Tawōḡ transiens spoliāt, et magnam prādam a viris domini Mac William, et Mac Vadin abstulit.—*Mac Fīrb. et MS. L.*"

"Moylurgam etiam ipse, et Clanndonoghi populati sunt.—*Mac Fīrb.*"

"Uillie de Burgo, et O'Brien pp. fecerunt magnas prādas, et ejusdem O'Brien uxor Slania filia Lochlunni Mac Conmara obiit.—*Mac Fīrb.*"

"Mecḡ filia Flathberti O'Roirk, et Ania filia Donaldi O'Ilara uxor Donnchadi O'Durnin, decesserunt.—*Mac Fīrb.*"

"Tres supradicti filii O'Curnin in domum Sir Patricii Freine Kilkenniam celebratum pascha profecti repulsam tulerunt; et Angli comitatus Ossoriæ eos insecuti mactarunt ipso sabbato sancto. E quibus Sidgrius maximum rei litera-

riæ detrimentum fuit.—*O'Mulconry et MS. L.*"

"Mac Dermott ḡall captus a Tadao filio Tadaei Rufi Mac Dermott ḡall.—*Mac Fīrb.*"

"Lochlunnius filius Donnchadi O'Dowd occisus a Diermitio filio Odonis O'Dowd."

<sup>i</sup> *Inis Cain*, now Inishkeen, in the barony of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this vicar's name was Nemeas O h-Eoghain, a name still common in this parish, but anglicised Owens.

<sup>k</sup> *Maurice Mael*, i. e. Maurice the Bald.

<sup>l</sup> *Shot of an arrow*, dāon upóor rōighde, *uno jactu sagitte*, or, one cast of a javelin.

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

"A. D. 1389. Morishe the balde O'Conor of Affaile, was killed with an arrow by one of the O'Kellys of Ley, in Clann Malierie."

O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"ḡ la clōinn Maolṡḡna dia domnaiḡ."

<sup>m</sup> *Cluain-da-thore*, now Cloonyhore, a parish lying north of the Barrow, and comprising the town of Portarlinton, and a townland called

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1389.

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

The Vicar of Inis Cain<sup>i</sup> died.

Niall Oge O'Neill was taken prisoner by the English.

Maurice Mael<sup>k</sup> O'Connor Faly was slain by one shot of an arrow<sup>l</sup> at the church of Chuain da-tore<sup>m</sup>, by one of the O'Kellys of Ley<sup>n</sup>.

Melaghlin Cam O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Cathal Oge [O'Connor] went to Caislen-an-Uabhair<sup>o</sup>, where they were met by the cavalry of Muintir Healy. These were defeated, and Manus O'Healy and others were there killed. They afterwards plundered Muintir Healy, and killed Murtough O'Healy. After this O'Rourke,

Cloonyhork, in which an old church of the same name is situated.

<sup>n</sup> *Ley*.—This name is still retained in *cau-leon leḡe*, Lea Castle, which stands on the banks of the Barrow, near Monastereven. This territory comprised the lands on which this castle stands, and about the southern half of the barony of Ophaly, in the county of Kildare. O'Heerin, who died in 1420, writes of this territory thus :

“*Goibinn an éipóc, cian po clop,  
Tuath leḡe na leaḡ rōlor,  
O'Ceallaiḡ leḡe o'n eḡaiḡ éap  
Céile an élaip eanḡaiḡ iuḡraiḡ.*”

“Delightful this tract, as heard of old,  
The tuath of Leghe of the bright plains ;  
O'Kelly-Ley of the eastern strand (bank of the  
Barrow),  
Is the chief of this plain of the knotty yews.”

For a full account of the territories of Offaly, *vide* my letter from Portarlington, dated December 20th, 1837.

<sup>o</sup> *Caislen-an-Uabhair*, i. e. the Castle of Pride. This name is now anglicised Castleore, and is

that of a townland situated in the parish of Killery, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 21. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmaennoise :

“A. D. 1389. O'Royrek entertained the sons of Cahall Oge, with their forces, to maintain the said warrs against the Mac Donnoghs, whereby the dissention was out of hand encreased. Owen O'Royrek and the sons of Cahall made an inrode to the Castle-Anover ; were overtaken by the horsemen of Montyr-Elie, [but they] chased them, killed Magnus O'Helie, and O'Helie's sonn, and at last O'Royrek took O'Helie's prey, and in the time of the dissention, before it was ended, killed Mortagh O'Helie.

“After these losses sustained by the Mac Donnoghs and O'Royrcks, the heat of their warrs begott the childe of peace, and so it was concluded firmly of both sides. Also peace was agreed upon and concluded between Mac Dermott [and the Mac Donnoghs], and Morrugh Mac Dermott, that before was prisoner, was enlarged.”

Ρυαίρε, do doinnall mac muirceartaigh, 7 do cloinn ndonnchaíð iarrpin pe poile. Síe do denaí do mac diarmata 7 do cloinn ndonnchaíð bfor, 7 na bpaighde do bhaí do cloinn ndonnchaíð poime do tabairt doib, 7 Catál mac diarmata baí i mbraighdhuir ag cloinn ndonnchaíð do lícefn amach iarr pnaímaí na ríoda rémpaite.

Cpeacha típe conaill do denaí do doinnall mac muirceartaigh.

Ragnall mag ruairc flait teallai conmapa décc.

brían mac Doinnall oícc uí raigilligh do marbaí do cloinn muirceartaigh.

Maghuir ua ruairc do gabail do corbmac ua fbrígal tpe tanhnaíe.

Aíppric mghn Aoía uí néill, bhn Henrí Aímhínd í néill do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1390.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, tpi chéu, nochat.

Níall ó taichlich canánaí coraí cloáir, 7 comarba daimínni décc.

Peτtur ua heogam dscánaí locha hepne, 7 Paρταλόν ó congaile canánaí, 7 Sacripta lípa gabail décc.

Coccaí móp etir ua ruairc 7 ó Raigilligh. Anghailigh, 7 Eolapaigh, 7

<sup>p</sup> *The spoils*, cpeaca.—Thus rendered by Maoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“Donell mac Mortagh tooke the preys and spoyles of Tyreconnell.”

<sup>q</sup> *Mac Rourke*.—O’Flaherty adds : “Ópuíad coitíonn clapaímaí an Raígnall ro, oo éí im nollaií.—MS. L.”

<sup>r</sup> *Clann-Murtough*.—Nothing remains to determine satisfactorily whether these were the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach O’Conor, or the Clann-Murtough-Mac Donnell O’Conor of Sligo ; but the Editor is of opinion that they were the former, because they were settled in Breifny.

<sup>s</sup> *Henry Aímhreidh*, i. e. Henry the Contentious. It is stated in the Annals of Connaught that he was so called “*per antíphrasin*,” i. e. because he was of a most peaceful disposition.

<sup>t</sup> To this year O’Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

“Pax communis in Connacia inter utrumque O’Conor, etc.—*Mac Fírb*.”

“Filius Nielli O’Roik obiit.—*O’Mulconry*.”

“Cathaldus O’Moenagh vir bonus obiit.—*Mac Fírb*.”

“Donaldus filius Henrici O’Neill depredatur Muintir Durnin apud Mointech moighe heni circa Kal. Augusti.—MS. L.”

“Joannes filius Walteri filii Sir Davidis obiit.—*Mac Fírb*.”

<sup>u</sup> *O’Howen*.—This name is still extant in Fermanagh, but anglicised Owens.

<sup>w</sup> *Between O’Rourke and O’Reilly*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster gives this passage briefly as follows :

“*Anno Domini* 1390. A great war this year

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor] and the Clann-Donough, made peace with each other. A peace was also concluded between Mac Dermot and the Clann-Donough; and the hostages that had on a former occasion been taken from the Clann-Donough were now restored to them; and Cathal Mac Dermot, who had been in captivity with the Clann-Donough, was set at liberty after the ratification of the peace aforesaid.

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor Sligo] carried off the spoils<sup>p</sup> of Tirconnell.

Randal Mac Rourke<sup>a</sup>, Chief of Teallach-Conmasa, died.

Brian, son of Donnell O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-Murtough<sup>r</sup>.

Manus O'Rourke was treacherously taken prisoner by Cormac O'Farrell.

Affric, the daughter of Hugh O'Neill, and wife of Henry Aimreidh<sup>s</sup> O'Neill, died<sup>t</sup>.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST; 1390.

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

Niall O'Taichlich, Canon Chorister of Clogher, and Coarb of Devenish, died.

Petrus O'Howen<sup>u</sup>, Deacon of Lough Erne, and Bartholomew O'Congaile, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

A great war broke out between O'Rourke and O'Reilly<sup>w</sup>; and the people of

between Tiernan O'Rourke, King of Breifny, and Thomas, the son of Mahon O'Reilly, King of Muintir-Maelmora. At this time Manus O'Rourke was in captivity with O'Reilly in Clough-Lough-Oughter, but he pierced the wall of the fortress, and escaped out of it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Scur: the Clann-Murtough O'Connor pursued him, and slew him as he was leaving that lake. O'Rourke then pursued the Clann-Murtough into Teallach-Dunchadha, and routed them and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha from Ath-Daire-Dubhan to Sliabh-Cairbri."

The account of those dissensions is given as

follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1390. There was great dissension between O'Rourke and O'Reillye. The O'Fferalls, the Magrannells, Tomaltagh Mac Donnogh, and the sons of Mortagh, came to Connought upon hearing of the said warrs, by the procurement of Donnell Mac Mortagh and Donnell Mac Donnogh. Manus O'Royrek remained prisoner with O'Reyly in the Island of Loghoghther, from whence [escaping] he went to the castle of Loughsquire, where, being bewraied to the sons of Mortagh, they killed him as he was leaving the coytt.



Clann muircéirteag do éoét fo toghairm an coCCAÍD irin tré feolaoh doim-  
naill mic muircéirteag, 7 tomalteag meic donnchaí. Maḡnur ó ruairc baí  
i mbraighéir ag ua Rairillig i ccloich locha huacéir deoó erde, 7 tar-  
paigne do go cairlén locha an rccuir. Clann muircéirteag dpaḡbail briata  
air, 7 a marbaó doib ag teaát ar coite amach do.

Síe do denam do Ruairc, 7 dua Rairillig, 7 coméa móra dpaḡail dua  
raighillig air fon earccarac uí ruairc daéuir, 7 dionnarbaó uaió. Eogan  
ua ruairc, 7 mac caéail maḡaig do tabairt do i nḡioll nír na comhreibh  
rim.

Clann muircéirteag 7 teallac dunchaóa do denam imeice nḡirt ar  
muinuir ruairc im fíoó ua fionnoice, 7 im rliab ccorrain, 7 im cenél luach-  
am. Iar na fíor rim dua ruairc (7 é i nḡlionn ḡaible an tan rim) rucc a  
muirḡcha lair fo bairr cenél luacham. Ionnpaighí do éabhairt do fop-  
porom, maíom fopra roime, 7 marbaó do bñe air a nellagib 7 ar a ndaoímí  
o beal acha doirpe dubain ḡó mullaó na tculac mbreḡneó.

O Rairillig, .i. tomár mac maḡḡaíḡna décc, 7 Seacan mac Pílip í Rairil-  
lig do ḡabail tḡeairnair.

“O’Royrek and O’Reyly came to certain arti-  
cles of agreement, and, at last, peace was firmly  
concluded between them; but before this peace  
was thoroughly concluded, O’Rourke gave great  
gifts to O’Reillye for consenting to these agree-  
ments, and for banishing his Enemies from out  
of his Territoryes. For the performance of these  
articles, Owen O’Rourke mac Cahall Reogh was  
given as a faithfull pledge.

“The sonnes of Mortagh and Teallagh Don-  
nogh, with their forces, made an inrode upon  
O’Rourke at a place called Ffe Ffinoige, and the  
mount called Slieu Corran and Lean Iwachar.  
O’Rourke hearing thereof, being at Glen Gaivly,  
brought his preys and people with him to a  
place called Barre, and from thence he assaulted  
the said parties his adversaries, overthrew them,  
killed many of their people and cattle, and held  
on his course of killing them from Belahdery to  
the toppe of the place called Tullagh Breaḡneagh.”

\* *Made his escape.*—In the Dublin copy of the  
Annals of Ulster the reading is:

“An éloó do éollaó do 7 a elóó airí, .i. e.  
he cut a hole through the stone-fortress, and  
escaped out of it.”

† *Lough-an-Scúir*, now Lough Scuir, near the  
village of Keshearrigan, in the county of Lei-  
trim.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1344, p. 495,  
*supra*.

‡ *Clann-Murtough.*—These were unquestion-  
ably the Clann-Murtough Muimhneach O’Conor,  
who were at this time seated in Breifny, not the  
Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O’Conor of Sligo.  
See the year 1380, where it is stated that Rory,  
the son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breif-  
neach, was killed by Manus O’Rourke. See also  
the year 1370, where it is stated that Conor Roe,  
the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, aided  
by Mac Tiernan, expelled Teige O’Rourke from  
the lordship of Breifny.

Annaly [the O'Farrells], the Muintir-Eolais [the Mac Rannalls]; and the Clann-Murtough [O'Connor], at the instigation of Donnell, the son of Murtough, and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, came to join in that war.

Manus O'Rourke, who had been imprisoned by O'Reilly in the castle of Lough Oughter, made his escape<sup>x</sup> from it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Seuir<sup>y</sup>; but the Clann-Murtough, being informed of this [by his betrayers], they slew him as he was coming [ashore] out of a cot.

A peace was concluded between O'Rourke and O'Reilly; and O'Reilly received great rewards for banishing and expelling from him the enemies of O'Rourke. Owen O'Rourke and the son of Cathal Reagh were delivered up as hostages for the payment of these considerations.

The Clann-Murtough<sup>z</sup> and Teallach Dunchadha [the Mac Kiernans of Tullyhunco] emigrated, in despite of the O'Rourkes, into Fidh-ua-Finnoige<sup>a</sup>, Slieve-Corrain<sup>b</sup>, and Kinel-Luachain<sup>c</sup>. But as soon as O'Rourke, who was at that time in Glenn-Gaibhle<sup>d</sup>, received notice of this, he took his scouts with him to the upper part of Kinel-Luachain, where he made an attack on them, and forced them to fly before him, killing both cattle and people on their route from Beal-atha Doire-Dubhain<sup>e</sup> to the summit of the Breifnian hills.

O'Reilly, i. e. Thomas, the son of Mahon, died; and John, the son of Philip O'Reilly, assumed the lordship.

<sup>a</sup> *Fidh-ua-Finnoige*, i. e. the wood of the O'Finnocks. This name is now obsolete. It was that of a district situated near the foot of the Bencroy and Bartonny mountains, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim.

<sup>b</sup> *Slieve-Corrain*, called *Sliað cairbhí* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>c</sup> *Kinel-Luachain*.—This district comprised the entire of the parish of Oughteragh, or Ballinamore, in the north of the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim, adjoining the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan.

<sup>d</sup> *Gleann Gaibhle*, now Glen-Gavlin, a remarkable valley lying between the mountains of Slieve-an-ierin and Cuilkeagh, or Quilka, near the source of the river Shannon, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan. The sides

of this glen are so rugged and precipitous that the inhabitants cannot make use of ploughs or cars, excepting slide cars, in cultivating the land, and no public road has yet been made through it.

<sup>e</sup> *Beal-atha-Doire-Dubhain*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the oak-wood of Duane, a man's name; it is called *Beol-atha-Dairi-Dubhthaigh* in the Annals of Connaught, and simply *ae doipe dubháin* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name is now obsolete. It was evidently the name of a ford on the stream of the *Abhainn bhuidhe*, in the parish of Oughteragh, whence the Mac Kiernans and Clann Murtough Muimhneach O'Connor were driven by O'Rourke, who chased them as far as the Breifnian hills, in the barony of Tullyhunco.

Caipλέν éille bapraimne do bpipeað la domnall mac muirceirtaig.

δριαν mac αοδaccain ollam na bpepne i mbpisténnapar decc, γ Seaan  
(.i. oipficel mac Αοδaccain) pεap ionaid bpiain do mapbað cñteopa hoioce  
pia noðlaic.

Θuibgionn ua duibgionnám ollam Conmaicne i Sñcúρ décc.

Ἔhígal ua hégpa cigíhna luihne decc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1391.

Αοιρ Cpiopε, míle, tpi céo, nocat, a haon.

Ua puapic, .i. cigíhnan do ðul i ccoimne uí Raigillig, Sheaan, zo ðpuim  
léthain uathadh pochraine. Oð éualatap clann muirceaptauig uí concobair  
pin tiagoioð poipilion poimhe ap bealach an épionaiig. δpuipir ó puapic  
co na bñccán buíðne oipia, γ Mapðaiρ Seaan mac mathgamna uí concobair,  
γ Donnchad mac Αοδa an cleitigh da laim buðfin gen mo éa ap mapiprat  
a muipir don cuio ele ðib.

Domnall ócc mág cáptaiig cigíhna ðípmuñan decc, γ a mac Taoð do  
gabail cigíhnapar na ðeoioðh.

O hanluam taoipeað na noipéir do mapbað da ðpaiéuibh pñn tpe feill.

<sup>f</sup> *Cill-Barraine*, i. e. the church of St. Barrann, or Barr-fhionn, now Kilbarron, a town-land giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirlugh, and county of Donegal, where the O'Clerys had a castle.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 79, note<sup>m</sup>, and Irish P. Journal, January 16th, 1841, for a view of some fragments of this castle, which are situated on a precipitous cliff.

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

“Bellum inter Tigernanum O'Roirk Brefinæ dominum, et Thomam filium Mathgamnai O'Reilly dominum de Munter Moelmordha, filios Joannis O'Farell, filios Moelsechlunni Magranell et posteros Murcherti Muimniig O'Conor.—MS. L.”

“Macpaie O Feargura liaig leze Cuinn do

ecc.—MS. L.”

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

“A. D. 1391. O'Roirke and O'Reillye continued in their attonement of peace. O'Roirke, with a few of his household men, repaired to the towne of Drumleahan to meet with O'Rellye, was intercepted by 65 persons of Clann Mortagh in his passage. O'Roirke seeinge them to stand in his way, and seeing himself without other remedye, he tooke heart anew, gave them the onsett valiantly, which Shane More Magmahon, thinkinge to prevent, offered O'Roirke a blow of a Launce, which O'Roirke accepted, and made towards the said Shane with wonderfull courage, whom at first” [at once] “hee runned through with his Launce.”

The castle of Cill Barrainne<sup>f</sup> was demolished by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor of Sligo].

Brian Mac Egan, Ollav of Breifny in judicature, died ; and John (i. e. the Official Mac Egan), successor to this Brian, was slain four nights before Christmas Day.

Duigen O'Duigennan, Ollav of Conmaicene in History, died<sup>g</sup>.

Farrell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1391.

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

O'Rourke<sup>h</sup> (Tiernan), with a small body of troops, repaired to Drumlahan to meet O'Reilly (John). When the Clann-Murtough O'Connor<sup>i</sup> heard of this, they met him, with all their forces, at Bealach-an-Chrionaigh<sup>j</sup> ; but O'Rourke, with his small body of troops, defeated them, and made them retreat before him ; having slain with his own hand John, the son of Mahon O'Connor, and Donough, son of Hugh an-Cleitigh<sup>k</sup>, exclusive of the number of others whom his forces had slain.

Donnell Oge Mac Carthy<sup>l</sup>, Lord of Desmond, died ; and his son, Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Hanlon, Chief of the Oriors, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

On this Shane More, Mageoghegan writes the following curious remark, incorporated, as usual, with his text :

" This Shane was sonne of a woman that could weave, which of all trades is of greatest reproach amongst the Irishrye, especially the sonnes and husbands of such tradeswomen, and, therefore, Shane More was nicknamed the weaving-woman's sonne. O'Rourke gave another blow to Donnogh mac Hugh-an-Cleitthe, and presently killed him, made a fortunate escape without loss of anye of his people, after killinge fower kernes of his Enemies."

<sup>i</sup> *Clann-Murtough O'Connor*.—These were the race of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough

More, not the Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O'Connor of Sligo.

<sup>j</sup> *Bealach-an-Chrionaigh*, i. e. the road of the withered trees, or brambles. This was the old name of the road or pass leading from the monastery of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, into West Breifny.

<sup>k</sup> *Hugh-an-Cleitigh*.—Mageoghegan calls him Hugh an chleitthe, which means " of the quill," i. e. the weaver.

<sup>l</sup> *Donnell Oge Mac Carthy*.—He was the son of Cormac, the son of Donnell Oge, who was the son of Donnell Roe, who was son of Cormac Finn, who was son of Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, who was slain



Mac gillmuire (.i. cuulað ua morna) ταιοιρεαὶ ua n̄rica cem 7 leite caṡail do m̄arib̄að da bpaṡair buð̄n̄.

Ταυς mac gillecolum uí uiginn, 7 bebinn inḡean uí maolconaire ollam̄ ōn̄pcaiḡte i noán, 7 i noaonnaṡt d̄ecc iar naṡp̄ighe.

Copmac maol ua p̄r̄ḡail do m̄arib̄að hi p̄r̄ull la ḡallaibh.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1392.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, m̄ile, τm̄i c̄eð, noṡat, aṡð.

Ḥp̄ḡoir ua mochain airṡearpucc tuama paṡi c̄r̄aib̄ðeac̄ ṡeṡ̄n̄ricach do ecc.

En̄r̄i am̄p̄n̄ið mac neill móir uí néill m̄oḡhṡam̄hna cenél neoḡain, 7 ṡḡh-aṡṡar airṡm̄ighe ep̄enn do c̄n̄it, ṡuap̄le, 7 ṡeinec̄ d̄ecc, po p̄el b̄p̄enoim̄ iar mbuaioh nonḡṡa, 7 naṡch̄ighe.

Doim̄nall mac En̄r̄i uí néill do ḡaṡail la Toip̄p̄ðealṡac̄ an p̄íona ua noom̄-naill tiḡ̄n̄a t̄ipe Conaill. C̄p̄eacha, 7 up̄ṡa aṡṡble do ṡenam̄ ṡó ap̄ mac En̄r̄i cona muim̄tir an la c̄eðna.

Mop̄p̄luaiḡeac̄ la mall ua neill Rí c̄enel neoḡain ḡo maṡiṡ m̄i c̄uic̄cið ime do īoiḡið ḡall t̄paḡa baile aḡur ṡuim̄ ṡealḡain, n̄rit do c̄up̄ op̄pa ṡó ṡon ṡul rin, 7 ḡep̄p̄in paṡiṡ do c̄uim̄ laip̄ iar t̄taṡairt taṡair ṡoiṡ ṡu poile.

in the year 1185.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Hy-Nerca-Chein*.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1199, p. 119, *supra*. According to the pedigree of this tribe, given by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 205, they were descended from Cruitine, son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach Galach, King of Connaught in the fifth century; but no account is preserved of how or when they settled in Lecale. The descent of Kineth, or Kenny O'Morna, of Lecale, is thus given by Mac Firbis (*ubi supra*):

"Kenny, son of Ruarcán, son of Maelsnechta, son of Morna, from whom the O'Mornas in Leth-Cathail are named, son of Ferchar, son of Oisen, son of Onchu, son of Broc, son of Aine,

son of Sinill, son of Amergin, son of Cruitine, son of Eoghan Sriabh, son of Duach Galach."

It would appear from page 508 of the same work, that there was a more ancient line of chiefs in Leth-Chathail, or Lecale, who descended from Cathal (*a quo* Leth-Chathail), the son of Muireadhach, son of Aengus, son of Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Ulidia, who was slain in the battle of Ardcoran, in Dal-Riada, in the year 627.

<sup>n</sup> *Lecale*, *leṡ caṡail*, i. e. Cathal's half, now the barony of Lecale, in the east of the county of Down.

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

"Diermitius filius Donnchadi filii Murcherti magni Mageochegan dynasta Kenelfiachæ obiit

Mac Gill-Muire (i. e. Cu-Uladh O'Morna), Chief of Hy-Nerca-Chein<sup>m</sup> and Lecale<sup>n</sup>, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Teige, son of Gilla-Columb O'Higgin, and Bebinn, daughter of O'Mulconry, an illustrious ollave in poetry and humanity, died after penance.

Cormac Mael O'Farrell was treacherously slain by the English<sup>c</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1392.

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

Gregory O'Mochain, Archbishop of Tuam, a pious and charitable man, died.

Henry Aimhreidh<sup>p</sup>, the son of Niall More O'Neill, Roydamna of Kinel-Owen, and a good materies for a monarch of Ireland for his justice, nobility, and hospitality, died on the festival day of St. Brendan, after the victory of Extreme Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Turlough an-Fhiona O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, who, on the same day, committed great depredations and ravages on the people of the [said] son of Henry<sup>q</sup>.

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, King of Tyrone, with the chiefs of the whole province about him, against the English of Tragh Bhaile<sup>r</sup> and Dun-

pridie Id. Januarii.—*O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl.*"

<sup>p</sup> *Henry Aimhreidh*, i. e. Henry the Contentious, a name given him, according to the Annals of Connaught, "*per antiphrasin*." To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 : "Vir erga peritos et inopes munificentissimus omnium Niello Nóigiallo<sup>c</sup> Rege satorum.—*O'Mulconry*." This passage is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1392. Henry Awrey, in English the Contentious, son of Neale More, Tanist and next successor of the principallity of Ulster, after his brother Neale Oge O'Neale's death, if he had lived, and one worthy the government of a Monarchie, the bountifullest and greatest giver of gifts of the race of Neal of the Nine Hostages, and one of a rare and wonderfull freeness of heart in granting all manner of things that came

to his hands at all times, died a good death upon St. Brandon's day in Summer."

There are more traditions preserved about this Henry Avrey O'Neill than about any of the later chieftains of that family, excepting, perhaps, Owen Roe and Sir Phelim, who flourished in Cromwell's time.

<sup>q</sup> *The son of Henry*.—The construction of the original, which has been closely rendered here, is clumsy and inelegant, and left unfinished by the Four Masters. The passage is given better as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1392. Terlagh O'Donnell tooke prisoner Donnell mac Henry O'Neale, and also the same day tooke great preys and spoyles from himself and his people."

<sup>r</sup> *Tragh Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son

Sloiccead mór do bhrít dua cconcobair donn (go nupmór maíte connacét ma farrad) go huið manne. An tír do loycead 7 do lomayccain doib. O concobair ruad dia lñmain. Catál mac aoda uí ruairc do beir ar dhír-fóh plóig uí cconcobair ðuinn, 7 a gabail la hua cconcobair ruad, 7 rocaide da muinir do marbaoh.

Conðaoir ðírmumhan ingñ iápla upmumhan, bñ ðíplaiçteac ðíghemighi ðécc iar mbuairh naítrighe.

Toipðealbac mac brian ó ccuanach Ruairí mac donnchaið uí éirbaill támai Eile, 7 Pionnguala ingñ Mañnupa mic catál uí Concobair décc.

Diarmait mac Eochagann taoipeac cenel riachach do ecc.

Sloiccead mór la hua neill, mall, 7 la cloinn Enrí í néill co nulltoib uile hi ccenél cconuill for ua ndomnaill, toipðealbac. Sloighead ele la Domnall mac muiréfratig cona braitribh for ua ndomnaill bñór. Cpeaca an tpe do tñichead fo diampairb, 7 fo ðroibélaib, 7 ó domnaill cona foçhratete do bñt for cúl a muinirpe. Ní po hanað lar an pluag cconnaçtaç go pangatar go cñn mañair. Po gabaitt édala an dú rin. Ticc Ua domnaill cona roçratetti ma lñmain go raínead forpa go po marbaite rocaide doib im mac donnchaið méç cába. Dála í nñll 7 cloinne henri cona ploç po hairccead leopide çpíoc uí doçartoiç eitir cill 7 tuait, 7 ní po hanað leopide go pangatar go fearraitet moir i nairear caða dUa domnaill. Batatar achaið aghaið i naçhaið amlaið rin. Cona ead do monpat ríð do denair po ðfoið.

of Buan, one of the Tuatha de Danann colony. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is Spáobairle, i. e. Street-town, which is the present local Irish name of Dundalk.

<sup>s</sup> *Were slain*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1392. O'Connor Donne, with the forces of the most part of Connought, repaired to the Contrey of Imaine, [and] burnt the whole territory. Cahall mac Hugh O'Royrck, being disorderly, and unadvisedly left in the hinder-

most part of O'Connor Donn's army, was taken by O'Connor Roe, of the adverse party, and [*recte* who] killed many others of them."

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

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor, O'Roirk, Mac Donogh, O'Dowd et Muinter Hara in hac expeditione; in qua Palisia ardet, etc.—*Mac Fírb*."

<sup>t</sup> *Hy-Cuanagh*, now the barony of Coonagh, in the county of Limerick, the chief of which territory, who was an offshoot of the O'Briens of Thomond, took the name of Mac Brien Cuanagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Dermot Mageoghegan*.—His death is noticed

dalk. He acquired power over them on this occasion ; and Seffin White, who had engaged with him [in single combat], was slain by him.

A great army was conducted by O'Conor Don (with the greater part of the chiefs of Connaught) into Hy-Many, and burned and totally plundered the territory. O'Conor Roe pursued them ; and Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who was in the rear of O'Conor Don's army, was taken prisoner by O'Conor Roe, and many of his people were slain<sup>s</sup>.

The Countess of Desmond, daughter of the Earl of Ormond, a bountiful and truly hospitable woman, died after the victory of Penance.

Turlough Mac Brien of Hy-Cuanagh<sup>t</sup>; Rory, son of Donough O'Carroll, Tanist of Ely; and Finola, the daughter of Manus, son of Cathal O'Conor, died.

Dermot Mageoghegan<sup>u</sup>, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Niall) and the sons of Henry O'Neill, with all the Ultonians, into Tirconnell, against O'Donnell (Turlough). Another army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough, and his kinsmen, against O'Donnell also. The spoils of the territory were carried<sup>v</sup> into the wilds and fastnesses of the country ; and O'Donnell, with his forces, remained behind to protect his people<sup>w</sup>. The Connacian army did not halt until they arrived at Ceann-Maghair<sup>x</sup>; and they seized on the spoils of that neighbourhood. O'Donnell, with his forces, pursued and defeated them, and killed numbers of them, and, among others, Donough Mac Cabe. As to O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill, and their army, they plundered O'Doherty's territory, as well churches as lay property, and marched on, without once halting, until they reached Fearsat-Mor<sup>y</sup>, intending to give battle to O'Donnell. Here they remained for a long time face to face, but at length they made peace with each other.

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows, under the year 1391 :

"A. D. 1391. Dermott Mageoghegan, sonne of Donnogh mac Mortagh More Mageoghegan, chieftaine of the Country of Kynaleaghe, and [of the] Race of Fiagha mac Neale of the Nine Hostages, died in the Pride of the Ides of Januarye."

<sup>v</sup> *Were carried*, πο ἐτίθεσθαι, literally, "the

spoils of the country fled into the wilds, &c."

<sup>w</sup> *To protect his people*, πορ cúl a muintir, i. e. to prevent the invaders from following after the cattle and other spoils into the fastnesses.

<sup>x</sup> *Ceann-Maghair*, now *Ceann maighir*, and anglicised Kinnaweer, the local name of a district situated in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal, at the head of Mulroy Lough.

<sup>y</sup> *Fearsat-Mor*, now Farsetmore, a well-known



Crícha la hua ndóinnall ar cloinn tSáin uí doínnall, uair báttar iadribe baí ag tarrpaign cloinne muircefrtaigh, 7 deolur rínpa ar an rluaiḡeasó rínpaite.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1393.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί céo, nochat, απρί.

Seaan mac Seappraíð uí Raigillig erpucc na brieirne decc.

Matha ua heoḡain caibellán inni caín décc.

An Sacairt ó cléirig do écc.

Αοð mac concobar (i. mic tomaltaiḡ) meic diaipmada tighirna moigē luipḡ decc iar mbuaíð nínig 7 naiépicche, 7 Caḡal a mac do baḡhað iapam.

Maolruanaíð mac ríḡail meic diaipmada do ḡabail tighapnair moigē luipcc tpe nírt 7 tpe cuioiuccað tomaltaiḡ meic donnchaíð.

Ionnraiḡið do éabairt do cloinn Αοða meic diaipmada ḡo cluain ó ccoinn-dén (i. ccalað locha techet) ar mac ndiaipmatta. Iombualað do éabairt doib dia poile. Brireað por cloinn Αοða. Concobar 7 Ruaiðri dá mac Αοða meic diaipmata do ḡabail. Ríḡal mac donnchaíð riabaḡ do ḡabail imaille ríú, 7 a éluð ar a haithle. Doínnall dub mac diaipmata 7 poḡaíðe oile do íarbað don toipcc rin ina taimcell.

pass, or *trajectus*, on the river Swilly, about two miles to the east of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>2</sup> *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were certainly the O'Connors of Sligo, not the race of Muir-cheartach, or Murtough Muimhneach, who were at this period reduced to a powerless condition by the O'Rourkes. This noble sept sunk into obscurity soon after this period, and are now totally unknown, perhaps extinct.

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

"Ubi O'Donell uxorem Conchovari O'Donell secum invitam abduxit.—*Mac Fírb*."

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

"Mac Donogh victor contra Odonem Mac Dermott, et domium O'Conor puasó, occisis

Donnchado Mac Dermott, Mac Samurlio, et Donnchado Cappać filio Maelruani Fionn.—*Mac Fírb*. Moylerus Mac Donogh ibidem vulneratus.—*Ibid*."

"Inderba filia Joannis O'Farell uxor filii Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Ibid*."

"Joanna filia Congalli O'Conor uxor Andreae magni Bermingham obiit.—*Ibid*."

"Mac Murchadha multa damna Anglis Lageniae intulit.—*Ibid*."

"Magnus O'Fflannagan insignis hospes obiit.—*Ibid*."

"Pestis per Hiberniam.—*Ibid*."

"Donnchadus O'Dempsey, futurus Clann-maolugrae dominus, obiit."

"Egania filia Sefridi O'Fflannagan uxor Wilhelmii Mac Branan obiit.—*O'Mulconry*."

O'Donnell committed great depredations on the sons of John O'Donnell ; for it was they who had brought the Clann-Murtough<sup>z</sup> into the country on the occasion of the last-mentioned incursion<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1393.

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

John, son of Geoffry O'Reilly, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Matthew O'Howen, Chaplain of Inis Caoin<sup>b</sup>, died.

The priest O'Clery died.

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and penance. His son Cathal was drowned<sup>c</sup> [shortly] afterwards.

Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship of Moylurg, by means of the power and assistance of Tomaltagh Mac Donough.

An incursion was made by the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot into Chuain O'g-Coinden<sup>d</sup> (at the callow<sup>e</sup> of Lough Techet), against the Mac Dermot; and a conflict ensued between them, in which the sons of Hugh were routed, and Conor and Rory, two sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, were taken prisoners. Farrell, the son of Donough Reagh, was also taken; but he afterwards made his escape. Donnell Duv Mac Dermot and many others were slain around them on this occasion<sup>f</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> *Inis Caoin*, now Inishkeen, an island surrounded by the River Erne, in the parish of Enniskillen, and barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh, and containing an area of two hundred and sixty acres, English measure. It contains the ruins of an old church in a burial ground.—See Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

<sup>c</sup> *Was drowned*.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this Cathal Mac Dermot was drowned at Inis Daighre,—now Inisterry,—in Lough-Key.

<sup>d</sup> *Chuain O'g-Coinden*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or boggy pasturage, of the O'Coinnens, now Cloon-nagunnane, a townland in the parish of Kilna-

managh, barony of Boyle (now Frenchpark), and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

<sup>e</sup> *Callow*, *calaō*.—In this part of Ireland the word *callow* denotes a holm or strath, or a level district on the brink of a lake or river, generally inundated in winter, but very fertile in summer. “A callow meadow” is a very common expression throughout the counties of Roscommon and Galway. It is the name of a townland in the same parish, bounded on the north by Lough Gara, anciently called Lough Techet, and on the south by Clonnagunnane.

<sup>f</sup> *On this occasion*.—This and the preceding entry are translated as follows by Mageoghe-

Ḑpian mac maileachlainn uí éallaiḡ tanaipí ua maine, Fírgal maḡ paípiadain taoípeac teallaiḡ eachdác, fíri ḡo núipe níniḡ do cliapeabh, ḡ Maḡnur ó heaḡpa tanaipí luíḡne d'écc.

Síth do d'éanaí duipeibh moíḡe luipcc pe poile im poinn a ndomḡnara, ḡ im cōmpuapluccad a nḡiall a ḡnímlibh.

Raḡnailt inḡean Aoḡa mic Fíólmioḡ uí cōncobair bñ dñḡvealbḡa daon-naḡtac, Muipir cam mac Ruaiḡpí méḡ eochagain, ḡ Ḑpian mac uilliam óicc mécc eochaccáin deḡ.

Eḡaom inḡñ Caḡail óicc uí Cōncobair bñ ḑpian mic Maolcclainn uí éallaiḡ, Domnall ḡ Eḡann da inac Maileachlainn uí éallaiḡ, ḡ Diaḡmaiz ua plannaccain adbar taoipíḡ tuaitē paḡa do écc.

Mainipḡip chille haḡad i neipuccóideḡt cille dapa do d'enoim do ḑpaicḡpib S. Fpanḡeip la hua cōncobair fpaíḡe.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1394.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ιμλε, τρί έεθ, νοχαττ, α cḡthap.

Richard Ri Saḡan do tēḡt i neipinn po fēil Michil, ḡ a tēḡt i ττίρ hi poḡclaiḡe ḡ a ḡol apíde ḡo haḡ cliaḡ.

gan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1393. Hugh mac Connor Mac Dermott, Prince of Moylorge, a man compleat with all good parts befitting a nobleman, after good pennance and receipt of the Sacraments of Holy Church, died, and immediately after his death his son, Cahall mac Dermott, was drowned upon the Logh of Derry [*recte* upon Lough Key, near Inisderry].

"Mullronie mac Fferall Mac Dermode was made Prince of Moylorge by the force and power of Tomultagh Mac Donnogh. The sons of Hugh Mac Dermott [made an inrode upon Mac Dermott] at Clone O'Connen, in the Strondes of Logh Deaket [*calaḡ loca tēḡet*], where they met each other feircely. The sons of Hugh

were discomfitted. Tomoltagh Duffe Mac Dermott was slain; Connor Mac Dermoda, and Rowrie Mac Dermoda, the two sons of Hugh Mac Dermoda, were taken; Fferall mac Donnough Revough was also taken therein (who escaped narrowly afterwards), and many others were taken captives besides."

<sup>s</sup> *Cill-Achaidh*, now Killeigh, a fair town in the barony of Geshill, King's County. A part of one wall of the ruins of this monastery are still visible, but one could form no idea from it of the form or extent of the building, which was, according to tradition, the third largest monastery in Ireland.—See note at 1447.

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

"Archiepiscopus O'Kelly Tuamensis venit

Brian, son of Melaghlín O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many; Farrell Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachdhach (Tullyhaw), a man of lavish hospitality towards the literati; and Manus O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

A peace was concluded by the chieftains of Moylurg with one another, on the subject of the apportionment of their lands, and the redemption of their hostages from captivity.

Raghnaill, the daughter of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, a beautiful and humane woman; Maurice Cam, the son of Rory Mageoghegan; and Brian, the son of William Oge Mageoghegan, died.

Edwina, daughter of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and wife of Brian, son of Melaghlín O'Kelly; Donnell and Edmond, two sons of Melaghlín O'Kelly; and Dermot O'Flanagan, heir apparent to the chieftainry of Tuath-ratha [in Fermanagh], died.

The monastery of Cill-Achaidh<sup>g</sup>, in the diocese of Kildare, was founded for Franciscan Friars by O'Conor Faly<sup>h</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1394.

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

Richard, King of England, came to Ireland in Michaelmas. He landed at Waterford<sup>i</sup>, and proceeded from thence to Dublin.

Româ.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Sacerdos O'Clery obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Dúboara o Muille oeg.—*O'Mulconry*, MS. L."

"Magnus O'Hara obiit. Filius Joannis Bermingham et Mac Dubhgaill occisi.—MS. L. *O'Mulconry.*"

"Filius Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Nualla filia Cormaci Mac Donogh uxor Donaldi O'Kelly defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Dubhthamhrach filia Conchovari O'Dowd uxor Diermitii Mac Donogh obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Diermitius O'Connachtain vir bonus et equis dives et Brianus Mac Caba (conraba Omgíall, *O'Mulconry* ad ann. 1394) obierunt.—*Ibid.*"

"Isthmo angusto inter Dunrus (in Tiramalgadia) et continentem marinis fluctibus obruto, homines inde nauticorum ope rudentium .i. caolange cnáibe extracti sunt.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Edmundus filius Malachlinni Magranell futurus dynasta de Munter-Eolais obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Edmundus filius Edmundi filii Ullic de Clannrickard obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

<sup>i</sup> *Landed at Waterford.*—Richard II. landed at Waterford on the 2nd of October, 1394, with a fleet of 200 sail, and an army of 4000 men-at-arms, and 30,000 archers. The notices of his transactions in Ireland, collected by the Four Masters from the older Irish annalists, are ex-



Ḡiolla domnaig ua hfoḡam oifpiceḡ loḡa heḡne, peapḡn ḡ aḡchinnech mḡi caoín, Maḡha mac ḡiollacoḡecce biocaipe claoimḡi, ḡ Lucár mág Sco-loice biocaipe aḡaḡo upḡaiḡ do écc.

laḡla o mapp do tect i neḡim.

Ḥaḡ mac ḡiollaiḡa uí ḡlannaccán taoípeaḡ tuaiḡe Raḡa do mḡaḡaḡ la clonn Oauéo uí ḡlannaccam, ḡ la clonn Muḡcḡḡaiḡ uí ḡlannaccán.

Acḡ o díomḡaiḡ do mḡaḡaḡ la ḡallaḡ i luḡḡ cḡeíḡ.

Ḥomár ua díomḡaiḡ aḡḡai ḡḡḡḡa clonne Maḡliḡḡa do mḡaḡaḡ la Saḡanḡaḡ.

Mac Siuḡḡan Sḡan mac Maḡliḡ ḡḡḡḡa baḡle aḡa lḡam do mḡaḡaḡ ḡa bḡaiḡḡiḡ i ḡḡell .i. clann ḡSḡan ḡeḡḡḡa.

Sḡuacceaḡ la hAcḡ mac Muḡcḡaḡa la Ríḡ laḡḡen do ḡaiḡiḡ ḡall ḡo ḡo loḡcc Rḡḡ mḡ ḡḡiḡm cḡa ḡḡiḡ ḡ cḡa ḡaiḡḡaḡ, ḡ do ḡaḡ óḡ ḡ aḡḡḡḡ ḡ bḡaiḡḡe laḡḡ.

ceedingly meagre; but the account of his visits to Ireland, preserved by Froissart, and an anonymous Frenchman, who wrote in French metre, are very interesting. These have been carefully collected and neatly arranged by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. pp. 124–140. But to complete this portion of the Irish history, the submissions of the Irish kings and chieftains remain to be published from the original rolls.

<sup>k</sup> *Clain-inis*, now Cleenish, an island in Lough Erne, a short distance to the south of Inishkillen. It gives name to a parish.

<sup>l</sup> *Mac Scoiloige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This name is still very common in the county of Fermanagh, where it is now usually anglicised Farmer.

<sup>m</sup> *Achadh Urchair*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this name is written aḡaḡ tuḡaipe, i. e. field of the foal, which is the form of the name now in use. It is anglicised Agharlurcher, and is the name of a parish in the barony of Magherastephana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>n</sup> *Came to Ireland*.—This passage is thus given

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“The Earle of March this year arrived in Ireland of purpose to gett his rents of the Inhabitants of the Kingdome.”

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

“*Ḥe Ríḡ Saḡon*.—MS. Richardus Rex Angliæ Waterfordia appulit in Septembri.—*Mac Fírb*.”

<sup>o</sup> *Thomas O'Dempsey*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11: “that he was slain in his own house by the Saxons.”

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Maolughra* is generally anglicised Clannaliere, but it is sometimes made Glanmaliry and Glenmaliere. It was the name of a territory situated partly in the King's and partly in the Queen's County, comprising the barony of Upper Philipstown, in the former, and the barony of Portnahinch, in the latter county. O'Dempsey was the chief of this territory till he forfeited the greater part of it after the civil war of 1641, and all in 1688. The site of one of his castles is pointed out at Ballykeane, about six miles north-west of Portarlinton, and not far from his castle, on the verge of a bog, is a

Gilla-Downey O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson and Erenagh of Inis Caoin ; Matthew Mac Gilla-Coisgle, Vicar of Claoin-inis<sup>k</sup> ; and Lucas Mac Scoloige<sup>l</sup>, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair<sup>m</sup>, died.

The Earl of March came to Ireland<sup>n</sup>.

Teige, the son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, was slain by the sons of David O'Flanagan and the sons of Murtough O'Flanagan.

Hugh O'Dempsey, while in pursuit of a prey, was slain by the English.

Thomas O'Dempsey<sup>o</sup>, heir to the lordship of Claun-Maoilughra<sup>p</sup>, was slain by the English.

Mac Jordan (John, son of Meyler<sup>q</sup>), Lord of Baile-atha-leathan, was slain by his own immediate kinsmen, namely, the sons of John de Exeter.

An army was led by Art Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, against the English ; and he burned Ros-mic-Triuín<sup>r</sup>, with its houses and castles, and carried away from it gold, silver, and hostages.

curious entrenchment called the Sconce, said to be the fortification that defended Lord Clannaliere's house. O'Dempsey also obtained possession of Lea Castle, which is a great fortress (originally built by the Fitzgeralds), situated on the banks of the Barrow, nearly midway between Monastereven and Portarlinton.—See an old map of Leax and Ophaly, in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin ; and Irish Statute, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, from which it appears that that part of Clannaliere lying north of the Barrow was placed in the King's County, and that part lying south of the same river was made a part of the Queen's County. On the old map above referred to, the castles or houses of Ballykeane, Raheen, Kilcooney, and Clonygowan, are placed in North Glanmaliry, and those of Castle Lee (*carlean terge*), Tenechelley, Ballybrittas, Morett, Coolbanagher, and Shane, in South Glanmaliry. This territory was bounded on the south by the Great Heath of Maryborough, which is on this old map called Frugh More (Φραός Μόρ).

The tomb of the last O'Dempsey, Viscount

Clannaliere, is to be seen in the churchyard of Killeigh, in the barony of Geashil, King's County, with this inscription :

“ HERE LYETH THE BODY OF  
“ MAXIMILIAN O'DEMPSEY, LORD VISCOUNT  
“ CLANMALEERE, WHO DEPARTED THE  
“ 30TH OF NOVEMBER, ANNO DOMINI, 1690.”

<sup>q</sup> *John, son of Meyler*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that he was slain “noctu in suo castello.”

<sup>r</sup> *Ros-mic-Triuín*, sometimes written *Rop mic Tpeom*, which is equally correct, i. e. *boscus filii Triuini*, now locally pronounced *Rop mic épiúin*, or *Rop mic cpiúin*. The name is applied to New Ross, in the county of Wexford, where the daughter of the Earl Strongbow, who was the granddaughter of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, built a magnificent city, as its ruins, still remaining, sufficiently prove. *Ros mic triuín* is to be distinguished from *Ros glas*, which was the name of the site on which the abbey of Mainister Einbhin, now Monastereven, was built.—See its charter of foundation,

Ιαπλα upmumian do tionol go laighnib dá milleaó sup loirce, 7 sup mill  
 gailne [7] epioó uí ceallaiḡ maḡe dpuóctain i laoiḡir, 7 róaoó do dia eigh  
 iapomh.

Ruaioḡi mac Ruaioḡi uí Neill do maḡbaó la cloinn Enrí í Néill.

Mac Mupchaóda .i. Aḡe mac Aḡe do denam coccaó pe Riḡ Saḡan cona  
 muntip go po maḡbaó poóaiḡe laip, 7 a éoéte po ófoío do eigh an Riḡ la  
 haḡlaó gall 7 gaioḡeal laighn, 7 po gaḡaó eipioḡe tḡia ionnlaó an luptír  
 .i. Iapla upmumian. Ro lúccaó iapam, 7 po congbaó ó bḡain, ó mórho, 7  
 Sḡan ó nuallain illain dia éip.

Mac uilliam bupe .i. Tomár, do óul co tšch an Riḡ, 7 onóip móip dpaḡ-  
 baíl do, 7 tigeapnup 7 cšnnup ap ḡallaiḡ connaéte.

Tuipḡealbaó mac Mupchaó na paiteḡe uí bḡain do cloinn bḡain puaoó  
 do denam coccaó ap muntip an Riḡ i mumian 7 illaiḡnib 7 conḡae lunnioḡ  
 do loḡccaóh 7 do aḡccain do.

Camcluana ó dubaccain do maḡbaó la muntip Riḡ Saḡan i náte cliaé.

granted by Dermot O'Dempsey, published in the  
*Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii. p. 1031. Dr.  
 Lanigan has committed a most egregious error  
 about the names of these places in his Ecclesi-  
 astical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 166, and  
 vol. iii. p. 237-239, where he says that Monas-  
 tereven does not signify St. Evin's monastery,  
 but that it may mean *monastery near the river*  
 (abhann in Irish), and that Ros-mic-treoin, or  
 Old Ross, in the county of Wexford, was the  
 place called Ros glas. This assertion is errone-  
 ous in every point of view. First, the town of  
 Monastereven is called Μαινιτιπ Εμίν, i. e.  
 the monastery of Evin, all over Leinster, where  
 they speak Irish; and it appears from various  
 authorities that Evin was the patron saint of  
 the O'Dempseys, by whom Monastereven was  
 founded, and that his bell was preserved, and  
 held in great veneration, in their territory.  
 2. Ros mic treoin is not the place called Ros  
 glas by the ancient Irish writers, for it is dis-  
 tinctly stated in the charter of foundation of the  
 abbey of Monastereven, that its site was called

Ros glas. 3. Ros-mic-treoin is not Old Ross,  
 in the county of Wexford, but New Ross, in  
 that county; for Ros-mic-treoin, which is de-  
 scribed in the Life of St. Abban as washed by  
 the tide, is still the local Irish name of New  
 Ross, and Ros mic treoin is described by Colgan,  
 in 1645, as a town remarkable for the ruins of  
 its churches and fortifications, whereas Old Ross  
 is not washed by the tide, and never was a town,  
 nor had any ruins of any description, except of  
 one small, rude parish church. Lanigan seems  
 to have thought that Old Ross was the name of  
 the walled town described by Colgan; but this  
 only shews that he was totally unacquainted  
 with these localities. This mistake has arisen  
 from the supposition that Old Ross was the  
 name of the town erected by Strongbow's  
 daughter, and that New Ross is a town of com-  
 paratively modern erection; but it is well  
 known that the town now, by some strange  
 anamoly, called *New* Ross stands within the  
 old walls of the town erected here shortly after  
 the English Invasion, and that Old Ross, which

The Earl of Ormond mustered a force, [and marched] into Leinster to spoil it; and he burned and spoiled Gailine<sup>s</sup>, [and] the territory of O'Kelly of Magh Druchtain<sup>t</sup>, and then returned home.

Rory, son of Rory O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Henry O'Neill.

Mac Murrough, i. e. Art, the son of Art, waged war with the King of England and his people, and numbers of them were slain by him. He went at last to the King's house, at the solicitation of the English and Irish of Leinster; but he was detained a prisoner, on account of the complaint<sup>u</sup> of the Lord Justice, i. e. the Earl of Ormond. He was afterwards liberated; but O'Brien, O'More, and John O'Nolan<sup>w</sup>, were kept in custody after him.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Thomas, went into the King's house, and received great honour, and lordship, and chieftainship over the English of Connaught.

Turlough, the son of Murrough na-Raithnighe O'Brien, of the race of Brian Roe, waged war with the people of the King [of England] in Munster and Leinster, and burned and plundered the county of Limerick.

Camcluna O'Dugan was slain at Dublin by the people of the King of England.

is five miles to the east of it, had never any fortifications.

<sup>s</sup> *Gailine*.—This territory is shewn on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, already often referred to, as extending from near Abbeyleix, in the south of the Queen's County, to the boundary of Slewmargin. It comprised the entire of the rectory of Gallen, or Dysart Gallen, in the barony of Cullenagh, for the extent of which, in 1607, see Erck's Ecclesiastical Register, p. 131, and for its present boundaries, which appear to be the same as in 1607, see Ordnance Map of the Queen's County, sheets 24, 30, and 31.

<sup>t</sup> *And the territory of O'Reilly of Magh-Druchtain*.—The Four Masters have here corrupted the text by the omission of the copulative conjunction *aguf* before *epiōc uī céallaiḡ*, for Gailine and Magh Druchtain were two distinct territories, as we learn from O'Heerin's topographical poem, in which the latter is placed in the country of Laoighis, or Leix, and described as

being "like the fertile Land of Promise." It is still traditionally pointed at in the country (where it is described as extending from the ford of Ath-Baiteoige to the ford of Ath-faiseoige, near Luggacurran), as the country of O'Kelly, "the most fertile district in Leix." This territory is shewn on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, under the name of FERAN O'KELLY, as extending from Ballymaddock southward to the hills of Slewmargin, and as comprising Ballymaddock, the Parke, near Stradbally, the church of Grange and Ogteoge, the church of Clpoke, and the castle of Coragh. Mr. Patrick O'Kelly, the translator of the Abbé Mageoghegan's History of Ireland, and the Author of the General History of the Rebellion of 1798, is the present head of this branch of the O'Kellys.

<sup>u</sup> *Complaint*, *ionntaé*.—This word is explained *copaioib no ḡeappán*, i. e. accusation, or complaint, by O'Clery in his Glossary.

<sup>w</sup> *John O'Nolan*.—O'Nolan was Chief of



Ὀριαν mac Μαοιρυσανιδ̃ mic feargail meic diairmada adbar tigearna  
maizi luirc do marbad la Maelpeclann clerec mac diairmata .i. deap-  
braatar a atar.

Ταὸς na heachaidem raoi pipdana do marbad la cloinn Concomact uí  
dálaiḡ im ollamnaet uí néill.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1395.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι ced, nochat, acúcc.

Αν τεppcop ócc ó moáñn décc ap plig̃id̃ na Roim̃a.

Αν biocáipe ó flannḡaile, .i. biocáipe Scép̃ine Adamnam do écc.

Αν τοιppicel ó tuat̃ail, ḡ po ba biocáipe in iom̃daid̃ fear̃im, f̃r̃i tige-  
naoid̃foh oip̃deipe do écc.

Ο Neill buide do écc, ḡ adnacal in Ar̃d maáa.

Ριλip mac ad̃a m̃ég̃ uidĩr tigearna f̃r̃i manac̃, f̃r̃i caithme ḡ coranta  
a ep̃iche, f̃r̃i dar lán épe dá clú, ḡ da oip̃dearcur do écc iar mbuaid̃ naic̃-  
mḡhe. Tomár mág̃ uidĩr .i. an ḡiolla duib̃ mac Ριλip do ḡabail tigh̃r̃nair  
f̃r̃imanach.

Dom̃nall .i. ua maoid̃d̃m̃ luirc do ḡabail la cloinn Air̃t m̃ég̃ uidĩr .i.

Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the  
county of Carlow.

<sup>x</sup> *His paternal uncle*, deapbraatar a atar,  
literally, "the brother of his father."

<sup>y</sup> *O'h-Eachaidhen*.—This name is still extant  
in the counties of Tyrone and Down, and angli-  
cised Haughian. It is to be distinguished from  
O'Hagan and O'Haughy.

<sup>z</sup> *Ollavship*, i. e. the office of chief poet. It  
would appear from this passage that the Irish  
poets sometimes fought with weapons more  
deadly than satires.

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

"Alexander filius Marci Mac Donell occidit  
Donaldum filium Murcherti O'Conor.—*Mac  
Firb.*"

"Barduba filia domini O'Hara uxor Maelruani

Mac Donogh puerperio obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Reymundus an f̃araiḡ filius Wilielmi filii  
Sir Edmundi obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

[Reymund of the Wilderness, son of William,  
son of Sir Edmund [Burke] died].

<sup>b</sup> *Bishop O'Mochain*.—The name of his see is  
not given in any authority accessible to the  
Editor. The O'Mochains were Erenaghs of the  
church of Killaraght, in the barony of Coolavin.  
See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-  
Fiachrach*, p. 41, note <sup>p</sup> and <sup>q</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> *Skreen-Adamnan*, Sc̃p̃in Adamnam, i. e.  
St. Adamnan's Shrine, now Skreen, an old  
church giving name to a townland and parish  
in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.  
—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-  
Fiachrach*, p. 171, 267.

<sup>d</sup> *O'Tuathail of Imaidh Fechin*, i. e. O'Toole

Brian, son of Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, heir to the lordship of Moylurg, was slain by Melagblin Cleireach Mac Dermot, his paternal uncle<sup>x</sup>.

Teige O'h-Eachaidhen<sup>y</sup>, a learned poet, was slain by the sons of Cuconnaught O'Daly, [in a squabble] about the ollavship<sup>z</sup> of O'Neill<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1395.

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

The young Bishop O'Mochain<sup>b</sup> died on his way to Rome.

O'Flannelly, Vicar of Skreen-Adamnan<sup>c</sup>, died.

The official O'Tuathail<sup>d</sup>, who was Vicar of Imaidh-Fechin, a man who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality, died.

O'Neill Boy<sup>e</sup> died, and was interred at Armagh.

Philip Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, the spender and defender<sup>f</sup> of his territory, a man of whose fame and renown all Ireland<sup>g</sup> was full, died, after the victory of Penance<sup>h</sup>. Thomas Maguire, i. e. the Gilla-Dubh<sup>i</sup>, son of Philip, assumed the lordship of Fermanagh.

Donnell, i. e. O'Muldoon of Lurg<sup>k</sup>, was treacherously taken prisoner by the

of Omev, an island on the coast of Connamara.— See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1362, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 140, 141.

<sup>e</sup> *O'Neill Boy*, i. e. the head of the Clannaboy, or Clann-Hugh-Boy branch of the O'Neills.

<sup>f</sup> *Spender and defender*, fearc caítime 7 co-punra, literally, the man of spending and defending. Caítime is the genitive singular of caíteam, spending, from the verb caítim, I spend. Spenser, in his *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 53, in explaining the meaning of the word *coigny*, states that "spend me and defend me" was a common saying among the tenants of the Irish chiefs. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11, that this Philip Maguire was "poetorum et peritorum Mecenas," and that he died "in fine Quadragessimæ," and quotes "MS. L."

<sup>g</sup> *All Ireland*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster states, that his illustrious reputation had also spread all over Scotland.

<sup>h</sup> *After the victory of penance*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is fear buairt onra 7 caítrígi, i. e. under the victory of unction and penance. The passage is thus briefly given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1395. Phillip Maguire, Prince of Fermanagh died after he vanquished the Divell and the world, and Gilleduff Maguire (nam'd Thomas) was constituted in his place."

<sup>i</sup> *Gilla dubh*, i. e. *juvenis niger*, the black, or black-haired youth.

<sup>k</sup> *Lurg*, an ancient territory, now a barony, on the north side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. O'Flaherty writes in the margin

ppell i ttrmonn dábéóc, 7 a chur i mbraiǵóchnur go hua ndóinnail, 7 a écc da éir i nǵhniol.

Concobair mac aída ruaid méz uídir do ḡabail leir an nǵiolla noub .i. Tomás, 7 le na dearbpaṭair Aoḡ máz uídir 7 a éluḡ iaraṁ .i. a bñit leir dia mac fñn.

Orñn do mñuntn Ríḡ Saḡan do dul ar cñich i nuib fñilǵe, 7 ua conco-  
bair dia lñmain go tócar cñuacáim, 7 ḡronḡ moñ uioḡ do mañbaḡ, 7 tñ-  
píct each do bñn díobh. Orñn ele do mñuntn Ríḡ Saḡan im lañla Mañuñ-  
cal do dul ar cñich m éñibh, 7 ó cñbañll cona mñuntn do bñit foñña, 7  
poḡaiḡe do ḡallañ do mañbaḡ ló, 7 eic iomḡa do bñn díob.

Níall ócc mac neill mic aída í neill, 7 O bñian, .i. bñian mac Maṭ-  
ḡainna do ñol i tñch Ríḡ Saḡan.

Coblaiḡ mór nǵññ Chaṭail mic doñnnail uí concobair nǵññ Ríḡ Connaṭt,  
bññ tñictaṭ tñomconañch go pñeaḡur nñnḡ do écc iari mbuaḡ nañtñḡe, 7

of H. 2. 11, "O'Maelduin Luirg a filiis Art Maguir traditus domino O Donell qui eum necavit."

<sup>1</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the county of Donegal, adjoining the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh.

<sup>m</sup> *Causeway of Cruachain*.—This Causeway, or "Pace," is still pointed out near the hill of Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note under the year 1385.

<sup>n</sup> *The Earl Mariscal*.—He was Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland this year, July 4.

<sup>o</sup> *Went into the King of England's house*, i. e. to make their submission to him. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, of O'Brien, "et honorificè receptus," and of O'Neill, "et honorificè habitus," and quotes "*Mac Fírb*." A very curious account of the submission of the Irish chiefs to Richard II. is given by the French chronicler, Froissart, from the dictation of an eye-witness. He writes, that when the Irish chiefs were informed of the King's intention to make them knights, according to the usage of France, Eng-

land, and other countries, they remarked that they were already knights, and needed no new creation. And they added, that it was the custom of every Irish king to confer the order of knighthood upon his sons when very young, and that they themselves had been knights since they were seven years old; that their first attempt at justing had been to run with small light spears against a shield set upon a stake in a meadow; and that the more spears each of them broke the more honour he acquired. They were, however, prevailed upon to comply with the wish of the King, and accordingly were knighted on Lady-day, in the cathedral of Dublin, and the ceremony was followed by a great banquet, at which the four provincial kings attended in robes of state, and sate with King Richard at his table. Dr. O'Connor states, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 85, that the chronicler, Froissart, was an eye-witness on this occasion; but this is not true, but his testimony is nevertheless valuable, as he had the account from Henry Castide, who

sons of Art Maguire, at 'Tearmon-Daveóg', and delivered up as a captive to O'Donnell. He afterwards died in captivity.

Thomas, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, was taken prisoner by the Gilla-Duv, i. e. Thomas, and his brother, Hugh Maguire ; but he afterwards escaped, i. e. he was carried away by his own son.

A party of the people of the King of England set out on a predatory excursion into Offaly. O'Connor pursued them to the causeway of Cruachain<sup>m</sup>, where great numbers of them were slain, and sixty horses taken from them. Another party of the people of the King of England, under the conduct of the Earl Maruscal<sup>a</sup>, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ely. O'Carroll and his people came up with them, killed many of the English, and took many horses from them.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Hugh O'Neill, and O'Brien, i. e. Brian, the son of Mahon, went into the King of England's house<sup>o</sup>.

Cobhlaigh Mor, daughter of Cathal, the son of Donnell O'Connor, King of Connaught, a rich and affluent woman, of good hospitality, died, after the victory of Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle. It was she who

had been appointed to instruct these Irish chiefs in the dress, ceremonies, and manner of behaviour, which would be required of them on such an occasion. Froissart was so impressed with the rudeness of the Irish chiefs, from the descriptions of them which he had heard from this Henry Castide, their instructor in civilization, that he writes of them with the feelings of an enemy, as follows :

"Kynge Edwarde, of goode memory, dyd never so worke upon them as Kynge Richarde dyd in this voyage; the honour is great, but the profyte is but lytell; for though they be kynges yet no man can deuyse nor speke of ruder personages."—*Froissart*, Jones's translation.

His general description of the country and people is very curious, and shews that he was strongly imbued with prejudices against them, though he never was in this country:

"But I shewe you, because ye should knowe

the truth, Ireland is one of the yvell countreis of the world to make warre upon, or to bring under subjection, for it is closely, strongly, and wydely [covered] with high forestes, and great waters, and maresshes and places inhabytable, it is harde to entre to do them of the countrey anie damage; nowe ye shall finde no towne nor persone to speke withal; for the men drawe to the woodes and dwell in caves, and small cotages, under trees, and among bussches and hedges, lyke wylde savage beestes . . . . . For a man of arms beyng never so well horsed, and ron as fast as he can the yrisshemen wyll ryn afote as faste as he, and overtake hym, yea, and leap up upon his horse behynde him and drawe him from his horse."

This passage, though it does not tell much in favour of the advancement of the Irish in civilization at this period, indicates, at least, that they were a more vigorous race in 1395 than they are at present.



α ἡσόνακαλ ἰ μαμπτριπ na buille. Ἀρ διρθε do γαιρηί Ρορτ na τερί namat, uair ar í ba bñ dUa doinnail .i. mall tighina tpe conuill, dAod ua puairc tighairna breipne, γ do Chaatal mac Aodā breipmīg uí concobair rioğdāinna connacht.

Una ingean Taidg mic Mağnupa uí concobair bñ Mēg uoir do écc.

Slan mac Airt mēg uoir do gābail lé Māg uoir, γ α ειοδνακαλ ουίβ maoiledūm luipcc, γ α μαρβαδ ουίβ ar pionntracēt opoma bairr ainail po euill uatā pomē rin.

Rí Saخان do fáccbail epeann im beltaine iar ndol dpuinge moipe do gal-lais γ do gaoidealais epenn ina tēch, γ an Moiprimēriac do fáccbail don Rīg ina ionad ἰ nērim, γ ge do cuad Mac Mupchaad ἰ tigh in Rīg ní po ēpñd oó iarttain.

Αρδρρατα γ cloear mic ndaimin do lorccad cona nuilb iolmaimibh.

Ruadōrī ó ceallaiğ adbar tighairna ua maine do écc.

Mac Siúrtaim dextep do gābail la cloinn meic Siúrtaim, γ α εαβαipε

<sup>p</sup> *Port na d-tri namhad*, i. e. the port or harbour of the three enemies.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“Cawlagh More, daughter of Cahall mac Donnell O'Connor, nicknamed the porte and haven of the three enemies, because she was married to three husbands that were professed enemies to one another; first, to O'Donell; secondly, to Hugh O'Royrk; and thirdly and lastly, to Cahall mac Hugh Brefineagh O'Connor, and died this year.”

<sup>a</sup> *Roydamna*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Connaught. This Cathal was the chief leader of that sept of the O'Conors called Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach.

<sup>r</sup> *Una, daughter of Teige*, &c. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, that she died, “do bpeē lmb [in child birth].—*O'Mulconry*.”

<sup>s</sup> *To the O'Muldoons of Lurg*, ουίβ maoile-dūm luipg. Ουίβ here is for do uib, dat. pl. of na. The O'Muldoons are still numerous in the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh, but all re-

duced to the level of cottiers, or small farmers. To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, “ουίβ maoiledūm luipg .i. do henpi.” See the sixth entry under this year.

<sup>t</sup> *Finntracht Dromabairr*, i. e. the white strand of Drumbar. This strand is on the north side of Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh. Druim-bairr is now anglicised Drumbarna, and lies on Lough Erne, opposite White Island.—See Ordnance Map of Fermanagh, sheet 10.

<sup>u</sup> *Had gone into his house*, i. e. made submission to him.

<sup>w</sup> *Mac Murrough*.—The personal appearance of this prince is described as follows by one who saw him in 1399, when he came to a conference with the Earl of Gloucester:

“From a mountain between two woods, not far from the sea, we saw Mac Morough descending, accompanied by multitudes of the Irish, and mounted upon a horse, without a saddle, which cost him, it was reported, 400 cows. His



illan̄ m̄eic uilliam bupc. Sloicéaδ la Dom̄nall mac Muirc̄s̄taig 7 la gaoiḃealaib̄ ioctair̄ connacht 1 cep̄ic̄ m̄eic uilliam po ḃáiḡ gaḃála m̄eic Siur̄tám, 7 Mac Siur̄tám do l̄n̄ḡh̄, 7 r̄iḃ̄ do r̄naḃmaḃ̄ eirt̄ir̄ gallaib̄, 7 gaoiḃealaib̄ an̄ c̄oicciḃ̄ don̄ cl̄ur̄ r̄in̄.

Sluaicéaδ la hUa n̄Dom̄nall, Toir̄p̄ḃealḃac̄, 1 τ̄t̄ir̄ n̄C̄ógāin̄ ap̄ cl̄oin̄n̄ En̄r̄i uí néill, 7 ep̄ic̄a 7 oir̄ccne aḃḃle do ḃenām̄ leḃ̄ ip̄ m̄ ep̄ich̄. Clann̄ En̄r̄i cona r̄oḃ̄rair̄te do t̄oḃ̄t̄ ma l̄n̄mām̄. Do r̄ala iomaip̄ic̄c̄ eirt̄ir̄ na r̄lóḡaib̄ c̄f̄etaḃ̄ḃa go po r̄raoimeḃ̄ po ḃeoioḃ̄ r̄op̄ c̄enél̄ neoḃ̄gāin̄ gur̄ po láḃ̄ a ná̄r̄. Ro gaḃaḃ̄ ḃana, ḃrīan̄ mac En̄r̄i í néill, 7 τ̄r̄i b̄raighḃe d̄eḃc̄ do m̄aḃ̄t̄ib̄ a r̄lóḡ̄ amallē r̄p̄ir̄.

Sloicéaδ naile la hUa n̄Dom̄nall c̄ceḃna co r̄áim̄ic̄ co Sl̄ic̄ceach̄ τ̄r̄ia c̄aip̄p̄pe ḃroim̄a cl̄iaḃ̄ gur̄ po h̄inḃ̄raḃ̄ an̄ τ̄ir̄ ma n̄uip̄t̄im̄cell̄ leo gur̄ po mill̄r̄ic̄ gaḃ̄ ní gur̄ a r̄ianḃ̄aḃ̄tair̄, 7 do beap̄pat̄ c̄r̄eaḃ̄a 7 éḃ̄ala iom̄ḃa leo dia τ̄t̄ir̄, aḃ̄t̄ namá po gonair̄te uair̄te do ḃ̄ir̄p̄ic̄h̄ an̄ τ̄r̄lóḡ̄h̄.

Ionḃ̄r̄oiḃ̄iḃ̄ do ḃenām̄ la dom̄nall mac En̄r̄i uí neill ap̄ ḃrīan̄ mac uí neill, 7 a gaḃáil̄, 7 ep̄ic̄ha aḃḃle do ḃenām̄ ap̄. Inḃ̄raigh̄ḃ̄ oile do ḃenām̄ la Dom̄nall mac En̄r̄i go baile uí néill, 7 ḃ̄n̄ uí neill do ḃ̄r̄ic̄t̄ lair̄, 7 b̄raighḃe oile im̄mallē r̄p̄ia, 7 a m̄b̄r̄ic̄t̄ lair̄ 1 nuct̄ gaill̄.

Ro τ̄r̄iaip̄pat̄ goill̄ laigh̄n̄ r̄eall̄ do ḃenām̄ ap̄ mac Muir̄chaḃ̄a, ap̄ Ar̄t̄, 7 a gaḃāil̄. Aḃ̄t̄ c̄h̄na ní̄r̄i bó̄ toḃ̄ḃa doib̄ ap̄ do c̄óioḃ̄r̄uim̄ uair̄iḃ̄ dia nām̄iḃ̄l̄oin̄ a loḃ̄ a l̄án̄ 7 a gaip̄c̄ciḃ̄ cona po cum̄aigh̄r̄ic̄t̄ ní̄ d̄ó.

Dom̄nall mac Muirc̄s̄taiḡ uí Concoḃ̄air̄ τ̄iḃ̄h̄nā C̄aip̄p̄pe 7 Sl̄ic̄c̄igh̄ 7 ḃ̄l̄ó̄r̄ τ̄iḃ̄h̄nā ó Sh̄liabh̄ r̄iḃ̄̄r̄ uile do écc̄ 1 c̄caip̄l̄én̄ Sh̄lic̄c̄igh̄ r̄eaḃ̄t̄māin̄ r̄ia nod̄laicc̄.

<sup>a</sup> *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

<sup>b</sup> *An army was led.*—The construction of the original Irish of this passage is very abrupt and imperfect. The literal translation is as follows :

“An expedition by the same O'Donnell until he reached to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff, so that the country was plundered around them by them, so that they destroyed every thing to which they came, and they brought many preys and bootys with them to their country, but only a few of the rear of the host were wounded.”

The force of “but only” is here lost from the want of the negative clause to which “but only” introduces the exception. The sentence might be completed thus : 7 do beap̄pat̄ c̄r̄eaḃ̄a 7 éḃ̄ala iom̄ḃa leo o'á̄ o'á̄ τ̄t̄ir̄ gan̄ ḃoḃ̄ar̄ o'faigh̄ḃáil̄ aḃ̄t̄ ná̄m̄á̄ goḃ̄o gonair̄te uair̄aḃ̄ do ḃ̄eip̄eaḃ̄ an̄ τ̄r̄lóḡ̄h̄.

<sup>c</sup> *Donnell, the son of Murtough.*—He was the founder of the O'Conors of Sligo, the chief of whom bore the surname of Mac Donnell Mac Murtough, down to the year 1536, when the title of O'Conor Sligo was first assumed. His pedi-

delivered up into the hands of Mac William Burke. An army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor], and the Irish of Lower Connaught<sup>a</sup>, into Mac William's territory, in consequence of the capture of Mac Jordan; and Mac Jordan was liberated, and peace was ratified between the English and Irish of the province on this occasion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Tyrone, against the sons of Henry O'Neill, and committed great ravages and spoliations in the territory. The sons of Henry, with their forces, pursued them; and a battle was fought between both armies, in which the Kinel-Owen were at last defeated and slaughtered; and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, and thirteen of the chiefs of his army, were taken prisoners.

Another army was led<sup>b</sup> by the same O'Donnell to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumliff; and the country was plundered all around by them; and they destroyed every thing to which they came, and carried off many preys and spoils to their country [without receiving any injury], except only that a few of the rear of the army were wounded.

An incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, upon Brian, the son of O'Neill; and he took him prisoner, and also committed great depredations upon him. Another incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry, into the town of O'Neill, and carried off O'Neill's wife, and other prisoners along with her, and took them with him to the English.

The English of Leinster attempted to make Mac Murrough (Art) prisoner, by treachery; but this was of no avail to them, for he escaped from them by the strength of his arm, and by his valour, so that they were not able to do him any injury.

Donnell, the son of Murtough<sup>c</sup> O'Connor, Lord of Carbury and Sligo, and lord also of that tract of country from the mountain downwards<sup>d</sup>, died in the castle of Sligo, a week before<sup>e</sup> Christmas.

gree is given by Duaid Mac Fírbis in his genealogical work, p. 221.

<sup>a</sup> *From the mountain downwards*, ó Shliabh síop. In this part of Ireland síop means to the north, or northwards, and siop to the south or southwards. The mountain here referred to is probably Coirpíliab na Seaḡra, or the Curliue

mountain. In 1580, O'Connor Sligo was chief lord of the district extending from Sliabh Gamh, or Slieve Gauv, to Bundrowes, at the northern extremity of the country of Sligo.

<sup>e</sup> *Before*.—Ria is the old form of the modern preposition ponh, before.



Αὐὸ mac Cατὰιλ ὁicc uí concobair mac ingine Τοιρρῶεαλβαῖḡ uí concobair,  
 ⁊ Muirir mac Bóil ulltaḡ ollamh lḡḡir cénél cconuill do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1396.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, τpí céo, nochatt, aḡé.

Αν τεppcop ὁ hḡḡra do écc.

Μαῖτα ua lumín aipchinneac ná hΑpῶa, pḡr ilcḡḡach, ⁊ Seanchuir, ⁊ nḡán,  
 ⁊ pḡnm, ⁊ ⁊ lḡḡionn do écc.

Ο concobair ciarrpaiḡe do mārbaḡ ⁊ pḡul oia pḡne pḡn.

Ο Cḡnneitτiḡ τiccḡḡna upmunan do écc.

Ἰpḡal ua lochlannn τiḡeapḡa cḡpccmoḡpuaḡ do mārbaḡ do mac ḡḡḡr an  
 aḡapḡair dá oipḡt pḡn, ⁊ nḡoḡail a ḡḡḡcomḡalta, .i. Maolcḡlann ua loch-  
 lannn po mārḡḡom pḡime pḡn.

Concobair mac Eḡḡan uí malle do ḡol ap ionḡpaiḡḡo ⁊ mārḡar Connacḡt

<sup>f</sup> *Paul Ultach*, i. e. Paul the Ulidian. This is the present usual Irish name of the Mac Donlevys, who were originally chiefs of Ulidia. The branch of the family who became physicians to O'Donnell are still extant, near Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal. It is curious to observe that O'Donnell's chief historian, O'Clery, and his chief physician, Mac Donlevy, were descended perhaps in the direct line, from chieftains once as noble and as powerful as O'Donnell himself; the ancestor of the former was dispossessed by William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, and that of the latter by Sir John De Courcy.

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

"Archidiaconus Mac Branan Olfinniæ occisus a Conchovaro O'Flannagan.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Rodericus O'Maelbrenann futurus dynasta de Clannconor obiit."

"Mac Altair (i. e. filius Walteri) Rex Scotiæ obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Magnus filius Joannis O'Duvegan insignis

Antiquarius obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Nix magna in fest. S. Patricii: boum et pecorum interitus.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Diermitii O'Donell obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Lochlunnius O'Huigin insignis Poeta obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Henrici O'Neill cum copiis Brianum filium Nielli O'Neill cepit et spoliavit.—*Ibid.*"

"Idem Donaldus uxorem Domini O'Neill et alios captivos abduxit ad Anglos confugiens.—*Ibid.*"

"Dubcbla filia Donaldi O'Flaherty uxor Odonis O'Flaherty defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Mac Carthy Carbria magnam victoriam de viris Regis Angliæ, et Anglis Momoniæ retulit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Richardus secundus mense Majo in Angliam rediit uti heic habetur, et non sub quinquagessimam præcedentem ut Angli scribunt.—*Selden's Honours*, Tit. Ireland, § 3. p. 843."

Hugh, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, by the daughter of Torlogh O'Connor, and Maurice, son of Paul Ultach<sup>f</sup>, Chief Physician of Tirconnell, died<sup>g</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1396.

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

Bishop O'Hara<sup>h</sup> died.

Matthew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Arda<sup>i</sup>, a man of various professions, and skilled in history, poetry, music, and [general] literature, died.

O'Connor Kerry was treacherously slain by his own tribe.

O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, died.

Irial O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was slain by Mac Girr-an-adhastair, one of his own tribe, in revenge of his foster-brother Melaghlin, whom he [Irial] had killed [some time] before.

Conor, the son of Owen O'Malley, went on an incursion with a ship's crew to West Connaught, and loaded the ship with the riches and prizes taken by

"Accedit Frossardi testimonium de Equitibus 4, ab eo creatis Divilinæ (seu Dublin) in Ecclesia die 25 Martii et die Jovis 1395, C litera Dominicali.—*Frossard*, vol. 4, cap. 63, *Chronic. Hist. Holinshed*, p. 73. *Selden*, citato loco."

"Mac Jordan Dexeter ab agnatis suis in manus Domini Mac William Burk tradito, Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Connor cum inferioris Connaciæ viribus in ditionem Domini Mac William irruiit ob captum Mac Jordan, ubi pax inita est, cujus beneficio Mac Jordan dimissus. Interim O'Donell ad Maḡ cezzne pervenit, et ulterius progredi, absente Donaldō a custodibus regionis non permissus aliquot vulneratos, et occisos desideravit, quorum damno retrocessit. *Mac Fírb.*"

"Penuria in Angliā.—*Ibid.*"

"Odo filius Domini O'Connor puicō a filiis Cornaci Mac Donogh apud Killathraetam interfectus.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Dubcobla filia Cathaldi Regis Connaciæ,

filiū Donaldī, obiit.—*Ibid.*"<sup>3</sup>

"Tadæus O'Connor Kierry futurus Kierrigiæ Dominus cæsus ab . . . . . [sic].—*Ibid.*"

<sup>h</sup> *Bishop O'Hara*.—The name of his see is not given in any of the Irish Annals accessible to the Editor. He was probably of Achonry, a diocese which includes all O'Hara's and O'Gara's territories. The list of the Bishops of Achonry in Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops (p. 660), is very imperfect. It is very likely that this O'Hara succeeded William Andrews, who died in 1385.

<sup>i</sup> *Arda*, i. e. of Arda Muintire Luinin, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan, in the county of Fermanagh, where the O'Luinins, anglicè Linnagars, dwelt for several centuries. Rory O'Luinin, of this family, was the transcriber of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See other references to this place, under the years 1441 and 1512.

luēt luinge. An long do líonad do maoimib 7 dedálaid na heactra rin, 7 a mbaíad uile, aēt maō aon duine eittir Eirinn 7 árainn.

Maidm na cpiſca le hUa cconcobair puad cona bpaírib, for Ua cconcobair ndonn, 7 for Aoō ua cconcobhair, for Chonn mac bpanáin, 7 for Aoō ua nánliḡi taoípeac éneoil doḡta ; dú map mapbaō Conn mac bpanáin taoípeac Chopaclann, Sſan ó taōḡ, mac Sſain uí áinliḡi, 7 poḡaíde ammalle puí.

O Domnaill do tēct plōḡ i ccairppe, 7 dponḡ don tēplōḡ do bpiēt ap cloinn Maoilſclainn éaiō mic Muirceartaiḡ baí acc foraire, 7 acc fori-  
cōimēt do cōnnaḡtaib ḡo ndírim móir mapcpluaiḡ amalle ppiú. Ro ppaom-  
eāḡ forpa la hUa ndomnaill ḡo ró paccabpiot upmóir a nſch, 7 po ḡonaō  
apail doḡb, 7 tēpnairſc apoile allopp eippumail. Ro cpeachaō iapaín  
Cairppe lár an plōḡ, 7 róaid for cculaid cona cpiſchaid.

Maoilſchlainn caōc mac Muirſſetaiḡ mic Domnaill uí concobair do écc.

Maidm la hua ttauatail ap ḡallaid laiḡen 7 ap Shaḡanchaid, airp i  
ttaucaō ár aōbal ap ḡallaid, 7 do paḡaō pe piōit cſinn i ttaupeibaō ḡo hua  
ttauatail la taōb ilomait do bpaḡuib, 7 dedálaid airp, 7 each, 7 éitaiḡ.

Cúlaō máḡ afḡḡura aōbar tigiſpna ua neachdaō do mapbaō la ḡallaid.

O hannluain tigeapna oirēir do mapbaō i pppuul la dpiſm dia pine pſin.

Maire mḡſn uí éatáin bſn uí doḡartaiḡ do écc.

\* *Between Ireland and Aran*, eittir Eirinn 7 Árainn.—This passage has been copied from the Annals of Ulster. It would appear from it that the writer of it did not consider Aran as a part of Ireland. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1396. Connor mac Owen O'Mealie, with a certain companie, took shipping and repaired to gett themselves some spoyles at sea, which they accordingly gott, and filled their shipp with all such stuff as they cou'd find, and at last the whole company, shipp and all, were unfortunately drowned, but one man only that escaped by some hard shift."

Between the lines of this passage O'Flaherty inserts the following :

"Maoilecluin mac Concobair ui maille, 7 mac teaboid na ceḡerne do cloinn piocair do ḡol ḡo Coníaiene mapa forpeann loingē, 7 mac mic caḡail buíde ui plaḡbeartaiḡ do mapbaō, 7 a mbaíad uile 33. aiḡ Árainn.—*Mac Fírb.*"

[“Melaghlin, the son of Conor O'Malley, and the son of Theobald [Burke] of the Kerne, one of the Clanrickard, went to Conmaicene with the crew of a ship, and slew the grandson of Cathal Boy O'Flaherty; and they were all drowned, thirty-three in number, at Aran.”]

<sup>1</sup> *The victory of Creag*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1396. O'Connor Roe fought the feild of Creag with O'Connor Donn, where O'Connor

that adventure. But all, save one man only, were drowned between Ireland and Aran<sup>k</sup>.

The victory of Creag<sup>l</sup> was gained by O'Connor Roe and his kinsmen over O'Connor Don, Hugh O'Connor, Conn Mac Branan, and Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa. In the conflict were slain Con Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann, John O'Teige, the son of John O'Hanly, and many others besides.

O'Donnell marched an army into Carbury; and a part of this army came up with the sons of Melaghlin Caech<sup>m</sup> Mac Murtough, who were watching and guarding [the country] for the Connacians, with a great body of cavalry. They were defeated by O'Donnell; and they left the most of their horses behind them. Some of them were wounded, and others made their escape by means of their valour<sup>n</sup>. Carbury was afterwards plundered by the army of O'Donnell, who returned home with their preys.

Melaghlin Caech, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

A battle was gained by O'Toole over the Anglo-Irish and Saxons of Leinster, in which the English were dreadfully slaughtered; and six score [of their] heads were carried for exhibition before O'Toole, besides a great many prisoners, and spoils of arms, horses, and armour.

Cu-Uladh Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, was slain by the English.

O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

Mary, the daughter of O'Kane<sup>o</sup>, and wife of O'Doherty, died.

Donn was overthrown, together with [Hugh] O'Connor, Conn Mac Brannan, and Hugh O'Hanlie, cheiftaine of Kyneldowha, that partook with O'Connor Donn; also Conn Mac Brannan, John O'Teige, and the son of John O'Hanlie, with others, were slain in the said feild."

<sup>m</sup> *Melaghlin Caech*, i. e. Melaghlin, or Malachy, the blind, or rather the one-eyed. According to the pedigree of the O'Connors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he was the brother of the celebrated Donnell O'Connor, the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo; and he had two sons, Teige and

Loughlin.

<sup>n</sup> *By their valour*, *allop eiprumal*.—The *eiprumal*, or, as it is sometimes written, *eipromal*, is explained "*γαργεαδ*," i. e. valour, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

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

"Verum prædæ quas quas cepit per insequentes Carbrios ablatae sunt, aliquibus utriusque occisus.—*Mac Fírb*."

<sup>o</sup> *Mary, the daughter of O'Kane*.—To this passage O'Flaherty adds, *inter lineas*, "*do bpeir lmb*, i. e. in child-bed.—*Mac Fírb*."



Ḑrian mac Eḡri uí neill do ḡuarplaccaḑ la hUa neill ó Ua ndóinnall, ḡ do paḑ eic, eitteada, ḡ ionnmur iorlapḑa ap, ḡ do paḑ Ua néill eipḑe do mac eile Eḡri, .i. do Dóinnall a ḡuarplaccaḑ a mḡic ḡin, .i. ḑrian mac neill maille comḑaib oile.

Sluaicḑeas la hUa ndóinnall Toirḡdeallbaḑ mac neill ḡairḑ, ḡ la Taḑḡ mac caḑail uí concobaḡi ḡo pangatḑur ḡo Slieccḑ ḡo po loḡccreat an baile uile eitteḡi clóic ḡ ḑrian, ḡ po maḡbaḑ mac Concoḑaḡi maonmaḡe ḡo ḡoḑ-aḑib eile leḑ don chur ḡin. ḑa doilḡ an baile ḡin do loḡccaḑ, ap ba ḑḡḡccaḡḡte a ḑuḡḑaḡḡte eitteḡi clóic ḡ ḑrian.

<sup>p</sup> *Teige, the son of Cathal.*—He was the third son of the celebrated Cathal Oge O'Conor, by Graine, the daughter of O'Donnell.

<sup>q</sup> In the margin opposite this passage O'Flaherty writes in H. 2. 11 :

"*Ex Mac Fírb.* Verum Murchertus O'Conor cum Carbríis eos inter duos fluvios assecuti Marcum Mac Donell Constabularium militum domini O'Donell saucium, et Maglanchy Dartrigíe dynastam præter aliquot occisos ceperunt."

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

"David filius Theobaldi fil. Ullic Burk quievit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Tadaeus filius Nicolai O'Hein Dominus Hyfiachriæ aḡḡne ab O'Flaherty preemptus apud naves.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Diernitius filius Cathaldi O'Maden Siolannchadiæ Dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Filia Mac Jordan Dexeter uxor . . . . [sic] ballaḡ O'Conor ex puerperio decessit.—*Ibid.*"

"Mac Gilla Patrick Ossoriæ dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Campanile .i. clóicḑḑ ḑpoma cliaḑ fulmine destructum.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Clann Moris obsequium præstant Domino Mac William Burk.—*Ibid.*"

"Ullic Burk devastat Maḑaḡe na mban [*recte Maḑaḡe na Muman*], et cremat Brughigh.—*Ibid.*"

"Maḑm na cḡcca ob prædam et incendium ab O'Conor Donn factum.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Filia Domini O'Brien uxor Domini Ullic Burk mortua.—*Ibid.*"

"Aurelia .i. oplacḑ filia Odonis O'Maelbrennann uxor Joannis Rufi Mac Dermott ḡall defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Tadaeus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus sæculo renunciaturus ab Eliis suis, et orientalis Momoniæ Hibernis proceribus prohibetur.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Gillachristus O'Dubhthaidh insignis poeta decessit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Domchadus filius Roderici O'Kelly dominus de Clann mic neogain obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Gormlathia Kevanach uxor O'Conor Ffáilge defuncta.—*Ibid.*"

"Thomas Butlera Geraldinis cæsus. O'Kennedy Ormoníæ dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"O'Conor Kierry a suis cæsus. Filius Raymundi filii Ricardi obiit.—*Ibid.*"

*Appendix ad annum 1396 ex Mac Fírb. et Libro Lecan :*

"Post pacem inter utrumque O'Conor Bellum exortum est inter filios Odonis Mac Dermott et Magranell."

"Mortimerus Marchiæ Comes Hiberniæ optio Dominum O'Neill spoliatur."

"Bellum inter filium Murchadi O'Brien, et Dominum O'Kennedy."

"Bellum inter Comitem Desmoníæ, et Dominum Mac Carthy."

Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from O'Donnell by O'Neill, who gave, as the price of his ransom, horses, armour, and much valuable property; and O'Neill delivered him over to the other son of Henry (i. e. to Donnell), together with other considerations, in ransom for his own son, namely, Brian, son of Niall.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall Garv) and Teige, son of Cathal O'Connor<sup>p</sup>, to Sligo; and they burned the whole town, both its edifices of stone and of wood: and the son of Conor Moimnoy, with many others, was slain by them on this occasion. It was grievous that this town should have been burned, for its buildings of stone and wood were splendid<sup>q</sup>.

“Idem Mortimerus cum Anglis Lageniæ, et Momonia in Ultoniam irrumpit; Ardmachæ 4 noctes moratus multa damna intulit, et ab O'Nello recepit.”

“Clann Donogh, Robertus Baret et filii Joannis O'Hara in ditionem domini Mac William Burk prædatum advecti duos filios domini O'Hara Artum et Cathaldum, Magnum Fionn filium Diernitii fil. Cormaci fil. Roderici ex Clann Andrias (i. e. stirpe Andreæ O'Connor) et alios apud Knock O'Connor desiderarunt domino Mac William et domino Bermingham eos assecutis. Et filiis Ricardi Mac Moris spoliatis, unus ex iis a domino Mac William captus.”

“Deprædatio Tirfiachriæ Mucõe per Mac William Burk.”

“Tadaus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus limina Apostolorum Religionis ergo salutatum peregrinatur. Et per Angliam reversus Regi se exhibet simul cum O'Broin, Geraldo, et Thoma Calvo Mac Murchadh e stirpe Regum Lageniæ, quos perhumaniter excepit, et Regi Galliæ occursurus suo ascripsit comitatui.”

“Bellum inter utrumque O'Connor, et Planities vastata. O'Connor donn dominum O'Connor pucõ deprædatus Condom Mac Branan, &c., ut supra, amisit.”

“O'Kelly, O'Connor Donn, Clannrickardi, et dominus Bermingham cum domino Mac William

Burk, contra Murchertum filium Donaldi, Tomaltum Mac Donogh, et Rodericum O'Dowd in inferiorem Connaciam incedunt ut filios Cathaldi O'Connor adjuvarent, et familiam O'Dowd e Tirfiachria exterminarent. Illi obsequium domino Mac William præstare obtulerunt quod suggerentibus O'Kelly et Berminghamis renuit acceptare (post pacem inter utrumque O'Connor, ut supra, hæc expeditio fit).”

“Wilielmus filius filii Sir Redmundi (Edmundi reor) Burk aggressus est Episcopum Baret apud Anachdubhan, et occidit filium Episcopi Ricardum, et Siliam (Ægidiam filiam Ricardi) Episcopi concubinam .i. leanaón captivam fecit, villâ penitus incensâ.”

“Murchertus filius Donaldi O'Connor, Mac Donogh et O'Dowd domum domini O'Donell, ipso pulso, et multis occisis, pretiosis scyphis, vestibus peregrinis aliisque cimeliis spoliarunt, et uxorem Cathaldi O'Roik filiam Donaldi fil. Murcherti abduxerunt (post hæc O'Donell filios Malachlinni cæci fugavit ut supra).—*Mac Firl.*”

“Bellum inter O'Connor donn et Mac William Burk. In quo Mac William Burke O'Kelly, Dominus Bermingham, et O'Connor pucõ in Galengam feruntur, ut inde Connaciam inferiorem infestarent. Et filium Moyleri fil. Hoberti Burk Balimotam contra Mac Donogh exurendo amiserant eum multis equis, et aliis: Joannes

## ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1397.

Αἰοῖς Cριορτ, mile, τρι ced, nochat, aSeacht.

Sluaicéad mór do éionol la Niall ó neill la Ríḡ cenél neogann do dul pop Ua ndóinnall, Toirpdealbác, ḡ pop éloinn Ennι uí neill. O doinnall, ḡ clann Ennι do épuinnuccad plog oile ma aḡad. Báttarí atad amlad ym aḡad i naghaid na po éumangpíot ní dia poile. O Ro paitigíḡ ua neill cona plog, Ro triallrat pop ceúlaib dia tígib ḡan apnuccad don t-plog oile. O Ro rátaigíḡ an plog oile mórí po lúccpíot pémíealta ma lñmam ḡo po maibad apall do munnip uí neill, ḡ co pparccabpíot eich ḡ edala iomda aḡ cenél cconuill, ḡ acc éloinn Ennι don éur ym.

Sluaicéad la Toirpdealbác ua ndóinnall la tígíma émeoil cconuill i pfpíab manac, ḡ do bírt fípa iolarda laip pop loch Eirne, pop oileab, ḡ pop mupíab an loca ḡur po hoipcead, ḡ ḡur po hionpíad laip iatpíde mile cen motat eccalpi, no nñmída, ḡ do bírt edala iomda appoille laip, ḡ iompaidip ḡan nac pfpíotopḡan.

Sluaicéad naile la hUa ndóinnall i ccapppe do díócup éloinne Dóinnall mic Muipceapraig eipre ḡo po hoipcead an típ ḡo líp laip ḡo cluam díḡpáta.

O'Coemán contra occisus et Cosnius filius Briani O'Dowd læsus est. O'Conor Donn suscepit dominum inferioris Connacæ, facto apud tobúr an cóipe in Lúgnia [hodie Tobercurry, villam in baronia de Leyny in agro Sligoensi.—Ed.] “propugnaculo, et filius Murcherti fil. Donaldi traditus est ei obses. O'Donell filios Malachlinni cæci fugavit, ut supra.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Clamrickardi regionem domini Bermingham incendunt. Mac William dominus Bermingham et O'Kelly Ardnariagh frumenta corrumpunt, non ultra progressi. Mac William Joannem O'Hara multis cæsis frustra adortus est. Et Episcopus O'Hara dominum Mac William comitatus a filiis Joannis Dexeter, caso equo vulneratur. Pax inter utrumque O'Conor.”

After these additions he writes, *vide reliqua* “anni 1396 ad finem libri hujus.” But no other

entries belonging to the year 1396 are now to be found in the manuscript.

On the back of a blank page, which he inserted to make those additions, O'Flaherty writes, “*Annales ex O'Malcoury codice ad annos 1256 et 1396.*”

<sup>r</sup> *Skirmishing squadrons*, pémíealta.—This word is translated “*emissariorum manipuli*,” by Dr. Lynch in his translation of Keating's History of Ireland. The word is used in this sense by Keating, as will appear from the following sentence in his account of the resene of Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster :

“Dála na pluag do éip triallao ap an Muíam a ḡ-Connacab aḡur do léigeadap pémíealta ḡo Muad, ḡo h-Ioppap, aḡur ḡo h-Uíall do éionol cpeac ḡo popíongpíot Muíneach.”

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1397.

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

A great army was mustered by Niall O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, to invade O'Donnell (Turlough) and the sons of Henry O'Neill. O'Donnell and the sons of Henry mustered another army to oppose him. They remained for some time face to face, without coming to any engagement. O'Neill and his army growing weary, they set out for home, unnoticed by the other army; but when the other army perceived this [i. e. that they had disappeared], they sent skirmishing squadrons<sup>r</sup> in pursuit of them; and some of O'Neill's people were killed, leaving many horses and [other] spoils to the Kinel-Connell and the sons of Henry on this occasion.

An army was led by Turlough O'Donnell, Lord of Kinel-Connell, into Fermanagh, and he carried many boats with him to Lough Erne, and, [landing] on the islands and islets of the lake, he plundered and preyed them all, except the churches or sanctuaries; and he carried away immense spoils, and returned without opposition<sup>s</sup>.

Another army was led by O'Donnell into Carbury, to expel from thence the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough<sup>t</sup>; and he burned the whole territory as far as Cluain-Dearg-ratha<sup>u</sup>.

This passage is translated as follows by Dr. Lynch:

"Ubi terrestres copiae per Connaciam iter habuerunt, aliquot *emissariorum manipuli* ad Campos Muaidh amni adjacentes Irrisiam et Umalliam digressi sunt, prædæ ad castra du-cendæ causâ."

<sup>s</sup> *Without opposition*, gan nué fípuoṣopḡam, i. e. without any counter-plunder. In compound words of this description, fpuṣ, or fpuoṣ, denotes *against*, as fpuoṣbuaṣoó, repercussion, fpuṣ-beapṣ, opposition.—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, chap. vi. p. 277.

<sup>t</sup> *The sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough*.—O'Donnell went on this expedition to set up Feige O'Connor, the son of his own daughter,

Graine, as Chief of Carbury, in place of the heir of Donnell, the son of Murtough.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1396. It would appear, however, from the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72–74, that Donnell, the son of Murtough, was married to Raghnailt, another daughter of O'Donnell, and that he had by her two sons, Brian and Turlough; but his eldest son, Murtough, was by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke.

<sup>u</sup> *Cluain-Dearg-rath*, i. e. the lawn or meadow of red rath, or earthen fort. There is a town-land called Deargrath, in the parish of Toomna, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. It is sometimes anglicised Derrygra, but Derrigra, or Dergrath, is the true form.



Α Shúile do fagbáil doiridhí do Aodh mac Matghamhna tria troiceadh do dhéanamh in óróir na crioíche naomh Rátha boith, 7 in óróir deilbe Muire Acha triuin.

Niall mor mac Aodha uí neill Rí énéil eoḡain, 7 iomcórnamhaḡ Eirenn, inneoin órdain, 7 oirféar an fíaitéinnair, cuir iomfulangh dhá aifpplaimn, doirghaoilteḡ dhall, tátaigétlóir ghaoideal, móraḡ eccailhí 7 ealaḡan na heirenn do écc iar mbuaḡ nongta 7 naiteḡe, 7 Niall óḡ a mac do ḡabáil a ionaḡ.

Mac donnchaḡ tpe hoilella do ḡal ḡo Macaire Chonnaḡt (ḡo lion a éionóil, a máome, 7 a innle) do éongham dUa éoncobaḡr ḡonn, ḡur ḡabrat porlonḡporit aḡ cuirpeach chinn Eitig eitir daoinb 7 aipúir mar a mbaoi ó concobaḡr. Iar na clor rin dUa concobaḡr ruadh cruinnḡir da ḡac taoib ḡo hén ionaḡ Mac uilliam bupe Tómar mac Shí Emainn albanaiḡ, Clann éatail óicc uí éoncobaḡr, Clann Aodha meic diarmata, Mainḡ, 7 clann mac Fídhlimid fírin ḡo lón roḡraite ḡac aoín dnoḡ, 7 ḡo ccoimtionol ḡallócclaḡ ma fparpaḡ. Triallaitt iarpin do fáiḡid an máaire, Acht cḡna m paibe Ua concobaḡr donn i fparpaḡ meic Donnchaḡr annhín 7 noḡar aipḡh Mac donnchaḡr an rluagh no ḡo ptáinice ua concobaḡr ruadh ronn móri mar rluagh ma éimicel. Fírtar iomairecc fctopra ḡo díóḡra duḡriaḡtaḡ éḡtar da líona iarpin ḡur maíḡd for Mac donnchaḡr cona muinir. Uḡaḡ na bḡtpe ler bḡpḡeaḡ opḡa iaḡ ḡur cuirpḡe a nár, Marbḡtar Mac donnchaḡr annhín, 7 Aodh caḡc mac aḡda mic toirpḡealbaḡ uí éoncobaḡr, Mac Suibne aipḡéonrapal connaḡt o rluadh ríor cona ḡiaḡ dḡbḡraḡtar Donnchaḡr 7 Donnplebe, Cúaire mac Conaire uí Concobaḡr, 7 Diarmait mac Donnchaḡr tanairi

\* *The image*.—This image was in existence so late as the year 1538, as appears from a letter dated the 10th of August that year, from Thomas Allen to Cromwell, in which he speaks of the Blessed Virgin's image at Trim, as follows :

"They thre" [viz. Archbishop Brown, Mr. Treasurer, and the Master of the Rolls], "wold not come in the chapell, where the Idoll of Trym stode, to th' intent they wold not occasion the people; notwithstanding, my Lord Deputie, veray devoutly kneeling before Hir, hard thre or fower masses."—See *The Book of Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, printed for

the Irish Archæological Society in 1844. Introduction, p. xix.

\* *Niall More*.—This notice of the death of Niall More O'Neill is more briefly given in the Annals of Ulster; and in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaenise it is Englished as follows :

"A. D. 1397. Neale More mac Hugh O'Neale, monarch of the provence of Ulster, after confession of his sins to a ghostly father, and receipt of the sacraments, died. After whose death his son, Neale Oge, succeeded him in his place and principallity."

Hugh Mac Mahon recovered his sight by fasting in honour of the Holy Cross of Raphoe, and of the image<sup>w</sup> of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Ath-Trim.

Niall More<sup>x</sup>, the son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, Contender<sup>y</sup> [for the crown] of Ireland, Pillar of the dignity and preeminence of his principality, Pillar of resistance to every attack, Destroyer of the English, Uniter of the Irish, and Exalter of the Church and sciences of Ireland, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance; and Niall Oge, his son, assumed his place.

Mac Donough of Tirerril repaired to Machaire-Chonnacht with all his forces, substance, and cattle, to assist O'Connor Don, and encamped with his people and cattle at Cuirreech-Chinn-eitigh<sup>z</sup>, where O'Connor was. O'Connor Roe having heard of this, he assembled together, from every side, Mac William, Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Connor, the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, the Hy-Many, and even the grandsons of Felim, with all the forces of each of them, and a body of gallowglasses besides; and these then marched to the Plain [of Machaire Chonnacht]. But O'Connor Don was not then along with Mac Donough, nor did Mac Donough perceive the army until O'Connor Roe had surrounded him with a large body of cavalry. A battle ensued between them, which was fiercely and determinedly maintained on both sides, until [at length] Mac Donough and his people were defeated; and the heroes by whom they were routed pursued and slaughtered them<sup>a</sup>. In this engagement were slain Mac Donough, and Hugh Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor; Mac Sweeny, High Constable of Connaught from the Mountain downward, and his two brothers, Donough and Donslevy; Cuafne,

To the passage relating to Niall More O'Neill, O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11, ex *Mac Fírbis*: "Vir hospitalissimus ac magnificentissimus, et Hiberniæ hæres obiit domi suæ apud Dunganon post ætatem magnam et provectam bene exactam, et filium suum Niellum successorem designavit, qui Dunganonam a morte patris migravit."

<sup>y</sup> *Contender*, ιομῆορναμάχῃ.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the word is ιομῆορναμάχ, which means *contender*. The Irish translator of Nennius renders "*contentio magna*" by "copnam móp."—See *Genealogies, Tribes*

and *Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 182, note <sup>a</sup>.

<sup>z</sup> *Ceann-eitigh*, now anglicised Kinnitty, a townland in the parish of Kilbride, lying to the north of Roscommon town. Cuirreech-Chinn signifies the Curragh, or moor (or race course) of Kinnitty.

<sup>a</sup> *Pursued and slaughtered them*, literally, "The bears [βεῖρε] by whom the breach was made upon them, followed them so that they caused their slaughter." The correct English mode of expression would be, "and the cavalry followed up the route with dreadful carnage."

na noilealla ammaille le hiomate duairibh 7 dárdomaíribh a mbraitéreac 7 a muiníre. Ba dírín do airnídh a pppít dédalaibh 7 maoinibh la hua concobair puas don turur rin gan airín ar eachaibh ar arm, na ar édeað. Oidce éio péile muirpe roghmar tuccað an maíom rin éinn Eitigh. Iar ecloir na pccel rin dUa concobair donn (an trís lá iar ttabairt an máðma) tainice po bóéáinribh uí concobair puas, 7 cloinne pñólimið, 7 a mbuailte ar na ruídiuccað i tainiceall Liaetpoma go tucc maíom imirgíð oppa da ngoirí an gcalmaíom go pucc cpeacá, 7 édala aoble uaéta don dul rin.

Pñólimið mac Catáil óicc 7 Dubgall mac Domnaill gallócleac do dul i cclm í domnaill diarraíð a éonganta i naghaid a nřccapate. Ua Domnaill go maíribh éipe Conuill do éoét go Cairprie don éur rin do éuiouccað le cloinn Chatáil óicc. Cairprie 7 oileallaigh do éeicheað po éaingnibh, 7 po oipbelatibh an duitéce ponné. O domnaill do poétain go haonac éipe hoilealla, tige iomda 7 aibanna do lopecað da muinir, 7 crícha do denam doib ar mac Corbmair mic Ruaidrí. Maolpnanaið mac Donnchaíð tigeapna tipe hoilealla, Ua dubda, 7 na hígria do éabairt éor, 7 síoiríð dUa Domnaill 7 do cloinn Chatáil óicc iarrin le gan éur na naghaid go bpat. Síe do éngal étoppa dua domnaill ar an ccoingéall rin, 7 é pñ diompúð go tíri conaill po éédoi. Clann Catáil óicc, muinir diuirin, 7 Mac Domnaill gallócleac cona cloinn do éeacé i ccairprie annrin. Síe doib illioir an Oilil, 7 a mbíe ag ponn na críce étoppa an oidce rin, 7 popta imiríngaiğ impe. Ua Domnaill do éoét uatcað mapeluağ ina ccomóáil apabárpach do pñóuccað étoppa.

Muircřitac bacac mac Domnaill mic Muircřitaiğ uí concobair, 7 clann

<sup>b</sup> *Nobles*, árdomaíribh, literally, arch-chieftains.

<sup>c</sup> *The herds and stalls*, i. e. herds of cows and the booleys, or enclosures, in which they were fed or milked. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Conor Don attacked the caepaídeét, or creaghs, of O'Conor Roe, and the grandson of Felim, from which it would appear that the cattle were defended by the shepherds only.

<sup>d</sup> *An gheal-mháidhm*, i. e. the bright defeat, breach, or overthrow.

<sup>e</sup> *Felim, the son of Cathal Oge*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Conors given in the Book

of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he was the seventh son of Cathal Oge, and his second child by his third wife, the daughter of the Archbishop.

<sup>f</sup> *Aenach-Tire-Oilella*, i. e. the fair-town, or meeting place, of Tirerrill. This was most probably the village of Carn-Oilella, now in ruins, on the west side of Lough Arrow, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. The carn of this place was raised as a monument to Oilíoll, from whom Tir-Oilíolla, now Tirerrill, received its name.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79.

<sup>g</sup> *To parcel out the territory*, ag ponn na críce étoppa, i. e. to confer about what districts each

the son of Cuaifne O'Connor; and Dermot Mac Donough, Tanist of Tirerrill; together with other chieftains and nobles<sup>b</sup> of their kinsmen and people. Innumerable and indescribable were the spoils and valuable articles obtained by O'Connor Roe on this occasion, without mentioning horses, arms, and armour. This defeat of Cinn-eitigh was sustained on the first festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary in Autumn. When O'Connor Don had heard the news of this (which he did on the third day after the defeat), he came to the herds and stalls<sup>c</sup> of O'Connor Roe and the Clann-Felim, which were situated in Leitrim, and having given them a migratory overthrow, which was called "an ghealmhaidhm<sup>d</sup>," he carried off from them immense preys and spoils on that occasion.

Felim, son of Cathal Oge<sup>e</sup>, and Dowell Mac Donnell Galloglach, went to O'Donnell to request his assistance against their enemies; and O'Donnell, with the chiefs of Tirconnell, came on this occasion to assist the sons of Cathal Oge. The people of Carbury and Tirerrill fled before them into the fastnesses and places of difficult access of their country. O'Donnell arrived at Aenach-Tire-Oilella<sup>f</sup>; and his people burned many houses and much corn, and committed great depredations on the son of Cormac, son of Rory. Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Tirerrill, O'Dowda, and O'Hara, afterwards gave sureties and hostages to O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge [as securities], that they would never [again] oppose them. Upon this condition O'Donnell concluded a peace with them, and returned, himself, to Tirconnell immediately afterwards. The sons of Cathal Oge, Muintir-Durnin, and Mac Donnell Galloglach, then went to Carbury, and halted at Lissadill, where they proceeded to parcel out the territory<sup>g</sup> between them that night. But they disputed on this head; and on the morrow O'Donnell arrived there, with a small body of cavalry, to settle matters between them.

At this time Murtough Bacagh<sup>h</sup>, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough

of the chiefs and subchiefs should be put in possession of, now that they had, as they thought, totally subdued the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough. Mageoghegan renders this sentence very correctly in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"The sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallow-

glasses, repaired to the territory of Carbury, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves."—See the whole passage quoted below.

<sup>h</sup> *Murtough Bacagh*.—He was the eldest son of Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Carbury, by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke; and by the assistance of the O'Rourkes he was enabled to





O'Connor, and the Mac Sweenys, were at Fassa Coille, together with the Western O'Hara, and the descendants of Flaherty O'Rourke; and they all set out early in the morning to Bun-Brenoige<sup>i</sup>, opposite Lissadill, to attack the sons of Cathal Oge and O'Donnell. Squadrons of the cavalry of the sons of Cathal Oge advanced towards them<sup>k</sup> [the party of Murtough Bacach], on the way to Sligo; but [the stream of] Bun-Brenoige lay on one side of them, and, luckily and favourably for them, the sea had flowed on the other side, so that they could not be encompassed or surrounded. They afterwards came to a brisk engagement with each other, in which O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge were defeated, and Marcus Mac Donnell, and Dugald his son, John Mac Sheely, and a great many others of their gallowglasses, were slain. Great ravages and depredations were then committed on the sons of Cathal; and they were again banished across the River Erne, in sadness and dejection, precisely on the Great Festival<sup>l</sup> of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Cowaiífne mac Cowaiífne" [O'Connor], "Mac Swyne, head of the Gallowglasses of Igher Connaght, his two brothers, Donnslieve and Connor Mac Swynie, with divers others of the noble and ignoble sorte. It were impossible to recount, the spoiles of horses, armes, cowes, cloathes and other things they found that day. This exploite was done upon our first Ladye day in harvest."

"O'Connor Donn upon hearing of these tydings came to O'Kelly's Countrey, his adversaries encamped with their rich booties and great preyes about Leytrimme, which O'Connor Donn assaulted and skirmished withall, in the end he recovered a greate parte of the cattle that were taken by them, and gave them a discomfiture (an *geat-maíom ann ro*). This was the third day after the first prey and slaughter."

"Felym mac Cahall Oge and Dowgall Mac Donnell Gallda" [Gallowglagh], "repaired to O'Donell's house, to whome they related in particular the said exploits. Whereupon O'Donell, without delay, caused to be assembled the inhabitants of Tyre Connell, such as were ap-

pointed and able to bear armes, and repaired, with the sonnes of Cahall aforesaid, to the territorye of Carbrye. The inhabitants of that countrey, findeinge themselves unable to resist the power of O'Donell, fledd into their holts and places of greatest force" [i. e. strength] "in their Lands, to secure themselves, their goods, and chattles, from these invincible armies (as they tooke them)."

"O'Donell's forces made no stay untill they came to a place called the Faire of Tyre-al-lealla (*aonach zipe allealla*), where they burnt many houses and cornes, and tooke the spoiles of Cormacke mac Rowrie."

"Mullronie Mac Donnogh, prince of the Countrey of Tyreallealla, and O'Hara, yealded hostages to O'Donnell, and to the sons of Cahall Oge O'Connor, as pledges of their fidelity, and faithfully promised never thenceforward to contradict him, or oppose themselves against him in any matter whatsoever; afterwards O'Donnell returned to his own house, and the sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallowglasses, repaired to the

Διαρματ mac ιομάρι υι βήρη δο βήτη ι πφιαβραρ, γ α βρήτ ι ccoite pop loch ona éigh fñn διοηραιγιό τιγε Mhupchaíð mic Tomáir, γ lñm do βρήτ δό γαν πορ do cách amach ar an ccoite ιρη loch go po baíðfha a cceóóir.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1398.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céð, α hocht.

Tomáir mac Muirgísra meic Donnchaíð eppcop achaið conaite do éγ.

Coγað mop do fipge firi uα néll, Niall óγ, γ ó Domnaill Toippréadbaç, γ α έαιοριγ γ α οipeçt do έpegeað uí domnaill go mbuí ι ccuínga móip occ cloinn Enrí uí neill αγ cloinn tceacain uí Odomnaill, αγ uα nðoçairταγ, γ αγ cloinn tSuibne. Do çoið mac uí Domnaill mall γapb, γ clann Domnaill mic néll uí domnaill pop ιηδοριγιό ι παναιτ γup po γaðað leó eóin mac Maoil-muirpe meic Suibne, γ co nðeipnpat opγam. Toill γ γαιοíð coigeð ulað do ðul ι τεach uí Neill, γ bpaigðe, γ umla do έabaipr δó cénmoçá ó Domnaill α aenap.

Sloicceað mop la Niall ócc ó neill Rí çenel coγain, γ la cloinn Enrí ι neill do paigíð uí Domnaill go painicc fip puaið γup αιpecpιοττ an mαaiupτip po na huile ιonmñai-aið, γ έip aοða go huilíð. Opñn do muuτip uí Odomnaill do έabaipr ταçaiρ uoið. Aoð mac pñγaił uí puaipe do γaðáił uon tuipup pin. Uα neill uiompuð go έip Coγain uopíðipe.

territory of Carbry, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves; at which time Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell" [O'Connor] "was at Fasagh-Kelly, with such of the family of the Clann-Swynes in his company as returned alive out of the great overthrow before mentioned, aboute Donell Mac Swynie, O'Hara the Lower, the race of Flath-vertagh O'Royrek : with whome, the next morning, he tooke his journey to the foott of the place" [stream] "called Brenoge, adjoyning to the towne of Lisandoyll; Claneahall sent their squadrons of horse" [ποpeçae mapcpluaiγ] "between him and Sligeagh, who cou'd not come neere him to endamage him, being com-

passed of the one side where he encamped with Brenoge aforesaid, and of the other side with the seas; but at last they skirmished with each other, in the end whereof O'Donnell, and the sons of Cathall Oge, were discomfitted, Marcus Mac Donnell, and his son, Dowgall Mac Donnell, Eoyne Mac Sihie, with many others of their Gallowglasses, were slain; also they tooke great preyes from the sons of Cahall Oge, and banished themselves over the river of Ernye, who were left there with great sadness, grief, and sorrow, that a little before were full of mirth, joye, and pleasure, the case being so altered with them: these things thus fell out on our second Lady day in harvest, or thereabouts."

Dermot, the son of Ivor O'Beirne<sup>m</sup>, was in a fever, and was conveyed in a cot on a lake from his own house, towards the house of Murrough, the son of Thomas [O'Beirne]; and he leaped out of the cot, unobserved by any, into the lake, and was immediately drowned<sup>n</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1398.

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

Thomas Mac Morrissey, Bishop of Achonry, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turlough); and his own chieftains and tribe abandoned O'Donnell, so that he was reduced to great straits by the sons of Henry O'Neill, by the sons of John O'Donnell, by O'Doherty, and by the Clann-Sweeny. Niall Garv, the son of O'Donnell, and the sons of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, went upon an excursion into Fanad, took John, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, prisoner, and committed a depredation. The English and Irish of the province of Ulster (O'Donnell only excepted) went into the house of O'Neill, and gave him hostages and other pledges of submission.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill<sup>r</sup>, King of Kinel-Owen, and the sons of Henry O'Neill, against O'Donnell, and arrived at Assaroe; and they plundered the monastery of all its riches, and all Tirlugh. A party of O'Donnell's people gave them battle; and Hugh, son of Farrell O'Rourke, was taken prisoner on this occasion. O'Neill returned [in safety] to Tyrone.

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

“A. D. 1397. Dermott mac Imer O'Beyrne, being sick of an ague, in his own house, and being convey'd from thence in a litter to the house of Morrogh mac Thomas, where being arrived he leapt out of the litter and coytt into the water, and was unfortunately drowned, and afterwards entered in the church of Killmore-na-Syunain, the month of July.”

<sup>n</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise,

as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Philip Mac Nichol Dalton, Lord of the barony of Rathconrath, in Westmeath.

<sup>o</sup> *Niall Oge O'Neill*.—This passage, rather carelessly, is abstracted by the Four Masters from the Annals of Ulster. It is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1398. Neale Oge O'Neale brought a great army to Tyreconnell, destroyed all places to Esroe, tooke the spoyles of the Abbey of that towne, and at last some of Donnell's people en-



Sloighead la Tomás a búrc tigeapna gall connaét, la hua cconcobair puad, la cloinn Chatail óicc, 7 la cloinn meic diarmata go rangatar tír oilealla gur lín aircceiot í. Concobair ócc mac Aoda meic diarmata, 7 a hraiépe do tillead ón rlog iarrin do cuartugad moigi luirc. Fírgal mac diarmata tigeapna moige luirc do dol in oíche rin go mainirtir na búille, 7 a bpuair do biað, 7 do corður innte do cup ar in mbailé dar ab ainm an éarraig dó. Lorcc na fíona do éscemal do cloinn meic diarmata, 7 a lín-maim dóib. O Ró raéaigriot roin an coraighléit poppa, gluaríte tré ran tír go rangatar Eachdruim mic naoda i tair baúin na rionna. Clann meic diarmata do lorccad tsmairil eachdruima oppa. Concobair mac Diarmada, .i. mac Fírgail do marbad doib, 7 rocaide da muinirtir maille rir, 7 Maolruanaid mac diarmata do gabail, Eual do denaín da neachaid, da nairn, 7 da níosolh.

Murphad bán mac Seáin mic Domnaill uí fírgail dfgadbair tigeapna na hanáile pécce emigh, 7 oirdearair, gale, 7 gairccid pleéta fírgura drior a doiri, do écc iar mbuaid naitéige mí rra noclaic, 7 a adnacul i mainirtir leatpáta i tomba a atair, 7 a fínaéor.

Muirir mac Riapair dalatún do marbad la Muirceptad ócc maz eoá-gán, 7 la briar mac ui cconcobair fáilge.

Gleann da locha do lorccad do gallaibh.

countered with them, where some were killed. Hugh mac Fferall O'Royrek was taken by these of Tyreowen; Neale Oge and his forces returned home without loss and in safety."

<sup>p</sup> *An army was led.*—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connought, and Terlagh Roe O'Connor, Lord of the Irish of Connought, accompanied with Felym mac Cahall Oge O'Connor, and his brothers, Rowrie O'Dowrie, with his forces, Mac Dermott, Teig O'Hara, with his assemblies, repaired to the contrey of Tyreallella, wasted and destroyed all that contrey, both spirituall and temporall, Lands and Islands of Loghs, together with all their holts" [i. e.

strongholds], "and places of fortification. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott departed from the said forces and went to Moylorge; Mollronie mac Fferall Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, went that night to the Abbey of Boyle, tooke all the victualls he cou'd find there, which he caused to be sent to the Carrick of Loghke, whose track Connor Mac Dermott found, and he followed him to Eaghdroym of Hugh, in the contrey of Tyrebryan; they having entred the church of Eaghdroym aforesaid, he burnt the church over their heads, killed Connor mac Fferall Mac Dermott therein, tooke Mollronie himself, killed many of his people, and bereaved them of all their horses and armour."

<sup>q</sup> *The rock.*—It is stated in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry O'Clery, that this pas-

An army was led<sup>p</sup> by Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connaught, and by O'Conor Roe and the sons of Cathal Oge, into Tirerrill, which they entirely plundered. Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, and his kinsmen, afterwards returned from this army to traverse Moylurg. On the same night Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, went to the monastery of Boyle, and took away all the provisions and other stores which he found in it to the town [i. e. the castle] called the Rock<sup>q</sup>. The sons of Mac Dermot, discovering the track of his party, pursued them; and as soon as the others had notice of their being pursued, they proceeded onwards through the country, until they reached Eachdruim Mac n-Aodha<sup>r</sup>, in Tir-Briuin na Sinna. The sons of Mac Dermot burned the church of Aughrim over their heads. Conor Mac Dermot, i. e. the son of Farrell, was slain by them, and many of his people along with him; and Mulrony Mac Dermot was taken prisoner. They then took their horses, arms, and armour, as booty<sup>s</sup>.

Murrough Bane, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, a worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly, and the most distinguished of his age of the race of Fergus<sup>t</sup> for hospitality, renown, valour, and prowess, died, after the victory of penance, a month before Christmas, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha<sup>u</sup>, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Maurice, son of Pierce Dalton, was slain by Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, and Brian, the son of O'Conor Faly.

Gleann da loch<sup>w</sup> was burned by the English.

sage is extracted from the old Book of Lecan.

<sup>r</sup> *Eachruim Mac n-Aodha*, now Aughrim, a parish in the county of Roscommon, lying between Elphin and Jamestown. No part of the old church is now visible, but the grave-yard is very extensive.

<sup>s</sup> *As booty*, éocail do denam, i. e. they seized upon them as spoils of war.

<sup>t</sup> *Race of Fergus*, i. e. of Fergus Mac Roigh, the ancestor of the Conmaicne, and many other tribes in Ireland.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46.

<sup>u</sup> *Leathrath*, now Abbeylara, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Granard, and

county of Longford. There was a primitive Irish church erected here in St. Patrick's time; and about the year 1210, Sir Richard Tuite, then lord of this district, erected a small church here.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 275. No trace of the primitive church now remains here; but there are considerable ruins of the church of the abbey erected by Tuite, from which it would appear that it was a very small establishment.

<sup>w</sup> *Gleann da loch*, now Glendalough, a well-known place in the barony of North Ballinacor, in the county of Wicklow, where the ruins of several churches are still to be seen, for descrip-

Μυρεφίταχ υα concobair do ðul i τέρη Αοδα, α ιονπύð γο ήήρ πυαð γαν μοράν έδαλα θραγαίλ don ευαιρτ ριν. Αοð υα θυρηνή don βρήε ορηα ανηρην. Ιονρυαααð do ταβαιρ τοιβ ρα βελ ατα ρήναιγ, Each Αοδα do lot, Ερην do leaααð, γ α μαρβαð ιαρανή.

Θεαροιττ ιαρλα ðήρυμυαν, ρήι ρυαιρ ροιδέραð, ðο θεαρρυναιγ ðο γαλλαιβ Ερεανν, γ ðο μοράν ðα γαιοðεαλαιβ i ηαιτνε, γ i neolur γαιοðelcece, i ηðάν, γ i Sñcyp amaille ρε γαχ ρογλαim ele ðα ραιβε αιαα, γ α έcc ιαρ mbuað ηαιτρηγε.

Ιαρλα έιλλε ðαρη do γαβαίλ don έαλβαð υα concobair, γ ðο μαρερλυαιγ ðυιέce ó βραιλγε, γ α έυρ αρ λαίη μυρchanð υί Concobair.

Σηρ Σεον ιαρλα θεαρμυαν ðο βάταð ιρ in Σιυηρ γαρ βέcc ιαρ ηγαbhail na ηαπλαέτα ðó. (*Vide* 1399).

Cað do ταβαιρ ροη γαλλαιβ ðυα βραιν, γ ðυα τυαταίλ. Ιαρλα óμαρρ do ηαρβαð ιρ in ceaz ριν, γ άρ γαλλ imaille ρηρ.

Ριονηγυαλα ηγñη υαλγαρcc μόρη υί ρυαιρ βñη τθεαάιν μόρη υί eaγpa ðέγ.

Θαυτ υα ðυιβγιονηαν ollañ cloinne μαοιλρυαηαð i Sñcyp, βιαταð coit-έññη conpogñach, γ ραοί ðυηne eaλαðna ðο έcc.

tions and illustrations of which the reader is referred to Petrie's Essay on ancient Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture. The name is translated *vallis duorum stagnorum* by the author of the Life of St. Kevin, and the name of the see is latinized *Episcopus Bistogniensis* by Hoveden.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 956, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 46. The place has been so called because there are two lakes in the valley; for, in the Irish language, *gleann* means *valley*, ðá, *two*, and *loc*, *lake*. Hence Ledwich's assertion that Glendalough is an Anglo-Saxon compound, must be regarded as groundless. St. Kevin, or Coemhghin, the original founder and patron of this place, died, according to the accurate Annals of Tighearnach, in the year 618, in the 120th year of his age.

\* *Afterwards killed*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Mortagh mac Donnell O'Connor, with his forces, went to the Territory of Tirehugh, of Easroe, to hender O'Donnell; they con'd find no good bootys therein; at their returne were pursued by Hugh O'Dornine, who, with his horsemen, did sett upon them at Belatheseanye; Hugh himself fell from his horse, and was not suffered to mount his horse again, the multitudes thronged upon him and killed him. John mac Johnine Roe was also killed in that pursuite."

† *Garrett, Earl of Desmond*.—The obituary of this Garrett is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in the following words:

"The Lord Garett, Earle of Desmond, a nobleman of wonderful bountie, mirth, cheerfulness in conversation. charitable in his deeds,

Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo] went to Tirlugh, and returned to Assaroe, without gaining much booty by the incursion. Hugh O'Duinnin came up with him there, and routed him [and his people] at Ballyshannon; Hugh's horse was wounded, and he himself thrown off, and afterwards killed\*.

Garrett, Earl of Desmond<sup>y</sup>, a cheerful and courteous man, who excelled all the English, and many of the Irish, in the knowledge of the Irish language, poetry, and history, and of other learning, died, after the victory of penance.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by Calvagh O'Connor and a body of the cavalry of Offaly, and delivered up to Murrrough O'Connor.

Sir John, Earl of Desmond, was drowned in the Suir<sup>z</sup>, a short time after assuming the earldom.

A battle was given to the English by O'Byrne and O'Toole, in which the Earl of March was slain, and the English were slaughtered<sup>a</sup>.

Finola, daughter of Ualgarg More O'Rourke, and wife of John More O'Hara, died.

David O'Duigennan<sup>b</sup>, Ollav of the Clann-Mulrony in history, a general and select biatagh, and a man of learning and science, died.

easy of access, a witty and ingenious composer of Irish poetry, and a learned and profound chronicler, and, in fine, one of the English nobility that had Irish learning and professors thereof in greatest reverence of all the English of Ireland, died penitently after receipt of the Sacraments of the holy Church in proper form."

Tradition still vividly remembers this Garrett; it is said that his spirit appears once in seven years on Lough Gur, where he had a castle.

<sup>z</sup> *In the Suir*.—This entry is repeated, evidently from a different authority, at the end of the year 1399. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is stated that he was drowned in the river of Sinnen; but this is a mistake, for it appears from the older Irish Annals, Irish pedigrees, and the Anglo-Irish authorities, that John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, was drowned this year in the Suir, at the ford of Ath an droichid, at

Ardfinnan, in the south of the county of Tipperary. O'Flaherty adds to this entry, under the year 1399, in H. 2. 11:

"*Ipin foghamar*.—MS. L. dum agros Ormoniz comitis popularetur submersus est in conspectu copiarum a mbel aza an droicheo for Suir.—*Mac Firb*."

<sup>a</sup> *The English were slaughtered*.—It is stated in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under this year, that Edmond, Earl of March, the King's Lieutenant, was slain, with divers others, on St. Margaret's day, at Kenlis, in Leinster, by Obren and other Irishmen; and that Roger Grey was then elected Lord Justice of Ireland. The passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. O'Broyne and O'Tuahall fought against the Englishmen, where they killed the young Earle, with many other Englishmen."

<sup>b</sup> *David O'Duigennan*.—This passage is given



Ua concobair puad 7 Mac Diarmata do dul pluag lánmór ar clonnn nDonnchaíó tpe hoilealla go rangattar maḡ tupead. Creaca mópa do denam doib. Clann nDonnchaíó do bpeat orpa, 7 Muircsrtae mac Domnaill uí concobair cona leiptionol. Iomairce do éur ftoppa. Maíom for ua cconcobair 7 Somairle buíde mac domnaill cona muinir do marbaíó ann.

Tomar mac caíal mic mupchaíó uí fírgail tigeapna na hanḡaile eal-éumḡ eniḡ 7 oirpícoir clonnn Ropa do marbaíó ina baile fín ipm ccollín ccúbach la ḡallaíó na míde 7 la barún delbna, iar na éḡha 1 tciḡfínur poíneir ar bélaíó a ínríor bpaíar, .i. Seaan ó fírgail, 7 Seaan do oirpnead íarín 1 tciḡeapnur na hanḡaile.

Maíom móp aibál la Máḡ carḡaíḡ ccarrpaeá fori ua Suilleabam, 7 da mac uí Shuilleabam, Eḡan 7 Concobair do marbaíó ip in ccacíḡlaíó rín, 7 poíade imaille ríó.

O bpaíam maol do écc don tciíom ip in nḡallḡaíḡ.

Mac Muirir buíde uí mópda tciḡfína rlebe mdirḡi, fíri coḡaíḡthe dáín, 7 deopadh Epeann do écc.

Mac uilliam búpc do loḡccad Sluccíḡ.

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

"A. D. 1398. David O'Duigennan, Cowarb of the Virgin, St. Lassar, Mac Dermott's cheif Chronicler, and his great favourite, a common house-keeper for all comers of Ireland in general, a reverent attendant of a nobleman, a foot or a horseback, and one that never refused any man whatsoever for any thing he had in his power untill his death, died in his house, and was entered in the church of Killronan."

<sup>c</sup> *Magh-Tuireadh*.—There were two Magh-Tuireadhs (Moy Turirys) in Connaught, famous for battles fought on them between the Firbolgs and Tuatha-de-Danaans, the one near Cong, in the county of Mayo, called the southern, and the other, which is the one here referred to, in the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo, and called the Northern Moy-Tuirry. It lies in the parish of Killmacrannny, in the barony of Tirerrill, and is divided into two townlands, one

called Moytuirry Mac Donnogh, and the other, Moytuirry Conlan. Tradition points out this as the site of a dreadful battle between the Tuatha-de-Danaans and Fomorachs, and many giants' graves are shewn, in which the heroes who fought there were interred.

O'Flaherty describes the situation of the Northern Moy-Tuireadh thus, *Ogygia*, p. 176 :

"In confinibus Tir-Olillæ in Sligo et Tir-Tohilla (τῖρ τυαḡail) in Roscommon agro."

And Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, who lived for a long time near the place, has clearly and satisfactorily defined its situation in the following words :

"The Fomorians invited back the Belgians to their assistance, and their conjunction produced the second Battle of Moy-turey, near the lake of Arrow (Lough Arrow), but distant from the former Moyturey about fifty miles, and, by way of distinction, called Moyturey of the Fomorians. This place, surrounded by high hills,

O'Connor Roe and Mac Dermot marched with a great army against the Clann-Donough of Tirerrill, until they arrived at Magh-Tuiredh<sup>e</sup>, where they committed great depredations. The Clann-Donough and Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor<sup>d</sup>, with all his forces, assembled, came up with them; and a battle was fought between them, in which O'Connor [Roe] was defeated, and Sorley Boy Mac Donnell and his people were killed.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, bond of the hospitality and renown of the race of Ros<sup>e</sup>, was slain at his own mansion-seat of Coillin Crubach<sup>f</sup>, by the English of Meath and the Baron of Delvin, after he had been elected Lord of Annaly in preference to John O'Farrell, his senior kinsman. John was then installed into the lordship of Annaly.

A very great defeat<sup>g</sup> was given by Mac Carthy of Carbery to O'Sullivan, and the two sons of O'Sullivan, Owen and Conor, together with many others, were slain in the conflict.

O'Brien Maol died of the plague in the English Pale.

The son of Maurice Boy O'More, Lord of Slieve-Margy<sup>h</sup>, fosterer of the learned and destitute of Ireland, died.

Mac William Burke burned Sligo<sup>i</sup>.

great rocks, and narrow defiles, was pitched upon probably by the weaker side, but which made the attack is not recorded."—*Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, p. 167. Dublin, 1753.

There are remarkable monuments of the battle still remaining at this place, which, as well as those at the southern Magh-Tuiredh, have been for the first time described by Mr. Petrie, in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy in 1836.

<sup>d</sup> *Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor*.—This passage is misplaced, because it has been already stated that this Murtough O'Connor was slain at Ballyshannon by the O'Duinnins.

<sup>e</sup> *Ros*.—He was the son of Rury, from whom the Clanna-Rury are descended.

<sup>f</sup> *Coillin-Crubach*.—This place still retains its name, but is now more usually called Coillin, or Killeen. It is a townland in the parish of Rathreagh, adjoining Foxhall demesne, in the

south-east of the county of Longford.

<sup>g</sup> *A very great defeat*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1398. Macarthis gave a great overthrow to the family of the O'Sulleavans, killed O'Sulleavan the Bald, and the two sons of O'Sulleavan the Great, Owen, and Connor O'Sulleavan Bearrie, with many others."

<sup>h</sup> *Of Slieve Mairge, Slebe mairge*.—The name is sometimes anglicised Slewmargin, and sometimes Slievemargue, and is that of a barony forming the south-east portion of the present Queen's County. The plain of Magh Ailbhe is described as being immediately to the east of it. See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 936, 937.

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

"A. D. 1398. Mac William Burke and the

Catál mac Ruaidrí meḡ uíðir do marbhad la heogán mac néill óicc uí néill.

Art Cúile mac Pílip méḡ uíðir do marbhad la teallaé eacóach.

Clann Enrí uí neill, ḡ clann tSeasam uí Domnáill, ḡ pír manach do tónol píoigh ino aighio uí domnáill. Ua Domnáill do cpmnmuccad a póchraitte ina naghaid don lúe eile, ḡ a mbíe i ndíe pórlonpórtas pó aghaid a éele ḡo po peccaprat po dfoid ḡan nach nḡiom nóróiric.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1399.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, noéat, anaoí.

Sluaḡeas la hua neill (niall og) pór ḡallas ḡo po cpeacóirḡd, ḡ ḡo po hionnarbad lair a nḡmór.

Concobair maḡ carmarc eppucc Raeta boé duíe domnáill corca baipcino do écc.

Cuulaó (.i. cuulaó puas) mac neill móir mic Aoða uí neill décc don tñom.

ḡrian ua ḡrian (.i. mac matḡanna) tighína tuasómman do écc.

Tóirpdealbác mac murchas (.i. Murchas na paitmḡe) uí ḡrian do écc.

Pñólmio mac cataoir uí concobair tanair ua pfailḡe decc (.i. don tñom) i tigh uí Raḡhillḡ.

Clann enrí í neill do dol ar ionmpaigh do pór ḡallas tpaḡabale. Ro tionoilriot ḡoill ina naghaid ḡo po paitriot pópia, ḡ ḡo po ḡabad domnáill

sons of Cahall" [O'Connor] "assaulted the castle of Sligeagh, burnt the whole towne, tooke the spoyles thereof, and ransacked it altogether."

<sup>k</sup> *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, of the territory of Cuil, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>l</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record that a great plague raged throughout Ireland; and O'Flaherty adds, in the margin of H. 2. 11, on the chronology of the Irish Annals at this period:

"In omnibus fere hinc ad annum 1406, exclusive *Mac Fírb.* et MS. L. uno anno posteriores et (ni fallor) certiores sunt his et O'Mulconry Annalibus."

<sup>m</sup> *Corca Bhaiseinn*, a territory in the south-west of the county of Clare, extending from Inishmore, in the mouth of the river Fergus, to Loophead, and from the Shannon to the boundary of the barony of Ibrickan. This territory is well defined in a description of the county of Clare, preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, in which the name is anglicised Corca Vaskin. It is thus

Cathal, son of Rory Maguire, was slain by Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill.

Art Cuile<sup>k</sup>, the son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw].

The sons of Henry O'Neill, the sons of John O'Donnell, and the people of Fermanagh, mustered an army against O'Donnell; and O'Donnell, on the other hand, assembled his forces against them; and they remained for some time fronting each other, in two camps; but they afterwards departed without achieving any remarkable exploit<sup>l</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1399.

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

An army was led by O'Neill (Niall Oge) against the English, so that the greater number of them was plundered and expelled by him.

Conor Mac Cormac, Bishop of Raphoe, one of the O'Donnells of Corca-Bhaiscinn<sup>m</sup>, died.

Cu-Uladh (i. e. Cu-Uladh Roe), son of Niall More, who was son of Hugh O'Neill, died of the plague.

Brian O'Brien (i. e. the son of Mahon), Lord of Thomond, died.

Turlough, the son of Murrough (i. e. Murrough Raithnighe) O'Brien, died.

Felim, the son of Cahir O'Conor, Tanist of Offaly, died of the plague at O'Reilly's house.

The sons of Henry O'Neill went upon an excursion against the English of Tragh-Bhaile<sup>n</sup>. The English assembled to oppose them, and routed them, took Donnell, the son of Henry, prisoner, and killed great numbers of his people.

described by Colgan in a note to the Life of St. Senanus, *Acta SS.*, p. 535 :

"*Corca-bhaschind*.—Est regio maritima Tu-monix, seu comitatus de Clare illud nomen sortita a Carbreo Baschaoín, ejus posterí ad multa tempora rerum ibi potiebantur, ut nostri passim tradunt antiquarii."

This territory was divided into two parts, East Corca Vaskin and West Corca Vaskin, of which the former was co-extensive with the

barony of Moyarta, and the latter, with that of Clanderalaw. The O'Donnells here mentioned were chiefs of West Corca Vaskin; the western division belonged to O'Baiscín; but both families were subdued, after the English Invasion, by the Mac Mahons, a branch of the great family of Dal-Cais.

<sup>n</sup> *Tragh-Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son of Buan. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk.



mac enri, ἡ ὀρονς μόρι δια μιντιρι δο ἡαρθαδῃ. Δοῖννall δο ἔορ γο Σαχαῖθ ιρ in mbliadain ap ccinn iar pfeimōsδ a puaflaicte.

Seaan ua Feirgail tighina na hangaile, pfi eapagnad, mntleaatac, pfiach poqlamta γο noipdepcur neimig ἡ nfhgnama δο ἔcc.

Αοδ ua Donnchaδa tigeapna Eoganaata loca lfn, O bpoim, (.i.) gpalc mac Taidg, ἡ Τοιρριδcalbac mac maolmuire meic Suibne fanaac, ἡ Amloib mac Piliṛ mic amloib mic duinn capraig meg uidiṛ, toiṛech muintipe pcoachain δο ἔcc.

Αοδ mag Maegama δο ἔcc iar ndol a pūl uaδa.

Δοῖννall mac Giollaoṛa puad uí paigillig δο ἔcc.

Mag aonḡura muiricṛtaac ὅcc mac muiricṛtaig moir, tigeapna ua neδad δο ἡαρθαδ δια pfi buδdein.

Αn clṛpamaδ Henṛi δο pioxadh op Σαχαῖθ, 29. September.

baotgalac mac aδagaim paoi coitcionn i pfineacur ἡ i pfinn, ἡ pcar tige naidead naipdeirc, ἡ Giollananaom mac concobair meic aδagaim apd ollam i pfineachur δο ἔcc.

Iapla deapmuṛan Sfan mac ḡeapoiṛc δο baδad i naṛ Αṛṛa pionaṛ op Siuṛ. (*Vide* 1398).

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1400.

Αοιρ Cṛioṛc, mile, ceṛpe cēd.

Αοδ ua maolmuad ticcṛna bṛfi ccell, Laigheac mac pefgail puad mic donnchaδ meg eoδagaim Donnchaδ Sionnach tighina muintipe taδgam, ἡ

<sup>o</sup> *His ransom*, i. e. his people having refused to pay the price of his ransom.

<sup>p</sup> *Eoghanacht of Lough Leane*.—This territory, which is called of Lough Leane, to distinguish it from other Eoghanaghts in Ireland, comprised the present barony of Magnireby, in the county of Kerry, which verges on Lough Leane, or the lake of Killarney.

<sup>q</sup> *Henry IV.*—He was Duke of Lancaster, the eldest son of the famous John of Gaunt, fourth son of King Edward the Third. The election of this prince to the crown in prefer-

ence to the rightful heir, was the origin of those tedious and sanguinary conflicts which afterwards ensued between the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry IV. was crowned on the 13th of October, 1399.

<sup>r</sup> *The 29th of September*.—This is the day to which the accession of Henry IV. has been assigned by English historians; but Sir Harris Nicolas says, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 321, “that it is proved by the Rolls of Parliament, containing the record of Richard’s resignation, and of Henry’s acces-

Donnell was sent to England in the following year, after his ransom<sup>r</sup> had been refused.

John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, an intellectual, ingenious, erudite, and learned man, illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Hugh O'Donoghoe, Lord of Eoghanaght of Lough Leane<sup>p</sup>; O'Byrne (Gerald, son of Teige); Turlough, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny of Fanaid; Auliffe, the son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain [in Fermanagh], died.

Hugh Mac Mahon died, after the loss of his eyes.

Donnell, the son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died.

Magennis (Murtough, the son of Murtough More), Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own tribe.

Henry IV.<sup>a</sup> was made King of England on the 29th of September<sup>r</sup>.

Bœthius Mac Egan, a man extensively skilled in the Fenechus law, and in music, and who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality; and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Arch-Ollav of the Fenechus Law, died.

The Earl of Desmond (John, son of Garrett) was drowned at the ford of Ardfinnan, on the Suir<sup>s</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1400.

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

Hugh O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall; Laighneagh, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough Mageoghegan; Donough Sinnach [Fox], Lord of Muintir-Tadh-

sion, that the latter became King of England on Tuesday, the feast of St. Jerome the Doctor, i. e. the thirtieth of September, 1399."

<sup>s</sup> See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1398, p. 761, *supra*. Under the year 1398, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the arrival of Richard II. in Ireland this year, in the following words:

"A. D. 1398. Richard, King of England, arrived in Ireland this year, by whom Art Mac Murrough, King of Lynster, was mightily weakened and brought low. Mac Murrough, upon an

inroad he made, was overtaken by the English of Lynster and Meath, where many of the English armie, and the retained kerne of Mac Murrough, were killed, with the sons of Donnogh O'Doyne, Karroll, and Owen, with their cheifest people, also William Mac Karroll Fitzpatrick was killed there."

But the true date is 1399. A very interesting account of Richard the Second's proceedings in Ireland in this year is preserved in the *Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre, Richard*, a poem written in French by a Frenchman who visited

taoiseac éiríba, Diairimar 7 brian dá mac Catharinas mic an trionnaigh do écc.

Cairlén Dúin iomdán do gabáil do mac an abaid uí concobair, 7 hoibíro mac Emainn mic hoibíro a bunc do marbhad inn, 7 Mac mic Emainn uí éal-laiḡ do bí illamh ann do leccen amach.

ḡriḡoir mac tanaide uí maolconaire, rai foirbíte ina ealaḡan duíteoir, deaghabar ollamh fil muiríḡhaiḡ eiríde do marbhad ḡo éḡmaireac daon buille ḡa do láim uilliam ḡairb for tochar dúin iomdán i naíḡrioct. Sé ba 7 pé fichitir do thabairir ina eirac iarrin.

Ruaidrí mac Airt méḡ aonḡura tigeapna ua neachdác ulaḡ do marbhad lá cloinn conulaḡ ní néill, 7 la cathbarrí mág aonḡura a deapbrathair pen.

Sluaḡ móir la Niall óḡ ua Néill hi tír conaill ḡur mill moran do ḡorḡaid 7 darbannaib innir. Tangatar cenél cconaill ina aḡaid ḡur po rícced iomairicc etorpa ḡo po meabaid for chenél Eoḡan, 7 ḡo po marbhad roch-aide díob, 7 ḡo po beanaḡ ech iomda díob don chur rin.

Ireland in the King's train, treating of the last four or five months of King Richard the Second's reign. Of this very curious and important little work there are two manuscript copies, one of which is in the British Museum, and the other in the Library of Lambeth Palace. A translation of that portion of the story which relates to Ireland was made by the celebrated Sir George Carew, President of Munster in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, and published, in the year 1770, by Harris in his *Hibernica* (p. 49-58). But the entire tract has been recently translated and illustrated with notes, by the Rev. J. Webb, by whom it has been printed in the twentieth volume of the *Archæologia*. The substance of this narrative has been given by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 134-140, and the Editor has not deemed it necessary to abstract it here as it would interfere with the notes to other passages.

*Muintir-Tadhgain*, or Fox's country, now the barony of Killecoursey, in the King's County, as appears from Patent Roll, Chanc. 42:

"Hubert Fox of Lehinch, Baronie of Killcoursie, *alias* the Foxe his country, gent., commonly called the Foxe, chief of his name, by deed dated 1st May, 1599, to express his zeal and loyalty, surrendered to the Queen all the estate spiritual and temporal within the whole baronie and territory of Killcoursie, called Moun-terhagan, or the Foxe his Country, &c. &c. with the intent that her Majesty should regrant the same in tail male to him and others of his Kinsmen."

See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society for a curious covenant made between Fox and Mageoghegan, A. D. 1526.

According to the tradition in the country, as recited to the Editor in January, 1838, by Mr. John Daly of Kilbeggan, who was then in the eightieth year of his age, there were latterly three branches of the Foxes in this territory, of which one possessed the estate of Ballymalady, lying between Horseleap and Clara; another, Clogh-an-tsionnaigh, in the same neighbourhood; and a third, Streamstown, in the

gain<sup>t</sup>, and Chief of Teffia; and Dermot and Brian, two sons of Catharnach Mac an-t-Sinnaigh, died.

The castle of Dunamon<sup>u</sup> was taken by Mac an-Abbaidh O'Connor. Hubert, the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Burke, was killed in it; and the grandson of Edmond O'Kelly, who was imprisoned in it, was set at liberty.

Gregory, son of Tanuidhe O'Mulconry<sup>w</sup>, a man perfect in his hereditary art, and a good materies of an ollav of Sil-Murray, was accidentally killed, by one cast of a javelin from the hand of William Garv [Mac David Burke], who mistook him for another. One hundred and twenty-six cows were afterwards given as an eric [fine] for his death.

Rory, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh in Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, assisted by Caffar Magennis, his own brother.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill into Tirconnell, and destroyed many fields and much corn. The Kinel-Connell came to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and many of them slain; they were also deprived of many horses on this occasion.

county of Westmeath. The two last estates were confiscated after the civil war of 1641; and the first, Ballymalady, was sold about sixty years ago by Charles Fox, Esq., who was the last estated gentleman of that branch of the family.

In the reign of James I. a Mr. Patrick Fox, of Dublin, afterwards Sir Patrick Fox, who seems to have been active in the service of the crown, had lands granted him in the neighbourhood of Moyroe, in the county of Westmeath; from his son, Nathaniel, the present Fox, of Foxhall, is descended; but the Editor has not been able to get at any satisfactory evidence to prove whether this Patrick, who had been originally a merchant in Dublin, was of the Foxes of Muintir-Tadhgain, or even of the Irish race. D'Arcy Fox, Esq., of Foxbrook, in the county of Meath, is supposed to be the present head of the Foxes of Kilcoursey; but he possesses no portion of the original territory of Muintir-Tadhgain.

<sup>u</sup> *Dunamon*.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1232, p. 264, *supra*. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1400. The castle of Dunoman was taken by the son of the abbott O'Connor. Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert Burke was killed therein, and the son of Edmond O'Kelly, that was prisoner in the same castle, was sett at liberty."

<sup>w</sup> *O'Mulconry*.—This passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1400. Gregory, son of Tanye O'Mollchonry, Chief Chronicler of Sillmorey by profession, and a very authentick author in many knowledges, was killed of a blow of a launce by the hands of William Garve Mac David, in the conflict of Donoman aforesaid by chance medle, for which cause the offender was driven to pay 126 Cowes in satisfaction, or Eirricke, of him."



Mac maḡnara mész uḡir, .i. ḡiollapatraice da ngoipei an ḡiolla buíde décc ina tigh pín po bíein cuipinne do legead ḡó.

Seaan mac Pilib mic ḡiollaíora puaid uí Raḡillig tigeapna bpeirne, aon do bpeapri eneé, ḡ uairli da chinead déḡ do bioḡ ina iomḡaid i tculaiḡ mōngáin.

Mac mḡḡ Saḡan do tcheacht i neirinn.

Maḡnur mac conconnaét uí Raḡillig aḡbapri tigeapna Mhuinḡipe Maoil-moḡiḡa [do ecc].

Concḡbapri mac Domnaill mic néill ḡairb, mic aḡḡa, mic domnaill óicc uí domnaill do ḡol ap cpeic tap pḡiab poir i tḡipr cḡnaill, ḡ éḡín, ḡ eoccan puad mac puibne do comḡuitim pḡ aḡoile.

Clann Flaibḡḡḡḡḡḡ uí Ruairc do ionnarḡad ap an mbḡirne, ḡ a nḡol ḡo tḡipr conuill, ḡ apail do cénél cconnaill do bḡicḡ leo ipri mbpeirne co nḡeiprat cpeaḡa moḡa pḡp ua puairc ḡ do paḡratḡ leo i tḡipr conuill iaḡḡiḡe.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1401.

Αόιρ Cḡioḡt, mḡle, ceithpe chéḡ, a haon.

Maoileachlann ua ceallaiḡ tigeapna ua maine, pḡap ḡḡḡ einḡ ḡaon-nachḡaḡ, ḡ Tomár mac Sḡi éḡann (.i. emann albanac) a bupe mic uilliam tigeapna ḡall connacht do écc iap mbuaiḡ naithḡiḡe. Da mac uilliam do ḡḡnom tap éip Tomair a ḡúpe, .i. mac uilliam do denaḡ ḡuilleacc mac Riocairḡ óicc, ḡ Mac uilliam oile do Uatep mac Tomair a bupe, ḡ umla uaid do mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ ap pinnḡipeacht.

Domnaill ua maille tigeapna umail décc iap pḡopḡad a aoiri.

Cathal puad maḡ Raḡnaill taoipeac muintipe heolair do maḡḡad i nḡpunn chubpa la Seappaid mac Maoileacḡloinn mész Raḡnaill.

<sup>x</sup> *Gilla-Buidhe*, i. e. *juvenis flavus seu luteolus*, the yellow youth.

<sup>y</sup> *Tulach Mongain*, i. e. Mongan's hill, now Tullymongan, a townland on the east side of the town of Cavan. The hill on which O'Reilly's castle stood, in this townland, is now generally called the Gallows-hill. The foundations of the

castle are now scarcely traceable.

<sup>z</sup> *The son of the King of England*.—This should be entered under the next year. Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, son of King Henry IV., arrived in Dublin on the 13th of November, 1401.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 106, and Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1401.

Gillapatrik, the son of Manus Maguire, who was usually called Gilla-Buidhe<sup>x</sup>, died, in his own house, in consequence of venesection.

John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, the most hospitable and noble of his name, died of a sudden fit, in his bed at Tulach Mongain<sup>y</sup>.

The son of the King of England<sup>z</sup> came to Ireland.

Manus, the son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, heir apparent to the lordship of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, went on a predatory excursion over the mountain<sup>a</sup> eastward, through Tirconnell; and he and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny fell by each other's hands.

The sons of Flaherty O'Rourke were banished from Breifny; and they went to Tirconnell, and brought some of the Kinel-Connell with them into Breifny, where they committed great depredations on O'Rourke, and carried away the spoils into Tirconnell.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1401.

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

Melaghlín O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a truly hospitable and humane man, and Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh Burke, [i.e.] Mac William, Lord of the English of Connaught, died, after the victory of penance. After the death of this Thomas Burke, two Mac Williams were made, namely, Ulick, the son of Richard Oge, who was elected the Mac William; and Walter, the son of Thomas, who was made another Mac William, but yielded submission to Mac William of Clanrickard for his seniority.

Donnell O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, died, after having attained to a good old age.

Cathal Roe MacRannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain at Druim-chubhra<sup>b</sup>, by Geoffry, the son of Melaghlín Mac Rannall.

<sup>a</sup> *Over the mountain*, i. e. across the mountain of Barnesmore.

<sup>b</sup> *Druim-chubhra*, now Dromcoorha, a town-land in the parish of Cill Tactómaic, or Kil-

Maolruanaid mac Cathail ruaid meḡ ragnail do mairbaid la cloinn an Maoileachlainn cétta a ttoiragét a cepeiche.

Concobar anabaid ua ceallag do ḡabail tighernair uib mane déir a athar.

Carrac locha cé do ḡabail la cloinn fírgail meic Diarmata. Daime iomda do mairbaid, ḡ do bathad na timcheal, ḡ lucht a coimeda da tabairt uatha dar cinn comad.

Fedlimid mac cathail óig uí concobar do ḡabail la mac uí éconcobar dunn.

Coinne do dhnaí eidir ó néill, .i. mall óg ḡ ó doinnall Toirpdealtac ag caol uirge ḡ Síe do denom doib pe aroile don chur rin.

Coccaid dhirge eirtir ua ndoinnall iarom ḡ brian mac enpi uí néill, uair tug brian plóg lair go tír conall, sup po ionnroig longroir uí doinnall, ḡ po mairbaid Mac néill óig mic neill ḡairb mic afoha mic doinnall óig, ḡ maoileacloinn mac plaitbirtaig uí Ruairc ḡ rocharde oile leo. Do deachaid ó doinnall co na cloinn, ḡ muinir durnín ir in ló cfoha illeanmáin brian go puccrat fair, ḡ cpeac uí ḡairmleadaig (.i. enpi) poime iar mairbaid enpi lair. Ro figead iomairig ainmair eidir ua ndoinnall ḡ brian ua néill, ḡ po mairbaid brian lair, ḡ po rraoinead for a muinir iar brágbail cpeach cenél Moam. Ro mairbaid beor rocharde oile imaili fpi brian ar an lathair rin. Soair ua doinnall plán cona muinir co nedalaib aibhlib iar nibuaid ḡ corccor.

Corbmac mac brianair taoiré corco acélan do mairbaid la a braitrib pell, .i. Concobar Mac Seann meic brianair, ḡc.

Doinnall mac Enpi í néill dpuarcelaí ó ḡallaibh.

## AOIS CRIOST, 1402.

Aoir Crioirt, mile, ceithre ched, adó.

Coccaid mor eirtir ua néill, ḡ clann enpi í néill, ḡ an tír do millead ar gac taeib stoppa.

Muiréirtach ua plannagair aipchideochair oile rin dccc.

togher, near Drumshanbo, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>c</sup> *Conor Anabaidh*, i. e. Conor or Cornelius the abortive. He was so called because he was born

Mulrony, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain by the sons of the same Melaghlin, while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor Anabaidh<sup>c</sup> O'Kelly assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after his father.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by the sons of Cathal Mac Dermot, and many persons were slain and drowned around it. Its ward gave it up for a bribe.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the son of O'Conor Don.

A conference was held between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turlough) at Cael-uisge; and they made peace with each other on that occasion.

A war afterwards broke out between O'Donnell and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill; for Brian had led an army into Tirconnell, and had attacked the fortress of O'Donnell, and killed the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], and Melaghlin, son of Flaherty O'Rourke, and many others. On the same day O'Donnell, his sons, and Muintir Duirnin, went in pursuit of Brian, and overtook him as he was driving off a prey taken from O'Gormly (Henry), whom he had slain. A fierce battle was fought between O'Donnell and Brian O'Neill, in which Brian was killed by O'Donnell, and his people were routed, leaving the spoils of Kinel-Moen behind them. Many others were slain along with Brian in this engagement. O'Donnell then returned home safely with his people, with great spoils, after victory and triumph.

Cormac Mac Branán, Chief of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, i. e. Conor, the son of John Mac Branán, &c.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from the English.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1402.

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

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill; and the country was destroyed in every direction between them.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Archdeacon of Elphin, died.

before his time. For his pedigree up to Mainé More, the progenitor of all the Hy-Many, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842.



Coccað eidiur iapla upmumman 7 iapla deapmumman, 7 an da mac uilliam do dul do congnaim la hiapla upmumman.

Carrac locha cé do gabail la Concobair ócc macc afða ar cloinn fírgail meic diaimata.

Fírgal ua Ruairc aobair tigearna bpeirne, fíri bpuémoir beoða dealbða deigeimig, do marbða ina tíg fén la cloinn cába 7 (a) aónacul i mainirtip Sliđig.

Niall óg mac Néill moir mic afða uí néill (Rí cenel neoğain) décc iari mbuað eimig 7 oirpóircair ongtha 7 aithrige. Drian mac Néill óig décc iariptain (.i. don galair bñc).

Muirchírtac mac Donnchaid uí dubða raoí coitcín 7 nuairle, 7 i neineac décc, 7 a aónacul i nArd na riagh.

Maeta o Seingín do écc don fiolán.

Pilib mac briain móir meğ matğaimna tighina oirgiall décc, 7 Aroğal mac briain do gabail tighinair na déoið.

Cúconnacht mac magnura mic conconnacht uí Raigillig tanairi bpeirne do écc. Una ingín toirpdealbaid uí concobair a mathair riðe.

Drian mac Domnaill uí plaitbirtaig aobair tigearna cairn geccaid décc. Feolmíð mac cathail óig do legeað ar a bpaigdenur.

Mainirtip chuínche i ttuathmumman i neappuccoideact cille da lua do tocceail do braitribh .S. Fionper la Siða eam mac conmaria tighina cloinne cuilein fo ðaigh go mað í bað Roimh adhnaicthe dó peim, 7 dia cenel.

Aoð fíanchaidh ó domnaill Saoi fíachaða do écc.

Coccað móir eittir ua ndomnaill (Toirpdealbaid mac neill) 7 ua catam (.i. Mağnar) go po hindoieað, 7 go po cpeaçoipigfo oipeact uí catam la hua ndomnaill, 7 ġur po lírimilleað an tíri uile lair.

<sup>d</sup> *The Clann-Caba*, i. e. the family of the Mac Caves, who are of Danish descent, and were leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys of Breifny. To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "1403, Kal. Jan. Domini O'Roirk Odonis filius 15 dies ante pasch. per clann mic caba occisus suggestione Eugenii O'Rourk."

<sup>e</sup> *Galar breac*, literally, the speckled disease.

Mageoghegan translates it, "the pied pox, or little pox."—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1327, p. 536, *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> *Fiolun*, a kind of scorbutic eruption.

<sup>g</sup> *Carn-Gegach*.—See the Annals of Connaught, in which this place is called Gno beg.

<sup>h</sup> *Felim*, the son of Cathal Oge.—He was the son of the heroic Cathal Oge O'Conor, who was the son of Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught

A war broke out between the Earl of Ormond and the Earl of Desmond; and the two Mac Williams went to assist the Earl of Ormond.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by Conor Oge, the son of Hugh, from the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot.

Farrell O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, a powerful, energetic, comely, and truly hospitable man, was slain in his own house by the Clann-Caba<sup>d</sup>, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall More, son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, died, after the victory of hospitality and renown, [Extreme Unction and Penance].

Brian, the son of Niall Oge, died of galar breac<sup>e</sup>.

Murtough, the son of Donough O'Dowda, a man universally distinguished for his nobleness and hospitality, died, and was interred at Ardnarea.

Matthew O'Scingin died of fiolún<sup>f</sup>.

Philip, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Ardgall, [another] son of Brian, assumed the lordship after him.

Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, who was son of Cucomaught O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died. Una, the daughter of Turlough O'Conor, was his mother.

Brian, the son of Donnell O'Flaherty, heir to the lordship of Carn Gegach<sup>g</sup>, died.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge<sup>h</sup>, was released from captivity.

The Abbey of Cuinche<sup>i</sup>, in Thomond, in the diocese of Killaloe, was founded for Franciscan friars by Sheeda Cam Mac Namara, Lord of Clann-Coilein, [who ordained] that it should be the burial-place of himself and his tribe.

Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell, a learned historian, died.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) and O'Kane (Manus); and [during this war] O'Kane's tribe was plundered, and the territory<sup>j</sup> totally spoiled by O'Donnell.

in 1324.

<sup>i</sup> *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare, about five miles to the east of Ennis. The magnificent ruins of this abbey still remain in good preservation. According to Sir James Ware, this abbey was not erected till 1433.—See Harris's edition of

Ware's Works, p. 280, and note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1278, p. 429, *supra*.

<sup>j</sup> *The territory*.—Oireacht-Ui-Chlathain, i. e. O'Kane's tribe, a name which was also applied to the territory which, about this period, comprised the baronies of Keenaght, Tirkeeran, and Coleraine, in the present county of Londonderry.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1403.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, ceithpe cheo, απρί.

Domnall mac enpi uí néill do gabail tigeapnair típe heóghan.

Taógh mac cathail óicc uí concobair do marbað la cloinn toirpðealbais óig uí concobair, 7 dEóghan mac an abað uí concobair for machaire na naileac, 7 a aðnacal hi tumba Domnall mic cathail a pñathar.

Concobair an abað mac Maoileachlann uí ceallais tigeapna ó maine, Nathar neime a chimð 7 na ngaoideal ap chña do écc iar nonccað 7 iar naiþrige, 7 a aðnacal i manirþir eoin baiþve hi tþir maine.

Pionnguala mðgh toirpðealbais mic aþa mic eoghann uí concobair bñ Maoileachlann uí ceallais (tígeapna ua maine) do écc iar nðeigbeathað.

Sluaigeað la hua cconcoðair nðonn, 7 la Muirceþtað bacach mac domnall (tígeapna Sligis) i nuachtar connacht day gabrat neap ap pñol namchaða. Tiaðaitt i cclloinn Riocaird ara haete do cõgnam le huilleac mac Riocaird i naghaid maineach gur chuirþett a tþén oppa dñlimð.

<sup>k</sup> *Machaire-na-nailech*, the field of the stones. This name is now obsolete.

<sup>l</sup> *The tomb of Doennall*.—O'Flaherty writes in H. 2. 11, between the lines: "rectius i tumba caðail mic domnalla pñathar.—O' *Mulconry*."

<sup>m</sup> *Donnell, son of Cathal*.—This is a mistake for Cathal, son of Donnell; for the grandfather of this Teige was Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught in 1308, and the ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo.

<sup>n</sup> *Monastery of John the Baptist*.—This monastery was situated at Rindown, or St. John's, on Lough Ree, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1199, p. 120, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *Tir-Many*, i. e. the country of Mainé Mor, the ancestor of the O'Kellys. This territory is more usually, but less correctly, called Ui Maine, anglice Hy-Many.

<sup>p</sup> *They acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchadha*.

—Mageoghegan renders this phrase: "which country they possessed themselves of."

<sup>q</sup> *Ulick*.—De Burgo in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, explains the name Ulick thus:

"Eum (Gulielmum de Anaghkeen) vocabant Hiberni Uliog nomine scilicet composito ex vocalis Uliam et oge significantibus Gulielmum juvenem seu juniorem per syncope autem Willog aut Ulog apud Hibernos et Ulick et Ulic apud Anglos."

Sir William de Burgo of Annaghkeen, the first Mac William Eighter, was the first who was called Ulick.—See the *History of Galway*, p. 55.

<sup>r</sup> *Obtained sway over both*.—The construction of the original is inelegant and faulty. The meaning is, that they obtained sway over the O'Maddens and O'Kellys, the two great families of the Hy-Many. The whole passage should stand as follows:

"O'Conor Don and the chief of the O'Conors of Sligo (Murtough Bacach, the son of Donnell),

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1403.

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

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, assumed the lordship of Tyrone.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, was slain on Machaire-na-nailech<sup>b</sup>, by the sons of Turlough Oge O'Connor [Don], and by Owen, the son of the Abbot, O'Connor, and was interred in the tomb<sup>i</sup> of Donnell, son of Cathal<sup>m</sup>, his grandfather.

Conor Anabaidh, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the Serpent of his tribe, and of all the Irish people, died, after Extreme Unction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptist<sup>a</sup> in Tir-Many<sup>c</sup>.

Finola, the daughter of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Connor, and the wife of Melaghlin O'Kelly (Lord of Hy-Many), died, after a virtuous life.

An army was led by O'Connor Don and Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell (Lord of Sligo), into Upper Connaught, by which they acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchadha<sup>p</sup>. They afterwards proceeded to Clanrickard, to assist Ulick<sup>q</sup>, the son of Richard [Burke], against the Hy-Many; so that they obtained sway over both<sup>r</sup>.

marched into the upper part of Connaught, with an army, by which they subdued the O'Maddens of Sil-Anmehy; after which they proceeded to Clanrickard to assist Mac William (Ulick, the son of Richard) against the O'Kellys and subdued them also; so that they reduced the two great families of Hy-Many to obedience on this occasion."

The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1403. O'Connor Donn, and Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell, Lord of Sligeagh and the territory thereof, with their forces repaired to the Lands of Owen mac Murrough O'Madden, which contrey they possessed themselves of, and from thence they went to Clann Rickard to assist Ulick<sup>e</sup> mac Rickard Burke, against the O'Kellyes of Imaine" [whom they also sub-

dued]; "from thence they returned to their houses without any loss or accidentall mischance."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the construction of the language of this passage is much more correct than that of the Four Masters. The literal translation of it is as follows:

"A. D. 1404. An army was led by O'Connor Don, and Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Connor, into Hy-Many and Sil-Anamchey, to compel O'Madden by force to submit to them. O'Madden came into their house and submitted to O'Connor [Don] as his lord. They then proceeded into Clanrickard to assist Mac William and to make war on O'Kelly, and they obtained sway over O'Kelly on this occasion, and then returned in safety to their houses."



Μυρچهρίταc βάσαc mac Domnaill mic Muircheartaig tigeapna ioch-  
ταιρ connacht do écc (i. in pfoḡmar) i ccaiplén Shicciḡ.

Coccaḡ dñirḡe eioir bheirneachaib ḡ clann ndonnchaib dap marbaḡ  
tomaltach ócc mac tomaltach mḡg dorchaid deoḡplaic cheneóil duachann  
don aicme rin, ḡ Muircheρίtach óḡ ó héliḡe bpuḡhaib cedach conáich, ḡc.

Máolmorḡa mac concondacht mic ḡiollaioḡa puaid uí Raḡḡillig do ḡabail  
tigḡhnair muintipe Raḡḡillig.

\* Maḡnur mac Conmaige uí caḡáin tigeapna ciannaḡta do écc.

Felim mac domnaill mic Muirceartaig uí concobair do écc.

Cúslaḡ mac ḡiollapatreice meic caḡmaoil do marbaḡ (i. i ppuill) ma  
oirécatur dá ḡaoimḡ fñn.

Corbmac mac Donnchaib meḡ capraig do écc.

O ceinneitciḡ Donn do marbaḡ la cloinn Philip uí ceinneitciḡ,

## ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1404.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, mile, cethpe cheḡ, a cḡthair.

Tomár baiped eppcop oile pñḡ paóí epeann i neaccna ḡ i naipḡ eolur  
diaḡa, do écc, ḡ a aḡnacal in Αιριḡ locha con.

Concobair ócc mac aḡha meic Diarmaḡa tigeapna muiḡe luirḡ, bñitir ap  
beoḡaḡ do ecc (i. i. in pfoḡmar), ḡ Taḡhḡ mac aḡha meic diarmaḡa do  
ḡabail tigeapnair.

<sup>s</sup> *Died*.—It is added in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that he was succeeded by Brian, the son of Donnell. This Brian was the half brother of Murtough Bacagh; Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke, being the mother of the former, and Raghnaill, the daughter of O'Donnell, that of the latter.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>t</sup> *The last chief*, deoḡplaic.—The particle deoḡ when thus prefixed, denotes *last*, as in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 6, Sardonapalus deoḡplaic Αιραḡa, "Sardanapalus, the last sovereign of the Assyrians."—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part ii. chap. vi. p. 277.

<sup>u</sup> *Brughaidh Cedach*, i. e. the centurion Brughaidh, or farmer. The ancient Irish farmer was so called, because he was bound by law to keep one hundred labourers, and one hundred of each kind of domestic animals.—See col. 921 of the Leabhar Buidhe of the Mac Fírbíse of Lecan, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in which distinct reference is made to this law. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 238, note <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>w</sup> *Thomas Barrett*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the obituary of this prelate is given as follows:

"A. D. 1404. Thomas Barrett, Bishop of

Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell, who was son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught, died<sup>s</sup> in autumn, in the castle of Sligo.

A war arose between the Breifnians and the Clann-Donogh, in which Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dorcy, the last Chief<sup>t</sup> of Kinel-Duachain of that family, and Murtough Oge O'Healy; a wealthy brughaidh cedach<sup>u</sup>, &c., were slain.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, became Lord of the Muintir-Reilly.

Manus, son of Coeey O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta, died.

Felim, son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died.

Cu-Uladh, son of Gillapatrik Mac Cawell, was treacherously slain at an assembly by his own people.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, died.

O'Kennedy Don was slain by the sons of Philip O'Kennedy.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1404.

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

Thomas Barrett<sup>w</sup>, Bishop of Elphin, the most illustrious man in Ireland for wisdom and profound knowledge of divinity, died, and was interred at Airech Locha Con<sup>x</sup>.

Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, a bear in vigour<sup>y</sup>, died in Autumn; and Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship.

Olfynn, a very reverend and noble prelate, and full of all good qualities belonging to his function, died in the Spring of this year, and was interred in Derry of Logh Con. The families of Barretts, Cusack<sup>z</sup>, and Mac Quillans of the Roote, are Welshmen, and came from Wales to this land."

<sup>x</sup> *Airech Locha Con*, now Errew. A peninsula, extending into Lough Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*, and also note under the year 1413,

*infra*.

<sup>y</sup> *A bear in vigour*.—The word *bečip* is explained "a bear, a fierce wild beast," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary; and in the Tale of Deirdre, the three sons of Uisneach are called *τρε πεβυκ σλειβε Cuillinn*, *τρι βειρεαča beoča*, and *τρι leomum leapa Connpac*, i. e. three hawks of Slieve Gullion, three vigorous bears, and three lions of the Fort of Conradh." See *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin*, p. 116. The comparison of heroes to bears would shew a low state of classic feeling in the

Corbmac mac diaimada do marbhad ar pluaiḡeas i cloinn Riocaird in iompuaccað lá marcpluaḡ cloinne Riocaird aḡur tuadhmúian.

Inḡean uí Choncobair fáilḡiḡ bfn ḡiollapatraice uí mórda do écc.

Maidm aḡha duib la ḡiollapatraice ua mórdā tiḡearna laoiḡiri for ḡallaib, i ttorcraatar daóine iomda. Eóal each, arim, ḡ édeað do ófnom opḡa.

larla upmúian ceann cpoðachta ḡall epeann do écc.

Donnchað bán ua maolcōnairpe allam píl Muirpeaðaiḡ i Sfnchar do écc.

ḡiollaDubin mac cruicín ollam tuadhmúian le rfnchar, ḡ le Seimn décc.

Cearball ó dálaiḡ ollam corcomodruas, Doimnall mac Donnchaða uí Ohalaiḡ da ngoiréi bolḡ an dana, Plann mac Seacan uí doimnallam ollam píl muirpeaðaiḡ i ndán, Uilliam ua deopaðán ollam laiḡfn i mbreicfnnar, Nualað inḡfn Doimnall mic Muircfnraiḡ uí cōncobair bean Fearḡail mic corbmairc meic Donnchað, ḡ Donncaḡhaiḡ mac Muirpeaðaiḡ mḡz rfnlaoiḡ bpuḡasð céasð conáiḡ do corco aclainn, ḡ laimḡear ḡraða do Ruairi ó cōncobair do mḡz connaét déḡ.

Eoḡan mac Muirchaða mic cataoir uí cōncobair do mārbað la hiarla cille dapa.

Antriu baroid do mārbað la huib muirchaða.

Cogað deiḡḡe eiḡir maḡ cártaiḡ ḡ ua Suilleabān buide. Toirpdealbāc meit mac mathḡamna do beit ina loimḡreoir aḡ maḡ carḡaiḡ an tan rin. bpeit ó ar ua Súilleabān ar fairpḡe, ḡ ar cloim diaimada mḡz carḡaiḡ baḡar aḡ cuidmḡasð ler i naḡasð mḡz cártaiḡ. Ua Suilleabān do baḡasð don dul rin ó, ḡ doimnall mac diaimada mḡz carḡhaiḡ do ḡabail.

Matḡamān mac conmaḡa do écc for Shḡið na Rōma.

writer; but the probability is that the original meaning of the word was lost sight of, and that it is employed by modern Irish writers in the sense of vigorous hero. The passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1404. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, a desperate and hardy man of his hands; died between Mychaelmas and Hollentide, and Teig mac Hugh Mac Der-

mott was established in his place at Hollentide."

<sup>z</sup> *Cormac Mac Dermot*.—this passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"Cormack Mac Dermota was killed in a hoasting in Clann Rickard by some of the horse-men of Clanrickard, in September this year."

<sup>a</sup> *Head of the prowess*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

Cormac Mac Dermot<sup>z</sup> was slain upon an incursion into Clanrickard, in a conflict with the cavalry of Clanrickard and Thomond.

The daughter of O'Connor Faly, and wife of Gillapatrik O'More, died.

The victory of Ath dubh was gained by Gillapatrik O'More, Lord of Leix, over the English, where many persons were slain, and great spoil was taken in horses, arms, and armour.

The Earl of Ormond, head of the prowess<sup>a</sup> of the English of Ireland, died.

Donogh Bane O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history, died.

Gilla-Duivin Mac Curtin, Ollav of Thomond in music, died.

Carroll O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe; Donnell, the son of Donough O'Daly, who was usually called Bolg-an-dana<sup>b</sup>; Flann, the son of John O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry; William O'Doran, Ollav of Leinster in judicature<sup>c</sup>; Nuala, daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, and wife of Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough; and Donncahy, the son of Murray Mac Shanly, a wealthy brughaidh cedach [farmer] of Corco-Achlann, and chief servant of trust<sup>d</sup> to Rory O'Connor, King of Connaught, died.

Owen, the son of Murrough, son of Cathaoir O'Connor [Faly], was slain by the Earl of Kildare.

Andrew Barrott<sup>e</sup> was slain by the O'Murphys.

A war broke out between Mac Carthy and O'Sullivan Boy. Turlough Meith<sup>f</sup> Mac Mahon, who was at this time Mac Carthy's chief maritime officer, came up at sea with O'Sullivan and the sons of Dermot Mac Carthy, who were aiding O'Sullivan against Mac Carthy; and he drowned O'Sullivan, and made a prisoner of Donnell, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, on this occasion.

Mahon Mac Namara died on his way to Rome.

<sup>a</sup> "A. D. 1404. The Earle of Ormonde, head of the chivallrie of all Ireland, died."

<sup>b</sup> *Bolg-an-dana*, i. e. the budget of poetry.

<sup>c</sup> *Judicature*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "chief professor of the Brehon law with the Mac Murroughs of Lynster."

<sup>d</sup> *Úinfeap gráda*, means the chief servant of trust to an Irish king.

<sup>e</sup> *Barrott*.—The name *bapóio* is to be distin-

guished from *bupéo*. The former was that of a sept of Welsh origin located in the south of Ireland, and the latter of one in Connaught.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 335, note <sup>y</sup>. The O'Murroughoes, or O'Murphys, who slew this Barrott, were seated in the east of the county of Wexford, where they are still numerous.

<sup>f</sup> *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the Fat or Gross.



Μαοιλεαχλαμν μάζ οίρεταίς ταιοίρεαδ μυντιρε ποδμβη do ecc.

Donnchað mac caímaoil ταιοίρεαδ an da cenel fearaðhaíς do marbhað la Máz uðir.

Feðlimið mac aíða uí tuátaíl τιγεαρνα ua Muiríðhaíς do écc.

Caíal mac Ταύς meis donnchaíð aðbar τιγεαρνα ua nAilealla do écc.

Ταιέλες mac donnchaíð uí dubða, γ Tuátaí mac Maolíschlamm uí domnalláin aðbar ollamán íil Muirpeaðaíς ι ndán, γ Ταύς mac baítegalaiς meis aíðagaín aðbar ollamhan ioéταιρ éonnaét ι pfeneéur, laðpíðe ina ttriur do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1405.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cíthpe éed, acúicc.

Slóigeað la Ταύης mac aóðha meis διαρματα τιγεαρνα μαίγε λυίς διαρπαίð α τιγεαρναίρ ap pliocht concobaίρ mic ταχλις, γ φορ lucht αιρτις apéíha, aínail πο buð dual θρίορ α ιοναίð do γρίρ. Μυντιρ αιρτις do έαρραις uí concobaίρ óuin, cloinne muiréíρταις μυνίμης, γ cloinne pírígal meis διαρματα cuca ι naíaið meis Διαρματα. Cpuinníςιð ι ccoinne apoile go loc labain ι cciúic αιρτις. Pírthai deaðaíð ítoppa. Ópíur mac διαρματα γ Donnchað mac meς Domnaíll (α Conpabal) cona μυντιρ diblinib ι túr an laoí φορ an ccumpepluaς cclthapða batap ina aghaíð gup po marbað inopán da ppoðaoimib don puathop íin. Gíðsò tuc píρ eigín θρίanlaé an maðma azaíð ap an ionað in ap óócha laίρ mac Διαρματα do beít co ttiς upéop do íoizhiitc nduaibpíς ndoeaðpána da ionnpoiςið, gup beanaρταιρ go éíρt cciúípeaé ina bpaíaið óó go ttopchaίρ (no gup ecc) Mac Διαρματα ταύς uipíðe α ccionn tpeéctmuine ina éigh píin. Ruaiðpí mac aóðha meis Διαρματα do íabail τιγεαρναίρ μαίγε λυίς iarpín.

Maígnup mac aíðha uí uizinn do écc.

Αοðh ua hamíςi, Ταοίρεαδ éenél doðta do écc. γ α aðnacal ι celuain coippte.

<sup>g</sup> *The Hy-Muireadhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, who were originally seated along the river Barrow, in the south of the present county of Kildare; but, at the period of this Felim, they were seated in the Glen of

Imaile, in the county of Wicklow.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1180, p. 51-54, *supra*.

<sup>h</sup> *The man in his station*, i. e. the head of the Mac Dermots, or Chief of Moylurg.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1297, pp. 468, 469, *supra*, for

Melaghlín Mageraghty, Chief of Muintir-Rodiv, died.

Donough Mac Cawell, Chief of the two Kinel-Farrys, was slain by Maguire.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh<sup>g</sup>, died.

Cathal, the son of Teige Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

Taichleach, the son of Donough O'Dowda ; Tuathal, the son of Melaghlín O'Donnellan, intended ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry ; and Teige, the son of Bæthius Mac Egan, intended ollav of Lower Connaught in law,—the three died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1405.

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

An army was led by Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, against the descendants of Conor, the son of Taichleach [Mac Dermot], and all the other people of Airtech, to demand chiefry from them, as was always due to a man in his station<sup>b</sup>. The people of Airtech drew O'Conor Don, the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, and the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot, [to their assistance] against Mac Dermot. They all assembled [and met] at Loch Labain<sup>i</sup>, in the territory of Airtech, where a battle was fought between them. In the early part of the day Mac Dermot and Donough Mac Donnell, his constable, with the forces of both, routed the fourfold mixed army<sup>k</sup> opposed to them, and killed many of their common people in the conflict. But a certain man of the soldiers of the routed part turned towards the spot where he thought that Mac Dermot was, and cast at him a terrific irresistible javelin, which struck directly in his throat, so that Mac Dermot (Teige) died of the wound a week afterwards in his own house. Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, then assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Manus, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, died.

Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died, and was interred in Cluain Coirpthe<sup>l</sup>.

the exact boundaries of the territory of Airtech.

<sup>i</sup> *Loch Labain*.—This name would be anglicised Lough Labaun, but the Editor could not find it in the territory of Airtech.

<sup>k</sup> *Fourfold mixed army*, cumapcploug cfeh-

apou, “the fourfold mixed host,” i. e. an army composed of the combined forces of four different tribes.

<sup>l</sup> *Cluain-Coirpthe*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 : “In margine Sinanni fluvii sub patrocínio

Ríodóir buiteir da ngóirí cor cruaid do mairbá la mac fachtua uí mórda.

Cozaó ag mac murchaóa pe gallaib, go ttaimic deiríde an éontae riabac do cpeaclorzaó lair im cñethioplac, 7 im díreart diarinaóa.

Ríodet maz Ražnaill aóbar taoirig na neolaraó do écc tre annmíar óil.

Ua concobair ciarraige Diarmait mac donnchaóa do mairbá la Mac Muirir ciarraige.

Ingn Domnaill uí brian, bñ Pilib mic mathgaimna duinn uí chinneirig do écc.

Siollananaom mac Ruadóri uí éianáin ollam Seanchair fear manac do

S. Brendani" [*recte* Berachi].—"O'Mulconry." This place is now called Kilbarry, and is situated in the parish of Termonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Archdall, and from him all the topographical Irish writers have asserted that Cluain Coirpthe, where a monastery was founded by St. Bearach, in the latter end of the sixth century, is the church of Clooncraff, which Archdall places in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon; but this assertion of Archdall's, which has led so many others astray, involves a double error, for Cluain Coirpthe is not Clooncraff, and Clooncraff is not in the barony of Athlone. Cluain Coirpthe is described by the old writers as in the desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, and on the brink of the Shannon; and this is sufficient to prove that it could not be Clooncraff, which is not in Kinel-Dofa, nor on the brink of the Shannon. The situation of St. Bearach's great monastery in O'Hanly's country of Kinel-Dofa, is still well known to the natives of that territory, who point out its ruins in the townland of Kilbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, and about two miles to the north of the small village of Termonbarry-Bridge, in the district of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Ros-

common. The ruins yet remaining, which are very interesting to the architectural antiquary, will be described in the second volume of Petrie's work on the ancient Irish ecclesiastical architecture, and need not be described here; but it may be necessary to remark that their situation near the brink of the Shannon, in the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, is enough to shew that they occupy the very situation ascribed to Cluain-Coirpthe by the old writers.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1238, pp. 294, 295, *supra*; and a letter describing the ruins, written by the Editor from Strokestown, on the 19th August, 1837, and now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

<sup>m</sup> *Cos-cruaidh*.—Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, calls him "Richard Butler, surnamed Hardfoote."

<sup>n</sup> *Faghtna*.—This name is usually latinized Festus.

<sup>o</sup> *Conte Riabhach*, i. e. the grey country. This was the usual appellation for the county of Wexford in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. There arose great dissensions and wars between Mac Morogh, of Lynster,





écc go hobbann i ttiḡ mic neirde uí maolconaire, i ccairpre gabra, 7 a aḡnacal mainirtir lḡraḡa.

Feaḡḡal mac corbmair meic Donnchaio aḡbar tairiḡ ua nailealla do écc.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1406.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, chíthre ééu, aḡé.

Comarba canḡiḡh do écc.

Ua concobair donn, .i. Toirpḡealbach óḡ mac aḡha mic toirpḡealbach, etcetera, tair coḡaiḡḡe 7 coranta eniḡ 7 oirpḡearcair connacht do marḡaḡ la caḡal duḡ mac uí éconcobair ruaid, 7 la Seaan mac Hoibert mic emainn mic hoibert mic Siḡ dauiḡ a buir (ḡar mathair beanmuḡian inḡean mic feḡlimiḡ) i ttiḡ Riocairḡ mic Seaan buirde mic emainn mic hoibert ir in cpeaccan la taḡḡ fḡici i cloinn connaiḡh, 7 Sḡan mac hobḡḡ do tairim lā hua cconcobair ar an laḡair rin.

Maolruanaio mac tairḡ meic Donnchaio tigiḡna tair hoilealla do écc ina éiḡ fḡin, iar mbuaio naiḡriḡe, 7 a aḡnacal i mainirtir na buille.

Mairḡm ḡḡmair la mupchaio ua cconcobair tigiḡarna ua bḡailḡe (cona mac an calbaḡ maille rin, 7 go cclonn uí éconcobair ruaid, .i. caḡhal duḡ, 7 taḡḡ go mbuioḡin marḡlucaiḡ immaḡaon rin iar nḡol ar cuairt ḡoiḡ co huiḡ

<sup>s</sup> *Cairbre-Gabhra*.—This was the ancient name of the barony of Granard, in the north of the county of Longford, the mountainous portion of which barony is still called Sliabh Chairbre.

<sup>t</sup> *The Coarb of St. Canice*.—This entry is so indistinct that it is impossible to determine the locality to which it is to be referred. The Coarb of St. Cainnech, or Canice, generally means the Abbot of Aghaboe, in the Queen's County; but it sometimes means the Coarb of the churchlands of Termonkenny, in the barony of Keenaght, in the now county of Londonderry, of which St. Canice was the patron.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1206, p. 149, *supra*, where the Coarb of St. Canice is placed in the north of Ireland. See also an entry under the year 1090,

in the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters.

<sup>u</sup> *Cregan*, now Creggauns, a townland in the parish of Kilbegnet, barony of Ballinroe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

<sup>w</sup> *Fidhici*.—This was the name of a wood adjoining the said townland of Creggauns. This passage is given by Mageoghegan as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1406. Terlagh Oge mac Hugh mac Terlagh, that reigned 22 years joynt King of Connoght with O'Connor Roe, was killed by Cahall Duffe O'Connor Roe's son, and by John mac Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert mac David Burke (who was sonne of Benwone, daughter of Ffelym O'Connor) in the house of

died suddenly in the house of Neidhe O'Mulconry, in Cairbre-Gabhra<sup>s</sup>, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the chieftainship of Tirerrill, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1406.

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

The Coarb of St. Canice<sup>t</sup> died.

O'Conor Don (Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough, &c.), Pillar of the support and protection, of the hospitality and renown, of Connaught, was slain by Cathal Duv, the son of O'Conor Roe, [assisted] by John, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, son of Sir David Burke, whose mother was Beannumhan, grand-daughter of Felim, in the house of Richard, son of John Boy, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, at Cregan<sup>u</sup>, beside Fidhici<sup>w</sup> in Clann-Conway<sup>x</sup>; and John, the son of Hubert, fell by the hand of O'Conor on the same spot.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, died in his own house, after the victory of penance<sup>y</sup>, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great defeat was given by Murrough O'Conor, Lord of Offaly, with his son Calvach, and the sons of O'Conor Roe, namely, Cathal Duv and Teige (who had come to Offaly, with a troop of cavalry, on a visit<sup>z</sup>), to the English of Meath,

Rickard mac Shane mac Edmond mac Hobert, called the Kregan adjoyninge to Ffie Ike, in the country of Clyn Conway.

"Terlagh O'Connor was the third King of Connoght that was slain in Clann Conway, viz., Connor mac Rory mac Terlagh More; Rory mac Cahall mac Connor Roe mac Mortagh Moyneagh, who was son of Terlagh, monarch of Ireland; and, lastly, Terlagh Oge O'Connor, as before I have declared."

<sup>x</sup> *Clann-Conway*, a territory on the west side of the Suck, in the barony of Ballinroe, and county of Galway. It was the original country of the O'Finaghtys, the chief of whom was re-

garded as the Senior of the Sil-Murray; but shortly after the English invasion of Ireland it came into the possession of a branch of the Burkes, the head of whom took the Irish title of Mac David.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1232, pp. 264, 265, *supra*.

<sup>y</sup> *After the victory of penance*.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1406. Mulrony Mac Teigue Mac Donnogh, Prince of Tireallealla, after good penance, died in his own house, and was buried in the Abbey of Boyle."

<sup>z</sup> *On a visit*, i. e. they lived with him for

παλῆ) πορ ἡλλανῖ na μῖδε, ἡ πορ εὐζαν mac an abaid uí concobair cocefi-  
 tῖpn cōngbala connacht immaile pῖp. Co nḡeácāḡar na pluaiḡ pῖn dῖblmῖb  
 i nuachtar ḡeipille ἡ co nḡeácāḡ mac an Abaid cona copuḡaḡ ceithῖpne  
 buḡdḡin ḡo cluain immurpḡir ḡo baile an ḡiolla buḡde mic maolcorra ḡo  
 pucc opῖa annῖpῖn an calbaḡ mac Murchaḡa uí Choncobair ἡ Cathal mac  
 uí concobair puaiḡ Serreapῖ mapcac, ἡ Eoḡhan ḡona muinῖpῖn aḡ venomῖ éḡála  
 an baile. Baíḡ oḡḡn ón ccalbaḡ ua cconcobair ap iapaḡt aḡ pῖr an baile  
 pῖn aḡ venomῖ lenna, ἡ ap bḡaicῖpῖn an calbaḡḡ éuḡe ḡó aḡeaḡ ḡo páíḡ. Aḡ-  
 pῖn tḡoḡḡn acc an cceitῖpῖn a calbaḡḡ, ἡ puagḡraim ḡuit é. ḡabaim laip ipῖn  
 ionaḡ ina bḡuḡl pḡ ol an calbaḡ. Baíḡ in tḡoḡḡn annῖpῖn πορ muin óḡlaoiḡ  
 ḡo lucht rapaiḡḡe an baile, ἡ tuḡ an calbach ó concobair upchor aitheapac  
 ḡo cloiḡ tapla ina láimῖn ḡocum an óḡlaoiḡ ḡup pḡ ammaipῖ an tḡoḡḡn, ḡup  
 bḡn puaimm ἡ pḡḡpḡm an oḡḡn (iap mbéim na cloice ḡo) bḡoirḡ bḡohḡaḡ  
 omnaiḡḡeac a cḡoiḡe ḡaḡ aom ḡaop na pḡḡhla ḡup ḡabḡat bḡipeaḡ cūca  
 pḡchétoip. Leantap ḡo lánatlamῖ iad ḡo tḡuḡaḡ oipḡeach ἡ athcumma opῖa.

some time, to assist him against his enemies. Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it thus :

“Cahall Duff and Teige O’Connor, with their followers and dependants, whom the said Murrogh entertained, as well to offend the English of Meath, as also to defend himself and his Country from them.”

<sup>a</sup> *Cluain-immurrois*.—This, which was the name of a townland in the parish of Killeigh, near Geshil, in the King’s County, is now obsolete.

<sup>b</sup> *Took to flight*.—The constriction of the original of this part of the passage, which borders very closely upon the ridiculous, will be seen in the following literal translation :

“The cauldron was then on the back of a youth of the plunderers of the town, and the Calvagh O’Conor made a successful shot of a stone, which happened to be in his hand, in the direction of the youth, so that he aimed the cauldron, so that the noise and report of the cauldron, after being hit by the stone, struck a sudden dis-

mayng panic into the heart of every one of the plundering party, so that they took to flight.”

The whole passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1406. Murrogh O’Connor, prince of Affalie [Offaly], with his sonnes and kinsmen, and alsoe with the helpe of the two sonnes of the Kinge of Connoght, Cahall Duff and Teige O’Connor, with their followers and dependants, whom the said Murrogh entertained, as well to offend the English of Meath as to defend himself and his country from them, gave a greate overthrow to the Abbott O’Connor’s sonne, and his retained kearne of Connaght. The said Abbott’s sonne, with his route of kearne, went to a place in the upper partes of Gesell, called Clon-Imor-rosse, to the towne of one Gilleboye Mac Moylecorra (from whence it had been better for themselves to have stayed), for they were overtaken there by Calogh mac Murrogh O’Connor, with Cahall O’Conor, and the number of six horsemen onelye, who finding the said Con-



and to Owen, the son of the Abbot O'Connor, who had the retained kerns of Connaught with him. Both of these armies repaired to the upper part of Ges-hill; and Owen, the son of the Abbot, with his own band of kerns, went to Cluain-immurrois<sup>a</sup>, and to the town of Gillaboy Mac Maoilcorra, where Calvagh, the son of Murrrough O'Connor, and Cathal, the son of O'Connor Roe, attended by six horsemen, came up with Owen and his people as they were collecting the spoils of the town. The proprietor of this town had a cauldron, which he had borrowed from Calvagh, for brewing beer; and on seeing Calvagh coming towards him, he said: "There is thy cauldron with the kerns, O Calvagh! and I order it to be given to thee." "I accept of it where it is," said Calvagh. The cauldron was at this time on the back of a young man, one of the plunderers of the town; and Calvagh O'Connor flung a stone, which he happened to have in his hand, successfully at him, and which, striking against the cauldron, produced such a noise and sound as struck a sudden terror and panic in the hearts of all the plunderers, so that they instantly took to flight<sup>b</sup>. They were swiftly

naghtmen spoyleinge the said Gilleboye of all his goods, and amongst other things, one of the said Kearne tooke a greate cauldron, that Callogh before lent to the said Gilleboye to brew with-alle, which Gilleboye seeinge one of the kearne carry from out of his house, in presence of Callogh, said, 'there is your Cauldron, take itt, and discharge mee of my loane,' which Callogh willingly accepted, saying, 'I take it as a sufficient satisfaction of you;' and suddainly one of Callogh his people flung a stone, and hitt the cauldron, att the greate sound thereof, the kearne broke out of their places, and fled as fast as they could, where at last the abbott's sonne was killed upon the bogge adjoininge to the towne; and of their men and kearne they lost no less than 300 persons betweene that place and Clonarice, in Krich-ne-Kedagh in Affalie, beinge hottly pursued by the inhabitants of Affalie to that place; besides the loss of their men, they also lost one of the Relickes of Saint Patrick, which before remained att Elfyinn, untill it was lost by them that day, which was coumpted to

be the chiefest reliecke of all Connaght. This discomfiture was given on Satturday the tenth day of Julye this yeare."

On this passage Mageoghegan has the following note, incorporated, as usual, with the text:

"Bryan O'Connor, that lost Affalie by his attainer, was descended of the said O'Connor lineally, viz., Bryan was sonne of Cahire, who was sonne of Conn, who was sonne of Callogh, who was sonne of the said Murrough."

This Murrrough O'Connor Faly was the eleventh in descent from Donslevy, the son of Brogarvan, King of Offaly, who was slain at the memorable battle of Clontarf in the year 1014. His pedigree is given as follows, by Duald Mac Firbis and others: Murrrough, son of Murtough of the Rock, who was the son of Murtough of Dublin, the son of Murtough of Kilkenny, who was the son of Maelmora, the son of Murtough, who was son of Donough, the son of Cuaifne, who was son of Murtough, who was son of Congalagh, who was son of Donslevy mae Brogarvan, who was slain at Clontarf.



Μαρβταρ mac an abbaio uí concobair for an mónaigh alla tuaid don baile annrín, ⁊ noéar lúga ina trí céo ⁊ nearbadha eoidir gallaib, ⁊ gaoidealaib, óthá rin go cluain Aíne ⁊ ceirich na ccédach. Ar don toirc rin do benaó airéimíonn Connacht, .i. an buacach Patraig do bioó ⁊ noile fíno do gallaib.

Ταὸς mac donnchaio uí bhríne taoiréach tpe bhríne na rionna décc.

Níall o gairmleadhais aóbar taoirig cenél Moein do écc.

Μαργρεγ ινḡλν Τοιρρδελβαιḡ mic eoḡain meic ruibne bfn τδσαιν mic doínnail mic neill uí doínnail do écc.

Αοδ mac donnchaio mic Muircsrtaig uí concobair do marbaó la a braitríb fín lá Μαḡnar mac donnchaio, ⁊ la hΑοδ mbuidε mac donnchaio.

Mac Conmara taoiréac élonne cuiléin do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1407.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceithpe céo, aδeachττ.

Μuirchsrtaó (.i. mac mic maine) na ceallaig Airdeppcop connacht, raoí ⁊ neccna, ⁊ níneac, ⁊ ⁊ cpaioó déḡ.

Seaan mac ταιδḡ uí Ruairc aóbar τiḡearna bpeirne deḡ ⁊ muiḡ luirḡ, ⁊ a aónacal ⁊ ndruimm leathain.

Mac Ταḡδ mic mathḡamna duinn uí éinnediḡ τiḡearna upríumian uach-taraigε do marbaó la hua ccearbail.

Μαιδḡm la gallaib for gaoidealaib na muman dú inar marbaó ταδḡ ua cfrbail τiḡearna éle, fínceam coitcín do cliairib epenn eiríde.

<sup>c</sup> *Cluain-Aine*, i. e. Aine's, or Hannah's lawn, meadow, or bog-island, near the hill of Croghan, barony of Warrenstown, in the north of the King's County, and this shews that Colgan is wrong in placing Criocho na g-cedach in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>d</sup> *Buacach-Phatraic*.—*Quære* was this a conical cap, or mitre, of St. Patrick's? *Buac* signifies a cap. Mageoghegan does not translate this word; his words are: "They also lost one of the Reliques of St Patrick, which before remained at Ellfynn, untill it was lost by them on that day,

which was counted to be the chiefest relique of all Connaught."

<sup>e</sup> *A battle was gained by the English*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, with which MS. L. and *Mac Fírb.*, as quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, agree, this battle was gained at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny, by Stephen Scroope (deputy to the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), assisted by the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, and the Prior of Kilmainham, who slew O'Carroll and eight hundred others. On this occasion, as the Anglo-Irish annalists gravely inform us, the sun

pursued, slaughtered, and vanquished. The son of the Abbot O'Connor was slain on the bog north of the town; and their loss was not less than three hundred persons, both English and Irish, in the route from thence to Cluain-Aine<sup>c</sup> in Crioich-na-g-Cedach. It was on this expedition that the chief relic of Connaught, namely, the Buacach-Patraig<sup>d</sup>, which had been preserved at Elphin, was taken from the English.

Teige, son of Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, died.

Niall O'Gormly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Moen, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Turlough, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, and wife of John, the son of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], was slain by his own kinsmen, assisted by Manus Mac Donough and Hugh Boy Mac Donough.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1407.

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

Murtough, grandson of Maine O'Kelly, Archbishop of Connaught, a man eminent for his wisdom, hospitality, and piety, died.

John, the son of Teige O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, died in Moylurg, and was interred in Drumlane, [in the county of Cavan].

The son of Teige, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain by O'Carroll.

A battle was gained by the English<sup>e</sup> over the Irish of Munster, in which O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, general patron of the literati<sup>f</sup> of Ireland, was killed.

stood still for the warlike Prior of Kilmainham, as for Joshua of old, while the Englishmen were riding six miles (a full hour, no doubt), which was much marvelled at by all!

<sup>f</sup> *Of the literati*, or *clerics*.—The word *clerici* does not, as might be supposed, signify the clergy or priests, but the poets, Brehons, minstrels, and other classes of that description. Mageoghegan, in whose time the word was per-

fectly understood, translates this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1407. The English of Ireland, with Seroope, the King's Deputy, gave an overthrow to the Irish of Mounster, by whom Teige O'Kervell, prince of the territorie of Elye, was slain. This Teige was deservedly a man of greates accompt and fame with the professors of Poetrie and Musicke of Ireland and Scotland, for his

Μαιὸμ ἔille hachaiò la hua cconcobair puasò la cloinn Maoileaclainn uí éllaiḡ ἡ la Mac diarmata for mac uilliam cloinne Riocairb, ἡ for cathal mac Ruaidrí uí Choncobair (dia po ḡoirasò ainm uig connac̃t uair uí Choncobair duinn do mairbasò) ḡur bpireasò forra diblinib ḡur ḡabasò Catál ó concobair, ἡ uilliam α būrc, ἡ Remann mac hoibsr̃o, ἡ ó hñid̃in iar mairbasò moriain da muinntir lẽt for lẽt. Ro mairbasò ann Raḡnall mac doimnaill óicc mec doimnaill, ἡ Seasan ballac̃ mac mec Henri. Ro paccabpioc̃ eich ἡ éit̃-teasò iom̃da ip in maiòim rin.

ḡrian mac Doimnaill mic Muirceartaiḡ uí Concobair, ἡ clann ndonnchaid̃ po ḡoirp̃st̃ an ḡairm uig̃ i·i do chathal mac Ruaidrí for capin p̃raoic̃ dia t̃t̃ubcaid̃p̃st̃ co machaire connacht ḡur po bpiarp̃st̃ cairlen tobair tuillp̃ce.

Ḣoḡan mac cathail mic as̃da bréip̃uig̃ mic cathail puasò uí concobair do écc, ἡ α as̃nacal imaintir na búille.

Conmac Ua p̃rḡhail do écc.

Catál mac uí concobair p̃ailḡig̃ do mairbasò la cloinn p̃eopair.

As̃o mag as̃ḡupa t̃ig̃earna ua nech̃as̃ do mairbasò da bpiat̃rib̃ p̃ñn, ἡ dá airp̃ect.

Sluaig̃eas̃ la hua ndoimnaill Toirp̃dealbac̃ mac neill i ccairp̃pe ḡo po cpeachas̃ cpioc̃ cairp̃pe lair.

As̃o Mág uidĩr do ḡabail la Niall ua ndoimnaill, ἡ la Catál ua puairc, ἡ Mag̃nur soḡanac̃ mág uidĩr, ἡ α mbp̃eic̃ dionnp̃raighiò uí doimnaill, ἡ O doimnaill do léḡas̃ As̃da ap p̃lánaibh Ḣoḡan uí neill ἡ Meḡ uidĩr.

liberality extended towards them and every of them in generale.”

<sup>s</sup> *Cill-achaidh*.—This place was in Hy-Many, and is probably that now called Killiaghan, in the parish of St. John’s, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. To this passage O’Flaherty adds in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

“In festo S. Joannis Baptistæ domino Mac William de Clanrickard invadente ditionem domini O’Kelly. Cathaldus filius Roderici O’Conor, Wilielmus Burk, as̃ḡap mic Uilliam Cloinne Ricairb, Raymundus mac Hobert, copiarum præfectus, et O’Hein sunt capti.—*Mac Fírb*.”

<sup>h</sup> *John Ballagh*, i. e. John the Freckled

<sup>i</sup> *Coats of mail*, *éit̃-teas̃o*.—Mageoghegan usually translates this word by “shirts of mail.”

<sup>k</sup> *Had inaugurated*.—The narrative is here transposed ; for the breaking down of the castle of Tusk, and the inauguration of Cathal, the son of Rory O’Conor, had occurred before the battle of Cill-achaidh. The passage is given in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“A. D. 1407. The overthrow of Killeachye was given this year by O’Connor Roe, and by the sonnes of Melaghlen O’Kellie, and by Rorye Mac Dermod, prince of Moylorge, to Mac Wil-



The battle of Cill achaidh<sup>g</sup> was gained by O'Connor Roe, the sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly, and Mac Dermot, against Mac William of Clanrickard, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Connor (who, after the killing of O'Connor Don, received the name of King of Connaught). Cathal O'Connor, William Burke, Redmond Mac Hubert, and O'Heyne, were taken prisoners, after the loss of many persons on both sides. Among the slain were Randal, the son of Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, and John Ballagh<sup>h</sup>, son of Mac Henry. Many horses and coats of mail were left behind them after this defeat.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donough, were they who had inaugurated<sup>k</sup> this Cathal King on Carn fraoich<sup>l</sup> [on a former occasion], when they visited Machaire Chonnacht, and when they also destroyed the castle of Tobar Tuillsce<sup>m</sup> [Tulsk].

Owen, son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe O'Connor, died, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

Cormac O'Farrell died.

Cathal, the son of O'Connor Faly, was slain by the Clann-Feorais<sup>n</sup>.

Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own relatives and tribe.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) into Carbury, and he plundered that territory.

Hugh Maguire and Manus Eoghanagh Maguire were taken prisoners by Niall O'Donnell and Cathal O'Rourke, and brought before O'Donnell, who liberated Hugh on the guarantees of Owen O'Neill and Maguire.

liam Burke, of Clann-Rickard, and to Cahall mac Rorye O'Connor, who was called Kinge, instead of Terlagh O'Connor Donn, that was killed by Cahall Duffe (as before is declared). The forces of Mac William and Cahall mac Rorie were put to flight, themselves were both taken, and many of their people slaine and taken therein.

"The castle of Tobbor Tulske was [had been] taken and broken down before" [on a former occasion] "by Bryan mac Donnell mac Murtagh, and by the familye of the Mac Donnoghes; and Cahall mac Rorye was by them conveyed to Carnefroighe, to be created King of Connaght."

This last paragraph should have been entered

immediately after the death of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh. Dr. O'Connor has not a word about these transactions in his Memoirs of the House of Conor.

<sup>l</sup> *Carn fraoich*.—See note <sup>a</sup> under the year 1225.

<sup>m</sup> *Tobar-Tuillsce*, i. e. the well of Tulsk, a village in the barony and county of Roscommon. This well is still in existence, and lies near the bridge of Tulsk, at the foot of an old rath. There are ruins of an old castle and monastery at the village of Tulsk, but not immediately at this well, so that it looks probable that the castle of Tulsk was removed from its original site.

<sup>n</sup> *The Clann-Feorais*, or Berminghams of



Αὐὸ mac Αἰρτ μέγ αἰῆσῡρα τῖγεαρνα ua neachdach do iondarpbað la cloinn Conulað í néill, 7 la a bpaṭair pñn, .i. Mac muiréscṡarṡaṡ ḡicc meḡ aongṡura ar a tír buðdñn 1 epíð mec an trabaosíriḡ, 7 iatṡ dia lñmain ip in tír pñn ḡo no ppaosíneað laipriun pḡpṡa, 7 ḡo no mārḡ Mac ḡiollamuire.

Αὐὸ ua flaitḡscṡarṡaṡ τῖγεαρνα iarṡair connacṡt do écc iar ccian aosir.

Ḗoḡan ó doṡarṡarṡaṡ aḡbar ṡaosiriḡh Αṡṡa miosṡair do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1408.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, cethpe chéu, a hocht.

Iarla cille ṡara do ḡabar do mac Ríḡ Saṡan.

Sluaṡḡeað la ḡallaib Αṡha cliaṡ im mac Ríḡ Saṡan ḡo laṡmib. Hicpñn Oúiu do mārḡbað pḡp an pṡuaṡḡeað pñn, 7 ba móipearḡbaṡ epíðe.

Tomár mac Hoibepḡ mic Ḗmainn mic hoibepḡ do mārḡbað ṡaon upchop pḡḡha la ḡiollananaom mac uilliam ḡallṡa uí ṡaṡḡḡ.

Maḡnup maḡ Samṡaḡáin do mārḡbað ṡon baosṡhán mac ḡiollapuaṡ ṡupcar do chuaille.

Milir ṡalaṡúin do mārḡbað lá a bpaṡṡriḡ buðdén. Α m̄ac do mārḡbað iar pñn la Shochṡ Chatail uí pñḡḡail, 7 a chaipṡen do bṡipeaḡ.

Pearḡḡal mac Conconnacṡt uí pñḡḡail do écc.

Leinster, were located in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare; and the monastery of Mainistir Fheorais, near Edenderry, in the King's County, was founded by them.

<sup>o</sup> *Mac Gilla-Muire*.—This is the famous plunderer called Mac Adam Mac Gilimori by the Anglo-Irish annalists, who assert that he was never baptized (for which reason he was called Corbi), and that he destroyed forty churches. In the year 1407 he took Patrick Savadge prisoner; and, though he had received two thousand marks for his ransom, he afterwards put him and his brother, Richard, to death.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, *anno* 1407.

<sup>p</sup> *The son of the King of England*.—Mageoghegan, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, has at the beginning of this year :

"Prince Thomas, the King of England's son, came to Ireland this year."

In Ware's Annals of Ireland, it is stated that the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, the King's son, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Carlingford on the morrow after Laminas day, and that in the following week he came to Dublin, and arrested the Earl of Kildare who was coming to him with three of his family.

<sup>q</sup> *He was a great loss*, ba móipearḡbaṡ epíðe. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1408. The King's sonne with his forces marched to the Province of Leinster. Hodgin Tuite, a man of greate worth was lost of that hoastinge."

Hugh, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was banished by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and his own kinsman, i. e. the son of Murtough Oge Magennis, from his own country into the territory of the Savadge ; and they pursued him into that territory, but he defeated them, and sl w Mac Gilla-Muire  on this occasion.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Owen O'Doherty, heir to the chieftainship of Ardmire, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1408.

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

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by the son of the King of England<sup>p</sup>.

An army was led by the English of Dublin, under the conduct of the son of the King of England, into Leinster. Hitsin Tuite was slain upon this expedition, and he was a great loss<sup>q</sup>.

Thomas, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, was slain with one cast of a javelin by Gilla-na-naev, the son of William Gallda O'Teige.

Manus Magauran was killed by the blow of a pole, thrown at him by Baethan Mac Gilroy<sup>r</sup>.

Myles Dalton<sup>s</sup> was slain by his own near kinsmen ; and, his son was afterwards slain, and his castle demolished, by the descendants of Cathal O'Farrell.

Farrell, the son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Gilroy*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1408. Magnus Magawran was killed by Boyhanagh Mac Gilleroe, by a throw of a staff of a hedge."

The name Mac Gilla ruaidh is now anglicised Mac Elroy, which is that of a numerous sept in Fermanagh.

<sup>s</sup> *Myles Dalton*.—This is the last entry in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, in which it is given as follows :

"A. D. 1408. Miles Dalton was killed by his own Brother, and the race of Cahall O'Fferall," [who] "killed his sonne, and tooke his Castle too."

The other old translations of Irish annals accessible to the Editor are, 1st, a part of the Annals of Lecan, from 1443 to 1468, translated in the year 1665, for Sir James Ware, by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duald MacFirbis. Of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

Concobar mac iomair uí Ainlige do marbadh la corcail aólann ⁊ la cenél doðtha buddéin for monaigh cluana na ccailleac lá na mbuach noub (⁊ ba cruaid an la rin do cloinn iomair uí ainlige, ⁊ do chaéaloub ua concobar), ⁊ á aónacal i Ror commáin.

Eóghan ó Ruairc, ⁊ claud duinn méz Sampadán do dul i tiri conaill do cogað for bréirneachaib.

Mac briain ó ccuanac do marbadh i meabail la gallaib, ⁊ laf an mbreic-leigech.

Taðg ua gráda taoirac cénél dúngale do écc.

Sían cam ó Síchnairigh do marbadh la Mac uí loclainn ap ruzpað ap paitce cluana rampotta.

O hscheidein do marbadh do uib dalaigh i macaire Maonmaighi.

Mac giollamuire do marbadh i meabail i ccarrac fírgura la cloinn mec a trabaoirigh.

Coccað ag Mac Murchada pe gallaib, ⁊ aré Mac Murchada ba corccpach.

Coccað mor acc ua cconcobar failge pe gallaib go po aircc, ⁊ go po mill ile uaidibh.

Mac an baird cúile an urtain ollam ua Maine do écc.

Cairlen baile an dúin do denamh la Concobar mac taigh mec donnchaíð.

Cairlen cule maile do denamh la Murchad mac corbmaic mec donnchaíð.

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799, Plut. cxv. E; and an ancient copy in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. 2nd, the continuation of the translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Clarendon, tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784. This extends, with here and there a chasm, to the year 1504; and the Editor has, therefore, here to correct an observation made in note <sup>7</sup>, under the year 1307, p. 489, *supra*, where it is stated that the old translation of the Annals of Ulster did not extend beyond that year. It should have been there stated that the portion of it preserved in Claren. tom. 49, Ayscough, 4795, ends with the year 1303, *al.* 1307,

but that the translation is continued in Claren. tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784.

<sup>7</sup> *The Kinel-Dofa themselves*, i. e. the O'Hanlys themselves.

<sup>8</sup> *Chlain na g-Cailleach*.—The Editor has not been able to find any place bearing the name in the territories of Kinel-Dofa, or Core-Ach-lann, the extents of which are well known.

<sup>9</sup> *La na m-Bruach-n-Dubh*, i. e. the day of the black borders. This was evidently the name of some day of mourning.

<sup>10</sup> *Breicleigheach*.—This was the Irish name of the head of the family of Breckly, or Brackleigh, seated in the county of Limerick.

<sup>11</sup> *Chlain-Ramhfhoda*, now anglicised Clon-

Conor, the son of Ivor O'Hanly, was slain by the people of Corco-Achlann and the Kinel-Dofa themselves', on the bog of Cluain na-g-Cailleach<sup>u</sup>, on Lá na-m-Bruach-n-Dubh<sup>v</sup> (and that was a hard day to the sons of Ivor O'Hanly, and to Cathal Duv O'Conor), and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Donn Magauran went into Tirconnell, to make war against the Breifnians.

Mac Brian O'g-Cuanach was treacherously slain by the English, and by Breicleigheach<sup>w</sup>.

Teige O'Grady, Chief of Kinel-Dunghaile, died.

John Cam O'Shaughnessy was slain by the son of O'Loughlin while playing on the green of Chuain Ramhfhoda<sup>x</sup>.

O'h-Echeidhein<sup>y</sup> was slain by the O'Dalys on the plain of Moinmoy.

Mac Gilla-Muire<sup>z</sup> was treacherously slain at Carrickfergus by the Savadges.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English, in which he was victorious.

O'Conor Faly carried on a great war against the English, and he plundered and carried off great spoils from them.

Mac Ward of Cuil-an-Urtain<sup>a</sup>, Ollav of Hy-Many, died.

The castle of Ballindoon [in the county of Sligo] was erected by Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donough.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Coloony] was erected by Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough.

road, is a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, lying immediately to the east of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare. We learn from the *Caithreim Thoirdealbhaigh*, or wars of Turlough O'Brien, that Donough Cairbreach O'Brien was the first who erected a fortress of earth at this place. According to tradition, he had also a stone castle here which stood near the bridge of Clounroad; and this seems borne out by a passage in these Annals at the year 1553, where it is stated, that Donnell and Turlough O'Brien made a nocturnal incursion into Cluain-Ramhfhoda, against their brother, Donough More, and burned that town, and slew many persons; and that Donough went into a tower, which was in the town, to defend himself.

<sup>y</sup> *O'h-Echeidhein*.—He was a poet, and was killed by the O'Dalys through envy.

<sup>z</sup> *Mac Gilla-Muire*.—This was Hugh Mac Gilmurry, or Mac Gilmore. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that he was slain within the church of the Friars Minor, which church he himself had previously injured by breaking down the glass windows, to possess himself of their iron bars, through which his enemies, the Savadges, now entered upon him.

<sup>a</sup> *Cuil-an-Urtain*, now Cooloorta, or Cooloor-tan, a townland in the parish of Abbey-Knockmoy, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 44. And also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, note <sup>d</sup>, p. 72.



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1409.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cethpe céo, anaoí.

Órian mac S'tain uí Íghra eppcop achanò conaípe do ecc iar mbuaíoh ongta ἡ αἰτίρηε.

Mac ríḡ Sazan do páḡbail epeann, ἡ Iapla cille dapa do leigean dó pia na imteét.

Αθηταοίρεαé do dénom do Maoileaclainn mop mag eochagain, ἡ fearḡal puao mac fearḡail puao mic donnchaíoh do óironeaoh ina ionao.

Cop Rirdeirid a búpc do bpipeao la coin baói ina píoé do buain dó, ἡ α écc tpeimíohíde.

Cpeach beoil lece la Tíḡearnan ua Ruairc ap ua nōmnaill, ἡ for cáthal ua Ruairc, ἡ for Eoghan ua Ruairc. Ua dōmnaill ἡ cenel conaill do beith i forlongpopt alla tall don eapp, Cátal, ἡ eogan don taoð aḡur don eapp cftena go tuccepm an cpeach uaéta diblimb.

Forlongpopt do denam dua cconcobair puao ἡ dua cceallaig i tpeimcell Ropra comain dia po millpíot apbanna an baile ἡ na mainpípe, ἡ po cuirpeat na bpaípe ap in mainpítip dscela pccel do poétain anonn don caplén.

Sluaḡ mop la Órian mac Dōmnaill mic Muirchéapraig uí Concobair, ἡ la Mac donnchaíoh típe hoilealla, ἡ la cloinn tíḡernám uí Ruairc gur po chuipíste copur ἡ lón i ccapílen Ropra commain daímhōeom píri cconnaét ó píab puap, ἡ iate in aoín tíonól apa ccíonn do cop ἡ deach. Áḡur tangadap tap a nap an oíde pín ipín Áipm, ἡ apnamapac dia tpeigíð.

Muipítip chuipín do denam mapéta for apoile, .i. Seaan ἡ Connla do mapbað la Diaipmaet mac Muirchéapraig uí chuipín i tpeig uí Duibḡionnam baile coillte poḡair. Diaipmaet do dul iappín go teac Choncobair épuimm

<sup>b</sup> *On one side.*—Literally: "O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on the yonder side of the cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the hither side of the same cataract." It is difficult to know which side is meant by *yonder* or *hither* in this sentence, because the passage seems to have been copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Connaught, the compiler of

which would call the north side of the cataract the yonder side; while, if the language had been composed by the Four Masters themselves, at Donegal, the yonder side would be the south side of the cataract. The cataract here referred to is the celebrated Eas Aodhe Ruaidh, now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, at Ballyshannon.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1409.

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

Brian, the son of John O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

The son of the King of England left Ireland, having liberated the Earl of Kildare before his departure.

Melaghlin More Mageoghegan was deprived of his chieftainship, and Farrell Roe, the son of Farrell Roe [Mageoghegan], installed in his place.

The leg of Richard Burke was broken by a greyhound that rushed against him, while running at full speed; and he died in consequence.

The plundering of Belleek [was accomplished] by Tiernan O'Rourke against O'Donnell, Cathal O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke. O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on one side<sup>b</sup> of the Cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the other; and he carried off the prey from both parties.

O'Connor Roe and O'Kelly pitched a camp around Roscommon, on which occasion they destroyed the corn of the town and of the monastery, and drove the friars out of the monastery, lest intelligence [of their doings] should reach the castle.

A great army was mustered by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], by Mac Donough of Tirerrill, and by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke; and they placed provisions and stores in the castle of Roscommon, in despite of the men of Connaught from the mountain upwards<sup>c</sup>, all of whom, both horse and foot, had assembled together to oppose them. On the same night they returned to Airm<sup>d</sup>, and on the next day to their own houses.

Muintir-Cuirnin committed slaughters on each other, i. e. John and Conla were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Cuirnin, in the house of O'Duigenan of Baile-Coillte-foghair<sup>e</sup>; and Dermot went afterwards to the house of

<sup>c</sup> *From the mountain upwards*, i. e. that part of the inhabitants of Connaught dwelling southwards of the Curliu mountains.

<sup>d</sup> *Airm*.—Now *Arm*, a well-known townland in the parish of Kilkeevin, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and in the north-west of the

county of Roscommon.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile-Coillte-foghair*.—This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language, but it is anglicised Castlefore, which is the name of a small village in the barony and county of Leitrim, which, according

mic ταιῶς υἱ Ρυαιρς α τῖςῖρνα γ α ῶμαλτα buðéin. Concóbar dá gabáil po éstóir i ccionnaiḃ a mḡnḡrḡa, γ α ταιρβετ υαιḃ do muinṡir Ρυαιρς γ do muinṡir chuipṡnín, γ α beit i mbraighdenur ara haithle go cḡn coíctḡirí γ mac Seaiṡn ui chuipṡnín dá marbaḃ iapain.

Muircheartach mac aḃhaḡáin ollam bṡitṡeamian fear tṡeaḃa paí poircetṡ ḡḡḡa ina ealaḃain fearṡn do écc.

Maelreclainn mac Maelpuanaíḃ mec donnchaiḃ, γ Sḡan buíḃe a bṡaṡair do ionṡraighíḃ Thaiḃḡ mic Maoilpuanaíḃ mic ḡillcṡirṡ mec donnchaiḃ i maḡ luṡḡ, γ Ταṡḡ do gabáil doib. Tionól an típe do bṡitṡ forpa, γ deaḃaḃ do ḃop ṡtoppa, γ paḡḡṡ do chup i Maoileclainn mac mec donnchaiḃ, γ α écc ap a loṡ.

Coccaḃ moṡ eitṡir ua mbṡiaṡn cona cloinn γ clann bṡiaṡn ui bṡiaṡn. Do paḡa ṡtoppa ḡur po ṡṡaóinṡḃ for ua mbṡiaṡn, γ po ḡabaḃ mac laṡla cille daṡa do paḡa ina paṡṡaḃ γ Diaṡmaṡ, γ mo hiondaṡbaḃ ó bṡiaṡn aṡṡn muṡain móṡ amach la cloinn υἱ bṡiaṡn.

Maḡ cáṡṡaḡ cluaṡach, .i. Domnall mac ṡínḡin mic donnchaiḃ mic diaṡmata ṡḡṡaṡ do écc.

ṡínḡin mac meccon mic ṡínḡin υἱ eideṡṡceoil do ecc.

O hḡṡṡṡṡceóil ócc do écc.

Muirṡeartach mac ḡiollaullṡain paí ṡḡṡhaḃa do ecc.

Eicṡneaḃ ó duinnín aḃbaṡ ollam ḡṡṡṡṡmian do écc don plaḡ.

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1410.

Αοῖρ Cṡioṡṡ, mḡle, ceithṡe chéḃ, α uech.

Domnall ua néill τḡḡeapṡa típe heoḡṡain fear ḡo ṡḡaṡṡṡn ṡḡḡ α ḃemóil do gabáil la bṡiaṡn maḡ maḡḡaṡṡna maṡ naṡ ḃuḃaíḃ, γ α τaḃaṡṡ aṡ ḃomṡaíḃ deoḡan ó néill, γ eoḡan dia ḃop dia ionḃomṡetṡ ḡo Maḡ uiḃṡ.

Raḡṡnall maḡ Raḡṡnall τaṡṡeaḃ muinṡipe heolaṡ do ecc iap noḡaḃ γ

to tradition, was the seat of the O'Duigennans, who kept a bardic school here in ancient times.

<sup>f</sup> *Received a javelin.*—The literal translation of this sentence is as follows: "A gathering of the country overtook them, and a battle was

fought between them, and a javelin was put into Melaghlín, the son of Mac Donough, and he died in consequence of it."

<sup>g</sup> *Mac Carthy Cluasach*, i. e. Mac Carthy of the long ears.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, his own lord and foster-brother; [but] Conor immediately took him prisoner for his evil deed, and delivered him up to the O'Rourkes and the O'Cuirnins; and he was kept in confinement for a fortnight afterwards, when he was killed by the son of John O'Cuirnin.

Murtough Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Teffia, a learned and profound adept in his own profession, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and John Boy, his kinsman, made an incursion into Moylurg against Teige, the son of Mulrony, son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, and took him prisoner. A muster of the territory came up with them; and a battle ensued between both parties, in which Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, received a javelin<sup>f</sup>, which caused his death.

A great war [broke out] between O'Brien and his sons and the sons of Brian O'Brien. They came to an engagement, and O'Brien was defeated; and the son of the Earl of Kildare, who happened to be along with him, was taken prisoner, as was also Dermot [O'Brien]; and O'Brien was banished from the province of Munster by the sons of [Brian] O'Brien.

Mac Carthy Chuasach<sup>g</sup>, i. e. Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Donough, son of Dermot Reamhar, died.

Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Fineen O'Driscoll, died.

O'Driscoll Oge died.

Murtough Mac Gilla-Ulltain, a learned historian, died.

Eigneach O'Duinin<sup>h</sup>, intended ollav of Desmond, died of the plague.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1410.

### *The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ten.*

Donnell O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, a man who had the title of King of his tribe, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon, as was not becoming, and by him delivered up, for a reward, to Owen O'Neill; and Owen sent him to Maguire, to be held in custody.

Rannall Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died, after [Extreme] Unction

<sup>h</sup> *O'Duinin*.—This name, which was that of a family of hereditary poets in Munster, is now anglicised Dinneen, in the county of Cork, where it is very common.



ιαρ ναττιριγε, γ Cumrepać mág Raġnaill do ċup i ttaoirigećt ina deoið, γ α έcc ρiðe hi cciomn coiςciγiri ιαρ ρin.

Peðlimið cleipeać mac Aśha mic peðlimið uí concobaip do έcc.

Ταδς cappać mac τοιρρðealbaiς ðuinn uí concobaip do έcc.

Maoileachlainn mac eoγain uí-Ruairc do mapbað la conallechaib.

Cairlén ðuin cpepemtannain do bloðað ðpřaib cairppe γ do bpeipne-achaib.

Tomár mac Maolmúipe meccpaćt ollain tuadmunian le dán do έcc.

Σαðb ingñ Concobaip uí bpiain bñ uatep α býpc do έcc.

Copbmac óς mág cáρτchaiς ðéγ i ngeimeal mész cáρταις móip aς á bpaćaip.

Ταδς mac Maoileaclainn mic uilliam mic Donnchaio múimniς uí éallaiς τιγεapna ó maine, plaitpēap ðeapcach ðaomnachtać do έcc ιap mbuaio nać-πιγε.

Ταδς mac uilliam mic concobaip mec bpanáin ttoipeać copco aclainn do έcc lá Samna ina éiς péin i ccoillio móip cluana pñcha ιap nongao γ ιap naćpiγhe ðoiogñmala, γ α aðnacal i mainpτιp na mbpaćaip i Ropp commain i nomðaið α aćhap γ α pñnaćhap.

Donnchaio mac Maoileaclainn uí éallaiς do γabail τιγεapnaip pop uib maine i ðeoið Ταðς.

Cuig céo bó do bpeit do cloinn uí concobaip ðuinn o múimτιp uí concobaip puaið (i ttimcheal na Samna) o Ráit bpenainn.

Τοιρρðealbāć γ Ταðς ða mēc uí maolmuaio, γ Domnall mac mic hoibicín uí maolmuaio do mapbað la cloinn Mhaoilugpa.

Maoileaclainn móip mac přǵail mic přǵail mic Muipćřpaiς móip mész eocharain τιγεapna cenél piachach do έcc ιap mbuaio nongēa γ nać-πιγε.

Domnall mac copbmaic ui eaγpa aðbaip τιγεapna luiςne ðέcc.

Ο bpiain do tēćt i ttuadmunian ιap ððenain pñða ppiα α bpaćpið, .i. le cloinn bpiain ui bpiain.

Cairlen maige ðpřepaiςe do γabail la γallaib miðe γ lap in lupćip ap ua přřǵail.

<sup>i</sup> *Coille-mor-Cluana Seancha*, now Kilmore, near Cloonshannagh, a townland in the parish of Bumlin, in the territory of Corca-Achlann,

near Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>k</sup> *Rath Brenainn*, i. e. Brenann's, or Brendan's Rath, now Rathbrennan, a townland in the pa-

and Penance ; and Cumscragh Mac Rannall was installed in the chieftainship after him ; but he died in a fortnight after.

Felim Cleireach, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, died.

Teige Carragh, the son of Turlough Don O'Conor, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Kinel-Connell.

The castle of Dun-Cremhthannain was demolished by the men of Carbury and Breifny.

Thomas, the son of Mulmurry Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Sabia, the daughter of Conor O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, died.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy died in captivity [in which he was kept] by his kinsman, Mac Carthy More.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a charitable and benevolent chief, died, after the victory of penance.

Teige, the son of William, son of Conor Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-Ach-lann, died on Allhallows Day in his own house at Coille-mor-Chuana-Seancha<sup>1</sup>, after [Extreme] Unction and praiseworthy Penance, and was interred in the Friars' monastery at Roscommon, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after Teige.

Five hundred cows were carried off, about Allhallow-tide, by the sons of O'Conor Don, from the people of O'Conor Roe at Rath Brenainn<sup>k</sup>.

Turlough and Teige, two sons of O'Molloy, and Donnell, the grandson of Hopkinn O'Molloy, were slain by the Clann-Maoilughra [i. e. the O'Dempsys].

Melaghlin More, the son of Farrell, son of Farrell, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Cormac O'Hara, heir to the lordship of Leyny, died.

O'Brien returned to Thomond, after having made peace with his kinsmen, the sons of Brian O'Brien.

The castle of Magh Breacraighe<sup>1</sup> was taken by the English of Meath and the Justiciary from O'Farrell.

rish of Roscommon, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 39. <sup>1</sup> *Magh Breacraighe*.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1295, p. 464, *supra*.

Domnall mac aóda uí plaitébsírtaiḡ tigeapna iarṑair connaḑt do marbāḑ la cloinn brian uí plaitébsírtaiḡ ina oipeachtur fein.

Sluaigeaḑ la hua ndomnall Toirpḑeallbāḑ i mbreipne uí ruairc ḡo po cpeaḑloirceeaḑ an tior lair. Ruccrat pír ḑreipne i ttoraiḡeaḑt pair. Ro pḡḑbḑ epḡal ttorra ḡo po pḡaoíneaḑ pḡr an tóir dū in po marbāḑ Sḑan mac Eoḡain uí ruairc ḡo poḑaḑḑib ele imaille pḡir, ḡ ruccrat cenél cconall an cpeich.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1411.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, mίle, ceṑpe ḑḑḑ, a dḑḑ, a haon.

Cpoch naomh Raṑa boḑh do tḑrippin pḡla tap a cpḑḑḑḑḑ ḡalpa. ḡ tḑḡmanna iomḑa do pḡirḡḑḑḑ lair an bḡuil hḡir.

Domnall mac concoḑair uí brian tanairi tuaoḑmūan do marbāḑ lár an mbairpāḑ mḡr.

Eoḡan mac mupḑaḑa uí maḑaḑán tigeapna píl nanmḑaḑa dḑcc.

Maolmḡḑḑa mac conconnaḑt mic ḡḡollaíḡra ruaoḑ uí Raḡallaiḡ tigeapna ḑreipne do écc.

Cḡḑḑach ua maḑaḑán aḑḑar tigeapna epḡḑe ap a ḑuṑaḑ pḡm dḑcc.

Mupḑḑḑḑḑḑ mac conulaḑ uí néill pḡḡḑamḡna ḑenel eoḡain dḑcc.

O Suilleaḑán mḡr do ḡaḑail ḡ do ḑallaḑ, ḡ a mac do marbāḑ la domnall (i. domnall dḡb) ua Suilleḑán i pell.

Tomár mac Sḑan iarla ḑḑḡmūan dḡmḡarbaḑ a heḡḡḡ lá Semur mac ḡeapḡḑ.

Maolpḑeaḑlann mac bḡiam mḑḡ tigeḡnán tanairi tḑallaiḡ dḡnḑaḑa dḑcc.

<sup>m</sup>*Breifny O'Rourke*.—This territory originally comprised the whole of the county of Leitrim, and the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the north-west of the county of Cavan; but in the year 1585, it was found by Her Majesty's commissioners at Cavan, that the two latter baronies were tributary to Sir John O'Reilly.—See the Carew Collection of Manuscripts, preserved in the Library at Lambeth, No. 614, p. 162.

<sup>n</sup>*The holy Crucifix*, literally, the holy Cross. This was probably a representation of the cru-

cifixion done in wood; for the allusion to its wounds clearly shews that it exhibited a figure of Christ crucified. This passage is also to be seen in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

“A. D. 1411. Cpoch naomḡ paḑha boḑh opḑḑḑḑḑ pḡla dā cpḑḑḑḑḑ an bliaḑam pḡ, ḡ tḑḡmanna ḡ epḡlainṑ iomḑa ḑḑḑḑḑḑḑ dḡ.”

“A. D. 1411. The holy Cross of Raphoe showered out blood from its wounds this year; and many distempers and diseases were relieved by it.”

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, was slain by the sons of Brian O'Flaherty, at a meeting of his own people.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Breifny-O'Rourke<sup>m</sup>, and plundered and burned the country. The men of Breifny pursued and came up with him; and a battle was fought between both parties, in which the pursuers were defeated; and John, the son of Owen O'Rourke, and many others, were slain; and the Kinel-Connell bore off the prey.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1411.

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

The Holy Crucifix<sup>n</sup> of Raphoe poured out blood from its wounds. Many distempers and diseases were healed by that blood.

Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, was slain by Barry More.

Owen, the son of Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, died.

Cobhthach O'Madden<sup>o</sup>, heir to the lordship of his own territory, died.

Murtough, the son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, Roydamna<sup>p</sup> of Kinel-Owen, died.

O'Sullivan More was treacherously taken prisoner, and blinded, and his son killed, by Donnell Duv O'Sullivan.

Thomas, the son of John, Earl of Desmond, was banished from Ireland by James, the son of Garrett<sup>a</sup>.

Melaghlín, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Tanist of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], died.

The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting passages of this description, and yet they either did not know of, or did not wish to put on record, a very sublime miracle gravely recorded by the Anglo-Irish chroniclers of this period, namely, that the sun stood still for a full hour in the year 1407, while Stephen Scroope and the warlike Prior of Kilmainham were slaughtering O'Carroll and his followers,

at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under that year.

<sup>o</sup> *Cobhthach O'Mudden*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this Cobhthach was intended Bishop of Clonfert: *aeðap eppcoip ctuana fearpa.*"

<sup>p</sup> *Roydamna*, *proğdamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

<sup>a</sup> *James, the son of Garrett*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, from MS. L. and *Mac Fírb.*, that



Concóbair ua cataraig aircindeac fearainn muinire cataraig i ndáimhir, ⁊ Iohaner mac rġoloige aircindeac a fearainn fġin i por airtir décc.

Muirceartaċ mġdeac mac bġrain uí fearġail tiġearna an ċalaċ ġr an anġaile fear naċ ar himdearġaċ ġiaġm décc.

Concóbair mac ġiolla moċuda uí fġullebain do marġaċ da bġaġtġib fġin i fġiull.

Maimirtir eanaigh dġin do lorccaċ.

Domnall doġġiola o bġċain raġí rġnchaċa do ecc.

Diarmait mac ġiollaiora meġ craġt ollaġm tuaċmunġan le dġn do écc.

Domnall mac caġail uí ġuaire do ecc.

Taġleac buġe ó hġġra do ecc.

Sġppiam na mġde do ġabail la hua cconcobaġr fġailġe, ⁊ ġuaġlaccac mġr do bġin ar.

Mġġ cġrtaiġ mġr do ionġarġaċ la huġb Sulleabain.

Maolmuire mac Suġbne do ġabail la hua nġomnaġll tġe ionnġac ⁊ fġarġġraġġt aġoile dia mġinir.

Taġġ (.i. Caġġ na moġġeġġe) mac diaġmata meġ caġtaiġ aġbaġ tiġearna dġrmunġan do marġaċ i fġiull la ġeġġlġmġġ mac diaġmata mġġ cġrtaiġ.

Mac maġnara tġe tuaġail ⁊ a mac do marġaċ la cloġnn Ruaiġġi meġ maġnara.

this James was the son of Gearoid Iarla, and the paternal uncle of Thomas.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Sġoloige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This surname is now very common in Fermanagh, but anglicised Farmer.

<sup>s</sup> *Caladh in Annaly*.—The callow, or strath, of Annaly; a large district lying along Lough-Ree, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford. For a list of the townlands in this territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. The name of this territory is still well known and its limits pointed out by the natives of the barony of Rathcline; and the inhabitants of the barony of Athlone, on the west side of Lough Ree, seldom call the barony of Rathcline by any

other name than “the Callow.”

<sup>t</sup> *Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda*.—This Conor is the ancestor of the family of Mac Gillicuddy, commonly called “Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks,” in the county of Kerry, which is a branch of the O’Sullivan More family. His pedigree is given as follows in a copy of Keating’s History of Ireland, in the possession of the Editor. Conor, son of Gilla-Mochuda, who was son of Dunlang, the son of Gilla-Mochuda, who was son of Gilla-Mochuda Caech, the progenitor of the family of Mac Gilla-Mochuda, who was the son of Donnell More O’Sullivan of Carrig-Finvoy, the common ancestor of the families of O’Sullivan More, O’Sullivan Beare, Mac Gillicuddy, Mac Crehin, Mac Fineen Duff, and Mac Laurence. The name Gilla-Mochuda, which has been very

Conor O'Casey, Erenagh of the lands of Muintir-Casey in Devenish, and Johannes Mac Sgoloige<sup>r</sup>, Erenagh of his own lands at Ros-airthir [Rosorry, in Fermanagh], died.

Murtough Midheach, the son of Brian O'Farrell, Lord of the Caladh in Annaly<sup>s</sup>, a man who had never been reproached, died.

Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda<sup>r</sup> O'Sullivan, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

The monastery of Annadown [in the county of Galway] was burned.

Donnell Doidhiola O'Beaghan, a learned historian, died.

Dermot, the son of Gilla-Isa Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke<sup>u</sup>, died.

Taichleach Boy O'Hara died.

The Sheriff of Meath was taken prisoner by O'Conor Faly, and he exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Carthy More was banished by the O'Sullivans.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny was taken prisoner by O'Donnell, in consequence of the accusations and complaints of some of his own people.

Teige (i. e. Caech na Moicheirghe<sup>v</sup>), the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was treacherously slain by Felim, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Mac Manus<sup>w</sup> of Tir-Tuathail and his son were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus.

common in the family of O'Sullivan, signifies "Servant of St. Mochuda," from the custom in the family of placing their children, when being baptized, under the tutelage of St. Mochuda of Lismore.

<sup>u</sup> *Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke.*—To this entry O'Flaherty adds the following phrase, in the margin of H. 2. 11: "Initio prosperitatis et ætatis.—MS. L."

<sup>v</sup> *Caech na Mocheirghe*, i. e. the purblind or one-eyed man of the early rising.

<sup>w</sup> *Mac Manus.*—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Tir-Tuathail still

retains that name, and comprises all the parish of Kilonan.

O'Flaherty changes this passage in H. 2. 11, so as to make it read as follows:

"Mac Maḡnura tṛpe tuathail .i. fírlḡal, 7 a mac .i. aod do marbáð la cloinn Ruaidrí Mic Maḡnura .i. Eoḡan cam [co na deap-braiḡrib], 7 Mac Maḡnura do ḡairm don eoḡan céona.—MS. L. *et Mac Fírb.*"

[Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail, i. e. Farrell, and his son, i. e. Hugh, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus, i. e. Owen Cam [and his brothers], and the same Owen was styled Mac Manus.]

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1412.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cετpe cεo, α δεc, α δó.

Θεalb Μυipe αcα τpuim do denam miopbal nomda.

Domnall mac néill uí domnall décc.

Αοδ mac enpí uí neill do élud α hac eliaε iar mbúε do δεc mbliadna illam γ tucc φόρ mópan do bpaixuib oile laip ap an elúd pin pa mac Mész uioip, γ pa mac uí néill .i. mac α depbpaεap pín, γ ba ap pon í neill do coio-pium ι mbpaixobnap, γ iar nélud dó po meapcebuaiopεaδ an coiccead uile aγ tobaε í néill ap eoγan ua neill, γ ap ua ndomnall, γ ap Maγ uioip, γ ap oipγiallaib.

Τιγεapnan ócc mac τιγεapnain móip aδbap τιγεapna bpeipne decc iar pan peipeaδ bliadain epiocat α aoip α mí appil do ionpaδ.

Cúconoaεt mac τιγεapnám tapipeaδ tealaiγ dúnchaδa do mapbaδ la pspaiδ manac ina εiγ pín hi ccpuacain mec τιγεpnám ap γpín oioce, γ tuca-tap ár pín, ban, γ lnam, γ po loipcepεt an baile uile, γ ciaγaitε iapam tap α nap.

Donnchaδ mac domnall mec gille pínóem décc.

Riocapδ baipéd do εeaεt ap cpeδ go cúl éspnaδa, γ daoíne uaipe an típe do bpeit fair, γ α chup γup an muaiδ, γ α bapchaδ fuippe go pochaioib dia muinrip immalle pripγ do báεaδ γ do γaδái.

Ea léip γ mac iapla cille dapa do coméuim pé apoule ι ccill moceallóg.

\* *The Image of Mary*.—This passage is also given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

"A. D. 1412. Θεalb Μυipe αcα τpuim do denum miopbuile móp pa bliadain pi."

"A. D. 1412. The Image of Mary at Ath-Truim wrought great miracles in this year."

<sup>†</sup> *In demanding O'Neill*, i. e. the English demanded of Owen O'Neill to re-deliver O'Neill into their hands; for Owen was the person who had taken him prisoner, and caused him to be delivered up to the English for a reward.

<sup>‡</sup> *Cruachan-mhic-Tighearnain*, i. e. Mac Kieran's round hill. It is now called Croaghan ;

it lies about six furlongs to the north-west of the town of Killyshandra, in the barony of Tullyhunco, and county of Cavan. According to the tradition among the Mac Kiernans, who are numerous in the barony, the head of the Mac Kiernans had his residence in Croaghan, now occupied by Mr. Carson, till about the year 1641, when the chief of the family and several of his brothers were taken and hanged by the English. This was also the place where O'Rourke was inaugurated prince of Breifny.

<sup>a</sup> *Coolcarney*.—A district in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, comprising the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas.—See note p,

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1412.

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

The Image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary<sup>x</sup> of Ath-Trim wrought many miracles. Donnell, the son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Henry O'Neill, made his escape from Dublin, after having been imprisoned for ten years ; and he took with him on the occasion many other prisoners, among whom were the son of Maguire and the son of O'Neill (i. e. the son of his own brother); and it was for the sake of O'Neill that he had gone into prison. After his escape, the entire province was thrown into disturbance, in demanding O'Neill<sup>y</sup> from Owen O'Neill, O'Donnell, Maguire, and the Orielians.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Tiernan More [O'Rourke], heir to the lordship of Breifny, died, in the sixty-third year of his age, in the month of April.

Cuconnaught Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], was killed by the people of Fermanagh, in a nocturnal assault, in his own house at Cruachan Mhic-Tighearnain<sup>z</sup>. And they massacred men, women, and children, and burned the whole town, and then returned [home].

Donough, the son of Donnell Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Richard Barrett came upon a preying excursion into Coolcarney<sup>a</sup> ; but the gentlemen of the country overtook him, and drove him into the River Moy, in which he was drowned; and many of his people were also drowned, and others were taken prisoners.

Eda Leis<sup>b</sup> and the son of the Earl of Kildare fell by each other at Cill-Mocheallog<sup>c</sup>.

under the year 1225, p. 225, *supra*. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11: that Barrett was driven on horseback into the Moy, and that “multæ lorice hic partæ, et filius Odonis O'Dowd vulneratus.—*Mac Fírb.*”

<sup>b</sup> *Eda Leis*.—Henry of Marlborough calls him Odoles, A. D. 1412, and says that he was a knight. His name was Hugh Lacy. In the pedigree of Piarus Og De Les, of the county of Limerick, given by Duaid Mac Fírbis, in his

Genealogical Work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 825, the name Eda occurs in the fifth generation after Sir Hugh I. Thus: “Eda De Les, son of Maurice, who was the son of John, son of John, son of Nicholas, who was the son of William [Gorm], who was the son of Sir Hugh De Lacy, by the daughter of Roderic O'Connor, monarch of Ireland.”

<sup>c</sup> *Cill Mocheallog*, i. e. the church of St. Mocheallog, now Kilmallock, in the county of



Coccað eiptir ua ndomnaill 7 ua ccaátain 7 clann tpeasain uí ðomnaill, Táimcc epá ua ccaháin 7 clann tpeasain cona focpaide hi tpeir éonaill, 7 po mapbað ceépi pín dég do muinipir uí ðomnaill leó im mac feolimið uí ðomnaill 7 im caátal mac pağnaill uí buigill.

Mópi pluağ lá brian mac ðomnaill mic muipcéarptaiğ uí éoncoðair im luğnapað i ngailengaið aptúr. Apriðe i cloinn cuain, hi cfiá hi conmaicne éúle tólað, 7 puc leip clann Muipir na mbriğ cona ccaopaiğeaét ip in epic pin. Ro éionóilpfe clann uilliam búpc, uí plaiéberptaiğ, muinipir máille, baipeðaiğ, gailenga, 7 goipðealbaiğ aia cinð, ağıp ní éuccpat pin uile tpiot ná taéari ðó, 7 do loipcc brian a cepioéa da namðeóin, Cia do mill a nguipr, 7 cia do loipr a longpopta, .i. caipén an bapraiğ, leé mpi, baile loéa mfiacca, 7 páğbaipt clano muipir cona ccaopaiğeaét ina tpeir pin, 7 puaipt píte o na gailaið 7 ó na gaoiðelaið pin ðon éup pin, 7 tamic péin plán dia éiğ iaprin.

Sluaigeað oile lá heoğan mac ðomnaill mic muipcéarptaiğ uí éoncoðair co macáipe connaét po toğairm cloinne toiipðealbaiğ uí concoðair ġup millpfe cuio cloinne mic feólimið ðon macáipe 7 puccpat bú, 7 bpaigðe leó iap pin.

Saðð mğñi tigiapnám uí Ruaiptc bñ emaimn mic tomáip mic caátail uí pepğail décc.

Limerick. Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 30, speaks as if it were not certain that Cill Mocheallog was the present Kilmallock; but it is its Irish name among the natives at the present day, as is universally known in Munster.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 7th of March, and 22nd of December, and the Feilire or Festilog of Aengus, at the 24th of March, in which this saint is called Mochelloc of Cill Dachelloc (*mo*, my, and *do*, thy, having been frequently prefixed to the names of Irish saints, in token of respect and veneration), in Uibh Cairpre, in Munster. The territory of Ui Cairpre, or, as it is more generally called, Ui Cairbre Aobhdha, which was the original country of the O'Donovans, comprised the barony of Coshma, and the plains on

the west side of the River Mague down to the Shannon, in the county of Limerick.—See note<sup>m</sup>, p. 45.

<sup>d</sup> *Clann-Maurice-na-m-Brigh*, i. e. the Clann-Maurice of Brees. This was the name of a sept of the Fitzgeralds, after whom the present barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo, was called. They were called na-m-Brigh, i. e. of Brees, from a castle of that name which was the principal fortress in the territory.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482.

<sup>e</sup> *Creaghts*.—These were the drivers of the prey, and, according to tradition, they were armed with clubs and meadoges, or large knives, with which they made battle when overtaken by their pursuers. They were commanded by officers as well as the kerns and gallowglasses.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell [on the one side], and O'Kane and the sons of John O'Donnell [on the other] ; and O'Kane and the sons of John came with their forces into Tirconnell, and slew fourteen of O'Donnell's people, as also the son of Felim O'Donnell, and Cathal, the son of Randal O'Boyle.

A great army was led by Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], about Lammas, first into Gaileanga, and thence into Clann-Cuain, Ceara, and Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, into which latter territory he brought the Clann-Maurice na-m-Brigh<sup>d</sup> and their creaghts<sup>e</sup>. The Clann-William Burke, the O'Flahertys, the O'Malleys, the Barretts, the inhabitants of the barony of Gaileanga, and the Costelloes, assembled to oppose them; but all these [numerous as they were] did not [venture to] give him either skirmish or battle, although Brian, in despite of them, burned their territories, destroyed their corn-fields<sup>f</sup>, and burned their fortresses, viz. Caislen-an-Bharraigh<sup>g</sup> of Leth-inis<sup>h</sup>, and Baile-Loch-Measca<sup>i</sup>. He then left the Clann-Maurice, with their creaghts, in their own territory; and he obtained peace from the English and Irish on this expedition, and returned home in safety.

Another army was led by Owen, the son of Donnell<sup>k</sup>, son of Murtough O'Connor, at the instance of the sons of Turlough O'Connor, into the Plain of Connaught, and devastated that part of the plain belonging to the grandsons of Felim, and took away many cows and prisoners afterwards.

Sabia, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, and wife of Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

<sup>f</sup> *Destroyed their corn-fields.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “oo geapp a nguipε uile, i. e. he cut down all their corn-fields.”

<sup>g</sup> *Caislen a Bharraigh*, i. e. Barry's castle, now Castlebar, the head town of the county of Mayo. This town is called Castle-Barry by Downing, in his Short Description of the County of Mayo, written about the year 1680, in which he remarks, that “this castle did formerly belong to the Burkes, but first of all after the English Invasion it is said to have belonged to the Barrys, of whom it tooke its name.”—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 160, note v.

<sup>h</sup> *Leth-inis*, now Lehinich, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcommon, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or, as it is now called, the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 492, and map to the same work.

<sup>i</sup> *Baile-Loch-Measca*, i. e. the town of Lough Mask, now Loughmask Castle, in the parish of Baile an chala, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or barony of Kilmaine.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 478.

<sup>k</sup> *Owen, the son of Donnell.*—This Owen is the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo.

Ρυαῖδρι mac cátail uí fíghail do mairbāð i macáiri cúircne dupúur  
poighe.

Αν cuicceāð hennu do rioḡað or Saxaib .20. marpa.

Sluaigēað la brian ua cconcobair i tír naíða, ḡo po loirce ḡo murbað, ḡ  
ḡo po marb coilín mac Coilín i mbel átha ríghaigh.

Μάḡ bradaig tairpeac cúile brioḡín, Maḡnur máḡ raḡnaill, Mac Uó-  
laimn uí ruairc, ḡ Cuaba máḡ ḡormáin do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1413.

Αοίρ Crioρτ, míle, ceṑre céð, a uech, atri.

Henrí baired do ḡabáil la Mac baitin (.i. Roibepð) hi tteampall airiḡ  
loca con, ḡ a bpeit ar eccin iar ráruccað an baile. ní raibe mac baitin én  
oiðce nað ttiṑceāð naom an baile (tiḡearnan airiḡ) i nairlinge cúicce aḡ  
iappaíð na bpaḡað ḡo bpuair a haireacc po óeoíð, ḡ tuc mac baitin ceṑ-  
paimē pearaimn do tiḡearnán airiḡ ḡo bpaṑ i néraic a rárarigce.

Concobar ua doṑarraig tairpeac arda mioḡair, ḡ tiḡearna mri heoḡain  
rír lán dṑéle ḡ deimeac coitcínm rri tpuarḡaib ḡ boṑtaib do écc.

<sup>1</sup> *Machaire Cuircne*.—This is the ancient name of a district coextensive with the barony of Kilkenny west, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>m</sup> *Henry V.*—This entry is placed under the wrong year; for Henry IV. died on the 20th of March, 1413, and was succeeded by his son, Henry V.—See Chronology of History by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 322. Sir Richard Cox, who had better materials for determining the dates of the succession of the English kings than the Four Masters, places the death of Henry IV. under the year 1412, so that we need not be surprised at finding an error of this nature in a compilation made in the monastery of Donegal.

<sup>n</sup> *Murvagh*.—There are two places of this name in the barony of Tirlough, in the county of Donegal; but the Murvagh here alluded to is

that situated in the parish of Drumhome, to the south-west of the town of Donegal.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1272, p. 417, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *Cuil-Brighdein*.—This was the ancient name of the district around Stradone, in the county of Cavan.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1348, and note under the year 1378.

<sup>p</sup> *Cu-abha Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare. This family was first seated in Hy-Bairrche, near Carlow, in Leinster, but they were driven from this territory about the period of the English Invasion, when they settled in the district of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare, under the auspices of O'Brien, King of Thomond. Maóilin Oge Mac Brody, in a curious poem on Thomond, says, that after the expulsion of this family from their original territory of Hy-Bairrche in Lein-



Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin in Ma-chaire Chuirene<sup>1</sup>.

Henry V.<sup>m</sup> was made King of England on the 20th of March.

An army was led by Brian O'Connor into Tirlugh; and he burned the country as far as Murvagh<sup>a</sup>, and slew Coilin Mac Coilin at Ballyshannon.

Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin<sup>o</sup>, Manus Mac Rannall, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, and Cu-abha Mac Gorman<sup>p</sup>, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1413.

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

Henry Barrett was taken prisoner in the church of Airech-Locha-Con<sup>a</sup> by Mac Wattin (i. e. Robert), who carried him away by force, after profaning the place. [But] Mac Wattin<sup>r</sup> passed not a night in which the saint of the place (Tigearnan of Airech) did not appear to him in a vision, demanding the prisoner, until he obtained his request at last; and Mac Wattin granted a quarter of land to Tighearnan Airich for ever, as an eric for having violated him<sup>s</sup>.

Conor O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, and Lord of Inishowen, a man full of generosity and general hospitality to the wretched and the poor, died.

ster, a party of them proceeded to Ulster, and another migrated westwards, with their cattle, to Doire Seanliath, in Uaithne Cliach, in Munster, where they greatly multiplied; whence they afterwards removed into the country of the O'Briens, and settled in the territory of Hy-Breacain, where Mac Brody says they had been for the last four hundred years, supporting poets and feeding the poor. According to a pedigree of this family, given in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the Cu-abha, whose death is above recorded in the text, was the ninth in descent from Murtough, the son of Donough Mac Gorman, the first of this family who settled in Ibrickan. The late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, was the first of this family who changed this name from Mac

Gorman to O'Gorman; and all the respectable branches of the family have since adopted this unauthorised change.

<sup>a</sup> *Airech-Locha-Con*, now Errew, on the west side of Lough Con, in the parish of Crosmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiach-rack*, pp. 12, 239.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Wattin*, i. e. the son of little Walter. This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley.

<sup>s</sup> *As an eric for having violated him*, <sup>1</sup> *ἡ ἐπαὶ αἰ ἱάραω ᾄξε*, literally, “in eric of his profanation.” This is a technical mode of expressing “in atonement for his having profaned St. Tighearnan's sanctuary.”—See note <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1224, p. 207, on the profanation of the



Τυαταλ ό μάλλε δο δουλ αρ congimáil hi ccúnceaδ ulaδ, γ α bñt bliadann mnte γ ας poaδ δια τίς luēt peēt long im pél cólaim cille, Ro éipit anpaδ. na maria tiap dóib, γ po puadaiγeaδ iad lam δsar pé halbann gur po báñdeaδ pé longa cona pfoiruib díbriδe im dá mac tyatail uí máille, im donnchaδ mac eoγain connactaiγ mec Suibne, im domnall ballac mac mec ruibne gur, γ dá píct ar dá céo mmaille ppiú, γ tyataλ péim do tēct ι επιρ αρ ειγim ι nalbain.

Catal mac eoγain uí maδaδáin tigeapna pil nanmchaδa dēγ.

Tomár óγ na Raγallaiγ γ clann cába do δol αρ ionnpoiγiδ ipim mñde, γ loipγti γ aipγne do denam dáb mnte. Toill do bñt opna. Matγamian mac cába, loclainn mac cába, γ opoγ mór dia muinπιr do marbaδ. Θα do bñn hi ccoip tomár óicc, γ α bñt bacac ó pin amac.

Corbmac mac Taiδγ mic Ruaiδpi uí concobair dēcc an .ui. Bl. maii.

Toipriδealbac mac uí concobair pailγiγ do éγ do eapγar.

bebim mγñn Ruaiδpi, mic tomaltaiγ, mec donnchaδ beai eoγain, mic domnall uí concobair dēcc.

Lumneaδ uile eitip éloiδ γ epann do lopcaδ lá haon mnaoi.

Maδim la Mac Mupchaδa (.i. Aip mac Aip caoimnaciγ) tigeapna Laiγñn αρ γallaiδ na contaε pibca, γ pocaiδe mór do marbaδ, γ do γabail diob.

Maδim mop la hua mbpaim αρ γallaiδ aεa cliaε map an ccéona eitπιr marbaδ γ γabail.

Colla mac taiδγ uí cεallaiγ aδbar tigeapna ua maine, Maοileaclainn mac Maγnapa mec domnall O meacair taoipeac ó ccapín, γ Mac aδaγain upmuin paoi ι pfeimfchur, iatπιriδe uile do écc.

O ploinn taoipeac pil maοilepuain do marbaδ la mac Muipcfιtaiγ ui ploinn.

crozier of St. Colman of Kilmacduagh; also note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1225, p. 239: "ciδ dia pum rápaδoir, α Aeδ?"

<sup>c</sup> *Military service*, αρ congimáil.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "αρ buannaεz," i. e. on Bonnaght. The retained kerns, or Gallowglasses, of the Irish chiefs were called their Bonnaght-men.

<sup>u</sup> *Conte Reagh*.—Fynes Moryson says that this was the name by which the county of Wexford was known to the Irish: "The third County of Wexford (called by the Irish County Reogh) was of old inhabited by the Menapii, where at the town called Banna (now Bannow) the English made their first descent into Ireland."—Vol. ii. p. 26.—See <sup>o</sup> note ad an. 1405.

Tuathal O'Malley went, to be employed on military service<sup>t</sup>, to the province of Ulster, where he remained one year ; on his return home with seven ships and their crews, about the festival of St. Columbkille, a storm arose on the western sea, which drove them [northwards] to the right towards Scotland, where six of the ships, with all their crews, were sunk, among whom were the two sons of Tuathal O'Malley, Donough, son of Owen Connaughtagh Mac Sweeny, Donnell Ballagh, the son of Mac Sweeny Gearr, and two hundred and forty others. Tuathal himself, with much difficulty, effected a landing in Scotland.

Cathal, the son of Owén O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly and the Mac Cebes went upon an excursion into Meath, and committed acts of conflagration and depredation there. The English overtook them, and Mahon Mac Cabe, Loughlin Mac Cabe, and a great number of their people, were slain. Thomas Oge O'Reilly received a javelin in the leg, in consequence of which he was lame ever afterwards.

Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory O'Conor, died on the 6th of the Calends of May.

Turlough, the son of O'Conor Faly, died of a fall.

Bebinn, the daughter of Rory, son of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, and wife of Owen, the son of Donnell O'Conor, died.

All Limerick, both stone and wooden buildings, was burned by one woman.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrrough (Art, the son of Art Kavanagh), Lord of Leinster, over the English of Contae Reagh<sup>u</sup> ; and great numbers of them were slain, and [others] taken prisoners.

A great victory was likewise gained by O'Byrne over the English of Dublin, some being killed, and others taken prisoners.

Colla, son of Teige O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many ; Melaghlin, the son of Manus Mac Donnell ; O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin<sup>w</sup> ; and Mac Egan of Ormond, a man learned in the Fenechus<sup>x</sup>, all died.

O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Machruain, was slain by the son of Murtough O'Flynn.

<sup>w</sup> *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O'Meaghers, or Mahers, who are of the same race with the O'Carrolls of Ely, are still nume-

rous and respectable.

<sup>x</sup> *Fenechus*, i. e. the ancient laws of Ireland, commonly called the Brehon laws by English writers.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1414.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mīle, ceit̃m̃ c̃éd, a dech, a c̃f̃taip.

Domnall ua heógan deganach loča hepne deḡ an .3. non. october.

Mairtuir Slicciḡ do loḡccad̃ lé coindill i neappač na bliad̃na ro.

Clann enp̃i uí néill do ionnpoig̃iō eoḡan mic neill óig̃ uí néill, ḡ eoḡan do ḡabáil dóib̃ hi ngeall r̃ip ua néill do baóil illaím an tan r̃in aḡ eoḡan, ḡ a léiḡean amac̃ díbl̃m̃b̃ i naḡad̃ ap̃oile, ḡ a c̃iḡearnup̃ r̃f̃in do ḡabáil dua néill .i. domnall.

Maídm̃ mór̃ lá mupchaō ua cconcobair̃ c̃iḡearna ua p̃p̃ailḡe ḡ lá p̃eargal r̃uaō maḡ eoḡagan c̃iḡearna ceñel p̃iachaō mic nell p̃op̃ ḡallañb̃ m̃ide hi ccill ec̃ám̃ in po marbaō barún na r̃ep̃íne ḡ d̃ponḡ mór̃ do p̃aop̃clañdaib̃ ḡ daop̃clanñaib̃ immalle p̃p̃ip̃, ḡ in po ḡabaō mac barún Sláine ap̃ a b̃p̃p̃it̃ c̃h̃t̃pe c̃éd̃ décc̃ marḡ, in po ḡabaō d̃ona daop̃ir̃p̃ec̃ ḡañolḡe ḡ an líoñ oile ap̃ a p̃p̃it̃ d̃á c̃éd̃ décc̃ marcc̃ céñ mo t̃á luac̃ l̃íḡra ḡ imp̃ide.

Αοδ̃ mac caḡail uí concobair̃ décc̃.

Maḡ c̃ár̃p̃h̃aig̃ caip̃reac̃ .i. domnall mac domnall do ec̃c̃.

laḡla deap̃m̃m̃an do t̃eač̃t̃ i nep̃inn, ḡ p̃ax̃anaig̃ iom̃ōa do t̃abaip̃t̃ laip̃ do milleaō m̃um̃an.

laḡla up̃m̃m̃an do toč̃t̃ i nEp̃inn o R̃iḡ Saḡan.

<sup>a</sup> *Dean*, deḡanač. — This word is written Deaccanach by O'Brien in his Irish Dictionary, who explains it "a dean;" but O'Reilly writes it deáḡanač, and explains it "deacon."

<sup>a</sup> *A great defeat*. — Ware states in his Annals of Ireland, under this year, that the English of Meath were discomfitted by O'Connor and the Irish, on the Feast of St. Gordian and Epimachus; and that Thomas Manravad, Baron of Skrine, and Christopher Fleming and John Dardis were taken prisoners, and many others slain.

<sup>a</sup> *Cill-Echain*. — This is probably the place called Killeagha, in the barony of Fore, near Oldcastle, in the county of Meath.

O'Flaherty adds from *Mac Fírb.*, in H. 2. 11, that the Prior of St. John's, of Ath Truim, and

nine priests were slain on this occasion.

<sup>b</sup> *Dardis the Lawless*. — This might also be read ḡep̃olḡe, i. e. of the severe law. The name Dardis is still extant in Meath. There is a monument to this family in the churchyard of Killoolagh, or Cill-Uailleach, in the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath, which exhibits the following inscription:

"Underneath this stone are interred the remains of William Dardis, formerly of Carlinstown, in the county of Westmeath, Esq., as also those of Catherine Dease of Turbetstown, alias Dardis, who died on the 11th of March, 1797, and at whose desire this monument has been erected.

"Several of the Dardis family, late of Gigauss-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1414.

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

Donnell O'Howen, Dean<sup>y</sup> of Lough Erne, died on the third of the Nones of October.

The monastery of Sligo was burned by a candle in the Spring of this year.

The sons of Henry O'Neill attacked Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and took him prisoner as a hostage for the liberation of O'Neill, who was then the prisoner of Owen. Both were set at liberty, the one [being given in exchange] for the other; and O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, [re]assumed his own lordship.

A great defeat<sup>z</sup> was given to the English of Meath by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, and Farrell Roe Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach mic-Neill, at Cill-Eochain<sup>a</sup>, where the Baron of Skreen, together with a great number of nobles and plebeians, were slain, and where the son of the Baron of Slane was taken prisoner, for whose ransom fourteen hundred marks were obtained. Dardis the Lawless<sup>b</sup> was also taken prisoner, together with a number of others, for whose ransom twelve hundred marks were obtained, besides [the usual fines called] Luach-leasa and Luach-impidhe<sup>c</sup>.

Hugh, the son of Cathal O'Connor, died.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach<sup>d</sup>, i. e. Donnell, the son of Donnell, died.

The Earl of Desmond came to Ireland, bringing with him many of the Saxons, to devastate Munster.

The Earl of Ormond<sup>e</sup> came to Ireland from the King of England.

town, county of Westmeath, are likewise buried here. R. I. P."

<sup>c</sup> *Luach leasa* literally means "reward of welfare," and *luach impidhe*, "reward of intercession." It appears from a letter written by Sir John Davis, to the Earl of Salisbury, that the ecclesiastical officer called herenach paid a fine called Loughinipy, to the bishop on the marriage of every of his daughters.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 144, 145.

<sup>d</sup> *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*.—In a fragment of an old medical Irish manuscript, in the Library

of Trinity College, Dublin [H. 5, 27], the exact date of his death is given. It is stated that the work was translated from Latin into Irish by John O'Callannan, with the assistance and instruction of his own tutor, Master Pierce O'Huallahan; that it was commenced at Kilbrittan, in the life-time of Donnell Reagh Mac Carthy, but while he was on his death-bed, and finished at Ros-Oilithri [Roscarbery], immediately after his death, namely, on the day before the festival of St. Brendan, in the year of Christ fourteen, four hundred and one thousand.

<sup>e</sup> *Earl of Ormond*.—He was James Butler,



Iohn Zarlac .i. πρὶ ἰοναὶδ μιζ παχαν δο ἔταάτ ι νερινν πεαρι na tucc caður nó τερμανν δο ἑταῖτ, ná deacclair, ná dealaðain an mied gur a páinnic acét a ccup ppi fuaét, φαῖδε, 7 γορτα. Α πὲ πο αιγ mall mac aóða uí uiginn ι nuirneach mied, 7 πο hairgeað Semur διούτ 7 muinnir an ríð la hanrí dalaatún, 7 tucc bó pa mboin dona hoirgnib rin δο μυντιρι uiginn, 7 πο ioðlaic ι cconnaétairb iad iairrin. Ro aoppat iapañ muinnir uiginn im mall Iohn Zarlac, 7 ní paibe beó iap ran aóir rin acét cúicc peaétmiane namá an tan fuaip báρ δο nñm na naop, 7 apé rin an dapa plope pibó δο ponad pop mall ua nuiginn, .i. clann conomaið δο lethað aídce cpeice néill hí claoaind, 7 Iohn Zarlac δο écc.

Concobari mac Seppraíð uí plannagáin aðbar ταιοιριζ cloinne caatail décc an peireað lá pa ramain.

Eochaid mág maéganina tanairi oirgiall δο gabáil lá brian maz maéganina 7 la gallabh.

Murchoð na haongura tiðearna cloinne colgan décc.

Aré Caománac aðbar ríog laigñi δο écc.

fourth Earl of Ormond, commonly called the White Earl. He was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1407, and afterwards in 1440.

<sup>f</sup> *John Stanley*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, John Stanley, the King's Lientenant in Ireland, landed at Clontarf on the 1st of October, 1413, and departed this life on the 18th of January following. Cox says that he died at Ardee, on the 6th of January, 1413. These writers make no allusion to the poetical miracle wrought upon him by O'Higgin.

<sup>g</sup> *Uisneach*, now the hill of Usnagh, situated in the parish of Killare, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. There is a very large rock on this hill, called Ail-na-mireann by Keating, who says it was the point at which the four provinces met, before Meath was formed. This is the fourth place in Meath at which the monarch Tuathal Teachtmhar erected royal forts and established fairs, games, &c.

<sup>h</sup> *Out of the preys*, δο na hoirgnib rin, i. e. of, or out of these preys, i. e. the preys taken

from James Tuíte and the King's party.

<sup>i</sup> *Do leaéað*, to spread, or scatter; but it is most generally used in these Annals in the sense of to disable, discomfit, or overpower, as at the year 1429: “οιὲ μόρι θαοιμε δο τaðαιρε αρ πεαρανδ breipne ειωip leaéað 7 μαρθαδ; i. e. A great loss of men was brought on the men of Breifny, both by disabling and killing.”

For some curious notices of the belief in poetical miracles in ancient times in Ireland, the reader is referred to the Statute of Kilkenny, edited for the Irish Archaeological Society by Mr. Hardiman, p. 55, note j. Reginald Scot, in his Discoverie of Witchcraft, states that “the Irishmen will not sticke to affirm that they can Rime either man or beast to death.”—Book iii. c. xv. p. 35. An aoir is a poem in which the subject is not only lampooned, but imprecated and cursed. Many specimens of such poems are still extant; but the bitterest the Editor has ever seen is the one composed for the celebrated Dr. Whaley of Dublin, astrologer and almanac

John Stanley<sup>f</sup>, the Deputy of the King of England, arrived in Ireland, a man who gave neither mercy nor protection to clergy, laity, or men of science, but subjected as many of them as he came upon to cold, hardship, and famine. It was he who plundered Niall, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, at Uisneach<sup>g</sup>, in Meath. Henry Dalton, however, plundered James Tuite and the King's people, and gave the O'Higgins out of the preys<sup>h</sup> [then acquired] a cow for each and every cow taken from them, and afterwards escorted them to Connaught. The O'Higgins, with Niall, then satirized John Stanley, who lived after this satire but five weeks, for he died of the virulence of the lampoons. This was the second poetical miracle performed by this Niall O'Higgin, the first being the discomfiture<sup>i</sup> of the Clann-Conway the night they plundered Niall at Cladann<sup>k</sup>; and the second, the death of John Stanley.

Conor, son of Geoffrey O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cathail, died six days before Allhallowtide.

Eochy Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon and the English.

Murrough O'Hennessy, Lord of Clann-Colgain<sup>l</sup>, died.

Art Kavanagh, heir to the kingdom of Leinster, died.

maker, about the year 1691, by Ferdoragh O'Daly, whose brother the Doctor is said to have caused to be prosecuted and hanged. The poet first describes the wicked practices of the astrologer, whom he describes as in league with the devil, and who, since he began to view the moon and the planets, had, with his basilisk eye, destroyed their benign influence, so that the corn-fields, the fruit trees, and the grass, had ceased to grow; the birds had forgotten their songs, except the ominous birds of night, and the young of animals were destroyed *in utero*. He then begins to wither this astrologer with imprecations, calls upon various diseases of a violent nature to attack him, and calls down upon him the curses of God, the angels, the saints, and of all good men. Dr. Whaley, however, does not appear to have melted before this *Aoir* of O'Daly, for he lived

to a great age, and composed more effectual lampoons against the Irish, than the bards, who were then certainly not in the zenith of their power, had composed against him. His almanacs throw much light on the history of the ferocious times in which he flourished.

<sup>k</sup> *Cladann*.—This was the name of a townland on the west side of the river Suck, in the territory of Clanconway and county of Galway; but the name is now obsolete.

<sup>l</sup> *Clann-Colgain*, a territory in ancient Offaly, which was co-extensive with the present barony of Philipstown, in the King's County. O'Huidhrin, who died in 1420, thus writes of this territory, which he makes one of the seven tuaths of Ui Failghe:

“Ταοριυχ οίλε αρ αιζινό δαμ  
Ο'haengura αρ έλάρ Colgán,

Μαολιουαναιὸ mac φήγαιλ mec διαρματα τιγέαρμα μαίγε λυρεε do ecc.  
 O hñuiprecol mór do marbað la luét lunge cñuoiçe i pñull.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1415.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle, ceðpe céð, a ðech a cúicc.

Emann μαζ φινυβαιρρ πριόρ ιρι móipe loça γαίμμα do éz an 27. Appil.

Λορὸ Φυρnumail do éeet ινα λυρτιρ ι neρinn. Λαιογιρ uí μορðα do milleað λαιρ, γ cαιρλέν mic φαcena uí móρðα do γαβαίλ λαιρ ðeop. Αιριγε μόρρα do ðuαιð ðeaçaιβ γ ðinnlib do ðrñe ðó a λαιργιαιλαιβ, γ meic na ιμβρcenaç do milleað γ do opγain, γ γεapóιð mac τομάιρ cαιoíç ðon φuιλ γεapαλταιç do cpoçað λειρ. Ρο αιργ ðeóρ ðpouγ móρ ðaop ðána epeann, .ι. ua ðálaiz mñde (διαρματα), aοð óz μαz cραε, ðuðeac mac Eochaða eοlaiz, γ μυιργeap ua ðálaiz. Ιρ an pañpαð ap ccιnð ðna pο αιρεc ua ðalaiz

Ἰλαν α ðuçaíð tap φéιn Fáił  
 Ὁ ðlúçaiç le céib Cpuacáιn.”

“ Another chief, to me well known,  
 O’Hennessy, rules over Clar-Colgan,  
 Fair his country beyond Fail’s territories,  
 Which borders on the grass of Croghan.”

It appears from the old map of Leix and Ophaly (made in the reign of Philip and Mary, as already stated), that the territory of Tuomoy (the *tuac muige* of the Irish), extended from the river Mongagh, which divides it from the county of Westmeath, to the northern boundary of Clanmaliere; and, in the other direction, from Edenderry to Philipstown: from which fact it may be clearly inferred that the territories of Tuomoy, Nether and Upper, as shewn on this map, were formed into the baronies of Warrenstown and Coolestown; and, this being proved, it will be seen at once that the tuath, or cantred of Clann-Colgan, which lay, according to O’Heerin, as above quoted, at the hill of Cruachan in Offaly, could be no other than the barony of Lower Philipstown, at the northern

boundary of which the hill of Cruachan is situated. The kindred families of O’Hennessy and O’Huallahan were by turns the chiefs of this cantred previous to the English invasion. Their descent from Colgan, the progenitor of the Clann-Colgan, is given as follows in Duaid Mac Firbis’s Genealogical work :

1. Colgan, *a quo* Clann-Colgan,
2. Cumascach,
3. Aengus, *a quo* O’Hennessy, 3. Fogartach,
4. Donnell, 4. Uallachan, *a quo* O’Huallahan,
5. Teige, 5. Mac-Tire,
6. Uallachan, 6. Conor,
7. Teige, 7. Cuilen,
8. Uallachan, 8. MacTire O’Huallahan.
9. Hugh,
10. Donnell O’Hennessy.

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna*, now Inishmore, an island situated in that part of Lough Gawna which belongs to the barony of Granard, in the

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died.

O'Driscoll More was treacherously slain by the crew of a merchant's ship.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1415.

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

Edmond Mac Finnvar, Prior of Inis-Mor-Locha-Gamlhna<sup>m</sup>, died on the 27th of April.

Lord Furnival<sup>n</sup> came to Ireland as Lord Justice. Leix, O'More's territory, was devastated by him, and he took the castle of the son of Faghtna O'More. He carried off great preys of cows, horses, and small cattle, from the people of Oriel; and he spoiled and plundered Mic na m-Breathnach<sup>o</sup>, and hanged Garrett, the son of Thomas Caech, of the Geraldine blood. He also plundered a great number of the poets of Ireland, namely, O'Daly of Meath (Dermot), Hugh Oge Magrath, Dubhthach Mac Keogh the learned, and Maurice O'Daly. In the ensuing Summer he plundered O'Daly of Corcumroe, i. e. Farrell, the son

county of Longford. On this island there is an old church called Teampull Choluim Cille, i. e. St. Columbkille's church, which was the original church of the parish of St. Columbkille, near Granard.

<sup>n</sup> *Lord Furnival*, was Sir John Talbot of Hal-lamshire, who was Lord Furnival by courtesy, through his wife, having married the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Neville, by Joan, the sole daughter and heiress of William, the last Lord Furnival. This great warrior was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the 24th of February, 1413, and landed at Dalkey in September, 1414. He remained in Ireland for six years, during which time he was active in reducing the Irish chiefs, making of each successive chief, that fell into his hands, a tool and scourge for the subjection of his fellows.—See Original Letters illustrative of English History, edited by Sir Henry Ellis, second series, vol. i. letter 19. In Henry of Marlborough's Chro-

nicle of Ireland, the following notice of the departure of this Lord Lieutenant from Ireland is given under the year 1419 :

"On the feast day of *Mary Magdalen*, the Lord Lieutenant, *John Talbot*, went over into England, leaving [as] his Deputy there the Archbishop of Dublin" [Richard Talbot], "carrying along with him the curses of many, because hee being runne much in debt for victuall and divers other things, would pay little or nothing at all."—See also Ware's Annals of Ireland, in which nearly the same words occur under this year.

<sup>o</sup> *Mic na m-Breathnach*, i. e. the sons of the Welshmen. These must have been the Walshes of the Welsh mountains, or Sliabh Breathnach, in the west of the county of Kilkenny, as it does not appear that he ever went into the baronies of Tirawley, Erris, and Ross, in the counties of Mayo and Galway, where the other Welsh tribes of Ireland were seated.



éopcamodpuad̄ .i. f̄r̄ḡal mac taid̄g mic aonḡura puad̄. Ro aip̄cc b̄ruic̄cean d̄á cocca immac̄aire éuip̄ene, ní h̄f̄d̄ aín̄án aét ní éucc t̄r̄mann do náom̄ iná do neimead̄ in f̄at̄ do baof̄ in érim̄.

C̄peac̄ m̄ór do denam̄ dua m̄aille .i. aed̄ f̄op̄ diarmad̄ ua m̄aille, 7 diarmad̄ do gab̄ail oílen uí m̄aille, 7 aod̄ do òul i mar̄m̄ópaet̄ diarmada, f̄r̄t̄ar iomaip̄is̄ t̄op̄ra, 7 po mar̄bad̄ aod̄ ua m̄aille t̄iḡearna um̄aill an̄r̄in lá diarmad̄ 7 a mac concob̄ar, 7 mac tom̄áir uí m̄aille. Ro mar̄bad̄ ann d̄na dom̄nall mac diarmada uí m̄aille. Ro f̄car oipeac̄ar̄p̄ um̄aill pé p̄hoct̄ aoda ó rin̄ amac̄, 7 gab̄ad̄ diarmad̄ t̄iḡearnar.

Tomaltac̄ puad̄ mac concob̄ar mic muip̄ḡra décc.

An clapāc̄ ua cob̄taiḡ f̄aof̄ pé d̄án, 7 pe daonnaet̄ décc.

Diarmad̄ mac diarmada mic concob̄ar mic tomaltac̄iḡ mec diarmada do mar̄bad̄ la cloin̄d̄ uí concob̄ar duinn̄, 7 a aónacal i main̄r̄t̄ir aét̄a da laap̄ḡ.

Caṯaof̄ir mac donnchaṯa uí fear̄ḡal do écc.

Aed̄ mac donnchaṯa uí éeallac̄iḡ décc.

Tomaltach mac taid̄g uí b̄irn̄ do mar̄bad̄ i nḡeip̄ oíde la fear̄ḡal mac diarmada mécc Raḡnaill hi cluan̄ p̄íte i mbaile ell̄i hi t̄iḡ mec an̄ donn̄ac̄ac̄iḡ, 7 m̄ḡfn̄ loclain̄n uí áin̄l̄iḡ do loṯccad̄ ann beof̄ an̄ .ii. d̄ur̄ ianuair̄.

Concob̄ar mac b̄riain̄ mic uilliam̄ m̄éḡ eoṯaḡáin̄ do mar̄bad̄ i c̄cill cuair̄p̄iḡe.

<sup>p</sup>*Bruighean-da choga*, now called in Irish *Brúighean m̄ór*, and anglicised Breenmore, or Brinemore. It is situated on a conspicuous hill in the townland of Breenmore, in the parish of Drummaney, and in the territory now locally called Cuireneach by the old natives, but in all legal documents and maps, the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath. It is a fort of earth two hundred and four paces in circumference, and containing within it the ruins of a castle, the erection of which tradition ascribes to the Dillons, who were lords of Cuireneach from the period of the English Invasion till Cromwell's time. This castle is now a heap of crumbled ruins; but it is said that a considerable portion of it was standing about seventy-nine years since.

This castle is shewn on Petty's printed map of Westmeath, under the name of Brinemore, which is placed midway between Athlone and Ballymore Lough Sewdy. There was originally a circle of large standing stones around the fort, from which it might, perhaps, be inferred, that this Bruighean was used for sepulchral or religious purposes, as well as for defence. For some historical accounts of this place, see Duaid Mac Fírbis's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 402; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81; and the curious historical tale, entitled *Toḡail Brúiḡne da éoga*.

The territory anciently called Cuirene, or Machaire Chuirene, and now locally Cuireneach, comprised the entire of the present barony of

of Teige, son of Aengus Roe. He plundered Bruighean-da-Choga<sup>p</sup> in Machaire Chuirene. And not only this<sup>q</sup>, but he gave no protection to either saint or sanctuary while he abode in Ireland.

A great prey was taken by O'Malley, i. e. Hugh, from Dermot O'Malley. Dermot [in retaliation] took O'Malley's Island<sup>r</sup>, upon which Hugh went in pursuit of Dermot; and a battle was fought between them, in which Hugh O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, was slain by Dermot and his son Conor, and also the son of Thomas O'Malley, and Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley. The chieftainship of Umallia was thenceforth wrested from<sup>s</sup> the descendants of Hugh; and Dermot assumed the lordship.

Tomaltagh Roe, the son of Conor, son of Maurice [Mac Dermot], died.

The Clasach O'Coffey, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, died.

Dermot, son of Dermot, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-da-laarg [the Abbey of Boyle].

Cahir, the son of Donough O'Farrell, died.

Hugh, son of Donough O'Kelly, died.

Tomaltagh, the son of Teige O'Beirne, was slain by Farrell, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, in a nocturnal attack at Cluain Sithe<sup>t</sup>, in Baile Ella, in the house of Mac an-Donnanaigh; and the daughter of Loughlin O'Hanly was burned there also, on the sixth of the Ides of January.

Conor, the son of Brian, son of William Mageoghegan, was slain at Cill-Cuairsighe<sup>u</sup>.

Kilkenny West, and that part of the parish of Forgney lying on the south side of the River Eithne, or Inny.

<sup>q</sup> *And not only this*, ní heaó amám.—This is the Irish mode of expressing, *in short, in a word*, or *in summe*, as the old English writers phrased it.

<sup>r</sup> *O'Malley's Island*, i. e. Chiara, or Clare Island, in Clew Bay, which still belongs to Sir Samuel O'Malley, whose grandfather purchased it from the Earl of Clanrickard.

<sup>s</sup> *Was wrested from*, literally, “the chieftainship of Umallia thenceforth parted with the race of Hugh.”

<sup>t</sup> *Cluain-Sithe*, now Cloonshee, a townland in the parish of Clooncruff, situated to the east of the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. It lies between Lough O'Doonra, Lough O'Conallan, and the Clooncruff River. The name Baile-Elle does not now exist; but it was evidently the name of a large ancient Irish townland, or ballybetagh, of which Cloonshee was a subdivision.

<sup>u</sup> *Cill Cuairsighe*, now Kilcoursey, near the village of Clara, in the territory of Muintir-Tadhgain, or barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County.

Coccað eittir luiðneachaib fñn, 7 toðar doib fñi apoile, 7 bñpeað for an luét for 7 daoine do mairbað doibh, 7 Art mac í fñra do gabáil go po epochar leó hé aza ttið.

Clann diarmata duib uí flaitébfritaið do mairbað 7 do gabáil da mbrait-rib fñn, 7 lar in nñiolla nouib ua flaitébfritaiðh.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1416.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe céo, auec, aré.

Adam lexio eppcop arbachaib, bratair gallua epiðe do lopccað i páie erpuice, 7 conéobar mac fearðail mic Conéonnaét uí fñrðail do toða lá copaið arbachaib ina ionaib.

Deaccanaé Cille hAlað (.i. ó hainmce) do écc.

Muirðfñr ua comeóil comarba ðroma cliaib do lopccað na ttið fén lá foð-laðaið.

Tomár mac inð ócciaic aipeindeac cille hoipib, 7 apð maðirritir conðaét i nðlið do écc iar mbuaib naiðriðe.

Lucár ua tpeaðair aipeindeac cille fearcca décc iar nðliðbfethaib.

Manairritir flicciz do cumðaé (iar na lopccað feaét piam) lá bñian bratair mac diarmata mec donnchaib.

ðormlaib inññ náll móir uí náll bñi Seain uí ðoinnaill do éð.

Arððal mac bñian móir með maðgamna ttiðearna aipðiall do écc.

Art caománaé (Ri laiðen) mac airt éaománaiz mic muirðearritaið éaománaiz mic muirir éaománaiz, 7cā., aon Roða ðaioðeal epeann inð eneac 7 in fññnoñ do écc iar mbuaib naiðriðe ina longpoit buððéin.

<sup>w</sup> *Adam Lexid.*—He is called Adam Lyns in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where it is stated that he died in June, 1416, without any allusion to the place or manner of his death.

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

"Minimè hospitalis, do lopccað i páie erpuice initio Autumnni,—*O'Mulconry*. Ordinis prædicatorum.—*Hen. Marleburg*. apud *Camd. Brit.*"

<sup>x</sup> *Rath Easpuig*, now Rathaspick; a pa-

rish near Rathowen, in the county of Westmeath.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Feb. 16: "Αοð ðlar eappoz Raða na n-eap-poz a n-iaipñiðe." There is a small rath, or earthen fort, called Rað na nearboð, and sometimes Rað eapbuiz, in this parish, on the brink of Lough Glyn, where tradition says three bishops were interred, from which circumstance the name is said to have been derived. There is no church at the place so called at present.

A war broke out among the people of Leyny ; they gave battle to each other, and the inhabitants of the eastern part [of the territory] were defeated, and some of them killed ; and Art, the son of O'Hara, was taken prisoner, and hanged by them at their own house.

The sons of Dermot Duv O'Flaherty were partly slain and partly taken prisoners by their own kinsmen, and by Gilladuv O'Flaherty.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1416.

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

Adam Lexid<sup>w</sup>, Bishop of Ardagh, an English friar, was burned at Raithe-aspuig<sup>t</sup> ; and Conor, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was elected in his place by the Chapter of Ardagh.

The Dean of Killala (i. e. O'Hainmche) died.

Maurice O'Coincoil, Coarb of Drumcliff, was burned in his own house by robbers.

Thomas Mac an-Oglaigh, Erenagh of Cill-Oiridh<sup>y</sup>, and chief Professor of Law in Connaught, died after the victory of penance.

Lucas O'Trevor, Erenagh of Cill-Fearga<sup>z</sup>, died, after spending a virtuous life.

The monastery of Sligo was re-erected (having been burned some time before) by the Friar Brian<sup>a</sup>, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

Gormlaidh, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of John O'Donnell, died.

Ardgal, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Art Kavanagh<sup>b</sup> (King of Leinster), the son of Art Kavanagh, who was son of Mortogh Kavanagh, son of Maurice Kavanagh, &c., only choice of the Irish of Ireland for hospitality and activity at arms, died in his own fortress, after the victory of penance.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill-Oiridh*, now Killerry, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1333, p. 550, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *Cill Fearga*, now Killargy, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

<sup>a</sup> *The Friar Brian*.—To this passage O'Fla-

herty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“ Qui divino amore captus sæculo renunciavit religionem ingressus. MS. L.”

<sup>b</sup> *Art Kavanagh*.—See his death again entered under the year 1417, p. 829 ; and O'Flaherty's remarks on the chronology in note <sup>1</sup>.



Cúmeaða mac Sfan mec conmapa aóðap taoipiz cloinne cuiléin do écc.

Iomproizib lá mac Siúptain Dextpa cona bpaítuib pop cloinn Seaan uí fípa, ua hífpa fín, 7 toiprðealbác cappac mac doinnall mic muipceap-taiz uí concóðap, 7 mapcpluaiz capppe do teaccínail pé toippeac na fóna pin mec Siup-táin, 7 ua hífpa do mapbað, 7 maiznap mac donnchaib mic muipceap-taiz uí concóðap, 7 mac aóða mec donnchaib, 7 toiprðelbac cappac mac doinnall do lot. Mac Siup-táin do ðenain cpeac na cpiçe iappin, 7 an típ uile do éionól, 7 do ðul na toipaiizeac. Spaoimteap leo pop mac Siup-táin, 7 po mapbað é, 7 aéð ua Ruabáin, 7 ua Ruabáin feipin, ða mac tomap mec maolip, 7 mac ouapcain (.i. tiizeapna cúla níuib) do mapbað ann beóp eo poóaiuib oile cín mo éat.

Coccað eiptip feapuib manac 7 pip bpeipne fá éiop catail mic aóða uí Ruapc, 7 catail allit manac an tan pin. Tuccað ppaimeacð pop muin-tip aóða inég uibip 7 catail uí Ruapc lá Taðz 7 lá doinnall ua Ruapc in po mapbað taðz mac peapizail uí Ruapc 7 naonbaip imaille ppi, 7 po bñac aóin eac décc oioð don éip pin.

Iomproizib oile do tabaip lá haoz mbuib 7 lá taðz ua Ruapc 7 la miaz caba pop muin-tip peoðacáin, 7 pip manach o loc epne piap do bpeith poppa. Rucc opia ðin catail ua Ruapc 7 eoizan ua Ruapc, 7 po pmlngðop clann uí Ruapc an tanbpoplann pin nó zo pangatcap a cceann a ngallocclac po págaibpft a cceilec ina fipoinap. Ro iompaibpft oiblímb iapoin ppi an tópaiz, 7 po mapbað leo Donnchaib 7 Sfan ua Ruapc, 7 ða mac maóileac-loinn mic plaitbeap-taiz uí Ruapc, 7 po mapbað oétap 7 ða píct imaille ppiú do feapuib manach.

Doinnall mac tiizeapnain móip uí Ruapc do ecc do galap bpeac, 7 ba hípbað móip do gaipbtpian connaét oioeac an pip hipin.

Spaanne ingín plaitbtpaiz uí Ruapc décc.

<sup>c</sup> *Concerning the rent*, pa éiop.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the phrase is fá éip, *for the cause of*, which is evidently the true reading.

<sup>d</sup> *West of Lough Erne*.—The territory of Muintir-Pheodachain is on the west side of Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Clanawley.

<sup>e</sup> *Overwhelming numbers*, an tanbpoplann. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh, “that the sons of O’Rourke were in great distress on this occasion on the mountain of Sliabh da chon” [near Derrygonnelly], “but that they bore up against the hardship until they arrived

Cu-meadha, the son of John Mac Namara, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cuilein, died.

An attack was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and his kinsmen upon the sons of John O'Hara. O'Hara himself, and Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, with the cavalry of Carbury, met the van of this army of Mac Jordan : and O'Hara was killed ; and Manus, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Connor, the son of Hugh Mac Donough, and Turlough Carragh, were wounded. After this Mac Jordan plundered the country, [but the people of] the whole territory assembled together, and went in pursuit of him ; and Mac Jordan was defeated, and slain, together with Hugh O'Rowan, and O'Rowan himself, the two sons of Thomas Mac Meyler, Mac Duarcán, Lord of Cul-neiridh, and many others.

A war [broke out] between the people of Fermanagh and the men of Breifny, concerning the rent<sup>c</sup> of Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who at this time sided with the men of Fermanagh; and the people of Hugh Maguire and Cathal O'Rourke were defeated by Teige and Donnell O'Rourke [in a conflict], in which Teige, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, and nine others, were slain ; and eleven horses were taken from them on that occasion.

Another incursion was made by Hugh Boy and Teige O'Rourke, and by Mac Cabe, into Muintir-Pheodachain. The people of Fermanagh, [dwelling] west of Lough Erne<sup>d</sup>, came up with them, as did also Cathal O'Rourke and Owen O'Rourke. The sons of O'Rourke sustained the attacks of the overwhelming numbers<sup>e</sup> that pursued them, until they arrived at the place where they had left their gallowglasses in ambush ; both parties then turned upon their pursuers, and slew Donough and John O'Rourke, and the two sons of Melaghlin, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, together with forty-eight of the men of Fermanagh.

Donnell, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, died of galar breac<sup>f</sup>. The death of this man was a great loss to Gaírbhthrian Connacht<sup>g</sup>.

Grainne, daughter of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

at the place where they had planted the Mac Cabes, their retained Gallowglasses, in ambush, when both parties, suddenly uniting, turned upon their pursuers, and routed them," &c.

<sup>f</sup> *Galar breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small-pox.

<sup>g</sup> *Gaírbhthrian Connacht*, i. e. the Rough third of Connacht.

Ταὸς ὅcc mac ταὸς ρυαὸ mec διαρμαῖα γαλλ τιγεαρνα αιρτιγ̃ do ἐγ̃ ἰ  
 νοιαὸ fele nichil ἰ τιγ̃ na ιμβραῖαρ ἰ πορ ὀμαίν, ἡ α ἀνακαλ ιρ ιν μαιιρτιρ.

Τῖμπαλλ ιμρ μοιρ loc̃ γιλε do λορccαὸ, ἡ ρερεπτρα υἱ εἰρμιν ιμον leabap  
 ηγεαρρ μιντιρε εἰρμῖν γο ρεὸδαῖb ιομῶα οἰle ap ἔεανα.

Semur mac Ριρδῖρ̃ mec ρεοραρ do ecc.

Σfan mac γοιρδελb do ὀol ap cpeich πορ ἐmann aη mαῖαιpe, cpeac̃ mῶp  
 do, ἡ ep̃in do μαρβαὸ dañ υρῑcῑp ραιγ̃de ιαρ ccup na cpeic̃e πορ daing̃ñ.

Σfan ὁ cñδουβαιν Ρεαριρ̃ύν Τίpe ριαχpαc̃ μυαιde do ecc.

Ρεῖδlimῑ mac αὐῶα υἱ concobair do mαρβαὸ la cloinn υἱ concobair  
 duinn.

Cpeac̃a mopa do denam̃ la hemann a dupc ap Mac ρεόραρ, ἡ Mac  
 ρεοραρ do γαβáil la hemann, ἡ α cṑp γο baile locha mῑpcca.

Sic̃h do ὀenam̃ dua dom̃naill ἡ do ḡpian ὁ concobair ppi apoule.

Μαῖom μορ do ἔαβαιp la hua cconcobair p̃pailze πορ γαλλαῖb na mῑde,  
 ἡ ἐῶala mopa do ḡñm διοḡ do βραιγ̃οῖb, δεαc̃aῖb, ἡ δñcῑḡh.

Saxain ιομῶα do τεc̃t ἰ nEpinḡ.

Μαῖom do ἔαβαιp do Mhac mupchaḡa ap ḡhallaiḡ na conḡae p̃iaḡca,  
 ἡ p̃ec̃t p̃ic̃it decc do mαρβαὸ ἡ do γαβαῖl διοḡ, ἡ p̃ic̃t do ὀenam̃ p̃p̃p̃ apaba-  
 p̃ac̃, ἡ βραιγ̃de do ταβαιp do.

<sup>h</sup> *Teige Oge Mac Dermot Gall.*—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11. that he was succeeded in the lordship of Airteach by Muirgeas Caech Mac Dermot Gall, and quotes *Mac Fírb*.

<sup>i</sup> *Inis mor*, i. e. great island. This islaud is still so called by the natives when speaking Irish, but Church-island has become its English name. In an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Papers Office in London, it is called Enishmoor, and placed in the north-east part of Lough Gill, in the barony of Cárbury, and county of Sligo, and close to the boundary of the county of Leitrim.

<sup>j</sup> *Screaptra uí Chuirnín*, i. e. O'Curnin's manuscripts. Colgan renders τεαc̃ ρερεπτρα by *Bibliotheca*, in his translation of a passage from the Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 1020, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298; and Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it, *library*. The literal translation is, house of the manuscripts. Sometimes the word ρερεπτρα would seem to be employed by the old writers in the sense of Scriptures (i. e. the Bible), like the Latin *Scripturæ*; but the Editor is of opinion that, in this instance of ρερεπτρα Uí Cuirnín, it means manuscripts in general. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that goblets, a tympan, and a harp, were also burned on this occasion, (cuip̃n cum-  
 baiḡ τιompan ἡ claiḡp̃eac̃), and quotes *O'Mulconry*.

<sup>k</sup> *Leabhar Gcarr*, i. e. the Short Book. The Editor has not been able to determine what book this was. In a memorandum in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is stated that it was restored to

Teige Oge<sup>b</sup>, the son of Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall, Lord of Airteach, died, a short time after Michaelmas, in the Friars' House at Roscommon, and was interred in the monastery.

The church of Inis Mor<sup>i</sup>, in Lough Gill, was burned ; and Screaptra ui Chuirnin<sup>j</sup>, and the Leabhar Gearr<sup>k</sup> of the O'Cuirnins, as well as many other precious articles, were burned also.

James<sup>l</sup>, son of Richard Mac Feorais [Bermingham], died.

John Mac Costello set out upon a predatory expedition against Edmond [Mac Costello] of the Plain, and carried off a great prey ; but he himself was slain by an arrow, after depositing the prey in a fastness.

John O'Canavan, Parson of Tireragh of the Moy, died.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don.

Great depredations were committed by Edmond Burke upon Mac Feorais [Bermingham] ; and Mac Feorais was taken prisoner by Edmond, and sent to Ballyloughmask<sup>m</sup> [to be there confined].

O'Donnell and Brian O'Conor made peace<sup>n</sup> with each other.

A great defeat was given by O'Conor Faly to the English of Meath ; and he took from them considerable spoil, consisting of prisoners, horses, and armour.

Many Saxons came to Ireland.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrough over the English of Contæ Reagh [the county of Wexford], of whom he killed or took prisoners three hundred and forty<sup>o</sup> ; and on the following day a peace was made with him, and hostages were given him.

O'Conor of Sligo, in the ransom of O'Doherty, after it had been in the possession of the O'Donnells during the reign of ten successive lords of Carbury.

<sup>l</sup> James, son of Richard Mac Feorais.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he died of the plague in Meath “peste in Mjdia obiit,” and quotes “Mac Fírb.”

<sup>m</sup> Ballyloughmask, now Loughmask castle, situated on the east side of Lough Mask, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1271, p. 414, *supra*, and

also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, note <sup>c</sup>, p. 202.

<sup>n</sup> Made peace, literally, “a peace was made by O'Donnell and Brian O'Conor with each other.”

<sup>o</sup> Three hundred and forty.—O'Flaherty remarks in the margin of H. 2. 11, that according to the Annals of Lecan, the number slain on this occasion was only 140, but that, according to Mac Fírbis, it was 340, and that Mac Murrough obtained “innuera spolia” on this occasion.



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1417.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceṛpe céo, aṛeé, a Seaáτ.

Αρτ mac αρτ mic muirceaptauḡ mic muirur tiḡearna laiḡen, fḡr do  
cōpan a cúicceadḡ daimḡfoin gall ḡ ḡaoíḡeal ó aoír a ré mbliadān décc ḡo  
cḡm a ḡrḡ fḡeṛt bliadān. Fḡr lán ḡḡineac, ḡeolar, ḡ ḡeangḡarḡ. Fḡr lán  
do paṛ, ḡ do muḡachṛ, fḡr méḡaḡṛṛe ceall ḡ mairṛṛeac la a almparaibh,  
ḡ ḡobarṛaibḡ do écc (iar na bhṛṛ ḡa bliadān cṛṛaṛac i ṛiḡearḡur laiḡen)  
reṛṛman iar noṛṛaicc aṛbaṛh. Aṛbhṛaṛ aṛaile ḡur bo do diḡ nḡme ṛucc  
bhḡ hḡ Rorr mic bḡum dōraḡ ḡ ḡua ḡḡóráḡ bḡḡṛḡḡ laiḡen ḡia po eccṛaṛ  
ina nōíri. Donnchaḡ a mac do ḡabail a ionaḡḡ ḡia éir.

Μαḡḡṛṛ Seon Rḡḡḡḡ daimḡri décc.

Διαρḡaḡ laiḡḡearḡ mac αρτ éaḡḡanaḡ, mac Riḡ laiḡen, décc.

Ruaḡḡḡ (i. ó dubḡa) mac doḡḡaill mic bḡiaḡ mic ṛaṛḡḡḡ uí dubḡa  
ṛobaḡ ponuṛa ḡ ṛaḡbḡioṛa ua ṛṛiaṛac ḡḡḡ ma baile fḡḡ iar ṛṛél  
bḡḡḡe i cḡḡ muṛa ḡeḡṛac, ḡ ṛaḡḡ ḡaḡac a ḡeapḡṛaṛar do ḡabail a  
ionaḡḡ.

Ruaḡḡḡ mac muṛchaḡa uí ṛlaṛḡḡṛṛaḡ, Ruaḡḡḡ mac diaṛḡaḡa dḡḡ

<sup>p</sup> *Lord of Leinster*.—On this passage O'Flaherty writes, in H. 2. 11, the following words, translated from *Mac Fírb.* :

“ Artus (de quo supra) Rex Lageniæ, cōlumen provinciæ suæ contra Anglos et Hibernos 16<sup>o</sup> ad 60<sup>m</sup>, ætatis annum. Vir hospitalitate, prudentia, et misericordia spectabilis, erga templa et monasteria condenda liberalis, et erga literatos munificus anno 42<sup>o</sup> regiminos post natalitia Domini defunctus non sine suspicione veneni ipsi et O'Deorain Lageniæ judici, cum eo simul extincto, a fæmina apud Rosmacbriuin propinati. Cui Donaldus filius successit. — *Mac Fírb.* ad ann. 1417.” He then remarks: “ Unde in Januario 14<sup>1</sup><sup>6</sup>/<sub>7</sub> eum dececisse colligo.”

This was the celebrated Art Mac Murrough Kavanagh, who opposed Richard II. See note \*, under the year 1395, p. 738, *supra*. It should be here remarked, that the descendants of

Donnell Kavanagh, the bastard son of Dermot na n Gall, never prefixed the O, as asserted by De Burgo, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, and other modern writers. They called themselves Mac Murrough, Mac Murrough Kavanagh, or Kavanagh simply. There is no instance of the O having been prefixed to their name in the authentic Irish annals, or in any Anglo-Irish legal document.

<sup>a</sup> *Ros-mic-Briuin*.—This is an error for Rosmic-Triuin, which is the ancient and present name of the town of New Ross (not Old Ross), in the county of Wexford.

<sup>r</sup> *Dermot Lavderg*, i. e. Dermot the Red-handed. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is also called the son of Art Kavanagh, i. e. the son of the King of Leinster. If this be correct, he must have been a different Dermot Lavderg from the ancestor of that sept of the

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1417.

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

Art, the son of Art, son of Murtough, son of Maurice, Lord of Leinster<sup>p</sup>, a man who had defended his own province against the English and Irish from his sixteenth to his sixtieth year; a man full of hospitality, knowledge, and chivalry; a man full of prosperity and royalty; the enricher of churches and monasteries, by his alms and offerings, died (after having been forty-two years in the lordship of Leinster) a week after Christmas. Some assert that it was of a poisonous drink which a woman gave to him, and to O'Doran, Chief Brehon of Leinster, at Ros-Mic-Briuin<sup>q</sup>, that both died. Donough, his son, assumed his place after him.

Master John, Parson of Devenish, died.

Dermot Lávderg<sup>r</sup>, the son of Art Kavanagh [i. e.] the son of the King of Leinster, died.

Rory (i. e. the O'Dowda), the son of Donnell, son of Brian, son of Taich-leach, Fountain of the prosperity and wealth of Tireragh, died in his own town<sup>s</sup>, after the festival of St. Bridget (at the end of the first month of Spring); and Teige Reagh, his brother, assumed his place<sup>t</sup>.

Rory, the son of Murrough O'Flaherty; Rory, the son of Dermot Duv

Kavanaghs, called *Sluóct Diarmada lámóeipg*, for their progenitor, according to all the pedigrees of the Kavanaghs, was the son of Gerald Kavanagh, and the cousin-german of the celebrated Art Kavanagh, who died in this year, that is, he was the son of Gerald, who was the son of Murtough Roe, the grandfather of Art, King of Leinster.

<sup>s</sup> *In his own town.*—According to the list of the chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach, given by Duald Mac Firbis and in the Book of Lecan, he died at Dun Neill, which was a castle in the parish of Kilmaeshalgan, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

<sup>t</sup> *Assumed his place.*—According to a note in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry

O'Clery, the historical Book of Lecan was written [i. e. compiled] in the time of this Teige: “*Re linn an t-aibhge rin do reprobao leabap oipir leacain.*” O'Flaherty translates the obituary of this Rory O'Dowda, from *Mac Firbis*, as follows, in H. 2. 11: “*Rodericus O'Dowd (de quo supra) Rex Hyfiachriae et Hyamalgad, vir magnificus, opulentus, prudens, et strenuus; patriae defensor invitis Anglis, et Hibernis; Qui hostium muros et castella evertit, sibi que ac posteris ditionem, pulsus exteris vindicavit, erga templa et monasteria aedificantes beneficus, hospites et peregrinas benignus, et clerum ac literatos munificus, 37 annos, &c. ut supra—Mac Firb. Liber apud Lecan scriptus (ut supra).—Ibid.*”

uí plaitbeirtaig, 7 ré pír décc díb plaitébrtaig imaille ppiú do bátaó for cuan umáill.

Tomar mac mec muirir ciarrtaige do marbaó lá Sémur mac iarla dearmuman.

Maṭa mac conconnaét uí fíngail tigeapna maige treaḡa do écc.

Cormac ballac mac fíngail mic conconnaét uí Fhíngail do marbaó lá gallaib.

Coccaó mór eitir ua neill 7 ceirel cconall, 7 inoioigib do thaḡairt dua néill ar neachtain ua domnaill dia forlongport ir in oioche i carn ḡlar eitir Ráth both 7 domnach mór 7 breit forra ina ccodlaó, 7 da pichit each do bñn díob, 7 eodala móra déididh darra, 7 deodach draḡhábail díob, Eimfir décc eitir marbaó 7 ḡabail do buain díob, 7 Neachtain buódein do éérnuó do éopaó a calmaṭair a ḡnnaíma 7 a eiriomaí.

Una inḡín domnaill uí néill bean Néill óig uí néill do écc.

Coccaó mór i laigib eitir ḡallaib 7 ḡaoidealaib.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1418.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cetpe céo, aveh, a hochττ.

Αν τεppcob ua hñoirpceóil, 7 Maccon ua heioirpceoil (α deapbpaṭaḡr) tigeapna corca laighe, 7 diairmaio mac mēḡ cáptaig cluarrtaig tanairi ua cairpui décc.

<sup>u</sup> *Bay of Umallia*, Cuan Umáill, i. e. Clew Bay, lying between Upper and Lower Umallia, to the west of the town of Westport, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>w</sup> *Carn-glas*, between Raphoe and Donaghmore. —This place has lost its ancient name. According to the Annals of Cloonenagh, as quoted by Keating, it was on the boundary between the diocese of Ardstraw and Raphoe, from which it is quite evident that it is the hill now called the Tops, which is situated on the boundary of the diocese of Derry and Raphoe, and between Raphoe and Donaghmore. Donaghmore church stands to the right of the road as you go from

Stranorlar to Castlefinn, within one mile of the latter.

<sup>x</sup> *Corca-Laighe*.—This was anciently applied to a very extensive territory in the county of Cork, but the name is now, and has been for centuries, applied only to a comparatively small district in the south of the county of Cork. In the Regal Visitation Book of 1615, the following parishes are placed in it, viz.: “Myross, Glanebarahane” [now Castlehaven], “Tullagh, Creagh, Kilchoe, Aghadowne, and Cleere.”

<sup>y</sup> *Hy-Cuirbre*.—This was the name of a tribe originally seated along the River Mague, in the county of Limerick, whence they were driven

O'Flaherty, and sixteen others of the O'Flahertys, were drowned in the bay of Umallia<sup>u</sup>.

Thomas, the son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by James, the son of the Earl of Desmond.

Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, Lord of Magh Treagha, died.

Cormac Ballagh, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was slain by the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the Kinel-Connell. O'Neill made a nocturnal assault upon the fortress of Naghtan O'Donnell at Carn-glas<sup>w</sup>, between Raphoe and Donaghmore; and, finding those within it asleep, he took away from them forty horses, and obtained [other] great spoils, consisting of armour, arms, and apparel. Eleven men were either killed or taken prisoners; but Naghtan [O'Donnell] himself made his escape, by force of his valour, prowess, and bravery.

Una, the daughter of Donnell O'Neill, and wife of Neill Oge O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] in Leinster between the English and Irish.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1418.

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

The Bishop O'Driscoll, Maccon O'Driscoll (his brother), Lord of Corca-Laighe<sup>x</sup>, and Dermot Mac Carthy Cluasach, Tanist of Hy-Cairbre<sup>y</sup>, died.

by the Fitzgeralds some few years before 1201, when they settled in the territory afterwards called Cairbre, in the south-west of the present county of Cork, to which they gave their tribe name. The principal family of the Hy-Cairbre on their removal from the plains of Limerick were the O'Donovans; as appears from the original Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Rawlinson, 503, in which it is distinctly stated that, in the year 1201, Auliffe O'Donovan, was the king or chief leader of the Hy-Cairbre, then seated at Kinneigh in the county of Cork. As this passage is sufficient to prove the period at which the Hy-

Cairbre first appear out of their original locality, the Editor is tempted to give it here as it stands in the original MS. :

A. D. 1201. Slua gcead mopaobut la hulliam  
7 la gallaib aipchena gu rruigraio muman uli  
.i. im Murceptaé ua brian 7 im conchobur  
puad im donnchao capbpeac cum aluif mulair  
i ndepumain, gur curit a rruirhi pae mur-  
graigi miztairi, go deapnpat aipgri mopa ann,  
7 aipain doib go ceann eich gor pabaap  
peactmain ann 7 go ndearnpat chpeacha mopa  
7 pa luptaz apbeanna imda gahc inad imma  
riactatar 7 dno po marbaod amlaib ua don-  
nubam ri ua cairbri leo 7 do po marbaiz



Ceada mór a aigne do déanaí lá mall ua ndomnaíl ar ua néill, a diócúir tar banna fair hi cefn mec uíolín.

Aigne mór do déanaí lá Lorc purnumail for aed mac airt méz aongura tigearna ua neacdaí ulaí. Maiz aongura .i. aed, a mac uí nell buide do dol i tioraigeaet gall a ceada, Ro rraoínead forra iar brágbáil na ceada. Ro marbaí a po gabad líon díom dóna gallaib don éur rin lá maiz aongura.

Oran ballaí mac aeda mic peblimí uí concobair pír ná po éir neaí rian im naí ní nó baí ina éumang décc, a aonacal i Ror commáin.

Eógan mac tigearnáin móir uí ruairc tanaí brieíne do baed iar notlaicc acc teaet a hinni na tiorc for loc rionnmair, a é ag dol for cuairt do com a aear baí i ngalar a écca an tan rin.

Tigearnán móir mac ualgairg uí Ruairc tigearna brííne fear ir croda a ar calma taimc do aet ua mbriúin, fear po bñ a dútaí ar éccin dá fceairtib tina nñt a laime décc iar ecian aoir im féil briúde, a aonacal hi mainpirtir pligí. Aad buide ua Ruairc do gabail ionaí a aear.

Tadg .i. maiz planchaí, mac caíal mic taídg taííreac darteirige décc iar noul ir na manchaib do coíctuib riaran tan rin, a a mac cathal do gabail a ionaí.

Ríoríí mac tomair uí Raíallair tigearna na brííne éar do baed for Loc Síleinn, a Eógan ua Raíallair a mac, pílib mac gíollair mec gar-

raiceann oibpim im mac oisdelb a cum aair mulc.

It is thus translated by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duaid Mac Firbis, in a MS. in the British Museum, Cod Claren. Tom. 68. Ays-caugh 4799. Plut. Cxv, E.:

"A. D. 1201. William [de Burgo], "with the rest of the English, made a great army" [i. e. hosting] "against the Nobilitie of Munster .i. about Mortagh O'Brien and Connor Ruadh and Donnogh Carbragh, *cum multis aliis*, in Desmond this yeare, so that they put" [sent] "their forelorne hopes" [píre] "throughout Muskry-mittany wherein they gathered much spoile, and thence they marched to Kennech,

where they tarried seaven dayes, and they tooke greate preys, and they also burned much corne in all places they reached. They also killed Amlaibh O'Donnubhain King of O'Cairbry, and some of them was killed about Mac Oisdelb *cum aliis multis*."

About the year 1290, Mac Carthy Reagh became master of all the vast territory now called the Carberys, and compelled the O'Donovans, O'Mahonys, and O'Driscolls, to pay him tribute.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1178, p. 45; note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1200, p. 126; and note <sup>l</sup>, under the year 1254, p. 352.

<sup>z</sup> *Mac Quillin*.—He was seated in the territory called "the Route," in the north of the county

Great depredations and plunders were committed by Niall O'Donnell upon O'Neill, whom he banished eastwards across the Bann to Mac Quillin<sup>a</sup>.

Great depredations were committed by Lord Furnival upon Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia. Magennis and Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>a</sup> set out in pursuit of the English and the preys, and defeated them, after they had left the preys behind. Countless numbers of the English were slain and taken prisoners on this occasion by Magennis.

Brian Ballagh<sup>b</sup>, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, a man who never refused anything in his power to give, died, and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was drowned shortly after Christmas, as he was going [in a boat] from Inis-na-d-torc<sup>c</sup>, an island on Lough Finvoy, to visit his father, who was then lying ill of a mortal disease.

Tiernan More<sup>d</sup>, the son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, the bravest and most puissant man that had come of the Hy-Briuin race, a man who had wrested his principality from his enemies by the strength of his arm, died at an advanced age, about the festival of St. Bridget, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo. Hugh Boy O'Rourke assumed his father's place.

Teige (i. e. the Mac Clancy), the son of Cathal, son of Teige, Chief of Dартry, died, having retired into a monastery a fortnight previously; and his son Cathal assumed his place.

Richard, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, Lord of East Breifny, was drowned in Loch Silean<sup>e</sup>; and with him were also drowned, his son, Owen O'Reilly,

of Antrim.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—The chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is henceforward called Mac-I-Neill Boy, to distinguish him from the O'Neill of Tyrone.

<sup>b</sup> *Brion Ballagh*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Nunquam praelis devictus, obiit circa finem Januarii."

<sup>c</sup> *Inis-na-d-torc*, i. e. Hog-island; an island in Garadice Lough, anciently called Lough Finvoy, near Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1257, p. 360, *supra*.

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

"Cum fratrum consensu patri successor designatus, ejus mors proinde naufragium in portu .i. earcap a mbeul oipeactar."

<sup>d</sup> *Tiernan More*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Rí breifne bapp of cionn 40 bliagán, vir pius, benevolus, munificus in largiendo aurum, vestes, pecora, erga templa et monasteria erigenda eleemosinarius, et ditionum suarum strenuus defensor, etc. ut *supra*.—*Mac Fírb*."

<sup>e</sup> *Loch Silean*, now Lough Sheelin; a large

παῖδ̃ δεccanaḁ ὄρωμα λῖταιν ἡ βιοcάριε eanaiz̃ ḡαιρḅ, ἡ ποcαῖδε οἰλε δο ὀcḡ-  
ḁαιρινḅ δο βαῖαḁ ιμμαῖλε πριú. Τεapna epá pionnḡuata inḡean mēḡ Raḡ-  
naill bñ uí Raiz̃illiz̃ ὅν mbaḁaḁ p̃in δο ὅραḁ a p̃naí̃a.

Αν cailén becc δο ḁenaí̃ la huilliam ua cceallaz̃ πρι p̃é c̃óiz̃ lá ñḁēḡ  
h̃i porp commáin ap̃ aḡaiḁ an c̃ailén m̃óir̃ ḁaímd̃eóin ḡall ἡ ḡaoid̃eal con-  
naḁt̃ (doneoḁ bátaṛ iña aḡhaiḁ aḡ conḡnaí̃ lé cloinn c̃oirp̃idealbaiz̃ uí con-  
c̃obair̃) ἡ p̃aí̃iaḁ na b̃iaḁna po.

Μοp̃p̃luaiz̃eaḁ la cloinn doí̃naill mic muip̃ceap̃taiz̃ uí conc̃obair̃, ἡ lá  
cloinn ñḁonñc̃aiḁ δο ὅḡaí̃ an c̃ailén b̃icc, ἡ ñí po aip̃í̃p̃eaḁap̃ ḡup̃ po  
ḡab̃paḁ longp̃op̃t̃ iña t̃im̃c̃eall ḁá ḡaḁ l̃íḁ ḡiḁeaḁ ñiṛ bó tap̃ḁa ḁóib̃ it̃iṛ uap̃  
po cop̃naḁ an cailén co p̃eap̃p̃ḁa πριú, ἡ o ñáṛ p̃éḁpaḁ ñí ḁó, Ro c̃uip̃p̃t̃  
lón iṛ iñ cailén m̃óir̃, ἡ po loip̃p̃t̃ c̃eall c̃úile p̃í̃l̃inne ḁon c̃up̃ p̃in.

Λαp̃aip̃p̃iona inḡean caḁaí̃ mic aḁḁa b̃p̃eip̃m̃ḡ bean maoid̃eac̃laí̃nn mic  
p̃laḁḁḁp̃taiz̃ uí p̃uaip̃e δο écc.

Σίḁ δο ḁenaí̃ la cloinn doí̃nchaḁ πρι ap̃oile an cc̃í̃n nó m̃ap̃p̃eaḁ Mac  
doí̃nchaḁ, conc̃obair̃, iña t̃iḡḡina aca.

Doí̃naill mac Maoid̃eac̃laí̃nn mic Muip̃ḡiú̃pa mec doí̃nchaḁ δο écc iña  
t̃hiḡ p̃éin.

Coc̃caḁ moṛ eip̃iṛ m̃ac uí neí̃ll b̃uḁḁ ἡ albanaz̃ ἡ ḡoí̃ll ulaḁ ἡ an Rú̃ta.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1419.

Αοίρ Cριop̃t̃, m̃íle, ceḁpe c̃éḁ, a ḁeḁ, a naóí.

Εοin mac cap̃maic ep̃p̃cop Raḁha boḁh δο écc.

Αοḁ ua p̃lannaḡáin p̃p̃ĩóir̃ l̃í̃pa ḡab̃aí̃l ḁécc.

lake on the borders of the counties of Cavan, Longford, and Meath.

<sup>f</sup> *Eanach Garbh*.—This is the parish of An-nagh, in the barony of Loughtee, and county of Cavan.

<sup>g</sup> *By swimming*.—This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, somewhat more briefly, but better, as follows :

“ A. D. 1418. Richard, the son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, i. e.

King of Breifny, went in a cot upon Loch Sigh-leann to meet the English, but was drowned on that excursion, together with his young son, Owen, and two masters [professors] of his people. His wife, Finola, the daughter of Mac Rannall, escaped by swimming [ap̃ ὅραḁ a p̃naí̃a].”

<sup>h</sup> *The Small Castle*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this is called Cailten na mallac̃t̃, i. e. the castle of the curses.

Philip, the son of Gilla-Isa, son of Godfrey [O'Reilly], Dean of Drumlane, and Vicar of Eanach-garbh<sup>f</sup>, and many other distinguished persons. Finola, however, daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Reilly, escaped by swimming<sup>g</sup>.

The Small Castle<sup>a</sup> was erected at Roscommon, by William O'Kelly, in the space of fifteen days, opposite the Great Castle, in despite of those English and Irish of Connaught (who were opposed to him, and were assisting the sons of Turlough O'Conor), in the summer of this year.

A great army was led by the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donough<sup>i</sup>, to demolish the Small Castle; and they did not halt until they encamped about it on every side; this, however, was of no use to them, for the castle was bravely defended against them; and, as they were unable to do it any injury, they laid up a store of provisions in the Great Castle, and burned the church of Cuil-Silinne on that occasion.

Lasarina, the daughter of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach [O'Conor], and wife of Melaghlin, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

A peace was concluded between the Clann-Donough [of Tirerrill, to last] while Mac Donough (Conor) should be lord over them.

Donnell, son of Melaghlin<sup>k</sup>, son of Maurice Mac Donough, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac-I-Neill Boy, the Scots, and the English of Ulidia and the Route.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1419.

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

John Mac Carmac, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, Prior of Lisgool, died.

<sup>i</sup> *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

O'Flaherty adds from Mac Firbis, in H. 2. 11, that Mac William of Clanrickard, joined the forces of Lower Connaught on this occasion, and that they burned Moylurg:

"Hæc obsidio in æstate etiam; po tōrgea-

oap maḡ tōrḡ; Mac William de Clannrickard se adjunxit copiis inferioris Connactiæ.—*Mac Firb.*"

<sup>k</sup> *Donnell, son of Melaghlin*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Vir aperta hospitalitate insignis.—*Mac Firb.*"



Coccað mór do shiḡe eirip ua neill, doinnall mac enpí amhríð, ḡ eoḡan mac néill óice ríogðamna éenél eoḡan. Taimice eoḡan i mbáid uí doinnall, toirpðealbaidḡ, ḡ do ríone a éapadpad durnaidm ppiḡ. Tionoilte pluasḡ lánmór do dūl i ttip eoḡan. Taimice ip in poépaide rin, briap maḡ máḡ-ḡamna tiḡearna oirḡiall, ḡ tomár máḡuidip tiḡearna pear manac, ḡ iap ná ttoppáctain ḡo haon máḡin co toirpðealbaid do deacatar uile i ttip eoḡan, ḡ po hoirḡeað an ttip co léip leo, ḡ po ionnarbrat ó néill po ðimíad a ttip eóḡan uile ḡup por cuippte i mḡḡ ḡall tap banna anonn, ḡ mac i neill buide do ðenam epích fair ip na ḡlinuibh.

Móppluacéacð lá briap ua concðair ḡ lá hioctap connacḡ uile co ngallaid iomðaid leó ttipa porcongpa ḡ toḡairm uí neill ḡop po millpet ttip aodā uile oḡa ac na ngall co haḡ pcanaiḡ eirip pḡp, apbar, ḡ porpcnfm, ḡ po loipcepte murbad longporp uí doinnall an ccéin baí ó doinnall cona rloghaib i ttip eoḡan. Soap briap mac doinnall mic muirceaptauḡ ḡona poépaide dia ttipib iapctain.

Aod buide ua puap tiḡearna bpeipne ppi ré bliadna co leit do écc, ḡ taod ua Ruapc do toḡa ina ionad lá muinip Ruapc ó pñad an iapip riap ḡ apt mac taod mic ualḡaipḡ do toḡa ina aḡaid o rñad an iapip fair la muinip Raḡallaiḡ, ḡ lá teallac ndunchað, ḡ la pñocḡ maoleaclainn mḡḡ Raḡnall ḡup po buaidpead ḡaipḡtman connacḡ uile ttoppa.

Caḡal mac aodā mḡḡ uidip dḡḡaðbar tiḡearna dḡpñad manac, pear a aipip po ba mó ainm ḡ oirbearp ða paibe ina ttip ina ainmip dḡcc.

<sup>1</sup> *And drove him*, ḡup por cuippte, i. e. ḡup cuippadar é, so that they drove him.

<sup>m</sup> *Committed depredations upon him*, do ðenam epích fair.—When O'Neill was driven from Tyrone, he took his followers, flocks, and herds, along with him into the country of the English, to the east of the Bann; but his enemy, the head of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who took the new name or title of Mac-I-Neill Boy, hearing of his being in the Glynn, with his flocks, herds, and other moveables, proceeded thither and plundered him.

<sup>n</sup> *Glynn*, a territory in the north-east of the county of Antrim, so called from its abounding

in valleys.—See Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim, p. 621.

<sup>o</sup> *Ath na-n-Gall*, i. e. the ford of the foreigners. This was the name of a ford on the River Esk, immediately to the west of the old castle of Donegal. There is a bridge over it at present. It is probable that the old dun, or earthen fort, from which the town of Donegal (*Dún na ngall*, i. e. "fort of the foreigners") derived its name, stood near this ford; but no trace of it is now visible.

<sup>p</sup> *While O'Donnell*.—This sentence is literally translated, and the exact arrangement of the original is followed. The Four Masters should

A great war arose between O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry Aimhreidh) and Owen, the son of Niall Oge, Roydamna of Tyrone. Owen repaired to O'Donnell (Turlough), and formed a league of friendship with him; and they mustered a very great army to march into Tyrone. Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Thomas Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, came to join this army; and when they had come to one place, to meet Turlough [O'Donnell], they all marched into Tyrone, totally plundered the country, and expelled O'Neill from Tyrone with disgrace, and drove him<sup>l</sup> over across the Bann, to the English; and Mac-I-Neill Boy committed depredations upon him<sup>m</sup> in the Glynnns<sup>n</sup>.

A great army was led by Brian O'Connor and all [the people of] Lower Connaught, with many of the English, at the request and solicitation of O'Neill; and they spoiled all Tirhugh, from Ath na-n-Gall<sup>o</sup> to Ballyshannon, including its grass, corn, and buildings; and burned Murvagh, O'Donnell's fortress, while O'Donnell<sup>p</sup> was with his forces in Tyrone. Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, and his forces, then returned to their homes.

Hugh Boy O'Rourke, who was Lord of Breifny for one year and a half, died; and Teige O'Rourke was elected in his place by the O'Rourkes from Slieve-an-ierin West. But Art, son of Teige, son of Ualgarg, was elected in opposition to him from Slieve-an-ierin East, by the O'Reillys, the [people of] Teallach Donnchadha<sup>q</sup>, and the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall; so that the entire of Gairbhthrian Connacht<sup>r</sup> was thrown into commotion [by the contests] between them.

Cathal, son of Hugh Maguire, worthy heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man of greatest fame, and noblest deeds, of his age and time, in his territory, died.

have made it a part of the preceding paragraph, and should have arranged it as follows:

"But while O'Donnell was away with his forces in Tyrone, Brian O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, at the earnest solicitation of O'Neill, mustered a strong force of the Irish and English of North Connaught, with whom he marched into Tirhugh in the South of Tirconnell, which territory being then unprotected, they plundered and ravaged from the ford of Donegal to Ballyshannon, including its grass (or hay), corn, and

dwellings; and they burned O'Donnell's fortress at Murvagh (in the parish of Drumhone), after which O'Connor of Sligo, and his forces, returned home, loaded with spoils."

<sup>q</sup> *Teallach Dunchadha*, i. e. the Mac Kiernans, who were seated in the present barony of Tullaghdonagha, or, as it is barbarously anglicised, Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

<sup>r</sup> *Gairbhthrian Connacht*, i. e. the Rough, or mountainous, third part of Connaught.

Cucoicceirce mac néill uí maolmhuaid do écc.

Feirceirce mac uiginn mic giollananaom uí uiginn ceann pine pleacta giollananaem uí uiginn décc.

Dauid mac tanaide uí máoilconaire do écc do plaig ina éig fín i ccoill moir na mbriénaic iar naitéirge 7 iar nongad, 7 a adnacal i mainirtir eoin bairte i mbaile aca trum. Mac ollaman ril muirceadai an dauid hírin.

Diarmaid ruad mac toirnealbaid ócc uí concobair décc.

Murchad mac briain uí plaitbearcraig tigeapna iartair connacht dég.

O Neill do dol do éigh Eoghain uí neill, 7 ríe caréanaic cairdémal do denaín doib pe poile 7 a éighnar fein do éabairt dua neill.

Tadg mac domnaill uí ceallai tighina cloinne mic nfozain do écc.

O htoirpceoil mór, 7 An Ríope pionn cona mac do écc.

An calbaic o concobair failge do gabáil i ppuill la mac Sír libiner Prene, 7 a ríic pe Uorð fupnauaí pe fír ionaid ríe Saxan i nérin, 7 an oide iar na gabáil an fír do baí ina comglar do elúd lár dia éig fín.

Mac Murchada tighina laigen, .i. donnchaí mac Airt éamanaig do gabáil le Uorð Fupnauaí 7 pá lén moir do gaoidealabh eirde.

Tomar bacac mac iarla uimman do dol do congnaim la Ríe Saxan hi ccoccaí na fpaic, 7 a écc toir i fparraí Ríe Saxan, 7 uimor a ndeachaí lair a heirin do écc irin fppaingc 7 hi Saxaib on muí cceóna.

Fíadaic mac taidg mic domnaill uí ceallai do maibad la mac mic uilliam ócc uí ceallai.

Donnchaí mac Muirceirai uí concobair do écc do earccar i ndoirp cairléin rligi.

Murchad ua concobair adbar tighina ua pfailge, Catál mac adad még

<sup>s</sup> *Kennfinè*, i. e. head of a sept or tribe. This term is applied to the heads of minor families.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1268, p. 405, *supra*.

<sup>t</sup> *Coill mor na-m-Breathnach*, i. e. the great wood of the Welshmen, now Coill-more, or Kilmore, a townland in the parish of Rathmolyon, in the barony of Moyfenrath, and county of Meath, and about four miles south of the town of Trim.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Meath, sheet 42.

<sup>u</sup> *Clann Mic Eoghain*, now the barony of Clannacnowen (or as it is sometimes barbarously anglicised, Clonmacnoon), in the south-east of the county of Galway.

<sup>w</sup> *Libiner Prene*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Libined a Freinne. This was the name of a respectable Anglo-Irish family, seated in the county of Kilkenny. The name is now written Freyne, and sometimes Franey.

Cucogry, the son of Niall O'Molloy, died.

Ferecart, the son of Higgin, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, the Kennfinè<sup>s</sup> of the race of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, died.

David, the son of Tany O'Mulconry, died of the plague, in his own house, at Coill-mor na-m-Breathnach<sup>t</sup>, after Penance and [Extreme] Unction, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptist at Trim. This David was the son of the Ollav of Sil-Murray.

Dermot Roe, the son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, died.

Murrough, the son of Brian O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

O'Neill went to the house of Owen O'Neill, and they concluded a charitable and amicable peace with each other; and his own lordship was given [restored] to O'Neill.

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Clann-mae-Eoghain<sup>u</sup> died.

O'Driscoll More, and the White Knight, with his son, died.

Calvagh O'Conor Faly was treacherously taken prisoner by the son of Sir Libiner Prene<sup>w</sup>, and sold to Lord Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England in Ireland; but the night after his capture, the person who was confined along with him escaped with him to his own house.

Mac Murrough<sup>x</sup>, Lord of Leinster (Donough, son of Art Kavanagh), was taken prisoner by Lord Furnival, and this was a great misfortune to the Irish.

Thomas Bacagh<sup>y</sup>, the son of the Earl of Ormond, went to assist the King of England in the war with France, and died while on the expedition with the King of England. The greater number of those who went with him from Ireland died likewise, either in England or France.

Feradhach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell O'Kelly, was slain by the grandson of William Oge O'Kelly.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died of a fall in the doorway<sup>z</sup> of the castle of Sligo.

Murtough O'Conor, heir to the lordship of Offaly; Cathal, the son of Hugh

<sup>x</sup> *Mac Murrough*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he was taken prisoner on the 4th of May: "4<sup>o</sup> Maii captus."

<sup>y</sup> *Thomas Bacagh*, i. e. Thomas the Lame.

<sup>z</sup> *Doorway*.—The word *doorway*, which is cog-

nate with the Greek *θυρα*, or *θυρίς*, and literally signifies *a door*, is sometimes applied to the outer gate of a castle, and sometimes to the gate of a walled town.



υἱοῖν, Διαρμαῖτ ρυαῶ mac uí concobair ὀυῖν, ἡ Mac Muirir na mbríg ραοί  
 ⁊ neaccna ἡ ⁊ neolair do écc.

Ο οὐβδόρμα ἡ Muirceṣtaḱ mac caṱail mic aoḁa bpeirniḡ do écc.

Ḡiollananaoṛn o mitchéin comarba an ḁealaiḡ do écc.

Tomaltach maḡ planncharḱ do écc.

An bappach moṛ ἡ O Suillebain do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1420.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceṱṛi ḁeḁ, píce.

Μαινερτιρ .S. ppanreir ⁊ nṣṛr ḡephṫine ṛṛn muṛnain ar brú na Sionna  
 ⁊ neppcopóṛṫeaḱ luimniḡ do denaṛn do bpaṫhríb .S. Ppanreir la hiaṛla  
 deapṛnṫman, ἡ do chuṛnḁaiḡ tumba ḁó pṛin, ἡ dia ṛiol na deaḁhaḱ innte.

Μαṫa ua branáin, maiḡṛtiρ, pṣṛrún, ἡ aṛcṛnḁeaḱ doṛpe maoláin ḁécc  
 an. m. iouρ Sept.

Caṛlén bona ḁpobaoṛṛi do ṫionṛḡṫnaḱ lá bṛian mac ḁoṛnnaill mic muir-  
 ceapṫaiḡ uí concobair. Cenel conaill do ṫeaḱ do ṫoṛṛmṣṛḡ na hoṛbṛe cona  
 pócṛaḁe imaille pṛiú. Ḃṛian do cṛuṛnuccaḱ pṛóicḱ oile ma naḡaḱ, .i. a  
 bpaṫṛi buḁéin, ua Ruairc, .i. ṫaḁḡ, ἡ mac ḁonncharḱ cona pócṛaḁoṛb conáṛ  
 laṛṫṛaṫ cenél cconaill ḁul ṫap an upṛccáṫa ṛiaṛ don ḁṛṛ ṛin. Ḃaṫoṛ cona-  
 laiḡ ⁊ pṛplongpṛoṛt pá ḁuan eaṛpa Ruaiḁ. ṫanḡaṫṫap clann uí ḁoṛnnaill,  
 Niall ḡaṛb, ḁoṛnnaill, ἡ neaḱṫain ḁóρṫma maṛcṫluaḡ ar an maḡ. ṫanḡaṫ-

<sup>a</sup> *Mac-Maurice-na-mBrigh*, i. e. Mac Maurice, or Fitzmaurice of Brees, or Brize, lord of the territory, now the barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Duirdima*.—He was chief of the eastern half of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>c</sup> *Murtough, son of Cathal*.—He was the eighth son of Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught in 1308. He is the last man of the warlike sept of the Clann-Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>d</sup> *Bealach*, i. e. of Ballaghmeelin, in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Sligo.

<sup>e</sup> *Eas-Gephṫine*, i. e. the cataract of Gephtin, now Askeaton, an ancient town, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick, situated on the River Deel, not far from its influx with the Shannon. The ruins of this magnificent abbey, the architecture of which is remarkably beautiful, still remain in good preservation.

<sup>f</sup> *Doire-Maelain*, i. e. Maelan's oak grove, now Derryvullan, a parish situated on the west side of the narrow part of Lough Erne, in the

Maguire; Dermot Roe, the son of O'Conor Don; and Mac-Maurice-na-mBrigh<sup>a</sup>, a man eminent for wisdom and knowledge, died.

O'Duvdirma<sup>b</sup>, and Murtough, son of Cathal<sup>c</sup>, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Meehin, Coarb of Bealach<sup>d</sup>, died.

Tomaltagh Mac-Clancy died.

Barry More and O'Sullivan died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1420.

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

The monastery of St. Francis at Eas-Gephtine<sup>e</sup>, in Munster, on [*recte* near] the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Limerick, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb in it for himself and his descendants.

Matthew O'Brannain, Master, Parson, and Erenagh of Doire-Maelain<sup>f</sup>, died on the sixth of the Ides of September.

The castle of Bun-Drobhaoisi<sup>g</sup> was commenced by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor; but the Kinel-Connell, with their forces, came to prevent the work. Brian assembled another army to resist them, namely, his own kinsmen, O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, and Mac Donough, with their forces; so that the Kinel-Connell did not dare to proceed eastwards across the Urscatha<sup>h</sup> on that occasion, but remained encamped by the Bay of Assaroe. The sons of O'Donnell, Niall Garv, Donnell, and Naghten, proceeded with a troop of cavalry to the Moy<sup>i</sup>; and the sons of Brian O'Conor set out at the

barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>g</sup> *Bun Drobhaoise*, i. e. the mouth of the Drowes, a river which flows out of Lough Melvin, and, taking a west-north-west course, falls into the Bay of Donegal.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180, col. b, note 154; and Harris's edition of Ware's works, vol. i. p. 18.

<sup>h</sup> *Urscatha*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 nīp lām in

pluaḡ Ulltach out tap an upḡaḡa rīap cucu bon out rīn; i. e. and the Ulster army did not dare to go across the Ursgatha westwards to them” [the O'Conors] “on that occasion.”

Urscatha was the ancient name of a stream, which falls into the sea at the little town of Bundoran, from which to Bundrowes the road runs nearly due west, which accounts for the phrase “tap an upḡaḡa rīap.”

<sup>i</sup> *The Moy*, an māḡ, i. e. the plain, now always

ταρ clann brian uí concobair marcrluaḡ ele do dol dḡḡain aḡa rḡnaiḡ conur tapla dḡib aḡaiḡ i naḡaiḡ amlaiḡ rin. Tuccrat conallaiḡ ruaiḡ do cairbpeachaiḡ dia po marbaḡ Seasan mac brian uí concobair aḡḡ buiḡe mac donnchaiḡ, caḡal mac diarmada mic corbmaic mic Ruaiḡri, ḡ eoḡan ó dubda, ḡrian ua concobair iarom (iar cclairteaḡt na ndroiḡḡḡél rin do) do ḡoḡt cona roḡpauḡe por maiḡ eni, eoḡan ua concobair ḡ toirpḡḡealbḡac capraḡ clann domḡnall mic muirceartaḡ do dol hi cceann cḡicc noiḡḡe iar rin ḡo maprḡluaḡ mḡri tar ḡri ruaiḡ anonn ar ionḡroḡiḡḡ oḡḡe, ḡ clann uí domḡnall do bḡit buiḡean marcrluaḡ aḡ porḡ na long don taḡḡ ḡall don ear iar nḡl rḡona, ḡ iar bḡaḡail a rḡara rin deoḡan po ionḡroḡiḡ iate, ḡ po marbaḡ domḡnall mac toirpḡḡealbḡaiḡ uí domḡnall aḡḡar tiḡearna típe conaill don ḡur rin leḡ ḡ daoine ele náḡ aipeḡter. Do cḡiḡḡ dḡin mall ua domḡnall ḡur an ccuan, ḡ do deachaiḡ por rḡnai i luing dona longaiḡ cḡḡḡaiḡ baḡi ir in ccuan. Soair brian ua concobair dia tiḡ iarpan ccorḡar rin.

Eoḡan mac ruaiḡri uí concobair décc an tḡear calann do marḡa, ḡ a aḡnacal i cluan mic noiḡ.

Taḡḡ mac rḡarḡail uí ḡḡra tanairi luinge decc.

Caḡal mac taiḡḡ mḡḡ planḡhaḡa taoipeaḡ darteḡaiḡe do marbaḡ lá a bḡaiḡriḡ ina tiḡ rḡm rḡl bḡiḡḡe, ḡ aḡḡ buiḡe mac planḡhaḡa do marbaḡ imaille rḡur. Aḡiate na bḡaiḡpe Taḡḡ, Muirir, ḡ énrí.

Iapla upmumán lurḡir na héipenn do beirḡ i ccogaḡ rḡu hultaiḡ aḡ ḡabáil neiḡe dua néill ḡur chuiri Mág aḡḡḡura po umla ḡó, ḡ co tḡarḡ a bḡaighḡe dua néill.

Uilliam mac Maoileachlainn mic uilliam uí cheallaiḡ aḡḡar tiḡḡma ó Manne rḡr lán do Rath ḡ dḡḡḡnam do écc iar mbuaiḡ onḡḡa ḡ aḡḡḡḡhe.

called locally "the Moy." This is the celebrated plain of Magh g-Cedne, which is mentioned in the oldest accounts of the earliest Irish colonies. It is called Magh-ene, by Colgan; Magh g-Cedne, by Keating; and Moy Genne, in the Ulster Inquisitions.

Its position is pointed out by Colgan as follows, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180:

"Magh-ene est campus Tirconnelliæ ad australem ripam fluminis Ernei inter ipsum et

Drobhaois fluvium protensum."

This plain extends from the mouth of the River Erne to Bundrowes, and from Belleek to Lough Melvin.

<sup>k</sup> *Cathal, son of Dermot, &c.*—This Cathal is not mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74; but his father is given as Dermot, son of Cormac, son of Rory, who was the brother of Murtough, the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.

same time with another troop of cavalry to reconnoitre Ballyshannon, so that both parties thus met face to face. The Kinell-Connell charged and routed the Carbury men, and killed John, the son of Brian O'Conor; Hugh Boy Mac Donough; Cathal, son of Dermot<sup>k</sup>, son of Cormac, son of Rory [O'Conor]; and Owen O'Dowda. Brian O'Conor (on hearing of this ill news) advanced with his troops to Magh-Eni; and on the fifth night afterwards, Owen and Turlough Carragh O'Conor, the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, crossed the ford of Assaroe with a large body of cavalry, on a nocturnal excursion. The sons of O'Donnell were at this time stationed with a squadron of cavalry at Port-na-Long<sup>l</sup>, at the yonder side of the Cataract, and they had been drinking wine. After Owen had received information of this he made an attack upon them, and killed Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and others not enumerated. Niall O'Donnell went to the harbour, and swam to one of the merchant vessels<sup>m</sup> lying in it. After that victory Brian O'Conor returned home.

Owen, the son of Rory O'Conor, died on the third of the Calends of May, and was interred at Clonmacnoise.

Teige, the son of Farrell O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

Cathal, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, was slain in his own house, together with Hugh Boy Mac Clancy, about the festival of St. Bridget, by their own kinsmen, Teige, Maurice, and Henry.

The Earl of Ormond, Justiciary of Ireland, waged war with the Ultonians, to obtain dominion for O'Neill; and he reduced Magennis under submission to O'Neill, and delivered up his hostages to him.

William, the son of Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, a man full of prosperity and prowess, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

<sup>l</sup> *Port-na-Long*, at the yonder side of the cataract, i. e. of the cataract of Assaroe. For the situation of this cataract, which may be now regarded as in the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal, see Ordnance map of that county, sheet 107. The name Portnalong is now obsolete, but the situation of the port so called cannot be mistaken. There

is another place of the name in the townland of Glengad, in the parish of Culdaff, in the barony of Inishowen, in the same county.

<sup>m</sup> *Merchant vessels*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that “Niall O'Donnell made his escape from them into a Saxon [i. e. English] ship which was in the harbour.”



O neill do mbarbað a coigeað ulao la heóghan ua néill 7 la Mac ui neill buide 7 la Niall ngarb ua ndóinnall go maithib an chuigib ar cña 7 tocht do co Sligeach co teach brian mic domnaill mic Muircfertaið tigeapna rochtar connacht.

Cogað i bfhiaib Manac eitir Aodh mág uioir 7 Mag uioir féin, 7 Mac afoha, .i. domnaill do mbarbað ar an ccogað rin.

An bappach mor, .i. Seaan do écc.

O pollamain, .i. a fo buide do ég.

Giolla na naoim ó huiöpin paí rfnchaða, 7 Ruaidöri mac dauid ui duibgen-náin paí rfnchaða oile, 7 Fhgal ó dálaig ollam corcomodruað i ndán do écc.

Eppcopoitte Rátha boí do gnóugað do chum uí gallcóbar.

Eachmarpac Ruad mac conmiðe paí fip dána do écc.

## AOIS CRIOST, 1421.

Aoir Crioit, míle, cetpe céo, píce, a haén.

Nicolár mag bravaid eppcop na bpeirne paí i neccna 7 a ccraðaid i nóige 7 i mhoracar décc.

Tomar óg ó Raðallaig aóbar tigeapna ba fñp oineað 7 fngnam tamicc do cat aóda fonn ina amfir do écc ina tig féin.

Ruaidöri mac aóda mec diarmada tigeapna maige luirg, fééfm coitcñn gan diúltad pia ndpeic duine do écc ip in ccappaic an .xi. callainn Mau, 7

<sup>n</sup> *Lower Connaught*, i. e. of North Connaught. It is stated in the margin of the manuscript that this passage has been taken from the *Leabhar Lecan*. This, however, is not the Book of Lecan now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, but a manuscript book of annals now unknown, but which is quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, as MS. L.

<sup>o</sup> *Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin*.—He was the author of the topographical Irish poem enumerating the families of Leinster and Munster, so often quoted by the Editor in the notes to these Annals.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. 119,

where it is stated that there was a valuable copy of this poem, in the handwriting of Cu-coigeriche O'Clery, in the collection of manuscripts belonging to the Assistant Secretary of the Ibero-Celtic Society (who was O'Reilly himself). That copy is now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, having been purchased at the sale of O'Reilly's manuscripts in 1830, together with other historical manuscripts, for the Academy, by Mr. Petrie.

<sup>p</sup> *O'Gallagher*.—Loughlin, or Laurence O'Gallagher, Dean of Raphoe, was advanced to the see by the provision of Pope Martin V. on the

O'Neill was banished from the province of Ulster by Owen O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the other chiefs of the province; and he went to Sligo, to the house of Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught<sup>a</sup>.

A war [broke out] in Fermanagh between Hugh Maguire and Maguire himself; and Donnell, the son of Hugh, was slain in this war.

Barry More, i. e. John, died.

O'Fallon (Hugh Boy) died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin<sup>o</sup>, a learned historian; Roderic, son of David O'Duigennan, another learned historian; and Farrell O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe in poetry, died.

The bishopric of Raphoe was procured for O'Gallagher<sup>p</sup>.

Eachmarcach Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], a learned poet, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1421.

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

Nicholas Mac Brady<sup>a</sup>, Bishop of Breifny, a man distinguished for wisdom, piety, chastity, and purity, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly, a materies of a lord, who, of all the descendants of Aedh Finn<sup>r</sup>, was the most distinguished for hospitality<sup>s</sup> and prowess, died in his own house.

Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, a man of universal hospitality, who never refused the countenance of man, died in [the castle of]

27th of February, 1420, or, according to the English computation, 1419. He died in 1438. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 273.

<sup>a</sup> *Nicholas Mac Brady*.—He was Bishop of Kilmore. He succeeded Rory, or Roderic Mac Brady, who was advanced to the see at Rome, in the year 1396, by the provision of Pope Boniface IX; but the date of the death of the one, or succession of the other, has not been discovered.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 228.

<sup>r</sup> *Aedh Finn*, i. e. Hugh the Fair. He was the common ancestor of the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys. He was the son of Feargna, who was son of Fergus, son of Muireadhach Mal, who was son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach Galach, who was son of Brian, King of Connaught, who was son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

<sup>s</sup> *Distinguished for hospitality, &c.*, literally, "who was of best hospitality and prowess."

α ἀνναλ hi μαινιτιν na buille, γ τοιματὰς ὅς mac concobair do gabáil a ionaid.

Μυρchaδ ua concobair τιgearna ua pfaillge fear no bhir iolcáta for gallaib γ γαιοδelaδ nó bíoδ ina aγaíδ iar mbreit buaδa ó doḡman γ o ḡḡman do écc ina dúnarur féin, γ α ἀνναλ ι μαινιτιν cille hachaidh.

Coccaδ do eirge eidiu muinιτιν Ruairc γ clann ndonnchaíδ. Ua Ruairc do éḡlamaδ γ do éionól plóiz móir go haoímonaδ, γ ua doḡnnaill (τοιρρḡeal-baδ) cona roḡraide do τοiḡeaδt dia furtaδt γ neartaδ, γ Aḡδ mág uidiu cona éionól, γ ua Ruairc fḡrim cona muinιτιν γ iardiḡe uile do dol hi τιτιν noilealla, γ an tír do loḡccaδ leo, γ caḡal mac mec donnchaíδ do maḡbaδ don cup rin, γ roḡaide ele beor.

Niaill ua doḡnnaill γ α pluaz, γ ua Ruairc cona éaḡriaḡeḡt lair do éoḡt go cuan fḡra Ruaiδ. Clann ndonnchaíδ γ caḡal mac Ruaiḡri uí concobair do dol co longpoḡt uí Ruairc tap a néri, γ an baile do loḡccaδ γ an caiplén do leḡaδ γ do bḡreaiδ leó, γ cḡnιτιν na tíre do milleaδ uile. An pluaz conallaδ do bḡt ι forlongpoḡt ι nAḡr fḡina, γ caipḡuiz do bḡt pó caiplén bona dḡbaoiḡri, γ baóine iomḡa γ ech do bḡt occa maḡbaδ γ oḡa lot fḡoḡra ḡaδ laoi. Muirceartaδ buiḡe mac an éoḡnaḡiaḡ uí duḡda, ua maonaiz, γ mac donnchaíδ éaḡmanaḡ do maḡbaδ lá cenel conaill don éur rin, Aḡδ mac muirḡiaḡ ruaiδ mec loḡlann do baḡhaδ for aḡ fḡinaḡ. Siḡ do dḡnaḡ doib iarpḡin.

Ionḡroizíδ oíḡe do éabairt lá caḡal ua Ruairc γ lá α éloinn for mág planḡchaíδ co himp caoin for loch melḡe, γ luḡt coimeḡa an loḡa, ι. meḡ

<sup>1</sup> *A man who had gained many victories; literally, "a man who broke many battles upon the English and Irish."* The Irish to this day use the English word *breach*, to denote *a defeat*, as, "the breach of the Boyne;" "the breach of Aughrim," &c., which are but translations of bḡreaiδ na ḡóinne, bḡreaiδ Eacḡpoma, &c.

<sup>2</sup> *Killeigh*, Cill aḡaiδ, a village in the barony of Gesbil, in the King's County.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1212, p. 176, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Creaghts*, i. e. the shepherd and care-takers of the cattle, who were armed with wattles and

meadoges, or long knives. Their office was to drive and take charge of the prey.

<sup>4</sup> *Ardfearna*, the eminence, or hill of the alder. This name, which was that of a hill, situated to the east of the castle of Bundrowes, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, has been long obsolete, as the oldest of the natives of this district retain no remembrance of it.

<sup>5</sup> *O'Maonaigh*.—This family was seated in the east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name is still extant in this barony, and anglicised Meeny, without the prefix O.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-*

the Rock, on the eleventh of the Calends of May, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle; and Tomaltagh Oge, son of Conor, assumed his place.

Murrrough O'Conor, Lord of Offaly, a man who had gained many victories<sup>t</sup> over those English and Irish who opposed him, after vanquishing the world and the devil, died at his own mansion-seat, and was interred in the monastery of Killeigh<sup>u</sup>.

A war arose between the O'Rourkes and the Clann-Donough. O'Rourke mustered and collected a great army to one place; and O'Donnell (Turlough) came with his forces to aid and support him, as did Hugh Maguire and his muster. O'Rourke himself, with his people, and all these [his allies], proceeded into Tirerrill, and burned the country, and slew Cathal, the son of Mac Donough, and many others besides, on that occasion.

Niall O'Donnell and his army, and O'Rourke with his creaghts<sup>w</sup>, went to the harbour of Assaroe; and the Clann-Donough, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Conor, went in their absence to the fortress of O'Rourke, and burned the town, and pulled down and demolished the castle, and destroyed all that side of the country. The army of the Kinel-Connell were [at this time] encamped at Ardfearna<sup>x</sup>; and the people of Carbury were under the castle of Bundrowes; and many men and horses were daily killed and wounded [in the conflicts] between them. Murtough Boy, the son of Cosnamach O'Dowda, O'Maonaigh<sup>y</sup>, and the son of Donough Caemhanach<sup>z</sup>, were slain by the Kinel-Connell on this occasion; and Hugh, son of Murray Roe Mac Loughlin<sup>a</sup>, was drowned in the ford of Ballyshannon. They afterwards concluded a peace.

A nocturnal attack was made by Cathal O'Rourke and his sons upon Mac Clancy, on Inis Caoin<sup>b</sup>, [an island] in Lough Melvin; and the guards of the lake,

*Fiachrach*, pp. 107, 171, 173, 272, 273.

<sup>t</sup> *Donough Caemhanach*.—This was evidently one of the O'Dowdas, who was called Caemhanach, from having been fostered by the family of O'Caemhain, now anglicised Keewan, and, sometimes, but incorrectly, Kavanagh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 109, 139, 199, 440.

<sup>u</sup> *Mac Loughlin*.—The Mac Loughlins were seated in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal,

and though originally the dominant family in the north of Ireland, they were at this period reduced to great obscurity.

<sup>b</sup> *Inis Caoin*, i. e. *insula amana*, the beautiful island, now anglicised Inishkeen. It is situated in Lough Melvin, about two miles north-west from the village of Garrison, and close to the boundary of the counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim. There are no ruins of a castle, or church, on this island.



Thollais do tabairt fear an loca do catál cona cloinn, ⁊ maḡ plannchaíð óḡ do ḡabail dóib, ⁊ loc melḡe cona cáirlén. Cóccear do macaib méḡ plannchaíð, ⁊ orois mór dfearaib darptraíḡe do marbbaí dóib, ⁊ clann méḡ plannchaíð do dul hi ccairppi iarrin.

Μόρ ινῆν βριαν υἱ βριαν βεαν αατερ α βύρε, γ βύρε, γ δο βαοί ινα  
 ιναοί αγ παῶγ ια έαρεβαλλ έν βήν δο βρεαυρ αιτε γ οιεαέ, ειαλλ γ ερεαδ  
 δο βαοι ιν αον ααυρ ια ιλλετ μοῶα δέεε. Μόρ μυμάν ια μυιμνεαέ ατεβεπί  
 ρια.

Cormac na coille mac méig captaig (cairbriú) mac tighearna ro ba éirí do muintneachais ina pé do marbhad lá cloinn eoigain méig captaig.

Αν θύλλοι πιασὰς ὑὰ ἐλεπὶς γὰσι πεανχὰθα δέcc ιαρ νδεῖςβεαταῖο.

Eogan ua néill do eirgabail lá mac uí nell buíde ag dol i coinne an iapla  
co dún dealgan.

Mac giolla-patruice ⁊ mac libnéa a ppene do gailaib do tócht maille  
 le da fichit décc do aithrib leó ar cpeich illaoigir, ⁊ ní po aithat go pán-  
 gatar go mainistir laoiḡhir. Tapla ua concobair faile ar a ceinb ir m-  
 tír ⁊ po inbairḡ mac giolla-patruice ⁊ na gail gup po ipaoineaó lair forpa,  
 ⁊ gup po chuip a nár, ⁊ fuairirft a mainistir eóala móra deirib, darrm, ⁊  
 dparib na ngall. O concobair (.i. murcádh) do tēct dia tēḡ iarpin, ⁊ galap  
 anḡail dia ḡabail, ⁊ a dūl ir na bhráirib i ceill Achaid, ⁊ aithit bpatar do  
 ḡabail dó uimne, ⁊ a bpatar fein do fáḡbail iona ionaó pua mbár .i. diap-  
 mairt ó concobair, ⁊ ua concobair do beir ní ir na bhráirib pua na écc, ⁊  
 atbat po deóid iap indeḡbetaid.

Ο Ρουαρτ το ὄνομα το Ἀρτ μας παῖδες οὐ Ρουαρτ ἰ παῖσιν ἐπ᾽ὸς μοι  
τιγχαρῖται.

<sup>c</sup> *Mag-Gollaighs*.—This name is contracted in the original ; perhaps it is intended for Mae Gallogly, a family name still common in Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Lough Melvin and its castle.*—The castle of Lough Melvin, is now called the castle of Rossclogher. It belongs to the county of Leitrim, and has given name to the barony of Rossclogher, in that county.

<sup>e</sup> *Cormac na Coille*, i. e. Cormac of the wood.

<sup>f</sup> *Gillareagh O'Clery*.—He was the son of Gilla Brighde, who was son of Cormac, the first of the

O'Clerys who settled in Tireconnell.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 78, 394.

<sup>s</sup> *A Frene*.—This name is now written Freyne and Franey. There was a family of this name seated in the parish of Tiscoffin, in the county of Kilkenny, and another at Brownstown, in the same county, not far from the town of New Ross.

<sup>b</sup> *The monastery of Leix*, मानिपुत्र लोसिरे, now Abbeyleix, on the River Nore, in the ba-

namely, the Mag-Gollaighs<sup>c</sup>, delivered up the boats of the lake to Cathal and his sons. And Mac Clancy Oge was taken prisoner by them ; and they took possession of Lough Melvin and its castle<sup>d</sup>. Five of the sons of Mac Clancy, and a great number of the men of Dartry, were slain by them, after which the [rest of] the sons of Mac Clancy went to Carbury.

More, the daughter of Brian O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, and who had been married to Teige O'Carroll, the most distinguished woman in her time, in Leath Mōgha, for knowledge, hospitality, good sense, and piety, died. She was usually called Mor-Munhan-na-Muimhneach.

Cormac na Coille<sup>e</sup> Mac Carthy of Carbery, the best son of a lord of the Momonians in his time, was slain by the sons of Owen Mac Carthy.

Gillareagh O'Clery<sup>f</sup>, a learned historian, died, after spending a good life.

Owen O'Neill was taken prisoner by Mac-I-Neill Boy, while on his way to Dundalk to meet the Earl.

Mac Gillpatrick and the son of Libned a Frene<sup>g</sup>, one of the English, set out with twelve score soldiers on a predatory excursion into Leix, and did not halt until they reached the monastery of Leix<sup>h</sup>; but O'Connor Faly happened to come in contact with them in that country, and attacked Mac Gillpatrick and the English, and defeated and slaughtered them, and his people obtained great spoils of the armour, arms, and accoutrements of the English. O'Connor (Murrough) then returned home ; but he was attacked by a dangerous disease, whereupon he retired among the friars in the monastery of Killeigh, and took the habit of a friar; but before his death he appointed his own kinsman, Dermot O'Connor, in his place. O'Connor was [only] a month among the friars, when he died<sup>i</sup>, after a well-spent life.

Art, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was made O'Rourke<sup>k</sup>, in opposition to Teige, the son of Tiernan<sup>l</sup>.

rony of Cullenagh, in the Queen's County, about seven miles southwards of Maryborough.

<sup>i</sup> *When he died.*—The original Irish of this passage is very rudely constructed. The literal translation is : "O'Connor was a month in the friars before his death, and he died at last after a good life." The adverbial phrase *po beoio*, at last, is out of the way incorrect in this sen-

tence, and the Editor has deemed proper to leave it untranslated in the text.

<sup>k</sup> *Was made O'Rourke*, i. e. was installed, or inaugurated, chief of the O'Rourkes.

<sup>l</sup> Notwithstanding the industry of the Four Masters in collecting entries of preternatural events, they have omitted a sublime miracle said to have taken place in this year, while Sir James

## AÓIS CRIOST, 1422.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, ceṫmí céo, piche, adó.

Τοιρρῶεalbác mac neill ḡairb uí doṁnailł tḡearna éipe conailł do ḡol  
i naibíte mánaiḡ i maṁmṫir earra puacḡ iar mbpíé báipe an ḡéa ppeac-  
naipic, ḡ a mac pfin, mall ḡairb do oipḡneacḡ ina ionatḡ.

Ruḡraíde ua Concóbari (.i. mac concobairi) tḡearna corcamoḡpuacḡ do  
marbác la a ḡraíṫmib pfin la cloinn pḡḡlimiḡ uí concóbari ina baile pfin hi  
ccairlén na duiṫá.

Eoḡan ua néill do puarlaccaḡ lá a mnaoí ḡ lá a cloinn pfin ó mac uí neill  
buíde.

Ḍairmaíḡ mac ταιḡḡ mec ḡairmaḡa do marbác.

Doṁnailł pfinḡ ua pḡaíṫḡearṫaiḡ do marbác la cloinn doṁnailł uí pḡaíṫ-  
ḡṫaiḡ.

Slóḡḡ lá hua ndoṁnailł .i. mall, ḡ la hua nell, la heoḡan ua néill, ḡ la  
mac uí néill buíde ḡo maṫib an éoḡiḡ ar éḡna, Ro loipceṫe ḡ po aipceṫe  
capppe uile co Sllicceac, Tionoiliḡ eoḡan ua concóbari, ḡ τοιρρῶealbác  
cappaḡ, ḡ ua Ruairc a poḡraíde ar a ceinḡ i Sllicceac, ḡ tuḡraṫ deabaiḡ  
don ṫḡuaḡ anair, ḡ po marbác móipṫeipear óib lá comacṫaib. Do éotaṫ-  
airṫe hi ḡṫṫṫ noilealla, ḡ po mḡllṫe an ṫṫṫ co léṫṫ.

An Cophmaíḡ óḡ mac aeḡaḡain ollam énel pṫachac, ḡ uí concóbari

Butler was defeating O'More at "the Red Bog of Athy." But, fortunately, Edmund Campion has preserved the following account of it, without, however, quoting any authority, which is very much to be regretted, as he could not be considered a sufficient voucher himself for an event which had happened about two centuries before his time :

"In the red Moore of Athy (the sun almost lodged in the West, and miraculously standing still in his epicycle the space of three houres till the feat was accomplished, and no pit in that bogge annoying either horse or man on his part) he vanquished Omore and his terrible Army with a few of his own, and with the like num-

ber, Arthur Mac Murrough at whose might and puissance, all Leinster trembled."

Mr. Moore, quoting this passage in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 162, changes the spelling Omore to O'Moore, and omits the words, "with a few of his owne."

Under this year the Annals of Connaught record, that the castle of Granard, in Cairbre Gabhra, was taken from William O'Farrell by the English, who abandoned it soon after, and that William O'Farrell then destroyed it from fear of the English.

<sup>m</sup> *Present world*, an ḡéa ppeacnaipic. The word ppeacnaipic is now obsolete, but it is always used to denote present, or presence, as,

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1422.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-two.*

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, took the habit of a monk in the monastery of Assaroe, after gaining victory over this present world<sup>m</sup>; and his own son, Niall Garv, was inaugurated in his place.

Rory O'Connor (i. e. the son of Conor), Lord of Corcomroe, was slain in his own town of Caislen-na-Dumhcha<sup>n</sup>, by his own kinsmen, the sons of Felim O'Connor.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>o</sup> by his wife and sons.

Dermod, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was slain.

Donnell Finn O'Flaherty was slain by the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Niall), O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with the other chiefs of the [northern] province. They burned and plundered the entire [territory] of Carbury as far as Sligo. Owen O'Connor, Turlough Carragh<sup>p</sup>, and O'Rourke, mustered their forces to oppose them at Sligo, and there gave battle to the eastern army, of which seven men fell by the Connacians. From thence they [the Ultonians] went into Tirerrill, and devastated<sup>q</sup> the entire territory.

Cosnamhach<sup>r</sup> Oge Mac Egan, Ollav of the Kinel-Fiachach, and of O'Connor

"*presens tempus*, .i. in amreḡ pḡeacnaḡc." *L. Ballymote*, fol. 171. "Ina pḡeacnaḡc, in his presence."—*Ann. Four Mast.*, ad ann. 1602. Ro bazzar hi pḡeacnaḡc, they were present, *aderant*."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

<sup>n</sup> *Caislen-na-Dumhcha*, is now called in Irish Carpleán na Dúimche, i. e. the castle of the sand-bank, and anglicised Dough Castle. It stands in ruins at the mouth of the River Eidlneach, or Inagh, about two miles to the west of Ennistimon, in the parish of Kilmacreehy, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.—See another notice of this castle under the year 1585.

<sup>o</sup> *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy.

<sup>p</sup> *Turlough Carragh*.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster he is called *Coirpdelbac cappaic hua concobuir*, i. e. Turlough Carragh O'Connor.

<sup>q</sup> *Devastated*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Ultonian forces on this occasion "remained a night in the Caiseal of Loch Deargan, and afterwards returned home through Breifny, by the permission of O'Rourke."

<sup>r</sup> *Cosnamhach*.—This name signifies *defender*, and has always the article prefixed in Irish. The same may be observed with respect to all those names whose significations require the article, as, an ḡiolla ruaó, i. e. the red youth; an ḡiolla dub, i. e. the black youth; an dubal-tac, i. e. the black-jointed, &c.



faighi lé bpeitinnar do marbhad lá cloinn uí maóileacélaínn uasón upéar do  
foighe i naimhriocht.

Níall garb mac toirpdealbhaig mic neill garb uí doinnail do dol i ppear-  
oib manac i nár do gabáil dó for mág uídh, i for Mag maégaínn, i for  
Mag aínghura, i a mbreic lair i cceann uí éatáin gur bo marac dó, i a  
nool ar rin i cceann mec í neill buide, i clann éatáin leó, i na glinne, i Mac  
Eóin bipétt do ardaín go lom, i an tír do loicead, i a nool i cclloinn Aóda  
buidé, i i maig line, i a cepeaca do breic doib go carraice pñghura i a  
treaet iartain dia ttiighb.

Eogan ó neill do fuarlaccad dá mnaoi i ua cloinn ó ua neill mbuidé  
deallac, do eacab, i do comtaib ele.

An Seipead Henri do moíad ór Saxaib, 31. Augur.

Sluaígead la Níall ua doinnail, i la hua neill, i le maib an éuccio  
uile i cceann i neill buide. A daingnscha i a coillte do imteet doib go po  
gabrat nár far, i go tarat a bpaighe dua neill, i po bñad de an uile  
coma po bñrom a heogan ua neill maille pe comtaib oile.

An mall cetna do éoinpachad maite an éuccio in éin ionad, .i. O neill,  
i clann Enrí í neill, i Eogan o neill cona éloinn, i cona bpaib, i clann  
Chonulaó puac uí neill, pñ mnaoi i oirgiall pa Mag maégaínn i pa mág  
uídh, Mag aínghura, ó hannluam, i Mac uí neill buide cona ttiol, Clann  
catáin, i conallag buófin cona ngallacab, i co ngallan an éuccio do  
teaet ar pluaígead i cconnaetab. Clann corbmaic mec donnchaio i clann  
Maolpuanaio mec donnchaio do bñt aga tarpaing ar an pluaígead rin iar  
na cuip ar a nduthaig lá Mac donnchaio lá deapbpaiair a naetar, .i. la  
concobar mac donnchaio i la a éloinn, i la Tomaltac occ mnaoi donnchaio,

<sup>s</sup> *Mac Eoin Bisset.*—This family is now called Makeon, or Keon, in the Glynn of Antrim, the original name, Bisset, being totally forgotten.

<sup>t</sup> *Burned the country,* i.e. burned the houses, churches, corn fields, &c.

<sup>u</sup> *Was ransomed.*—This is a repetition, but it is here retained, because it is better stated in this than in the former entry.

<sup>w</sup> *On the 31st of August.*—This is the date of the death of Henry V. Sir Harris Nicolas fixes

the date of the accession of Henry VI. to the 1st of September, 1422. He states that this monarch did not receive the great seal from the Chancellor until the 23th of September, and that his peace was not proclaimed until the 1st of October in the same year.

<sup>x</sup> *Which he had obtained for,* po bñrom, &c., literally, “which he had wrested for Owen O’Neill,” i.e. which he had wrested from his family in his ransom.

Faly in judicature, was slain, in a mistake, by the sons of O'Melaghlin, with one cast of a javelin.

Niall Garv, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went into Fermanagh, subjugated Maguire, Mac Mahon, and Magennis, and brought them with him to O'Kane, who [also] submitted to him. From thence they proceeded, attended by the sons of O'Kane, to Mac-I-Neill Boy, and completely plundered the Glynnys [of Antrim] and Mac Eoin Bisset<sup>s</sup>, and burned the country<sup>t</sup>; and they proceeded into Clannaboy and Moylinny, the spoils of which territories they carried off to Carrickfergus, and afterwards returned home [in safety].

Owen O'Neill was ransomed<sup>u</sup> by his wife and family from Mac-I-Neill Boy, by giving him cows, horses, and other gifts.

Henry VI. was made King of England on the 31st of August<sup>w</sup>.

An army was led by Niall O'Donnell, O'Neill, and the chiefs of the entire province, against O'Neill Boy, and penetrated through his woods and fastnesses, until they obtained the mastery over him, so that he gave hostages to O'Neill; and he was despoiled of all the equivalents which he had obtained for<sup>x</sup> [the ransom of] Owen O'Neill, and of other valuable things.

The same Niall [O'Donnell] assembled together all the chiefs of the province, namely, O'Neill, and the sons of Henry O'Neill; Owen O'Neill, with his sons and kinsmen; the sons of Cu-Uladh Roe O'Neill; the people of Fermanagh and Oriel, under [the conduct of] Mac Mahon and Maguire; Magennis, O'Hanlon, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with his forces; the O'Kanes and the Kinel-Connell themselves, with their gallowglasses, and also the English of the province; and they all set out upon an expedition<sup>y</sup> into Connaught. They were drawn upon this expedition by the sons of Cormac Mac Donough, and the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, who had been banished from their country by their paternal uncle, Mac Donough, by Conor Mac Donough and his sons, and by Cormac Oge

<sup>y</sup> *Expedition*, *pluaigeas*.—The Irish *pluaigeas* has the same meaning as the old English word *hosting*. The order of the narrative is here transposed by the Four Masters. They should have first described the feuds between Mac Donough and his nephews, and the expulsion of the latter into the country of Mac William Burke, and next their having solicited the aid of Niall

O'Donnell; immediately after which the beginning of this entry, as it now stands, should, by right, be placed. In most of their lengthened narratives, the Four Masters, like the Epic poets, plunge "*in medias res*," and afterwards tell the beginning of the story and the cause of the events, in the middle, or at the very end of their narrative.

óir do rónað cairlen la Mac donnéad i pphíann cloinne Maolruanaid meo donnachaid, .i. i ccaireal loá dhíccáin, a mbaipir ḡ a nguirte do millead go lom, ḡ a mounarbad iapettain i nuét Mhere uilliam buric, ḡ a mbíé ag tapmairg an tpoliḡ rin do millead ióctair connaét.

An pluaḡ móir rin do téaét i ccoirprie, ḡ dáoine do lot ḡ do mairbad doib ag cairlen bona dhobaoiri, An tíri do lorccad ḡ do millead doib, ḡ a tteaét go Shicceac. Eoḡan mac domnaill ḡ coirpdealbác cairiac do bhríé porria, ḡ ruairc do éabairt doib do dhíread an tpluaḡ rin, ḡ moirpíreap do mairbad doib, eic, ḡ daoine do lot. An pluaḡ do bhríé i ccuil iprae an oíde rin, ḡ a ndol arabadriac go tíri ríacíach do millead an tíre. O dubda do téaét ma cceánn, ḡ ríé do denaíu óo pe Níall, ḡ bhríde do tabairt tap cín a tíre do mall, ḡ a ndol ar rin i títir oilealla ḡ ip in Corann, ḡ an tíri do lorccad, ḡ do millead doib. Clann corbmaic ḡ clann Maolruanaid do bhríé ag lorccad uáctair an tíre. Tomaltaé ócc ḡ clann meo donnachad do bhríé oppa laim le cluain ḡad, ḡ bhrírim do éabairt doib da éele. Muirḡí mac corbmaic, diarmait mac maolruanaid meo donnachad, ḡ Mac domnaill meo Adá na ḡadéda do mairbad ann. An Sluaḡ ulltaé do bhríé an oíde rin i ccaipiol loá deapḡáin ar millead an tíre, ḡ a ndol ar rin i ccenn uí ruairc ḡ o Ruairc do ḡabáil leó, ḡ a ndol aríde tap Eirne tap a naip.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1423.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, cń́tpe ééó, ríce, απρί.

Concobar o coineoil eppcop do écc.

O beolláin comarba dhoma cliaé do écc.

<sup>2</sup> *Loch-Deargain*, now Lough Dargan, a small lake, situated in the townland of Castledargan, in the parish of Kilross, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 493, and map to the same work.

<sup>a</sup> *Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh*.—These were the sons of Donnell mac Murtough O'Connor of Carbury, or Sligo, who died in 1395.

<sup>b</sup> *Cuil-irra*.—This name is still well-known

in the county of Sligo, and applied to a tract of land lying to the west of the town of Sligo. According to the deed of partition of the O'Connor Sligo estate, it comprises the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen, and Killaspugbrone. It is that *cuil*, or angle, of the country which lies between Lough Gill and the Ballysadare Bay, and on which stands the remarkable hill of Knocknarea.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 488, and the

Mac Donough. For Mac Donough had erected a castle in the territory of the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, that is, at Caiseal Locha-Deargain<sup>z</sup>, and had entirely destroyed their crops and fields, and afterwards banished them to Mac William Burke; wherefore, they drew this great army to devastate Lower [i. e. North] Connaught.

This great army arrived in Carbury, wounded and killed many persons at the castle of Bundrowes, burned and spoiled the country, and then proceeded to Sligo. [Here] Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh<sup>a</sup>, came up with them, and routed the rear of the army, killed seven of them, and wounded men and horses. The [Ultonian] army remained in Cuil-irra<sup>b</sup> for that night, and, on the next day, marched into Tireragh to spoil that country. O'Dowda met them and made peace with Niall [O'Donnell], and delivered him hostages in behalf of his territory. From thence they went into Tirerrill and Corran, and burned and destroyed the country. The sons of Cormac and the sons of Mulrony (Mac Donough) were [at the same time] burning the upper part of the territory, and were overtaken by Tomaltagh Oge and the sons of Mac Donough, near Cluain gad<sup>c</sup>, where they gave battle to each other, in which Maurice, the son of Cormac, Dermot, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and the son of Donnell, son of Hugh na Gaobhcha<sup>d</sup>, were slain. The Ultonian army remained that night at Caisiol-Locha-deargain<sup>e</sup> ravaging the country. From thence they went to O'Rourke, and took him prisoner; and then they returned home, crossing the Erne.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1423.

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

Conor O'Coineoil<sup>f</sup>, a bishop, died.

O'Beollain, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

map to the same work.

<sup>c</sup> *Cluain gad*, now Cloongad, a townland in the parish of Tawnagh, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheet 34.

<sup>d</sup> *Hugh na Gaobhcha*, i. e. Hugh of Geevagh, a well-known mountain on the west side of

Lough Allen, on the confines of the counties of Sligo, Rosecommon, and Leitrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Caisiol-Locha-Deargain*, i. e. the circular stone fort of Lough Dargan, now anglicised Castledargan, a townland in the parish of Kilross, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

<sup>f</sup> *Conor O'Coineoil*.—He was Bishop of Kil-



Μυρριρ μάε ματά μεε οργαιρ μέε υιόρ αιρέδεοάιν ελόαιρ, 7 πεαρρύν  
αχαιό υρέαιρ, τιγέαρνα ελαοίν ινρι 7 Ρορρα αιρέτιρ δεε αν. 6. Callainn man.

Τοιρρδεαλβάε mac nell γαιρβ υί δομναλλ τιγέαρνα τιρε conaill cenél  
μοάιν 7 ινρι heoγαν, πεαρ ριότέαντα ροόοναιγ, ροιμεαμáιλ δέεε ι ναιβιε  
manaiγ ι μαμριτιρ Εαρρα ρυαδ ιαρ mbuaiδh oηγέα 7 αιτηριγέ.

Σλοιγσθ lá hua nell .i. δομναλλ, 7 lá hua νδομναλλ, .i. miall, 7 lá heoγαν  
mac néill co ηγαιοδεαλβις υλαδ αρέφνα δο ροιγιοθ gall. Αρεαδ λοταρ ceτυρ  
co τραιγ βαile co μαάαιρε οιργιáλλ εο λυγμαγ, 7 αρριδε ευρ an mίδε. Τυ-  
ρατ δεαδαιδ οφιορ ιοναιε ρίε ραχαν, 7 ρο μαρβαδ (.i. lá Maolmuire Mac  
Suibne connachtach conrapal ui δομναλλ 7 αρ λαριδε ρο bριρεαδ ρορ γáλ-  
λαιβ) an ριδιρε βα τυαιργιοθ εατά δο γάλλαιβ co νδρυνεγ mίοιρ (ceδ ba ρεαδ  
lion τορκαρ) imaille ρριρ δια mίυντιρ, 7 ρυαιρρρε έδαλα αιδhle don τυρυν  
ριν. Οο γμιαδ ιαριαν ριέ ρε γάλλαιβ, 7 ραγβαιδ τραιγ βαile 7 a mbaoí ma  
ccompoóραιβ δο γάλλαιβ ρό έιορ δοιβ αρ a haéle.

Caipλέn ατά ρεαναιγ δο δέναν lá miall mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ υί δομναλλ.

Ο ceinnéιττιγ ρινδ τιγέαρνα upmuían δο ecc.

Paolán mac an εοβann ραοί ρíηχαδa δο écc.

lala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 651.

<sup>g</sup> *On the sixth of the Calends of May.*—This entry has been copied word for word from the Annals of Ulster, which treat of the affairs of Fermanagh more minutely than any other of the Irish annals.

<sup>h</sup> *The deputy of the King of England.*—It is not easy to determine who this was. On the 9th of May, 1423, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he appointed, as his Lieutenant, Edward Dantsey, Bishop of Meath. Mortimer himself came to Ireland in 1423, but his government was of short duration, for he died of the plague, at the beginning of the following year, in his own castle of Trim. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland on the 9th of May, 1424.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

<sup>i</sup> *Under tribute, ρο έιορ, literally, "under rent."* This is what the English writers call "Black rent." This passage has been patched up by the Four Masters from various annals. Immediately after this they insert between the lines and in the margin a different reading of the clause relating to the peace as follows:

"Sié do buain da namíδεοím do γάλλαιβ epeann dóib 7 έιορa buan επε biéε ρορρα maille le comταιβ μορa, 7 le bραιγδib a ηγιoll an έιορa ριν."

"A peace was obtained by them from the unwilling English of Ireland, who were to be under constant tribute for ever [επε biéε], and to give great considerations, and deliver hostages as guarantees for" [the payment] "of the tribute."

This historical fact, the truth of which will scarcely be questioned, has not been recorded by any of the writers of the history of Ireland,

Maurice, the son of Matthew, son of Osgar Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], and Lord of Claoin-inis [Cleenish] and Ros-airthir [Rossorry], died on the sixth of the Calends of May<sup>g</sup>.

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, and Inishowen, a peaceable, affluent, and graceful man, died in the habit of a monk, in the monastery of Assaroe, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Neill (Donnell), O'Donnell (Niall), Owen, son of Niall, with the Irish of Ulster in general, against the English. They first marched to Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], to Machaire-Oirghiall, to [the town of] Louth, and from thence into Meath. They gave battle to the Deputy of the King of England<sup>h</sup>, in which the knight who was the chief commander of the English army was slain (i. e. by Mulmurry Mac Sweeny Connachtach, O'Donnell's Constable, and it was by him the English were routed), and many others of his people besides him (one hundred was the number of the slain). They obtained great spoils on that occasion, and afterwards made peace with the English, and left Traghbhaile, and all the English dwelling in its vicinity under tribute<sup>i</sup>.

The castle of Ath-Seanaigh<sup>k</sup> was erected by Niall, son of Turlough O'Donnell. O'Kennedy Finn, Lord of Ormond, died.

Faelan Mac-an-Gowan<sup>l</sup>, a learned historian, died.

which is unpardonable, at least in Leland, as he had the Irish accounts of it from Charles O'Connor of Belanagare. Mr. Moore is to be excused, as he evidently had not the passage from any of the Irish annals. The entry is thus more briefly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1423. A great hosting was made by O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, by Owen O'Neill and O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, and by the Irish of the province in general, against the English. On this occasion they proceeded to Louth, and thence to Sraddbhaile" [Dundalk], "and gave battle to the English of Meath, and to the English of Machaire-Oriel and of Sraddbhaile, and to

the Deputy of the King of England. A great victory was gained by them over the English on this occasion, and they slew the knight, who was the head of the fight" [ceann tpoia] "among the English, and many others of the English besides him; and they obtained great spoils on this expedition. They made peace with the English on this occasion, and left Sraddbhaile and all the English under rent and tribute, &c."

<sup>k</sup> *Ath-Seanaigh*, i. e. Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

<sup>l</sup> *Mac-an-Gowan*.—The family of Mac-an-Ghabhann, now generally anglicised Magowan, and sometimes translated Smith, were heredi-

## AOIS CRIOST, 1424.

AOÍR CRIOPT, míle, ceítpe céð, piche, a cétair.

Concobair o fíriúail earpucc Conmaicne fíri co nairmúttin, 7 co nonoir. go naitne, go neolar go nderepc, 7 go ndonnacht do écc.

Siollaiora mac brian méð tigeapnáin aóðar tairiúg teallaiú eacóac feari éige naoidead coitcínin décc iar mbuaió naitriúge.

Donnchaó mac maóileaclainn uí éallaiú tigeapna ua maine do marbadú duircor do roúit occ íterpán a muintipe fíin por aróile.

Coccaó móri eitir muintir Ruairc i ndiaó aóða buíde uí Ruairc. Taóð mac tigeapnáin uí Ruairc do denaí píoða le muintir Raúallaiú 7 me heógan mac íeaaín uí Raiúallú, 7 tigeapnuir na bpeirne do éabairt co hiomlan do taóð iar teabairt ionnroiúó óó ar Art co maú anúade úur po loirgead an baile lair, 7 art do éabairt úmíla óó iar mbeit i íuítbeart íu aróile íu íe ceítpe mbliadán úó íin.

Maóileaclainn mac caba conpabal an da bpeirne 7 fíri manac, 7 oir-úall décc don pláiú.

Saxanaiú íomóa do teét i neirinn la hiarla upmúian, 7 nírt mor do teét i ngallaió deiríde. Cíúcha mora do denaí lair in iarla, la a Saxanóib, 7 la gallaió na míde ar mácaire arda macá, 7 ar mácaire mucnaíma. Ino-

tary historians to the O'Kennedys of Ormond.— See the preface to Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 4.

<sup>m</sup> *Teallach Eachdhach*.—This is a mistake of transcription by the Four Masters, for in the older annals he is called “aóðar tairiúg teallaiú Donnchaóa,” i. e. materies of a chief of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan. The family of Mac Thighearnan, or, as the name is now made, Kiernan, had no pretensions to the chieftainship of the adjoining territory of Teallach Eachdhach, or, as it is now made, Tullyhaw, which belonged to the more warlike sept of the Magaurans.

<sup>n</sup> *Cast of a javelin*, or shot of an arrow.

<sup>o</sup> *To pacify*, i. e. when he interposed to quell

a riot among his own people.

<sup>p</sup> *With the O'Reillys*, le muintir Raúallaiú, i. e. the Muintir-Reilly, or family of the O'Reillys. The construction of the original is faulty, because Muintir-Reilly includes Owen, the son of John O'Reilly, as well as all the other members of the name. It should be “Taóð mac Heógan uí Ruairc do denaí píoða le hUa Raúallaiú 7 le hEógan mac Seaaín uí Raúallaiú, &c.”

The whole passage should have been written as follows :

“After the death of Hugh Boy O'Rourke, a great contention arose among the O'Rourkes, respecting the succession to the lordship. Teige, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, entered into a league of amity with the O'Reilly, and with Owen, the

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1424.

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

Conor O'Farrell, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], a man of dignity, honour, intelligence, learning, charity, and benevolence, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Tealach-Eachdhach<sup>m</sup>, who had kept a house of general hospitality, died, after the victory of penance.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by a cast of a javelin<sup>p</sup>, while interposing to pacify<sup>o</sup> his own people.

A great war broke out between the O'Rourkes after [the death of] Hugh Boy O'Rourke. Teige, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, made peace with the O'Reillys<sup>p</sup>, and with Owen, the son of John O'Reilly, whereupon the entire lordship of Breifny was given to Teige. [But this was not until] after he had made an incursion against Art into Magh-Angaidhe<sup>q</sup>, and burned the town. Art made submission to him after they had been at variance with each other for a period of four years.

Melaghlin Mac Cabe, Constable<sup>r</sup> of the two Breifnys, and also of Fermanagh and Oriel, died of the plague.

Many Saxons came to Ireland with the Earl of Ormond, in consequence whereof the English of Ireland acquired great strength. Great depredations were committed by the Earl, by his Saxons<sup>s</sup>, and the Galls of Meath<sup>t</sup> in Machaire

son of John O'Reilly, who caused him to be inaugurated Lord of Breifny. But his relative, Art O'Rourke of Magh-Angaidhe, and his adherents, refused to acknowledge Teige's authority, and continued their opposition to him for the space of four years, when Teige mustered his forces, made an onslaught into Magh Angaidhe, burned Art's town, or village, and forced him to submit and deliver hostages for his future fealty."

<sup>q</sup> *Magh-Angaidhe*.—This was the ancient name of a level district situated to the south of Lough Finvoy, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county

of Leitrim. The name is not yet forgotten by the old inhabitants of this barony, but it is usually called, in English, "the Moy." O'Rourke had a very strong castle on an island in the adjoining lake of Lough Finvoy, the ruins of which still remain.

<sup>r</sup> *Constable*, i. e. chief leader of gallowglasses.

<sup>s</sup> *The Saxons*, i. e. the English who had recently come into Ireland with the Earl of Ormond.

<sup>t</sup> *Galls of Meath*, i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families who had settled in Meath at the period of the English Invasion. According to Keating



ραιγιὸ ele do denaib leó ar Mág aňgypa. Cairlén loća bpiapenn, Cairlén mész aňgypa do bpipeaó ler an iapla, 7 lap na gallaib pempáute 7 conpabal gallóglach mész aňgypa do maipbaó leó, 7 lucht ioncóimeða an chaipléin uile dupinópi. Cogao 7 combuaipheao mópi do beit i ccoigean ulaó ó gal-laib don chup rin. Maicthe an coigio im ua néill, 7 im ua ndomnaill Niall, 7 im Eogan ua néill eirip tigeapna 7 uppiğ 7 taoipeac do éionól pe hağaoð gall. Socaiðe do maicib an coiccið do ðol i ccléit gall ar an ccoceaó rin, .i. Mac í neill buiðe, ó hannluain, 7 Mağnuip mág mağamna. Mağ aňgypa do moapbaó ar a éip la mac í neill buiðe 7 la gallaib, 7 a éeaçt i cclno ġaoiðel an coiccið.

Mağ aňgypa .i. Aoð do ecc don tñm, 7 a mac Ruaiðpi doipðneaó ma ionaó.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaipe, uillfec a búpc, do écc ma tiğ pñn iap mbuaó o ðñman 7 doman.

O ceallaig tigeapna ua maine, .i. Donnchaó mac Maoileclainn, mic uilliam, mic donnchaó muimniğ do maipbaó la cloinn uilliam uí ceallaig le cloinn a ðñbpaçari pñn ağ tabac a tigeapnair ponna.

Maolmuirpe mac Suiðne Conrapal tipe Conaill, pinn éopanta 7 calmaçta an coiccið do écc.

Ģiollaiopa mac bpiain mec tigeapnain taoipeac éeallaig dunchaóa do écc.

Iapla of mapr .i. pñ ionaio an Riğ do éeaçt mo epinn po péil Michil, 7 ġoill epaann ağ pñccpa do.

Ruaiðpi mac puibne mac meic puibne Connaçtaigh do maipbaó le Caçal

these were called Galls by the Irish, because they considered them to be Galli or Frenchmen; but it should be observed that they had called the Danes *Galls* before the Anglo-Normans came among them.

<sup>u</sup> *Machaire Arda Macha*, i. e. plain of Armagh.

<sup>\*</sup> *Machaire-Mucnamha*, i. e. the plain of Mucknoe; a parish containing the town of Castle Blayney, in the east of the county of Monaghan, said to have been the original country of the O'Hanrattys. The lake of Castle Blaney, which was anciently called loć muc-

pñáma, i. e. lake of the swimming of the pig, gave name to this parish. The memory of St. Maeldoid, the patron saint of this parish, is still held in high veneration among the natives, and the O'Hanrattys boast that he was one of their tribe.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 13th May. The situation of this place was pointed out for the first time in the *Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1841, p 8, note v.

<sup>x</sup> *Loch-Bricrenn*, now Lough Brickland, a

Arda Macha<sup>u</sup>, and Machaire Mucnamha<sup>v</sup>. Another excursion was made by them against Magennis, and they demolished his castle of Loch Bricrenn<sup>x</sup>; and killed the Constable of his Gallowglass, and almost the whole of the ward in the castle. War and great disturbance were [kindled] in Ulster on this occasion by the English. The [greater part of] nobles of the province, both lords, dynasts, and toparchs, with O'Neill, O'Donnell (Niall), and Owen O'Neill [at their head] assembled [their forces] to oppose the English. Some of the nobles of the province, however, went over to the English in this war, namely, Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>y</sup>, O'Hanlon, and Manus Mac Mahon. Magennis was banished from his territory by Mac-I-Neill Boy, and the English and he went over to<sup>z</sup> the Irish of the province.

Magennis (Hugh) died of the plague, and his son Rory was elected in his place.

Mac William of Clannrickard (Ulick Burke) died in his own house, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, i. e. Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly, his own brother, while endeavouring to make them submit to his chieftainship<sup>a</sup>.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tirconnell, weapon of the protection and bravery of the province, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, died.

The Earl of March (the King's Deputy) came to Ireland about Michaelmas, and the English of Ireland rose up at his summons<sup>b</sup>.

Rory Mac Sweeny, son of Mac Sweeny Connachtach, and other Gallow-

small town in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. Colgan, in *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 90, note 19, latinises this name "Lacus Bricreanus."

<sup>y</sup> *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the Chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who was seated to the east of Lough Neagh, in the counties of Down and Antrim.

<sup>z</sup> *Went over to*, i. e. he sought refuge among.

<sup>a</sup> *To make them submit to his chieftainship*: literally, bringing his lordship over them, i. e. making them submit to him as their lord. This is a repetition, but it is here retained, as being a different reading, and evidently copied from a different authority.

<sup>b</sup> *Rose up at his summons*, *Goill Epeann ag freaccasao dó*, literally, the English of Ireland responded to him, i. e. were ready at his call.

νoub ó cconcobair γ Γallocclaiγ eile zenmotáron. Concobair mac muir-  
ceartaiγ mic caéail mic aodha breifneγ í cconcobair do marbad don chur  
pin.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1425.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceípe céo, píce, a cúicc.

Αn τεppcop τοimíneach, .i. Τομαρ mac uilliam duib mic maíγfog do écc  
peaéctman pía ppeil bñighoe pñi lan úscna γ deolar γ daíthne ipíthe.

Íapla of mapr, pñi ionaidh Rígh Saxan i nepinn do écc don plaiγ im pail  
bñighoe.

Ο Neill γ Eoghan o neill, Neaéctan o domnaill, γ mac í neill bunde, Mac  
uóilín, Mac domnaill gallocclac, γ o Meallán maor cluicc an uóaceta  
πατραιcc do pala i ττιγ an íapla do gabail la Úopó Furnauai .i. íapla  
Saxanaé íar necc íapla of mapr, γ na maíte pin do bñit lair illaíñ go  
haé cliaith.

Ο maóílmuaídh .i. mall mac Ruadóir, τtiγeapna pñi cceall do ecc.

Rí Alban .i. Muirfóacé Stiuaíð, γ a mac .i. Ualcar Stiuaíð, γ Muirínóir

<sup>c</sup> *Conor, the son of Murtough*, i. e. the son of Murtough O'Conor who died in 1419, who was the seventh son of Cathal O'Conor, who is mentioned in these Annals under the year 1342, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, who was son of Conor Roe, who was son of Muir-cheartach Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Muircheartaigh Muimhnigh, who was the brother of Roderic O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland of the Milesian race. Murtough, the father of this Conor, is the last generation of this branch of the O'Conors given in the pedigree of the O'Conor family, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>d</sup> *Tomin*.—O'Flaherty adds, from Duaid Mac Fírbis's Annals, that he was Bishop of Killala. The list of the bishops of Killala, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, is imperfect

at this period. The Clann-Tomin, who were an offset of the Barretts of Tirawley, were seated in Erris, in the north-west of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 326.

<sup>e</sup> *Bell of St. Patrick's will*, i. e. the bell willed by St. Patrick to one of his disciples. It is mentioned in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. 142, that he left a bell and little ritual to his disciple Columbus, in the territory of Imchclair, a district in Tyrone. This bell is preserved in Mr. Petrie's Cabinet of Antiquities.

<sup>f</sup> *Lord Furnival*.—He was the celebrated Sir John Talbot, commonly called "the English Achilles," from his bravery in the French wars. He was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland after the death of the Earl of March. He had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for six years (from 1413 to 1419).—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

<sup>g</sup> *After the death of the Earl of March*.—This

glasses, were slain by Cathal Duv O'Connor; and Conor, the son of Murtough<sup>e</sup>, son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Connor, was [also] slain on this occasion.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1425.

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

Bishop Tomin<sup>d</sup>, i. e. Thomas, son of William Duv, son of Maigeog, died, a week before the festival of St. Bridget. He was a man full of wisdom, knowledge, and intelligence.

The Earl of March, the King of England's Deputy in Ireland, died of the plague, about the festival of St. Bridget.

O'Neill and Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell and Mac-I-Neill Boy, Mac Quillin, Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and O'Mellan, Keeper of the Bell of St. Patrick's Will<sup>e</sup>, who happened to be in the house of the Earl, were taken prisoners by Lord Furnival<sup>f</sup> (an English Earl), after the death of the Earl of March<sup>g</sup>; and he conveyed these chieftains as prisoners to Dublin.

O'Molloy (Niall, the son of Rory), Lord of Tircall, died.

The King [*recte* Regent] of Scotland<sup>h</sup>, i. e. Muireadhach Stewart, and his

passage is given as follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which shews that the compiler of them was not well acquainted with English affairs :

"A. D. 1425. Mortimer, i. e. Earl of March, came to Ireland this year, and many Saxons came along with him. This Earl had the guardianship of the King of England, and of the greater part of France, and of all the English of Ireland; for the King of England was left a child, and the Earl of March had his guardianship and protection. Many of the chiefs of Ireland came to the house of that Earl and returned with great satisfaction and honour. The nobles of the Ultonian province came to the house of that Earl, namely, O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell, and Mac-I-Neill Boy (Brian Ballagh); and Mac Quillin went

thither by himself. When they had completed their treaties with the Earl" [they set out for their homes], "but before they were outside Meath, the Earl died of the plague. The Galls" [i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families] "of Meath and the Saxons pursued these Irish chiefs, and took them all prisoners, together with distinguished men of their people. O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, and Mac Quillin, submitted to the award of the Galls, and were set at liberty. But many complaints being tendered against Owen O'Neill and the son of O'Donnell, they were detained in custody. These captures were the cause of great disturbance throughout the province of Ulster."

<sup>h</sup> *The King of Scotland*, Ri alban.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, writes in Irish, in the margin, that this passage is not plain : "ní fuil



lámna do mairbhad le Rí Alban .i. mac an Rí baccag, 7 mac ele an Rí .i. Sémur Stiuard 7 clann Muirmoir lámna da ionnairbhadrom ino Éirinn.

Eoghan o neill do fhuairplaccadh o gallaib.

Órian ballac mac uí nell buide, aempeari po ba fearr einnac 7 tiodlacad, aine 7 eolur i nealadnaib exanlaib dá raibe a ccomairprip prip do mairbad la baclacnaib na cairpce, 7 Seasan mac Enrí uí nell do mairbad maille prip.

Órmlaib ingin domnaill uí concobair bñ tigeapnain uí Ruairc dég iar naéripge.

Tadg ua pallamain taoíreac cloinne huadac do mairbad i pell ina cairlén pñn dia braitrib.

Ruairi ruad ua huiginn raoí pñn dāna epide décc.

Mag epait, .i. mac ploinn meg epait ollam tuadomūan le dan raoi pñna pñn do écc.

Mac a gōbann na pccél ollam uí lochlann copcumpuad le peanchup, .i. tomair mac giolla na naom mic a gōbann do écc.

Órian garb 7 Maghmar da mac mec donnachad éipe hoilella .i. Maolpuanaid mac tadcc mec donnachad do mairbad la cloinn catail mec donnachad .i. clann dñrbpachar a nathar.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1426.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mīle, ceithpe céo, píce, a Sé.

Neacētan o domnaill bai illān ag gallaib dhuairplaccad dua domnaill dia deapbpaṣar .i. mall. Níri bó hupura a pñn no a ápñn a tuccad dionnmur ar la tadob bpaṣar ele do pṣṣail dia éip.

po roilléip.]” The fact is, that it has been incorrectly copied by the Four Masters. It is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster thus:

“A. D. 1425. Muirpead Suidar .i. pñnna na halban do millead, 7 a mac .i. Ualzar, 7 a mac eile, 7 mormaer leamna do millead a pell le rig alban, 7 Semur Suidar dñnba a nÉirinn.”

“A. D. 1425. Muredach Stuart .i. prince”

[i. e. regent] “of Scotland, was destroyed, as were his son, Walter, and another son; and the Mormaer” [the great Steward] “of Leamhain” [Lennox], “was treacherously destroyed by the King of Scotland, and James Stuart was banished into Ireland.”—See the year 1429.

On this passage O’Flaherty has the following remark, in the margin of H. 2. 11:

“Mordacus hic .i. Muirpead fuit Dux Albanie

son, Walter Stewart, and the Great Steward of Leamhain<sup>i</sup>, were slain by the King of Scotland, i. e. by the son of the lame King; and the King's other son, i. e. James Stewart, and the sons of the Great Steward of Lennox, were banished into Ireland.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from the English.

Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy, the most distinguished man of his own time for hospitality and bounty, knowledge and skill in various sciences, was killed by the peasantry<sup>k</sup> of Carrick [i. e. Carrickfergus]. John, the son of Henry O'Neill, was slain along with him.

Gormlaidh, the daughter of Donnell O'Connor, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke, died after penance.

Teige O'Fallon, Chief of Clann-Uadach, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen in his own castle<sup>l</sup>.

Rory Roe O'Higgin, a learned poet, died.

Magrath, i. e. the son of Flann Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, a prosperous and wealthy man, died.

Mae Gowan of the Stories, i. e. Thomas, son of Gilla-na-naev Mac Gowan, Ollav to O'Loughlin of Corcomroe, in history, died.

Brian Garv and Manus, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. of Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, were slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Donough, i. e. of their paternal uncle.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1426.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-six.*

Naghtan O'Donnell, who had been imprisoned by the English, was ransomed by O'Donnell (Niall), his brother. It would be difficult to reckon or recount all the property given for his ransom, besides hostages given in his place.

et filius Roberti Ducis Albanie filii Roberti II. Regis Scotie a Jacobo .i. Rege Scotie, filii Roberti III. Reg. Scotie fil. Roberti II. Stuart Reg. Scotie, ob læsam Majestatem capite plexus cum duobus filiis, ejus filius Jacobus in Hi-berniam pulsus, uti heic, et infra ad ann. 1429."

<sup>i</sup> *Leamhain*, i. e. of Lennox.

<sup>k</sup> *By the peasantry*, *la baélaacáib*.—The word *baélaic* literally means a shepherd, being derived from *baéall*, a shepherd's crook.

<sup>l</sup> *In his own castle*.—O'Fallon dwelt in the castle of Miltown, in the parish of Dysart, ba-

Τοιρρθεαλβὰς ὁ δομναίλλ το παεεβαδὺ ἢ ἰοναδ Νεαχτᾶν το ἐλὺδ ὁ γαλαίbh, ἡ εἰτᾶρ το βραιγδοῖb ἐλε ἀμᾶλλε πριρ.

Ὁ concobair puad, τοιρρθεαλβὰς mac aodā mic pelim, peap millte ἡ coranta connaēt paos ap aīthe ἡ ap eolur gaća healadān το ἐcc iar mbuad naitᾶrige iar mbpḥt buadā ὁ doman ἡ ὁ deamān.

Peðlimuð mac muirceartaiḡ mic domnaill mic muirceḥtariḡ uí concobair το ἐcc. Adbar tiḡearna ioctair connaēt eiridhe.

Concobair ὁ bpiain tiḡearna tuadmuman décc iar pḥvdatad paṭarin carḡ, ἡ taðḡ mac bpiain uí bpiain το oirvnead ina ionad.

Τοιρρθεαλβὰς mac maṭḡamna buidᾶr tiḡearna corca bairpcinn το mārbað ἡ το lorccad lá a braitᾶrb pḥn ap ḡreir aīdce, ἡ é cian aorva.

Concobair cpdm mac taīdḡ uí Ruairc décc.

Ruairc (i. Maḡ aḥḡura) mac aodā meḡ aonḡura το mārbað ina tiḡ pḥn lá bpiain maḡ aonḡura.

Enri i. caoc, mac uí néill buidhe το dāllað la a braitᾶrb i. clann bpiain ballaiḡ mic í neill buidhe.

Taðḡ mac ḡille pinnén ἡ a mac το mārbað, i. aod lá harit mac eoḡan uí nell.

Ua buidḡmān cille Ronan, i. Pilib mac dauid décc, ollam cloinne maolpuanad le pḥnchar eiridhe.

Ὁ heilidhe mōp, i. Concobair caoc ὁ heilidhe το ἐcc.

Sit το denam το clandad Neill pe poile, i. deoḡan ἡ dua neill, ἡ Eoḡan το dōl i tṭṣḡh í neill, ἡ ḡac pḥpān va mbaoi ina neccmair pe pḥd a nampeitaiḡ το bḥt aḡa tabad aca.

Cian mac ḡiolla oilde mīcc a ḡabān paos pḥnchaðā, ἡ peap tiḡe maoid-eað coitcinn το mārbað το ppeir eīc.

Deðinn mḡḡn tiḡḡinain ui puairc ticcḡina bpeirne το ecc.

Rirvearu mac Siurpān na coille το ḡabān la heoḡan mac uí plaṭbearp-taiḡ, ἡ a tiōdlacað το Mhac Siurpān duibh ḡo po millead laip.

rony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, in the year 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note <sup>m</sup>.

<sup>m</sup> *Destroyer and defender*, i. e. he was the destroyer of the English, and such of the Irish as

had joined with them, and the defender of his own followers.

<sup>n</sup> *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

<sup>o</sup> *Corca-Baiscinn*: a territory comprising the baronies of Clonderlaw and Moyarta, in the

Turlough O'Donnell, who had been left as a hostage in lieu of Naghtan, made his escape, together with four other hostages.

O'Connor Roe (Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Felim), Destroyer and Defender<sup>m</sup> of Connaught, illustrious for his knowledge and his skill in all the sciences, died, after the victory of penance, and after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Felim, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, died. He was heir to the lordship of Lower Connaught<sup>n</sup>.

Conor Brian, Lord of Thomond, died, at an advanced age, on Easter Saturday, and Teige, son of Brian O'Brien, was inaugurated in his place.

Turlough Mac Mahon Bodhar, Lord of Corca-Baiscinn<sup>c</sup>, was killed and burned, at an advanced age, in a nocturnal assault, by his own kinsmen.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Rory (i. e. the Magennis), son of Hugh Magennis, was slain in his own house by Brian Magennis.

Henry Caech Mac-I-Neill Boy was blinded by his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy.

Teige Mac Gillafinnen and his son, Hugh, were slain by Art, the son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan, i. e. Philip, the son of David, died. He was Ollav of Clann-Mulrony<sup>p</sup> in History.

O'Healy More, i. e. Conor Caech O'Healy, died.

A peace was made by the Clann-Neill with each other, i. e. by Owen and the O'Neill. Owen went into the house of O'Neill, [and made submission]; and they proceeded to recover by force all the lands which had been alienated during their contentions.

Kian, son of Gilla-Oilbhe Mac Gowan, a learned historian, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, was killed by a kick from a horse.

Bebinn, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Richard Mac Jordan of the Wood was taken prisoner by Owen, son of Flaherty, and delivered up to Mac Jordan Duv, who destroyed him<sup>q</sup>.

county of Clare.—See note<sup>m</sup> under the year 1399.

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Mulrony*.—They were the Mac Dermots of Moyburg, in the county of Roscommon,

and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>q</sup> *Who destroyed him, go po millead lair:*



Féiríadac mac brian uí ceallaiḡ do écc don pláigh.  
Seasan mac mec feorair do marbhad le tomair mac a d'fbríathar fín.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1427.

AOIR CRIOST, míle, ceitíre céo, píce, a Seaét.

O Maoilmuadh, fírgal, tigeapna fíri cceall do écc, 7 Ruadhóirí mac neill  
uí maoilmuadh do oiríonfóh ina ionadh.

Ruadhóirí ua duinn taoipeac ua piaccain do ecc.

Domnall mac Airt mic giollacairt uí puairc do ecc.

Murcádo mac toirpdeallaiḡ mic murchead na raitmíge uí brian do íar-  
bad lá a dearbhráitair fén.

Diairímair ua maéḡamna tigeapna an fuinn iartairaiḡ raof d'fígeimíḡ nar  
ér neac im ní décc iar mbuad naitríge.

Corbmac ócc niac diairíma da décc.

Catairíona inghí Ardḡail mēḡ maéḡamna bñ uí neill .i. eḡain mic néill  
óicc décc.

Una inghí aeḡa meḡ uḡir bñ uí Ruairc, .i. tairḡ bñ bá fearr oineach  
deir 7 crabad do baof i moctar connacé ina haimpíir décc i ndíreac an  
corguir.

Fírgal mac tigeapnaín aḡbar taoiríḡ teallaiḡ dúnchaḡa décc.

Brian mac fírgail mec íamhradáin mac taoiríḡ teallaiḡ eacḡac décc.

Brian ua daímin taoipeac tíre ceannpoda décc.

Aine inghí uí bñr bean meḡ Raḡnaill (.i. Seppad) décc.

Mac domnall mic Maéḡamna duinn í ceinneitíḡ tigeapna upmuían  
uacḡtaraiḡ do íarbad do Ualtar topín daon upcór ḡae.

Sluaḡeac la mall o ndomnall .i. ó domnall tigeapna tíre conuill i  
tírian congail i naḡhaḡ í néill do congnaí la cloinn mēic í néill buíde.  
Maídm do íabairt la hua ndomnall ar Mac uḡilín don dul fín, 7 rocaíde

literally, "so that he was destroyed by him."  
The word *millead* is used in the Dublin copy  
of the Annals of Ulster, when applied to persons,  
in the sense of "to mutilate, or put to death."

<sup>1</sup> *Fonn-Iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This  
was another name for Ivahagh, in the south-  
west of the county of Cork.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under  
the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*.

Feradhach, the son of Brian O'Kelly, died of the plague.

John, son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham], was slain by Thomas, his own brother's son.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1427.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-seven.*

O'Molloy (Farrell), Lord of Fircall, died ; and the son of Niall O'Molloy was installed in his place.

Rory O'Dunne, Chief of Hy-Regan, died.

Donnell, son of Art, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, died.

Murrough, son of Torlogh, who was son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe O'Brien, was slain by his own brother.

Dermot O'Mahony, Lord of Fonn Iartharach<sup>r</sup>, a truly hospitable man, who never refused [to give] any thing to any one, died, after the victory of penance.

Cormac Oge Mac Dermot died.

Catherine, daughter of Ardgall<sup>s</sup> Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Neill (Owen, son of Niall Oge), died.

Una, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, and wife of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, a woman the most distinguished of her time for hospitality, charity, and piety, in Lower [North] Connaught, died at the end of Lent.

Farrell Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullahunco, in the county of Cavan], died.

Brian, son of Farrell Magauran, son of the chieftain of Teallach Eachdliach [Tullyhaw], died.

Brian O'Devine, Chief of Tir-Kennedy<sup>t</sup>, died.

Aine, daughter of O'Beirne, and wife of Mac Rannall (Geoffrey), died.

The son of Donnell, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain, with one cast of a dart, by Walter Tobin.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Niall), Lord of Tircconnell, into Trian-Chongail, against O'Neill, and to assist the Mac-I'Neill Boys. On this expedition O'Donnell defeated Mac Quillin, and killed a great number of his people ; and

<sup>s</sup> *Ardgal*, now anglicised Arnold among the Mac Mahons of the county of Monaghan.

<sup>t</sup> *Tir-Kennedy*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

mor dia muinipir do marbað ann, 7 da mac donnchað mec ruibne baoi ag congnaim la mac uíoilin do gabail la hua ndoinnaill. Críða mora 7 eadla aibhle do bñt ag muinipir ui doinnail 7 ag muinipir cloinne meic í neill buide ip in ló rin.

Sluaigeað la hiarla upmuinán i muinipir Maolmorða, baile uí Raðaillig do lopeað laip, 7 an caiplén do bñipíð.

Αὐὸ O Maille .i. mac διαρματα, αὐβαρ τιγεαρνα umail do ðol ap loingir i περί conuill, 7 a marbað ðaon upðop paigðe ap ðñpeað a muinipre ag teaét do cum a luinge.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1428.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, ceitpe éeð, píce a hoét.

Mac Mupchaða .i. τιγεαρνα laißen .i. Donnchað mac Aipr éaomanaig baoi illáim i Saxoib pñi pé naó mbliathan do fuarplaccað dia éúiceð pñi, 7 ba peccél poðair do gaoidealaib mðrin.

Διαρματ ua caétain τιγεαρνα ciannachta 7 na cpaioib pñi lán do patñ 7 do onoir do écc.

Roibearð comorba caillin décc.

Αὐὸ an ñmiz mac pilib með uiðip pñi po bað mó clú 7 oipðearceup einiz ðá mbaoí hi comaimpñi pñip ðecc hi ceimð Sáile an éeð oioðe táimic i nepinn iap ndenaim turair S. Sem an tpeap iðup augipeti iap naítipige ðiocpa ma pñeactaib. Tomár ócc mað uiðip baóí ma pappað do éabairt a éuip laip cu corcaig, 7 a aðnacal mnte.

Ma Conmapa taoípeac cloinne cuiléin paóí ðeipac ðeigimiz pñip po coipc meple 7 goio, 7 tucc pið 7 páime ma ðuétaið ðécc.

Copbmac ua bññ taoípeac típe bñmim ðécc

Αὐὸ og mað uiðip .i. mac, aoda do marbað lá Mac g Uepinném 7 lá cloinn donnchað ballaig mēg pañpaðáin.

Caipen cloinne Αὐὸa mēg uiðip do gabail la mág mðip 7 la a cloinn, 7 clann Αὐὸha do chup ap in típi amach, 7 a muinipir do arðain go loim.

<sup>u</sup> *Robert, Coarb of Caillin*, i. e. Robert O'Rodaghan, or O'Rody, lay coarb of the monastery of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, which was

founded by St. Caillin, in the sixth century.

<sup>v</sup> *Ceann-Saile* (i. e. the head of the salt water), now Kinsale, a town in the south of the county

the two sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, who were assisting Mac Quillin, were taken prisoners by O'Donnell. The people of O'Donnell and of the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy became possessed of great spoils and immense booty on that day.

An army was led by the Earl of Ormond into [the territory of] Muintir-Maelmora. O'Reilly's town was burned by him, and the castle demolished.

Hugh O'Malley (i. e. the son of Dermot), heir to the lordship of Umallia, went with a fleet to Tirconnell; but he was slain by one shot of a javelin in the rear of his own people, as he was returning to his ship.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1428.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-eight.*

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster (Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh), who had been imprisoned in England for a period of nine years, was ransomed by his own province; and this was of great advantage to the Irish.

Dermot O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Creeve, a man full of triumphs and great honours, died.

Robert, Coarb of Caillin<sup>a</sup>, died.

Hugh the Hospitable, son of Philip Maguire, the most famous and illustrious man of his time for hospitality, died at Kinsale<sup>v</sup>, the first night after his arrival in Ireland, after performing the pilgrimage of St. James<sup>w</sup>, on the third of the Ides of August, and after rigid penance for his sins. Thomas Oge Maguire, who was along with him, conveyed his body to Cork, where he was interred.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuillein, a charitable and truly hospitable man, who had suppressed robbery and theft, and established peace and tranquillity in his territory, died.

Cormac O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Mac Gillafinnen and the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

The castle of the sons of Hugh Maguire was taken by Maguire and his sons; and the sons of Hugh were banished from the territory, and their people totally plundered.

of Cork, at the mouth of the River Bandon, famous for an excellent harbour, and protected by a strong fort, called Charles Fort.

<sup>v</sup> *St. James*, i. e. of S. Iago of Compostella.



Seaan mac tomáir uí Raigillig do mairbhad i meabail la a clannmairche pín.

Θιλλibeairt ua plannagan aóbar taoiriγ tuairte páta do écc.

Inorairig do denaín la mac Siurcain dextia, γ la Seaan mac oirbelb i ttip namalgaib ap éomár barrett, γ ap éloinn meic baitin, γ cpeacá do denaín doib, Rirdeirb barrett do mairbhad i ttopairigeét na cpeice pin, γ Sían pionn mac oirbelb do mairbhad don chup ceóna.

Henri barrett mac baitin do écc.

Iomáir mac Eimáinn meγ μαγnaill aóbar taoiriγ muinripe heolair do mairbhad la catál mac meγ Razhnaill.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1429.

Αόιρ Crioρt, míle, cńrpe céo, píce a naoí.

Semur Stiuarb Mac Ríg Alban, γ μιοghóamna Alban beop iar na mairbhad a halbain i nepinn do écc, iar tteét loingir ó pńraib alban fori a chńo dia Ríogaó.

Niall o dochairtaig taoíreaó apda miodair do écc.

Θrainne ingń Neill móir í neill bń í domhnaill .i. toirpdealbac an piona, do écc.

Ua plannagan tuairte Raća .i. giollaioρa do mairbhad la cloinn aóda méγ uióir ma éig pín ap tpin oide.

Coccaó eioir ua Ruairc, taóγ, γ ua Raigillig .i. Eogan. Clann maćganina uí paigillig γ gail na mde do híge i nağaib uí Raigillig la hua Ruairc, γ baile uí Raigillig do loρccaó leó. Ua Raigillig do éabairt uí neill cúcce dia cómpurtaét. Airgialla γ pin manac γ a éapairigeét do córi óó la hua neill γ lár na maćib pin co hachad cille móipe. Ua Ruairc, γ mág maćganina, γ bapún dealbna, γ Mac caba do toét pluag mór

<sup>x</sup> *James Stuart*.—O'Flaherty writes in the margin of H. 2. 11, opposite this passage:

"Filius Mordaci Ducis Albanie de quo supra ad ann. 1425."—See note <sup>b</sup>, under 1425, p. 865, *supra*.

<sup>y</sup> *Creaghts* were persons not bearing arms,

employed by the Irish princes to drive off the cattle of those neighbours with whom they were at war. These are called *Creaghts* by English writers.

<sup>z</sup> *Achadh-chille-moire*, i. e. field of great church. This name is still preserved, and correctly an-

John, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, was treacherously slain by his own sons. Gilbert O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Tuath-ratha, died.

An incursion was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and John Mac Costello into Tirawley, against Thomas Barrett and the sons of Mac Wattin, and committed depredations. Richard Barrett was slain while in pursuit of the prey; and John Finn Mac Costello was slain on the same occasion.

Henry Barrett Mac Wattin died.

Ivor, the son of Edmond Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Cathal, the son of Mac Rannall.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1429.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-nine.*

James Stuart\*, son of the King of Scotland, and Roydanna of Scotland, who had been banished from Scotland to Ireland, died, after the arrival of a fleet from the men of Scotland to convey him home, that he might be made king.

Niall O'Doherty, Chieftain of Ardmire, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of O'Donnell (Turlough an Fhina), died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha (Gilla-Isa) was slain by the sons of Hugh McGuire in his own house, in a nocturnal assault.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Teige) and O'Reilly (Owen). The descendants of Mahon O'Reilly and the English of Meath joined O'Rourke against O'Reilly, and burned O'Reilly's town, whereupon O'Reilly prevailed upon O'Neill to come to his relief; and O'Neill, with the forces of Oriel and Fermanagh, and his own creaghts<sup>y</sup>, marched as far as Achadh-Chille-Moire<sup>z</sup>. Thither they were pursued by O'Rourke, the sons of Mahon O'Reilly, the Baron of Delvin<sup>a</sup>, and Mac Cabe; and O'Neill and his sons and gallowglasses, in con-

glicised Aghakilmore. It is that of a townland situated in the west of the parish of Ballymahugh, in the barony of Clannahon, in the south-west of the county of Cavan. It is not to be confounded with Kilmore, the head of the bishop's see in the same county.

<sup>a</sup> *The Baron of Delvin.*—The Delvin here mentioned is the present barony of Delvin, in the east of the county of Westmeath, which has been in the possession of the Nugent family since the Anglo-Norman invasion. Previously to that period it was the lordship of O'Fenelon,

ina lñmain co hachað cille móipe. Ua néill, a clann, a galloclaíca, pír mánac, ua Raigillig, ⁊ a bratair da monnroiúgí annrín ⁊ maíom achaid cille móipe do bpipeað porra. Darún dealbna, Mac caba, Eirí mac caba, diairmaitte ua ruairc, ⁊ rocharde oile do gabail ⁊ do marbað don cúp rín lá hua néill.

Domnað mac gille pinnein décc.

Αοδὴ διρεαχ ὁ δομναίλλ .i. mac toipprðealbairg an fíona ⁊ a mac do marbað la toipprðealbair mac neill garb í doimnaill .8. febru.

Руѡрайзе ua dochapraig decc an raíte ceðna hi pfaíain Mura othna.

Οἶτὴ μόρ δαοινε δὸ θαβαίρετ ἀρ ψφαῖβ βρείρνε υἱε εἰτιρ λῖταð ⁊ μαρβαð la muinntir feðdachán ἀρ τυλαίγ οðρα ἀρ ρλαβ δα çon conar luza ina δά fíchit ⁊ neapbaíð im Concobair mac doimnaill mec Suibne ἀρ noul δό τρια baóir ⁊ óige por an ríobal rín, Cuio do darptraigib ⁊ cuio oile do muinntir cloinne afðha mész uíðir do marbað ann.

Murphað mac ui bpaín do écc.

Μαοίρρεαχλοινν mac Concobair anabaíð uí éallairg mac τιγεαρνα ὁ Maine δὸ μαρβαð δαον υπçορ δὸ ζα la Seaan cam ὁ τταῖðγ δὸ muinntir uí concobair.

Μαοίρεακλαινν ὁ Μαίλλε αῶδαρ τιγεαρνα umaill δὸ μαρβαð la cloinn uí Mháille.

Ματθα mac tomair uí çuipprnín ollain na breirne, paoi coitçenn ⁊ rñcuip ⁊ hi peinn δὸ écc ina τιγ πέιν.

Ο κοῦταίγ .i. Μαοίρεακλαινν mac an élappraig uí çòðτχαίγ δὸ μαρβαð la hémann mac Hóibepð δαλατύν.

as appears from these Annals at the years 1160 and 1168, and from O'Dugan's topographical poem.

<sup>b</sup> *Hugh Direach*, i. e. Hugh the Straight.

<sup>c</sup> *Within a quarter of a year*: literally, died the same quarter.

<sup>d</sup> *Fathan-Mura*, now Fahan, in Inishowen, about six miles to the north-west of Londonderry. A monastery was erected here by St. Mura, in the seventh century. Colgan, in treating of the acts of St. Mura, at 12th March, describes Fathan as “nobile olim monasterium et

nunc parochialis ecclesia diocesis Dorensis in regione de Inis Eoguin.” The parish church here referred to by Colgan is now to be seen in ruins not far from the margin of Lough Swilly, but its remains are of no antiquity or interest. The memory of St. Mura, which was venerated at Fahan on the 12th of March, was held in great veneration by his kinsmen, the northern Hy-Niall, particularly the O’Neills, who considered him as their patron saint. His crozier, called Bachall Mura, is referred to by Colgan, as extant in his time; and preserved in Mr.

junction with the forces of Fermanagh, and O'Reilly and his kinsmen, then engaged, and defeated the enemy in the battle of Achadh-Chille-Moire, in which the Baron of Delvin, Mac Cabe, Henry Mac Cabe, Dermot O'Rourke, and many others, were taken prisoners or slain by O'Neill.

Donough Mac Gillafinnen died.

Hugh Direach<sup>b</sup>, the son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, and his son, were slain by Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, on the eighth of February; and Rury O'Doherty died within a quarter of a year<sup>c</sup> afterwards, at Fathan-Mura-Othna<sup>d</sup>.

A great number of the men of Breifny were disabled and slain by Muintir-Feodachain, on the hill of Odhra<sup>e</sup>, in Sliabh-da-Chon<sup>f</sup>. They lost no less than forty men, together with Conor, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, who had gone on that incursion through folly and youth<sup>g</sup>. Some of the men of Dartry, and others of the people of the Clann-Hugh Maguire, were slain there.

Murrough, the son of O'Byrne, died.

Melaghlin, son of Conor Anabaidh<sup>h</sup> O'Kelly, who was the son of the Lord of Hy-Many, was slain with one cast of a javelin, by John Cam O'Teige, one of O'Conor's people.

Melaghlin O'Malley, heir apparent to the lordship of Umallia, was slain by the sons of O'Malley.

Matthew, the son of Thomas O'Cuirnin, Ollav of Breifny, and universally learned in history and music, died in his own house.

O'Coffey<sup>i</sup>, i. e. Melaghlin, the son of Clasach O'Coffey, was slain by Edmond, the son of Hubert Dalton.

Petrie's Cabinet, together with a bronze chain, said to have belonged to the same saint.

<sup>e</sup> *Odhra*, now Ora, a hill situated to the north of the village of Holywell, in the barony of Clanawley, and county of Fermanagh. According to the tradition in the country, the territory of the Muintir-Feodachain, extended from this hill to the mouth of the Arney River. This tribe was, soon after this period, subdued by the race of Auliffe Maguire, who changed the original name of Muintir Feodachain to that of Clanawley.

<sup>f</sup> *Sliabh-da-Chon*, i. e. the mountain of the two dogs, is situated in the parish of Bohæ, in the barony of Magheraboy, and in the county of Fermanagh. It is now divided into two townlands, of which one is called the "Big Dog," and the other the "Little Dog."

<sup>g</sup> *Through folly and youth*, *επὶ βαιοῖ 7 ὀϊγε*.—This should be *επὶ βαιοῖ na hóige*, through the folly of youth.

<sup>h</sup> *Conor Anabaidh*.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1402, p. 772, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *O'Coffey*.—The O'Coffeys are still numerous



## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1430.

Αοίρ Χριοτ, μίλε, ceṛṛi céu tṛiuocat.

Ḡiolla na naom̃ ua lṇnám̃ canánac̃ ḡ Sacṛita lṛa ḡabail̃ uécc.

Slóigeaḡ mór̃ la heóḡan mac neill̃ óicc̃ uĩ neill̃ ḡo ḡallaiḡ macáipe oṛi-ḡiall̃. Ro haṛpceac̃ muop̃po ḡ po lom̃paḡ ḡ po loṛpceac̃ ḡallḡac̃t̃ macáipe aṛḡiall̃ uile lṛi. Ro loṛpcc̃ beop̃ dúnaḡ tṛaḡa baile, ḡ po cúip̃ aṛtṛeaḡa an baile pó̃ cíop̃ ḡ pó̃ um̃la dó̃, ḡ taim̃icc̃ diã tṛiḡ̃ co mbuaḡ ḡ coṛḡap̃.

Slóigeaḡ mór̃ oile lá heóḡan co maṛtiḡ an cúicc̃iḡ uimẽ ip̃iñ Anḡaile, ḡ a dūl̃ d̃na ḡup̃ an ṛṇlongḡop̃oṛt̃ dõ cóiḡ̃ iaṛom̃ aṛṛiḡe co caill̃ ṛalaiḡ, ḡ po baóĩ ṛealat̃ anñ na cóm̃naide, dõ cúaiḡ̃ iaṛ̃ ṛiñ co ṛṛémaiḡñ m̃iḡe. Tanḡat-ṛap̃ d̃iñ ḡaoiḡiḡ añ deṛpceṛṛt̃ Ua concobaṛṛ̃ ṛailḡiḡ, .i. an calbaḡ, ua maol-ṇuaḡ, ḡ ua maḡaḡáiñ, Maḡ̃ eoḡaḡáñ ḡ ua maóileac̃l̃aiñ ĩ ccoinnẽ eoḡaiñ dõ ḡabail̃ ã éuaṛuṛḡail̃. Ro loṛpceac̃ iaṛṛ̃ap̃ m̃iḡe uile lár̃ na ṛluac̃c̃aiḡ ṛiñ im̃̃ c̃ill̃ biḡcṛiḡi. Táim̃icc̃ baṛúñ dealbna, ṛloim̃ḡeḡḡaiḡ, oṛibeṛṛṛaiḡ, ḡ ḡoill̃ iaṛṛ̃ap̃ m̃iḡe co coṛt̃c̃eanñ ĩ ccoinnẽ eoḡaiñ uĩ neill̃ dõ taḡbaṛṛt̃ ã ṛiaṛa dó̃ ḡap̃ c̃ñḡ ã tṛiṛe. Dó̃ b̃ṛṛṛap̃t̃t̃ iaṛom̃ ḡ dõ ṛónṛap̃t̃ ṛiḡ. Soaṛṛ̃ eoḡañ diã tṛiḡ̃ iaṛ̃ mbuaḡ ḡ coṛḡap̃, ḡ ṛuḡ̃ mac̃ uí̃ ṛṛiḡail̃ .i. mac̃ doṇṇaill̃ buiḡe laṛṛ ḡo d̃úñ ḡḡṇaiḡñ maṛṛ̃ bṛaḡaiḡ taṛ̃ c̃ñḡ tṛiḡeap̃naṛ̃ uí̃ ṛṛiḡail̃.

Máḡ̃ uiḡip̃ Tomap̃ (.i. an ḡiolla d̃ub̃) tṛiḡeap̃na ṛṛĩ maṇac̃ ṛṛĩ ṛé ṛé mbliac̃ḡañ d̃éḡ̃ ap̃ ṛiḡiṛ̃ ṛeap̃ eiṛiḡ̃ coṛt̃c̃inñ ṛṛĩ tṛuaḡaiḡ ḡ tṛénaḡiḡ, ṛṛĩ cuṇ-ḡaiḡṛ̃e maṛiṛṛṛeaḡ, ceall̃, ḡ ṛeḡlér̃, ḡ dealb̃̃ m̃om̃ḡa, ṛṛĩ ṛioḡaiḡṛ̃e t̃uaṛ̃ ḡ t̃aoṛṛeaḡ, ḡ coṛañtã ã cṛiḡẽ ap̃ ã cómaṛṛṛaiñ, ṛṛĩ ṛiõ c̃ap̃ṛat̃ t̃uaṛ̃ ḡ ec̃claiṛ̃

in the barony of Rathconrath, in the county of Westmeath, which was Dalton's country.

<sup>k</sup> *Machaire-Oirghiall*, i. e. the plain of Oriel. This was the ancient name of the level portion of the county of Louth.

<sup>l</sup> *Sean-Longphort*, i. e. the old fortress. This was Longphort Ui Fhearghail, or the town of Longford, which was O'Farrell's chief seat.

<sup>m</sup> *Caill-Salach*, now the townland of Coill-Salach, anglicised Kilsallagh, situated about two miles south-east of Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.

<sup>n</sup> *Freamhainn*, now Frewin, a conspicuous hill, near Lough Owel, to the north of the town of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>o</sup> *Accept of stipends from him*, *co ḡabail ã éuaṛuṛḡail̃*, i. e. to receive his wages. Whenever an inferior chief submitted to a more powerful one, the latter made him a certain present which was called *tuapupoc̃al̃*.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1189, p. 86, *supra*.

<sup>p</sup> *Kilbixy*.—This was a town of some importance at this period.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1192, p. 93, *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1430.

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

Gilla-na-naev O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led by Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, into [the plain of] Machaire Oirghiall<sup>k</sup>, and he plundered, laid waste, and burned the English settlements of the entire plain. He also burned the fortresses of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], and made the inhabitants of that town tributary and submissive to him; after which he returned home with victory and triumph.

Another great army was led by Owen [O'Neill], with the chiefs of the province about him, into Annaly. He went first to Sean Longphort<sup>l</sup>, and from thence to Caill-Salach<sup>m</sup>, where he abode for some time. He afterwards went to Freamhainn<sup>n</sup>, in Meath, to which place the Irish of the South, namely, O'Conor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, O'Molloy, O'Madden, Mageoghegan, and O'Melaghlin, came to meet him, and accept of stipends from him<sup>o</sup>. The whole of West Meath, including Kilbixy<sup>p</sup>, was burned by these forces, upon which the Baron of Delvin, the Plunketts, the Herberts, and the English of Westmeath in general, came to meet O'Neill, to pay him his demands for [sparing] their country. These they afterwards paid, and they made peace. Owen returned home after victory and triumph, bringing with him the son of O'Farrell, i. e. the son of Donnell Boy, to Dungannon, as a hostage for O'Farrell's lordship<sup>q</sup>.

Maguire (Thomas, surnamed Gilla-Duv), Lord of Fermanagh for the period of thirty-six years, a man of universal hospitality towards poor and mighty, founder<sup>r</sup> of monasteries, churches, and *regleses*<sup>s</sup>, and maker of many images, pacifier of territories and chieftains, and protector of his territory against his neighbours, a man beloved by the clergy and the laity for the goodness of his

<sup>q</sup> For O'Farrell's lordship, i. e. to ensure O'Farrell's submission to him as his lord.

<sup>r</sup> *Ṗeap cùimbuigēe Maimrepeac*, founder of monasteries; literally, man of the founding of monasteries. The verb *cùimbuigim* is now obsolete, but its meaning is unquestionable. In the Book of Ballymote the Latin verb *condo* is translated by it, *Roma condita est*, i. e. po cùim-

*buigēac* in Rom.—Fol. 3, p. b, col. a, six lines from the bottom.

<sup>s</sup> *Regles* signifies an abbey church; *teampull*, means any church, whether belonging to the secular or regular clergy.—See Petrie's Essay on the Ancient Architecture of Ireland, first edition, p. 140.

ar feabur a pollamnaighéi décc iar mbuaio nongta 7 naitirige. Ro hoipde-nead a mac tomár óg ina ionad do péir toga tuaithe 7 eccailri.

Niall mac enrí uí neill décc.

Coccaó mor eitir mág cáptaiḡ mabac 7 an tiarla, .i. Sémur, 7 cairlen cille biritan do ḡabail lair an iarla ar maḡ cáptaiḡ, 7 a tadbairt do donnchaó mág cairtaiḡ dearbraitair eirde do mac cairthaiḡ do baof ina párraó aḡ toḡail an cairlein.

Slóicéaó lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocairt, 7 lá mac donnchaó tíre oilealla, 7 lá mac domnaill .i. brian mic muirce, ptaiḡ ui concobair hi conmaicne cúile, loircte móra do denam leó, 7 aed mac uí concobair ruaió, 7 cairppe mac brian ui binn do mabac leó, 7 a tteact dia ttiḡib iar ecoirḡar.

Cairlén tuillrḡi go ḡabail la caetal mac ui concobair Ruaió ar cloinn toirpdealbaiḡ [óig mic Aeda mic toirpdealbaiḡ] ui concobair.

Brian mac tiḡernán ócc ui Ruairc do mabac lá cloinn maóileaclainn méḡ Ragnail hi maotail mancáin 7 donnchaó mac tiḡearnán do cur don ruaiḡ rin i mairtuir maotla. Donnchaó ffin do éict aiaac tar cñn a muirire, ar ionnchaó méḡ raḡnail, 7 Síe do dénom eatopra, 7 ériac [brian] do díol iarrin la hua ruairc.

Ait ua ruairc adair tiḡearna na bpeirne do mabac ina tigh ffin i meabail la mac a órbraitair, .i. Maḡhnar mac concobair ui Ruairc react-main ria ecáirce do ionpach.

Taḡ mac donnchaó mic muirceartaiḡ do écc.

Mac lochlainn ui Ruairc, .i. Uilliam ruaió do écc.

Donnchaó ócc mac mec lochlainn do écc.

Fíḡal mac baotḡalaiḡ mic taḡḡ mec aḡaccain ollam ioctair connaet

<sup>1</sup> *James*, i. e. the Earl of Desmond.

<sup>u</sup> *Cill-Britain*, now Kilbritton, a fair town in the barony of Carbury, and county of Cork.

<sup>w</sup> *Tulsk*, a village in the parish of Ogulla, in the barony and county of Roscommon. In this village are still to be seen the ruins of the castle and abbey of Tulsk, which belonged to the O'Connor Roe. Both were joined together, as were piety and warfare, in the age of their

erection. A considerable part of the ruins of the abbey, which was small but beautiful, is still in existence; but the castle is nearly all destroyed. According to the *Annales Rivenses*, or *Annals of Lough Ree*, this castle was erected in 1406; and Ware says, that the abbey was founded for Dominicans in the fifteenth century. See note on Tobar Tuilsge, under the year 1407, p. 793, *supra*.

government, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance. His son, Thomas Oge, was installed in his place by the election of the laity and clergy.

Niall, the son of Henry O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Carthy Reagh and the Earl, i. e. James'. The castle of Cill-Britain<sup>a</sup> was taken by the Earl from Mac Carthy, and given to Donough Mac Carthy, Mac Carthy's own brother, who was along with him in storming the castle.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard, Mac Donough of Tirerill, and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], into Conmaicne Cuile, where they caused great conflagrations, and slew Hugh, son of O'Connor Roe, and Carbry, the son of Brian O'Beirne; and then they returned home in triumph.

The castle of Tusk<sup>w</sup> was taken by Cathal, the son of O'Connor Roe, from the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor.

Brian, the son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, at Maethail-Mhanchain<sup>x</sup>; and Donough Mac Tiernan was driven into the monastery of Maethail. Donough, however, came out of his own accord, for sake of his people, on Mac Rannall's guarantee, and made peace between them; and eric was given<sup>y</sup> to O'Rourke for [the death of] Brian.

Art O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain in his own house, just one week before Easter, by his brother's son, i. e. Manus, the son of Conor O'Rourke.

Teige, the son of Donough<sup>z</sup>, son of Murtough [O'Connor], died.

William Roe, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, died.

Donough Oge, the son of Mac Loughlin, died.

Farrell, the son of Bæthius, son of Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Lower Con-

<sup>a</sup> *Maethail-Mhanchain*, now Mohill, a town in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim. St. Manchan erected an abbey there in the year 652.

<sup>y</sup> *Eric was given*, i. e. the Mac Rannalls paid O'Rourke a mulct, or reparation, for the death of Brian O'Rourke, who had been killed by them. This passage is given nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, in the

Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, from which the Editor has added the word *Ópáim* enclosed in brackets. In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, no mention is made of the *eric*.

<sup>z</sup> *Teige, the son of Donough*.—He was the third son of Donough, the son of Murtough O'Connor of Sligo. His eldest brother, Hugh, was slain in 1406, and his second eldest brother, Manus, was slain in 1416.



ἰ πρῖνσχαρ παοι κοιτέσθω ἰν γαχ εἰρητ, ἡ πεαρ τῖσθε ναοῖδεσθ δα γαὶ ἀν  
 νο εἰσθὼ δια παγθιὼθ δο ecc ἰαρ νοῖσθβέθαθ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1431.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, ceṛpe céo, τρῖochaττ, α haon.

Αν τεppcop o μαρταιν, .i. eppcop clochar do ecc.

Αν τεppcop o μαolaccain, .i. eppcop leiréglinne do ecc.

Ταδγ ua heoḡain oṛppicel loca heṛne παοί leirḡno décc.

Siomón mág γαπαράιν cananac do μῦντιρ leapa γαβαῖλ décc.

Ua concoḃair copca moḃpuac, .i. Muṛcértaac do μαρβαθ lá cloinn α  
 deapḃpaṭar péin.

Conn ua maolacclainn ροḡḃamḡna mḡde do μαρβαθ lá μῦντιρ na han-  
 gaile ἡ lá gallaib ἰαṛṭair mḡde, ἡ α ḃpaṭair copc do γαβαῖλ.

Ḣeapalτ caomanaḃ ροḡḃamḡna laḡḡn παοί lḡmḡ ἡ lḡḡnamα eṛpḡde décc.

Mag paḡnaill, .i. Seppaḡ, pḡr deapṛcaḡṭe, ἡ cḡm α ceneoṛl peṛṛin décc.

Seaan mac conconnaḃτ mic Pilib mḡḡ uḡḡṛ do μαρβαθ lá τεallaḃ eac-  
 ḃac, ἰαρ noul δια ροicḃḡ ar α moḃτ pḡn δια τṛṛ, ḃṛian caoḃ mac mécc  
 paḡpaḃáim apé po peall paṛ, ἡ nṛ ḃó topḃa do ḃṛian pḡn uair topcaṛṛḡde  
 ἡ ḡṛoḡḡ δια μῦντιρ imaille pṛṛ. Nṛ paḡḃe Seaan cenmoṭa móṛṛṛḡṛḡ ἡ po  
 báττair an luḃτ oile cḡṛaḃac ma aḡaḡ, ἡ po poṛtaḡlaḡ an tanpoṛlann  
 paṛ γup po μαρβαθ paḡlaḡ.

Mag uḡḡṛ, .i. tomár do ḡul pḡuaḡ móṛ ἡ τεallaḃ eacḃac do ḡioḡail α  
 ḃpaṭar poṛṛa. Ro hinḡpeacḃ, po cpeachacḃ, ἡ po haṛcceaḃ an τṛṛ leṛ γup  
 po μαρḃ pochaiḡe δια μαṛḡḡḡ. Ro loṛḡ ḡno haile mḡḡ paḡpaḃáim, ἡ τáḡḡcc  
 δια εἰḡ ἰαρ ccoṛḡar

Cṛeḃa móṛa do déḡam, ἡ ḃaoíne ioḡḃa do μαρβαθ la maḡḡup mag maḃ-  
 γamḡna ar ḡallaib.

<sup>a</sup> *Simon Mac Garaghan*.—In the Dublin copy and of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Canon and Granger of Lisgool. There were anciently certain officers called Grangiaríi belonging to religious houses, whose duty was to look after their granges, or farms.—See *Fleta*, lib. ii. c. 8.

<sup>b</sup> *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

<sup>c</sup> *Ballymagauran*, i. e. Magauran's town, a small village in the district of Magh Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

<sup>d</sup> *Great depredations*.—The literal translation of this entry is as follows: "Great preys were made, and many people were killed, by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English." But as the

naught in Law, universally learned in every art, and who kept a house of hospitality for all who came to visit him, died, after a good life.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1331.

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

The Bishop O'Martain, i. e. Bishop of Clogher, died.

The Bishop O'Mullagan, i. e. Bishop of Leighlin, died.

Teige O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, a man of literature, died.

Simon Mae Garaghan<sup>a</sup>, a canon of the family of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

O'Connor of Coreunroe, i. e. Murtough, was slain by the sons of his own brother.

Con O'Melaghlin, Roydamna<sup>b</sup> of Meath, was slain by the people of Annaly and the English of Westmeath; and his brother Core was taken prisoner.

Gerald Kavanagh, Roydamna of Leinster, a man illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Mae Rannall, i. e. Geoffrey, an illustrious man, and the head of his own tribe, died.

John, the son of Cueonnaught, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallaeh Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], after he had, at their own invitation, gone into their country. Brian Caech, the son of Magauran, was the man who committed this act of treachery towards him; but this was of no profit to Brian, for he himself and a number of his people were slain. John was attended by only seven persons, while his opponents were forty; and being overpowered by numbers, he was thus slain.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, proceeded with a great host into Teallaeh Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], to take vengeance on the inhabitants for the death of his kinsman. He plundered, spoiled, and ravaged the territory, and slew many of the chiefs of it. He also burned Ballymagauran<sup>c</sup>, and then he returned home in triumph.

Great depredations<sup>d</sup> were committed upon the English, and many of their people were slain, by Manus Mac Mahon.

idiomatic meaning of *an*, *on*, or *upon*, in this sentence, would not be understood in the English of the present century, the Editor has been obliged to transpose the language in the translation.

Sloigeaḁ mór la heoḡan ua neill, lá maḡ uíðir, ḡ lá hua Raḡallaiḡ ḡo mac uíðilín, ḡ a tír do cpeachaḁ ḡ do milleaḁ leó. Eoḡan cona íloḡ ḡ cora caoraiḡeaḁ do bñé lē páite ip in tír aḡ milleaḁ aḡbann, ḡ aḡ loḡccaḁ poirḡneam, ḡ ionpuḁ ḁó hi ctip eoḡain iarḡtain.

Eḡpí mac eoḡaiḁ mic neill ḁicc ui néill do ḡabáil lá neaḁḡain ua nḁomnaill. Coimne do ḁénam ḁeoḡan ua neill ḡ do neaḁḡain pḡi apoile, ḡ pḁḁ do ḁénam ḁóib ina nḡmpeapain pḡi apoile, ḡ eḡpí do leigean amaḁ.

Neaḁḡain ó ḁomnaill do ḁol pḡi ionḡroḡiḁ co caipḡén loḁa laoḡaḡe, ḡ a ḡabáil ḁó pḡi coipḡḁealbāc ua nḁomnaill, ḡ a bḡḡaḡ ann ḁeḁáil do bḡeḁ laip.

Maḡeḡluaḡ mór ḡall do ḁóḁḡ pḡi cḡeic hi celoinn an ḁaioḁ uí Raḡillíḡ. Maḡuḡ mac apḁḡail meḡ maḁḡaimna do ḁol an lá céḁna ap cḡeic i ḡgallaib, ḡ iar bḡioḡ pḡel na ḡgall ḁó do éoiḁ ina nḁeaḁaiḁ co tinneapnaḁ, ḡ puaḡi iate aḡ pḡoḁoiḡéḁ a ceḡeḁ. Ro ionḡroḡiḡ pḡḁaib, Ro bñ a ceḡeaḁa ḁioḁ, do ḡaḁaḁ laip a maite, ḡ do maḡbaḁ ḁḡoḡ oile ḁeóḡ, ḡ caimce ḁia ḁiḡ iar mḡpñé ḁuaḁa.

ḁomnaill mac ḡiolla Paḡḡapacc mac tiḡeapna opḡaiḡe ḁécc.

bapḡḁub inḡñ uí Ruaiḡe bean cḡaibḁeaḁ ḁeḡeimḡ ḁécc.

Aine inḡñ uí Ruaiḡe bñ ui pñḡail ḁécc.

Maḡ capmaic pḡapmanaḁ .i. ḡiollapḡapḡaic ḡ muḡḡeapḡaḁ mac Pḁib do maḡbaḁ lá ḁonḡhaḁ mac capmaic cona muḡḡip.

Moñin mac eḡpí í ḡaḡmleaiḁiḡ do maḡbaḁ la ḁomnaill mac caibḡ mic caḁail ḁicc, ḡ la hó nḁuḡpñ.

ḡillebeḡe ua ḁuibḡñián [ḡ] eoḡan ua pialám paí le ḁan ḁécc.

ḁomnaill mac ḁauḁ ui ḁuaḁail ḁécc.

Conall mac neaḁḡain uí ḁomnaill do ḁóḁḡ pḡi cḡeich i ctip Aḁḁa pḡi mac an ullḡaiḡ, ḡ muḡḡip ḡallcubaiḡ ḡ clann meḁ an ullḡaiḡ do bḡeḁ paiḡ, ḡ Conall do maḡbaḁ ḁaon upḁḡi do íaiḡiḡ.

<sup>e</sup> *His territory.*—Mac Quillin's territory was the northern part of the county of Antrim, commonly called "the Route."

<sup>f</sup> *Clann-Kee, Clann an Choiḁ, progenies Monoculi.* This sept of the O'Reillys was seated in and gave name to the barony of Clankee, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is

stated in a pedigree of the O'Reillys, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, esq., that all the families of this sept had laid aside the name O'Reilly, and adopted that of Mac Kee, till they were compelled to reassume the former by the celebrated Hugh O'Reilly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, in 1645.

A great army was led by Owen O'Neill, Maguire, and O'Reilly, against Mac Quillan, and they plundered and spoiled his territory<sup>c</sup>. Owen, with his army and creaghts, remained in that territory half a quarter of a year, destroying the corn, and burning the dwellings, after which he returned to Tyrone.

Henry, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Naghtan O'Donnell. Owen O'Neill and Naghtan [afterwards] came to a conference, and having settled their disputes, they made peace with each other; and Henry was set at liberty.

Naghtan O'Donnell went to assault the castle of Loch Laoghaire, and took it from Turlough O'Donnell; and all the spoils that he found in it he carried off.

A large body of English cavalry set out to plunder the territory of the Clann-Kee<sup>f</sup> O'Reilly. On the same day Manus, the son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, set out to plunder the English districts, and on obtaining intelligence of the proceedings of the English, he expeditiously pursued them, and found them engaged in guarding their prey; whereupon he attacked them, deprived them of their spoils, took [some of] their chiefs prisoners, and slew others, and returned home victoriously.

Donnell Mac Gillpatrick, the son of the Lord of Ossory, died.

Barnduv, the daughter of O'Rourke, a pious and truly hospitable woman, died.

Aine, the daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of O'Farrell, died.

Mac Carmaic<sup>g</sup> of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillpatrick, and Murtough, the son of Philip [Mac Carmaic], were slain by Donough Mac Carmaic and his people.

Moen, the son of Henry O'Gormly, was slain by Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, and O'Duinnin.

Gilbert O'Duigennan, and Owen O'Fialain, a learned poet, died.

Donnell, the son of David O'Toole, died.

Connell, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, set out on a predatory excursion into Tirhugh on Mac an-Ultaigh<sup>h</sup>; but the O'Gallaghers and the sons of Mac an-Ultaigh met and opposed him, and he was slain by one shot of a javelin.

<sup>g</sup> *Mac Cormaic*.—This passage is given better in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

“A. D. 1431. Mac Cormaic of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillpatrick, and Murtough, the son of Philip Mac Cormaic, were treacherously slain

by Donough Mac Cormaic, and his malicious companions, on the sixth of the nones of May.”

<sup>h</sup> *Mac an Ultaigh*, i. e. the son of the Ultonian. This name is now anglicised Mac Anulty, and sometimes Mac Nulty.



Mac Murchaḁa tigeapina laigen .i. donnchaḁ mac Airt ḁaománaiz do dol ar ionnpaizib̄ i cconḁae baile áta cliaḁ, ḁ na goill do eipze amac, ḁ maithm do ḁabairt la Mac murchaḁa ar gallaib̄ i túr laí, ḁ roḁaḁe díob̄ do maib̄aḁ, ḁ ébaíl ionḁa do b̄in díob̄. Goill do aḁttonol ra ló céḁna iarpin, ḁ b̄reit doib̄ ar m̄uintir mec Murchaḁa dípeaḁ laí, ḁ ébaíla moḁa aca, ḁriḁpeaḁ foḁḁa la gallaib̄h, ḁ ḁronz ba naḁḁaib̄ do maib̄aḁ ra mac an m̄ioiz mic taib̄z do riol mb̄riain, ḁ ra dá mac uí Concoḁan ciarp̄iaiz, ḁ ó t̄uaḁaíl do gaḁaíl ann.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1432.

Αοίρ Cḁιορτ, mile, ceḁpe ḁéḁ, t̄ḁioḁat, a dó.

Airt mac caḁm̄aóil eḁḁcop cloḁari paóí cḁiaḁḁeaḁ, peap̄i t̄ige aoiḁeaḁ c̄oitec̄iḁḁ do boḁtaib̄ ḁ baib̄elzḁeaḁaib̄ an coimḁeaḁ d̄ecc iap̄ naḁt̄ḁize.

Ua néill, .i. doinnall boce mac enḁi aḁḁḁeḁ do m̄aib̄aḁ i noḁeḁt ui caḁain lá ba mac ḁiap̄maḁa ui caḁain .i. doinnall ḁ aib̄ne, ḁ la caḁaḁcaib̄ aḁéḁra iap̄ ḁgaḁaíl t̄ige paip̄. Ro m̄aib̄aḁ ḁna, doinnall mac í néill, ḁ Paḁḁiaice ó maóilcallann, ḁ mac í meallain. Eoḁan mac néill óiz ui néill do oḁḁḁeaḁ ma ionaḁ ap̄ leic na m̄ioz i t̄ḁulaiz occ.

Coimne do ḁenaḁ lá hua néill (Eoḁan) ap̄ caol uḁḁce pé cloinn doinnall mic M̄uḁp̄c̄ḁiaiz .i. Eoḁan ḁ t̄oḁḁḁeaḁbaḁ caḁḁaḁ, do ḁḁḁgal d̄oib̄ pé aḁoile

<sup>1</sup> *Dublin*, called in Irish *baile áta cliaḁ*, i. e. town of the ford of the hurdles, and sometimes *at cliaḁ dublinne*, i. e. hurdle-ford of the black river. The name Dublin, which was anciently written Develin, is formed from *dubh-linn*, which is translated *nigra thermæ* by the author of the life of St. Kevin. Colgan says that *Dubhlinn* was the name of that part of the River Liffey on which the city of Dublin stands:

“Pars enim Liffei fluminis in cuius ripa est ipsa civitas Hibernis olim vocabatur *Dubh linn*, i. e. nigricans alveus, sive profundus alveus.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 112, n. 71.

<sup>2</sup> *One of the O'Briens*, do íol m̄ḁḁiaín, i. e. of the race of Brian. From this it would appear that a member of the house of O'Brien of

Thomond, and two sons of O'Conor Kerry, were retained in the service of Mac Murrough in Leinster.

<sup>k</sup> *Of the Lord*.—The word *coimḁeaḁ* is generally applied to Christ in the *Leabhar Breac*, in the sense of *dominus*. It is also applied to a temporal lord, but never to the Trinity, as erroneously stated by O'Brien, and, after him, by O'Reilly. The poor, and such as were supported by alms, are usually called *the poor of God*, or of the Lord, throughout these Annals.

<sup>l</sup> *Donnell Bog*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, the Soft.

<sup>m</sup> *Aibhne*.—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who anglicise it Evenew.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh, made an incursion into the county of Dublin<sup>1</sup>, and the English rose up to oppose him. In the early part of the day Mac Murrough routed the English, killed numbers of them, and deprived them of much booty; but the English re-assembled on the same day, and having overtaken Mac Murrough's people in the evening, when they were possessed of great spoils, defeated them, and killed many of their soldiers, who were under the conduct of Mac-an-Mhidhigh, the son of Teige, one of the O'Briens<sup>1</sup>, and the two sons of O'Conor Kerry. O'Toole was taken prisoner.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1432.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-two.*

Art Mac Cawell, Bishop of Clogher, a pious man, who had kept a house of public hospitality for the poor and indigent of the Lord<sup>k</sup>, died, after penance.

O'Neill, i. e. Donnell Bog<sup>1</sup>, the son of Henry Aimbheidh, was slain in O'Kane's country by the two sons of Dermot O'Kane, i. e. Donnell and Aibhne<sup>m</sup>, assisted by the O'Kanes in general, after they had taken [by assault] the house in which he was. Donnell O'Neill, Patrick O'Mulholland, and the son of O'Mellain<sup>n</sup>, were also slain. Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was inaugurated his (O'Neill's) successor on Leac na Riogh<sup>o</sup>, at Tullaghoge.

O'Neill (Owen) and the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo] came to a conference at Cael-Uisce. The sons of Donnell and the sons of Mac

<sup>n</sup> *O'Mulholland and the son of O'Mellain.*—These were the hereditary keepers of two celebrated bells which had belonged to St. Patrick. O'Mellain's bell is now in the Cabinet of Mr. Petrie, and O'Mulholland's is in the possession of Adam Mac Clean, Esq. of Belfast. The latter has the name *Ua Maelchallam* engraved upon it.

<sup>o</sup> *Leac-na-riogh*, i. e. the flag-stone of the kings. This was the inauguration stone of the O'Neills, which was broken in pieces by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy in the year 1602. Tullaghoge is a small village in the parish of Desertreaght, in the barony of Dungannon, and

county of Tyrone. It is said that pieces of Leac-na-riogh were to be seen in the orchard belonging to the glebe house of Desertreaght till the year 1776, when the last fragment of it was carried away.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 431, note <sup>y</sup>. For some account of these inauguration stones the reader is referred to the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore, in the county of Londonderry, and the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. p. 208, where the inauguration chair of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is described in an article written by Mr. Petrie.

i naighaíó uí dómnaill. Ceitíre píctí marpaíó aipeaíó lion do córtapriúde 7 clann mec donnehaíó ip in ccoinne ym. Ua dómnaill, .i. mall do cóp a muin-tíre do cóiméid an éaíol do éoirpmeapce na ccoinne. O neill 7 maí uíóir do taíct ap an ccaíol, 7 muiníri uí dómnaill do éígmáil píriú íar tíoíct do róí-paíde méí uíóir hi tírí. Sraoníteap íorpa ap íuó míoíbuilí. Ro marpaíó, 7 ío loítead íaíóne íomíó la cenel ccoinall don cúp ym. Ap a íaí taníat-tap clann dómnaill me muírcéaptaíí aipm í paííe ua neill, 7 do beírtíat a íaína íaíríole píí comall a ccaíad 7 a ccaíapíad.

Coccaíó móí do eírtíe eíóir ua neill 7 ua dómnaill, 7 éríí maí uí néill do íol ío ílíccéaí ap éí n cloinne dómnaill me muírcírtíatí. O dómnaill, 7 O Ruáíre .i. taíí, 7 clann íaíó méí uíóir do bííe í íorapíe ííípa an ccaíí íaíí éríí tíar, Éríí 7 íaíppííí do íoíct ap maíí éne. Maíí uíóir, .i. íomap ícc do íaííapíe íoblaíí íaí íor íaíol ípíce í ccoinne éríí 7 íaíppíeíáí, 7 a mbíeíe ílán íaí íaí íaíí.

Slóíccéaí móí lá íua néill, lá maíí uíóir, 7 lá maí uí néill íuííe hi ccaíéí íoam píí íuíct í dómnaill ío mbatap í íél ípíí ío íuííapíad hípííe ííáíó í naííáí. Ro íonaí 7 ío marpaíó íaííne íomíó ííorpa an íaííe ím. Ro íoírcéaí íaíle uí dómnaill 7 íaíle neaííían don cúp ym, 7 íaííáí ía íaíííí ííííííí ían ííí ían ípíáí.

Cíeíá íopa míneí ap íallab. 7 íaííne íomíó do íaípaíó lá maííap íaíí maíííííí íona íallab íéííí, 7 ío íóíííe a ccaííí íor íuallíí íáííí íaíle na íupían, .i. dún ípíí maííííí íuíííe íomíó ípííí 7 ííuáí lá íuíct a ípííííííí a íííííí.

<sup>p</sup> *Had fourscore horsemen*, literally, they were fourscore horsemen, i. e. they consisted of, or formed a body of, fourscore horsemen.

<sup>q</sup> *To guard the strait*, do cóiméid an éaíol.—The kael, or strait, here referred to, is that narrow part of Lough Erne, near Castle Caldwell, now called Caol na h-Eirne.

<sup>r</sup> *They were routed all over Míodhbholg*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell sent his people to guard the pass, to prevent the two parties, who were about to hold the conference, from coming together, that O'Neill and Maguire came to the

pass, and that O'Donnell's people met them, when a discharge of arrows took place between them; that the men of Fermanagh landed on the opposite side despite of the Kinel-Connell, but that they were routed, and many of them slain, at Míbolg. That the sons of Donnell-Mac-Murtough O'Conor, nevertheless, made their way to where O'Neill was, and gave their hands into his hand. Míodhbholg, pronounced Meevolg, or Mee-vüllög, was the ancient name of that portion of the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh, lying between Breesy hill and the northern margin of Lough Erne.

Donough had fourscore horsemen<sup>p</sup> at this conference. O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, sent his people to guard the strait<sup>q</sup>, and prevent the meeting; so that when O'Neill and Maguire advanced to the strait, they were met by O'Donnell's people; and as soon as Maguire's troops had landed, they were routed all over Miodhbholg<sup>r</sup>; and many of them were killed and wounded by the Kinel-Connell. The sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, nevertheless, proceeded onward to the place where O'Neill was; and they gave one another their hands, in token of their keeping mutual friendship and amity.

A great war arose between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and Henry, the son of O'Neill, went to Sligo for the sons of Donnell<sup>s</sup>, son of Murtough; but O'Donnell and O'Rourke (Teige), with the sons of Hugh Maguire, were on the watch for them, while Henry was in the West<sup>t</sup>. Henry and the Carbury men proceeded to Magh-Ene, and Maguire went for them, taking a fleet with him to Cael-Uisce [on the Erne], and he conveyed them in safety to his house.

A great army was led by O'Neill, Maguire, and the Mac-I-Neill Boy, into Kinel-Moen, confronting O'Donnell; and they remained there face to face from the festival of the Holy Cross to Lammas. During this time many persons were wounded and killed [in the affrays] between them; and the town of O'Donnell, and the town of Naghtan (O'Donnell), were burned on this occasion. Both parties returned to their homes without peace or cessation from hostilities.

Great and frequent depredations were committed by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English, many of whom he slew; and he placed their heads upon the stakes of the garden of Baile na Lurgan<sup>u</sup>, Mac Mahon's own mansion-seat, hideous and horrible spectacles<sup>w</sup> to the beholders.

<sup>s</sup> *The sons of Donnell.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “*Ar cinn clonne domnaill mic muirébrtaigh hui Concoðair*, i. e. for the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor.” It should be here remarked, that *Clann Domnaill mic Muirébrtaigh* did not as yet become a fixed tribe name for the O'Conors of Sligo; for the *clann Domnaill mic Muirébrtaigh*, here referred to, were Owen and Turlough Carragh, who were the sons of Donnell O'Conor, who died in 1395, from whom the tribe name Clann-Donnell was given to

the O'Conors of Sligo.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>t</sup> *While Henry was in the west.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Henry O'Neill remained for five weeks with the sons of Donnell O'Conor on this occasion.

<sup>u</sup> *Baile-na-Lurgan*, now Lurgan, a townland in the parish of Magheross, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan. This mansion of Mac Mahon's gave origin to the town of Carrickmacross.

<sup>w</sup> *Hideous and horrible spectacles.*—It is stated



Εοζαν mac μέγ cártaiz pibaiz do dol ar cpeic go cinu faile, 7 a map-baō daon upcōp.

Μάγ ματζαμίνα brian mac apōgail do dol 1 naḡaib ui neill, 7 1 naḡaib a briaṡpeac fñn, Rúōpαιζε 7 μαḡnur, 7 a cāopαιζεac̃ do bpeic lair 1 cclñt gall.

Sluaḡ gall do cionol, 7 a tñt lá mág ματζαμίνα 1 naipḡiallaib, daipṡaizi cominpi do lorccaō leo. Lotari aipṡde co macaire apda maca, 7 tucpat apaiḡe do biaō ip na ceamplaib epñb 7 po loipcñt é ap faic̃e an baile. Do bñpat comāda mópa do ppuñib 7 do mñcaib eccalpa an baile dañ cñn a necclar danacal ap lorccaō. Tiaḡaib gaill 7 maḡ ματζαμίνα dia tciḡib iapañ.

Maoileac̃laimn maimeac̃ mac conmapa taoipeac̃ cloinne cuilén décc.

Ταὸς ua ματζαμίνα aōbar tiḡearna corca baipcñd, 7 Maolmópa ua Raḡallaiḡ decc.

Τοιipṡealbāc mac Seac̃an ui maḡallaiḡ décc.

Caṡal mac tomáir ui pñḡail décc.

Ua duibḡeannám cille Rónáin .i. maṡa ḡlar paōi ollañan lé Sñchup décc.

Ḥpeḡoir mac p̃eac̃an ui mñailconaire aōbar puaō lé pñc̃up décc.

Ταὸς mac doñnaill mic brian ui duḡda tiḡearna ua p̃fiaṡpach p̃eari tucc a duṡcup da ḡach nduine ma tñp eipṡir cill 7 tuaiṡ, p̃ear congmaḡa caḡaip deic̃pñb 7 ḡpñḡaib do écc 16. Ianuapñ.

Niall puaō mac enpi uí neill do écc.

Uaṡép a búpc mac meic iapla ulaō pñp deipac̃ daonnaṡṡac̃ do écc.

in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the bards, minstrels, and the poor of Ireland, who frequented Mac Mahon's house, were horrified at the spectacle presented by the garden of Lurgan, it having so many of the heads of Mac Mahon's foes stuck up around its walls. The verb pilleaō, here used by the Four Masters, is explained as follows, by O'Clery, in his Glossary: "Silleaō .i. p̃éḡam. Sillip .i. p̃enṡaip. *Silleadh*, i. e. to view; *sillis*, i. e. he views." In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the

verb employed is p̃eḡam: "Inḡup ḡup aḡuaṡ-mup le ḡamaib 7 le deopāaib Epenn beic̃ aḡ p̃eḡam ḡappda baile maḡnupa ap a meo do bi do cennaib a namao 7 a epcaḡad faip."

<sup>x</sup> *One shot*, daon upcōp, i. e. one cast of a javelin, or shot of an arrow.

<sup>y</sup> *Machaire Ardamaḡa*, i. e. the plain of Ar-maḡh.

<sup>z</sup> *Teige O'Mahony*, ταὸς ua ματζαμίνα.— This is a mistranscript by the Four Masters for ταὸς mac ματζαμίνα. The entry is given as

Owen, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, went upon a predatory incursion to Kinsale, and was killed by one shot<sup>x</sup>.

Mac Mahon (Brian, the son of Ardgall) turned out against O'Neill and his own kinsmen, Rury and Manus, and took with him his creaghts over to the English.

The English mustered an army, and marched with Mac Mahon into Oriel, where they burned Dartry-Coininse [in the county of Monaghan]. From thence they passed to Machaire Ardamaicha<sup>7</sup>, and having carried away all the provisions which they found in the churches, they burned them on the Green of the town. They obtained great gifts from the clergy and students of the town, as considerations for refraining from burning their churches. The English and Mac Mahon then returned to their homes.

Melaghlin Maineach Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

Teige O'Mahony<sup>2</sup>, heir apparent to the lordship of Corca-Baiscinn, Maelmora O'Reilly, and Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Cathal, the son of Thomas O'Farrell, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan, i. e. Matthew Glas<sup>2</sup>, a learned Ollav in history, died.

Gregory, the son of John O'Mulconry, an intended historian<sup>b</sup>, died.

Teige, the son of Donnell, son of Brian O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, a man who had restored the hereditary possessions in his territory to their lawful proprietors, both lay and ecclesiastical, and had maintained a respect for learned men and poets, died on the 16th of January.

Niall Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, died.

Walter Burke, grandson of the Eàrl of Ulster, a charitable [and] humane man, died.

follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1432. *Ṭaóḡ mac maéḡamna aobap ri copco baipḡinn moḡtuur epḡ.*"

"A. D. 1432. Teige Mac Mahon, materies of a king of Corca-Vaskin, died."

<sup>a</sup> *Matthew Glas*, i. e. Matthew the Green."

<sup>b</sup> *Intended historian*, aobap ruao le reanar,

literally, the materies, or making, of a *suadh* or learned man in history. It would appear that he was the eldest son of an antiquary; and that as the profession was hereditary in the family of the O'Mulconrys, he would have succeeded his father had not death carried him away, probably before he was qualified for the family profession. He is, therefore, styled aobap ruao.

Cpeacha mopa do denam̃ oUa domhnaill ap Ua neill.

Cpeac̃ ele beór do denam̃ la brian occ ó neill ap Ua néill añ lá céona.

Coccað mop̃ ειπιρ ó ccs̃pbaill τιγεαρνα éle γ lapla upmum̃an. An tlapla do t̃eet̃ i ñéib̃ go pluaγ mór̃ imaille pp̃ip. An t̃ip̃ do milleað, γ vã c̃aip̃lén ui ceapbaill do b̃p̃peað laip.

Mac Mupchaða τιγεαρνα laiγen do milleað na γallbaçta co mór̃. Ino-paiγið do ð̃fnañ do γallaib̃ ap Mac Mupchaða, γ puaiγ do t̃aðaipe do γallaib̃, γ ualcap̃ toiβin do γabaill ap an puaiγ pin, γ ðaοine iom̃ða do lot̃ do map̃bað, γ do γabaill ðioð.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1433.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, cẽrpe céð t̃p̃ioçat̃ at̃p̃i.

Coccað mór̃ ειπιρ c̃enél cconail̃ γ eoγain. Ua dom̃naill, mall γap̃b̃ mac toip̃p̃ðealb̃aiγ añ p̃fona cona p̃oç̃paipe do ðul ip̃in ðuib̃t̃p̃ian do c̃ong̃nañ lá mac uiðilín. Ua néill .i. eoγan do ðul pluaγ mop̃i ill̃ñmaiñ ui dom̃naill, γ mic uiðilín. Taim̃c ðna mac dom̃naill na halban co ccoðlaç mór̃ hi ccom̃-ðail uí neill do c̃ong̃nañ laip. Do c̃oið̃p̃f̃c na halbanaiγ po c̃aοp̃uigeçt̃ mic uiðilín γ poiβep̃o pað̃aoí̃r go pað̃pat̃ pop̃ a ccom̃ap̃, γ t̃uac̃aðap̃ ár̃ ðeap̃-ñaĩp̃ γ ðíç̃ ðaοine pop̃ mac uiðilín γ pop̃ poiβ̃f̃p̃o, γ a t̃t̃eap̃na ðia muñt̃ip̃ ap an ðuib̃t̃p̃ian toip̃ç̃pat̃cap̃ uile ðup̃ñó̃r̃ aγ p̃f̃ip̃aĩt̃ añ c̃aip̃lén nũi.

Do c̃uaiõ o neill ap a hãt̃le, Eñp̃i a ñac, γ mac dom̃naill cona p̃loc̃c̃aib̃ go haip̃o γlaĩp̃, γ po loip̃c̃ceað í leó. Do ðeachað̃ iaip̃oñ mac dom̃naill cona albanchaib̃ ina long̃aib̃ ó aip̃o γlaĩp̃ go him̃p̃ eoγain, γ ó neill cona p̃loc̃c̃aib̃ pop̃ t̃ip̃ ina ccom̃ne do ioñop̃að̃ t̃ipe conail̃. Neaç̃tain ua dom̃naill ðna, γ iñγ̃ñ uí conc̃oðaĩp̃ p̃ail̃γiγ̃ b̃ñ uí dom̃naill, γ meic̃ τιγεαρnað̃ Conallaç̃ do t̃oç̃t̃ ina ccom̃ðail go him̃p̃ eoγain, γ do piγ̃ñ̃p̃at̃ p̃íç̃ lá hua néill γan c̃f̃o ðua ñdom̃naill.

<sup>c</sup> *The territory of the English*, na γallbaçta. By Galldachta is here meant the English Pale.

<sup>d</sup> *Dubhthrian*, i. e. the black third, or ternal division, now the barony of Dufferin, situated on the west side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down. Mac Quillin's territory was the Route, which forms the

northern portion of the county of Antrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Newcastle*.—This is now the nam̃e of a village at the foot of Slieve Donard, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. The p̃eap̃p̃at̃, *trajectus*, or pass, here referred to, is on a stream rising in the Mourne mountains, and falling into the Bay of Dundrum, a short

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon O'Neill; and on the same day another depredation was also committed upon O'Neill by Brian Oge O'Neill.

A great war [broke out] between O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, and the Earl of Ormond; and the Earl marched at the head of a great army into Ely, ravaged the country, and demolished O'Carroll's two castles.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, greatly ravaged the territory of the English<sup>c</sup>; and the English made an attack upon Mac Murrough, but they were routed, and Walter Tobin was taken prisoner in the conflict; and many others were wounded, killed, or taken prisoners.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1433.

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

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell; and O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Turlough an Fhina) marched with his forces into Duibhthrian<sup>d</sup> to assist Mac Quillin. O'Neill, i. e. Owen, set out with a great army in pursuit of O'Donnell and Mac Quillin; and Mac Donnell of Scotland arrived at the same time with a large fleet, and went to where O'Neill was, to aid him. The Scots proceeded to attack the creaghts of Mac Quillin and of Robert Savadge, worsted them, and caused great slaughter and loss of men upon Mac Quillin and Robert; and those that made their escape from the [territory of] Duibhthrian were almost all cut off at the Pass of Newcastle<sup>e</sup>.

O'Neill, Henry his son, and Mac Donnell, afterwards went to Ardglass<sup>f</sup>, which they burned; and Mac Donnell and his Scots afterwards went in their ships from Ardglass to Inishowen, while O'Neill marched by land to meet them, with intent to plunder Tirconnell. Naghtan O'Donnell and the daughter of O'Conor Faly, the wife of O'Donnell, and the sons of the chieftains of Tirconnell, repaired to Inishowen to meet them; and they made peace with O'Neill, without leave from O'Donnell.

distance to the north of Newcastle. From the mouth of this stream to Tyrella church, in the barony of Lecale, extends a very remarkable strand, anciently called the Strand of Murbholg.

<sup>f</sup> *Ard Glas*, now Ardglass, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down, about seven miles north-east of Downpatrick. It is now a poor village, but is remarkable for the ruins of its



Ua domnaill imoirio γ mac uíðilín do éóτταp pibe go gallaib mibe do énañ cñgail γ capaopaib piú γ mé pñr ionaib an píg, γ tucceat pluag moir leó go macaibe apda maca, γ do éóðpñt na goill pón mainipitir. Ro iompaðpñt iapom gan neapc do gabáil don turup pin. O domnaill do ðul timcéall na mibe piap go háτ luain aippiðe i nuib maine iap pin taprpa macaibe conaét i muig luipce go mac diaipmaða γ go hua puaipe .i. taðg mac tiðeapnain, γ ua puaipe do ðol laip tap eipne, ua neill, γ mág uíðip do éóét co caolupce hi ccoinne uí domnaill, γ píét capéanaé do énañ ðóib ppi apóile. Mac uíðilín do éoinnmíð ítoppa do gallaib macaibe aipgiail ap ná inðapbað tua nell.

Éccneacáñ ua domnaill .i. mac toiprðealbaið, do ðol ap cpeé ap a ðeapñpaéaiip ap ðonñhað .i. ðonñhað na coilleað, ua ndomnaill γ ðonñhað do lñmain a épeé γ éccneéan do ñapbað laip a mbel áta éaoláñ.

Coimeipge éoccað do bñt eipir mág paðnaill an maða γ clann maóileaclainn méð Raðnaill. Clann Maóileacloinn do taðaipe clonñe maégañna méc caba ap buannaét cuca do éongnañ leó. Do éóðpñð ap ionnpoiðio ip in mað, γ po loipgñt baile caéail með paðnaill. Ruð éóip ñóp opria ag págbáil an baile ðóib. Aipipit an clann pin Maégañna ap ðeipéað, Ro maipbað epup do éloinn maégañna ap an laéaiip pin, Ropp ðonñhað γ bpian co pochaíðib oile immaile ppiú. Ro gabað beóp Ruaiðpí a pinppear opé lñmaipb. Teáppa an cúiceað mac, toiprðealbac ballac. Una inðean Seaan ui Raðallig ammaéaiippiðe.

Mac maðnupa méð uíðip, .i. caéal pēap tiðe aoiðheað coitcōññ ðécc, γ a mac, .i. caéal do oipðneað ina ionað lá hua neill γ lá mað uíðip.

Caéal ðuð mac ui conéobaip puaið ðécc.

castles and castellated houses, for some account of which the reader is referred to the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 313.

<sup>g</sup> *Without obtaining any strength*, gan neapc do gabáil. This might be also rendered, "without achieving any conquest, or gaining any sway."

<sup>h</sup> *Entertained*, do éoinnmíð.—The word conñmeað, is anglicised Coigny, by Spenser and other English writers. The meaning is that the Eng-

lish dwelling in the plain of Oriel, or the level portion of the present county of Louth, received Mac Quillin into hospitality, and billeted his people among the farmers of the territory.

<sup>i</sup> *Donough-na-coille*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

<sup>k</sup> *Bel-atha-Caelain*, i. e. the mouth of Caelan's ford, Caelan signifying *the slender person*, being a man's name very common among the ancient Irish.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 13,

In the meanwhile O'Donnell and Mac Quillin went to the English of Meath, to make a treaty of alliance and friendship with them and the deputy of the King of England. They led a great army to Machaire-Ardamacha, and the English attacked the monastery, but afterwards returned without gaining any strength<sup>s</sup> by that expedition. O'Donnell then proceeded round through Meath, west to Athlone, from thence into Hy-Many, and afterwards across Machaire Chonnacht, to Mac Dermot of Moylurg and O'Rourke (Teige, son of Tiernan). O'Rourke went with him over the River Erne; and O'Neill and Maguire came to Cael Uisge to meet O'Donnell; and they concluded a charitable peace with one another. The English of Machaire Oirghiall entertained<sup>b</sup> Mac Quillin among them, after he had been banished by O'Neill.

Egneaghan O'Donnell (the son of Turlough) went to take a prey from his brother, Donough na Coille<sup>c</sup> O'Donnell; but Donough followed in pursuit of the prey, and slew Egneaghan at Bel-atha-Caelain<sup>k</sup>.

A war broke out between Mac Rannall of the Moy<sup>l</sup> and the sons of Melaghlín. The sons of Melaghlín took the sons of Mahon Mac Cabe into their pay to assist them; and they made an incursion into the Moy, and burned the town of Cathal Mac Rannall. But on leaving the town they were overtaken by a strong body of troops; and the sons of Mahon [Mac Cabe] being in the rear, three of them, Ross, Donough, and Brian, were slain on the spot, together with many other persons. Rory, their eldest brother, was taken prisoner, and he half dead; but Turlough, who was the fifth son, and whose mother was Una, the daughter of John O'Reilly, escaped.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal, who kept a house of general hospitality, died; and his son, Cathal, was installed in his place<sup>m</sup> by O'Neill and Maguire.

Cathal Duv, the son of O'Conor Roe, died.

note 7. There is no ford, or other locality, now bearing this name, in any part of the county of Donegal; but on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office in London, a place called Ballykeelan is shewn about two miles south of Louth Finn, in the parallel of Gweebarra bay and Castlefinn.

<sup>l</sup> *Of the Moy*, i. e. of the plain. This is evidently the place in West Breifny called Magh-

Angaidhe.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1350, p. 596, and note <sup>q</sup>, under the year 1424, p. 861, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Installed in his place*, i. e. as chief of that sept of the Maguires, who had assumed the surname of Mac Manus, the chief of whom had his residence at Seanat Mic Maghnusa, now Belle Isle, situated in the Upper Lough Erne, to the south of the town of Enniskillen.



Two general invitations of hospitality were given to the colleges and professional men by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll, and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calvagh).

There was a famine in the Summer of this year, called, for a very long time afterwards, Samhra na mear-aithne<sup>a</sup>, because no one used to recognize friend or relative, in consequence of the greatness of the famine.

O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey<sup>o</sup>, the son of Cooey, died.

Mac Namara, i. e. Macoon Ceann-Mor<sup>p</sup>, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

Mac Quillin was banished by the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy from his own territory, [and he took shelter] in Ard-Uladh<sup>a</sup>, with Savadge.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1434.

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

Felim, the son of Mahon O'Loughlin, Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

A war arose between O'Donnell (i. e. Niall) and his brother Naghtan, in consequence of the death of Egneaghan O'Donnell. Many depredations were committed, and many lives were lost [in the contests] between them; and Naghtan went over to the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo]. O'Donnell took a prey in the Moy (Maghene<sup>r</sup>), and in the territory of Carbury, from the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, and from Naghtan; and Naghtan and Brian, son of Donnell<sup>s</sup>, with the other sons of Donnell, in revenge of the taking of this prey, made an incursion into the Moy, and into Tirlugh, where they burned houses, and seized inanimate spoils, and numbers of small cattle. Naghtan went a second time into Tirconnell, and committed depredations on Conor, the son of O'Donnell; and Conor [in return] made an incursion into Carbury, and plundered the whole territory.

The same war was continued between O'Donnell and Naghtan; and the latter went to Mac Quillin and Brian Oge O'Neill, to induce them to declare war against O'Donnell. O'Donnell and O'Neill attacked Naghtan's castle,

Erne, was a part of Tirconnell, and belongs at this day to the county of Donegal.

<sup>s</sup> Brian, son of Donnell.—He was the second

son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor of Sligo; and Raghnaile, the daughter of O'Donnell, was his mother.



domnaill 7 ó neill do fuidi a taimceall cáirleín neactain, .i. cairlen na finne. Dattar cian ip in iomruide, ar aoi mhí féadpat an baile do gabail.

Lucar ua leannáin ppióir leapa gabail, 7 Maeta ua congaille aircindeac porra aipéir décc.

Ua neill .i. eoḡain, 7 ua domnaill .i. miall, do léiréionol an cúicció immaile ppiú do dúl do millead 7 do opceann gall mide. Tangadar zoill tpaḡa baile hi ccoinne uí neill, 7 tucpat a éior dó, 7 reóid iomda aipéna. Do cóidrefo iapom gup po loipcepfte macaire oipḡiall.

Tiad dona clann uí neill do lopcead na ndamḡfh badar lá dpuing dona gallaib. An tan badar occ an ppoplopccead hírin ní po pátaigpfte ní zo puaét fear ionait an piḡ cona íocpaide ina ndócum. Do padpat clann ui neill enpí, 7 aod a muinipir pínpa, 7 do beiprat reiaé tap lopce dia neip zo ttepnáttar ap ḡan marbað ḡan muḡuḡad neé uaiðib. Luio domi ua domnaill 7 a mac toiprdealbac aððar tiḡearna éiri conaill 7 mac caémaoil an lá céona do cúingead oipḡne 7 édaia hi conaip naile. Apead dyp pucc a namḡén i cceann mapcpluaḡ aððail do ḡallaib. Ro iaðpat ina taimceall. Dattarpoim occ iomcópnam ppiú ppi ré paða gup po marbað toiprdealbac ua domnaill .i. an lá iap ppeil Míciál, 7 mac caémaoil, 7 aod mac an eppcoip meic caémaoil, 7 rochaðe ele. Ro ḡabað ua domnaill iap marbað a muinipre, 7 tuccað dypoir ionaid an Ríḡ ap tteaét i nepinn, .i. Mac Sfon

<sup>1</sup> *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the [river] Finn, now Castlefinn, a village on the River Finu, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

<sup>2</sup> *To burn the fortresses*, do lopcead na ndamḡfh.—The Four Masters have here obviously mistaken the meaning of this passage in the more ancient annals; for it is stated in the Annals of Ulster, that the sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, went on this occasion to burn the Nobber (a fortress in Meath), whence they were chased by the Lord Lieutenant: “Do cuaid iapum clann hui Neill do lopḡad na hOibpe .i. enpi 7 aed.” The Four Masters evidently mistook the genitive case na hOibpe, which might be translated “of Nobber,” or “of

the work,” for military works, or fortresses in general. The name Nobber, in Irish an obair, signifies “the work;” and, according to the legal tradition, the English fortress there erected was so called by way of distinction. A classical scholar, who lived in this vicinity, being called upon for an explanation of the name Nobber, replied by a quotation from Virgil: “Hoc opus hic labor est.”

<sup>3</sup> *Covered the retreat*.—ḡiaé tap lopḡ means covering the retreat, literally, shield on the track. The following passage from the historical tale, entitled *Cath Comair*, will put this passage beyond dispute:

“Aḡup ní paibí beo d’á muinipir ann pin do cóimḡeobað pḡiaé tap a lopḡ da éipe aét a

namely, Caislen-na-Finne<sup>t</sup>, and continued to besiege it for some time, but were, nevertheless, unable to take it.

Lucas O'Leannain, Prior of Lisgool, and Matthew O'Conghaile, Erenagh of Rossory, died.

O'Neill (i. e. Owen) and O'Donnell (i. e. Niall), with the whole forces of the province, marched to Meath to destroy and plunder the English there. The English of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk] came to O'Neill, and paid him his rent, and gave him also many articles of value ; and O'Neill and O'Donnell then proceeded to set fire to Machaire-Oirghiall.

In the meanwhile the sons of O'Neill [Henry and Hugh] went to burn the fortresses<sup>u</sup> in the possession of some of the English ; and while they were engaged in this work of conflagration, they observed nothing [of danger] until the King's Deputy came up to them with his forces. The sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, then sent their people before them, while they themselves covered the retreat<sup>w</sup>, and thus they escaped, none of their men being killed or harmed.

O'Donnell and his son, Turlough, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and Mac Cawell, went in search of plunder<sup>x</sup> and booty in another direction ; and their evil fortune brought them into collision with a large body of English cavalry, who surrounded them. They contended with them for a long time, until Turlough O'Donnell, Mac Cawell, Hugh Mac-an-Easpuig Mac Cawell, and many others, were slain (and this was on the day after Michaelmas). After the loss of his people, O'Donnell was taken prisoner, and delivered up to the son of John Stanley<sup>y</sup>, the King's Deputy, who had shortly before arrived in

anon mac féin .i. Daði mac Órepi, agus d'fan an mac déir a aḃar, agus do pime comrac ppi Raon agus po forcamlaig Raon fa ó'eoió ar ipm g-comlann, gup ban a ceann de, agus leanar Óreap iap pin."

"And there was not one of his people living at the time, who would cover the retreat after him, but his own only son Dathi mac Bresi, and he remained behind his father, and made combat with Raen, but Raen finally overcame him in the combat, cut off his head, and then continued his pursuit of Breas."—See also the year 1435, where Mac Sweeny is said to have

covered the retreat of his people : a pead do pome pciat tap lopec do tabairt a nceoió a muintipe.

<sup>x</sup> *In search of plunder*, do cúingeadó oipgne. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is : "diappaio eóala."

<sup>y</sup> *The son of Sir John Stanley*.—He was Sir Thomas Stanley, who came to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant in the year 1432.—See Table of the Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107 ; and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1435, where it is stated that Neyle O'Donnel was taken prisoner in that year. It

Στανλάν, ἡ πο κυρεαδ̃ ἐ ἰαρ ριν ἰ λάιμη ḡο हात̃ चिात̃. Ro ḡabaδ̃ dona mac Maḡnara caoiδ̃ ui doimnaill arason la hua ndoimnaill don c̃ur ρin.

O Ruairc .i. ταδ̃ḡ mac τιḡεapñáin décc.

Donn caṡanaδ̃ máḡ uiδ̃or décc.

O b̃roin .i. donnchaδ̃ do écc.

Mac Connid̃e (Maoliora) ollam̃ uí néill le dán, ἡ Mac cpuitín .i. Sfñca mac cpuitín ollam̃ t̃uaδ̃muim̃an ἰ ρfñchur ρaoĩ c̃oitc̃fñn in ḡac̃ c̃fñr̃ do écc.

Diap̃mat mac Muirceap̃taiz ḡairb̃ uí ρfñchnap̃aiz do m̃ap̃baδ̃ dia eoc̃ ρfñ aḡ cor cp̃ú ρuirpe.

O Ceallaiḡ, ἡ Mac diap̃mata, ἡ ταδ̃ḡ mac uĩ c̃oncoḡairi ρuaδ̃ do ḡol ap̃ ionnp̃aiz̃iḡ ḡo baile an top̃air. Deaḡaδ̃ do b̃ñt̃ t̃op̃pa, ἡ lũc̃t̃ an baile, ρoc̃ãiḡe do lot̃ ἰ muiz̃ ἡ ip̃tiḡ ũaḡaib̃ ἡ ρfñ don muiñcip̃ amuiḡ do b̃fñ c̃ap̃naiz̃e do bun bonnp̃aiz̃e boĩ ina laĩm̃, ἡ t̃fñe do c̃op̃ ip̃ in c̃cap̃naiz̃ ἰ mbun na bonnp̃aiz̃i c̃éḡna, ἡ an bonnp̃ac̃ do t̃eilḡionn ip̃teach ip̃in m̃baḡḡoún, ἡ a buaiñ ἰ t̃taoḡ tiḡe baoĩ ann, an t̃fñ ρin do loṛccaδ̃, ἡ an t̃fñ eile bã c̃oĩm̃fña do ἡ up̃m̃op̃ an baile, ἡ an baḡḡoún do loṛccaδ̃, ἡ iliomat̃ da ḡac̃ maĩt̃ baoĩ ip̃ in m̃baile do m̃illeaḡ ἡ do loṛccaδ̃ don c̃ur ρin.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1435.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceit̃pẽ c̃eḡ, t̃p̃iõc̃at̃t̃ a c̃úicc.

An t̃ep̃p̃cop̃ ρuaḡh̃ ó h̃fñh̃pa, ep̃p̃cop̃ achaḡ conap̃e do ecc.

O doimnaill .i. m̃all ḡap̃bh do b̃r̃ñt̃ ἰ Saḡoibh.

Reoḡh̃ ἡ aiz̃ anac̃nata ip̃ in m̃bliḡaḡn ρi ḡo m̃m̃t̃iaḡḡair̃ caḡ lõc̃a ἡ aib̃ne ep̃eann ap̃ na l̃fcaib̃ eaḡha.

is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell (i.e. Niall, the son of Turlough) was taken to England in the year 1435.

<sup>z</sup> *Mac Connidhe*, now anglicised Mac Namee, in the county of Londonderry, where the name is very common.

<sup>a</sup> *Skilled in each art*.—In the Annals of Ulster this phrase is sometimes expressed in Latin by “in utraque arte peritus.” The two arts re-

ferred to were poetry and music.

<sup>b</sup> *The Bawn*.—The bawn of the castle of Balintober, in the county of Roscommon, encloses an area of one Irish acre. This passage bears out a local tradition, which states that there were several rows of thatched houses in the area enclosed by the great walls and towers still remaining.

<sup>c</sup> *An unusual frost*.—The notice of this frost is more distinctly given in the Annals of Ulster

Ireland, and who sent him to be imprisoned in Dublin. The son of Manus, Caech O'Donnell, was taken along with him on this occasion.

O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, son of Tiernan, died.

Donn Cahanagh Maguire died.

O'Byrne, i. e. Donough, died.

Mac Conmidhe<sup>z</sup> (Maclisa), Ollav and Chief Poet to O'Neill, and Mac Curtin (i. e. Sencha Mac Curtin), Ollav of Thomond in history, and a man generally skilled in each art<sup>a</sup>, died.

Dermot, the son of Murtough Garv O'Shaughnessy, was killed by his own horse, as he was being shod.

O'Kelly, Mac Dermot, and Teige, the son of O'Conor Roe, set out to attack Ballintober; and a battle was fought between them and the people of that town, in which many were wounded, both within and without the town. One of the party who were without took a chip from the end of a wattle which he held in his hand, and, having tied this chip to the end of the wattle, he set fire to it, and then cast the wattle into the bawn. It stuck in the side of a house, which caught fire, and was burned, as was the adjoining house, and [finally] the greater part of the town. The bawn<sup>b</sup> was also burned, and a vast deal of every kind of property which was in the town was destroyed and consumed on this occasion.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1435.

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

The Red Bishop O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) was taken to London.

An unusual frost<sup>c</sup> and ice occurred in this year, so that people used to traverse the lakes and rivers of Ireland on the solid ice.

under the year 1434, as follows :

“Σικ μορ οο τινηρηνα α νοπεδ να βλια-  
δνα πα .ι. υ. πεετμουνη πια νοολαιγ, 7 υν.  
πεετμουνη να διαιγ, 7 νο ιμειζοιρ ταιμει βο  
7 εις ιμδα 7 δαινε 7 capauil πιμλοαanna  
Επenn, 7 ευαδ άρ μόρ πορ έυλαε Επenn  
πορ αν pic.”

“A great frost commenced in the end of this  
year, i. e. five weeks before Christmas, and” [it  
continued till] “seven weeks after it; and  
herds of cows, and many steeds, men and horses,  
used to travel over the chief lakes of Ireland,  
and a great slaughter was made of the birds of  
Ireland on the ice.”



O Fhíghail domhnall mac Seadain tsoirpeac munntipe hanğaile do écc.

Bran o bhoín aobair tigeapna epice branac do ecc.

O néill do dul pluağ i bfeapairb manac, 7 longporc do gabáil dó ag cpaib u a fpuadačam, 7 bair ainmribe co cñh teopa noide cona láib. Fuir manac do cor a ccfepa 7 a nimirgñ uile tap loc eirne riap, 7 nočair bó i nfeapib iur oet bá for leic oigpead bair fóp an loch ap nó imēigđoir eich 7 capail po a neirfđairb an loc lá méo an peiō. Iap ttiōol a plōig do maz mōir pé haccaō u néill do pinne rit rir, 7 do cōiō ma cñh iapttain. Aśđh luiō o néill cona fōcraide hi ttiur cōnail gup po loircc 7 gup po mōir blaō mōir di, 7 po marbaō lair đian mac domhnall u domhnall durrēur do rōigio. Soair dia ēig iap ccorğar.

Domhnall mac eoğan meğ carēaiğ pēcñ coitcñt do bōctairb, 7 daiōl-gneacairb do marbaō lá taōğ mac corbmair mic diaipmāda mēğ carēaiğ.

Donn mac cononnačt mēğ uōir dēcc i nupō cananac i ccluiain eoair iap mbuair naiēriğe 7 iap ccor an tpaogail de ap điaō an cōimdeao riar an tan rin.

Comaonta cōccair do dēnair lá brian oec ó néill 7 lá neacairb u nōmnaill i naghairb u neill (eoğan), 7 á cōinne (enpí, 7 eoğan). Ua néill 7 a cōinn do bñit a ccaopaiğeacē leō do dul i ccenel moáin hi cōinne neacairb 7 brian. Ní po airir ua neill gup po đab longporc ir na rapairb. Oo cūala neacairb 7 brian óğ mōir ttiōñlit a plōğa co ttiñfñac i nemionac ap đaiğ amair longpait do ēabairc for ua neill, 7 ní po anpat dia pēmim go pācēttar an longporc i mbair uā néill. Oo điaō deabair gup po ionnaphpat ua néill ap a longporc, 7 airirit pñ airim i mbair uā neill.

Bá haōnair 7 bá hačair lá hua neill cona cōinn, 7 lá mac domhnall galloglac a noíōur ap in mairin i paghbairc comō í comairle do riğēnpat ainmar longpait do ēabairc for an pluağ ttiā rōpailñ enpí u neill bair oğa rōpconğra rōpna. Ačē cñā po đab đñim an đreappāō laoiēao rin

<sup>d</sup> *Crioch-Branach*, i. e. the O'Byrnes' country, in the county of Wicklow, not Hy-Faelain, their original country.

<sup>e</sup> *Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain*.—This is evidently the place now called Creeve Hill, situated in the parish of Enniskillen, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheets 17, 18, 23, 24.

<sup>f</sup> *Rasa*, now the Rosses, in the county of Donegal, a very wild tract of country lying between the Bays of Gweebarra and Gweedore, and comprising, according to tradition and several old maps of Ulster, the parishes of Lettermacaward and Templecroan.

O'Farrell, Donnell, son of John, Chief of Muintir-Annaly, died.

Bran O'Byrne, heir to the lordship of Crioch-Branach<sup>d</sup>, died.

O'Neill proceeded with an army into Fermanagh, and pitched his camp at Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain<sup>e</sup>, where he remained three nights and days. The inhabitants of Fermanagh sent their cattle and all their moveables westward across Lough Erne; and it was not in boats that they conveyed them, but over the ice, which was then so great that steeds and horses carrying burdens were wont to cross the lake upon it. Maguire mustered an army to oppose O'Neill, but afterwards made peace with him, and joined him. O'Neill then proceeded with his forces into Tirconnell, burned and plundered a great part of it, and slew John, the son of Donnell, by a shot of a javelin, and then returned home in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Owen Mac Carthy, a general supporter of the poor and the destitute, was slain by Teige, the son of Cormac, son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Donn, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, died in canonical orders at Clones, after the victory of penance, having [some time before] retired from the world, for the love of the Lord.

Brian Oge O'Neill and Naghtan O'Donnell united to make war on O'Neill (Owen) and his sons, Henry and Owen; and O'Neill and his sons set out with their creaghts for Kinel-Moen, to oppose Naghtan and Brian, and did not halt until they pitched their camp in the Rasa<sup>f</sup>. As soon as Naghtan and Brian Oge heard of this, they expeditiously collected their forces together, for the purpose of making an attack on O'Neill's camp; and they did not halt on their course until they arrived at the camp in which O'Neill was, where they made battle, and dislodged O'Neill from his camp, remaining in it themselves.

Now O'Neill, his sons, and Mac Donnell Galloglagh, felt shame and disgrace at their expulsion from the position in which they were [fortified]; and the resolution they adopted, at the request and solicitation of Henry O'Neill, was, that they should attack the camp<sup>g</sup>, [and use their boldest exertions to re-take

<sup>g</sup> *That they should attack the camp.*—This sentence is imperfect and inelegant. It could be completed thus: *Ir í comaple oo riženpaz ammar oo éabairt for longpore a namao 7 bízceall oo dénam ap a aḡḡabail.*

It is stated in the Annals of Ulster that Henry O'Neill delivered a good speech to Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and to his own kinsmen and followers on this occasion, by which he roused their courage to a very high pitch of enthusiasm.

dona hógaib ar po ionnpoigheas co nímílr, 7 go tasoí toiteas an longpoir, 7 enri hi pemtur pempa go pangasor lár míon a namas. Do pala eirip mac domnaill gallocclaó 7 mac ruibne panas co mbáatar laoió agá lópaó 7 agá luatáirleas eatorra aoiú 7 anall. Ní aiténgeas capa ná nama apoile anhrin lá uoréas na haióce 7 lá olúr na laócpaíde for apoile. Nó rghnóir dha aoiúle teneas do éinnberaib na ceuraó 7 do lúipeasáib na laócpaíde. Imá ccomráimic dhaó ua néill 7 do brian ua neill fpi apoile go tapas aó forgaín do rleig for brian gur po cpectnais é go mor. At laoi iarom brian 7 neactain ar in iomaireacc, 7 fágbaí a ngalloglaig dia nhr. Opo airig mac ruibne neactain 7 brian ócc dia pagbáil areas do róine rías tap lorig do éabairt i ndeóid a muntipe, 7 an latáir rin uafágbáil gan ráuccas dua néill. O po fuidir enri cona braitrib mdrin, Ro lhras mac Suibne co rliab trum, 7 po rraoineas fap. Ro gabas é dha go rocaíóib dia muntip imaille fpi. Ro ba corgrach ua neill don turur rin.

Neactain ua domnaill do éabairt éairléin aá reanaig do brian ócc ua néill ar éomasonas éoccas fpi i nagaíó ui néill. Ro feall brian iapettain for neactain 7 do cóid do roigíó ui neill gan ceas do neactain, 7 po pagas a bapada hi éairléin aá Sfhais. Iap ndul hi cefn ui neill do brian po gabas é lair, 7 po rcaíteas cor 7 lam de, 7 po cioppas a diar mac fon cumma éfna, 7 abas fap díó po céúoir.

O gápa do marbas la a braitrib fín i nhr bolcc ar loch techíte.

Domnaill mac fírgail éasich uí fghra do marbas la Mac maghura mic diarmata meic donnchaíó.

Caíléin ui ruairc do gabáil la donnchaíó mbacas ua ruairc for cloinn

<sup>b</sup> *Vigorously*.—The reading in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster is much better :

“Do gluaipedar pompa ar a aile rin co tai torasas no co pangasor an longpoir; do éuas imorra Enri Hua Neill pompo co cpoas corgras 7 co láir lánéalma co rán-gasor ar lairneon a namas, i. e. They advanced after this quietly and silently, until they reached the camp, and Henry O'Neill before them, bravely, triumphantly, firmly, and mightily, until they came into the very centre of

their enemies.”

<sup>i</sup> *Sparks of fire*, aoiúle teneas.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, caepa teineó.

<sup>k</sup> *Without O'Neill's knowledge*, gan ráuccas dua Neill. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, “Elóg gan fpi dua neill.”

<sup>l</sup> *Slieve-Truim*.—This mountain has received the unmeaning Scotch appellation of Bessy Bell, and the old name, or situation, would have been

it]. Henry's exciting exhortation had great effect upon the minds of the youths, and they attacked the camp vigorously<sup>h</sup>, silently, and fiercely, Henry being the foremost in the van, until they made their way into the very centre of their enemies. Mac Donnell Galloglagh and Mac Sweeny Fanad then came to an engagement, in which heroes were mangled and slaughtered between them on both sides; [and such was the confusion that prevailed], owing to the darkness of the night, and the closeness of the combatants to each other, that friend could not be distinguished from foe. Sparks of fire<sup>i</sup> flashed from the helmets of the heroes and the armour of the champions. Hugh O'Neill and Brian O'Neill came to a personal rencounter with each other; and Hugh made a thrust of his spear at Brian, and wounded him severely, after which Brian and Naghtan withdrew from the contest, and left their gallowglasses behind them. When Mac Sweeny [the leader of the gallowglasses] perceived that Naghtan and Brian Oge had gone away from him, he sent his people before him, and remained himself in the rear to cover their retreat, and left the place without O'Neill's knowledge<sup>k</sup>; but when Henry and his kinsmen observed this, they pursued Mac Sweeny to Slieve Truim<sup>l</sup>, and there defeated him, and took himself and many of his people prisoners. O'Neill was victorious on this expedition.

Naghtan O'Donnell had given the castle of Ballyshannon to Brian Oge O'Neill, on his having consented to assist him in his war with O'Neill. Brian afterwards acted traitorously towards Naghtan, for he went to O'Neill without Naghtan's permission, and left his warders in the castle of Ballyshannon. As soon as Brian made his appearance before O'Neill, he was taken prisoner by him, and one of his feet and one of his hands were cut off; his two sons were also maimed in the same manner, and one of them immediately died.

O'Gara was slain by his own kinsmen, on Inis bolg<sup>m</sup>, an island in Loch Techet.

Donnell, the son of Farrell Caech O'Hara, was slain by the son of Manus, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

O'Rourke's castle was taken, by Donough Bacagh O'Rourke, from the sons

lost, were it not that Jobson had marked its true position, under the anglicised form of Slevetrym, on his Map of Ulster in 1590.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1275, p. 424, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-bolg*, i. e. the island of the bags. Loch

Techet, now Lough Gara, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, contains eight islands, but none of them bears this name at present. Inis-bolg was probably the one now called simply *Inis*.



Ταιδς υι ρυαιρε. Cpécá do denam iarrim la cloinn ticecfnam uι ρυαιρε ap donnachad mbacaac i ccoill an anna.

Ο Ρυαιρε do γαιρη do lochlaimh ua ρυαιρε .i. mac ταιδς υι ρυαιρε.

Cpeacha mora do denam la neactain ua ndomnall ap Ua neill.

Mac brian óicc mic enri í neill do dól ap cpeic i ττίρ αβδα, γ cuio do luét τιγε í domnall (neill) do bpeit fap. Α όρσc do bfn de γ é ffn do gabail γ bponς mór da muinrip do mabbaó.

Ο domnalláin, corbmac mac mailechlainn, Ο huiccinn domnall bacac, γ cairpui o cuipnín do écc.

Mac δαιτη, .i. Roibepet bapéd τιγεapna típe hAmalgada, ffn dépacá θαναcταc διγιειμγ γ fepi do cópam α όρσc διτcche δαιμδεóιν gall con-naét do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1436.

Αοίρ Cριopε, mίle, ceτpe óéó, τpιόcατ, α Sé.

Coccaó mór do loipceitib, do chpeachaitb, γ do mabhbheaitb ag ua ccon-cobair ffailege fpi gallaitb i ndioγail uι domnall α clíhna baof illáin aca.

Niall mac eoγam uι néill do mabbaó ap γprip ma tíγ fém lá cloinn cionait an τpιύcá, la cloinn enri uí neill, γ la hoipγiallaitb, γ poóaióe dia muinrip imaille fpi.

Concobair mac fcaam uι Raγaillyγ mac τιγεapna na bpeipne paoí deag-eimγ déγ.

Cpannócc loca laoγaipe do gabail lá cloinn brian óicc uι néill. Ua neill γ enri do éóct γup an loc, γ τεacéta do cóp uacéta ap clíh mēγuióip tomár óγ, γ iar na poctam po τpiallpat apτpaiγe do denam do dól foppan cpan-nóicc α mbaτtap clann brian óig, ap í comairle do ponpao clann brian an cpannócc do tabaipτ dua neill, γ pít do denam fpi. Ο néill γ μαγ uóip

<sup>n</sup> *Coill-an-anna*, i. e. *wood of the soul*. This place is so called in Irish at the present day, and anglicised Killananima, and is a townland in the parish of Killanumery, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 14, 15.

<sup>o</sup> *Had in confinement*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that

O'Donnell was sent to England in the year 1435.

<sup>p</sup> *By the Clann-Kenna of Trough*, lá cloinn cionait an τpιύcá, i. e. by the family of Mac Kenna of Triucha chéd an Chladaigh, now the barony of Trough, forming the northern portion of the county of Monaghan, where this family are still very numerous, but reduced in circum-

of Teige O'Rourke. Depredations were afterwards committed by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke upon Donough Bacagh, at Coill-an-anna<sup>a</sup>.

Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was nominated the O'Rourke.

Naghtan O'Donnell committed great depredations on O'Neill.

The son of Brian Oge, son of Henry O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into Tirlugh; but some of the household of O'Donnell (Niall) overtook him, despoiled him of the prey, took himself prisoner, and slew a great number of his people.

O'Donnellan, Cormac, son of Melaghlin; O'Higgin, Donnell Bacagh; and Carbry O'Cuirnin, died.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Robert Barrett, Lord of Tirawly, a charitable, humane, and truly hospitable man, who had protected his patrimonial territory in despite of the English of Connaught, died.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1436.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-six.*

A great war was waged by O'Conor Faly against the English, during which he did much injury by burning, plundering, and slaying, to revenge O'Donnell, his relative by marriage, whom the English had in confinement<sup>o</sup>.

Niall, the son of Owen O'Neill, was slain, together with many of his people, in a contest in his own house, by the Clann-Kenna of Trough<sup>p</sup>, [assisted] by the sons of Henry O'Neill and the people of Oriel.

Conor, the son of John O'Reilly, i. e. the son of the Lord of Breifny, a truly hospitable man, died.

The Crannog of Loch-Laoghaire was taken by the sons of Brian O'Neill. O'Neill and Henry came to the Lough, and sent messengers to Maguire, Thomas Oge, on whose arrival they set about constructing vessels<sup>a</sup>, to land on the Crannog, in which the sons of Brian Oge then were; but these [on perceiving their intentions] came to the resolution of giving up the Crannog<sup>r</sup> to O'Neill,

stances. According to the tradition in the country, Alderman Mac Kenna of Dublin is of the senior branch of this family.

<sup>a</sup> *Vessels*, ἀπὲραιγε.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster the reading is: οὐ βάουρ ἀγ δένυμ κοίτεσ οὐ γαβάλ na crannóige, i. e. they were making cots to take the crannog.

<sup>r</sup> *Crannog*, i. e. a wooden house.

ιαρριν do ðol ap ionnroiγið hi ττήρ αοδα ερεαά ιοmða, εδαλα, γ εάτα do ðenañ leó, γ α ττήτ ιαρριν δια ττηγið.

Murghað mac corbmaic mec donnchaid aðbar tighearna tpe hoilealla do éγ.

Ionnroiγið do ðenañ la cloinn Meic donnchaid γ la cloinn tomaltaiγ óγ mec donnchaid hi ceúil ó ppinð ap ó nγaðpa, γ ap ταðγ mac donnchaid. Ruaiγ do έαβαιρ ap cloinn meic donnchaid, γ móiprñrñ do mairbad óiob im Concobair camm ó nγaðpa, γ ba heipde po mairb ó γaðpa a deapbpaάap pém i ppiull mairan tan pin.

Maghnur Ruad mac Maoleaclaunn mic flaibhritaiγ ui Ruairc do écc.

Giolla íopa mac asbhagáin ollañ Meic baitin i péineachur fear diaða deapcaá daonachtaá, γ oide pcol i péineachur γ pibdeáct do écc.

Geanann mac cruicín aðbar ollañan tuadmuñan hi rñchur do baάað, m baóí i leit Mogha ina pé aðbar rñchaáa po ba pñp máp.

#### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1437.

Αοίρ Crioρτ, mίle, ceitpe áed, tpuóat, a Seaáct.

Aipðfpucc Connaáct do écc. Do éloinn pforair eipde.

Sit do dénañ uUa neill, γ do neátain ua ndomnaill.

Ionraicchið do ðenañ la concobair ua ndomnaill ap mác neátain ui domnaill, γ dá mác Eoγan puad mec puibne go poáaíð ele do mairbad don chur pin.

Coccað etip caάaop ua cconcobair paige [bpaάhaiρ ui concobair] γ ua concobair buðñ, γ caάhaiρ do ðol i ecléé gall, γ a ðol iαρριν co nγal-laið laiρ i nuib paige, γ baile diaρmata uí concobair do loρcaá laiρ co mbailtib eile genmotha, daom i omða do lot γ do mairbadh laiρ.

<sup>s</sup> *Killed many persons*, eáta do dénañ.—In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, *éáta oame*; and in the Dublin it is stated that John Mac Gilla Ultain, Maguire's door-keeper, was slain on this occasion by Tomlin O'Gallagher, who went in pursuit of the plunderers.

<sup>t</sup> *Cuil O'bh-Finn*, i. e. the corner or angle of

the O'Finns, now the barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo. In latter ages this was the only territory possessed by the O'Garas, who previously to the English invasion had possession of Sliabh Lugha and Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>u</sup> *Mac Wattin*, i. e. Fitz-Watkin. This was an Irish name, assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley in the county of Mayo.

and made peace with him. O'Neill and Maguire then made an incursion into Tirlugh, where they committed many depredations, obtained great spoils, and killed many persons<sup>s</sup>; after which they returned home.

Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Mac Donough and the sons of Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donough into Cuil O'bh-Finn', against O'Gara and Teige Mac Donough; but the sons of Mac Donough were routed, and seven of them killed, together with Conor Cam O'Gara, who had some time before treacherously slain his own brother, O'Gara.

Manus Roe, the son of Melaghlin, who was son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

Gilla-Isa Mac Egan, Ollav to Mac Wattin<sup>u</sup> in law, a pious, charitable, and humane man, and the superintendent of schools<sup>v</sup> of jurisprudence and poetry, died.

Geanann Mac Curtin, intended Ollav of Thomond in history, was drowned. There was not in Leth-Mogha in his time a better materies of a historian<sup>w</sup> than he.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1437.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-seven.*

The Archbishop of Connaught [i. e. of Tuam] died. He was of the Clann-Feorais<sup>x</sup>.

A peace was made between O'Donnell and Naghtan O'Donnell.

An incursion was made by Conor O'Donnell against the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, on which occasion the two sons of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, and numbers of others, were slain.

A war [broke out] between Cahir O'Conor, brother of O'Conor Faly, and O'Conor Faly himself. Cahir went over to the English, whom he afterwards brought into Offaly, and burned the town of Dermot O'Conor, and other towns besides; and he killed and wounded many persons.

<sup>v</sup> *Schools*, pcol.—Here it is to be observed that pcol is the genitive plural of pcol, a school. The genitive singular would be pcole.

<sup>w</sup> *A materies of a historian*, aóðap píncharó, i. e. there was not in his time any one who gave

better promise of being a sound historian.

<sup>x</sup> *Clann Feorais*, i. e. the family of Bermingham. There is no notice of this prelate in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops.



Coccað mór beor ag ua cconcobair pparlze pe gallaib na mðe do cpeachaib 7 do maphhetaibh daoine.

Hanpaoi o Riann tigfina ua nðróna do ecc.

Mac oirðelb .i. Emann an machaípe do ecc.

Coccað mór ag Mag maðgamna 7 ag Maðnur mag maðgamna pe apoile. Maðnur do ðol i cclnð í neill 7 a éloinne, 7 Mág maðgamna do ðol hi cclnð gall.

Coccað mor eittir ua neill 7 brian ócc o neill.

Maðleaclann ua maðlónaípe décc.

Siolla Paðpaice mac cóncobair uí éarimaic décc.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1438.

Αοίρ Κριοίτ, míle cñthpe chéd, tpiochaττ, a hochτ.

An teappcob ó gallcobair .i. lochlann décc. Eppcop Rath a boð epide.

Ppiori éille maígneann décc. Mac meic diapla éille ðara epide.

Abb éille na manac, 7 mocól ó maonaíð biocaipe éarplem mic concobair do écc ma nðir ðon plaið.

Donðchað na coilleað o ðomnaill do maphað la Concobair nðonn ó nðomnaill hi tpið Enða íar na cpeachað ðon éup ééttna.

Cathaoir o ðoáptaiðh décc.

Pilip máðuiðir do gabail la maðuiðir.

<sup>1</sup> *Lord of Idrone*.—This is the present barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow, of which the O'Ryan, or, as O'Heerin calls them, Ui-Riaghain, were the ancient chiefs. The Ryans are common in the barony of Idrone, and there are some respectable gentlemen of the name; but it does not appear that they have retained any unforfeited portion of the original territory. The O'Ryan of this race are to be distinguished from the O'Mulryans of the county of Tipperary, who now almost invariably reject O and Mul, and write the name simply Ryan.

<sup>2</sup> *Kilmainham*, cill maígneann, i. e. the

church of St. Maighneann, an Irish saint who flourished about the beginning of the seventh century, and whose memory was celebrated on the 18th of December. This is the Kilmainham near Dublin, and not the place of the same name in the county of Meath. A priory was founded at Kilmainham, near Dublin, for knights of the order of St. John Baptist of Jerusalem, commonly called Knights Hospitalers, by Richard, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, or Strigul, about the year 1174, and Henry II. confirmed the endowments. It was afterwards much enriched by the donations of others, and

O'Connor Faly carried on a great war against the English, during which he committed many depredations, and slew many persons.

Henry O'Ryan, Lord of Idrone<sup>y</sup>, died.

Mac Costello (Edmond of the Plain) died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon and Manus Mac Mahon. Manus went over to O'Neill and his sons, and Mac Mahon went over to the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and Brian Oge O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Mulconry died.

Giollapatrik, the son of Conor O'Carmaic, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1438.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-eight.*

O'Gallagher, i. e. Loughlin, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

The Prior of Kilmainham<sup>z</sup> died. He was grandson of the Earl of Kildare.

The Abbot of Cill-na-manach<sup>a</sup> and Nicholas O'Maonaigh [O'Meeny], Vicar of Caislen-mic-Conchubhair<sup>b</sup>, both died of the plague.

Donough na Coille<sup>c</sup> O'Donnell was slain by Conor Don O'Donnell in Tir-Enda<sup>d</sup>, after he had plundered that territory.

Cahir O'Doherty died.

Philip Maguire was taken prisoner by Maguire.

especially in the reign of Edward II. when the revenues of the Templars, then lately suppressed, were granted to this order, Walter del Erne being then Prior of the Hospitalers. This priory was likewise an hospital for strangers and pilgrims.—See Ware, Monast. county of Dublin.

<sup>a</sup> *Cill-na-manach*, i. e. church of the monks. There are many churches of this name in Ireland, but the place here referred to was probably in Connaught. There is a parish of Cill-na-manach, *anglicè* Kilnamanagh, verging on Lough Gara, in the old barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>b</sup> *Caislen-mic-Conchubhair*, now Castleconor, a parish in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

<sup>c</sup> *Donough na Coille*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

<sup>d</sup> *Tir-Enda*.—This territory, or rather the tribe which originally occupied it, is sometimes called Kinel-Enda. It was the ancient name of a district situated between Lifford and Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1175, p. 19, *supra*; and *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 149, note <sup>i</sup>.

Concobair mac Muirceartaigh uí dubda tighearna cloinne donnchaí uí dubda do marbáð la a bhráithirín fíon i ppiull .i. la taircleach mac corbmaic mic donnchaí uí dubda, 7 la Ruairí mac taircligh, la loclainn mac mic loclainn uí dubda, 7 la Hanraí bairett, 7 triur mac do cloinn concobair do marbáð in oidéce rin amaille ppiur.

Uilliam mac Ruairí uí dubda do écc.

Coccað ag ua cconcobair pfailge re gallaib na mide i ndioḡail uí domnaill beor.

Mac Mez plannechaí .i. Enrí ballac do marbáð la dphim do pphail manac i mbaile brian uí uiginn ar Maḡ ene.

Seann mac Emainn a bupc do ecc don galap bphc.

Uilliam baipéd, .i. Mac mec baídm do ecc.

Uilliam mac Sfan a bupc do ecc ma tigh fíon.

Sic do denaib dUa concobair pailge 7 do cátaoir ó cconcobair dia dphbraethair ppi aipile.

O brian .i. taðḡ mac brian uí brian do aiphocchaí la a deapbraethair .i. la Maḡamain, 7 ó brian do ḡaim do Mhaḡamain.

Mac mec ppeoir, .i. Rirpéir do écc.

Siurpan mac Sfan mec oipdeilb do écc.

O clunáin ollaib uí fḡia i ndán do écc.

Donnchaí mac Siðpáir uí chuipnín raóí le Seanchur, O dálaigh bphéirne, .i. aéoh ollaib uí Raḡilligh le dán, Concobair mac Aíthagaib ollaib cloinne Riocair do bphéirinnur décc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1439.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cñtḡre céo, tpiochaττ, a Naóí.

lurτir .i. ppar ionaí Righ Saxon do tēct i neppinn, 7 a gabail iappin la cátaoir mac uí concobair pailghe, 7 iap mbñt aphaí occa po pparpaucriot ḡoill Aíta cliaí an lurτir, 7 tucpat mac an ploingcedaigh do cátaoir dāp a éiri.

<sup>e</sup> *Town*, baile. — The word baile means nothing more here than seat or residence. The Irish call any village, or hamlet, be it ever so small, by the name of *baile*, which is usually

anglicised *bally*.

<sup>f</sup> *The town of Brian O'Higgin*, now Ballyhiggin, or Higginstown, in the district of Moy, and about half a mile south of Ballyshannon. — See

Conor, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, Lord of the Clann-Donough O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen, i. e. by Taichleach, the son of Cormac, son of Donough O'Dowda; Rory, the son of Taichleach; and Loughlin, the grandson of Loughlin O'Dowda; and Henry Barrett. And three of Conor's sons were slain along with him on the same night.

William, the son of Rory O'Dowda, died.

O'Conor Faly continued to wage war with the English of Meath, in revenge of O'Donnell.

The son of Mac Claney, Henry Ballagh, was slain by a party of the inhabitants of Fermanagh, at the town<sup>e</sup> of Brian O'Higgin<sup>f</sup>, in Magh-Ene.

John, the son of Edmund Burke, died of galar breac [small-pox].

William Barrett, i. e. the son of Mac Wattin, died.

William, the son of John Burke, died in his own house.

Peace was made between the two brothers, O'Conor Faly and Cathaoir O'Conor.

O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Brian O'Brien, was deposed by his brother Mahon, who was thereupon styled the O'Brien.

The son of Mac Feorais (Bermingham), i. e. Richard, died.

Jordan, the son of John Mac Costello, died.

O'Clumain<sup>g</sup>, Chief Poet to O'Hara, died.

Donough, the son of Siry O'Cuirnin, a learned historian; O'Daly of Breifny, Chief Poet to O'Reilly; and Conor Mac Egan, Ollav of Clanrickard<sup>h</sup> in law, died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1439.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-nine.*

A Justiciary, i. e. a Deputy of the King of England, came to Ireland, and was taken prisoner by Cahir, son of O'Conor Faly; but after remaining for some time in custody, he was ransomed by the English of Dublin, who gave the son of Plunket up to Cahir in his stead<sup>i</sup>.

Ordnance map of Donegal, sheets 107, 110.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Clumain*.—This name, which is common in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, is now anglicised Coleman.

<sup>h</sup> *Ollav of Clanrickard in law*, i. e. chief Brehon, or Jurisconsult, to Mac William Burke of Clanrickard.

<sup>i</sup> *In his stead*, οὐαρ α' εἶρη, i. e. after him,



Ο Δομναλλ Νιλλ δὸ βρεῖτ γο Μανανν δα ῥαπλάκαδ ὁ γάλλαῖδ, ἡ ἐὶδ μαρεε δὸ ἐταβαῖτ α ῥορ α ῥαπλάιττε.

Ο Δομναλλ Νιλλ γαῖδ δέεε ἰ μβραιγδοῖναρ ἡ Μανανν, βα ἡεῖδε αὐν βράζα γιλλ ἐνελ ἐκονυλλ ἡ Εὐζαῖν ἡ ἀν τυαιρεῖτ ἀρ ἐῖνα, ἡ αὐν λάν βεοῖλ λείτε κυνν μα αἰμῖρ, ῥῥῖ μιλτε ἡ μῖμבעαῖτα γαλλ γο ῖο διογαῖρῖοτ ῥαιρ ῖο ὀσῖδ ἡνα νοῖρῖγένη ῥοῖρῖα, ῥῥῖ ἐαῖμαντα ἡ κοῖραντα ἐεῖτ α ἐνεοῖλ ἡ ναγχαῖδ γαλλ ἡ γαοῖδεαλ βάταρ ἡνα αγχαῖδ ῖνα τυῖγεαῖρῖα ἡ ἡαρ τυῖγῥῖ-  
νυρ δὸ γαῖαῖλ δὸ. Νεαῖετῖν Ὑα δομναλλ α ὀῖρβραῖταρ δὸ οῖρδνεαδ ἡνα ἰοναδ.

Μάγ υῖοῖρ δὸ γαῖαῖλ λα Δομναλλ ballac ἡμάγ υῖοῖρ ἡ μβαῖλε ἡέγυῖοῖρ ῥέν, ἡ ῥῖλῖβ ἡμάγυῖοῖρ δὸ λείγῃ ἀμαχ ἀν λά ἐῖνα λά δομναλλ, ἡ ἀν γῖνεαλ βαοῖ ῥορ ῥῖλῖβ δὸ ἐορ λα δομναλλ ῥορ Μάγ υῖοῖρ ἡ τυῖγῃ Μέγυῖοῖρ ῥαῖέμ. Ἀν ταν ἀτ ἐλορ λα ἡένῖ ὕα νέλλ ἡμάγυῖοῖρ δὸ γαῖαῖλ ῖο τυοῖοῖλ ῖδε α ῖλῡαζα ἡ δὸ ῖαχετ ἐο ῥοῖτ ἀβλα ῥαοῖλῖν ἡ ἐκοῖννε ῥῖλῖβ ἡ δομναλλ, ἡ Μαγ υῖοῖρ ἡλλῖν ἀα. Λέετῥῖ μαγυῖοῖρ ἀμαχ, ἡ ῖο γαῖαδ βραιγδε οῖλε ἀρρ .1. Εῖμαν ἡμάγυῖοῖρ α μαε ῥέν, ἡ ἡγῖν μέγ εοχαγῖν βῖν μέγυῖοῖρ ἡ βραιγδε οῖλε ἐῖνμὸτάτῥοῖν, ἡ δὸ ῥαοῖδ Καῖρῖν ἡνῖ ἐῖεῖν δὸ δομναλλ ballach Μῡάγυῖοῖρ ἀν ταν ῖν.

Ταῖδ καοχ μαε ἀῖοῖα μῖε ῥῖλῖβ ἡα τυαιγε μεγ υῖοῖρ δέεε.

ῥῥαῖαδ μαε Δυῖνν μῖε Concoṇdaet μεγυῖοῖρ δὸ ἡαῖβαδ λά ἡοῖρ-  
γῖαλλῖδ.

Εῖνῖ ῖναδ μαε βῖανν μεε γῖλλε ῥῖννέν, ταοῖρεαδ μῖνῖτυρε ῥεῖδαῖαν δέεε.

Μόρ ἡγῖν Ἀῖοῖα μεε ῥαῖρῖαδῖν βῖν μῖε βῖανν μεε Μαγῖνυρα δέεε.

Ο concobair connaet, .1. Rí Connaet Catál mac Ruaidrí do écc, 19. do ἡάρτα, ἡ coccad ἀρ ἡῖρῖγε ἡ Macaire connaet τυῖδ ῖν, .1. εῖτυῖρ ἐῖοῖνν Meic ῥεῖλῖνῖδ, ἡ clann τυοῖρῖδεαλβαιγ οῖρ δὸ γοῖρεαδ ὕα concobair δὸ ἐαῖδ μαε ὕι ἐconcobair ῖναῖδ λά ἐῖοῖνν meic ῥεῖδῖνῖδ, ἡ ῖο γοῖρεαδ ὁ concobair

which is an inelegant mode of expressing it; but this is the fault of the writer,—who seems to have known very little of the elements of composition, or of criticism,—not of the language. It should be: “ἡ τυεῖρῖα μαε ἀν ῥῖομ-  
γέοδῖαῖ γὸ χαῖταοῖρ ἡ ἡα ἰοναδ.”

\* *The chief theme of conversation, αὐν λάν*

beoil, literally, the only monthful, i. e. one who formed the chief subject of conversation to the inhabitants of the northern half of Ireland.

<sup>1</sup> *Port-abhla-Faelain*, now in all probability Portora, situated between Enniskillen and the island of Devenish.

<sup>m</sup> *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the battle-axe.

O'Donnell (Niall) was taken to the Isle of Mann, that he might be ransomed from the English; and one hundred marks were paid for information of the price of his ransom.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) died in the Isle of Mann in captivity. He was the chosen hostage of Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen, and of all the North of Ireland, and the chief theme of conversation<sup>k</sup> in Leth-Chuinn during his time, the harasser and destroyer of the English (until they took revenge for all that he had committed against them), and the protector and defender of his tribe against such of the English and Irish as were opposed to him, both before and after he assumed the lordship. Naghtan O'Donnell, his brother, was installed in his place.

Maguire was taken prisoner in his own town by Donnell Ballagh Maguire; and Philip Maguire was on the same day set at liberty by Donnell; and the fetters with which Philip had been bound were made use of to bind Maguire himself, in his own house. As soon as Henry O'Neill heard that Maguire was a prisoner, he assembled his forces, and marched to Port-abhla-Faelain<sup>l</sup> against Philip and Donnell, by whom Maguire was there held in detention. Maguire was then liberated; and in his stead hostages were delivered up, namely, his own son, Edmond Maguire, and the daughter of Mageoghegan, Maguire's wife, with others besides; and the castle of Enniskillen was given up to Donnell Ballagh Maguire on that occasion.

Teige Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe<sup>m</sup> Maguire, died.

Feradach, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the Orielians.

Henry Roe, son of Brian Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died.

More, daughter of Hugh Magauran, and wife of Brian Mac Manus, died.

O'Connor of Connaught, i. e. the King of Connaught (Cathal, son of Rory), died on the 19th of March; and Teige, the son of O'Connor Roe, was then called the O'Connor by the descendants of Felim, while Hugh, the son of O'Connor Don, was called the O'Connor by Brian, son of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Connor Sligo], in consequence of which a war broke out in Machaire-Chonnacht<sup>n</sup>

<sup>n</sup> *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. Campus Connacæ, tract in the county of Roscommon, the limits of which have been already defined.

δο Αἰὸς mac uí concobair duinn la brian mac doinnall mic Muircéirταῖς  
cona braitῑῑῑῑ, ἡ la cloinn doinnchaῖῑ.

Ο δοῦρταῖς ταιοῖρεῖς Αἰὸς μισῑται .i. Sῑan balῑ mac concobair do écc,  
ἡ α δεαρῑαῖται .i. doinnall do ḡabáil α ιοναῖ.

Διαρῑατ ο dubῑa (.i. Mac uí dubῑa Doinnall) αῖῑῑα τῑḡεαῖῑα ua pῑaῑ-  
ῑach do écc.

Ο ἡḡῑα dubῑ doinnchaῖ mac Sῑan uí ḡῑa do ḡul ἡ na braitῑῑῑῑ i maῑῑῑ-  
ῑῑ an beannῑῑῑa, ἡ α ῑḡεαῖῑῑ do ῑaῑῑῑῑ ῑa ḡῑῑῑῑῑῑ .i. do cῑῑῑmac  
mac Sῑan, ἡ ο ἡḡῑa do ḡaῖῑῑ ḡe, ἡ ιοναῖ cῑῑῑmac do ῑaῑῑῑῑ do Sῑῑan  
mac an eῑῑῑῑc uí ḡῑa.

Mac uí Eḡῑa an Mῑaῑῑῑe .i. Cῑῑῑmac mac ταῖḡ do écc.

Αἰὸς mac διαρῑατa mec doinnchaῖ do écc.

Mac neill ῑaῑῑῑ uí concobair do ῑaῑῑῑ la doinnall Mac Muircéirταῖς  
mic doinnall.

Αῑ ῑῑaῖ ḡo hanῑῑoill i nΑῑῑῑaῑ ḡo ῑo éccῑaτ ῑῑῑa mῑle anῑ eῑῑῑῑ  
ῑῑῑ ἡ mῑaῑ eῑῑῑῑ bῑῑḡ ἡ mῑῑ o cῑῑῑaῑ eαῖῑaῖ ḡo ḡῑῑeαῖ mῑῑ Mῑa. Doῑn-  
chaῖ mac uí dubῑa .i. Mac ταῖḡ, Concobair mac doinnall mic cῑῑῑmac  
mec doinnchaῖ, ἡ α bῑn .i. mḡῑn ταῖḡ mec doinnchaῖ, ἡ bῑcαῖῑe mῑῑḡ ἡῑῑῑ  
doinnchaῖ mac τoῑaῑῑaῖ uí beolláῑ, Eῑanῑ α bῑῑc mac mec uῑῑῑam cloinne  
ῑῑcαῖῑῑ aῑῑaῖ τῑḡεαῖῑa cloinne Rῑcαῖῑῑ, ιaῑῑῑῑe uῑle do écc doῑ ῑῑaῖ.

Εῑḡan ο ῑῑaῑῑῑταῖς do ῑaῑῑῑ aῑ α ῑeαῑῑ ἡ ῑn οῑḡῑe i pῑῑῑῑ la ῑḡo-  
ῑoῑc ῑa mῑῑῑῑ ῑῑn.

Doinnall mac Ruαῑῑῑ mic ταῑῑḡ ἡ dubῑa do ḡallaῖ, ἡ do cῑῑchaῖ la  
doinnchaῖ mac Muῑῑceαῖταῖς uí dubῑa.

Caῑal mac cῑῑῑmac uí dubῑa ἡ α ῑac do ῑaῑῑῑ la ταῖḡ ῑῑaῖ mac  
Muῑῑceαῖταῖς uí dubῑa ἡ ῑn ῑῑ céῑna ῑῑe cῑῑaῖῑe an doinnchaῖ ῑeῑῑaῑe.

Cῑῑῑ do ḡenaῑ ῑua cῑῑcῑῑῑ .i. Αἰὸς mac uí concobair duinn aῑ Mῑac  
οῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑaῖ.

Ο Mῑῑῑῑeῑn an bealaῖς cῑῑῑῑa Mῑaῖῑ do écc.

° *Beann-fhoda*, i. e. the long beann, or hill, now anglicised Banada, a fair town, in the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

P *Imleach-iseal*.—This was the ancient name of the townland of Castletown, situated on the

west side of the River Easkey, near its mouth, in the parish of Easkey, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. The name Imleach-iseal is now locally forgotten, but the name is fortunately preserved on the Down Survey of the

immediately afterwards between the grandsons of Felim and the sons of Tur-lough.

O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, i. e. John Balv, the son of Conor, died ; and his brother Donnell assumed his place.

Dermot O'Dowda, i. e. the son of the O'Dowda (Donnell), heir to the lordship of Hy-Fiachrach, died.

O'Hara Duv, Donough, the son of John O'Hara, entered among the friars in the monastery of Beann-fhoda<sup>2</sup>, and resigned the lordship to his brother Cormac, who was then styled the O'Hara ; and Cormac's place was then given to John Mac-an-Easpuig O'Hara.

The son of O'Hara of the Plain, i. e. Cormac, son of Teige, died.

Hugh, the son of Dermot Mac Donough, died.

The son of Niall Reagh O'Conor was slain by Donnell, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell [O'Conor].

The plague [raged] virulently in Dublin, so that three thousand persons, both male and female, large and small, died of it, from the beginning of Spring to the end of the month of May. Donough, the son of O'Dowda, i. e. the son of Teige ; Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Mac Donough, and his wife, the daughter of Teige Mac Donough ; the Vicar of Imleach Iseal<sup>p</sup>, Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Beollain ; Edmond Burke, the son of Mac William of Clanrickard, and heir to the lordship of Clanrickard, all died of the plague.

Owen O'Flaherty was treacherously slain in his own bed at night, by a farmer of his own people.

Donnell, the son of Rory, son of Taichleach O'Dowda, was blinded and hanged by Donough, the son of Murtough O'Dowda ; and Cathal, son of Cormac O'Dowda, and his son, were slain by Teige Roe, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, on the same day, at the instigation of the aforesaid Donough.

A depredation was committed by O'Conor, i. e. Hugh, the son of O'Conor Don, upon Mac Costello Roe.

O'Meehin of Ballagh<sup>q</sup>, Coarb of St. Molaisse, died.

<sup>2</sup> county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 256, note <sup>a</sup>, and the map to the same work.

<sup>q</sup> *Ballagh*, now Ballaghmeehin, an ancient Ter-

mon, dedicated to St. Molaisi, in the east of the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, of which Termon O'Meehin was the ancient coarb, or lay incumbent. The head of



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1440.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cñtñpe chéð, cñthpachatt.

Mac uilliam bupc .i. Uatéri mac tomair mic Sìrì Emainn albanais tìg-eapna gall connacét, ⁊ mórán do gaoidealaib do écc donn plaiḡ peétman nua ppeil na cpoice ip in ppoḡmar, ⁊ Mac Uilliam do ḡairm démann a búpc i monað a ðñbpaτap.

Sic do ðenain dua doinnail neacétain, ⁊ dua neill eoḡan pe apoile.

Ο τοόαριταḡ doinnall mac concobair ταιοipeac Ápða miððair do écc, ⁊ dá ua nðóαριταḡ do ḡairm na ionað .i. Emainn mac concobair, ⁊ Aoð mac Sñain.

Μαḡ cpaitñ, Maτha mac mapcay conapba τñpmanñ ðabeócc décc ⁊ Seacan buiðhe do oipññññ na ionað.

Ópian mac Doinnail mic Muipécñpaitḡ u Concobair tìḡñna iochtaip connacht, péðla ḡaile ⁊ ḡaipceið ḡaoidéal a aimpire décc an ðapa la nua ppeil Eoin iap mbñt 37 mbliaðna i τtìḡñnap.

Μαḡnup eóḡhanac máḡ uiðip, mac pñðe Pìlip, ⁊ caτapiona mḡññ ðuinn mic Conconnacht mḡḡuiðip bean Mec maḡnupa mḡḡ uiðip décc.

Ropp mac Seacan mḡḡuiðip, ⁊ peðlmið puað mac Donnchað puað mḡḡ uiðip do mapbað.

Doinnall ua bpeiplén paí bññtñman, ⁊ aððap ollanñan peap manac déḡ.

Ðuibḡññ ḡpuañða ó ðuibḡññðán paí pññhaðha décc.

Μαḡñnap ó doinnail (.i. mac doinnail) do mapbað i mbun lñcaḡ la cloinn Mec paubñne Connacétaiḡ, ⁊ concobair mac Eoin eppeoir .i. mac an eppeoir conallaiḡ, ⁊ ðiapmaic mac donnchaðha mec aðða pññhaðha uí doinnail

this family still farms the ancient Termon lands of Ballaghmechin. Mr. Meehin is in possession of a curious relic consisting of a brass box, in which it is said St. Molaise's Gospel was preserved. This box exhibits a curious Irish inscription containing the names of the artist and persons for whom it was made. Of this Mr. Petrie has made a perfect fac-simile, to be preserved among his collection of ancient Irish monumental and other inscriptions.

<sup>r</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirlough, and county of Donegal. Magrath was the coarb, or lay incumbent, of this termon, and had a castle of considerable importance, the ruins of which are still to be seen in tolerable preservation on the northern margin of Lough Erne.

<sup>s</sup> *Wife of Mac Manus Maguire*, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus, who was the head of a sept of the Maguire family seated at Senad Mac Manus,

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1440.

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

Mac William Burke, i. e. Walter, the son of Thomas, son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish, died of the plague a week before the Festival of the Holy Cross, in Autumn; and Edmond Burke, his brother, was styled Mac William in his place.

O'Donnell, Naghtan, and O'Neill, Owen, made peace with each other.

O'Doherty, Donnell, the son of Conor, Chief of Ardmire, died; and two O'Dohertys were nominated in his place, namely, Edmond, the son of Conor, and Hugh, the son of John.

Magrath, Matthew, son of Marcus, Coarb of Termon-Daveog<sup>r</sup>, died; and John Boy was elected in his stead.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, Lord of Lower Connaught, and star of the valour and bravery of the Irish of his time, died, two days before the Festival of St. John, after having been thirty-seven years in the lordship.

Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, son of Philip, and Catherine, daughter of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and wife of Mac Manus Maguire<sup>s</sup>, died.

Ross, the son of John Maguire, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, were slain.

Donnell O'Breslen, a learned Brehon, and intended Ollav of Fermanagh, died.

Duigen Gruamdha<sup>t</sup> O'Duigenmau, a learned historian, died.

Manus, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain at Bun-leacaigh<sup>u</sup>, by the sons of Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh; and Conor Mac-Eoin-Easpuig, i. e. Mac-an-Easpuig of Tirconnell, and Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Sean-

now Belle Isle, to the south of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster these two obits are thus entered :

"A. D. 1440. Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, i. e. the son of Philip na tuaidhe, died in this year. Catherina, the daughter of Donn, son

of Cuconnaught Maguire, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year.

<sup>t</sup> *Duigen Gruamdha*, i. e. Duigan the grim, surly, morose, or gloomy.

<sup>u</sup> *Bun-Leacaigh*, i. e. the mouth of the Leacach, or rocky river, which falls into Sheep-haven, opposite Doe Castle, in the barony of Kilmacre-

do marbad ip in ló cfeena. Mac aile domnaill ui domnaill 7 dponz do Conallchanb do marbad mic meic ruibm Concoðar mac Suibhne i ndioðail a bpatar.

Ḫpaine ingen ui ceallaig bean taðz ui brian do écc.

Cairlén baile ui baioigill do gabail la Mac domnaill mic ui domnoill iar bfaðbail baioðail fap 7 éðala moða do faðbail ann ðairzfe 7 ðeðac 7 ðeideað, 7 an cairlen ceðna do gabail ðomuiðiri la hua nDomnoill, 7 a tabairt ðua baioigill, 7 clann domnaill ui domnaill do gabáil ann, 7 a mbeit illaam ag ua ndomnaill ma migniomab.

O Ruairc .i. Lochlainn mac taðz do gabail la cloinn Airt ui Ruairc, 7 clann Airt ðia tabairt do ðonnchað ballac máz Samraðam 7 ða cloinn, 7 ðonnchað ballac ða tabairt do cloinn tiðearnam ui Ruairc, Coccoð ap nðirge ip in mbreipne iarom eitir cloinn tiðearnáin ui Ruairc 7 clann taðz ui Ruairc ðup po buaðippeat an típ eatappa.

Finnghuala ingean ui docharraig bean ui domnaill do écc.

O concoðar faizge cona cloinn, 7 a bpatar Catapir do ðul ap cpeic i laioigir ui mópða. Iapla ðearmumam 7 mac ðiolla Patraicc do breit oppa ipi ccop cpeach peimpa, 7 ppaimeað fop ua cconcoðar ðup po marbad a mac, .i. Conn co tepib fichtib ðia ampaib imalle ppip.

Cairlen ui ðoðartariz .i. Cairlen cuile mic an tpeóim do gabail la hua ndomnaill.

Mac baetin .i. Tomar mac Henrí baipéo tiðearna típe hAmalgaða do écc an .i.5. do mí lul, 7 Mac baetin do ðairm do mac Maðiu baipéo.

nan, and county of Donegal. The bed of this river is composed of enormous masses of red granite.

<sup>v</sup> *Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell*, i. e. Hugh O'Donnell, who, as we learn from a former entry, was surnamed Seanchaidh, or the historian, from his acquaintance with genealogy and general history.

<sup>w</sup> *Ballyboyle*, *Baile ui Baigill*, is on Norden's Map called Bally O'Boyle and Castle Boyle. It is situated on the north side of the bay of Donegal, and now anglicised Ballyweel.

<sup>x</sup> *When he found it unguarded*, literally,

"having found danger on it," i. e. having taken an unfair advantage or opportunity of it.

<sup>y</sup> *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*.—This name is not yet forgotten; but the place has received the alias name of Castlefordard. It is situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, near the conterraneous boundary of the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, in the county of Donegal. Its situation appears from a passage in these Annals under the year 1529, but more clearly from the following description of the situation of the place in Sir Henry Dockwra's Narrative of his Services:

"In this place where the two bays of the

chaidh O'Donnell', were slain on the same day. Another son of Donnell O'Donnell, and a party of the Kinel-Connell, slew the son of Mac Sweeny, in revenge of his kinsman.

Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of Teige O'Brien, died.

The castle of Ballyboyle<sup>w</sup> was taken by the son of Donnell, who was son of O'Donnell, [at a time] when he found it unguarded<sup>x</sup>; and he found therein great spoils in money, apparel, and armour. The same castle was again taken by O'Donnell, and given back to O'Boyle; and the sons of Donnell O'Donnell were taken prisoners therein, and detained in captivity by O'Donnell for their evil deeds.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige, was taken prisoner by the sons of Art O'Rourke, who gave him up to Donough Ballagh Magauran and his sons, who gave him up to the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke. A war afterwards broke out between the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke and the sons of Teige O'Rourke, so that they disturbed the territory [by the contests] between them.

Finola, the daughter of O'Doherty, and wife of O'Donnell, died.

O'Conor Faly, his sons, and his brother Cahir, went upon a predatory incursion into Leix, O'Moore's territory; but, after having sent the prey on before them, they were overtaken by the Earl of Desmond, and by Mac Gillpatrick, who defeated O'Conor, and killed his son Con, together with sixty of his soldiers.

O'Doherty's castle, i. e. the castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin', was taken by O'Donnell.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Thomas, son of Henry Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, died on the 15th of July; and the son of Maigiu Barrett was then nominated the Mac Wattin.

sea that encompass it for the most parte" [i. e. the arms of Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle, which form the peninsula of Inishowen], "come to meete somewhat neare together, the distance of the land between them is about six miles broad, and in a manner all bogge, with a river passing through from one side to the other, and not passable for horse nor any numbers of foote, excepte in five or six places, where there are certaine narrow foards of water to go

through. At one of the ends of this necke of land stands an old broken castle called Coolmacatren, at the other an old forte called Cargin."

Again, speaking of Red Hugh O'Donnell's irruption into Inishowen in 1600, he writes:

"He made his retreat back again; going out he passed by Coolmacatren upon the strand at a dead lowe water, where our men had a little skirmish with him under shelter of the castle."



Mac uí Ruairc, Aodh mac aedá buíde uí Ruairc aḃbar tigeapna bḃeipne do mairḃaḃ lá Mac diaḃmaḃa na ḡamḡnác uí Ruairc i feill i ndruim da eḡiar i mbaile donnchaíḃ bacaiḡ uí Ruairc.

Domnall mac corḃmaic mḡḡ donnchaíḃ aḃbar tigeapna ua nAilealla, O dubaḡam Senchaiḃ, .i. Seaan mac Corḃmaic, ⁊ Dubḡḡḡn ḡruamḃa o dubḡḡḡnain ollam Meic donnchaíḃ i rḡnchur do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1441.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cethpe cheo, cḡthpachatt, a haon.

Aipḡepḡcop connacht .i. Tomaḡ ó ceallaicḡ do écc.

ḡiollapatḡaic ua maoluiḃi abb clochari décc.

Muirḡḡḡḡac mac cathail moiri mec Maḡnupa aipḡiḃeocharinn clochari, ⁊ pḡḡḡḡn aipḡi Maolain, cleḡeac toḡaiḃe décc.

Domnall ua mocháin abb manach na búille, cḡnn scna, eolair, ⁊ pḡoi-cḡḡḡa coiḡiḃ connacht décc.

Concḡḃar mac taiḃḡ mec donnchaíḃ tigeapna ḡipe hoilealla pḡichḡn coiḡcheann do ḡliariḃ Eḡeann ina aipḡiri décc iar mḡḡḡḡ buaḃa ó ḃoḡan, ⁊ ó ḃeaḡan.

Mac domnall cloinne ceallaiḡ do mairḃaḃ la cloinn doinn mic Concoi-naḡt mḡḡ uiḃhiḡ.

Cḡeacha móḡa do dénoḡ lá Máḡuiḃi, toḡár pḡp cloinn Annaíḃ mec domnall, ⁊ mac mic Emmaḡn mec domnall do mairḃaḃ leiḡ don tuḡur pḡn.

Concḡḃar óḡ máḡ uiḃi décc iar cḡp an tḡaoḡail de.

Ua maolconaiḡe, Maolín mac tanaíḃe mic paiḃín ollam pḡl muḡeaiḃaiḡ cḡnn caḃupa ⁊ onḡra eḡeann ina aipḡiri décc an .i.3. feḃru, ⁊ a aḡnacal co honoḡac i tḡḡḡḡḡ cluana coiḡḡḡ. Diaḡmaḃo puaḃ mac donnchaíḃ bain uí maolconaiḡe décc hi ciḡḃ mḡi iapḡḡain.

<sup>2</sup> *Dermot-na-nGamhnach*, i.e. Dermot, Jeremy, or Darby, of the strippers, or milch cows.

<sup>3</sup> *Druim da ethiar*, i.e. the hill or ridge of the two demons. The name is now anglicised Drumahaire, or Drumahaire, which is that of a village giving name to a barony in the north-west

of the county of Leitrim, and close to the boundary of the county of Sligo.

<sup>b</sup> *Donough Bacagh*, i.e. Donough, or Denis, the lame.

<sup>c</sup> *Airech-Maelain*, now Derryvullan, a parish situated in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain by the son of Dermot-na-nGamhnach<sup>z</sup> O'Rourke, at Druim-da-ethiar<sup>a</sup>, the town of Donough Bacagh<sup>b</sup> O'Rourke.

Donnell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill; O'Dugan, the historian (John, son of Cormac); and Duigen Gruamdha O'Duigennan, Ollav to Mac Donough in history, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1441.

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

The Archbishop of Connaught [Tuam], i. e. Thomas O'Kelly, died.

Gillapatrik O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Murtough, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, Archdeacon of Clogher, and Parson of Airech Moelain<sup>c</sup>, a select ecclesiastic, died.

Donnell O'Moghan, Abbot of the monks of Boyle, head of the wisdom, knowledge, and instruction of Connaught, died.

Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donogh, Lord of Tirerrill, General Patron of the literati of Ireland in his time, died, after having vanquished the world and the Devil.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly was slain by the sons of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, committed great depredations on the sons of Annadh Mac Donnell, on which occasion he slew Edmond Mac Donnell.

Conor Oge Maguire died, after having retired from the world.

O'Mulconry, i. e. Maoilin, the son of Tany, son of Paidin, Ollav of Sil-Murray, the most highly respected and honoured of all the poets of Ireland in his time, died on the 13th of February, and was interred with honour in the church of Cluain Coirpthe<sup>d</sup>; and Dermot Roe, the son of Donough Bane O'Mulconry, died a month after.

county of Fermanagh, a short distance to the south of the town of Enniskillen. It is curious to observe that the word Aireach is anglicised Derry in the county of Fermanagh, while in the county of Mayo it becomes Errew.—See notices of Airech-Brosca, now Derrybrusk, in the

county of Fermanagh, at the year 1384, p. 693, and of Airech-Locha Con, at 1404, p. 779.

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain-Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, in the parish of Termonbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, in the territory of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of

Πιαρur camm ua luinín ραοι ρήnχαδᾱ ἡ ῥῖρ θανα αιρχινθεαχ na háρδα,  
ἡ τῖρῖν αιριγ maelain, ῥῥῖρ occa mbaóí caður ἡ onoir mór décc.

Ο cinnneidiḡ Ruad .i. Ruaidῖρῖν m̃ac p̃ilip leithtiḡearna upmum̃an do écc.

Τόμάρ mac ui chinnneidiḡ duinn do écc.

Caip̃len ui Mhaḡadᾱ́in .i. Caip̃len ῥῖρῖτ an tulchain ρορ Siḡann do  
ḡabáil lá Mac uilliam uachtarach, ἡ la cloinn Riocairḡ ar ua Maḡadᾱ́in,  
ἡ Mac uí Maḡadᾱ́in do ḡabáil ann ἡ ceitῖpe bῖraḡde décc oile batar ῖρ m  
m̃baile, ἡ éḡáil moῖ déideadh ἡ ḡarm do ῥaḡbáil ann ρορ.

Creach m̃oῖ la corbmac maḡ Samῖadᾱ́in ar cloinn donnchaḡḡ ballaḡ  
m̃éḡ Samῖadᾱ́in.

Ο huiginn Maḡḡam̃ain Ruad ραοι ῥῖρ ḡána do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1442.

Αοίρ Cῖρῖτ, m̃ile, cethpe chéḡ, c̃stḡrachate, a ḡó.

Maḡ capḡhaiḡ ῖaḡbach tiḡearna ua neachḡac̃ mum̃an do écc.

An tabb ua capḡhaiḡ do écc.

An ḡḡánach mac uilliam baip̃éḡ .i. deaḡánac̃ chille hAlaḡ do écc.

An ḡḡánac̃ mac Maḡḡῖpuanaḡḡ mic ḡḡollacῖrῖτ meḡ donnchaḡḡ do écc.  
ḡῖrian mac Arḡḡaḡḡ meḡ maḡḡam̃aina tiḡḡῖna oirḡiall do écc ῖar nḡḡ-  
beḡhaḡḡ.

Seaan m̃aḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἡ donnall clann p̃ilip m̃eḡḡḡḡḡḡ décc.

Ο ῖlaithbeaῖῖῖaḡ .i. an ḡḡolla ḡub mac ḡῖrian tiḡearna ῖaῖῖῖaῖ con-  
naéῖ do écc.

Roscommon.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1405, pp. 783, 784, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Piarus Cam*, i. e. Pierce, or Piers, the Crooked.

<sup>f</sup> *O'Luinin*.—The family of Luinin was found in the parish of Derryvullan, in the first year of James the First, as appears from a survey of the county of Fermanagh then taken, in which this family is thus noticed :

“The parish church of Derrymollan hath six quarters of land ; it is possessed by O'Bristlan,

O'Cannann, and Muintir Loonyne as Corbes.”

<sup>g</sup> *Ard*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Airech-Maelain, or Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See the year 1512.

<sup>h</sup> *Airech-Moelain*.—See note <sup>e</sup>, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *Half-Lord*, i. e. Lord of half the territory of Ormond.

<sup>k</sup> *Port-an-Tulchain*.—On the engraved map from the Down Survey this castle is shewn, under the name of Portolohane, close to the

Piarus Cam<sup>e</sup> O'Luinín<sup>f</sup>, a learned historian and poet, and Erenagh of Ard<sup>g</sup>, and of the third part of Airech-Moelain<sup>h</sup> [Derryvullan], a man greatly revered and honoured, died.

O'Kennedy Roe, i. e. Rory, the son of Philip, Half-Lord<sup>i</sup> of Ormond, died.

Thomas, son of O'Kennedy Don, died.

O'Madden's castle, i. e. the castle of Port-an-Tulchain<sup>k</sup> on the Shannon, was taken by Mac William Uachtrach<sup>l</sup> and the Clann-Rickard from O'Madden; and the son of O'Madden and fourteen hostages who were in the castle were taken, together with much spoil in armour and arms.

Cormac Magauran took a great prey from the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

O'Higgin, Mahon Roe, a learned poet, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1442.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-two.*

Mac Carthy Reagh, Lord of Ivahagh<sup>m</sup> in Munster, died.

The Abbot O'Carthy died.

The son of William Barrett, Dean of Killala, died.

The Dean Mac Mulrony, the son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, died.

Brian, the son of Ardgál Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, after a good life.

John and Donnell Maguire, the sons of Philip, died.

O'Flaherty, i. e. Gilladuv, the son of Brian, Lord of West Connaught, died.

Shannon, in the south-west of the parish of Lorha, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary. The name is now anglicised Portland, and the site of the castle said to have been erected by O'Madden, who extended his power beyond the Shannon into Ormond, is still pointed out.—See another notice of this castle, under the year 1600. That O'Madden extended his power not only into the parish of Lusmagh, in the present King's County, but also into Ormond, we have sufficient evidence to prove in the Irish Annals, and in the Book of Hy-Many. For some notices of this evidence the reader is

referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 145, *et sequent*.

<sup>l</sup> *Mac William Uachtrach*, i. e. the Upper Mac William, whose territory bore the tribe name of his family, namely, Clann-Rickard.

<sup>m</sup> *Ivahagh*.—This was the name of the country of O'Mahony the Western, for the extent of which see note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*. Mac Carthy Reagh was the chief lord not only of Ivahagh, but of all the districts now called the baronies of Carbery, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.



Μάξ υιὸν τομάρ ὅς το ἔαβαιρτ cairlén μιν cithleann do Philib mág υιὸν ιαρ leighn Emainn ἡ τóμáιρ ὀγ amach.

Ενρί mac eoḡain υι Νέιλλ do dul do foighið gall, ἡ ftoigead lánmori do ἔαβαιρτ lair do gallaib co cairlén na pinne ἡ Ua néll a athair do éocht co líomnair leipíonoilte hi ccomóál Enrí ἡ gall gup an maigin cclteta. O domnall .i. neacétain do éocht ina naḡaib, ἡ ríð do denom dó don éur rin la hua néll ó na bairi comlíon roépaide ppi, ἡ an cairlén do ἔαβαιρτ do dua Νέιλλ, ἡ cenél Moáin, ἡ cíor mri heoghain. Ro págaib enrí bairda ip in cairlén ἡ do chóid péin la hua néill dia tciḡib iar écorḡar don turur rin.

Domnall glapp mág carthaiḡ tciḡina ua ccaippe décc.

Ua heitirreḡóil mór (Mac Con) tciḡearna corco laoiḡe décc.

Ταὸς mac tomaltaiḡ mec diaḡmada do mairbað la muintri chaétail méḡ Raḡnall for achað chille tathcomarc do upchar ḡa.

Coccað do eirḡe eirip ua ccaetháin ἡ Mác uíðilin, Ruaiḡ do ἔαβαιρτ la Mac uíðilin, ἡ la cloinn briaia ὀγ υι neill ar ua ccaétain, ἡ da fíri ὀḡ ar picit do muintri uí chaethain do mairbað don Ruaiḡ rin.

Αν coḡað cedna eirip ua ccaethain ἡ Mac uíðilin. Cpeacha tomða ἡ mairbða do dénom stoppa, ἡ Mac inḡ uíðilín do mairbað la hua ccaétain. Cpeacá do dénaim do Mac uíðilín ar Aibne ua ccaétain.

Ḣoill atha cliað ἡ na Miðe do dul i ccrich bpanac, ἡ cpeacha mópa do dénom dóib. Bpanaiḡ ἡ tuatalaiḡ do bpiet ar na gallaib, ἡ maíðm do ἔαβαιρτ forpa, ἡ ceitpe píct do mairbað do gallaib, ἡ edala diairneiri do béin dóib.

<sup>a</sup> *Edmond and Thomas Oge*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh, the reading is somewhat different, as follows :

“Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, gave up the castle of Innis Ceithlinn (or Innis Sgeithlinn), to Philip Maguire, after letting out Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge.”

<sup>o</sup> *Kinel-Moen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is :

“An cairten do éoirberc dua neill ἡ cinel Moein uile ἡ cū mri heoghain, i. e. the castle was given up to O'Neill, and all Kinel Moen, and the rent of Inishowen.”

Kinel-Moen was the name of the territory in which Castlefin is situated.

<sup>p</sup> *Hy-Carbery*, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1418, p. 832, <sup>supra</sup>.

<sup>q</sup> *Corca-Laoiḡhe*.—This was included in Hy-Carbery at this period.—See notes <sup>x</sup> and <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1418, p. 832, <sup>supra</sup>.

<sup>r</sup> *Cill-Tathcomharc*, now Killtoghert, a parish in the barony and county of Leitrim. The name is at present pronounced cill taḡcúmarc by the natives in Irish.

<sup>s</sup> *Aibhne*.—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who

Maguire (Thomas Oge) gave up the castle of Enniskillen to Philip Maguire, after having set Edmond and Thomas Oge<sup>a</sup> at liberty.

Henry, the son of Owen O'Neill, repaired to the English, and brought a very great army of the English to Castlefin; and O'Neill, his father, with all his forces in full muster, went to meet Henry and the English at the same place. O'Donnell, i. e. Naghtan, went to oppose them; but as he had not an equal number of forces [to hazard the issue of a battle], he made peace with O'Neill, giving up to him the castle, [the territory] of Kinel-Moen<sup>o</sup>, and the tribute of Inishowen. Henry left warders in the castle, and then returned home with O'Neill in triumph.

Donnell Glas Mac Carthy, Lord of Hy-Carbery<sup>p</sup>, died.

O'Driscoll More (Mac Con), Lord of Corca-Laoighe<sup>a</sup>, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain with the cast of a javelin by [one of] the people of Cathal Mac Rannall, on the Green of Cill-Tath-chomhare<sup>r</sup>.

A war arose between O'Kane and Mac Quillin, in which Mac Quillin and the sons of Brian Oge O'Neill routed O'Kane, and killed thirty-two of his people.

The same war continued between O'Kane and Mac Quillin; [and in the course of it] many depredations and slaughters were committed: the son of Mac Quillin was slain by O'Kane, and depredations were committed by Mac Quillin on Aibhne<sup>s</sup> O'Kane.

The English of Dublin and of Meath made an incursion into the country of the Byrnes, and committed great depredations. But the Byrnes and Tooles<sup>t</sup> overtook the English, defeated them, killed eighty of them, and stripped them of countless spoils.

angliseise it Evenew.

<sup>t</sup> *The Byrnes and Tooles*, Ὀπαναῖς, Τυατάλαῖς. There are two modes of expressing surnames in Irish; the first is by prefixing O or Mac to the name of the progenitor of the family, and the second by postfixing ać, as O'Ḃpoin, O'Byrne; O'Τυατάιλ, O'Toole; Ὀπαναć, i. e. *Branides*, an O'Byrne; Τυατάλαć, i. e. *Tuathalides*, an O'Toole. Hence the plural Ὀπαναῖς, Τυατά-

λαῖς.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 332. Giraldus Cambrensis, understanding the force of Mac in Mac Murchadha, always latinises, or rather helenises, the name Dermot Mac Murchadha, by "Dermotus Murchardides," which would not be incorrect, had he not introduced *r* into the second syllable of the name of the progenitor. He should have written it *Dermotus Murchadides*.

Mac mec Mupchaða (τιγearnna laigen).i. Muircearṫac caomanaḁ aḁḁar  
 τιγearnna laigen do mārbaḁ la gallaib na conṫae Riabcha. Coḁaḁ do dénom  
 do Mac mupchaða pṫr an cconṫae pṫaḁaig ḁ pe gallaib laigen iar mārbaḁ  
 a meic .i. Muircearṫac caománaḁ sup bo heigean dóbṫ an Moirpreiṫear  
 bṫaḁat do ḁabaḁ an la do mārbaḁ Muirceṫṫac do leḁean amach, ḁ ocht  
 ccéḁ mārḁ do ḁabairṫ do Mac Mupchaða i neṫuic a meic.

Coḁaḁ eirṫ aḁḁ buiḁe ó Néill ḁ Mac uibṫlín. O néill do éirḁe le Mac  
 uibṫlín i naḁaib aḁḁa buiḁe.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1443.

Αοίρ Cṫioṫ, míle, cethpe chéḁ, cṫṫhpaḁáṫṫ, a ṫṫí.

Αonghup mac gille pṫndém abb leappa ḁabail décc.

Maḁhup mág Maḁhḁamṫna aḁḁar τιγearnna oirḁiall ap eirṫeach ḁ ap  
 fṫḁnam décc.

Eimṫr mág Maḁhḁamṫna do mārbaḁ la hua Néill .i. Coḁan mac neill óig.

Pṫngin mac ḁiollaṫaṫṫaṫc ḁ διαṫμαṫ dá mac mec ḁiollaṫaṫṫaṫc τιγ-  
 earnna opṫaḁe do mārbaḁ hi pṫll hi ccill ḁainṫig ap pṫḁgall mec Riṫóṫo  
 buiṫiléṫ.

ḁṫian mac emann mic tómaṫr mic cāḫail ui pṫḁḁail do mārbaḁ ḁ do  
 baḁaḁ ḁ é acc ṫaṫṫeṫṫin elaiḁ ap eccin ḁuṫr pṫṫṫ an ḁoirṫin iar na beir  
 ḁa bṫaḁain ḁo leiṫ illám aḁ doṫnall buiḁe ua pṫḁḁail.

Maolṫuaṫaḁ mac ṫaiḁḁ ui ḁṫṫaill τιḁṫṫna éle décc.

<sup>u</sup> *Eric*, blood-money, mulct, or reparation.

<sup>v</sup> *Heir to the lordship, &c.*—This is the technical mode of expressing in Irish, what in English would be stated as follows: “Manus Mac Mahon, heir presumptive to the lordship of Oriel, and who was worthy of succeeding to this dignity for his hospitality and chivalry, died.”

<sup>w</sup> *Were treacherously slain.*—This passage is given as follows in English by Duaid Mac Firbis, or, as he anglicises his name, Dudley Firisie, in a translation of a portion of Irish Annals made by him for Sir James Ware, in the year 1666; of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68. Ayscough, 4799, Plut. C. xv. E.; and an old copy in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 365. This translation shall be referred to in these notes as Annals of D. F., the translator having always written his initials *DF*.

“A. D. 1443. Ffingín Mac Gilla Patrick and Dermott Mac Gille Patrick, Mac Gille Patrick, King of Ossory, his two sons (the said King being well worthy of the kingdom of Ossory, was sole Lord, through his virtuous qualities, and conditions, both in princely person, wealth, liberality, and Martiall feates) were both mur-

The son of Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Murtough Kavanagh, heir to the lordship of Leinster, was slain by the English of Contæ-Riabhach [the county of Wexford]. Mac Murrough, after the death of his son, made war against the Contæ-Riabhach and the English of Leinster, so that they were forced to liberate the seven prisoners who had been taken on the day on which Murtough was killed, and pay Mac Murrough eight hundred marks as an eric<sup>u</sup> for his son.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Neill and Mac Quillin; and O'Neill rose up to assist Mac Quillin against Hugh Boy.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1443.

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

Aengus Mac Gillafinnen, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship<sup>v</sup> of Oriel, for his hospitality and prowess, died.

Ever Mac Mahon was slain by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, son of Niall Oge.

Fineen and Dermot, two sons of Mac Gillapatrik, Lord of Ossory, were treacherously slain<sup>w</sup> at Kilkenny, at the instigation of Mac Richard Butler.

Brian, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain and drowned as he was endeavouring to make his escape, by force, from the Island of Port-an-ghuirtin<sup>x</sup>, where he had been held in confinement for two years and a half by Donnell Boy O'Farrell.

Mulrony, the son of Teige O'Carroll, Lord of Ely<sup>y</sup>, died.

thered in Kilkenny, by Mac Richard Butler's direction. Walter the Sirry [sic], his son, and Alexander Croc, and John Begg O'Conallay, by these three" [*recte* were the three by whom] Ffingin was beaten to deth; and after Richard Buttler's sons cruelly ransacked Ossory."

<sup>x</sup> *Port-an-ghuirtin*.—This is mentioned in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., as Portegortine, containing two cartrons, situated in the territory of Clanshane, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. The place is now called simply Gorteen, and

is a townland in the parish of Clonbroney, in the barony of Granard.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 9. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., in F. I. 18, p. 365 :

"A. D. 1443. Brien fitz Edmond fitz Thomas fitz Cathal O'ffeargail, being" [*recte* was] "killed and drowned by endeavouring to goe forceably from Port-in-gortin, after he was two yeares and a halfe kept prisoner by Daniel boy O'ffeargail."

<sup>y</sup> *Lord of Ely*.—In Annals of D. F., F. I. 18, he is called, "Mulruany (Thady O'Carroll's son), King of Ely."



Ταὸς υα οὐδὸα Μας τιῖςῖνα υα πριαχραὲ το μαρβαὸ λα α βραιῖριβ πέιν.

Χρεαχα μόρα λα ἡσὸ βυῖε υα νέλλ πορ α ριννρεαρ βρατχα, .i. πορ Μυρέῖῖταὲ μυσὸ υα Νέλλ εὸ τευεε α μισι ὁὸ ταρ εῖην α χηρεαχ, γ εὸ νδεαμπατ ὀῖῖριβ πρι αριε.

Ο πλομμ ριλ ΜαιολεΡυαν γ εὐὸ δα βραιῖριβ το μαρβαὸ λα ελομμ γοιρ-  
δεῖβαιῖ γ τιῖς υι εῖλλῖν.

ΜαολΡυαναιὸ μας Μαολρυαναιὸ υῖ οὐδὸα το μαρβαὸ λα α δεαρβραῖταιρ πέιν γ ρυλλ.

Μας αῖοηαῖῖν υρῖμῖμῖν, .i. ῖιolla να ναοῖν μας ῖιolla να ναοῖν μῖε αῖοηα ολλῖν μῖμῖν γ πεμεαχυρ ραοῖ εοιτεῖνδ ιν ῖαὲ εῖρῖ, γ πεαρ τιῖγε ναοῖδεαὸ δα ῖαὲ αση το ἔῖ.

Αὸδῖ μας Αὸδαῖῖν μας πεαρῖαῖ μῖε βαοῖῖαῖῖς το ecc ἡι τυλε α πατχα, ῖῖρ μῖο βρεαριρ τῖῖῖα γ ῖῖλαβρια βαοι το ῖαοῖδεαῖῖν ινα αμριρ, ολλῖν ιοχταρ εῖνναεῖ γ πένεχυρ εῖρῖδε.

<sup>2</sup> *By his own kinsmen.*—"A. D. 1443. Thady O'Dowda, the King of O'ffiachra-Muay, his son being" [*recte* was] "cast and killed with a speare by his own brother."—D. F. in F. I. 18, p. 365.

<sup>a</sup> Α ριννρεαρ βράῖταρ, his kinsman, who was an elder branch of the family. ὀράῖταρ originally signified a brother, but throughout these Annals, as well as in the colloquial dialect of the present day, it is used to signify a kinsman, while δεαρβράῖταρ is always used to signify brother.

<sup>b</sup> *For the preys.*—Thus translated by D. F.:

"Greate preyes, taken by Ædh boy O Nell, from his eldest brother, Mortagh Roa O-Nell, so that he obeyed for the preyes, and both they concluded full peace afterwards."

<sup>c</sup> *Sil-Maelruain*, a tribe and territory in the modern barony of Castlerea, in the west of the county of Roscommon. See note <sup>t</sup> under the year 1192, p. 92, *supra*.

<sup>d</sup> *Ollav of Munster.*—This entry is given somewhat differently by D. F., as in F. I. 18:

"Mac Egan, of Ormond, a greate Author of Irish lawes (.i. legent in the Irish law), died."

<sup>e</sup> *Ollav of Lower Connaught.*—In the Annals of D. F. he is called, "Ædh fitz Ffeargail Mac Egan, cheife judg of O-ffiachra."

<sup>f</sup> The following entries are given under this year in the Annals of D. F., which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"The son of Taithlech boy ô hara was killed in his owne house by East ô hara his sonn, and by his own kinsmen. A preying Army made by Ædh fitz Brien O'Kelly, King of Omany, and by Corcaroy in Meath, and by the sons of Dermot ffitz Art O'Mailechlyn in Corcaroy, in Meath, so that they gathered theare innumerable preyes of cowes, and they burned Munyna-fedy.—Another preying Army was made by Mac Gille Patrick, King of Ossory, and by O'Mordha's sonn, and by Conn O'Conner, so that their fforges reached westward beyond Sliavardachy, and they gathered verry many Cattles, untill Richard Butler's sonn overtooke them, and they being defeated lost some scores

Teige O'Dowda, the son of the Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, was slain by his own kinsmen<sup>z</sup>.

Great depredations were committed by Hugh Boy O'Neill upon Murtough Roe O'Neill, his senior kinsman<sup>a</sup>, who gave him his demand for [a restoration of] the preys<sup>b</sup>. They then made full peace with each other.

O'Flynn of Sil-Maelruain<sup>c</sup> and some of his kindred were slain by the Clann-Costello at the house of O'Killeen.

Mulrony, the son of Mulrony O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Mac Egan of Ormond, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, Ollav of Munster<sup>d</sup> in law, a man generally skilled in each art, and who kept a house of public hospitality for all, died.

Hugh Mac Egan, the son of Farrell, son of Boethius, died, in the springtide of his prosperity. He was the most fluent and eloquent of the Irish of his times. He was Ollav of Lower Connaught<sup>e</sup> in law<sup>f</sup>.

of their horses, and there was killed William, the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Kildare, and Caher O'Conner's son, and John Reban fitz Murris his son, and Malechlin roa mac Gille Patrick his son, and Donnagh, son's son to John O'Carole, and others of their footemen, and the most part of their horseboyes also.

"A great army made by Mac William Burk viz<sup>t</sup>, by Edmond fitz Thomas Burke, and by his confederates both English and Irish to joyne in battle against Mac William of Clanrickard, viz<sup>t</sup>, Villick Oge fitz Vllik fitz Richard, but God hindred them from fighting, so that Mac William of Clanrickard came then to Mac William Burk's house (i. e. obeyed him) for he had not competent number of fighting men for battle, nor to defend his cuntry at that season, so that he received as meanes 400 coves, a horse, and armour, and then they made both full peace as well in their owne behalfe as in the behalfe of their friends English and Irish on both sides. Johnyne, son to Cueonnaicht o'ffeargaile, Lord of ffr-laeghaghin, died a penitent death, he being

anoynted according to the churche's rites.—O'Mordha, his son, gave a defeate to the county of Kilkenny, where Peirs, the son's son of Peirs Buttler, was kild, and two or three of the murderers that had beaten fflingir. Mac Gille Patrick.

"The Abbot of Muirgeas, son to the Abbot Mac Donnagh was killed *per dohim* by his owne kinsmen, to wit, by the sons of Ædh mac Maelruany, viz<sup>t</sup>. Bricksliv-men, and that for taking from them certaine hereditarie lands, and it is said that he was son to the Abbot mac David, though he endeavored to depose him forcibly.

"A rany tempestious yeare after May, so that many filthes multiplied in all the Rivers in Ireland, and much hurted both bees and sheepe in Ireland.

"One of the streetes in Athboy-tlachta being [was] burnt whose losses were innumerable.

"A confederacy of war made by the Briminghams and by Calwagh O'Conner against the English, so that they preyed and burnt a greate part of Meath by that warr, and that also they

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1444.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceitíri ééð, cétírhachatt, a cétíharí.

Ríðepð mac an ðeaganaiğ míorí mic ðomínaill mic Seacín gallða uí fearğail, eppcop Árdachaið décc.

Uilliam ua heitigen eppcop oile fínd ðo ðul ðo Roim, 7 ðronğ mórí ðo clepchlíð connaét 7 a nécc ðurímórí .i. taðğ mac taðğ mic ðiarímaða íar ηηnouğað abðaine na búille, 7 uilliam mac an ðeccanaiğ uí flannagáin ppiorí coinmain, Mac maoleclóinn mic copbmáic mec ðonnchaið abb baile earra ðara, 7 rochaið oile ðo clepčíb ulað.

Αοð buíðe mac brian ballaiğ uí Néill míoğðamna epeann, neach ío ba mó clí, 7 ðo bérí pfríí eneach, 7 enğnaið ðo míoğðamíaið a aimpípe pfrí ar mó ío áitíğ ðpfríonn gall ða namíðeoin ða paíðe ína íé ðo lot ðuríchar ға í nuíð Eachðác, 7 a ðeít hí cpóilíge ðaíp cuíğ la ííchlét .i. o chlétaoíne an ðíraítí ғаp an ðara lá ðo íampíað, 7 a écc íappín íar mbííííííí buaða ó ðómían 7 ó ðómían ðía íaítáíín ðo íunníað.

Sluaígeað aðbal la heoğan .i. ua neill, mac Néill óíğ, 7 la hupímop

have obteyned what they fought for, according to their owne wills (to wit) the said Calwagh's challenges that is, his duties as their Lord from the English during his life, and the Brimingham's pledges that had been then in custodie of the English in consideration of many challenges due unto them (to wit) sattisfaction for blud and preyes, the said pledges to be íreely restored without farther sattisfaction given to them, and not that only [but] they obteyned all conditions as they demaunded for houlding peaceable quietness with the English. That warr was called the warr of Caimin, that is an abuse that was given to the son of the cheife of the Bre-minghams (hibernicè to Mac ffeorais his son) in the greate court of the towne of Athtruim by the Thresurer of Meath, .i. the Barnwall's son, so that he beate a *Caimin*, .i. a stroke of his fínger, upon the nose of mac Mec ffeorais, or Brimingham's son, which deed he was not

worthy of, & he entring on the Earle of Ormond's safe guard, so that he stole afterwards out of the Towne, and went towards ó Conner-fíaly and they joyned togeather, & it is hard to know that ever was such abuse better revenged then the said Caimin, and thence came the notable word '*Cogadh an Caimin*.' In that same warr was killed Ædh ballagh fitz Rory fitz Mælmordha Rievagh O Conner by a speare.

"Magnus Dall, son to O'Conner Roe, a man of an Excellent good knowledg & memory, and kind of the commonest Poets, died."

§ *Bishop of Ardagh.*—The passage relating to the death of this bishop, is translated as follows by D. F., evidently from the Annals of Lecan :

"A. D. 1444. Richard, son to the Greate Deane fitz Daniel fitz John Gallda O'feargail, .i. Bishop of Ardachy of Bishop Mel, *quievit in Christo*, blessed be he; and the young Official Mac Muircherty, being by the Quier of Ardachy

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1444.

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

Richard, son of the Great Dean, son of Donnell, son of John Gallda O'Farrell, Bishop of Ardagh<sup>5</sup>, died.

William O'Hetigen, Bishop of Elphin, and a great number of the clergy of Connaught, went to Rome, where the majority of them died, namely, Teige, son of Teige Mac Donough, who had been appointed to the abbacy of Boyle; William, son of the Dean O'Flanagan, Prior of Roscommon; the son of Melaghlin, son of Cormac Mac Donough, Abbot of Ballysadare; and many also of the clergy of Ulster<sup>h</sup>.

Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Roydamna<sup>i</sup> of Ireland, the most renowned, hospitable, and valorous of the princes of Ireland in his time, and who had planted more of the lands of the English, in despite of them, than any other man of his day, was wounded by the cast of a javelin in Iveagh; and he continued in the agonies of death for twenty-four days, i. e. from Spy-Wednesday to the second day of summer, when he expired, on Saturday precisely, having vanquished the world and the Devil.

After the death of Hugh, a great army<sup>j</sup> was led by Owen, son of Niall Oge

chosen to supply his place, & his messengers sent towards the Pope afterwards."—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where Harris, referring to this passage, observes, that it occurs "in certain manuscript Annals, intitled, *The Annals of Fír-bissy*, not those of *Gelasý Mac Fír-bissý*, who died in 1301, but the Collection or Translation of one *Dudley Fír-bissý*."

It is highly probable, however, that this translation was made by Duaid Mac Fír-bis, or, as he anglicised his name, Dudley Ferbisie, from the Annals of Lecan, so often quoted by O'Flaherty, in II. 2. 11, under the name of MS. L.; for though the original compiler may have died so early as 1301, they may have been continued by his successors down to the year 1468, or perhaps to a later period.

<sup>h</sup> *The clergy of Ulster*.—This passage is thus given in English by D. F. in F. I. 18:

"A. D. 1444. The Bishop of Oilfinn, .i. William O'Etegan, went to Rome, and many of the Conactyan clergy, and they, for the most part, died, .i. Thady fitz Thady Mac Diermada, after obtaining the Abbacie of Boyle, and William, son to the Deane O'Flanagan, .i. Prior of Roscommon, and the son of Maelachlyn fitz Cormack mac Donaghy, .i. the Abbot of Balesadara, and John, son to the Abbot of *David* [*sic*] with many more of the clergy of Ulster and Conacht."

<sup>i</sup> *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

<sup>j</sup> *A great army*.—This and the preceding passage are translated as follows by D. F. in F. I. 18:

"A. D. 1444. Ædh boy fitz Brian Ballagh



ἡσίοδεαλ υλαδ υλε εἰνμοτά υα δοῖναιλλ το μοῖρεαδ ἡ το ἀρῆαν εἰννε αῖδηα βυῖδε ιαρ νέεε αῖδηα. Ρο εἰονόιλ Μυρσεῖρταεῖ ρυαδ υα νέιλλ, ἡ ἐνρί υα νέιλλ, ἡ μαε υιδίλιν εἰννα λυχε εἰνναῖντα υλε ρορ εἰνδ ἀν εἰρλυαῖḡ μόιρ ριν ιρ ιν εἰνδῆριαν. Ρο ḡῖρρρατ εἰνναλχ εἰννεαδ ρορ ἀν εἰνναιρ ιν ρο βα δόιḡ leo α ροχταιν εἰννα. Ταἰννε υα νέιλλ εἰννα ρλοḡαἰδ το ροἰḡιδ ἀν εἰνναῖḡ ιομνεμἰνḡ. Ρο ιοἡνρἰοἰḡῖρτ ἀν λυχε οἰλε ιαδ ḡυρ ρο ἡαῖρβραττ Μαε εἰνναἰλλ ḡαλλοεελαεῖ βαοι ρορ εἰννεαδ ἀν εἰρλυαῖḡ ἡ εἰννεαῖḡ ἀν λóιττ. Το εἰνναδ ἀν ρλόḡ ἡ μἰμἰεἰρνεἰḡ μόιρ εἰννεοἰν, ḡο εἰννεατ ροἰḡνε ἡα ḡḡαἰλλ ρο εἰννεατ ρῖν το εἰννε μεε υι νέιλλ εἰννε, .ι. αἰδη μαε υἰ νεἰλλ, μαε ἐνρί υἰ νέιλλ, Μαε ἡέḡ ἡαεḡαἡἡα, Μαε υι μεαἰἡάν ἡ εἰννε βῖρἰḡε δέεε ιμἡαἰλλε ρῖυἰ το εἰννε ἡα ρἡḡῖδ το λέḡεαν εἰννε ἡα ρῖρἡἡἡḡḡ ḡυρ ρο ἡἡἡḡῖρτ ιαῖρἡ ρο μέλα ἡ εἰννεεἰδ.

Εἰννεατ μαε εἰνναἰλλ μἡε Μυρσεαῖρταἰḡ υι Εἰννεοἰρ τἰḡεαἡἡα ḡἡεεἰḡ ἡ εἰννε εἰννε ρο ἡαῖρβαδ εἰννεαἡ ρο ροἰḡἡἡετ λα εἰννε εἰννεαἡ μεε εἰννεαἡ, υαἡ ρο ἡαῖρβαδ μαε μαοἰεαεἰννε μἡε εἰννεαἡ μεε εἰννεαἡ ρἡαἡαν εἰννε ἡι εἰννεαἡ λα μαε μἡε Εἰννε υι εἰννε, εἰννε εἰννε ρἡε ρο ἡαῖρβαδ Εἰννεατ μαε εἰνναἰλλ.

ḡυαἰḡεαδ λα ἡυα νέιλλ .ι. Εἰννε ι ḡαἡἡεαετ οἰρḡἡαἰλλ ḡυρ ρο εἰννεαεἰρρε μόἡἡἡν δἰοδ, ἡ ρο εἰννε ḡῖαδἡαἡε εἰννε εἰννεαἡ, ἡ ρυαἡ εἰρ εἰννεατ μαἡḡ ἡ εἰννε εἰννε ρἡεα το εἰννε ḡαν ἀν εἰννε ρῖν το λοḡḡαδ.

O'Neil, who was thought to be King of Ireland, and the most famous Prince, the liberaest and hardiest in Martiall deeds, and the only man (in his owne dayes) that most planted of English" [men's] "lands against their wills that was in Ireland, was, by one cast of a spear, killed in Magennis his Countrey, of whose wound being sick for 25 dayes space, that is, from the Wednesday in which Christ was betrayed untill the Saturday the second of May; and we never heard since Christ was betrayed in such a day" [of] "a better man.

"A great Army" [i. e. hosting] "made by Eogan fitz Niall O'Neil in Ulster, and by all the Irish of Ulster also, besides" [recte except] "O'Domnaill, to spoyle and prey Ædh boy

O'Neil his sons after that their losse?" [i. e. after the loss of Hugh], "so that Mortagh Roe O'Neil and Henry O'Neil and Mac Ugilin, with their confederates on both parties, gathered their forces to Dufftrian against the greate Army aforesaid, and they cut wood in their passage afore them, and there was killed O'Neil's Constable, .i. Mac Donnell Galloglach, he being left only" [i. e. alone] "in the reare of the Army amongst the carriage, by which he" [O'Neil] "was discouraged, and they gave such pledges to their owne desere to O'Neill boy his sons: to witt, Ædh, son to O'Neil, and Henry O'Neil his son, and Mag Mahon's son, O'Mellan, and fifteen pledges more, as they have chosen to themselves for to give them. & so they departed abused and ashamed."

(i. e. the O'Neill); and the greater number of the chieftains of Ulster, O'Donnell excepted, marched with a numerous army to plunder and destroy the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Murtough Roe O'Neill, Henry O'Neill, Mac Quillin, and all their auxiliaries, assembled to oppose this army in the territory of Duibhthrian [Dufferin]. They cut a passage through the wood, in the direction which they conceived they [the enemy] would approach them. O'Neill with his forces advanced to this narrow passage, when the others charged them, and slew Mac Donnell Galloglagh, who was in the rear of the army, amongst the baggage. The army became much discouraged at this, so that they delivered up to the sons of Mac-I'Neill Boy all such hostages as they chose to select, namely, Hugh, the son of O'Neill, the son of Henry O'Neill, the son of Mac Mahon, the son of O'Mellan, and fifteen other hostages besides, on condition of being themselves permitted to return home through the passage already mentioned. This being agreed to, they took their way homeward in sorrow and disgrace.

Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, and of the territory of Carbury, was slain with a cast of a javelin<sup>k</sup> by one of the sons of Cormac Mac Donough; for the son of Melaghlin, who was son of Cormac Mac Donough, had been previously slain in a quarrel by the grandson of John O'Hart; and it was on this account that Owen, the son of Donnell, was slain.

A great army was led by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, into the English settlements of Oriel, and he plundered and burned many of them; he also plundered the street-town<sup>l</sup> of Dundalk, and obtained sixty marks and two tons<sup>m</sup> of wine [as a recompense] for not burning the town itself.

<sup>k</sup> *With a cast of a javelin*, *cupchup do fíogh-  
iú, juctu sagittæ*.—D. F. translates it "was  
kild by a dart," in F. I. 18, as follows:

"A. D. 1444. Eogan fitz Daniell fitz Mortagh O'Conner, lord of Sligeach and of the countrey of Carbrei, was kild by a dart, by the sons of Cormac Mac Donnaghy: and Melaghlyn mac Cormac Mac Donnaghy was" [i. e. had been] "kild afore that in a quarrell by the sons of Eoin O'Hairt, and that was the cause of the killing of the said Eogan fitz Daniell O'Conner."

<sup>l</sup> *Street-town*, *ppáobáile*, literally, street-

town, a town or village consisting of one street, and not defended by a castle.

<sup>m</sup> *Two tons*.—In the copy of the Annals of D. F., preserved in F. I. 18, this passage runs as follows:

"A. D. 1444. O'Neill marched with a greate Army to, & in the English of Orgiall (*alias* Uriell), and ransacked the Stradvaly of Dune Delgan, and received 60 marks and two tonnes of wine for not burning the towne, after he had preyed and burnt" [a] "greate parte of the countrey."

Miorbail moir do dhán do d'elb Mairi Atha truin, .i. a rúle do tabairt do ball, 7 a t'héaga do amlabair, 7 a chora do cláiríneach 7 a lám do rínuo do neoch aga raibé ri c'hgailte dia thab 7 caite do bpeit do mnaoi éorpaig.

Fopbair la hua Neill fop gallaib, gur po m'ill mórán iompu, 7 co bfuair coméa móra ó gallaib do cino ríoh leith bliadna do dhóm fpiú. Creach-pluaghad riapan ríoh rin do dhóm la mac ui néill brian mac doimnaill mic Eoghain ui néill i ngalluacht gur po marbad brian ríoh dófh upéur cloice 7 po gabad Éimear mag matgamna, 7 po marbad apoile dia muinuir.

Toirpdealtad mac eogan mic Ruadhri uí conchobair do marbad la cloinn Connmaig dupéur do ríogit.

Seaan mac brian mic Emma n fírgail do marbad 7 ochtor imaille fpiur la Seaan ua fírgail, 7 la cloinn doimnaill buide ui fírgail fop ríab callraige bpi leth.

Emma mac Tómar mic catail ui fírgail do écc.

<sup>n</sup> *A great miracle*, should be "great miracles."—This is wonderful indeed! but not more wonderful than the miracles wrought by other images of the Blessed Virgin, at the same period, in other countries. On the 23rd of July, 1418, a Swiss soldier struck with his dagger a stone image of the Blessed Virgin, placed at the corner of the rue aux Ours and of the rue de Salle-au-Compte, in Paris; and the blow made the blood spout forth in abundance from the stone statue!

<sup>o</sup> *Feles parère*.—This extraordinary passage is quoted by O'Reilly, in his Irish Dictionary, under the word *caite*, where he attempts (with the best intention, no doubt) to gloss over the hideous character of this last clause by explaining the word *caite*, by "safe delivery in child-bearing;" but the celebrated Irish antiquary Dudley, or Duall Mac Firis, who was a more honest investigator of truth than O'Reilly, and who understood the Irish language better than any man that flourished in, or since his time, has translated this passage as follows: "

"A. D. 1444. Greater miracles worked through St. Marie's Image in Ath-truin, to witt" [it] "gave his eyes to the blind, his tounge to the

dumbe, his leggs to the cripple or lame, the reaching of his hand" [to one] "that had it tyed in his side; and cattis brought forth by a bigbellied woman that was thought to be with childe" [*caite do bpeit do mnaoi éorpaig*].

<sup>p</sup> *Encamped*: fopbair signifies an encampment formed in the territory of an enemy with a view to reduce it to subjection. The exact meaning of the word is given by Duall Mac Firis, in his translation of this passage, which runs as follows:

"A. D. 1444. *A besieging camp* made by O'Neill against the English, wherewith he has done them much harme, and they gave him much goods for granting to them one halfe yeare's peace. *A preying Army*" [i. e. *hosting*] "made before that by the sonn's son of O'Neill, .i. by Brien fitz Daniell fitz Eogan O'Neill against the English in Orgiall (or Uriel), wherein the said Brien was killed by one cast of a stone, and Emar Magnahon was taken prisoner, and some of his men slaine."

<sup>q</sup> *The cast of a javelin*.—Torlagh, son of Eogan fitz Ruairi O'Conner slaine by Clanconvay, by one cast of a dart.—D. F.



A great miracle<sup>n</sup> was wrought by the image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, namely, it restored sight to a blind man, speech to a dumb man, and the use of his feet to a cripple, stretched out the hand of a person to whose side it had been fastened, et foeminam gravidatam feles eniti<sup>o</sup> fecit.

O'Neill encamped<sup>p</sup> against the English, and destroyed a great part of their possessions ; and he received great rewards for making peace with them for half a year. Before this was concluded, the son of O'Neill, Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into the English settlements, on which Brian himself was killed by one cast of a stone, Edmond Mac Mahon was taken prisoner, and others of his people were [also] killed.

Turlough, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Connor, was slain with the cast of a javelin<sup>q</sup> by [one of] the Clann-Conway.

John, the son of Brian, son of Edmond O'Farrell, and eight others along with him, were slain by John O'Farrell and the sons of Donnell O'Farrell on the mountain called Sliabh-Calraighe-Bri-leith<sup>r</sup>.

Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrall, died.

<sup>r</sup> *Sliabh-Calraighe Bri-Leith*, now Slieve Golry, a considerable hill, situated immediately to the west of the village of Ardagh, in the county of Longford. The word *pluab* does not always signify *a mountain*, for in districts of a flat surface a very inconsiderable elevation is called *pluab*; and Dr. O'Brien states, in the preface to his Dictionary, that the word rather means a heathy ground, whether it be low and flat, or in the shape of a hill. In the Annals of D. F. this place is called simply Brileith, which is the ancient name of the hill.

The situation of the mountain of Bri-leith is proved by the following passage, translated from the Life of St. Mel, in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 261, col. 2 :

"St. Patrick left Mel in Ardachadh to the east, and his sister in Druim-cheo, to the west of the mountain called *Bri-leith*, which lies between both places."

According to a curious legend in the Dinnseanchus, this hill, which is very celebrated in

ancient Irish history, received the name of Bri-leith, i. e. the hill of Liath, from Liath, the son of Cealcar of Cualann ; and its present appellation of Sliabh-g-Calraighe, or, as it is anglicised, Slieve Golry, is derived from the ancient name of the territory in which it is situated, as we learn from Duaid Mac Firbis, in his Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 357, where, enumerating the different Calrys in Ireland, he writes : " *Ṭá Calraighe i n-Ṭeora, go maó oí Sliab Calraighe i cconocae an Long-puirte*. There is a Calry in Tefia, and from it is named Sliabh-Calraighe, in the county of Longford."

There were in fact two Calrys in ancient Tefia, one in south Tefia, called Calraighe an Chala, which retains its name to this day, and is nearly coextensive with the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath ; and the other in North Tefia, the name and position of which are preserved in Slieve Golry, in the county of Longford.



Magnus mág mächgáinna aóðar tigeapna oirgiall décc, 7 a aónacal i cluain eoiar.

Eber mac brian mész mačgáinna aóðar tigeapna oirgiall do mairiadh.

Ταός ua brian tigeapna tuadnūmān do écc.

Síoda camm mac Conmara taoipeac cloinne cuiléin píchín coitcín peap nepeann décc eirtir da nottlaiz.

Óubcoblaiž mžean tomár mežiuidi (tígeapna peapi manac) bean eogain mész catmaoíl bean óaonnachtaó nepeapcach deižeimž do écc.

<sup>s</sup> *Heir to the lordship*.—"Magnus Mac Mahon who ought to be King of Orgiall, and one worthy of the Lordship of Ireland, through his liberality, Martial ffeates, warres, and preyes, on both English and Irish, such as had been his foes, died, and was buried at Cluain-eouis on the first day of the Exaltation of the holy Cross."

<sup>t</sup> *Heir to the lordship*.—"Emear, son to Brian Mac Mahone, who should be King of Oirgiall, slaine."—D. F.

<sup>u</sup> *Lord of Thomond*.—"Thady O'Brien, King of Thomond, died."—D. F.

<sup>w</sup> *Between the two Christmases*, i. e. between the 25th of December, which the Irish call "Great Christmas," and the 1st of January, which they call "Little Christmas." This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"Sida Cam Mac Conmara, a very hospitable man, with [un]common liberality towards all Ireland, died between the two Christmases in this yeare."

<sup>x</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1444. A great controversie between the Clergy of Ireland in this yeare touching Easterday, for Dominica Septuagesima was on the second day of February, & quadragesima on the 23rd of the same moneth, & Easter on the 6th of Aprill, & that is erroneious, .i. the bissex-tile day happened on Sunday next to the termin

so that it extended Septuagesima on the ix of february and quadragesima on the first of March, & Easter day on the twelft day of Aprill, & that is the truth according to the common opinion.

"Greate warr stirred in Delbhna Eathra, the sons of David Mag Cochlan & ffelim Mac Cochlan, on the one part, & the Bishop Mag Cochlan, with the sept of Connor Mag Cochlan, on the other part, so that each partie gathered their severall ffreinds, to wit, Mag-Eochagan & his sons, & the sons of Daniel O'Bryan, and the sons of Daniel O'Kelly his son on Mag Cochlan's side. And Breasel fitz Brien fitz Eogan O'Kelly with the Bishopp; and went they both parties to Magh Beannchoir to meete O'Madden upon terms of agreement. And the Bishop would not allow not [even] the cessation of one day nor of that night neither, but he followed all that multitude to Lom-cluain-I-flatily "[now Lumeloon]" to pursue them, where the Bishop with his men were defeated; & farther the Bishop with his two brothers, Brian & Magnus, the two sonnns of the Archdeacon Mag-cochlan, & the sons of O Ædhacan also were all killed on the bogg northward next Tuaim-Eolaing, and James the Bishop's son, Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise, & Breasall fitz Brien fitz Eogan O'Kelly, prior of Cloontuaiseert Omany was killed on the bogg southward by Tuaim-Eoluing, & also 18 of the Laytie were killed therein, & they ramsacked & burnt the ffothaire,

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship<sup>s</sup> of Oriel, died, and was interred at Clones.

Ever, son of Brian Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship<sup>t</sup> of Oriel, died.

Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond<sup>u</sup>, died.

Sioda Cam Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, general protector of the men of Ireland, died between the two Christmas<sup>w</sup>.

Duvcovla, daughter of Thomas Maguire (Lord of Fermanagh), and wife of Owen Mac Cawell, a humane, charitable, and truly hospitable woman, died<sup>x</sup>.

—Dealbnach, that night, and it was on Munday, before St. John the Baptist's day, these greate deeds were acted; & God's blessing, and the blessing of all saints & true Christians, with that Bishop to his terrestriall mation. A common giver to all the clergy of Ireland, and a spetiall true freind to all the learned in the Irish liberall sciences in Ireland also was that eminent Lord Bishopp.

"Greate Warr in Machary-Conacht betweene the two O'Connors, so that men and cattle were lost and spoyled, & Ruary fitz Thady O'Conner through that Warr.

"Greate Warr betweene the Earles of Desmond and Ormond, so that the Earle of Desmond preyed and burnt I-eluinne & I-Ere, & I-Hogain, and the most part of the county of Typperary, and also many of their men were slaine.

"An Army by the Earle of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and by the English of Meath & Leinster, & of the East part of Munster, against the Earle of Desmond, so that they burnt part of the Powers' Countrey, but they dare not goe any farther, but they made a yeare's peace afterwards, and each partie returned homewards.

"Great preyes made on the Comsenach by Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), afterwards, & Walter Tobin in recompence thereof tooke from them greate preyes also.

"William O-Maelbrenan, who was thought

to be Duke (or Chieftaine) of Clann-Concabbhair, was killed by Ruairk O'Maelbrenyn's sons and by Munter Connactan.

"Tomaltach, son to Cormac O'Beirn, who was thought to be Duke, or Cheiftaine, of Tirbriuen-na-sinna, died x<sup>o</sup>. Kalend. Decembris.

"Edmond, son's son to Eochy O'Kelly, died.

"A greate skirmish by the sonns of Murchertach Bacach O'Conner, wherein Muireadhach O-Hairt and many others were killed. Another great skirmish by the sonns of Cormack Mac Donnagh, on the sons of Tigernan Oge O'Ruairk wherein Henry Mac Caba, with many others, were killed.

"The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, was summoned from the King of England, & was taken prisoner by the King afterwards for certaine crimes & many accusations laid unto his charge by the English of Ireland.

"One of the Pope's Cardinalls was killed by his owne Chamberlain, *per dolum*.

"The glory and solace of our Creator extolled in this yeare, .i. Eleaven thousand of the Zarcens were killed in battaile by the Prior of Rhodes, & also the Pope's men defeated them in another Battle, wherein many thousands were slaine of them.

"A wett Summer & harvist which made all Corne maltish for the most parte.

"Ffelim, son to ô Conner ffaly, went to serve Mac Murchadha, against the sons of Gerrald Cæmhanach; some time expired afterwards he

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1445.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cethpe chéu, cēthpachatt, a cúicc.

Tomar ua lennain cananach γ Sacpirta leappa gabail décc.

Slóigeaó móρ uo ófnoín la hua ndóinnailł go rlıgeaó, γ la Pılıbmáz uıdıı la cloinn afoha mész uıdıı γ la cloinn Eoghain uı Choncoóair. Ro loıpceeaó leo Slıgeaó póp toıppóealábach cappach mac dómnaıll mıe Muıpcfıptaıgh uı Choncoóair, γ po mapbaó mac dómnaıaó tıgeapna típe hoılealla, .ı. tomaltac mac dómnaıaó leo eo poóadıb oıle.

Uıllıam mac Seaaın mıe dómnaıll uı fıřğail tıgeapna na hangaıle óég iar ndeıgbeřhaó anaopóda γ uá taoıreach uo gairm iarrm ıııı angaıle, .ı. uo Roppa mac Muıpcfıptaıg mıdıg mıe bııaın uı fıřğail, γ plıochı Muıpcıaıó uı fıřğail uıle uo gairm aııma óe. Óa cloııı afoha γ clauı Seaaın

returning homewards, Art Cæmhanach raised against him and took him prisoner, he being but few men in his company.

“A greäte defeate given to the sons of O’Conner ffaly, and to the sons of O’Mordha, wherein Cathal O’Conner was taken prisoner, and many of his men slaine in the county of Kildare, so that he lost no less then five or six scores both killed and imprisoned.

“Gerott, son to James Tirell, & Hubert Tirell’s son were slaine *per dolum*, by the sons of Richard Tirell in Balegatachan on tewesday next after Michaelmas.

“The son’s son of Thady fitz Mahon O’Kennedy, was murthered by the sons of Daniell Mac Mahon.

“A wicked prey taken by the sons of Thorlach ó Conner from the sons of ffelim O’Conner, and in revenge thereof the preyes of Muintir-Taidhg-an-teaghlı were taken by the sons of ffelim’s son.

“The castle of Athlone was taken by Muintir-Nechtyn, and by the son of Gille-bower fitz Edmond O’Kelly *per dolum*, and gave it to Donnach, son to O’Kelly afterwards, & as he pos-

sessed the said castle, he left the custodie thereof to the same people, and afterwards the Dillons in an obscure windy night went towards the said castle, and made thereunto (unawares to the wards) a way through which they entered, & after they got in, two of their men viz. William buy Dillon and Robert O’Siadhail were slain by darts, and after that within also was slaine the son’s son of Mahon O’Nechtyn & Diarmoid O’Maelbrigdy, but Gille-bower his son entred into Tor-an-puca, and defended it untill his life was secured” [ensured] “him by his Enemies, & was afterwards safe conducted to his owne house, & the castle kept by the Dillons.

“Greäte preyes by Conn O’Conner ffaly from Mac Morach his people, espetially from the sons of Morach Mac Lochlyn, and he being pursued with a greäte multitude of men that put him into a very dangerous condition; nevertheless the said Conn courageously fought against the pursuers, & scattered them and took twenty horses, eight or nine prisoners of the best Ranke from them, and brought away wholly the preyes.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1445.

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

Thomas O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led into Sligo by O'Donnell, Philip Maguire, the sons of Hugh Maguire, and the sons of Owen O'Connor. They [the troops] burned Sligo, then in possession of Turlough Carrach, son of Donnell, who was son of Morthogh O'Connor, and slew Mac Donough, Tomaltagh, son of Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, and many others.

William, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died, after a long and virtuous life<sup>y</sup>; and two chieftains were then set up in Annaly: Rossa, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, was called the O'Farrell by all the descendants of Murrrough O'Farrell; and the two Clann-Hughs<sup>z</sup>, and the Clann-Shane<sup>a</sup> O'Farrell, and all his other friends on every side, pro-

"Magennis taken prisoner (in the beginning of this yeare) by Ædh buy O'Nell, he & kept him untill he was fforced to surrender his castle with 200 cowes & pledges or prisoners.

"The prior of Killmaignen, .i. the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Kildare, was brought by Walter Brimingham's son out of New Castle, he being lett out at night by the keepers.

"Cluain-mael-bealtoiny was burnt on Ædh boy Mageochagan by Mageochagan, and by his son, and by ffeim O'Connor, for not accomplishing his word to him; and after that the sons of Ædh boy Mageochagan tooke the prey of Killbeggan, in whose pursuance Mageochagan was wounded by Conla Mageochagan, and part of his souldiers was slaine about Diarmaid fitz William Cam's son's son to Murtagh Roe Mageochagan, and with the sons of Manin and others.

"O Conner of Corcomroe, half King of the Countrey, killed by *dolum* by his owne kinsmen.

"*Eclipsis lune in hoc anno*, & an Eclipse of the sunn too."

<sup>y</sup> *After a long and virtuous life.*—This passage

is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1445. William, son to John fitz Daniell O'Feargail, *dux* of Angaly, *in senectute bona quievit in Christo*, and after him two Dukes" [i. e. *duces*, or captains] "were created in the Angaly, viz'. Rossa, son to Muirchertach Midheach fitz Bryen O'ffeargail, was by all the sept of Murchadh O'ffeargail proclaymed as cheiftaine, on the one part; and on the other part, Daniell buy fitz Daniell fitz John fitz Daniell O'ffeargaille, was proclaymed Duke" [*dux* or captain] "by the sons of John O'ffeargail, with the rest of their friends, so that they gave some hott skirmishes spoyling and preying each other, & after much harme done to both parties they concluded a peace, to witt, by dividing the Angaly in twaine."

<sup>z</sup> *The two Clann-Hughs.*—These septs of the O'Farrells were seated in the barony and county of Longford. For a list of the townlands contained in their territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

<sup>a</sup> *The Clann-Shane*, i. e. the descendants of



uí fírlgail 7 a chairde for gach leth do gairm tairgí do domnall buide mac domnall mic Seadan uí fírlgail, 7 an tír do millead tiorra co ndearnat ríó, .i. lft na hangaile ag céatar de.

Ruairí mac Tómar méguirí mac tígírna fear manac décc.

Mac gillefinnéin, .i. brian tairpeach muintire Deodachain raóí eimí 7 fírl cornaia a chirt fírl a comarran décc.

Donnchaó ballac mac raíraóain adhar tairgí teallais eachuac décc.

Diarmait ua tuatail tigearna cloinne tuatail do mairbad for lorce cpeiche la cloinn mic tomaltaig uí díomaraig, iar mbeir céirpe fichit bhaóain daóir.

Concobar mac uí concobar ciarrpaigne do mairbad la Maíganmáin ua cconobar, la a bratair, 7 riat arson i mbáó ag dol go hinir cathaig.

Rirdero mac uírlin do mairbad.

Tomar díolmáin 7 Rirdero óg díolmáin do écc.

Laigneach mac afola buide meí eochagáin do mairbad for coill na connaí la cloinn Muircírtag óig mfg eóagáin.

Donnchaó bacac ua Ruairc décc, 7 an bpeirne tíar do gairm uí Ruairc do donnchaó mac Tigearnan óig i naíad lochláinn mic tairgí uí Ruairc.

John O'Farrell. This sept were seated in the territory more anciently called Cairbre-Gabhra, and possessed the castle of Granard. A list of the townlands comprised in their territory is given in the Inquisition just referred to, from which it will be seen that they possessed about the southern half of the barony of Granard.

<sup>b</sup> *Dermot O'Toole*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F., in F. l. 18, as follows :

"A. D. 1445. Diarmoid O'Thuathail, King of Clann-Tuathail, being slaine" [*recte* was slaine] "pursuing a prey, by the sons of Tomaltach O'Dimasy his son, after he was 80 yeares of age, *vel plus*, and, according to the testimony of the selfe Lagenians" [i. e. of the Lagenians themselves], "he was the best horseman, and the best flesh-killer, or slaughterer, that was in his owne Cuigedh, or province."

<sup>c</sup> *Inis-Cathaigh*.—This name is now anglicised

Inis-Cathy, and Scatterry Island. It is situated in the River Shannon, opposite the town of Kilrush, between the counties of Clare and Kerry."

<sup>d</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

"O'Dimasy, King of Clanmailura, *quievit*.

"Greate warr acted by Gerald Cæmhánach's son against the English of Munster & Linster, that he hired many greate bands to himselfe out of Connacht about Torlagh mac Dubgail, so that they preyed and burnt many of both English and Irish ; & Gerald's son went to the faire of thefeaste of the holy Cross in Clann-Tuathail, so that they had killed, taken and striped all to their own pleasures in the towne first, & they tooke now O'Tuathail prisoner, & they striped him,—an unworthy dealing done to one of his

claimed Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, chief of his tribe. The territory was destroyed [during the contests] between them, until [at last] they made peace, and divided Annaly equally between them.

Rory, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, Thomas Maguire, died.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Brian, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, a hospitable man, and the defender of his rights against his neighbours, died.

Donough Ballagh Magauran, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Dermot O'Toole<sup>b</sup>, Lord of Clann-Tuathail, was slain by the grandsons of Tomaltagh O'Dempsey, in the eightieth year of his age, and while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor, the son of O'Conor Kerry, was slain by his kinsman, Mahon O'Conor, as both were going in a boat to the island of Inis-Cathaigh<sup>c</sup>.

Richard Mac Quillin was slain.

Thomas Dillon and Richard Oge Dillon died.

Laighneach, son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, was slain at Coill-an-Chonaidh by the sons of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan.

Donough Bacagh O'Rourke died; and [the people of] West Breifny proclaimed Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, the O'Rourke, in opposition to Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke<sup>d</sup>.

name or dignitie,—& they set him at libertie, he being not so good a prisoner for ransome, & for his ould age, & after that they sat downe in the towne & consumed the towne's provision in meate, & they dranke its drinke, or beere & wine, and two or three of those that fled into the church as reffuge were choaked, one of which was O Tuathail's daughter, & they went to the church after that, & took out by the poles all men therein, & so Gerald Camhanach's son left Clann-tuathail. Torlach mac Dubhgoill, & the most part of his men taken prisoners by Ædh boy Mageoghegan, they coming out of Leinster towards their houses, after ending their service to Gerald's son, their Armour, weapones, monyes, & cloathes, was all taken from them, Terlagh himself, & the best of his

men were kept for ransome, & their meanest men were set at libertie after striping them, & two or three of them were slaine, to wit, Conner mac Dalredocair, his son, &c.

"The Bisshop Magsamhradhan came from Rome & obteyned the Episcopacy of Ardachadh, & the Quire of Ardachadh & the young official, mac Muircherty, that was elected afore him, obeyed him, having the Pope's Authoritie from Roome.

"Innumerable greate preyes taken by the English from O-Daly of Meath, to wit, by Threasurer, .i. Barnewall, they, viz., the preys being betrayed by the Terrells themselves, whereby men were wounded and slaine, & others utterly undone after that prey by the Terrells aforesaid also, & there happened a greate prey

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1446.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, mίle, ceίρn chéo, cfehpachatt, a Sé.

Εόin ua lñnan ppióir maniptpeach leappa gábal do ecc.

Ruðpaiže mac Apðgail moir mēg maṭgam̃na tiḡearna oipḡiall do écc,  
 7 a m̃ac Aeð puað mac Ruðpaiže do oip̃neað ma ionað la hua néill.

Ua domnaill do thocht plógh moir hi connactaib̃ do chongnam̃ la a chair-  
 uib̃, do poiḡið uī Ruairc ap túr, 7 do chóid aip̃p̃iðe tria maiḡ ñppe, 7 tap  
 Sionam̃, 7 hi maiḡ l̃upḡ, tpe Machaire connacht tpe clom̃n connmaḡ 7

the same day, viz', ffeargall O'Daly, he him-  
 selfe being wounded on the tract of that prey,  
 through which wound he died afterwards, he  
 being in his death bed from the feast of the  
 holy cross in harvist vntil Wednesday after the  
 feast of all saints, in the 26 yeare of his age,  
 one worthy to be chosen cheife in his owne Art  
 to all the Midians, if he did come to mature  
 yeares; the blessing of God & of his saints be  
 on his soule, & it is a greate fall to the Irish  
 sciences that he died such a death."

"Many of the Irish of Ireland went towards  
 the Cittie of St. James the Apostle, to Spaine, in  
 that Summer, about Tomaltach Mac Diarmada,  
 King of Magh-luirg, & about Margret O'Carole's  
 daughter, Calwagh" [O'Connor ffaly's] "wife,  
 & with Mageochagan, the duke of Kenel-fiacha  
 mac Nell, & about O'Edriskil Oge, & many more  
 noble and ignoble persons.

"A preyeing skermish made or given by Da-  
 niel Boy ó ffeargal, & by the son's son of Art  
 O'Mæleachlyn, against Mageochagan & his son,  
 so that they plundered and burnt Magh-Caisil  
 & the Raskagh. Greate preys taken by Ma-  
 geochoagan's son in revenge thereof from Daniel  
 O'Særuidhe" [now Seery], "in Dun-ard, at  
 the bankes of Camath, so that he killed men  
 and cattle, & tooke with him both horses &  
 cowes along into his owne house through  
 Meath, and also defeated the Tuite's sonus

crossing him in Muny-liath" [Moneylea], "&  
 tooke horses & men from them, he happily in  
 the same manner routed the people in Mullen-  
 gar for opposing too, & so brought wholly his  
 prey from both English and Irish as far as  
 Druimmor, where the sons of Art O'Maelachlyn  
 rose against him, but" [it] "availed them not,  
 for he from them altogether brought his preyes  
 to his owne residence, and it" [*recte* there]  
 "was seldome seene a more couragious night  
 marching than that.

"Mac Dermoda, Margerett, & Mag Eochagan  
 returned safe and sound from Spaine to their  
 owne houses in Ireland after receiving the In-  
 dulgences at St. James's. But O'Edirskeoil died  
 on sea coming from Spaine, & Garrett, the son's  
 son of Thomas, one of the Momonian Geraldines,  
 died in Spaine, & Evelin, daughter to Edmond  
 fitz Thomas O'ffeargail, mother to the sons of  
 Piers Dalton, died in Spaine also.

"Greate Warr made by O'Conner ffaly & by  
 the Brimaghams, so that he preyed & burnt  
 townes, & cut much corne, & tooke many pri-  
 soners from the English by that Warr, & they  
 made peace afterwards, & Mageochagan, & his  
 son, & his son's son, & the sons son of Art  
 O'Mæleachlyn, went with the Barron of Dealbh-  
 na where the English were, but the English not  
 regarding any peace, wickedly tooke them all  
 prisoners, & Mageochagan after that was, for his

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1446.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-six.*

John O'Leannain, Prior of the Monastery of Lisgool, died.

Rory, the son of Ardgall More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriell, died; and his son, Hugh Roe, was elected his successor by O'Neill.

O'Donnell marched with a great army into Connaught, to assist his friends; he went first to [the territory of] O'Rourke, and from thence through Maghnisse, across the Shannon, into Moylurg, through Machaire-Chonnacht, and

son's sake (or instead of his son), set at libertie, & Magreth O-Caroles daughter afterwards went to Baleathatruim, & gave all the English prisoners for Mageochagan's son, & for the son's son of Art, & that unadvised to Calwagh, & she brought them home.

"Mac Hubert, of Disert-Kelly, died in this yeare." [Mac Hubert was the head of a sept of the Burkes seated at Disert-Kelly, now Isert-Kelly, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway. Ed.]

"Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donaghy, King of O-noilealla (*corrupte* Tirerril) was slaine neere Sligy, by the Ulster Army. Two kings created in his dominions, to wit, John fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Thady fitz Tomaltagh more Mac Donaghy, so that greate confusion & warrs were raised betwixt the Mac Donnaghs sept. After that all the Clann-Donaghy adhered to John Mac Donaghy, forsaking Thady, and then Thady aforesaid joyned in confederacy with O'Connor Roe, & receaved meanes of him.

"A preying Army made by the Carbrians & by the sons of Cormac Mac Donaghy, against the Brefnians through the Instigation of the sons of Elder O'Ruairk, & they taking preyes in Glin-fearua, a greate multitude pursued them, & they being defeated, Mæleachlyn, son to Cormack Mac Donnaghy, was slaine and drowned

in the Buanaird, & many horses were taken from them, and many of their men were slaine also. Thady O'Ruairk's son was killed by Magruairk's son. Mac Batin preyed Tireragh, & a greate multitude of men pursued him whom he rowted & killed 37 of their men. Richard Mac Ugilin's son was slaine.

"Sir Maurice Eustace his son died.

"John fitz Christopher Plunkett was slaine.

"A greate mortality of the cattle of Ireland; both want of victualls & dearth of Corne also in Ireland. Donache losce O'Ruairk & all the west Brefnie proclaimed Donache fitz Tygernan Oge O'Ruairk, as O'Ruairk against Lochlyn fitz Thady O'Ruairk.

"Greate warr betwixt Magragnyll & his owne kinsman, Cathal Oge Magragnyll, & many Cowes & much Corne was lost through that warr.

"Another warr betwixt the O'Beirnes, in which Maelruany fitz Daniell fitz Cormack O'Beirne was slaine, & the two sons of Daniel Carrach Mac Branan, to wit, Conn and . . . . ath-Mæleachlyn O'Beirne's son was taken prisoner that day.

"Cormac fitz Donnach, son to the Great Prior fitz Daniel O'Feargail, was killed by a dart by the sept of Muirchertagh midhach O'ffeargail."



ταινις mac uilbáin búpc ina éinne co dún iomdán, 7 pug leir é iarrin hi conmaicne chuile tolað.

Cúcoircpiche mac Maine mic neill rionnaiḡ tiḡsrina rḡr τεατῖα do écc.

Emann ua briann tiḡearna ua ppaoláin do écc, 7 dunlainḡ ua briann doirp-neatḡ ina ionatḡ.

Donnchað mac Airt mic diarmata tiḡsrina ua cceinðpealaiḡ do marbāt la branachaiḡ.

Coccað mór eirip ua cconcōbaiḡ failḡe 7 ḡaill na mide ḡur po cpeac-loirḡeatḡ mórán don mide 7 ḡur po marbāt rochaiḡe mor dia nðaoimib, 7 no teiḡoir a rirpthe co tḡmraiḡ buð tuatḡ, 7 ḡo cul maḡe clariḡ rorip, 7 po ḡabāt briann mac an calbaiḡ uí cōncōbaiḡ ap an ccoccað rin la ḡallaib.

Coḡað eirip an da ua concōbaiḡ i machaire cōnnaçt, dia po marbāt

\* *Conmaicne Cuile Toladh*.—This was the ancient name of a territory, now comprised in the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo. This passage is given somewhat more fully by D. F. as in F. l. 18 :

“The sons of flelim and Mac Diarmada and Thady Mac Donaghy marched together against the sons of Tomalty Oge Mac Donaghy, so that they burnt Balimotta and killed Ædh boy Mac Donaghy’s son, and brought a prey of Cows and horses with them. And O’Daniel came with a greate Army to Connacht to help his ffreinds. He came first to O’Ruairke and thence thorough Maghnissy, and over the Sinnan, and to Magh-luig, and through Machaire-Connacht, and through Clanconnmhy, where Mac William Bourke came to meet him at Dun-Iomdhan, and lead him thence to Conmaicny-Culy-tola.”

† *Hy-Faelain*.—This, as already stated, note 2, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*, is the original tribe-name of the O’Byrnes, who were in the latter ages seated in that mountainous tract of the county of Wicklow called Ranalagh, and had a strong castle at Ballinacor, in the valley of Glenmalure. But we have sufficient evidence to prove beyond question that this tribe were,

up to the English Invasion, seated much farther to the west, and that their country comprised the north-eastern portion of the present county of Kildare, namely, the baronies of Ikeathy, Oughteranny, Salt, and Clane, and a part of the baronies of Connell and Naas. This extent will appear from the following evidences, which the Editor deems necessary to insert here, as the extent or even situation of the original country of the O’Byrnes has never been pointed out by any of our writers: The *Feilire Aenguis* and the Irish Calendar of the O’Clerys place the following churches in the territory of Ui-Faelain: 1st. Cluain Conaire, which is certainly the present Cloneurly, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughteranny: September 16, Maoinean, Bishop of Cluain-Conaire, in the north of Ui-Faelain. 2nd. Claonadh, which is the present town of Clane, in the barony of the same name in the county of Kildare: May 18, ðpan beaḡ ó Chlaonadḡ m Uib Paolain i Maig Zaḡean. 3rd. Laithreach Briuin, which is the present Laraghbrine, in the barony of Salt, in the same county: September 2, Senán Zaiḡriḡ ðriuim m Uib Paolain. 4th. October 27, Epc eḡp. Domnaiḡ mórpo Moigḡe luaḡat i ðeuarpeapḡ Ua b-Paolain.

through Clann-Conway; and Mac William came to Dunamon for him, and conducted him afterwards into Conmaicne Cuile Toladh<sup>e</sup>.

Cucogry, the son of Many, son of Niall Sinnach [Fox], Lord of the men of Teflia, died.

Edmond O'Brain [O'Byrne], Lord of Hy-Faelain<sup>f</sup>, died; and Dunlaing O'Brain was elected in his place.

Donough, the son of Art, son of Donnell, Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh, was slain by the O'Byrnes.

A great war [broke out] between O'Conor Faly and the English of Meath. During this war a great part of Meath was plundered and burned; many of its inhabitants were slain; and marauding parties were accustomed to come northward, as far as Tara<sup>g</sup>, and eastward, as far as Cul-Maighe-Claraigh<sup>h</sup>. Brian, son of Calvagh O'Conor, was taken prisoner in the course of this war by the English.

A war broke out between the two O'Conors in Machaire-Chonnacht, in the course of which Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, was slain at Cuil Ua bh-

This Domhnach-mor Moighe-Luadhat is the present parish of Donaghmore, lying to the south of Maynooth. 5th. August 8, *Beóan mac neap-iam Epp. ó Fhioð cúlunn in Uib Faolam.* Fiodh-Cuilinn is the present Feighcullen, a parish lying partly in the barony of Offaly, but that portion of it which contained St. Beoan's church is in the barony of Connell. 6th. It appears from various Anglo-Irish documents, that the town of Naas was called Naas Offelan, and was comprised in this territory.

From these six passages, and many other direct and collateral evidences, it can be inferred with great safety that, previously to the Anglo-Norman Invasion, the Hy-Faelain, or O'Byrnes, possessed the five baronies above mentioned, and that their country was bounded on the north by Deise-Teamhrach, on the west by Offaly, on the north-east by Hy-Donchadha, and on the south by Hy-Muireadhaigh, or Omurethi, which was O'Toole's original country, in the present county of Kildare.

<sup>g</sup> *Tara, Teamap.*—The celebrated hill of

Tara, situated about four miles to the south-east of the town of Navan, in the county of Meath. For a full description of the present remains on this famous locality, the reader is referred to *The History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, by George Petrie, Esq., R. H. A., M. R. I. A., published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xviii. part ii.

<sup>h</sup> *Cul-Maighe-Claraigh.*—This was the name of a townland in the parish of Magh-Claraigh, or, as it is now correctly enough anglicised, Moyclare, in the barony of Dunboyne, and county of Meath. This passage is translated as follows, by D. F., in F. I. 18:

“Horrible Warrs betwixt O'Conner-faly and the English of Meath, so that he” [O'Conner] “preyed and burnt a great part of Meath, and killed many of their men, so that his forces reached as farr as Mont-Tara northward, and to Culmagh-clary Eastward. Brian, Calvagh O'Conner's son, was by the English taken prisoner in that warr.”

διαρμαῖο πιαῖο mac ταιῖογ υἱ ἐονκόβαῖρ la hua cconcóbaῖρ nḃonn, ⁊ la cloinn Muirir na mḃriḡ, ⁊ la cuḃ do cloinn féolmíο hḃ cuil ua pḃionntain.

Coḡaḃ mór hḃ ττυαḃmḃmḃain dia po milleaḃ τυαḃmḃmḃa uile, ⁊ ḃap ḡaḃaḃ ua ḃriain buḃḃéin co nḃeachaḃ mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḃ hḃ ττυαḃmḃmḃain, ⁊ tucc ua ḃriain amaḃ aḃ éccin, ⁊ po fáḡaḃ hḃ ccópa iacc.

Clann ḃonnchaḃ, ⁊ ττοιρḃḃeaḃaḃ cáppiaḃ ua concóbaῖρ, ⁊ ua concóbaῖρ ḃonn ḃo ḃol<sup>i</sup> ḃḃblmḃ hḃ ccfnh meic uilliam cloinne Riocairḃ ḃo ḃenaḃ aoin mḃc ḃonnchaḃ, ⁊ a τταιοḃeaḃt na nḃá mac ḃonnchaḃ po ḃeóíḃ, ⁊ poinn leithe stoppa .i. Seaan mac concóbaῖρ meic ḃonnchaḃ, ⁊ ταιῖογ mac tomal-τταιḡ moῖρ meic ḃonnchaḃ.

Féolmíο mac Seaan υἱ Ruairc ḃo mḃrḃaḃ for lap pḃḃḃacha la a ḃepḃ-pine .i. clann loḃlainn uí Ruairc.

Mac ḃoḃḃnaḃll υἱ Ruairc ḃo mḃrḃaḃ la cloinn ḃonnchaḃ mḃc τῖḡeaḃḃainn υἱ Ruairc.

Tómáḃ mac Tomair óḡ υἱ Raḡallaḡ ḃo mḃrḃaḃ lá noḃlaḡ mór la cloinn Rémaḃ mḃc ḡiolla iopa uí Raḡallaḡ.

ḃoḃḃnaḃll ua cobḃaḡ, cfnh pḃḃḃa maḃt ⁊ paḃí le ḃán ḃo mḃrḃaḃ cona ḃiap mac for cḃoḃḃir locha haḃḃḃḃ mḃc Neḃmḃ la cloinn mḃc aḃḃt υἱ maḃíḃ-ḃeaḃlainn, ⁊ la cloinn mḃc ḃiaḃhach mḃḡ eoḃaḡán.

Ταναḃ mac Maḃíḃ mḃc ταναḃ uí maḃíḃconairc ḃécc hḃ cloinn ḃeo-ḃair eḃḃḃ ḃa cáḃḡ ⁊ a aḃḃaḃal i maḃḃḃḃḃ baile uí ḃocḃáin.

<sup>i</sup> *Cuil-Ua-bh-Fionntain*, i. e. the corner, or angle of the O'Fintans. The Editor has not been able to find any name like this in the province of Connaught.

<sup>k</sup> *One Mac Donough*.—This passage is translated as follows, by Duaid Mac Firbis in F. I. 18 :

“ A. D. 1446. Clann-Donachy and Therlagh Carrach O'Conner, and O'Conner Don, went together to mete Mac William of Clanrickard, to the end they might make one Mac Donachy, but so it was that they returned as two Mac Donaghys, and their dominions shared into two moyeties betweene them.”

<sup>l</sup> *In the middle of*, for láp.—Thus rendered by D. F. : “ Felim, son of John O'Ruairk was

killed *in the midst of* fídhnach, by his owne kinsmen.”

<sup>m</sup> *Cro-inis*.—Duaid Mac Firbis, in F. I. 18, calls it Croinis of Loch-Annu-fitz-Nemby. It is called Cró-inis, pronounced Crow-inish, at this day by those who speak the Irish language. It belongs to the parish of Dysart, and lies in the north-west part of Lough Ennell, in Westmeath. It is sometimes called Cormorant Island, which is the name given it on Larkin's map of the county of Westmeath. It contains the ruins of a house or castle scattered on its surface. Opposite this island are situated the Fort of Dunna-sgiath, now locally called Doon, and the castle of Kilcooley. This is the island on which

Fionntain<sup>i</sup> by O'Conor Don, aided by the Mac Maurices na-m-Brigh [of Brize], and some of the sons of Felim.

A great war [broke out] in Thomond, by which all Thomond was spoiled. O'Brien himself was taken prisoner; but Mac William of Clanrickard went to Thomond, and having rescued O'Brien by force, he set all to rights.

The Clann-Donough, Turlough Carragh O'Conor, and O'Conor Don, repaired to Mac William of Clanrickard, in order to elect one Mac Donough<sup>k</sup>. They did not, however, return until they had finally agreed on the election of two Mac Donoughs, dividing the territory equally between them, namely, John, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and Teige, the son of Tomaltagh More Mac Donough.

Felim, the son of John O'Rourke, was slain the middle of<sup>l</sup> [the church] of Fenagh by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of Loughlin O'Rourke.

The son of Donnell O'Rourke was slain by the sons of Donough, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke.<sup>m</sup>

Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge O'Reilly, was slain on Great Christmas Day by the sons of Redmond, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly.

Donnell O'Coffey, a good captain, and his two sons, were slain on Cro-inis<sup>n</sup>, an island on Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh<sup>o</sup>, by the grandsons of Art O'Melaghlín, and the grandsons of Fiacha Mageoghegan.

Tany, son of Maoilin, son of Tany O'Mulconry, died in [the territory of the] Clann-Feorais<sup>o</sup>, between the two Easters, and was interred in the monastery of Baile-Ui-Bhogain<sup>p</sup>.

the Monarch Maelseachlainn II. died in 1022. It is to be distinguished from Inis-Croine, the island of St. Cron, which lies about two miles east of it, opposite the Belvedere demesne.

<sup>n</sup> *Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh*, i. e. the Lake of Ainninn, the son of Neimhidh. The name is now anglicised Lough Ennell; but in the Westminster Inquisitions it is called Loch Enyn, *alias* Loch Enyll. In the notice of Malachy the Second's death, in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1020, this lake is called Lough Innill: "Moyleseachlin died in Cro-inis upon Lough Innill, near his house of Donnesgyath." In the

notice of the death of this king in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1022, the Lough Innill of Mageoghegan is written Loch Ainninn. For some account of the origin of this name, see the Book of Lecan, fol. 261, *a, b*; also Keating's History of Ireland (Haliday's edition), p. 176; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6.

<sup>o</sup> *Clann-Feorais*.—This, which was the tribe-name of the family of Bermingham, was at this period applied to their territory, which was co-extensive with the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-Ui-Bhogain*, i. e. the town of O'Bogan,



Ταὸς μάς plannehað do mārbað la corbmac mæc uí planngám.  
 Emann mac mec Muirir ciarraige do mārbað la corbmac mac eoḡan  
 meḡ cártaig.

Ḃrian ua dubda do mārbað la tír namalḡaða.

Ḃiarmaite mac Ip mic caḡail puarð meḡ Raghnaill do mārbað.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1447.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cethpe chéð, cḡthpachao a Seacht.

. Comorba piodnacha fḡr tiḡe aoidheao coiteinn da ḡaḡ aon do écc.

Plaig móri hi raḡrpað ḡ hi poḡmaḡ na bliatha po, dia po écc pḡioḡ baile  
 uí boḡán, pḡioḡ connala, ḡarún calatpoma, ḡḡróite mac mec ualḡonta, ḡ

now anglicised Ballyboggan, a fair-town in the barony of Moyfenrath, in the county of Meath, about three miles south of Clonard. A priory was founded here for canons of the order of St. Augustine, in the twelfth century, by Jordan Comin. under the invocation of the Holy Trinity. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

"Tany fitz Mælyn fitz Tany O'Maelconary died in Clan-feoras between the two Easters, & was Honourably interred in the Monastery of Balliboggan, & Margret, daughter to the Sinnagh's son O'hanly, the said Tany his wife, died on Brigidmas afore that."

<sup>a</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. as in F. l. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1446. An Ecclips of the moone. A hard yeare was this.

"The monastery of Balibogan was burnt in the beginning of this yeare.

"Greate warr in Kenel-fiacha-mic-nell, by which Ædh buy Mageochagan was spoyled & banished, & some of his children kild, & some others taken prisoners by Feargall roe Mageochagan.

"Bresal ó Kelly was taken prisoner by the sons of William ó Kelly.

"Daniel, son to Gille-na-naemh ó hanley was killed by the sons of Loghlyn O'Hanley wickedly, & O'hanley himself was Robbed and turned out of his Lordship, being then an ould blind man; furthermore the said Lochlyn O'hanley againe followed O'hanley aforesaid, the blind ould man, towards Achadh-airend, & they were beaten, whereby Ædh, son to Lochlyn O'hanley, was slaine that day, thorough which accidents it became that blind O'hanley surrendered his owne Dignitie to Muirchertach fitz Tomalty fitz Imher O'hanley. The Gentry of the Tuathas & Ruairy O'Conner gave domination to Lochlyn Oge O'hanley, nevertheless the sonns of Torlagh and their freinds on both sides caused Lochlyn O'Hanley to restore back his name or dignety to blind O'hanlye, & caused them to make peace, and to helpe one another against the son of Imhar O'hanly, for they would not forsake the name of O'hanly. Att last they ordained a meeting day, & then came the sept of Ruairy O'Conner, & ffeilm O'Conner Donn's son, on the side of the sept of Ædh O'hanly. And O'Kelly at once with" [i.e. along with] "Iomhar

Teige Mac Clancy was slain by Cormac, the son of O'Flanagan.

Edmond, son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by Cormac, the son of Owen Mac Carthy.

Brian O'Dowda was slain by [the people of] Tirawly.

Dermot, the son of Ir, son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1447.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-seven.*

The Coarb of Fenagh, who kept a house of public hospitality for all comers, died.

In the Summer and Autumn of this year there raged a great plague, of which the Prior of Ballyboggan<sup>f</sup>, the Prior of Connala<sup>g</sup>, the Baron of Cala-

his son, so that Maneach-men were defeated, & the sons of the said Imhar O'hanly too, whereby was slaine Diarmoid fitz Mortagh O'hanley, the only man of his own age & country (viz. of the Tuathas) that was most praised, & it was the comon saying of each man that Morthy his Dukedome decayed after that son, & further there was killed Mahon, son to Tomaltach O'hanly, & Edmond fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Eochy fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Rory fitz Ædh boy his son, & a son to Thady fitz Diarmoid fitz Donach Carrach O'Kelly, & many others, so that O'Kelly came with a greate Army to Machairy Connacht, & he burnt Muinter Radhuibh, both buildings & corne, & Clann-Cathail-y-conner, & Tealach-y-Mælbrenyn, & balintubber, & returned after all these doeings.

"A greate pestalence in Iochtar-Connacht by which died these following, viz., Mælrwany fitz Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donnaghy, & Terlagh Carrach, O'Conner's son, & Mælrwany Sreanach fitz Maragh fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Mæleachlyn mac Cormac mae Donaghy, his son, and his wife, Cormac Ballach Mac Donachye's

daughter, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles.*

"Lord ffurnivall came to Ireland from the King of England, with six or seaven hundred Englishmen, about his owne son, & the son of the Earle of Ormond, & they grew so strong that they caused O'Conner ffaly to make peace, & to send many beeves to" [the] "King's Kitchen, & O Conner's son to be Ransomed. He also tooke many Englishmen's lands to the King's use; he also tooke the Dalton prisoner & turned him into Loch duff.

"Donnagh, son to Eogan Oge O Daly, being" [*recte* was] "plundered by the sons of Redmond Tirel, & by the Petit most wickedly & himself taken prisoner & sent to Lord ffurnivall. Gillepatrick, son to Morthy Mac ffeorais, sent to the Lord ffurnewall & was quartered.

"Diarmaid, son to Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyl, slaine."

<sup>f</sup> *Ballyboggan*.—See note under the year 1446.

<sup>g</sup> *Connala*, i. e. the abbey of Connell, near the Liffey, in the county of Kildare.—See note <sup>h</sup>, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*. This passage is given as follows by D. F. as in F. l. 18 :

"A. D. 1447. Greate ffamin in the Spring of

rochaide m'p hi m'be, hi muimian, 7 illaighib, 7 atbhrat ap'le gur po écc-rat peét céo pacap'te di.

Cfnn do chur ap t'fnpall achan' upchar, 7 an b'n'd aréfrach de do t'óc-báil le tomár óg Maguib' t'gearna fear manach i nonóir d'é, t'gearnaigh, 7 Rónán do páit a amna fearin.

Domnall ballac mac tomair mic Pilib meguib', do marba'd la donn mac pilib még uib', le macaib' Airt méguib', le macaib' mec oirgiallagh, 7 le macaib' ua ndamín, uair baóí an domnall hírin i n'f'arota pe máguib' 7 pe pilib tanairi an típe, 7 ag t'ionntú'd hó o b'peirne uí Raigilligh 7 é ag dul go baile énpí uí néill ar ann t'ápp'ur é gur po marba'd. Ro ha'dnaicea'd iapom i mainirtir leara gabaíl.

Ae'd mac t'ómáir óig méguib' mac t'gearna f'f'imanach d'écc.

Pe'dlimi'd mac Seadan mic Pilib uí Raigilligh a'dbar t'gearna b'peirne ap oirbeap'te 7 omea'd do dul go ha't t'ruim d'ionnroighi'd f'p' iona'd pi'g Saxon Lopo Fupnumáil 7 pe'dlimi'd do gabaíl lair, 7 a écc don plaigh, iap mbua'd ongh'a 7 a't'p'ige, 7 a a'dhnacal i mainirtir Acha t'ruim.

Pionnguala (ingean an éalbiaigh uí concóbari fauligh 7 Maingnege ingene ní c'f'baill) b'n' uí domnall c'f'tur, 7 Aíoha buide uí neill iapom an aoin b'n' do b'f'p' deaib' 7 denam, 7 do ba mó clú, 7 oirp'earc'ur baóí i nepinn uile i naon am'p'ir p'p'a g'énmó'tá a ma'tair bu'd'eim, do t'rega'd an t'pao'gal

this yeare throughout all Ireland, so that men were then wont to eate all manner of herbs for the most part. [A] Greate plague in Summer, Harvest, and Winter, by" [i.e. of] "which died the prior of Ballyboggan, and the prior of Con-nala; and the Baron of Calatrim, and Gerott, the son of Walrent, and the Listel" [Mistel?]; "and many more in Meath, in Munster, in Lin-ster, died of that plague, and it is difficult to get an accompt of the innumerable multitudes that died in Dublin of that plague."

<sup>c</sup> *Baron of Calatruim*, i. e. Hussey, Baron of Galtrim in Meath.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1176, p. 27, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *Achadh-Urchair*, now Aghalurcher, an extensive parish in the barony of Magherastephana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.—

See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1394, p. 730, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> *Was roofed*, literally, "a roof was put on the church, &c." It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that this was a French roof: "An bliadain p' do cuip'e'd cenn p'rangca'd le tomair og maguib', .i. p' f'p' mana'd ap t'empoll a'da'd up'airpe, &c."

<sup>x</sup> *Was taken prisoner*.—In D. F.'s Annals, it is stated that Felim O'Reilly was wickedly taken prisoner by the Lord f'furnivall, and that he afterwards died in prison. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the passage is given somewhat differently, as follows:

"A. D. 1447. Felim, the son of John, son of Philip O'Reilly, worthy materies of a king of Breifny, for his hospitality and prowess, was treacherously taken prisoner at Ath-Truim by

truim', Garrett, son of Mac Walronta, and a great number of others in Meath, Leinster, and Munster, died. Some say that seven hundred priests died of this plague.

The church of Achadh-Urchair<sup>a</sup> was roofed<sup>w</sup>, and its eastern gable re-erected by Thomas Oge Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, in honour of God, St. Tighearnach, and St. Ronan, and for the weal of his own soul.

Donnell Ballagh, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by John, son of Philip Maguire, assisted by the sons of Art Maguire, the sons of Mac Oirghiallaigh [Mac Errilly], and the sons of O'Davine, for this Donnell had been at enmity with Maguire, and with Philip, the Tanist of the territory; and on his return from Breifny O'Reilly to the town of Henry O'Neill, he was seized upon, and killed. He was interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Hugh, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, [i. e.] son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Felim, the son of John, son of Philip O'Reilly, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, by reason of his noble deeds and hospitality, went to Trim, to meet Lord Furnival, the then Deputy of the King of England, by whom he was taken prisoner\*. He afterwards died of the plague, after the victory of Uinction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Trim.

Finola, the daughter of Calvagh O'Connor Faly, and of Margaret<sup>y</sup>, daughter of O'Carroll, who had been first married to O'Donnell, and afterwards to Hugh Boy O'Neill, the most beautiful and stately, the most renowned and illustrious woman of her time in all Ireland, her own mother only excepted, retired from

Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England, after he had gone thither at his own invitation. And at that time Ath-Truim was visited by a great plague, of which Felim died after the victory of Uinction and Penance, seven weeks before All-hallowtide, and he was interred in the monastery of the friars of Ath-Truim. This Furnival was a son of curses for his venom, and a devil for his evils, and the learned say of him that there came not from the time of Herod, by whom Christ was crucified, any one so wicked in evil deeds."

<sup>y</sup> *And of Margaret*, i. e. Finola was the daughter

of O'Connor Faly, by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1447. Ffindula (daughter to Calvagh O'Conner and to Margrett O'Carole's daughter) O'Daniel's wife first, and, secondly, Ædh boy O'Neill's wife, the fairest and most famous woman in all Ireland besides" [*recte* except] "her owne mother, renouncing all worldly vanitie and Terrestriall glorious pomps embracing the Eternall glory which God prepares for his blessed Angles, virgins, blessed widdows, saints, with the rest of his chosen flock, betooke her-



ερεπαῖαις ἀρ' ἀν' μβεατταῖο ῥυτῶν ζαν φοιρεῖν, ἡ αὖ οὐ πο' χυμῆς πιαῖλα  
ἡ ερεπαῖοι ἰ' μαινιρτιρ χιλλε ἡαχαιῶι.

Αῖο mac Μυιρέσῖταις ὅς μεζ εοχαζαν λυαῖν ζαιρρεῖο υα νέλλ' ἀν  
οειρρεῖρ ἡ αῖοβαρ τοῖρς χηνεοῖλ ριαχαιῖο υἱε δέεε δο ζαλαρ αἰτῆεαρρ.

Εἰmann mac εἰmann α' βυρ δο ἔεε.

Ρεῖλμῖο mac μυρchaῖα μέζ Ραῖναῖλ δέεε.

Ζιῖλλα na ναοῖν mac αἰρεῖταις μῖο ρολαῖν μεζ Αῖθαζαν ραοῖ ερεανν  
λε βρῖτῆλμνυρ ἡ le πένεαχαρ δέεε.

Υἱλλiam υα θεοράιν ολλῶν λαῖζεν le βρῖτῆλμνυρ, ἡ α' bean δο ἔεε δον  
πλάις.

Εοζαν mac Ρῖοραιρ μῖο ραορδαλαῖς υἱ βρῖρλέν ολλῶν βρῖτῆλμαν ρῖρ  
μαναῖ ἡ ἀρ' αἰρχῖνδεαχ αἰρῖς μῖαολῶν δο ἔεε.

Concobar mac Seainn mecz brannan δο τρέζυδ' α' τιῆεαρραιρ ἡ τοματταῖ  
cappaῖ mac cuinn μῖο Αῖοῖα δο οἰρδνεαῖ ma ιοναῖ.

Μαινιρτιρ λαοῖζηρῖ ἱλλαιζῖν, ἡ neappuccóideacht leithglinne δο ἑόεε-  
baῖl la hUa moῖρδα ἡ nonoῖρ .S. Ρρῖορρεῖρ, ἡ τοῖα αῖοῖνααῖl υἱ μῖορδα ἡ α'  
ῖλεαχτα na δῖαοῖ ἡντερῖοῖe.

selfe into the austere devoute life in the Monastery of Killachy; and the blessing of guests and strangers and pore and Rich of both poet-philosephers and Archipoetphilosephers be on her in that life."

<sup>z</sup> *Assumed the yoke of piety and devotion.*—  
"Cuing πιαῖλα, the yoke of a rule, i. e. took the veil or became a nun."

<sup>a</sup> *Cill-Achaidh droma foda*, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County. The ruins of a nunnery are pointed out here adjoining the modern church, but I am of opinion that they are the ruins of the abbey church, to which, perhaps, the nunnery was attached, as the cemeteries of the noble families of the district are to be seen in the church yard, as:

1st. The tomb of O'Conor Faly, with a rough marble slab exhibiting a long inscription in Latin, but much effaced, beginning,

"HIC JACET HEROU M CLARO DE STEMMA-  
NATUS DONATUS PATRIE CURA DOLORQUE SUE.

"UNA SEPULTA JACET TUMULO DONATI PARENTUM, CASTA, PUDICA, PIA, HEC CONJUX, MATERQUE JOHANNIS NECNON DONATI MATER."

2nd. The tomb of the Lords of Clanmalieri.

3rd. The burial place of the O'Molloys, with a long epitaph in praise of John O'Molloy, the son of Philip.

4th. The burial place of the O'Dunnes, chiefs of Hy-Regan, with their arms elaborately sculptured.

Two places of the name of Cill-Achaidh are mentioned by the Irish annalists as ecclesiastical establishments, of which one, according to Colgan, is situated in the eastern Breifny, the other in Ofalia in Leinster. The latter is sacred to St. Sinceall, and is always distinguished from the former by the addition *droma foda*, i. e. of the long druim, or ridge. *Achadh droma foda* signifies the field of the long ridge or hill, and Cill was prefixed after St. Sincheall had erected his church there. The name is very descriptive

this transitory world, to prepare for life eternal, and assumed the yoke of piety and devotion<sup>2</sup> in the monastery of Cill-achaidh<sup>a</sup>.

Hugh, son of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, helmsman of the valour of the Southern Hy-Nials, and heir to the lordship of all Kinel-Fiachach, died of a short fit of sickness.

Edmond, the son of Edmund Burke, died.

Felim, the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Aireachtach, who was son of Solomon Mac Egan, the most learned Brehon and Professor of Laws<sup>b</sup> in Ireland, died.

William O'Deorain, chief Brehon<sup>c</sup> of Leinster, and his wife, died.

Owen, the son of Petras, who was son of Saerdalach O'Breislein, chief Brehon of Fermanagh, and Erenach of Airech-Moelain [Derryvullan], died.

Conor, the son of John Mac Branain, resigned his lordship, and Tomaltagh Carragh, the son of Con, son of Hugh, was elected in his place.

The monastery of Laoighis<sup>d</sup> in Leinster, in the diocese of Leighlin, was founded, in honour of St. Francis, by O'More, who selected a burial-place for himself and his descendants in it<sup>e</sup>.

of the locality, for a remarkable long, low *druim* or ridge extends south-westwards, immediately over the village of Killeigh. The entire of the ancient Ofalia, from Slieve Bloom to the hill of Allen, and from the Sugar-loaf hills to the Great Heath, is a plain nearly as level as the surface of a tranquil sea, and this *druim foda*, though not high, becomes a very remarkable feature in so level a district.

<sup>b</sup> *Professor of laws*.—"Gilla-na-naemh, son to Aireachty, son to Solomon Mac Ægan, a very learned man in the Irish lawes (a fencevir), died."—D. F.

<sup>c</sup> *Chief Brehon*, literally, "Ollav of Leinster in judicature." D. F. translates it, "William O'Deoran, the cheife Judg of Leinster, and his wife died by the plague in this yeare."

<sup>d</sup> *The monastery of Laoighis*, *mamurp laoiġis*, now Abbey-Leix, situated on the River Nore, in the barony of Cullenagh, Queen's County. Ware says that this monastery was founded in

1183 by Corcheger [Conchobhar] O'More, and Archdall adds that other writers refer the foundation of it to an earlier age. No trace of this building is now to be found.

<sup>e</sup> Under this year the Annals of Duall Mac Firbis, as preserved in F. 1. 18, contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"Eugenius, the successor of St. Peter, died.

"The successor of ffidnacha, one celebrated for hospitallety to all Ireland, died.

"Castle Carbery was reedified by the Lord ffurnwall in this yeare.

"Colman, son's son to Art O'Maeleachlyn, being taken prisoner by the Baron of Dealbhna, in revenge of the killing of O'Coffy (hibernice O'Cobhthaigh), & the Irish and English of Meath, marched all together to the woods of the Ruffa (or Rubha), so that they chased the sons of Art's son to Connacht, & they were not suffered to stay in Connacht, & that for the

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1448.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cειτρε έέδ, cετpαχαττ, α hochττ.

Πλάζ μόνι ινιν μιδε, concobair mac aodá ui fírhgail, διαριμαίτε μάζ conmaiže, γ Hainri duð Mac τεέεδαιν τpυρ bpaτap do bpaίτpib longpυpτ ui fírhgail déz don pláiz ριν.

Concóbair mac faolchaða eppcop Ruir ailiτip décc.

Abb na τpinoide popi loc cé décc.

Semur óz mac remair gallba mac iapla upmuían décc.

Catal mac ui concobair faulže do mapbað lá gallaib laigín.

Cúconnaét mac Pilib méguidip décc fá buaíð naίτpize, γ α aónacal ι τfpall achaið upcair.

Ua hízpa mapbað do mapbað.

Ua loclainn τizεapna bóipne déz.

Niall ó maolmuaið do mapbað lá huib Riaccain.

Irish toung's sake, & the Rubha was burnt, & pulled down, & ransacked by ffeargall Mageoch-agane afterwards.

"Nicholaus being" [*recte* was] "ordained pope in Rome.

"Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), & Art Cæmhanagh, being prisoners by Walter Tobin & by Piers James Gallda his son, and Art, died on" [in] "his imprisonment, & Richard's son was ransomed.

"The Country called Angaly, both west & East, obeyed to Daniel boy O'ffeargall, & Rossa Mortach Midhach his son, to whom was given the name of Duke or Prime Lord of that country against him gave him obedience.

"Thady Mac Donachy, & all those of the country men that adhered to him, gave domination to Tumaltach Mac Dermota, King of Maghluirg, to defend them against the sons of Conner Mac Donnaghy.

"Illand Mac Murehy, & AEdh mac Dermot Caoch O'ffeargall, both died.

"Sara (i. Sadhbh), daughter to William fitz

Conner mac Brennan, Moylyn O Maelconary his wife, Banollamh of Silmuiredhy fitz ffergus, & a nurse to all guests and strangers, & to all the learned men in Ireland, died on Wednesday next after the feast day of St. Catherin the virgin, & is buried in St. Patrick's church in Oilfinn, the Lord God of St. Patrick be propitious to her.

"A murther committed on Lochlyn O'hanlye's son, whereby were slaine theese, viz. Danniell, Loghlyn O'hanlye's son, & Conner O'hanley's son, Loghlyn Sugach and others, by the sons of Gilla-na-naemh O'hanly, & by Maelachlyn O'hanlye's son, & by others of the Tuathas, & all that adhered to Lochlyn's son were preyed and burnt.

"Fíelim O'Conner-flaly and others, tooke a prey from Læseach fitz Rossa ô ffeargall, but Læseach overtaking them tooke their prey from them, & above twenty of their men" [were] "killed and taken prisoners.

"A running prey taken by a company of Ossory at Maigh-aird, so that they were broken

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1448.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-eight.*

A great plague raged in Meath, of which Conor, son of Hugh O'Farrell, Dermot Mac Conmaighe, and Henry Duv Mac Techedain, three friars of Longphort-Ui-Feargail<sup>f</sup>, died.

Conor Mac Faolchadha, Bishop of Ros-ailithir, died.

The abbot of [the monastery of the Holy] Trinity on Lough Key died.

James Oge, son of James Gallda, i. e. son of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Cathal, son of O'Conor Faly, was slain by the English of Leinster.

Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher].

O'Hara Reagh was slain.

O'Loughlin, Lord of Burren, died.

Niall O'Molloy was slain by the Hy-Regan<sup>g</sup> [O'Dunnes].

& lost 40 or 60 of their men, both noble and Ignoble.

"Conner, son to John Mae Branan, forsooke his Lordship, & Daniel Carrach, the son of Conn fitz Ædh, supplied his place.

"The O Lochlyn's killed each other.

"The sons of Roben Savage died also in Athtrym, after they were wickedly taken by ffurnwall aforesaid.

"The Abbot of Teagh-murry in Athtrim died by the aforesaid plague.

"Bryen, the son of Thady Offallon" [was] "wickedly taken prisoner by O'Kellie's son, & was murdered by his keepers, some of the selfe said ffallons his enemies, for which crime they suffered hanging."

<sup>f</sup> *Longphort-O'Farrell*, *Longphort Ui Feargail*, now Longford, a town in the county of the same name. Archdall says (*Monasticon*, p. 443, note <sup>g</sup>), that Longford was anciently called in Irish *Ath-foda*, i. e. the long ford; but he refers to no authority, and is a bad authority himself on the origin of the names of places

in Ireland. Long-phort-Ui-Fhearghail signifies O'Farrell's fortress, or fortified residence; and, according to the tradition in the country, the fortress to which this name was originally applied occupied the site of the present barracks of Longford.

<sup>g</sup> *Hy-Regan* was the tribe-name of the O'Dunnes of Offaly. Their country, which was formed into the barony of Tinahinch, and made a part of the Queen's County in the reign of Philip and Mary, is still popularly called Dooregan, in Irish *Doireán Riagán*. This appears from the tradition in the country; from a fiant for letters patent of James I. to Teige O'Doyne, preserved in Marsh's Library, Class v. tab. 2, No. 20, p. 331; and from a curious old map of Leix and Ophaly, preserved in the British Museum, and in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The *Liber Regulæ Visitationis* of 1615, also clearly points out the situation of this territory in the following words:

"Duæ sunt Rectoriæ in patria vacata O'Dun's Country detentæ in possessione Doctoris Dun.



Concobar mac Seasam mic eadmarcaig mec bhránán tigeapna corca  
aéland fpu pé péct mbliadán tríoat do écc i nduimá realga for maig ae iar  
tpegaó a tigeapnair ip in mbliadán poime, 7 a adnacal i Roip commain.

Ipsē recipit decimas sed null. comparuit eurat.  
ad respondendum pro servicio Ecclesiæ. Ideo  
fructus sequestrantur."

These two rectories are set down in the  
margin as Oregan and O'Rosnolis. O'Huidhrin,  
who died in 1420, writes of Hy-Regan thus :

“Αρ υἱὲ Ριαζάν να πυαζ νερομ,  
Ζαρρα μεαρ μινιδεαρ κομλονν,  
Ο’Δουνν ταςίρεαχ να τοζλα,  
Cuing να σερασίρεαχ σεαε-όρóa.”

“Over the Hy-Regan, of the heavy onslaughts,  
A vigorous band who rout in battle,  
Rules O’Dunne, chief of demolition,  
Hero of the golden battle-spears.”

The tomb of the O’Dunne family, which ex-  
hibits their armorial bearings elaborately sculp-  
tured, is to be seen in the churchyard of Kill-  
eigh, near Tullamore, in the King’s County.  
The pedigree of Donough O’Dunne, who seems  
to have flourished in the fourteenth century, is  
given as follows by Duaid Mac Firbis :

“Donough, son of Awley, son of Teige, son  
of Awley, son of Cooley, son of Donslevy, son of  
Cooley, son of Carroll, son of Cu-Blama” [i. e.  
dog of Slieve Bloom], “son of Connell, son of  
Fihilly, son of Donn, the progenitor from whom  
the surname O’Duinn, O’Doyne, or O’Dunne,  
is derived, son of Duvgilla, son of Maelfinn, son  
of Riagan, from whom is derived the tribe name  
of Hy-Regan, or Iregan, son of Kenny, son of  
Flann-da-Congal, son of Dimasagh, son of Con-  
galagh, son of Forannan, son of Maeluva, son of  
Cathal, son of Eoghan of Breen-da-choga, son of  
Nathi, son of Rossa Falgy, the ancestor of the  
people of Offaly, son of Cathaoir More, monarch  
of Ireland in the second century ; the ancestor  
of O’Conor Faly, O’Dempsey, and of all the

noble families of Leinster, except Mac Gillapa-  
trick, or Fitzpatrick, of Ossory.”

The present recognised head of this family is  
Major Francis Dunne, son of the late General  
Dunne of Brittas, near the foot of Slieve Bloom,  
in Dooregan, in the Queen’s County. The pe-  
digree of this branch of the O’Dunne family  
can be very satisfactorily traced to the reign of  
Henry VIII., by the evidence of Anglo-Irish  
documents ; but it has not yet been connected  
with the ancient line above given. From a ma-  
nuscript in the Lambeth Library (Carew Col-  
lection, No. 635), and another in the British  
Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 169, a,  
the Leinster Inquisitions, &c., the Editor has  
been able to trace it as follows :

- I. *Leyny O’Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He built  
the castle called Castlebrack, and to defray  
the expenses attending the erection of it he  
imposed unusual tribute on the territory,  
which his successors continued to extort down  
to the reign of James I. He had a son,
- II. *Teige O’Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He had  
two sons, Teige, No. III., and Turlough ; and  
a daughter, who was married to Rory Oge  
O’More, Chief of Leix.
- III. *Teige O’Doyne*, Chief of Dowhie-Regan.  
He married Elizabeth, daughter of Piers  
Fitzgerald of the county of Kildare, and had  
by her Teige, or Thady Oge O’Doyne, or  
O’Dunne, his son and heir ; 2nd, Cormac ;  
3rd, Brian, or Barnaby, the ancestor of the  
Brittas family ; 4th, Cahir, or Charles Dunne,  
LL. D., T. C. D., “a good scholar, and a  
zealous Protestant,” who died without issue ;  
5th, Murtough ; and an illegitimate son, Mo-  
riertagh, who was slain in 1600. He had  
also three daughters, one of whom was mar-

Conor, the son of John, son of Eachmarcach Mac Branain, Lord<sup>h</sup> of Corcoachlann for a period of thirty-seven years, died at Dumha-Sealga in Magh-Ae, having resigned his lordship the year before, and was buried at Roscommon.

ried to Brian, son of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, the other to Calvagh O'Molloy, and the third to Mulrony O'Carroll. This Teige, No. III., was living, a very old man and blind, in 1593, when he signed, by his mark, a deed by which he settled Iregan on his five sons.

IV. Teige Oge O'Doyne, the son and heir of Teige fitz Teige fitz Leyny, married first, about the year 1570, Margaret, the daughter of Shane O'Neale, prince of Ulster, the son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and had by her Teige Reagh O'Dunne, who was thirty-seven years of age in January 1608, but being afterwards divorced from Margaret, she married Sir Cuconnaught Maguire, and he a daughter of Redmond Fitzgerald, of the Barrow's side, in the county of Kildare, by whom he had several children, of whose descendants, if they left any, no account has been yet discovered. In the petition of Doctor Charles Dunne of Trinity College, Dublin, against the fiant for letters patent to his eldest brother Thady O'Doyne, he has the following remarks on Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill :

"That the said Thady his eldest son, Teige Reaghe, sonn to Margaret, daughter to Shane O'Neyle, and mother to Cuconnaght Oge Mac Guyer, deade beyond the seas, is not a fitt ruler over so strong a contrye, and so fitt for rebellion as Iregaine is, by reason that for his said alliance with the O'Neyles and Mac Guyers he furthered the drawinge of forces in the last rebellion oute of the Northe to Lenster, to the greate charge of the Crowne, and was then in companie with Brian Reoghe at the Burninge of his Majestie's fort of Phillipstowne, and the next day at the burninge of Kilcullen, in the countie of Kildare,

and in companie with the said Brian when he was kild, and in Bonaght with Owny Mac Rorie" [O'More] "riflinge the towne of Marybroughe, and having not since, being now about 37 yeares of age, much bettered or altered his course, will likelye returne to his wounted practice, if the like times doe happen, and therefore not secure for his Majestic that any of so suspicioussse a behaviour should continue alone, the said countrie beinge so stronge and so fitt for rebellion.

"That the said Margaret, mother to the said Teige Reoghe, and the gentlewoman now kept by the saide Thadye in his howse, and by whome he hath many sones, beinge both alive, the issue begotten by the venter of one of them is illegitimate, yet by vertue of the estate passed unto him, and his assignes, by the said Fiant, maie leave the said landes and chiefferie to his unlawful issue, and soc disinherit his owne heire, your supplicant, his brother, and nephewes, whereas for these many hundred yeares no bastard attained to the chieffie of Iregaine."

It appears from an Inquisition taken at Maryborough, on the 17th of May, 1638, that this Teige Oge O'Doyne died on the 38th of October, 1637, when it was found that Edward Doyne, aged eighteen yeares and two months, was his next relative and heir. From this it would appear that the issue of Teige Reagh, Teige Oge's son by Margaret O'Neill, and of his half brothers, were set aside by the government. But it has not been yet proved how this Edward Doyne stood related to Teige Oge O'Doyne.

Cormac, the second son of Teige O'Doyne, or O'Dunne, No. III., married Joane O'Carroll, widow of Thomas Burke, Baron of Leitrim, and had by her a son, Donnell, who had the remainder of the castle of Roskyne, and sixty acres of

Caṭal mac peḏlimiḏ mic Ruaiḏiri ui concḡobair do mairḡad la cloinn Ruaiḏiri meic caṭail ui concḡobair toirpḡelḡad ḡ Oiarḡmaire.

Ταḡḡ ḡcc mac ταιḡḡ mac ḡiollacolaḡm uí uḡḡm pḡimḡoide aḡra ḡána epeaḡn ḡ albaḡ do écc iaḡ naiṭḡḡḡe i cḡill conḡla, ḡ α aḡnacal i mairḡṭḡḡḡ aṭa lṭaḡn.

Oiarḡmaire mac eoḡaḡn mic maṭḡaḡḡna uí ḡalaḡḡ ollaḡḡ pḡaḡ mḡḡe uile pḡaí pḡḡlaḡḡḡḡḡ ḡ pḡḡ ḡana ḡécc, ḡ α aḡnacal i nḡḡḡmaireḡ colaḡḡḡm cḡille.

land belonging to his grandmother, Elizabeth Fitzgerald, but no account of his descendants has fallen in the Editor's way. Brian, the third son of Teige O'Doyne, No. III., married the daughter of Fergananim O'Molloy, and had by her a son, Barnaby, or Brian Oge, who obtained a patent from Charles I. for a considerable estate in the barony of Tinahinch, to hold in soccage to him and his heirs for ever, provided he should not take the name, style, or title of the Fox, or O'Doyne, &c. This Brian Oge, or Barnaby, who was compelled to reject the O and style himself Barnaby Dunne, died on the 17th of November, 1661, leaving a son, Charles Dunne of Brittas, the ancestor of the present family of Brittas. Charles Dunne, LL. D., of Trinity College, Dublin, the fourth son of the same Teige O'Doyne, does not appear to have left any issue. He made his last will and testament on the 2nd April, 1617, and after his death his property in Hy-Regan was claimed by his eldest brother, Teige Oge O'Doyne, who survived him by many years. Murtough, the fifth son of Teige, No. III., married the daughter of Turlough Fitzpatrick, brother of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, but no account of his descendants, if he left any, has yet been discovered.

From these evidences it is quite clear that the descendants of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill, would be the senior branch of this family, if they were extant; and that next after them should be placed the descendants of Cormac, the second son of Teige,

No. III.; and that, if these are extinct, Major Francis Dunne of Brittas, is indisputably the present head of the O'Doynes, or O'Duinns, of Dooregan. According to the tradition in the country, the late Mr. Joseph Dunne of Killowen, near the Great Heath of Maryborough in the Queen's County, was the lineal descendant of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of Margaret O'Neill. The Editor often saw him in the year 1833, when he was about 89 years old. He was one of the largest men in Europe, and had been an officer in the French service in his youth, but for the last fifty years of his life he lived on his farm at Killowen, from which he derived a considerable income. He had several sons remarkable for their great stature, strength, courage, and intelligence, but they all died unmarried.

<sup>b</sup> *Lord of Corco-achlann.*—D. F. calls him Dux of Corcachlann, thus :

“ A. D. 1448. Conner, son to John fits Eachmarkagh, Dux of Corcachlann, for the space of thirtie-seaven yeares, died in Dumha Sealga on Magh-ay, after he had renounced his lordship a yeare afore that for God's sake, after receiving Extreame unction and making pennance, and was buried in Roscommon. God rest his soule.”

<sup>i</sup> *Cill Connla*, now Kilconly, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway. This passage is translated as follows by D. F. in F. l. 18 :

“ A. D. 1448. Thady fitz Thady fitz Gillecolum O'higgin, cheife master of the Poets (called *Æs-dana*) of Ireland and Scotland, the affablest



Cathal, son of Felim, son of Rory O'Connor, was slain by the sons of Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor, i. e. by Turlough and Dermot.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Colaim O'Higgin, chief Preceptor of the Poets of Ireland and Scotland, died, after penance, at Cill-Connla<sup>i</sup>, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-leathan.

Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Mahon O'Daly, Ollav of all Meath, a learned poet, died, and was interred in Durrow-Columbkille<sup>k</sup>.

and happiest that ever professed the *dan*, died after due penance and extreame unction at Killconnla, and was buried in the Monastery of Ath-leathyn."

<sup>k</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. have the following entries omitted by the Four Masters:

"A greate Army made by O'Conner-ffaly, & by the Irish of Linster: they marched to Killculinn, & to Castlemartin, so that his sword & helmet was taken from him. Caher O'Conner, Cathal O'Conner's son, hearing that O'Conner was taken, they returned towards him courageously, & rescued him forceably, Calwagh sayeing that his leg was broken, & the English horsemen about to bring him into the castle.

"Richard Buttler gave a greate defeate to Walter Tobin, & to Pierce fitz James Gallda, where many of the hired souldiers of Munster were killed.

"John Rainy, a Godly discreete friar, & a good teacher of Christian people, died.

"The Roch of Crigh Roisdeach died.

"Torlagh Carrach, son to Diarmaid, son's son to Felim O'Conner, in a drunken skirmish slaine by one blow of a sword, by Ruary fitz Cathalduff O'Conner in Balintober. Ffelim, son to ffelim clery O'Conner, & Brien, son to Cathal O'Conner, being both skaine in another skermish in revenge whereof, in Kileuly-silinnny" [now the church of Kilcooley, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—Ed.] "& by the same Ruary fitz Cahal was slaine ffelim ffitz ffelim by wan" [one] "thrust of a speere, & it is by ffelim & by Cormack Cam

Mac machon mac ffelim clery Brian fitz Cahal was slaine, & it was reported that the cast of Cormac Cam's speere had killed Brien fitz Cathall, & not the blowes in his head given him by ffelim at first. Brien went alive so wounded the same night to Ballintubber, & died the next day, & was buried in the ffriers Monastery at Roscomon, & ffelim Remained that night in Killculy, & died in the same hower the next day also, after Extreame unction & pennance, in a ffryers habit, & he chosed to be buried in the ffriers howse at Tulsy, to whome he granted a quarter of land the same yeare to build a Monastery thereon, and it was after his buriall the Monastery was consecrated to the glory of God, & to the honner of St. Patrick, Dominick, and to Diermod Mac Mæltuly, & also ffelim aforesaid, bestowed & left a greate rick of Corne as helpe to the ffryers to begin that worke.

"John fitz John boy O'hara, son to the King of Luiny, & one that ought to be King of Luiny, if he did live, was slaine by one cast of a speare by Mac-mælrwany finn's son of Coran-men, & this was the occasion thereof, viz. a prey that was taken by the sons of Cormac Mac Donaghy from the sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, & brought it to O'hara boy, so that the said sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, in their returne from that pursuance of their said prey, tooke a prey from the said O'hara boy, and afterwards they ordained a meeting day, whereby O'hara's son was slaine betwixt them by one cast as afore mentioned.



## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1449.

Αοίρ Χριοστ, míle, ceτpe ééδ, cέραάαττ, a naoí.

Donnchað mac τιγεαρνάιν óιγ τιγεαρνα βρειψε éιαρ do écc ιαρ ná bíé  
hι peiceǵalaip ócta pe bliaðain lán, γ τιγεαρνάιν mac ταóδγ uί Ruairic do  
éoga ina ionað lápan mbreipe éιαρ.

Eogan mac pśain τιγεαρνα μυντιπε μαοιλήορδo do écc, γ ślan ua Raǵ-  
aillig a mac pśin do éoga ina ionað lá hua neill, γ la pliocht śśain uι Raǵaillig,  
γ pearǵal ua Raǵaillig, .i. mac tomaip móip, do éoga lá plioét maéǵamna  
uι Raǵaillig, γ lá ǵallaib ǵup po řar coccað γ combuaiðpeað eaτοppa.  
Taimce an luptír γ iapla upmuñan do éongnañ lá pearǵal ua Raǵallaig,  
γ tuc śśan ua Raǵaillig cona poépaide ammuip řop éoppac an tpluaig ǵup  
po maibað γ ǵup po ǵaðað tpi řicéτ díob im mac toiprðealbais γ im mac  
doimnaill bain uι Raǵaillig.

Đpian ócc o néill décc.

Mór mǵln aoða mic řilib na tuaisge méǵuðip bíñ aipt mic eoǵain uί néill  
vécc.

Maǵnur buíde mac caippe meic ðuinn méǵuðip décc.

Đpeppmaðm lá mac uðilín řop muipceapτac puað ua neill dú in po

"A greate skirmish between the Irish & Eng-  
lish in Linster, whereby many were slaine &  
taken prisoners on both sides about Thady Mac  
Dubhgail & O'neachtyn's son, with many others.

"A great pestilence in Meath. Conner, son  
to Ædh boy O'ffeargail, & Diarmaid Mac Con-  
way, & Henry Duffe Mac Tethedan, three Godly  
ffriers, of the ffriers of Longford O'ffeargail,  
died by that plague."

"Ædh boy, son to Diarmaid Mageochagan,  
taken prisoner by ffeargall Oge roc Mageocha-  
gan, & afterwards died in restraint.

"Fíelim O'Duinn being slaine" [*recte* was  
slaine] "by Cu-coigrichy O'Maelmoy in revenge  
of his brother that was by him killed afore that.

"The prey of Calry taken by the sons of  
Layseach mac Rossa. Mac Magnus of Tirtuahyl

his son being" [*recte* was] "killed by the son of  
Conner Roe Magmanusa, he intruding upon him  
without just cause, as it was thought.

"Warr betwixt the sons of Morty backach  
O'Conner, & the sons of Brien ffitz-Daniel O'Con-  
ner, so that Magnus ffitz-Brien's son was taken  
prisoner in that warr, & an other of his sons  
was wounded, so that they did much harm to  
each other.

"Brien Mac Donnaghye's son tooke a prey  
from John Mac Donnaghye's son, & has" [had?]  
"driven it towards O'Ruairk, & Clanndonnaghy  
followed him, & they burnt Drum-da-Ethier,  
O'Ruairk's Residence, & Thady O'Ruairk his  
sons persued them, & he turned against them,  
& Thady O'Ruairk's two sons were taken pri-  
soners, & some of their men were slaine."

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1449.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-nine.*

Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, Lord of West Breifny, died, after having laboured a year under pulmonary consumption<sup>1</sup>; and Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by [the people of] West Breifny.

Owen, the son of John<sup>m</sup>, Lord of the district called Muintir-Maelmora, died; and his son, John O'Reilly, was elected in his place by O'Neill and the sept of John O'Reilly; but Farrell O'Reilly (i. e. the son of Thomas More) being elected by the sept of Mahon O'Reilly and by the English, war and disturbances arose between them [the candidates]. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond came to assist Farrell O'Reilly; but John O'Reilly and his forces suddenly charged the van of their army, and slew or made prisoners of sixty of them, among whom were the son of Turlough and the son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly.

Brian Oge O'Neill died.

More, daughter of Hugh, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe<sup>n</sup> Maguire, and the wife of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Manus Boy, the son of Carbry, son of Don Maguire, died.

A sudden defeat<sup>o</sup> was given to Murtough Roe O'Neill, in which the son of

<sup>1</sup> *Pulmonary consumption*, *peapḡḡalap oēta*, literally, the withering disease of the breast, or chest. Duaid Mac Fírbis translates this passage as follows:

“Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruairk, King of West Brefney, after consuming a full yeare in consumption, died. Tygernan, Thady O'Ruairk's son was ordayned to supply his place in the western Brefney.”

<sup>m</sup> *Owen, the son of John*, i. e. Owen, the son of John O'Reilly. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

“Eogan fitz John O'Reily, King of Muintir Maelmordha, died, and John O'Reily, his owne son” [was] “proclaimed King by O'nelle, and by the Orgiallians, and by the sept of John O'Reily, on the one part; and on the other

part, ffeargall O'Reily was proclaimed King by the sept of Mahon O'Reily, and by the English, so that greates warrs grew betwixt them on both sides. The Lord Deputy and the Earle of Ormond came to assist Ffeargall O'Reily, so that John O'Reily defeated the forelorne hopes of that Army, whereby the matter” [*recte* the number] “of 40 or 60 men were taken from them captives and killed about [1m] Terlagh O'Reily's son, and about Daniel Bane O'Reily's son.”

<sup>n</sup> *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

<sup>o</sup> *A sudden defeat*, *bríḡmáidm*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F.:

“A defeate given by Mac Ugilin *pop*” [i. e. upon] “Murthy Roe O'neil, whereby Maelmury Mac Suibhney his son, Constable to O'Neil's son, and Ængus, son to Mac Donnayll

μαρβαδ mac macoilmuire mec puihne conrubal meic ui néill, γ αονγυρ mac mec doinnall na halban, γ pocharde oile immaille ppiú.

Coccað mór ειπτιρ conallcaib buddein, γ moran do milleað.

Ua pialán γ giollacpiort mac an baird décc.

Αοð mac loclann mic Seapppað τιξεαρνα cloinne caτail mic muireað-aiγ muillτain pé hñò imóian ιαρ επιέccað α τιξεαρнай ar τpað δέ, γ ιαρ ναοντυγαð διαριματτα mic Σεppað ui flannaγáin do éop na ιonað decc.

Όινice δειοριc do τέετ ι nepinncο nonópi móip, γ ιαπλαδα επεανη do τέετ ιna τέαc, γ γαιοδil λειτίμιl μιde, γ α bπειτ pñn do μαριταib do ταδαριτ do do cum α éipτιμιγε.

of Scotland, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles* were killed.”

<sup>p</sup> *A great war.*—“Greate warr betwixt the Conallians, whereby many losses were suffered by both parties.”—D.F.

<sup>a</sup> *O’Fialain.*—This name is now anglicised Phelan. It is to be distinguished from O’Faolain.

<sup>r</sup> *Race of Cathal*, i. e. chief of the territory of Clancathill, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>s</sup> *The Duke of York.*—This passage is translated as follows by D. F., in F. l. 18 :

“The Duke of York came to Ireland in the Summer with great glory and Pompe, and the Commissioners of Ireland came to his howse. And the Irish in” [on] “the borders of Meath, came also to his howse, and verry many beeves were given him for the mainteynance of the King’s Kitchin.”

<sup>t</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

“O’hara, halfe King of the west part of Leyny, died.

“O’flynn, Dux of Silmælruain, was, by the sons of Walter boy Mac Goisdelbh, at his owne house, slaine.

“Thady O’Conner’s son tooke a prey from Balintubair. They also killed two or three of

the pursuers, whereby was occasioned greate insurrection of Warr on Machery Connacht especially, for that preye all the sons of ffelim his son forsooke O’Conner & his sons, & they adhered to O’Conner Donn, so that O’Conner Donn & O’Conner Roe’s sons coming to him they sent their preyeing horsemen & Galloglaghs through Cluan-Corr Eastward, & through Cluan-Cony, & towards Driggen, & Edan-na-Creggey, wherein was O’Conner Roe’s Cattle (hibernice Cærycht), & Carbry O’Conner & his Cosins, Cathal Duffe O’Conner’s sons, & Mac Dubhgall guiding them, nevertheless their adversaries turned their faces against them, so that they were scattered att Cluain-Corr, & Mac Dubhgall was taken prisoner, & Dubhgall gruama Mac Swine his son was killed, & five or six Galloglasses more, and Daniell mac Rossa mac ffelim Clery O’Conner was wounded. Magnus O’fflan-nagan’s son, Ruary and mac Tharehaly of the Eastern party” [were] “wounded, & died of their wounds.

“Greate warrs in Desmond betwixt Mac Carthy riavagh & Thady flitz Cormack Mac Carthy, so that Thady brought an Army into Icarbry, & Mac Carthy More’s sons with him, to wit, Diarmoid and Cormac, so that the said Armies’ forelorne hopes overrun’d as far as Gleann-an-muilinn & Remeanan, wherein Mac

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, O'Neill's constable, Aengus, the son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, and many others, were slain.

A great war<sup>p</sup> broke out among the Kinel-Connell themselves, in the course of which much [property] was destroyed.

O'Fialain<sup>a</sup> and Gilchreest Mac Ward died.

Hugh, the son of Loughlin, son of Geoffry [O'Flanigan], who had been for a long time Lord of the race of Cathal<sup>r</sup>, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, died, having first resigned his lordship for the love of God, and consented that the son of Geoffrey O'Flanagan should be appointed to his place.

The Duke of York<sup>s</sup> arrived in Ireland, and was received with great honour; and the Earls of Ireland went into his house, as did also the Irish adjacent to Meath, and gave him as many beeves for the use of his kitchen as it pleased him to demand<sup>t</sup>.

Carthy Riavagh overtook them, so that Diarmoid MacCarthy More's son was slain therein, he being forsaken by the multitude of the Army, & also 15 of his men were killed, & that unknowne to his owne Army, & so it was afterwards the Army being followed to Ballimudan, on the Banke of the River Banda, therein being defeated, the two sons of O'Sullevane de Gleannbehy were slain, & two sons to the son of Bnadhly O'Sullevane killed also, & Thady O'Sullevane, son to O'Sullevane More, was taken prisoner, & Daniell fitz Cormac-na-Coilley MacCarthy, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*.

"Walter fitz Edmond Bourk was killed by a fall.

"William Dalton slain at wan" [by one] "shot of an arrow.

"A preying Army made by the sons of Walter Bourk against Balinelare, so that they preyed and burnt that same towne first, & after that Mac William of Clanrickard met them, & Felim, son to O'Conner Donn, & the horsemen of Ichtyr Connacht, after the towne was burnt, Mac William's sons were broken at last by force of the huge multitudes of Armed men casting & shooting at them before & behind, & often

they escaped afar off by military strength & providence by fighting most manfully; the two sons of Mac William burk were slain, viz., Thomas & Moyler, then also Edmond mac William was taken prisoner, & Moyler son to Mac Johnyne & his son, & they lost the matter of 55 men both captives & slain.

"Breassal O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Mac William of Clanrickard, William Bourke's son, & was given into his brother in law, .i. Mæleaghlyn fitz William O'Kelly, & rescued forcibly by Mac William, after he has" [had] "done much hurt sueing him.

"Catline, daughter to Mac William of Clanrickard, to wit, William Burke, Mæleaghlyn O'Kellie's wife, *quievit*.

"The two sons of Laughlin O'Ruarie, King of East" [West?] "Brefny, slain by ffeara Managh, they visiting some of their acquaintance in that country.

"Ængus mac Magnusa O'huiginn was murdered by the sons of Amhly Oge O'Kenedy.

"A prey taken by Magoreachty, & by the sons of O'Kelly from Sil-Maoil-ruain at night, but O'Conner Donn overtook them, & Felim, Terlagh Carrach O'Conner's son, & they sent



## AOIS CRIOST, 1450.

Áoir Crioστ, míle, ceíte ceo caoccat.

Áirdeppop condaét, .i. mac an rísrúin mic mic Seóinín búir do écc i nGallm.

Diarrur máguir eppop cloáir décc i cclaóinuir, 7 a adnacal illior gabail.

An teppop ua gallcobair décc.

Abb eppa Ruaid, .i. émainn, décc.

Concobair ua domnaill tanairi tpe conaill décc.

Nicolair ua plannagán pearrún daiminir décc iróim iar nDol do déanai turair.

Mág uirí tomár mac tomár mic Pilib na tuaghe do dul dia oileipe don róim, hi cind peétmaine iarctan taimcc donnchað dúncadac Mac aear do maguoir, .i. tomár occ, do roigib catail mic meguoir gur po gab é ma ionad (no ma tíg) féin hi cenuc nindib. Rucc leir é cona éreð go gort an fódán, 7 po marb ann rin é. Do éuað iarom co teallað ndúncaða hi ccoccað ar emann 7 ar donnchað maguoir. Taimcc tra hi cind pee iar rin, donnchað dúncadac i ccomne do roigib emann 7 donnchað, 7 do rónrat rit pe apoile, ar a aoi po gab Emann pá deóib donnchað dúnchaðach hi ngabal lúim, 7 do rad lair é go hachad upéar, 7 po bñ cor 7 laim de i ndiozail marbta catail.

drivers with the prey unknowne to their enemies, & they themselves stayed with the pursuers, so that O'Conner was wounded & Terlagh Carragh O'Conner's son, and Felim O'Conner's horse was slaine, with 5 or 6 of their men also & scattered them. Another prey taken after that by O'Kellie's sons, & by ffeargal roe Mageochagan from the people of Liatrim, & Donnagh fitz Ædh fitz Cathal O'Conner pursuing them was slaine by ffeargall roe by wan" [one] "blow of a speare, & brought away his horse afterwards.

"Greate preys taken by Lisagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner from the Sennagh. Another prey

taken by him from the sons of Diarmaid Cæch O'ffeargail."

<sup>u</sup> *Mac Seoinin Burke*.—He was the head of a branch of the Burkes descended from a Seoinin, or little John Burke. The name is still extant, but anglicised Jennings. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. 1. 18 :

"The Arch Bishop of Connaght, son to the parson, son to Mac Johnin Burke, died in Gallway."

<sup>w</sup> *Philip-na-tuaghe*, i. e. Philip of the axe, or battle-axe.

<sup>x</sup> *Dunchadhach*.—He was so called from having been fostered in the territory of Teallach

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1450.

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

The Archbishop of Connaught, Mac-an-Phearsuin, the son of Mac Seoimin Burke<sup>u</sup>, died at Galway.

Pierce Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, died at Cleenish, and was interred at Lisgool [in Fermanagh].

Bishop O'Gallagher died.

Edmond, Abbot of Assaroe, died.

Conor O'Donnell, Tanist of Tirconnell, died.

Nicholas O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, died at Rome, whither he had gone on a pilgrimage.

Maguire, Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip na Tuaighe<sup>w</sup>, went on a pilgrimage to Rome. A week afterwards Donough Dunchadhach<sup>x</sup>, Maguire's (Thomas Oge) step-brother<sup>y</sup>, went to Cathal, son of Maguire, took him prisoner at his own place (or house) at Cnoc-Ninnigh<sup>z</sup>, and brought him and his spoils to Gort-an-fheadain<sup>a</sup>, where he put him to death; after which he proceeded to Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], to make war against Edmond and Donough Maguire. In some time afterwards Donough Dunchadhach came to a conference with Edmond and Donough, and they made peace with one another; but notwithstanding this, Edmond in the end took Donough Dunchadhach prisoner at Gabhail-liuin<sup>b</sup>, and brought him with him to Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], where he cut off one of his feet and one of his hands, in revenge of the killing of Cathal.

Dunchadha, now Tullydonaghy, or Tullyhunco, a barony in the west of the county of Cavan.

<sup>y</sup> *Step-brother*, mac aṣap, i. e. he was the son of Maguire's father, but not of his mother.

<sup>z</sup> *Cnoc-Ninnigh*, i. e. St. Ninny's hill, now Knockninny, a beautiful hill in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>a</sup> *Gort-an-fheadain*, i. e. field of the brook, rill, rivulet, runnel, or streamlet, now Gortincedan, a townland in the parish of Tomregan,

in the barony of Knockninny, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 41.

<sup>b</sup> *Gabhail-liuin*, now Galloon, a townland giving name to a parish situated at the extremity of Upper Lough Erne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 159, line 24. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, this was an ancient church near Lough Erne, the patron of which was St. Comhgall:

“Comhgall ḡobla liúm i n-Ḍarpoisge Com-

Muircéartaic ua flannagáin taoíreach tuaithe raeta do dul dia oiltíri don póim, 7 a écc iar mbuaid naéirige, 7 a dearbriatair corbmacc do gabail a ionaid.

Slóigeaó do denom lá hénrí o néill lá haru ua neill, 7 lá mac eoḡain uí neill hı turian congail do congnaim lé mac uíóilín. Niall mac enrí mic eoḡain do dul ar creic ar muirceartaic mac uí neill buide, 7 po ḡabrat gabala. Mac uí néill buide 7 eoḡain mac brian óig uí néill do bhrít ar mall, 7 rraoíneaó for a muintir. Do raó eoḡain mac brian óig mic brian móir mic enrí aimpéid da forḡam dia íleig for mall ḡur bó marb de, 7 po haónaiceaó i nArd maáa co nonóir móir.

Sít do denaím do feaan mac eoḡain uí Raḡaillig 7 do domnall bán ua Raḡaillig pe apoile, 7 íríḡal mac tomar móir do cor a tḡearinar, 7 an bpeirne uile do bhrít aḡ feaan mac eoḡain, 7 fearḡal do ḡabail tuaruprtail uaáa.

Taóḡ mac Pilib mic tomar méḡuioir do marbaó la cloinn corbmacc mec Samraóain, 7 a aónacal illioḡ gabail.

Andreap mac ḡiollacpioḡt uí Droma raóí eaḡnaó cpaibdeac decc iar dtionntaó ó poim.

O cairve cúile, taóḡ mac íórep ollam fearmanac le leigir décc.

O huigino, .i. tuatał ppiónoide aopa dána eḡeann do éḡ do ḡalar obann.

Oirḡne móra do denom lá mac meḡeoáḡáin for ḡallaó uair po creac-

nirı aḡur a ḡ-cfnn loáa h-Éirne. Comhgall of Galloon in Dartry-Coininsi, at the extremity of Lough Erne."

<sup>c</sup> *Went on a pilgrimage.*—In the Annals of D. F., as in F. I. 18, the going of O'Flanagan and others to Rome is thus noticed :

"A. D. 1450. *Annus Jubileus*, and many of the Irish went to Rome, viz., Maguire, King of Fermanagh, and O'flanagan of Tuaraha, *et alii*."

<sup>d</sup> *Trián Chongail.*—This was the ancient name of the territory afterwards called Clannaboy, extending into the present counties of Down and Antrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Of which he died.*—The translation here is, perhaps, too literal. It would be better to say,

in English : "thrust his spear twice into the body of Niall and slew him."

<sup>f</sup> *Received wages from him*, i. e. in token of vassalage.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Droma.*—This name is still extant in the county of Fermanagh, particularly in the parish of Kinnawly, where it is anglicised Drum, without the prefix O. This family possessed the hereditary erenachship of the parish of Kinnawley, in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan.

<sup>h</sup> *Cuil*, now Coole, a barony in the county of Fermanagh, on the east side of Lough Erne.

<sup>i</sup> *Ollav in medicine*, i. e. chief physician.

<sup>k</sup> *O'Higgin.*—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F., as in F. I. 18 :

Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, went on a pilgrimage<sup>c</sup> to Rome, where he died, after the victory of penance ; and his brother Cormac assumed his place.

An army was led by Henry O'Neill, Art O'Neill, and the son of Owen O'Neill, into Trian Chongail<sup>d</sup>, to assist Mac Quillin.

Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen, went upon a predatory incursion against Murtough Mac-I-Neill Boy, and seized on preys ; but he was overtaken by Mac-I-Neill Boy and Owen, the son of Brian Oge O'Neill, who routed his people. On this occasion Henry, the son of Brian Oge, son of Brian More, son of Henry Aimhreidh, gave Niall two thrusts of his spear, of which he died<sup>e</sup>, and was interred at Armagh with great honour.

A peace was made by John, the son of Owen O'Reilly, and Donnell Bane O'Reilly, with each other ; and Farrell, the son of Thomas [O'Reilly], was deposed of his lordship ; and [the chieftainship of] all Breifny was conferred upon John, the son of Owen ; and Farrell received wages from him<sup>f</sup>.

Teige, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was slain by the sons of Cormac Magauran, and interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Andreas, the son of Gilchreest O'Droma<sup>g</sup>, a wise and pious man, died, after his return from Rome.

O'Cassidy of Cuil<sup>h</sup> (Teige, son of Joseph), Ollav of Fermanagh in medicine<sup>i</sup>, died.

O'Higgin<sup>k</sup>, i. e. Tuathal, chief preceptor of the poets of Ireland, died of a sudden illness.

Great depredations<sup>l</sup> were committed by the son of Mageoghegan upon the

“ Tuathal O'Huiggin, *qui fuit caput sue nationis*, and cheife master of the ÆEs-dana of Ireland, died of a short disease. Ruairy Oge O'Higgin *tollitur a medio*.”

<sup>l</sup> *Great depredations*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“ Mac Eochagan's son tooke greate spoyles from the English : he preyed and burned Rathguary, and Killucan, and Baliportel, and Ballyna-ngall Oirgiallagh, and Killbiggsy ; and Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was taken prisoner in

that warr, and the two sons of the son of Teabot fitz Hubert Dalton by him also, and Brien fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was killed also by him in Ballimore-Locha-Sewdy ; and not that only” [but] “ it is difficult to gett an accompt of all that was by him spoyled in that warr. Then came the English of Meath and the Duke of York, and the King's colours to Mullingar, and Mageochagan's son with a greate Army, and many horsemen well mounted and armed came to Belathy Glas-Arnaragh to meete the English.



loipe Raíe ghuairpe, cill lucain, baile portel, baile na ngall oirgiallaic, ⁊ cill bierige. Ro gabad cairppe mac laoiḡriḡ mic porra, ⁊ po marbad dá mac mic teabóid mec hoibep larp ap an ccoḡad rin. Ro marbad beór brian mac laoiḡriḡ mic Rorra larp i mbaile mór loča reimḡige. Aic cna bá oírím m po millead larp don ccoḡad rin. Tangadap goill miḡe ⁊ oírúice deiope, ⁊ brataic an ríḡ conige an muilḡn ceap, ⁊ tainne mac mḡe eoḡagán marc-pluaḡ mór eoiḡte co bél aḡa ḡlar apnápach hi ccoinne ḡall conid í comairle do rónḡat ḡaill anḡoíde ríḡ do ḡenanḡ rrip, ⁊ po maíḡḡt do uile a nḡearna porra do cionn ríḡda oḡaḡail uad.

Donḡchaḡ o ḡallcubhap comorba Aḡhamnán decc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1451.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceḡpe cḡo, cáoccat, a háon.

Remann mac uilliam mec féorap do écc por pligead na poḡa iap ḡḡnouccad eppcopoide tuama.

Maimḡḡḡ an caḡán do loḡccad.

But the English made peace with him, forgiving him all the spoyle he had done for granting to them that peace."

<sup>m</sup> *Rath-Guaire*, now anglicised Rathwire, but it is still called Rath-Ghuairpe by those who speak Irish. It is situated in the parish of Killucan, barony of Farbill, and county of Westmeath. See note \*, under the year 1209.

<sup>n</sup> *Cill-Lucain*, now Killucan, a small village in a parish of the same name, a short distance to the north-east of Rathwire.

<sup>o</sup> *Baile-Portel*, now Portelstown, and sometimes corruptly Porterstown, within one mile of Rathwire. It is still called Baile-Portel by those who speak Irish.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-Mor-Locha-Semlaidhe*, now Ballymore Loughsewdy, in the county of Westmeath, situated midway between Athlone and Mullingar. The lough from which this ancient Anglo-Irish town (now a ruined village) took its name, is now corruptly called, in Irish, loḡ Semlaidhe,

and, in English, Lough Sunderlin, from the late Lord Sunderlin of Baronstown; but its correct name of Lough Sewdy has been adopted on the Ordnance Map.

<sup>a</sup> *Bel-atha-glasarnarach*, now anglicised Bellaglass, and sometimes Ballyglass, a townland in the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>r</sup> *Coarb of Adamnan*, i. e. the Abbot of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>s</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F., as in F. I. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A hard warlick yeare was this, with greates stormes and loss of cattle.

"O'Daly, cheif Dan-maker of the Earle of Desmond, *mortuus est*.

"Johnine mac Cormac & Donnagh fitz Nicol fitz Brigdin mac Cormac were slaine by Lysagh fitz Rossa.

"Greates warrs in Muntir-Eoluis whereby much hurt was sesteyned betwixt them, for

English. He plundered and burned Rath-Guaire<sup>m</sup>, Cill-Lucain<sup>n</sup>, Baile-Portel<sup>r</sup>, Baile na n Gall-Oirghiallach, and Kilbixy. In the course of this war he made a prisoner of Carbry, the son of Laoiseach, son of Ross, and slew the two grandsons of Theobald Mac Hobert. He also slew Brian, son of Laoiseach, who was son of Ross, at Baile-Mor Locha-Semhdidhe<sup>p</sup>. In fine, it would be impossible to enumerate all that were destroyed (by him) during that war. The English of Meath and the Duke of York came with the standard of the King of England to Mullingar; and the son of Mageoghegan went the next day, with a strong body of cavalry, to Bel-atha-glas-arnarach<sup>q</sup>, to oppose them, whereupon the English, having held consultation, thought it advisable to make peace with him; and, in consideration of obtaining peace from him, they forgave him all the injuries he had done them.

Donough O'Gallagher, Coarb of Adamnan<sup>r</sup>, died<sup>s</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1451.

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

Redmond, son of William Mac Feorais [Bermingham], died on his way from Rome, after having obtained the bishopric of Tuam.

The monastery of Cavan was burned.

Mag-raniall himselfe was taken prisoner by Cathal Mag Rianall & by O'Ruairc.

“Greate Warr in Maghery-Connaecht betwixt the two O'Connors, & O'Connor roe his sons on the western partie against their owne Brother, so that Thady O'Connor & his sonns tooke preys by that warr, & the preyes of Tirbrivin Eastwards, & other preyes westward from ballintober taken by Cathal roe O'Connor's son, & by O'Connor, was taken the prey of Killerney, from Donnagh duffsuilagh,” [Denis the black-eyed, Ed.] “son to Connor roe, that was his owne cousen, & they tooke another prey from Baslick. Then came from Igther Connaght to Maghery-Connacht Brien Mac Donnagh with an Army, assisting to O'Connor Donn, whereby

they burnt corne & burnt townes.

“All the King of England's conquest in ffraunce was taken from him but only Calliee, 3140 men being slain in Rouen & Lord ffurnewell was taken prisoner therein, as we have heard from prisoners at Rome, & the Duke of Southern, & the Bishop of Winchester were killed by the King's Counsellors, not Liceneed by the King, and it was reported that the said Duke & Bishop had sould Rouen to the ffrenchmen, & therefore they were put to death, so that many in England raised Rebellion against their King for that fact. And Sir Richard Mortimer Rebelled against him too, so that the King was persuaded to make a greate ditch on the East side of London. Then the Duke of

Μαργρεέε ινῆν υι ἐρίβαλλ (ταῦδ) ἥν υι concobair pailgig (an calbaé) ἔβη ἀρ φήρ βασί ινα ἡαμπίρ ι neirinn uair ἀρ ί succ ḡairm enig pá dó ι naoin bhiaðam do luét iarrata neé décc iar mbuaib onḡta γ αἰρίγε iar mbreicé buaða ó domhan γ o deaman.

Feðlimið ua concobair mac an cálbaiḡ, γ na maigpreege céðna áðbar tiḡearna ua pfailḡe φήρ bá móρ ainn γ oirðearcur décc iar mbéit hi peryḡalair φφί ré poba poime φin, γ ní baói áct aon oiðce eiri φ a néḡriðe.

Murcáð ua maðaðam tiḡearna φíl nanmcaða φήρ bá coimriḡe apa dútaiḡ φin, γ do ba cpoða lam, γ bá φearr φmacét do écc.

Ruaidíri mac maolmorða pibaig ui concobair do écc.

Coḡan mac concobair mec ḡilleφinnén mac toiḡig muinḡe φeóðacain γ ḡiollapatriacc buiðe mac ḡille φinném do maḡbað la Cononnaét mac Seaain mic cononnaét mḡḡ uiðir an .6. ið φebpu.

Yorke's force left Ireland . . . . . through these teeding.

"Mac-an-Judary of the Tuathas, Mac Morris of the Bryes, William Mac David, Magnus, son's son to Cathal O'Conner, mac Loghlin of Moy-luirg, Edmond, son to Ædh boy O'Kelly, they all six died."

<sup>†</sup> *Two invitations.*—In the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18, the following interesting account is given of these two feasts, or entertainments, to the literati of Ireland, one of which was given at Killeigh in the King's County, and the other at Rathangan, which was on the north-east extremity of the ancient Offaly :

"A. D. 1451. A gracious yeare this yeare was, though the Glory and solace of the Irish was sett but the glory of heaven was amplified and extolled therein; and although this is a yeare of grace" [Jubilee] "with the Roman Church, it is an ungracious and unglorious yeare to all the Learned in Ireland, both philosophers, poets, guests, strangers, Religious persons, souldiers, mendicant, or poore orders, and to all manner and sorts of the poore in Ireland, also for the generall support of their maintainance's decease,

to wit, Margrett, daughter to Thady O'Carole, King of Ely, O'Conner ffaly, Calwagh's wife, a woman that never refused any man in the world for any thing that she might command, only besides" [*recte* except only] "her own body. It is she that twiee in one year proclaimed to and commonly invited (.i. in the dark dayes of the yeare, to witt, on the feast day of Da Sin-chell" [26 March. Ed.] "in Killachy) all persons, both Irish and Scottish, or rather Albaines, to two generall feasts of bestowing both meate and moneyes, with all manner of gifts, whereunto gathered to receive gifts the matter" [*recte* number] "of two thousand and seaven hundred persons, besides gamesters and poore men, as it was recorded in a Roll to that purpose, and that accompt was made thus, *ut vidimus*, viz., the cheife *kins* of each family of the Learned Irish was by Gilla-na-næmh Mac Ægan's hand, the cheife Judg to O'Conner, written in the Roll, and his adherents and kinsmen, so that the aforesaid number of 2700 was listed in that Roll with the Arts of *Dan*, or poetry, musick, and Antiquitie. And Mælin O'Mæl-conry, one of the cheife learned of Connaght,

Margaret, daughter of O'Carroll (Teige), and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calbhach), the best woman in her time in Ireland, for it was she who had given two invitations<sup>t</sup> of hospitality in the one year to those who sought for rewards<sup>u</sup>, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance, triumphant over the world and the Devil; and Felim O'Conor, son of Calvagh by this Margaret, and heir to the lordship of Offaly, a man of great fame and renown, died, having been for a long time ill of a decline. Only one night intervened between the deaths of both.

Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, the most powerful in his own territory, of mightiest arm, and best jurisdiction<sup>w</sup>, died.

Rory, son of Maehmora Reagh O'Conor, died.

Owen, son of Connor Mac Gillafinnen (i. e.) son of the chieftain of Muintir-Pheodachain, and Gillapatrik Boy Mac Gillafinnen, were slain by Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, on the sixth of the Ides of February.

was the first written in that Roll, and first payed and dieted, or sett to supper, and those of his name after him, and so forth every one as he was payed he was written in that Roll, for feare of mistake, and set downe to eate afterwards. And Margerett on the garrots of the greate church of Da Sinchell clad in cloath of gould, her deerest freinds about her, her clergy and Judges too. Calwagh himself on horseback by the church's outward side, to the end that all things might be done orderly, and each one served successively. And first of all she gave two chalices of gould as offerings that day on the Alter to God Almighty, and she also caused to nurse or foster too" [two] "young orphans. But so it was we never saw nor heard neither the like of that day nor comparable to its glory and solace. And she gave the second inviting proclamation (to every one that came not that day) on the feaste day of the Assumption of our blessed Lady Mary in harvest, at or in the Rath-Imayn, and so we have been informed that that second day in Rath-Imayn was nothing inferior to the first day. And she was the only

woman that has made most of preparing high-ways and erecting bridges, churches, and mass-books, and of all manner of things profitable to serve God and her soule, and not that only, but while the world stands her very many gifts to the Irish and Scottish nations shall never be numbered. God's blessing, the blessing of all saints, and every our blessing from Jerusalem to Inis Gluair be on her going to heaven, and blessed be he that will reade and heare this, for blessing her soule. Cursed be that sore in her brest that killed Margrett.

"Felim, son to Calwagh O'Conner and to Margrett aforesaid, the only King's son that has got most ffaine, reputation, and notable name, and that was most couragious that lived of the Lagenians in latter ages, died, and there was but one night betwixt his and his mother's death." "He died of the leprosy."—*Ann. Con.*

<sup>u</sup>*Those who sought for rewards.*—In the original *luét kappata neé*, i. e. the begging order of friars, the poets, the minstrels, &c.

<sup>w</sup>*Best jurisdiction.*—"Morragh O'Madagan, King of Silannchadha, a hospitall man towards



Coccað mór ag maineachaib, ⁊ ó conóbair donn do ðul do còrnam uí ceallaiḡ, ⁊ tuc a mac ⁊ diar braḡad oile dó ⁊ ngeall pé píce mapḡ do ḡreapp, .i. cñēre mapḡ ðécc fearainn na píte fuapattari mainiḡ hi cceannac o òirpðealbac ðcc riap an tan rin, ⁊ tuc aod uia conóbair rin ipceac, ⁊ pé mapcc oile for mapḡ eocagán [*recte* mac eochaða] don coḡad rin, ⁊ do copann pé uia ceallaiḡ don cup rin.

Cairlén copad finne do denom lá mac uilliam cloimni picapð.

Caṡal duib mac tomaltaiḡ óḡ mec donnchað do mapbað.

Caṡal mac briam mec donnchað do mapbað lá briam fñn do upcyp do pñn, ⁊ pé occa pápuccad pó a comairḡe.

Trí meic maoleaclainn ui bñn taðḡ, uilliam, ⁊ donnchað do mapbað hi celuain cpeañna ⁊ naon uair lá pñocet maoleaclainn méḡ paḡnaill, ⁊ lá domnall mac briam ui bñn.

Cpeac lá pðlimið uia conóbair for uia nḡaðpa, ⁊ cpeac lá lua nḡaðpa for luṡt baile móir hí pñonn.

Diapmað mac taiðḡ mic corbmaic meḡ capḡtaiḡ do mapbað.

Diapmað mac uí Suilleabáin móir do mapbað ma ðioḡail pñe.

Caṡal puad mac caṡal duib ui conóbair do écc.

ḡiollapaðpaice óḡ ó pñalan paí pñr ðána ðécc.

all men, and the only man in all Ireland that had best command, right, and rule, in his own land, a most courageous Lord, and verry good howse keeper was he also, died."—D. F.

<sup>x</sup> *To protect O'Kelly.*—This passage is thus translated by D. F., in F. 1. 18:

"Greate warr in Maynagh, and O'Conner Donn went to defend O'Kelly, so that he gave him his sonn and two other pledges prisoners, in pawn of Twenty marks, to witt, fourteen marks of the lands of Sithy that those of Maynagh purchased from Torlagh Oge afore that time (and Ædh O'Conner redeemed that on it), and six marks more on Mac Eochy by that warr; and so he defended O'Kelly from his adversaries for that time."

<sup>y</sup> *The land of Sith*, i. e. the land of the fairy mount.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 21,

where it is stated that *sidhe* means a beautiful hill, the fictitious habitation of the *Sidhe* or fairies. There are hundreds of places bearing this name in Connaught, but it is not easy to determine which of the townlands so called this is. This land had been purchased by the Hy-Many from Turlough O'Conner, but it was repurchased on this occasion by Hugh O'Conor Don, he allowing for it twenty marks of the money which O'Kelly was bound to pay for his services during the present disturbances in Hy-Many. Makeogh of Moyfinn was obliged to pay O'Conor six marks as his share of the expenses attending the quieting of the disaffected clans of the territory.

<sup>z</sup> *Makeogh*, now *Keogh*, a branch of the O'Kellys, seated in the district of Moyfinn, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Ros-

A great war [broke out] among the Hy-Many; and O'Connor Don went to protect O'Kelly<sup>x</sup>, who gave up his son and two other hostages to him, as pledges for the perpetual payment of twenty marks [annually], viz. fourteen marks for the land of Sith<sup>y</sup>, which the Hy-Many had purchased some time before from Turlough Oge, and which Hugh O'Connor now redeemed; and six marks due by Makeogh<sup>z</sup> in this war. And he defended O'Kelly on that occasion.

The castle of Coradh-finne<sup>a</sup> was erected by Mac William of Clanrickard.

Cathal Duff, son of Tomaltach Oge Mac Donough, was killed.

Cathal, son of Brian Mac Donough, was killed by his own father with a cast of a knife, as the former was in the act of violating his guarantee<sup>b</sup>.

The three sons of Melaghlin O'Beirne, Teige, William, and Donough, were slain at Cluain Creamha<sup>c</sup>, within the space of one hour, by the descendants of Melaghlin Mag-Rannall and Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne.

A prey was taken<sup>d</sup> by Felim O'Connor from O'Gara, and a prey was taken by O'Gara from the people of Ballymore-I-Flynn<sup>e</sup>.

Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, was slain; and Dermot, the son of O'Sullivan More, was slain in revenge of him<sup>f</sup>.

Cathal Roe, son of Cathal Duv O'Connor, died.

Gillapatrik Oge O'Fialan, a learned poet, died<sup>g</sup>.

common. The Four Masters have written this name *Mag Eochagán* by an oversight in transcribing.

<sup>a</sup> *Coradh-finne*, now Corofin, a townland in the parish of Cummer, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See Ord. Map, sheet 57.

<sup>b</sup> *Violating his guarantee*.—"Cathal fitz Brian Mac Donnagh slaine by his owne ffather Brian, by the cast of a knife, he rescuing his protection."—D. F. as in F. 1. 18.

<sup>c</sup> *Cluain-Creamha*, i. e. the meadow, bog-island, or lawn, of the wild garlic, now Cloon-craff, and sometimes shortened to Cloonaff, a parish lying to the east of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. Archdall supposes this to be the famous monastery of Cluain Coirpthe, which was founded by St. Berach, in the desert of Kinel Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, but he is

entirely wrong.—See note <sup>1</sup> on Cluain-Coirpthe under the year 1405, p. 783, *supra*.

<sup>d</sup> *A prey was taken*: literally, "a prey was made by Felim O'Connor upon O'Gara," &c.

<sup>e</sup> *Ballymore-I-Flynn*, now Ballymore, a townland in the parish and barony of Boyle. This was called from O'Flynn, the Erenagh of Assylin on the river Boyle; and in an Inquisition taken in the reign of James I. it is called Ballimore-Assilin. See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 9.

<sup>f</sup> *In revenge of him*.—"Diarmoid fitz Thady fitz Cormack Mac Carthy being slaine" [*recte* was slaine] "and Diarmoid, son to O'Sullevane the Greate, was killed in revenge thereof."—D. F.

<sup>g</sup> In the Annals of D. F. the following entries are given under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

## AOIS CRIOST, 1452.

AOIR CRIORT, mile, cepe éad, caogatt, a dó.

Neactain ua domnaill (.i. mac toirpdealbais an fíona) tigeapna tíre conaill, cenel móán, innri heoghan 7 na ccoicepióc ccomhroguir, fíri crioða corantach, ceinnlitir rioða 7 coccas an tuairceirir do marbas le cloinn neill uí domnaill a dñibrátar i nouburir oíde péile brenaim do ronnasach uair po iondarbrom an élanm rin néill a tír conaill riapani tan rin .i. domnaill 7 Aodh ruadh. Seapca bliadan ba plan do Neactain an tan do éirí.

Ro éirig comfuaichas coccas 7 fíonta anbuill eitir domnaill mac Neill garb 7 Ruðraige mac Neachtain uí domnaill in éigínnur thíre conaill, gur po mífcebuaidreac an tír ftoppa, go mbatar cairde, 7 comafntas cectar nae aca ag rogal, 7 acc díbeairg for apoile. Do ronað marbas 7 muðasáð dafine, airgthe 7 cpeacha iolarba ftoppa adú 7 anall.

Slóigeas lá hua néill (Eogan) ir na fearas do coccas ar gallas maíre oirgíall, 7 maguoir do dol for an plóicéad rin. Mac uí néill, .i. Eogan óg ó néill, 7 muinir még uir do dñl for cpeic ar gallas co cloic an bodas 7 an cpeac do tabairt leó dia longporit. Goill 7 muinir még maíganma 7 a bñairi dia lñmair hi toraigeac go rangatpar an longporit. Ua néill 7 maguoir cona muinir do eirge ina naíad. Ro pugeas fígal ftoppa 7 po marbas mac domnaill gallocclac, .i. Somairle mor co rochadñb iondab immaile fpir, 7 po gabas ariall don trlóg. O neill do ródas

“Redmond Tirel, Lord of Fearsa-tulagh, and his Cousin’s son, were murdered in Symons-towne by the Baron of Delbhna’s son, and by the sons of Garrett boy Tirel, and by the son’s son of Sir Hugh Tirel, and the Earle of Ormond made Richard, son to Richard Tirel, to be cheife of the Tirels, nevertheless he was Immediately slaine by Maceochagan, and by Mac Eochagan’s son, and by John Tirel’s son, and by the sonn of Redmond Tirel, and John Tirel’s son was made Chieftaine of the Tirels.

“The Castle of Balinua, alias Newtowne, was taken by the sons of Brian Mageochagan, and by the sonn of Lysagh mac Rossa that was

therein in restraint, and it was taken from them the same day, and Conner, son’s son to Brian Maceochagan was blinded and gelded afterwards by Mageochagan’s son.

“William Butler went a preying to Maghera Cuireney, and Fachna fitz Lasagh fitz Rossa was slaine in his pursuance.

“The Castle of Imper fell downe in the heads of Nicholas Dalton, and his wife’s, Daniel Boy ó ffeargail’s daughter, soe they were both slaine” [killed] “therein.

“Mac Dermott taken with a heavy sickness, so that the report of his death flew over all Ireland, although he has recovered afterwards.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1452.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-two.*

Naghtan, son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and the neighbouring territories, a brave and protecting man, and arbiter of the peace and war of the North, was slain in the darkness of the night, on the festival of St. Brendan, by Donnell and Hugh Roe, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, his brother, because he had some time before banished these sons of Niall from Tirconnell. Naghtan was sixty years of age when he was killed.

Great war and dissensions arose in Tirconnell between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, and Rory, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, concerning the lordship of Tirconnell, so that the country was thrown into confusion between them, and that the friends and abettors of either party plundered and harassed one another; and men were slain and destroyed, and many depredations and spoliations were committed between them on both sides.

An army was led by O'Neill (Owen) into the Feadha<sup>b</sup>, to make war against the English of Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and was joined by Maguire on that hosting. The son of O'Neill (Owen Oge) and Maguire's people then proceeded to Cloch-an-bhodaigh<sup>i</sup> to plunder the English; and they carried off the prey to their camp. Upon this the English and Mac Mahon's people, and his kinsmen, pursued them to their camp; and here O'Neill, Maguire, and their people, rose up against them; and a battle ensued between them, in which Mac Donnell Galloglagh, i. e. Sorley More, and numbers of others along with him were slain, and others of the forces<sup>k</sup> taken prisoners. O'Neill re-

"Calvagh O'Conner went to the Civity of St. James in Spaine, and returned in health after receiving indulgences in his sinns, and afterwards marryed he O'Kelly's daughter, Catherine O'Madadhan's relict or widdow.

"Redmond, son to William Mac Ffeoruis (anglicè Bermingham) died on his journey from Rome, after obtaining the Arch Bishoprick of Tuam.

"Cathal roe fitz Cathal Duffe O'Conner died

on his journey to or from the way of Rome."

<sup>b</sup> *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now the Fewes, a barony in the south of the county of Armagh.

<sup>i</sup> *Cloch-an-bhodaigh*, i. e. the clown's or churl's stone. There is no place or monument at present bearing this name in any part of Machaire-Oirghiall, or plain of Oriell, which is comprised in the present county of Louth.

<sup>k</sup> *Of the forces*.—The construction of the original is here inelegant and faulty. It should



δια longporit an oidce rin co bfeirce móir. Enrí a mac (iar na clumpin rin) do éoct ina óáil. Tainic Mág matgáin na iarom hi ceshn ui néill, 7 a cloinne, do ponnat rít pe apóile, 7 do pasad éraic a earonora dua neill lá taob érica mec doinnail.

Iarla upmúan 7 iurpir ná héreann do bhuiréad cairléin uaithe por con-cobair ua maolpíraan, 7 do gabail cairléin leige por uib diomurais co tucc-pat cfo plige óo co hairpem, do buain mic mec féorair amac do basí illaín ann. Ro loirp airpem iarrin. Do cóid airpíde i nuib failge, 7 tainic ua con-cobair ina teaig éuige i ngeall pé mac mec féorair do légead amac. Airpíde rin angaile co ttamiz ua feargail ina teaic, 7 sup ro geall naoi ppiet mairt do cionn a ríoda. Do deacádar diblinib go mag mbpémaine, 7 ro bhuiréad cairléin barrca leó, 7 ro millst upmór a nairbann. Luib airpíde go fabair, 7 airpíde co mag maine. Tangatar muintir Ragallaz ina teaig 7 tucpat a piarí óó. Airpíde go macáire airgiall co tucpat még mat-

be: "A battle ensued between both parties, in which Mac Donnell, the Constable of O'Neill's Gallowglasses, and others, were slain, and some of the more distinguished men of his party taken prisoners."

<sup>1</sup> *Eric*, i. e. mulct, or reparation. O'Neill obtained *eric* from his vassal, Mac Mahon, in atonement for the latter's insult to the former, who was his liege lord, in joining the English against him, and also for the death of Mac Donnell, the captain of his gallowglasses.

<sup>m</sup> *The Earl of Ormond*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1452. The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, by the authority of the King of England, and the best captaine of the English nation that was in Ireland and England in those ages, died in Ath-firdia-fitz-Daman, betwixt the two feasts of St. Mary in Harvest, after he had broken the castle of Uaithny on Conner O'Maelrian, and taken the castle of Legey from the O'Dimasyes, untill they lycensed him to passe by to Airemh to gett out Mac ffeorais his son that was therein prisoner, soe that he burned

Aireamh afterwards and marched thence to Iffaly, and O'Conner came to him as assurance of the releasement of Mac ffeorais his son; and went thence to the Angaly, wherein O'feargyl came to him, and promised nine score beeves for to grant his peace; and thence marched they both to Maghbregmany so that the castle of Barca was broken by them, and the most part of the countrymen's corne was spoiled after that; and went from thence to Fobhar, and thence to Maghmany, so that Muintir-Reily came to his house, and agreed with him; and thence to Maghery-Oirgiall, wherein the Mac Mahons satisfied him; and thence to the meeting of the Clanna-Nell, and caused Henry O'nell to divorce Mac William Burke's daughter, whom he kept after O'Donnyll, and to take to him his own married wife Mac Morragh his daughter, sister to the selfe said Earle; and marched thence to Baliathafirdia-mic-Daman, wherein he died afterwards, after he had done these journeyes within one month and a halfe. The daughter of the Earle of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three months before

turned to his camp that night in great wrath ; upon hearing of which, Henry, his son, came to meet him ; and Mac Mahon afterwards came to O'Neill and his sons, and they made peace with each other ; and O'Neill obtained an eric<sup>l</sup> for the dishonour he had received, and also an eric for [the death of] Mac Donnell.

The Earl of Ormond<sup>m</sup>, Lord Justice of Ireland, broke down the castle of Owny<sup>n</sup> upon O'Mulrian, and took the castle of Leix from the O'Dempsys, who permitted him to pass to Airem<sup>o</sup>, to rescue the son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham], who was imprisoned there. He then burned Airem, and from thence proceeded to Offaly, whereupon O'Connor came into his house, as an assurance that the son of Mac Feorais should be set at liberty. From thence he proceeded into Annaly, where O'Farrell came into his house, and promised him ninescore beeves, as the price of obtaining peace from him. From thence both<sup>p</sup> proceeded to Magh-Breaghmaine<sup>q</sup>, demolished the castle of Barrcha<sup>r</sup>, and destroyed the greater part of the corn. From thence they marched to Fore, and from thence to Magh-Maine<sup>s</sup>, where the O'Reillys came to his house, and acceded to all

the Earle's death."

<sup>n</sup> *Owny*.—This was the name of a territory now forming two half baronies in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. The castle here referred to was situated at Abington in the barony and county of Limerick.

<sup>o</sup> *Airem*.—The final *m* should be aspirated in this name as it is written by D. F. This name is anglicised Errew in the county of Mayo, and Erriff in other places. But the name here referred to, which is now obsolete, is shewn near the river Barrow on the old map of Leix and Ophaly, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, under the name of Irry.

<sup>p</sup> *Both*, i. e. the Lord Deputy and O'Farrell.

<sup>q</sup> *Magh Breaghmaine*.—This is to be distinguished from the barony of Breaghmhaine, now Brawney, in the west of the county of Westmeath. Magh-Breaghmhaine, anglicised Moybrawne, is the name of a district in the county of Longford, comprised principally in the barony of Shrute, but extending also into the baronies

of Ardagh and Moydoe. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Shrute, contains the townland of Barry, and twenty-three other denominations, specified in this Inquisition, and which retain their names to the present day.

<sup>r</sup> *Barrcha*.—Now Barry, a small village containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Taghshinny, near Ballymahon, in the barony of Shrute, and county of Longford.—See note <sup>a</sup> under the year 1295, where it has been conjectured that the castle of Barry might be the same as Magh Breacraighe there mentioned. This is an error, for the castle of Magh Breacraighe stood at the village of Street, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>s</sup> *Magh-Maine*, i. e. the plain of Maine. This was the ancient name of a district situated to the east of Lough Sheelin, in East Breifney, which is now called the county of Cavan.

γαῖνα α μίαρ ὁό. Ὁο ὁόιῶ ιαροῖν ἢ εοοῖννε, εοοῖννε νέιλλ, ἡ εὐε ἀρ ἐνρί  
 υα νείλλ ινγεαν μεε υίλλιαμ βύρε ὁο ἑαοί ινα μναοί αἰγε ιαρ νέεε υι ὁοῖνναίλλ  
 α μίρ μῖν ὁο εορ υαῶα, ἡ α βῖν πόρδα μῖν ὁο ἑαβαίρε εῖγε ὁο μῖοιρ, .i.  
 ινγεαν μεε μίρμχαῶα, ἡ ὁερὲρῖεαρ ἀν ιαπλα βυῶ ὁέιν. Ὁο ὁόιῶ αἰρρῖδε  
 εο βαίλε αῑα μῖρῖοαῶ μίε ὁαῖνῖαν ἡ αεβαῑ ἀννρῖν εῖτῖρ ὁα μῖεῖλ μίρῖε ιαρ  
 μῖεναῖν να μῖυβαλ μῖν υλε ιν ἀοη λῖεραῖεῖ ἀμῖαν.

Ιηῖν ιαπλα εῖλλε ὁαπα εοῖνδοαῖρ ὑρμυῖαν ὁο ἑεε εῖρ ῖεετμῖνε μῖα νέεε  
 α μῖρ ἀν ιαπλα μῖμῖραε.

Σῖε ἡαλλ ἡ ἡαῖδεαλ ὁο ὅυλ ἀρ εουλαῖῶ ιαρ νέεε ἀν ιαπλα, ἡ ιυρτῖρ ὁο  
 ὁεναῖν ὁο ὁῖρ εῖυβαρῖ ιυρῖάρ.

Μῖρ ινγεαν υι εοῖνδοαῖρ μῖαῖε βῖν μεε υίλλιαμ εοοῖννε Ρῖεαῖρ ὁο εεε  
 ὁο εαῖεαρ.

Ὁεαῖβαῖρῖοι ιοηῖναῶ ὁο ἑῖεε ιν βῖαῶαῖν ῖο ῖεαλ μῖαρ ἀν ιαπλα ὁο ἑεε,  
 .i. ῖεῶ ὁά μῖεῖ ὁο εῖαῖεῶ ὁαβαῖνν ῖῖε.

Σῖαν μῖαε ὁοηῖχαῖῶ λῖεεοῖρεαῑ υα νοῖεαλλα ὁέεε.

Ταῶε μῖαε ὁῖαρμαῶα μῖαῖῶ ιν εοῖνδοαῖρ ὁῖνν ὁέεε.

Τοῖρρῖεαλβαῑ μῖαῶ μῖαε βῖρῖαν βαλλαῖε υι εοῖνδοαῖρ, ἡ τοῖρρῖεαλβαῑ μῖαε  
 εῖαῶε μίε τοῖρρῖεαλβαῖε μῖαῶ υῖ εοῖνδοαῖρ, ἡ ἡαῖρῖ εῖρμῖεαῖνῶ μῖαε υίλλιαμ  
 μεε ὁαῖνῶ ὁο μῖαῖβαῶ ῖορῖ εοῖρρῖῖαῑβ να ῖῖεῖρα ῖά ῖῖαῖε εοοῖννε ὁοηῖχαῖῶ  
 ἢ ῖαμῖαῶ να βῖαῶνα ῖο.

Ὁαῖνῶ υα μῖρῖῶα μῖαε εῖεεαῖρνα ῖαοῖεῖρῖ ὁο μῖαῖβαῶ ῖά ἡεαῖεῖρ.

<sup>1</sup> *Baile-atha-fhirdhia-mic-Damain*, i. e. the town of the ford of Ferdia, the son of Daman, and incorrectly latinized *Atrium Dei* by Ussher in his work "*De Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Primordiis*," p. 857. The ford, near which the town is built, was called Ath-Firdia, i. e. the ford of Ferdia, from the defeat there of a celebrated champion of that name by Cuchullin, whom Tigernach styles "fortissimus heros Scotorum." O'Flaherty thus writes concerning this name :

"Septemdecim annorum erat Cuculandus, octennio ante caput æræ Christianæ cum prædam Cualgniam insectando primum virtutis suæ specimen exhibuerit. In illo Bello Cuculandi manu cecidit Ferdia, filius Damani e Damnoniis Con-  
 nactiæ, a cujus excidii loco Athfirdia, nunc con-

tracti Ardee seu Atherdea, alias de Atrio Dei oppidum inter Louthianos nomen desumpsit."—*Ogygia*, par. iii. c. 47, p. 280.

<sup>2</sup> *The peace*.—In the Annals of D. F. this event is noticed as follows :

"The peace betwixt the English and Irish broke out into warrs after the Earle's death, and Sir Edward Eustace was made Lord Deputy. O'Conner ffaly went out" [with his people] "into the wilderness of Kildare, wherein they lighted from their horses expecting beverage, and the said new Lord Deputy being informed thereof, came with an Army unawares to O'Conner, and O'Conner falling from his horse by mishap of his own horsemen, and Thady, O'Conner's son, most courageously worked to

his conditions. From thence [he marched] into Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], where Mac Mahon gave him his demands. After this he marched to meet the Clanna-Neill, and caused Henry O'Neill to put away the daughter of Mac William Burke, whom he had taken to wife after the death of her former husband, O'Donnell, and to take back to him again his own [lawfully] wedded wife, the daughter of Mac Murrough, and the Earl's own [step] sister. And thence he proceeded to Baile-atha-fhirdia-mic-Damain<sup>t</sup>, where he died, between the two feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary (from the 15th of August to the 8th of September), having accomplished these journeys in half a quarter of a year.

The daughter of the Earl of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three weeks before her husband, the above-named Earl.

The peace<sup>u</sup> [concluded] between the English and Irish became null after the death of the Earl, and Sir Edward Eustace was appointed Lord Justice.

More, daughter of O'Connor Faly, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, died of a fall.

A sure wonderful presage<sup>w</sup> occurred in this year, some time before the death of the Earl, namely, part of the River Liffey was dried up, to the extent of two miles.

John Mac Donough Liath, Half Chief<sup>x</sup> of Tirerrill, died.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Connor Don, died.

Turlough Roe, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor; Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor; and Henry of Crumthann<sup>y</sup>, son of William Mac David, were slain in the Summer of this year on Coirrshliabh na Seaghsa [the Curleus], by the army of the Clann-Donough.

David O'More, son of the Lord of Leix, was killed by a fall.

rescue his father from the English horsemen; but O'Conner's horse fell thrice down to the ground, and Thady put him up twice, and O'Conner himself would not give his consent the third time to goe with him, soe that then O'Conner was taken prisoner, and his horsemen retired in safety towards their own houses afterwards."

<sup>w</sup> A sure, wonderful presage, оарѣвѣрѣе, a

sure sign or omen. "A wonderful presage happened this year, afore the Earle's decease, viz., the River Liffey dry all over for the space of two miles."—D. F.

<sup>x</sup> *Half Chief*.—D. F. calls him "John Mac Donnaghy, halfe King of O'Oilella."

<sup>y</sup> *Henry of Crumthann*, i. e. Henry of Cruffon. He was so called from his having been fostered in the distriet of Cruffon in the north of Hy-Many.



Catál mac uilliam mic Séain mic domhnall uí feargail do marbhadh dúpéar  
ga iar lorcadh fobair leó.

Giolla na nasmh mac aoda uí ainlióe tigeapna cenel doibte do éig hi  
ceoluann corppéi iar ná bhí eó cian dall mnte iar tpegeadh a tigeap-  
naí do.

Loclann ócc ua hanlió tairpeó énéil doibte do marbhadh i meabail pop  
craimnóig locha lepi lá mac Muirchaidh mic giolla na nasmh uí ainlió, 7 la mac  
Uaithne mic giolla na nasmh, iar na bpat da muintri pín 7 la domhnall  
carríac ua maolbriúde 7 a mac, 7 tomair mac giolléopraig uí maolbriúghde  
7 tairpeach do éénam do Ruaidrí buide mac giollanasmh, 7 an triair  
maor pín dá muintri pín do feall pop loclann, Ro epochoadh iat lár an  
Ruaidrí pín ina míghíom.

Tágh munna do cpeachlorghadh lá fshgal mág eocagáin.

Mág carptair pabac (.i. donnchadh) tigeapna ua ceappppe décc, 7 diar-  
maid an dúnad do óirpneadh na ionadh.

Órian mac an cálbair uí éonóobair 7 mairpge do marbhadh lá heargar.

Feairgal puadh ócc mac feargail puadh mic feargail puadh mic donn-  
chaidh mic muirceapraig móir mécc eocagáin énd póna bá móir clú 7 allad  
ina aimir do marbhadh lá mac barúin dealbna, 7 lá cloinn mac Piarair da-  
latún hi epuadh aball, 7 a dióghadh leó, 7 a énd do bhrí hi tairpénad  
leo co hat triam, 7 co hat cliait, 7 a éabairt tairair doiridí, 7 a ádnacal  
ar aon lia éolonn i nōirpíag colaim éille.

Maoleaclann mac iorair uí maolcōnair do écc do galair meóin lá  
péle micil dia haime do ponnradh.

<sup>z</sup> *Cast of a javelin.*—“Cathal fitz William fitz John O'Feargail was killed by throwing a dart at him after they” [*recte* he] “had burned Foblyr.”

<sup>a</sup> *Lord of Kinel-Dofa.*—“Gille-na-naemh fitz Ædh O'Hanly, Dux of Kenel Doffa, died in Cluain Corpey, he being blind therein for a long time after resigning his Lordship.”—D. F.

<sup>b</sup> *Lough Leise.*—This name is now no longer remembered in the country; but there are various evidences to shew that it was the old name of Muickeanagh Lough, which divides O'Hanly's

country from Tir-Bruin-na-Sinna. In this lough not far from the old church of Kilglass, there is a small island called Ppíorún a' Dubhaltair, on which Dubhaltach O'Hanly is said to have kept a prison.

<sup>c</sup> *These three stewards, an triair maor.*—D. F. translates it: “And the three said sergeants that committed the murder were by him hanged.”

<sup>d</sup> *Teagh Munna*, now Taghmon, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in a parish of the same name in the barony of Moyashel and Magh-

Cathal, the son of William, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin<sup>z</sup>, after having burned Fore.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Hugh O'Hanly, Lord of Kinel-Dofa<sup>a</sup>, died at Chuain Coirpthe, where he had been blind for a long time, after having resigned his lordship.\*

Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain in the crannog of Lough Leise<sup>b</sup> by the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Hanly, and the son of Owney, son of Gilla-na-naev, having been betrayed to them by his own people, namely, by Donnell Carragh O'Maelbrighde, and his son, and by Thomas, the son of Gilla-Crossagh O'Maelbrighde. Rory Boy, the son of Gilla-na-naev, was then elected Chieftain; and he hanged, for their evil deeds, these three stewards<sup>c</sup> of his own people, who had acted treacherously towards Loughlin.

Teagh-Munna<sup>d</sup> was plundered and burned by Farrell Mageoghegan.

Mac Carthy Reagh Donough, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and Dermot an Duna was inaugurated in his place.

Brian, the son of Calvagh O'Conor, by Margaret, was killed by a fall.

Farrell Roe Oge, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, a captain<sup>e</sup> of great repute and celebrity, was killed and beheaded at Cruach-abhall<sup>f</sup>, by the son of the Baron of Delvin, and the grandsons of Pierce Dalton. They carried his head to Trim, and from thence to Dublin, for exhibition; but it was (afterwards) brought back, and buried along with the body in Durrow-Colum-Chille.

Melaghlin, the son of Irard O'Mulconry, died of an internal disease on Michaelmas Day, which fell on Friday.

eradernon, in the county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 12 and 13.

\* *A captain*.—This passage is translated as follows by D. F.:

“A. D. 1452. Feargal Roe Oge flitz ifeargal Roe flitz Roe flitz Donagh flitz Morthy More Mageochagan, the only Captaine that was most famous and renowned in all Ireland in his owne dayes, was slaine in the latter end of this year by the Baron of Delbhna's sonn, and by the sons of Piers Dalton, he being by night time in the

Sonnagh, so that that night the English gathered against him, and next day killed him, and he was beheaded, and his head was caryed to Athtrymm and to Atheliath, viz., Dublin, and was caryed back to the Lord Deputy and many good peeces on it, and in its pores, and afterwards was buried in Durmay of Columb-killey, with its body. And God be mercifull to his Soule.”

<sup>f</sup> *Cruach-abhall*, i. e. the round hill of the apple trees, now Croughool, a townland, in the parish of Churchtown, lying to the west of Mullingar,

Ua cobéaiḡ, .i. aod mac an clapaig paóí lé dán ḡ le tigḡour do écc don pláig hi rḡraib tulaic.

Cúconnaéτ ua rialáin ḡ giolla íopa ua rialán décc.

Ua duibḡennan baile caillead roḡair, .i. Maḡnur mac maoleacḡlann ruadḡ déḡ.

Aed mac aedḡa óḡ mic aodḡa mic Pilib na tuaiḡe méḡ uirir do mḡrbaḡ hi ccaiplén uí Ruairc (.i. tigḡearnnan mac taíḡḡ mic tigḡearnnán) lá bḡian mac donnchaḡ mic aodḡa méḡuirir, an .iii. iour Appl.

Concobair mac gillepinnéin taoipeadḡ muintipe peódaḡán décc an .uí. Callainn Appl.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1453.

Αοίρ Cḡriocτ, mile, ceḡpe céḡ, caoccaττ, α τḡi.

Maḡ maḡḡainna aod ruadḡ mac Ruḡraige, rḡi conḡail cḡraibḡeac ḡo nemeacḡ ḡo naḡne ḡ ḡo neolur ar ḡac nealaḡain ḡo nḡḡnain, ḡ co noirbeairτ

in the county of Westmeath. There are the ruins of a castle in this townland which is said to have been erected by the family of Nugent.

<sup>g</sup> *Feara-Tulach*, now Fertullagh, a barony in the south of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>h</sup> *Baile-Caille-foghair*, now Castlefore, near Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim. See note<sup>e</sup>, under the year 1409, p. 799 *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

“Thady fitz Diarmaid roe I-Conner Donn died.

“Maurice, the Earle of Desmond’s son, being” [was] “slaine on Vaithny by Conner ó Maelrian after the Castle of Uaithne was broken on Conner by the two Earles. Maurice only returning against the pursuers, unknowne to his owne men, and one of the pursuers wounded his horse, and fell down and was killed. John Cleragh, son to the said Earle, died.

“A defeate given to Conner O’Maelrian after that by the sons of . . . . and Conner escaped

by the goodnes of his Horse, and there was killed his two sonns and thirty-four of the best of their Army, and all their foot were slaine too, and he that has” [had] “beaten the Earle’s sonn was cutt in peeces afterwards.

“Mac ffeorais his son and Peirs, son to Meyler Mac ffeorais, have taken O’Conner ffly prisoner in the pursuance of their prey, which he tooke from them.

“Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa being prisoner to Thomas fitz Cathal O’Feargyl was gelded as revenge, in that he brought the Earl to break Barra [the castle of Barry in Moybrawne.—ED.]

“William fitz Walter Mac ffeorys Laignagh died by the plague.

“O’Conner ffly was released by the English againe.

“Nichol Dalton was killed by Mac Herbertt. Tegh-munna preyed and burned by Feargall Mageochagan.

“Felim O’Conner Roe his son, and Cathal

O'Coffey, i. e. Hugh Mac-an-Chlasaigh, a learned poet, who kept a house of hospitality, died of the plague in Feara-Tulach<sup>g</sup>.

Cuconnaught O'Fialain and Gilla-Isa O'Fialain died.

O'Duigennan of Baile-Caille-foghair<sup>h</sup>, i. e. Manus, the son of Melaghlín Roe, died.

Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe [of the Battle-axe] Maguire, was slain on the sixth of the Ides of April, in the castle of O'Rourke, i. e. Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan, by Brian, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire.

Conor Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died on the sixth of the Calends of April<sup>i</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1453.

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

Mac Mahon, Hugh Roe, son of Rory, an affable and pious man, well skilled in each art, distinguished for his prowess and noble deeds, died in his own

roe, son to the said O'Conner, became as souldiers to Lysagh fitz Rossa to oppose Thomas fitz Cathal O'Feargyl that was enemy to them both, soe that they burnt the Mother first and afterwards marched they together to Kenel-fiagha, and the sonns of the Barron of Dealblua with them, to Bali-atha-an-uraghyr, and that towne, but so it was, Fergal Mageochagan mett them att Bel-an-Atha-soluis in Kenel-Enda, wherein some of their men was slaine, and many of them wounded, then the reare of that host, with its danger, was left to O'Conner's son, and the English fled, but that Courageous Champion Felim, son to O'Conner, kept the reare of the English Army, and forcible brought them out of that danger, and two or three were slaine of the Army of O'Conner's son, about Ængus Carragh mac Daniel Galloglagh; and Felim being wounded escaped, nevertheless he died of his wounds, and was buried in Athlone.

“ A defeate called *maidhm-an-esg* (i. e. the defeate of the fish) given by Feargal Mageochagan against Lysagh fitz Rossa in the Dillons, and the son's son of Art O'Mæleaghlyn; so” [i. e. thus] “ it was: certaine English Merchants accompanying them to be by them conveyed, having bigg packs of ffish, carrying them from Athlone to Ath-trymm, and to Athboy, and to Ath-eliath, .i. Dublin, and Mageochagan's son mett them at the Leaccain of the Rubha, soe that every one of the horsemen ran away and left all their foot behind them, with their merchants also, to Mageochagan's son's mercy, soe that they were slaughtered about Redmond Duffnylagh fitz Cormac more fitz William fitz Cathal O'ffeargyl, and about the son of Uaithny fitz Rossa fitz Conner, and about Cathal fitz Marry fitz Murchadh bane O'Feargyl, and fourteen of his own men with him, and no man living shall give account of the multitude of Eeles



δέεε οιδέε άργ μα τιγ ρήν ιρ ιν λυρζαιν, γ α αδναcal hiccluan eoar, γ  
peðlimið mac brian mēg maṭṡamna do oiponeað ma ionað for oirḡiallaib.

Corbmac mac an ḡiollauið mic aoða mic Pilib mic duinn áarraig mēg  
uiðir dēg an. 16. Callann Iul.

Ruaiðri mac aoða ui concobair do mārbað la mac Sŋan a búrc i Con-  
maicne dúin móir.

Ruaiðri mac caṭail mic Ruaiðri uí concobair do écc hi ccairlén pora  
commán.

Muirŋrtað mac eoḡain mic doinnail uí concobair do mārbað lá a  
bpaiprib ρin, doinnall γ caṭal.

Eoḡan mac doinnail bán ui Raigillig, γ Pilib mac Seann uí Raigillig  
do écc.

Emann mac toirpðealbair uí Raigillig do mārbað lá gallaib.

Maðm deapmair for cloinn aoða buðe uí néill i narp ḡlairpe lá pað-  
aoípeacáib, γ lá gallaib aṭa cliaṭ do ðeachað loingŋr lán mór forr an  
bpaiprige buð euaið i nðeachað loingŋr coccað do bpiotáneachaið lép pлавαð  
loingear aṭa cliaṭ, γ lép ḡabað aipðeppcop aṭa cliaṭ ðeór. Do paia Enri  
mac uí néill buðe annpiðe i narp ḡlairi for a ccionn, γ po ḡabað é lá  
gallaib. Ro mārbað cuulað mac caṭbairi meḡ aonḡura aðbari tiḡearna  
ua neaðað annpiin, γ aod maḡ aonḡura, γ mac aipten, γ ceipri cind pεaðna  
ðécc don pύta imá paon piú. Ro bí a neapbaið uile piðe ap éince ceṭaib.

ðpian mac concobair mec donnachað do ḡabail toiprigeṭa ua noilealla,  
γ taðḡ mac donnachað do épéḡeað dia áairuib buð óéin.

lost or left therein, wherefore that defeate was  
called *maidm an eisg*, as aforesaid.

"Brian, son to Calwagh O'Conner and Mar-  
grett, killed by a fall.

"Warr in Maghery-Connacht, and Tullagh-  
I-Mælbrenyn was preyed and burned by Felin  
O'Conner. Ædth cæch O'Conner's sons were  
banished by Felin O'Conner Donn's son ; lands  
taken from them, and to them given again.

"The Castle of Roscommon taken from the  
sons of Eogan fitz Ruary O'Conner by Ruary  
fitz Cathal fitz Ruary more O'Conner by deceit.

"O'Madadhan taken prisoner by William

O'Kellye's sons.

"Walter fitz Tibott fitz Edmond Bourke  
slaine by Thomas Barrett."

<sup>i</sup> *Lurgan*, a townland in the parish of Maghe-  
ross in the barony of Farney, and county of  
Monaghan.

<sup>k</sup> *Ardglass*, a beautiful village in the barony  
of Lecale, and county of Down.

<sup>l</sup> *Welsh ships of war*.—D. F. calls them the  
"skippers of the Britons." Leland, in his his-  
tory of Ireland, Book iii. c. 2, quoting Mac  
Firbis's Annals, asserts that the Archbishop of  
Dublin was made prisoner on this occasion by

house, at Lurgan<sup>l</sup>, on Easter night, and was interred at Clones; and Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, was elected to succeed him [as Lord] over the Oriels.

Cormac, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh, son of Philip, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of July.

Rory, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the son of John Burke, in the territory of Commaicne-Dunmore.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Rory O'Connor, died in the castle of Roscommon.

Murtough, the son of Owen, son of Donnell O'Connor, was slain by his own kinsmen, Donnell and Cathal.

Owen, son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died; and Edmond, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, was slain by the English.

The Clann-Hugh-Boy O'Neill sustained a great defeat at Ardglass<sup>k</sup> from the Savadges, assisted by the English of Dublin. A fleet of Welsh ships of war<sup>l</sup> had plundered the fleet of Dublin, and taken the Archbishop prisoner; and the English of Dublin having pursued them with a large fleet, as far as the north sea, Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy met them [on their return] at Ardglass, but was taken prisoner by the English; and Cu-Uladh, the son of Cathbharr Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, Hugh Magennis, Mac Artan, and fifteen captains from the territory of the Route, were slain. The total loss on the side of the Irish amounted to five hundred and twenty<sup>m</sup>.

Brian, the son of Conor Mac Donough, assumed the lordship<sup>n</sup> of Tirerrill; and Teige Mac Donough was abandoned by his own friends.

the O'Nials, "who having intelligence of some English vessels sailing from the port of Dublin, fitted out a fleet of barks, attacked them in their passage, rifled them, made the passengers their prisoners, among whom was the Archbishop of Dublin, and returned laden with their spoil, and exulting in their success." But he has totally mistaken the meaning of the passage, as translated by Mac Firbis. Harris, also, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 340, has, under Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, a notice of his having been taken prisoner at sea, but he seems to doubt the authenticity of the

chronicle in which it is recorded, namely, certain annals ascribed to Dudley Firbisse. The fact was that the Archbishop of Dublin was taken prisoner by Welsh pirates, and that the Dublin fleet who went in pursuit of them put in at Ardglass, in the county of Down, where they assisted the Savadges in a battle fought against the son of O'Neill of Clannaboy.

<sup>m</sup> *Five hundred and twenty*.—"All their losses being 520 persons, *ut audivimus*."—D. F.

<sup>n</sup> *Assumed the lordship*.—"Brien fitz Conner Mac Donaghy tooke the whole domination of O'Oilella (*viz.* Tirerell), and Thady Mac Don-

## Aois Críost, 1454.

Áoír Críoste, míle, ceíte ceéd, caocat a cítear.

Domnall mac Neill gearb uí domnall do oiríneadh hi tigeapnup éenél cconall i naíad uí domnall (Ruðraige mac Neachtain), 7 ní bo cian iar rin go po gabadh an domnall hupin la hua ndócarraig tria éangnaét ina éigh fín, 7 po cúir dia iomóimíet é hi ccairlén innri. O po clop la Ruðraige an ní rin do ponadh tiónól plóig lairíde. Taimce ua cátain, 7 Mac uíolín, go lion a rochraite ina dócum, 7 ní po anrat go po gabrat occ toíal an baile i mbuí domnall co nuathadh ina párradh occa éomíet im cáthal ua nduibíorima. Ro loipeceadh comla 7 dopur an cáirlín la Ruðraige cona plóg, 7 po óspiclar an rtaigie. Ba doig la domnall cona baí do íaogal occa, áet fí púir a poirpeadh an plóg inunn ip in mbaile, 7 po chuimíog (amail bídh athchuingíó pú báp) a légeadh a gímeal ap po buí meabail lair a marbadh hi popcoimeadh, 7 hi ccuibeadh. Do ponadh párrum inopin, ap po línceadh amac ap a gímel é, 7 do éoíó iarom pop taibhí an baile do mídeman an tplóig uada. Át conaig Ruðraide púiríorcc poa occ annain púir an lairí do triaóadh do dól írtegh do muidíadh domnall. Gebadh domnall dha liaccéolich lamíoir púia air, 7 nor líncefn uadh go híníelíreac ap amur Ruðraide gup po bín hi ccíir a cáibairí, 7 hi celéte a chíníomullaríg dó co ndearna búríreac dia chíní gup bo marb po céadóir. Ro meabadh iarom dia plóg iar na marbadh, 7 tairíadh domnall a anam 7 tigeapnup tíre conuill don upchor rin.

Domnall mac Seain in Raigillig décc.

Seain buíde, 7 gíollapatreacc clann amlaíbh mic duinn cárraig még uíor do marbadh hi fell lá mall mac corbmaic mic an gíolla duib mic aóda

naghy was forsaken by his owne freinds.”—D. F.

<sup>o</sup> *Inis*, now Inch, an island in Lough Swilly, lying between Fahan and Rathmullan, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>p</sup> *With a few persons*.—“And few men, as keepers and waiters with him about Cathal O’Duffdirma.”—D. F.

<sup>q</sup> *O’Duffdirma*.—The name O’Duibhdhiorma

is now generally anglicised Diarmoid, in the barony of Inishowen, and in the neighbourhood of Derry, but pronounced Doo-yerma by those who speak Irish.

<sup>r</sup> *Dying request*.—“In the meane time Daniel desired Cathal O’Duffdirma to loose his fetters, saying that it was more deacent for him to be so slaine than in his givves. So Cathal takeing compassion on his cause, and certifying himself

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1454.

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

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell, in opposition to [the real] O'Donnell (Rury, the son of Naghtan). And not long after this Donnell was treacherously taken prisoner in his own house by O'Doherty, who sent him to be imprisoned in the castle of Inis°. As soon as Rury had received tidings of this, he mustered an army. O'Kane and Mac Quillan came without delay to his assistance, bringing all their forces with them; and they proceeded to demolish the castle in which Donnell was imprisoned, with a few persons<sup>p</sup> about him to guard the place, among whom was Cathal O'Duvidirna<sup>q</sup>. Rury and his army burned the gate and door of the castle, and set the stairs on fire; whereupon, Donnell, thinking that his life would be taken as soon as the army should reach the castle, entreated (it being his dying request<sup>r</sup>) that he might be loosed from his fetters, as he deemed it treacherous to be killed while imprisoned and fettered. His request was granted, and he was loosed from his fetters; after which he ascended to the battlements<sup>s</sup> of the castle, to view the motions of the invading army. And he saw Rury beneath, with eyes flashing opposition, and waiting until the fire should subside, that he might enter, and kill him. Donnell then, finding a large stone by his side, hurled it directly down upon Rury, so that it fell on the crest of his helmet, on the top of his head, and fractured it, so that he instantly died. The [invading] forces were afterwards defeated, and by this throw Donnell saved his own life, and [acquired] the lordship of Tirconnell.

Donnell, son of John O'Reilly, died.

John Boy and Giollapatrik, sons of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh Maguire, were treacherously slain by Niall, son of Cormac, who was son of Gil-

that he could not escape by any means, but that he should be slain as soon as his enemies should meet him within the castle, loosed his irons. Then immediately Daniel went to the top of the Tower, where he threw the happiest throw, or cast (that ever was cast in Ireland since Lugh Lamoda cast the Tabhuill) towards Rowry, and hitt him with a great stone, so that

he was instantly bruised all to the ground, soe that neither preist nor Clerke could find him alive; and by that throw Daniel defended his own soul and body with the lordship of Tirconnell to himselfe. And the Army that came full of pride and boasting retired with sadness and disdaine."—D. F.

<sup>s</sup> *Battlements*, ταιβλιβ.—This is the word used



(o tacute Shioct aoda cloinne hamlaib) mic amlaib mic Pilib mic amlaib mic duinn earraib 7c.

Oran mac donnchaib taoipeac eipe hoilealla do ecc ipin aoine ria cal-lainn lanuair, 7 a adnacal i mainistir Shioct iar nonaod, 7 iar naiteipe oiongmala.

Aod mac neill u maolmuaib tigearna fear cceall do ecc, 7 amac cucoicpeice do gabail a ionaid. Cucoicpeice cona rochraide do dul i naipcear fear cceall i naiaib teaboid u maolmuaib baod occ iarraib toirgeeta do rin, 7 ceaca mora do gabail doib, 7 teaboid do ragbail a daingin 7 a do futaib, 7 an pluag do imteet la a nedalaib, 7 mac u maolmuaib do ragbail in uataib ploug i ndeoid na ceaca. Teapoit, 7 clann aoda buide meg eodagun 7 hi riacaib do linnain na ceaca, 7 rugra fear mac u maolmuaib i nuet mona, 7 po marbaod e annin, 7 orong oile immaile fear. Ro gabra taog ua ceapbail. Do raoda toirgeet do teaboit 7 do mac mic an cor-naiaib u maolmuaib i naiaib aroile.

Ua domnallan plann mac corbmaic decc.

Unaodac mac caat u maodaib do marbaod la cloinn uiliam in ceal-lai.

Sipeobard luptar, luptir na hepeann decc, 7 iaplaet cille para do gabail do mac peaan cam mic an iapla, 7 luptir do denam de iar necc Sipeobard luptar.

Ua briann do marbaod i meabail la mac a deapbraetar rin ag ragbail cille mantain.

throughout these Annals to denote battlements. It literally means tablets.

<sup>1</sup> *Clanawley*, a barony in the south of Fer-managh.

<sup>2</sup> *Brian Mac Donough*.—"Bryan Mac Don-nagh, sole King of O'Oilella, died by *stranguria*, on Friday before the Calends of January in the subsequent yeare; and sure the yeare charged her due unlookyly through the decease of the only most Hospitall" [i. e. hospitalis] "and valiantest man, that had best command, law, and rule in Connaght, and was buried in the Monastery of Sligo, after Extreame Unction,

and due penance to God, and to the Catholick Church. God's blessing be on him to heaven." D. F.

<sup>3</sup> *Hugh, the son of Niall O'Molloy*.—This pas-sage is translated as follows by D. F.:

"Edh, son of Niall O'Melmoy, King of Fer-Kell, died, and his son Cucogry supplied his place. An Army made by the said Cucogry towards the East of Fer-Kell against Tibott O'Melmoy, another challenger of that Lordship of Fer-Kell, and they tooke greates preyes, Tibott leaving his houlds and coves to their pleasures; and the Army marched away with their bootyes,

duff, who was son of Hugh (from whom are descended the Slicht-Aedha of Clann-Awley<sup>4</sup>), son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh, &c.

Brian Mac Donough<sup>u</sup>, Chief of Tirerrill, died on the Friday before the Calends of January, after Uction and due Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Hugh, son of Niall O'Molloy<sup>w</sup>, Lord of Fircall, died; and his son, Cucogry, assumed his place. Cucogry proceeded with his forces to the east of Fircall, to oppose Theobald O'Molloy, who was trying to obtain the chieftainship for himself, and seized upon great spoils, Theobald having left his fastnesses and his cows to them. The army marched off with their spoils, and O'Molloy's son was left, attended only by a few, in the rear of the prey. Theobald, the sons of Hugh Boy Mageoghagan, and the Hy-Regan<sup>x</sup>, followed in pursuit of the preys, and, overtaking O'Molloy's son on the borders of a bog, they slew him, and many others, on the spot. They took Teige O'Carroll prisoner. Theobald and the grandson of Cosnambach O'Molloy were then set up as chiefs, in opposition to each other.

O'Donnellan, Flam, the son of Cormac, died.

Dunadhach, the son of Cathal O'Madden, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly.

Sir Edward Eustace, Lord Justice of Ireland, died; and the earldom of Kildare was assumed by the son of John Cam, i. e. the son of the Earl, who was appointed Lord Justice after the death of Sir Edward Eustace.

O'Byrne was treacherously slain by the son of his own brother, as he was leaving Cill-Mantain<sup>y</sup>.

so that with O'Mælmoye's son was left but few men on the tract of the preys, his men being gone with too much pillage. Tibott O'Mælmoy and Ædh boy Mageochagan's sons, and the I-Riagans pursuing the said preyes overtook O'Mælmoye's son nigh by a bogg" [i nučz móna], "and killed him therein, and they tooke Thady O'Carrole prisoner, and killed others; and afterwards the said Tibott, and the son's son of Cosny O'Mælmoy, were proclaimed kings or lords each, against one another."

<sup>x</sup> *The Hy-Regan*, i. e. the O'Dunne's of Hy-Regan, O'Regan, or Doohy-Regan, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County, adjoining O'Molloy's country.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill-Mantain*, i. e. the cell or church of St. Mantan. This is the ancient and present Irish name for the town of Wicklow. Ussher states in his *Primordia*, p. 846, that the place which Giraldus Cambrensis calls Wykingelo, and the English Wicklo, is called by the Irish, Kilmantan. It should be also remarked, that *conŕæ Chille*

Ἐρῖζαλ ρυαὸ μᾶς εὐαζάν δο ἐρέζεαὸ α ἐῖζεαρναρ, ἡ α ὄυλ ῥο θυρμας colaim cille iar nōit̃ α παῶαρ, ἡ μᾶλλ μας εὐαζάν δο ῥαβάλ α ιοναῶ.

Τοιρρῶεαλβᾶς δαλλ μας τοιρρῶεαλβᾶς ὀῖς υῖ concobair do écc do ῥαλαρ αἰῖζεαρρ.

Τοιρρῶεαλβᾶς μας μωρῖρῖταις̃ μῖς αὐῶα υῖ concobair do μᾶρβᾶδ λα cloinn ceit̃ῖρταις̃.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1455.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, mīle, ceṭrī céδ, caoccat, α cúicc.

Τομαρ υα εαιρῖνέν ρρῖοῖρ αῖα luain ceann easna ἡ eolupa connac̃t ina αιμρῖρ δέcc.

Τοιρρῶεαλβᾶς εαιρᾶς̃ μας domnaill mīc μωρῖρεαρταις̃ τῖζεαρνα ρλῖῖς̃ δέcc.

Caṭaοῖρ μας μωρῖχαῖδ υῖ concobair ραλῖῖς̃ δο μᾶρβᾶδ λά ταῶς̃ μας αι calbᾶς̃ υῖ concobair ἡ cuilén υα διομυρᾶς̃ δο μᾶρβᾶδ λαρ ἡρ in ló céδna.

Cumhrῖρας̃ μας concobair υῖ ραῖῖλλῖς̃ δέcc.

Coccaḡ δείρῖε eṭrī ρῖλῖρ μας τομάῖρ μέῖςυῖδῖρ αῶβαρ τῖccῖρνα ῖῖρ manach, ἡ Mᾶς̃ ραῖῖραḡan. ρῖλῖρ δο ḡenañ ῖορῖlongρμῖρ acc bḡinn each-labpa, ἡ Clann ρῖλῖρ (bḡian, ἡ τοιρρῶεαλβᾶς̃) δο ḡol da ῖῖρ δέcc ap eachaib̃,

Manzám is still the Irish name for the county of Wicklow. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

“O’Broin” [was] “slaine by deceite thorough the malice of his own brother’s son, he coming from Killmantan.”

<sup>2</sup> *Clann-Keherny*.—This is the name of a district in the parish of Kilkeevin, near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

The Annals of D. F. contain the following entries under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

“A thunderbolt burnt the Church of Kill . . . nech.

“An Eclips of the sunn the last of November.

“Mac Donnagh died *in fine Anni* 1454.

“Isabell (daughter to Thady O’Carole) whose

first husband was James O’Kenedy, her second Husband, Mageochagan, died. God rest hir soule.

“Mælrwany, son to Magranyll (anglice Reynolds), *mortuus est*.

“Thomas fitz John fitz Meyler Dexter, Lord of Ath-lehan, *in senectute bona quievit*.

“Duffecawly, daughter to Eogan fitz Daniel fitz Morthy O’Conner O’hara’s wife, died, whose decease greived many of the Irish.

“Scor-mor sub advocacione Sanctissimæ Trinitatis habetur in Registro Vaticano. Bulla Nicolai 5, data Romæ pridie Idus Decembris anno 8 Pontificatus atque adeo 1454, in qua Pontifex narrativam supplicationem præmisit. Hi erant fratres, frater Eugenius O’Cormyn, et frater Thadæus Mac Ferbisii Eremitæ ordinis S.

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan resigned his lordship, and retired into [the monastery of] Durrow-Columbkille, having lost his sight; and Niall Mageoghegan assumed his place.

Turlough Dall, the son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, died of a short fit of sickness.

Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the Clann-Keherny<sup>z</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1455.

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

Thomas O'Cairnen, Prior of Athlone, the most eminent man of his time in Connaught for wisdom and knowledge, died.

Turlough Carragh<sup>a</sup>, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Sligo, died.

Cahir<sup>b</sup>, the son of Murrough O'Connor Faly, was slain by Teige, the son of Calvagh O'Connor; and Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by him on the same day.

Cumhscrach, son of Conor O'Reilly, died.

A war broke out between Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, and Magauran. Philip pitched his camp at Beann-Eachlabhra<sup>c</sup>; and Brian and Tuathal, Philip's sons, went forth with twelve

Augustini, qui terram quendam nuncupatam Seormore a nobili viro Thadæo O'Dowda Domino Diocesis Aladensis donatam ad erigendum conventum sub titulo Sanctissimæ Trinitatis absque licencia Apostolicæ sedis acceptaverunt; eos absolutionem reatus commisit, et confirmationem Donationis petentes Nicholans exaudivit, et præposito Ecclesiæ Aladensis executionem remisit, in nomine Domini concedens fratribus, ut naviculam habere possent pro piscibus ex quodam flumine prope ipsum locum cursum faciente capiendis et salsandis per venditionem et ponendis ad usum et utilitatem fratrum eorundem. Ita habetur in nostris annalibus (inquit frater Gualemus O'Meahayr)."

<sup>a</sup> *Turlough Carragh*.—"Torlagh Carragh fitz Daniel fitz Mortagh O'Conner, Lord of Sligo, died."—D. F.

<sup>b</sup> *Cahir*.—"Cahir fitz Murragh-I-Conner was killed by Thady fitz Calwagh-I-Conner; and Culen O'Dimosy was also by him slaine in the same day."—D. F.

<sup>c</sup> *Beann-Eachlabhra* is now called Binn-Eachlainu. It is a very beautiful mountain near Swadlinbar, on the frontiers of the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh. Philip Ministeir Brady, in his legend of Mac na Miochomhairle, states that Binn Eachlabhra was corruptly called Binn Eachluana in his own time, and accounts for the origin of the name.



ἡ μοιρρήρεαρ ἀρ ρίετ δια εοοιρ. Ρο λοιρρερρερθε βαλε μέγ ραήραδαι, ἡ ἐρηορ ἀν εἶρε, μαρβατ Μαιολεαχλαινν ουβ̄ mac ραήραδάιν, ἡ ορongs μορ δια μυντιρ, ἡ ροατ ιαρ mbuaiδ̄ δια ττιγίbh.

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac Ρίλρ μεγυοιρ δο δολ γο loch melge, ἡ ερannócc βαοί ας μάς ρlannchaiδ̄ δο γαβαίλ, ἡ α harccain lair.

Εοζαν ua neill δο εὑρρccuccaδ̄ ἀρ α ρλαίτςρ la α mac ρήν Εηρρ mac εοζαιν. Comarba Ρατραιcc, Μάγυοιρ, Μάγ ματζαίνα, ó caταιν, ἡ clanna neill uile δο δολ la henρ mac Eocchain mic neill óicc co τυλας ócc δια οιρδνεαδ̄ ἡ ρο γοιρρςτ̄ ó neill de αήαιλ ρο βαθι δίορ.

Εηρρ mac uí Neill buiρhe δο εοέτ ἀρ α γήimel o γallaibh.

Caρlén áτα luam δο γαβαίλ ρορ γαλλοιβ̄ ιαρ na bpat̄ δο m̄naoί boί ann.

Caρlén na ρραιδε δο bpiρeaδ̄ la hua ρρςργαιλ, ἡ mac m̄ec hoιρbep̄t δο μαρβαδ̄ lair acc γαβαίλ ἀν εαρlém.

Μαορpuanaδ̄ mac concobair mic caταιλ puaiδ̄ μέγ ραγnaill dέcc.

Seppraiδ̄ mac mupchaiδ̄ oicc mic mupchaδ̄a móip, mec caταιλ τιccςρna cloinne Αοδα ἀν ερlebe dέcc.

Eocchan mac διαρματα puaiδ̄ τιccςρna na εcoillteaδ̄ δο μαρβαδ̄ la α οίρb̄p̄ine.

Μαινε mac maoileclainn μέγ caba, αδβαρ conρapaiλ ἀν τα bpeiρne, Αιργiall, ἡ ρρmanach dέcc.

Ο caρiρde εῦλε, .i. διαρματ puad̄ mac neill puaiρh δο écc.

<sup>d</sup> *Magauran's town*, now Ballymagauran, a small village in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

<sup>e</sup> *Loch Melge*, now Lough Melvin, a beautiful lake, situated on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Clancy's Crannog*, or wooden house, stood on Inishkeen, an island in Lough Melvin.

<sup>g</sup> *Owen O'Neill*.—"Eogan O'neill was deposed by his own son Henry O'neill."—D. F.

<sup>h</sup> *Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—"Henry, son's son to O'Neill Boy, escaped out of his givves from the English."

<sup>i</sup> *The castle of Athlone*.—"The castle of Athlone was taken from the English, it being be-

trayed by a woman therein."—D. F.

<sup>k</sup> *Caislen-na-Sraide*, i. e. the castle of the street. This castle, which was otherwise called Caislen Muighe Breacraighe, and Caislen Sraide Muighe Breacraighe, stood at the small village of Street, a short distance to the north of Rathowen, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. This entry is thus translated by D. F.:

"The castle of Straide was broken by O'Feargail, whereby Mac Herbert's son was killed."

<sup>l</sup> *Clann-Hugh of the mountain*, i. e. the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, seated in the barony and county of Longford, at the foot of the mountain now called Carn-Clan-Hugh. For the exact situa-

horsemen and thirty-seven infantry, burned Magauran's town<sup>d</sup>, and the greater part of his territory, and killed Melaghlin Duv Magauran and a great number of his people ; after which he returned home triumphantly.

Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, went to Loch Melge<sup>e</sup>, and took and plundered Mac Clancy's<sup>f</sup> crannog on it.

Owen O'Neill<sup>g</sup> was banished from his lordship by his own son, Henry.

The successor of St. Patrick [i.e. the Archbishop of Armagh], Maguire, Mac Mahon, and all the O'Neills, went with Henry, the son of Owen, who was son of Niall Oge, to Tullyhoge, to inaugurate him; and they called him O'Neill after the lawful manner.

Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>h</sup> made his escape from the English, by whom he had been held in fetters.

The castle of Athlone<sup>i</sup> was taken from the English, having been betrayed by a woman who was in it.

Caislen-na-Sraide<sup>k</sup> was demolished by O'Farrell; and the son of Mac Herbert was slain by him while taking the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Connor, who was son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, died.

Geoffrey, the son of Murrough Oge, son of Murrough More, son of Cathal, Lord of Clann-Hugh of the Mountain<sup>l</sup>, died.

Owen Mac Dermot Roe<sup>m</sup>, Lord of the Woods, was slain by his own kindred.

Maine, the son of Melaghlin Mac Cabe, materies of a Constable of the two Breifnies, of Oriel, and Fermanagh, died.

O'Cassidy of Cuil<sup>n</sup>, i. e. Dermot Roe, son of Niall Roe, died<sup>o</sup>.

tion of the territory of the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

<sup>m</sup> *Owen Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of the Woods*, i. e. of the woods of Coillte Conchobhair, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, still enjoys a considerable tract of property in this district. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

“Owen Mac Dermoda Roe, Lord of the Woods,

was slaine by his owne men.”

<sup>n</sup> *Of Cuil*, i. e. of the barony of Coole, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>o</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

“An Eclips of the Moone on the first day of May.

“Mac Dermoda Gall, Lord of Artagh, died.

“Thomas O'Conner, Prior of Athlone, the cheife in wisdome and knowledge of all Ireland, *in Christo quievit*.”

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1456.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, ceṛpe céo, caocca, a Se.

O Néll, Eoḡan, mac Neill óicc, mic Neill móir d'écc.

Coccað móir eirip doinnall mac neill ḡairbḡ tigeapna éipe conaill, ḡ ó neill énpí iar monnaribað cloinne neacṛtain uí doinnall lá hua ndoinnall hi tṛíp eoḡain. Taimcc tpa ó néll ḡ maḡ uðir lá cloinn neacṛtain hi mrip eoḡain, ḡ ní po anpat ḡur po ḡaḃpat longporc i comḡócraib cúile meic an tpeóin. An tan að cloir lá hua ndoinnall an ní rin do éóidḡ riðe, ḡ aodh ruað a deapḡpaṛṛai, ḡ mac mec Suibne panað (maolmuirpe) por a neacṛaib ḡo tinneapnaṛ ḡan aóin neac oile iḡa bpaipnað aṛt iatṛ buð déin ina tpeirúir do éor barḡað hi ccaipḡén cuile meic an tpeóin ap cionn an tḡlóigḡ móir rin po éairipḡḡṛṛṛ clann neacṛtain. Iar bpaḡbáil an baile do doinnall co na bḡḡ buidh að comcaḡar an rluagḡ naile paḡapc porpa, ḡ léigidḡ ina ndeóidḡ amail ap déine comḡanḡaṛṛai, ḡ iar mbreicḡ porpa ní po daḡað pṛp pḡi ná comḡann pó comḡíon doib aṛt po éinn an tiolar ap uaṛað ḡur po maḡbað ó doinnall, doinnall mac neill ḡairbḡ annpṛin (.i. an. i8. do Mai dia haoíne do ṛonnpað), ḡ po ḡabað aod ruað ḡ mac mec ruibne, ḡ po ḡaḡ toipḡḡealḡaṛ cairḡbreac mac neacṛtain tigeapnup tpe conaill.

Pḡḡḡal mac concobair mec diaḡmaḡa tanaipṛi maḡe luirḡ, ḡ lapairḡiona mḡḡn an pḡḡḡail ééona bḡn cairḡpe uí éoncóḡair d'écc.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1457.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, ceṛpe céo, coeccatṛ, a Seaṛt.

ḡpian mac Pilib na tuaiḡe mḡḡ uðir mac tigeapna ppaḡmanaṛ d'écc iar mbuað onḡṛa ḡ aṛḡḡḡe.

Coccað eirip mḡḡuðir ḡ clann Ruðipaiḡe meḡ maṛḡamna. Maḡuðir do éionol a éipe do ðul in oirḡiallaib. Ap ná clunpṛin rin do cloinn meḡ

<sup>p</sup> *Cuil-Mic-an-treoin*.—This was the name of a townland and castle situated on that arm of Lough Swilly, in the county of Donegal, which extends to Castleforward, near the south-western

extremity of the barony of Inishowen.—See note<sup>2</sup>, under the year 1440, p. 920, *supra*.

<sup>q</sup> *Tanist*.—D. F. translates the word Tanist by *Second*, thus :

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1456.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-six.*

O'Neill, Owen, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall More, died.

A great war [broke out] between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, Lord of Tirconnell, and O'Neill, Henry, after the expulsion of the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, by O'Donnell, into Tyrone. O'Neill and Maguire went with the sons of Naghtan into Inishowen, and marched, without halting, until they pitched their camp near the confines of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin<sup>p</sup>. When O'Donnell heard of this, he and his brother, Hugh Roe, and Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry), proceeded expeditiously on horseback, and, unattended by any others, to place warders in the castle of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin, to oppose this great army, which the sons of Naghtan had drawn into the territory. [But] when O'Donnell left the town with his small number of attendants, the other party espied them, and followed them as quickly as they could, until they overtook them; and then they did not shew them the rights of men, nor did they oppose to them an equal number of their forces, but the many rushed upon the few, so that O'Donnell, Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, was slain (on the 18th of May, which fell on Friday), and Hugh Roe and the son of Mac Sweeny were taken prisoners. Turlough Cairbreach, the son of Naghtan, [then] assumed the lordship of Tirconnell.

Farrell, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Tanist<sup>a</sup> of Moylurg, and Lasarina, daughter of the same Farrell, and wife of Carbry O'Conor, died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1457.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-seven.*

Brian, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

A war [broke out] between Maguire and Rury Mac Mahon; and Maguire assembled [the forces of] his country to march into Oriel. When the sons of

<sup>a</sup> A. D. 1456. Feargal fitz Conner Mac Dermot, the Second of Maghluyrg, and Catherine, his daughter, Carbrey O'Conner's wife, both died."



maégaínná do éóioirí co na mbuair ina ndaingmíctib, .i. ar an eóganais 7 fá rliab muíthoim. Téid iarom máguioir 7 Pilib 1 ndaitepaige coimhí, 7 ó naé puccraí ar éreachtib, po loirgíre daitepaige uile, 7 baile eógan mic puópaig meá maégaínná, .i. lior na ngabair, 7 tangataar dia ttiáib iar rín.

Pilib mac tomáir méguioir, 7 a élan do éol rlióigeaó 1 mbreipne uí Ruairc, 7 po cuir ó puairc a buair ar daingmíctib an típe pempa. Do éóio tpa Pilib go baile uí Ruairc. Ro loirceaeó an baile 7 an tír uile ar éna lair, pug ua Ruairc ar pilib, 7 po rícheaó iomaireacc stoppa, 7 torcáir tigeapnáan mac taidg uí Ruairc, 7 mac maígnura gnumaig mic caéail buioir uí Ruairc, 7 rochaíde uile cén mo éat lá ríraib manac don éur rín.

Órian mac muirceapícaig óicc uí feargaíl tigeapna éloinne hamlaib uí feargaíl décc.

<sup>r</sup> *Eoghanach*.—This name is given on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, under the anglicised form of Owenagh. It was the name of a district situated to the south of the town of Ballybay, and comprised the parish of Aghanamullen, in the barony of Cremourne, and county of Monaghan. Owenagh is now obsolete as the name of a district, but the name is still preserved as that of a river in this neighbourhood, which rises in Lough Tacker near Bellatraine, in the parish of Aghanamullen, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and pays its tribute to the River Erne.

<sup>s</sup> *Sliabh Mughdhorn*, i. e. Mons Mugdornorum. This is not the chain called the Mourne Mountains, in the county of Down, but a range of heights in the barony of Crioch-Mughdhorna [now Cremourne], in the county of Monaghan. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, this territory is called *provincia Mugdornorum*, which is but a translation of the Irish *Crioch Mughdhorna*, i. e. the country of the Mugdorni, who were the descendants of Mughdhorn Dubh, the son of Colla Meann, one of the ancestors of the people called Oirghialla. It appears from a pedigree of the Mac Mahons,

preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that the mountainous district now called the barony of Mourne, in the county of Down (which originally bore the appropriate appellation of Beanna Boirche) was so called from a tribe of the inhabitants of Crioch-Mughdhorna in Oirghiall, who emigrated to the former in the reign of Niall the Haughty, the son of Hugh, who was son of Manus Mac Mahon.

<sup>t</sup> *Lis-na-ngabhar*, i. e. the fort of the goats, now Lisnagore, an ancient earthen fort giving name to a townland, situated about a mile to the west of Newbliss, in the parish of Killeevan, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan.

<sup>u</sup> *Clann-Auliff*.—The territory belonging to this sept of the O'Farrells is included in the present barony of Moydoo, in the county of Longford. For its exact extent the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1457. Brian fitz Morthagh Oge O'feargail, *dux* of Clann-Awly O'feargail, died."

<sup>v</sup> The Four Masters have omitted, perhaps intentionally, to transcribe from the Ulster An-

Mac Mahon had heard of this, they went with their cattle into their fastnesses, namely, into Eoghanach<sup>r</sup> and Sliabh Mughdhoru<sup>s</sup>. Maguire and Philip proceeded to Dartry-Coininsi, but not finding any spoils there, they burned all Dartry, and burned the town of Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, namely, Lis-na-nGabhar<sup>t</sup>; after which they returned home.

Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, and his sons, marched with an army into Breifny O'Rourke; and O'Rourke, before their arrival, sent his cows into the fastnesses of the country. Philip advanced to O'Rourke's town, and burned it, as well as the entire country [around it]. O'Rourke [however] came up with Philip; and a battle was fought between them, in which Tiernan, the son of Teige O'Rourke, and the son of Manus Grumach, son of Cathal Bodhar O'Rourke, and many others, were slain by the men of Fermanagh.

Brian, the son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe<sup>u</sup> O'Farrell, died.<sup>v</sup>

nals at this year, an account of a disgraceful rencounter which took place near Ballyconnell, in the now county of Cavan, between Maguire and O'Rourke. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that a war having broken out between these two chiefs, they appointed to hold a conference at the ford of Belatha-Chonail, on the river Graigne, the boundary between the territories of Breifny and Fermanagh, and that Maguire set out for this place with six horsemen and sixty kerns; but that when O'Rourke had heard that Maguire was attended only by a small party, he at once meditated treachery; that as soon as Maguire had perceived that treachery was intended, he retreated homewards with his small party, but that being pursued and overtaken at Gort-an-fheadain [now Gortaneddan, near Knockninny, in Fermanagh] by a body of O'Rourke's kerns and gallow-glasses, he was obliged to make a stand, and defend himself as well as he was able; and this Fermanagh Chronicle adds, with exultation, that his kerns fought with such amazing valour, that they routed their numerous pursuers, and killed

sixteen gentlemen of O'Rourke's people, whose heads they cut off, and carried off in triumph to Maguire's mansion, where they were fixed on stakes over the *gardha* or bawn of the castle: “7 zucasap ceizepn meguioip ui. cinn dóg leó do uapliB munntipe hui Ruairc co baile meguioip, 7 do cuipfó ap cuilleacá zappóu meguioip iaz.”—See note w, under the year 1432, p. 889, *supra*, for another reference to the custom of sticking heads of enemies over the walls of the *gardhas* or bawns of the castles of Irish chieftains. The word *zappóu*, which usually denotes garden, or field, was also applied to the court-yard belonging to a castle. Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, p. 203, has the following reference to the *zappóu*, or bawn, of Mac Carthy's castle of Kilcrea, in the county of Cork:

“On the east side” [of the castle] “is a large field, called the bawn, the only appendage formerly to great men's castles, which places were used for dancing, goaling, and such diversions; pleasure gardens, and other improvements, being then unknown in this country. In these bawns

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1458.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceiríe céo, coeccatt, a hoctt.

Teampall achaoḃ beirte go momaoḃ do leaḃraibḃ dḃirceaiḡṣte do loiceaoḃ ann ón óipicel, .i. Niall mac mec cpaicḃ mec maṡḡanna.

Sluaigeadḃ lá hua ndomnaill toirpḃealḃaḃ cairḃreacḃ, ḡ taimce ua néill enpḃdia commoraḃ Rangaṡṡar cétur co hioctar cónnaḃṡ loṡar iaromḃ don ḃreḃne. Ro milleaḃ ḡ po loiceaoḃ leó o rliaḃ riar, ḡ po loiceaoḃ baile uí Ruairc dḃuim óá eṡiar, ḡ po ḡaḃraṡ ḃraigḃe ioctar cónnaḃṡ, ḡ do paḃaoḃ illaím uí domnaill iaṡṡ. Tangaṡṡar iaromḃ dia tciḡibḃ.

O concoḃar pailḡe, an calḃaḃ móp mac muirchaioḃ na maḃmann ciḡearna ua ḃpailḡe uile fear nár óiúṡe pe dḃeḃ nduine ciḡearna (do laiḡnibḃ) ar mó ruar do comṡaibḃ ó ḡallaibḃ, ḡ o ḡaioḃealaibḃ nó bíṡir ina aḡaioḃ do écc, ḡ conn o concoḃar a mac pḃín do óipḃneaoḃ ina ionaoḃ riaríú po haḃnaiceaoḃ epium i ccill achaoḃ.

Ua Ruairc, .i. loclaím mac taidḡ leṡciḡearna na ḃreirne décc.

Arṡ ó néill mac eoḡain mic neill óicc cḃín omiḡ ḡ eanḡnaṡa cenél eoḡain décc

Mac paḃpaḃaín tomár mac pḃiḡail décc.

Tomalṡaḃ mac concoḃar mec diaṡmaṡa ciḡearna maigḡ luirce airṡiḡ ḡ ciḡe ṡuaṡail, etcetera, pḃcḃín coiṡcḃín do ḃaḃaibḃ epaann fear toirḃearṡa móir ḃaḃraibḃ ḡ ḃaor ṡuaruḃail do écc aḃhaig pḃele Paṡoláin, ḡ a mac

they also kept their cattle by night, to prevent their being carried off by wolves, or their more rapacious neighbours."

<sup>w</sup> *Achadh-beithe*, i. e. the field of the birch trees, now anglicised Aghavea, a rectory in the diocese of Clogher, situated in the barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Murrugh-na-madhmánn*, i. e. Murrugh, or Morgan, of the defeats. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1458. Calwagh, the great fitz Morragh na madhmánn (i. e. of the defeats), King of O'Faly, who never refused any man living, died; and he was, since Caher the Greate his

ancestor (King of Ireland), the only King of the Lagenians that tooke most from all such English and Irish as were his adversaries; and he also was the only man that bestowed most of both gold, silver, and broad cloth, to all men generally in Ireland, and God (in whose power it is) reward his soule for it. And afore his death he ordained Conn O'Conner, his own son, to supply his place: afterwards he was buried in Killaichy. God rest his soule."

<sup>y</sup> *Who never refused the countenance of man*, nár óiúṡe pe oḃeḃ nduine, that is, whose hospitality extended equally to all, without exception of persons, whose house was open to all, to

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1458.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-eight.*

The church of Achadh-beithe<sup>w</sup>, with many valuable books, was burned on the official, i. e. Niall, son of Magrath Mac Mahon.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, Turlough Cairbreach; and O'Neill, Henry, came to join his muster. They first went to Lower Connaught, and from thence they proceeded into Breifny; and they spoiled and burned [that part of the territory lying] from the mountain westwards; and they also burned O'Rourke's town, Druim-da-Ethiar [Drumahaire]. They obtained the hostages of Lower Connaught, who were given into the hands of O'Donnell; after which they returned home.

O'Connor Faly, Calvagh More, son of Murrough-na-madhmann<sup>x</sup>, Lord of all Offaly, a man who never refused the countenance of man<sup>y</sup>, and who had won more wealth from his English and Irish enemies than any lord in Leinster, died; and Con O'Connor, his son, was elected in his place, before his father was buried in (the monastery of) Killeigh.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige Liath, Lord of Breifny, died.

Art O'Neill, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge, the most eminent man of Tyrone for hospitality and prowess, died.

Magauran, Thomas, the son of Farrell, died.

Tomaltagh<sup>z</sup>, the son of Cathal Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, Tir-Tuathail, &c., general patron of the learned of Ireland, and who had been very bountiful to the soldiery and other stipendiaries, died on the night before the

the rich, the poor, the learned, the stranger, the traveller, &c.

<sup>z</sup> *Tomaltagh*. — In the Annals of D. F. he is called King of Maghluyrg and Artagh only. The whole passage is given as follows:

"A. D. 1458. Tomaltagh fitz Conner Mac Dermota, King of Maghluyrg and Artagh, a Lord worthy of the kingdom of Connacht thorough his greates expences in almes deeds, hospitalitie, gifts, wages, or meanes to all manner of men in Ireland that pleased to accept it

of him, died on the feast day of St. Bartholomew, in Harvest; and his son, Cathal Mac Dermota, died a few dayes afore him, and they were both buried in the abby of Boyle. The blessed and holy Trinity be mercifull to their souls *in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.* Ædh fitz Conner Mac Dermota was made king in his throne."

The territories of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail are all included in the old barony of Boyle, which forms the northern portion of the county of Roscommon.



διονγῆματα κατὰλ mac διαρινάδα δο ἐέcc coicéidip pῆa pḗn τḗn pῆn, ἡ α ναῶνα-  
cal διβλίμβ ι mainipṑip na búille. Aeð mac concobair mec διαρινάδα δο  
ḡabánl ionaíð tomalṑaiḡ.

Seppaið mac emaið mic tomáip ui fearḡal do m̃arbað lá Sfan mac  
domnail Mic Seaiṑn ui f̃sṑḡal, ἡ lá cloinn concobair .i. laoiḡreac, etcetera.

Emann α búipε τιḡearna ḡall connac̃t, ἡ moṑann dá ḡaoiðealaið aon poḡa  
ḡall eṑeann ap epuc̃ ap ðelb ap ðénaṑ ap uaiṑle, ap eimeac̃ ap ic̃t, ἡ ap  
pῆpinne décc ι ndeip̃ð na bliaðna po.

Fearḡal puac̃ maḡ eoac̃ḡain τιḡearna cenél p̃iachaac̃ décc an xun. p̃e-  
bpu.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1459.

Αοίρ Cṑioṑt, m̃ile c̃iṑṑe céð, coeccac̃t, α naoi.

O bṑian τοṑpp̃ðealbac̃ τιḡearna tuac̃muṑan décc.

Cumaiṑa mac conmaṑa do m̃arbað ι meðal.

Connla m̃aḡ eoac̃ḡain τιḡearna cenel p̃iachaac̃ do m̃arbað la mac aip̃t  
uí m̃aoileac̃lann.

O bṑip, bṑian, τοίṑeac̃ éṑe bṑiún décc.

f̃sṑḡal mac tomair uí, Raḡallaiḡ décc.

Maiðm m̃óṑ do éabaiṑt lá h̃aiṑla cille ṑapa ap ua cconcobair p̃paiḡi  
com mac an éalbaiḡ ṑú in po ḡabað conn f̃eipin, ἡ in po m̃arbað mac mic  
uilliam uí éeallaiḡ ἡ pochaíðe m̃óṑ dia muinṑip.

Cṑeac̃a éineóil ṑuac̃áin lá bṑian mac p̃ilib mic tom̃ar m̃éḡuiðip.

Cṑeac̃a maiḡe pléct do ðénoim la m̃aḡuiðip tom̃ar occ, ἡ baile mec  
Saṑm̃paðan do loṑccac̃ laiṑ ṑon tuṑup pῆn.

<sup>a</sup> *Edmond Burke*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F. :

“A. D. 1458. Edmond Bourke, Lord of the Englishe of Connaught, and of many Irishmen also; and the only Englishman in Ireland worthy to be chosen cheife, for his formosity and proportion of person, generosity, hospitality, constancie, truth, gentilitie of blood, martiall feats, and all qualities by which a man might meritt prayse, died in the latter end of this

yeare. God's blessing be on him.”

<sup>b</sup> *Farrell Roe Mageoghagan*.—“Feargal roe Mageochagan, *Dux* of Kenel-fiacha, xiiii<sup>o</sup>. Kal. ffebruarii, died. God blesse his soule.”—D. F.

<sup>c</sup> *Cumara Mac Namara*.—“Cumara Mac Conmara slaine thorough deceite.”—D. F.

<sup>d</sup> *Magh Slecht*.—Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 239, states that Moyslecht, the plain in which the Idol Crom Cruach stood in St. Patrick's time, is near

festival of St. Bartholomew, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle, with his worthy son, Cathal Mac Dermot, who had died a fortnight before him. Hugh, son of Conor Mac Dermot, succeeded Tomaltagh.

Geoffry, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was slain by John, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, assisted by the sons of Conor Laoigh-seach, &c.

Edmond Burke<sup>a</sup>, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish of the same province, the choice of the English of Ireland for his personal shape, comeliness and stature, noble descent, hospitality, clemency, and veracity, died at the end of this year.

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan<sup>b</sup>, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, died on the 17th of February.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1459.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-nine.*

O'Brien (Turlough), Lord of Thomond, died.

Cumara Mac Namara<sup>c</sup> was treacherously slain.

Conla Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the sons of Art O'Melaghlin.

O'Beirne (Brian), Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Farrell, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, died.

A great defeat was given by the Earl of Kildare to O'Conor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which Con himself was taken prisoner; and the grandson of William O'Kelly, and many others of his people, were slain.

The spoils of Kinel-Duachain were carried off by Brian, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire.

The spoils of Magh Slecht<sup>d</sup> were seized on by Maguire (Thomas Oge); and Ballymagauran was burned by him on this occasion.

Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim; in which he would be correct were it not that from his words others have inferred that Moy-Slecht is in the county of Leitrim, which is not the fact, for we have the most satisfactory evidence to prove that Magh-Slecht is in the territory of

Teallach-Eathach, which is the present barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan. According to the Lives of St. Dallan and St. Maedhog, it was the ancient name of the level portion of the country called Teallach-Eachdhach; and according to the Book of Fenagh, the plain of Magh

Ḡlaipne mac concobair uí Raḡallaiḡ do marbāð lá cloinn puðpaḡe mēs maḡḡaíḡna.

O neill enpí mac eoḡain do tabairt plóḡ ḡall laip co cairlén na hoḡmaḡe dia ḡabail ap cloinn airt ui neill, ḡ pið do ðenain ðoib pé apoile.

Sían cam mac conulað mec an bairð decc.

Ua cúirnin, Maḡnur, ollain uí Ruairc lé Seancur décc.

Maolmaipe ua cianáin aḡḡar puat lé reancur ḡ lé dan décc.

Muircfrtað ua dálaḡ raoí lé dan décc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1460.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cfr̃pe céð, Seapccatt.

Maíneptir na Maḡne hi tír Amalḡaḡa i neppcopoitect cille halat i cconnactatð do tóḡḡail la Mac uilliam burc ap impíðe Nehemiar uí donnachadha an ceð biocairc ppouinpi baof i neppno aḡ opð .S. ppapreip don obrepuaḡtia.

An teppcob o bpiain, eppcop cille da lua do marbāð lá bpiain an còblaḡ mic donnachatð mic maḡḡaíḡna uí bpiain i mup cluana paipðoḡa.

Ruatpi mac maḡnuḡa uí moctain ppocapri oile pino decc.

Aoð puat mac néill ḡairb uí ðoinnall, ḡ mac mec puibne pánat maolmuip do léccað ap a mbpaḡðofnur lá hua néill énpí iar na mbíct cfr̃pi blicðna comlana illain occa ap po ba oile laip clann nectain oluat clann néll.

Slecht, which was anciently inhabited by a sept of the Fírbolgs, called Masraighe, was situated on the east side of Magh-Rein, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim. The fact is that the plain of Magh Rein, in which the monastery of Fenagh is situated, is the level portion of Mac Rannall's country, and the plain of Magh Slecht, where the Idol Crom Crnach stood, is the level portion of Magauran's country, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. The village of Ballymagauran is distinctly referred to as situated in this latter plain, and no part of it is included in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Oghmlogh*, now Omagh, a well-known town in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>f</sup> *Maighin*, Máḡin, now Moyne, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The remains of this beautiful and extensive building are still to be seen on the western side of the River Moy, near its mouth, and about a quarter of a mile from the road leading from Ballina to Killala. This passage is thus translated by D. F. in F. 1. 18 :

“ A. D. 1460. The Monastery of Moyne, in Tirawley, in the Bishoprick of Killala, erected

Glasny, the son of Conor O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Mahon.

O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, brought an army of the English against the castle of Oghmihagh<sup>c</sup>, to take it from the sons of Art O'Neill; but they made peace with each other.

John Cam, the son of Cu-Uladh Mac Ward, died.

O'Cuirmin, Manus, Chief Historian to O'Rourke, died.

Mulmurry O'Keenan, a materics of a historian and poet, died.

Murtough O'Daly, a learned poet, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1460.

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

The monastery of Maighin in Tirawley<sup>f</sup>, in the diocese of Killala, in Connaught, was founded by Mac William Burke, at the request of Nehemias O'Donohoe, the first Irish provincial vicar of the order of St. Francis de Observantia.

O'Brian, Bishop of Killaloe, was killed by Brian-an-Chobhlaigh<sup>g</sup>, the son of Donough, son of Mahon O'Brien of Inis-Cluana-ramhfhoda<sup>h</sup>.

Rory, the son of Manus O'Mochain, Provost<sup>i</sup> of Elphin, died.

Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry), were liberated from prison by O'Neill (Henry), after they had been detained by him as prisoners for four full years; for the sons of Naghtan [who during this time enjoyed the chieftainship] were dearer to him than the sons of Niall<sup>k</sup>.

by Mac William Burke, by advice of Nehemias O'Donnaghadha, the first provincial vicar of the order of St. Francis de observantia in Ireland."

<sup>g</sup> *Brian-an-chobhlaigh*, i. e. Brian of the fleet. This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name of the bishop here referred to was Turlough, or Terence O'Brien.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 594.

<sup>h</sup> *Inis-cluana-ramhfhoda*, i. e. the holm, or strath, of Clonrode; now the town of Ennis, in

the county of Clare, which is immediately to the west of Clonrode; for the site of the present town of Inis, or Ennis, was originally a green belonging to Clonrode, which was the principal seat of the O'Briens.

<sup>i</sup> *Provost*.—In the Annals of D. F. as F. 1. 18, this passage is given as follows:

"The Provost of Oilfinn, viz., Ruairiy fitz Magnus O'Conner, died."

<sup>k</sup> *Sons of Niall*.—This passage, which is so im-



Μαῖδῃ μὲρ δὲ ἔαβαίρτ αρ ḡallaib lá hua cconcobair pfaillge, conn mac an éaldbairg dú i ttorcáir barúin calatromma, ḡ rocharb oile immaile ppir.

Μαῖδῃ δὲ ἔαβαίρτ lá ḡallaib pop ua Raḡallaig Seaan mac eoḡain mic rían mic Pilib mic ḡiollaiora puaid airm in po marbāð é, ḡ aed deapbpaetair uí Raḡallaig, ḡ eoḡain caoð mac maḡaínnā mec caba, ḡ dponḡ oile ḡénmo éac. Caḡal mac eoḡain δὲ ḡabáil a ionaid.

Mac raínpadám eoḡain décc.

Ruaḡorí ballac mac muirceapraig ui concobair décc.

Tomár mac tomáir a búpc (po buð mac uilliam dapi éir emainn a búpc), décc.

Mac caba enpi mac ḡiollacriort δὲ τεét ipin anḡaile lá hua pfeapḡail, doínnall buide, ḡ a éḡ δὲ ḡalar obann i lior airḡabla, ḡ cñtḡi píct décc galloḡlac co ttauḡaib δὲ bñt ina timceall oḡá bñt dia aḡnacal don éabán.

Mac maḡnupa típe tuaḡal, Ruaḡorí mac eoḡain puaid mec maḡnupa, ráit an típe rin δὲ tḡeapna δὲ marbāð lá conn ua ndoínnall (.i. conn mac Nell ḡairb mic toipḡealdbairg an piona), ḡ la taḡḡ mac taḡḡ uí puapc aḡ topaḡeaḡt cpeaḡ an típe, ḡ puḡpat na cpeaḡa leó ḡo hapḡḡoḡlino, ḡ po bñpat maḡte cloinne maḡnupa na cpeaḡa díob ip in ḡlino rin iari marbāð mec maḡnupa.

Doínnall mac diaḡmaḡa uí máille, uilliam ua máille, ḡ Seaan ua máille

perfectly written by the Four Masters, should be understood as follows: "During the contention between the sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, O'Neill (Henry) took part with the sons of Naghtan, because they were dearer to him, and he took Hugh Roe O'Donnell and the son of Mac Sweeney Fanad, his opponents, prisoners, whom he detained in captivity for four entire years, when he set them at liberty, as fortune had declared in favour of his friends."—See the year 1456; but he was very much disappointed in the security of his friends, for this very Hugh Roe O'Donnell, whose sphere of action had been confined within the walls of a prison for four years, on his liberation had a fresh contest for the chieftainship, and obtained it in 1461.

<sup>1</sup> *Defeated O'Reilly*, literally, "a defeat was given to O'Reilly." For the Anglo-Irish account of this defeat the reader is referred to Lodge's Peerage.—TAAFFE. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that this battle was fought 3. *Nonas Septembris*, and that there happened not in Connaught, since the death of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, a more lamentable event than the killing of O'Reilly, King of the two Breifnys, for the loss of whom all Ireland was filled with grief.

<sup>m</sup> *Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke*.—"Thomas fitz Thomas Bourke, that was Mac William Bourke after Edmond Bourke, died, *in hoc anno*,"—D. F.

<sup>n</sup> *Mac Cabe*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

A great defeat was given to the English by O'Conor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which the Baron of Galtrim, and many others besides, were slain.

The English defeated O'Reilly<sup>1</sup>, John, the son of Owen, son of John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe; and in the conflict O'Reilly himself, his brother Hugh, Owen Cacch, the son of Mahon Mac Cabe, and a great number of others, were slain. Cathal, the son of Owen, assumed his place.

Magauran, Owen, died.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke<sup>m</sup> (who became Mac William on the death of Edmond Burke), died.

Mac Cabe<sup>n</sup>, Henry, the son of Gilehrest, went with O'Farrell into Annaly, where he died of a short fit of sickness at Lisaird-abhlá [Lissardowlin]. He was carried to Cavan, to be interred there, attended by two hundred and eighty gallowglasses, armed with battle-axes.

Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail<sup>o</sup>, Rory, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus, fully worthy to be Lord of that territory, was slain by Con, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, and Teige, the son of Teige O'Rourke, while in pursuit of the spoils of the territory. O'Donnell's people carried the spoils with them to Airged-glenn<sup>p</sup>; but, after the killing of Mac Manus, the chiefs of the Clann-Manus deprived them of their preys in that valley.

Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley<sup>q</sup>, William O'Malley, and John O'Malley,

“Macaba, .i. Henry fitz Gillechrist, came into the Angaly with O'Fearnail, viz., Donal boy, and died a sudden death in Lis-ard-Aula, and was carryed to be buried; and we heard that there was the number of two hundred and eighty axes, or more, about him goeing towards his buriall.”

<sup>o</sup> *Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail*.—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors, seated in the north of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

“A. D. 1460. Mac Magnusa de Tir Thathyl, .i. Ruary fitz Eogan roe Mac Magnusa, fit cheiftaine of that land, was killed by Conn

O'Donell, and by Thady fitz Thady O'Ruarik, in pursuance or rather tract of the preys of the countrey, after they have” [*recte* had] “brought them as far as Argadgleann, wherein they were manfully rescued by the Clann-Magnusa.”

<sup>p</sup> *Airged-glenn*, i. e. the silver glen, or valley. This was probably the name of the vale of the River Arigna, which forms the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim for some miles.

<sup>q</sup> *Donnell, the son of Dermot*, i. e. of the family of Umallia, now the Owles, in the county of Mayo. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

“A. D. 1460. Daniel fitz Dermoid O'Mally

do dól ar riubal loingir lá cloinn uí brian i corca baircinn for mac maé-  
gáinna, 7 a marbað a tpiúr piarú riangadur a longa, 7 doinnall ua brian  
do gábal, 7 maégaínnan ua brian do lot ag dól do ríogíð a loingse, 7 a  
bátað pia róctain na luinge hírin. Ro cuirpeað ár a muimpe don turur rin.

brian ua máille do marbað lá a deapbriatari aod ua maille tria ioma-  
gallan tarla easurra. Óa mac taidg uí máille iadriðe.

Maimpeiri do togbail i nimir Arcain ipin muman i neppcopoittect Ruir  
do braitirib .S. Brianpeir i nduitaig uí eiptirpeóil ata mup Arcain.

Manerpeiri niri coréað i laigrib i neppcopóitct fíina ar briú na habann  
dianad ainm Sláine do togbail do braitirib .S. Brianpeir.

An cétpeiað Eudapd do ríogad op-Saxaib .4. mapta.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1461.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceípe ééd, Seapcat, a haon.

Pelim mac eoğain nne néill óicc uí néill décc do bfðg paóí ar eneað 7 ar  
fhgnam cfinn dáin 7 deópað, neaé ar mó po éfnðaiğ do óántaib, 7 po ba mó  
duanaipe na ampiri décc iar nibpeit buaða o doíman 7 deaínan.

Αοó mac τοιρηδεαλβαιğ óig uí concolap lectigeapna connact i nağaið

and William O'Mally, and John O'Mally, sailed a fleet with O'Brien's sons to Corca-Baskyn, against Mac Mahon; and they were all three killed afore they might enter their shippes, and Daniel O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien was wounded goeing towards his shipp and was drowned afore he could come thereto, and their men were slaughtered. And the said Daniel's death occasioned great greife to all receivers of gifts in Ireland. God rest his soule."

<sup>1</sup> *Corca-Bhaiscinn*, pronounced Corca-Vaskin. This was the name of Mac Mahon's country, which comprised the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

<sup>2</sup> *Inis-Arcain*, now Inishercan, an island between Cape Clear and Baltimore Bay, in the

county of Cork. Archdall says (*Monasticon*, p. 71), that this place was anciently called Iniskieran, but he refers to no authority, and it is evident from the orthography given here that he is mistaken. In Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 289, the ruins of this abbey are described as follows:

"About a mile to the south" [of the fortifications] "are the remains of an ancient abbey, founded *anno* 1460, for Franciscans, by Florence O'Driscoll, built after the model of that of Kilcrea, but this is much smaller. The steeple is a low square tower, from whence runs the nave of the church, with an arcaded wing to the south. Some parts of the building are slated, having been used for fish-houses when the pilchards frequented this coast."

went on a maritime expedition, with the sons of O'Brien, to Corca-Bhaiscinn<sup>r</sup>, against Mac Mahon ; but the three were slain before they could reach their ships ; and Donnell O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien, as they were on their way to their ship ; and Mahon was drowned before he could reach his own ship. Their people were slaughtered on this occasion.

Brian O'Mailly was slain by his brother, Hugh O'Mailly, in a dispute which occurred between them. These were two sons of Teige O'Mailly.

A monastery was founded for Franciscan Friars in Inis-Arcain<sup>s</sup>, in Munster, in the diocese of Cork. Inis-Arcain is in O'Driscoll's country.

The monastery of Inis-Corthadh<sup>t</sup>, in Leinster, in the diocese of Ferns, on the margin of the river called Slaine<sup>u</sup>, was founded for Franciscan Friars.

Edward IV.<sup>w</sup> was make King of England on the 4th of March.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1461.

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

Felim, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died of a sudden fit. He was eminent for his hospitality and prowess ; he was a protector of the learned and the exiled, and a man who had purchased more poetry, and had a larger collection of poems, than any other man of his time. He died after having overcome the world and the Devil.

Hugh, the son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, Half Lord of Connaught<sup>x</sup>, in oppo-

<sup>r</sup> *Inis-Corthadh*, now Enniscorthy, a market town on the River Slaney, in the barony of Scarewalshe, about nine Irish miles to the north-west of Wexford. This town is still called *uir cópṡaḍ*, pronounced *uir cópṡa* by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny. According to Ware's Monasticon, this monastery was founded for Minorites of the strict observance, by Donald surnamed Fuscus [Mac Murrrough].—See also Archdall at Enniscorthy.

<sup>u</sup> *Slaine*, now the river Slaney. Some have thought that this is the *Μεδωρος* of Ptolemy. But O'Flaherty attempts to shew that it was

called by no other name than *Sláine* since the time of the Belgæ :

“ Nee qui nunc Slanius Modono, aut alio, quam Slanius nomine cognitus a Belgarum ingressu multis seculis ante Ptolemæi natales.”—*Ogygia*, p. 17.

<sup>w</sup> *Edward IV.*—This entry should be placed under the next year, for Edward IV. succeeded to the throne on the 4th of March, 1461.—See Chronology of History by Sir Harris Nicolas.

<sup>x</sup> *Half Lord of Connaught.*—In the Annals of D. F. he is called “half King of Connaught,” thus :



ταῖς υἱ concobair, διολ εἰς αὐτὸν conmaét do rí g ar cruic ar éasíndelb ar éiríodac ar éocac ar aoidéadairi deicirib, 7 dá gac aon nó rígead a lfr do é g i mbairle tobair bhríge in íd Man, iar nongad 7 iar naitríge ir in .lxi. a aóir, 7 a adnacal i pur comman.

Clann neill gairib ui domnaill aod ruad, conn, 7 eogan do églamaod líon a tcionóil do dul co fanad do roigíod mic mec Suibne maolmuire uair basí ua domnaill toirpdealbác cairpbeac ag imbiric a ainciríde for mac mec ruibne 7 for fánad uile tria na éaradrad la cloinn neill. Badar ona clann néill 7 mac mec ruibne ag repudad a ccomairle dur cionnur do gén-daoir a nimíodh ar cloinn nechtain cona roéiríde ar po batari acc aite a necciríde 7 a nanpolaod forra. Iar brior ríel dua domnaill 7 do cloinn nechtain clann néill do dul i fánoir do éíod ríde co na braitrib, 7 co na éicirícal, 7 go ccóruccad albanac basí inmaille rriur ina ndíad go po gab longporic i cclinn magair do comairic, 7 do éímed ar cloinn neill uí domnaill, 7 ar maolmuire do basí ag dul leo ar an tri 7 do cualadar clann neill uí domnaill 7 muiric fanad rin ar comairle do rónrat gan an éonair do réadna no do iongabail do lion plóig no roéiríde da mbasí rínpa, 7 o po cindéad for an ccomairle rin aca, tangatar clann neill uí domnaill 7 Maolmuire mac ruibne 7 eogan bacac mac Suibne, 7 gac ar gab leo do muiric fanat i ccoinne 7 i ccomdail uí domnaill 7 cloinne nechtain go cclinn magair, 7 ópo éímpoiciríge dia poile ni po lamrat gan ionnroigíod a cele pobit a brioéa, 7 a bpolad, a nadair, 7 a nraenta re apoile gó rin. Tucrat triod 7 tadair díogair daradac dia poile annin go ríadéad for ua domnaill, toirpdealbác cairpbeac, 7 ar cloinn nechtain, 7 po gabad ua domnaill, Ro marbad Maghur a dearbpratir co rocharib oile inmaille rriur, 7 po hiompoctad toirpdealbác cairpbeac iarctain. Tangatar na

"A. D. 1461. Ædh fitz Torlagh Oge O'Conner, halfe King of Connaght, against Thady O'Conner, and one well worthy of the kingdome of Ireland for the excellent formosity of his person, his martiall feats, eloquence, affabilitie, and hospitalitie to all receivers of gifts, both rich and poore, died in the towne of Tober-Bride, commonly called Balentober, on the Ides of May, after Extreame Unction and Pennance,

in the 63rd yeare of his age, and was buried in Rosecommon."

<sup>1</sup> *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the castle of Bal-lintoher, in the county of Rosecommon.

<sup>2</sup> *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweer, a district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, at the head of Mulroy Lough, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>3</sup>, under the year 1392, p. 725.

sition to Teige O'Connor, and worthy to be King of Connaught for his personal shape and comeliness, his valour, his warfare, and his hospitality to learned men, and all who stood in need of it, died at Baile-tobair-Bhrighde<sup>y</sup>, in the sixty-third year of his age, during the Ides of May, after Unction and Penance, and was interred at Roscommon.

The sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, Con, and Owen, assembled all their forces, and proceeded into Fanad to the son of Mac Sweeny, Mulmurry, because O'Donnell (Turlough Cairbreach) was wreaking his animosities on the son of Mac Sweeny and all Fanad, for their friendship to the sons of Niall. The sons of Niall and the son of Mac Sweeny held a council, to consider how they should act, in order to defend themselves against the sons of Naghtan and their forces, who were ready to wreak their vengeance and enmity on them. When O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan were informed that the sons of Niall had arrived in Fanad, he set out after them with his brothers, his troops, and a battalion of Scotsmen then in his service, and pitched his camp at Ceann-Maghair, to watch and check the sons of Niall O'Donnell and Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, who was passing with them out of the territory. The sons of Niall O'Donnell and the people of Fanad having heard of this, they consulted with one another; and they came to a determination not to abandon or cede the pass to any host or army that should oppose them: and when this resolution was adopted, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Owen Bacagh Mac Sweeny, and all the people of Fanad who adhered to them, proceeded to Ceann-Maghair<sup>z</sup> to meet and oppose the forces of O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan; and as they [i. e. the hostile parties] approached each other, they did not hesitate to attack each other, in consequence of their enmities and hatred, provocations and animosities; and they met each other in a furious and obstinate battle, in which O'Donnell, i. e. Turlough Cairbreach, and the sons of Naghtan, were defeated. O'Donnell himself was taken prisoner, and his brother Manus, and numbers of others, were slain. Turlough Cairbreach was afterwards maimed<sup>a</sup>. After this defeat at Ceann-Maghair, these [victorious] chieftains

<sup>a</sup> *Maimed*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell was maimed on this occasion by cutting off one of his hands and one of his feet! a barbarity some-

what glossed over by the Four Masters, by using simply the verb *po hionpoctad*, i. e. was maimed, which conceals the exact nature of the barbarity. Turlough Cairbreach was thus mu-



went to Cill-Mic-Nenain<sup>b</sup>, and Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, was styled lord after the lawful manner ; and the O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, called Mulmurry Mac Sweeny the Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Manus, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Conor], Lord of Carbury, died.

Mac Cawell<sup>c</sup>, i. e. Brian, Lord of Kinel-Farry, died ; and Owen Mac Cawell was made lord.

Farrell O'Gara<sup>d</sup>, Tanist of Coolavin, was slain by Mac Costello.

The Dean O'Malone<sup>e</sup>, the most learned man in all Ireland, died at Cluainmuc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh<sup>f</sup>.

Aengus Magrath<sup>g</sup>, a learned poet, Niall O'Higgin, and Niall, son of Farrell Oge O'Higgin, died.

Mahon, son of William O'Farrell, died.

William O'Flanagan<sup>h</sup>, Priest and Canon Chorister of Elphin, died.

In the beginning of this year Felim Finn O'Conor<sup>i</sup> was taken prisoner by

the prime of his happiness and teaching. God rest his soule."—D. F.

<sup>h</sup> *William O'Flanagan*.—"A. D. 1461. Muirgeas, William O'Flannagan's son, preist of Shankill, and the chiefe of the Quire in Elphin, *quievit*, and the said kill, or church, was burnt in Harvest following."—D. F.

<sup>i</sup> *Felim Finn O'Conor*.—In the Annals of D. F. the account of these transactions runs as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Felim finn O'Conner's son was taken prisoner by his own cousins, .i. by the sons of Brian Ballach, and by Ruairy O'Conner Donn's son, in the beginning of this yeare, so that greate warrs and common troubles grew in Silmuiredhy afterwards, and Thady O'Conner was taken prisoner thorough that warr by his own cousins, or kinsmen, and by O'Conner Donn.

"A greate Army gathered by Mac William Bourke, and by his kinsmen, and they marched towards Machery-Connaght to release (by agreement) Felim flinn from Brian Ballagh's sons,

and gave him as much as he desired, and suretyes of the best of Connaght to make all things good and true accordingly ; and so he lett Felim out of his givves on Wednesday, and he brought all those potentates to Carn-frygh-fitz-fidhy, and Mac Dermoda did put on his shoos after buying it, and they tooke pledges from Ona fitz Aengus his sept, and Mac William retired homewards after he has" [*recte* had] "left the said pledges in Brian Ballach's son's hands. O'Conner Roe's sons, seeing the extraordinary proud crowning they gave the half town of Clare to O'Conner Donn, as ransom redeeming Thady O'Conner, and came they amongst the sons of Conner Mac Branán on the Creaca and adhered they to them ; Brian's sonne having intelligence thereof, he sent for Mac Dermoda, and for his men, and Bryan Duffe and Felim flinn came into that congregation, and O'Conner Roe's sonns sent . . . . . wherein a hott skirmish happened betwixt them, whereby they suffered greatly on both sides, they being both weary of fighting departed at Raitinach in the evening."



ballaig̃ 7 do Ruaid̃or̃ mac uí concobair̃ duinñ a t̃sur̃ na bliadh̃a rã gur̃ far̃ coccað̃ 7 commbuath̃reað̃ a r̃iol̃ muir̃eath̃aig̃ d̃h̃ir̃ na ñgabala r̃iñ, 7 põ gabað̃ tað̃g̃ uã concobair̃ r̃h̃iñ lã a b̃raic̃r̃ib̃.

Sloicceað̃ lã mac uilliam b̃ur̃c̃ cõ na b̃raic̃r̃ib̃ cõ mac̃airẽ connãc̃t̃ dõ r̃h̃id̃m̃eac̃að̃ r̃eic̃l̃im̃ r̃inñ õ mac b̃riac̃ñ ballaig̃, 7 t̃uc̃r̃at̃ d̃ó̃ a b̃r̃ic̃t̃ r̃h̃iñ ar̃ ã maic̃tẽ connãc̃t̃ ã c̃c̃or̃ r̃r̃iur̃, 7 põ l̃úcc̃eac̃að̃ r̃eic̃l̃im̃ ã g̃h̃im̃el̃. Rũg̃rom̃ nã maic̃tẽ r̃iñ lãur̃ cõ c̃ar̃ñ r̃r̃aioic̃̃ mic̃ r̃ioð̃aig̃ r̃ol̃t̃r̃uac̃ið̃, 7 dõ c̃uir̃ mac̃ diãr̃-mac̃ã ã b̃rocc̃ r̃aur̃ iar̃ nã c̃é̃ñnac̃, 7 dõ g̃ab̃r̃at̃ b̃raic̃g̃dẽ r̃l̃ic̃t̃ã õnã mic̃ aeñ-g̃urã 7 nã mb̃riunñ, 7 dõ im̃t̃ig̃ Mac uilliam iar̃ b̃rag̃b̃ail̃ nã mb̃rag̃az̃at̃ r̃iñ ag̃ mac b̃riac̃ñ ballaig̃. Iar̃ nã cl̃uinñ r̃iñ dõ c̃loinñ uí concobair̃ Ruaid̃ põ r̃uac̃rl̃aic̃c̃r̃ic̃t̃ tað̃g̃ uã concobair̃ ar̃ l̃ic̃ bailẽ añ c̃lãir̃ õ uã concobair̃ ñd̃onñ, dõ c̃oic̃ð̃ r̃iõt̃ ã l̃ic̃t̃ c̃loinnẽ concobair̃ mec̃ b̃rañam̃ iar̃t̃t̃anñ.

Coccað̃ mõr̃ ag̃ g̃allaib̃ m̃ið̃ẽ 7 lãig̃h̃ñ gur̃ m̃illeac̃ð̃ mõr̃ac̃ñ d̃oñ m̃ið̃ẽ d̃oñ coccað̃ r̃iñ. Uã concobair̃ r̃ail̃gẽ 7 mac̃ R̃ip̃d̃ẽr̃d̃ b̃uic̃ilẽr̃ dõ t̃ẽc̃t̃ cõ d̃r̃uim̃ t̃uip̃l̃h̃imẽ d̃eic̃h̃ c̃c̃eð̃ nõ m̃i ar̃ uillẽ dõ mac̃ic̃r̃l̃óig̃ cõ c̃c̃h̃inñb̃h̃ir̃t̃ib̃ r̃õr̃aib̃ uilẽ 7 bað̃ar̃r̃ið̃ẽ c̃ẽñ õmañ g̃añ im̃ec̃c̃lã ag̃ c̃raic̃t̃h̃ ã neac̃, 7 ã r̃luac̃g̃ 7 ã r̃ur̃ic̃tẽ acc̃ c̃raic̃l̃õr̃eac̃að̃ nã m̃ið̃ẽ mã t̃t̃uim̃ceall̃ cõ noñã. Bã ar̃ añ c̃c̃oc̃c̃að̃ r̃eim̃p̃aitẽ põ gabað̃ mac̃ r̃eic̃l̃im̃ið̃ mic̃ añ c̃alb̃aig̃ í concobair̃ lã d̃íañ mac̃

<sup>k</sup> *Felim was set at liberty*, põ l̃úcc̃eac̃að̃ r̃eic̃l̃im̃ ã g̃h̃im̃el̃.—D. F. renders this: “He lett Felim out of his givves.” The literal translation is: “Felim was let out from fetters.”

<sup>l</sup> *Carn-Fraoigh-mhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruaidl*, on which the O’Conor was inaugurated, is now called simply Carn, and is situated near the village of Tulsk, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1225, p. 221, *supra*. For some account of the inauguration of the Irish chiefs, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 425–452.

<sup>m</sup> *The descendants of Ona the son of Aengus*, i. e. the Mac Branans, who were seated in the territory of Corca-Achlann, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Ona, the son of Aengus, their ancestor, was a noble Druid and lord of the district of Corca-Achlann, in the time of St. Pa-

trick, and is said to have made a present of his residence, called Imleach-Ona, then included in Corca-Achlann, to the saint, who there founded the episcopal see of Elphin.—See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 45; O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79; and Lanigan’s *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 242.

<sup>n</sup> *The Hy-Briuin*, i. e. of the O’Rourkes, O’Reillys, and their correlatives.

<sup>o</sup> *Baile-an-chlaire*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontooskert, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Richard Butler*.—He was a distinguished chieftain of the Butler family, who took an Irish surname from his ancestor Richard. He had residences at Kilkenny, Dunmore, Gowran, Kill-Fraich, on the banks of the Nore, and at Dun-Aengusa-mic Nadfraich, otherwise called

his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh and Rory O'Connor Don, so that after this capture war and disturbances arose in Sil-Murray, and Teige O'Connor himself was taken prisoner by his kinsmen.

An army was led by Mac William Burke and his kinsmen into Machaire-Chonnacht, to release Felim Finn from the son of Brian Ballagh; and they gave him his own demand for his ransom, and the chiefs of Connaught as guarantees for the payment of it, whereupon Felim was set at liberty<sup>k</sup>. He took those chieftains with him to Carn-fraoigh-mhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruidh<sup>l</sup>; and Mac Dermot put on his shoe, after having purchased him; and they obtained the hostages of the descendants of Ona, the son of Aengus<sup>m</sup>, and those of the Hy-Briuin<sup>n</sup>. Mac William left these hostages with the son of Brian Ballagh, and returned home. As soon as the sons of O'Connor Roe had heard of this, they ransomed Teige O'Connor from O'Connor Don, by giving the half townland of Baile-an-chlair<sup>o</sup> for him; and they afterwards went over to Conor Mac Branán.

A great war broke out between the English of Meath and those of Leinster, during which war a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Connor Faly and Mac Richard Butler<sup>p</sup> went to Druim-Tuirleime<sup>q</sup> with one thousand horsemen, or more, all wearing helmets, and remained there, without fear or dread, shoeing their steeds<sup>r</sup>; and their army and marauding parties were plundering and burning Meath in every direction. It was in this war that the son of Felim, who was son of Calvach O'Connor, was taken prisoner by John, son of Mac Thomas.

Rath-an-Photaire, which he purchased from the Earl of Ormond. Rath-an-Photaire, i. e. the Potter's rath, is now vulgarly called, in Irish, Rath-an-Photale, and anglicised Pottle-rath. It is a townland, containing the ruins of a rath, castle, and church, in the parish of Kilmanagh, barony of Cranagh, and county of Kilkenny. A copy of the Psalter of Cashel, which was made for this chieftain in the year 1453, by John Boy O'Clery, at Rath-an-Photaire, is still extant, in rather bad preservation, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Laud. 610.

<sup>q</sup> *Druim-Tuirleime*, now Drumhurlin, situated in the parish of Taghmon, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance map

of that county, sheet 13.

<sup>r</sup> *Shoeing their steeds*, *ag cpaítefó a neac*.—This passage is translated as follows by D. F. :

"A. D. 1461. The English of Meath and the Lagenians made great warr, whereby a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Conner ffaly and Mac Richard Butler marched with an army to Drumtorlingy, 1000 helmetts on horseback, *vel plus*, wherein *they being shoeing their horses*, their army and forlorne hopes preying and burning Meath on all sides round about them" [7 baon rióe ag cpaíteao a neac, 7 a fluaig 7 a ripte acc cpeacloppcaò na mióe i na ctimceall], "untill it was later end of the day. By that warr was taken prisoner one of the

mic toinair. Comta mopa d'fagbail dua concobair o gallaib do ciond Sioda amail pa gnae le f'ri a ionaid do g'per.

C'peaca mopa la maz eo'agaim popi barun dealbna 7 c'peaca mopa ele beor popi leduracaid gur aircc an tiri co h'itne.

C'peaca p'urp'lomain la cloinn i'riail i p'f'gail.

Maoleaclainn mac p'lainn ui domnallain decc.

Teboio ua maolmuaid t'igearna l'ite p'eari cceall do marbad la hua maolmuaid na coillead.

sons of Felim fitz Calwagh O'Conner, by John, son to Mac Thomas. Nevertheless the English gave much goods to O'Conner for to graunt them peace, as it was accustomed by his predecessors often times afore that."

<sup>s</sup> *Great depredations.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Mageochagan tooke great preyes from the Baron of Delbhna, and tooke other great preyes from the Leyses" [*recte* Leyduses] "so that he ransacked the country as far as Ethney."

<sup>t</sup> *The sons of Irial O'Farrell.*—"The preyes of Portlomon, taken by Irial O'Fergail's sons, and by the youths of Clann-shane unknowne to their ffathers."—D. F.

<sup>u</sup> *Port-Lomain*, i. e. the port, bank, or fort, of St. Loman, now Portlemon, on the margin of Lough Owel, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 7th February, where the name of this saint is thus entered : "Lomán Lochá h-Uair : ir ón Lomán pin eugað Popc Lomán a n-lapmíde. Loman of Loch Uair : it is from this Loman Port-Lomain in Westmeath was called."

The Loch Uair here referred to is now called *Loe Uail* ; but in an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 11th of April, 1610, it is called "Lough Waire, *alias* Loughwoyle," where it will be observed that the ancient and modern forms of the name are attempted to be given in the anglicised spellings. The ruins of St. Loman's monastery are still visible in the north-east ex-

tremity of the townland of Portlemon, within Lord De Blaquiére's demesne, and on a point of land on the very margin of Loch-Uair, now pronounced *Loe Uail*, and about three miles and a half to the north-west of Mullingar. The situation of the lakes, now vulgarly called Loch Uail and Loch Ingil, perfectly agrees with the description of Loch Uair and Loch Ainninn, given in the *Dinnsenchus* (Lib. Leacan, fol. 261, *a, b*), in which it is stated that "they are of equal size, and lie north and south." The town of Mullingar now lies nearly central between them.

For some account of St. Loman of Loch Uair see Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 363, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 966, where he calls Portlomain a town [*oppidum*] belonging to the family of Nugent : "A *Lomano* appellationem accepit *Port-Loman*, Nugentiorum in Occidentali Mediá oppidum ; in quo Sancti illius adhuc colitur memoria."

<sup>v</sup> *Theobald O'Molloy.*—"Tibbott O'Mælmoy, halfe-king of Ferkell, was killed by O'Mælmoy na Coille."—D. F.

<sup>x</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries omitted by the Four Masters :

"A defeate given to the English of Meath partelie, and to the Reylyes, by the English of Urgiall, and by the sons of Rowry Mag-mahon, wherein many were slaine and taken prisoners, whose names we know not.

"Another defeate given by O'Reily and by

O'Connor [however] obtained great rewards from the English for making peace with them, as had been usual with his predecessors.

Great depredations<sup>s</sup> were committed by Mageoghegan on the Baron of Delvin. Great depredations were also committed by him on the Ledwiches, so that he plundered the country as far as the River Inny.

The sons of Irial O'Farrell<sup>t</sup> plundered Port-Lomain<sup>u</sup>.

Melaghlin, son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Theobald O'Molloy<sup>w</sup>, Lord of half the territory of Fircall, was slain by O'Molloy of the Wood<sup>x</sup>.

Philipp Maguire, against the sons of Ædh Maguire, wherein Mælaghlin mac Ædha was taken prisoner, and other good men.

“Great dearth and very bad cheape throughout all Ireland.

“The Saxons, or English, Domination was dissolved, & spoilde, and the Duke of Yorke slaine, and many thousands of the English with him, and the Earle of Ormond.

“The Bishop of Killala, .i. O'Concoil, was killed by Magnus O'Dowda his son.

“Mæleaghlyn, William O'Kellye's son, was taken prisoner by the sons of Breasal O'Kelly, and brought him to Teagh-da-condy, and was rescued by the sons of Walter Bourke, and by Thady Cæch fitz William O'Kelly.

“Cormac (surnamed the lame) fitz Tomaltagh O'Birn was slaine by the sons of M. O'Birn, in Raith-na-Romhanach (viz. of the Romans) on good friday, and they brought a prey of Cowes also.

“O'Daly of Corecomro and Niall Oge O'huiggin, and Niall fitz Feargal Oge O'huiggin, *mortui sunt*.

“Mahon fitz William O'Feargail died.

“Shane Carragh fitz Thady fitz William Mac Brennan, a couragious man, died.

“Thomas fitz Augustine Mac-an-bard died.

“Dermod fitz Daniel fitz John fitz Sitryek O'Mælconry died.

“A great prey was taken from the people of

Formayl, by Donell Cam Mac Donnaghye's sons, and by part of the sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy.

“Donnagh O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Clanmaieny-Eogyn, and by the sons of Ædh fitz William O'Kelly.

“Rathguairy was preyed and burnt by Mageochagan.

“Clan-Mæleaghlin was burned by Cathal Mag Ranyll and Brian Ballagh's sons; they also killed some men.

“Donnagh O'Kelly happily released and that beyond expectation.

“Mac Dermoda and his kinsmen tooke (by deceit) greate preyes from the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, soe that all the country was made wast both spirituall and Temporall thorough their Dissentions, so that Mac Dermoda, his kinsmen and adherents in all the country both men & Cattles went to Clann-Conway. And the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, and as many adhering to them, went to the woods of Corslew, so that they betwixt them both, spoiled all Clergies Ecclesiastical and Temporall & layties undoubtedly. Thady O'Conner aforesaid, after the abovementioned skirmish, came towards Mac Dermoda, and Brian's son, and his own sons, asking restitution of his kingdome and name, and he was absolutely refused. Then O'Conner's sons did forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they scattered on both sides.”



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1462.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cετρε céo, Síρcca, α νο.

Μαυιρτιρ βρατχαρ μινυρ νο τιονηρccναó ι μυινεαχάν λε λινν πειðλινιðι mic ðpιαιν mic αρòγαιλ μέγ ματ̃γαμ̃να νο βñτη να τιγ̃σινα ι νοιργiαλλαβη.

Þpιοιρ ðαμ̃ιιιρ ι. Þαρ̃ταλον mac Αοòα υί þλαnnaccain ðecc αρ loc ðeapcc.

Þpιαν mac Þιλip μεγυιðιρ þñι α αοιρ βα þñιρ εινεαó, γ ñγναñ ι ccοicceð υλαó υιλε νο μαρβαó α τ̃οpαγ̃hect α cπειche λα cloinn Αιρτ υί néλλ, ι. λα Ρυαòιρ co να βραι̃πιβη ιαρ þφαem̃αó α anacail, γ ιαρ mbñt̃ ατ̃αιó αca ιλλαμ̃η. Emann Ρυαó mac Síain μέγυιðιρ νο μαρβαó λειρ an Ρυαòιρ cceðna.

Ταðcc mac Eocchan υί concobair τιcc̃σινα cαιρβε ðecc.

Μαòm λα ταðcc ua cconcobair γ λα α βραι̃πιβ þop cloinn þpιαιν ðallaiz ιι þio μαρβαó ðιαpιματ̃τ mac ðonnc̃haðα mic þpιαιν, γ Sían mac ταιðcc mic τιγ̃eap̃ñáñ na coppa, γ cμip̃t̃ñι ιαó νο ðpυim α τ̃τipe γ α nuile μαι̃t̃ñp̃a. Τιαγ̃αιτ̃ ðα ñac þpιαιν þñιñ ηι Scén ηι ccññ mec ðpιαñáñ αρ ιñ ñγp̃eanchaiz, γ þo bñcc̃ñι νο Mac ðpιαñain α τ̃p̃ñcc̃ñι γo þo cμip̃τ αρ þoγpa o t̃ip̃ co t̃ip̃, γ þo hionnarp̃bað Mac ðpιαñain þñip̃ιñ αρ α ðyτ̃haiz ιp̃ιñ Αñgaile. Ρo γað ó þñγ̃aιλ þp̃ιρ, γ ðo það þñιann ðia c̃t̃h̃p̃aibη γ coim̃m̃f̃o t̃ip̃e ðia μυιñτ̃ιρ.

<sup>1</sup> *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, a town which gives name to a county of the same name. No ruins of this monastery now remain.

<sup>2</sup> *Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan*.—This was the prior who repaired or rebuilt the great abbey church at Devenish, as appears from an inscription on a stone in the wall.

<sup>3</sup> *In pursuit of a prey*, α τ̃οpαγ̃hect α cπειche.—D. F. renders it “pursuing his own prey.”

<sup>4</sup> *Teige O'Conor*.—The substance of this entry is given somewhat more circumstantially in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. Thady O'Conner, and his kinsmen, and his sons, came into the north part of Balintober, they on Sunday, in Corraygowann,

being stayed for victuals, the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac Dermoda and Mac Brennan, altogether, went against them, not respecting the Lord's day; but so it happily happened to them to have a circumspective watch, they making fires and dressing their horses, saw many footmen coming in hast towards them, over the top of Chuanyn, before the body of the host. Then O'Conner and his kinsmen tooke to their horses and marched manfully against their enimes, betwixt whome happened a cruell skirmish. But God (whose day they abused) worked miraculously against Mac Branan by beating him, with his men, thorough the deepe River, but for that the river was neere to them, their losses might be much more. They lost Sytrick Mac Sanlye's son and other good persons of note, and

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1462.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-two.*

A monastery for Friars Minor was commenced at Muineachan<sup>y</sup>, while Felim, the son of Brian, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was Lord of Oriell.

The Prior of Devenish, i. e. Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan<sup>z</sup>, died on Lough Derg.

Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, the most hospitable and chivalrous man of all the men of Ulster of his age, was killed, while in pursuit of a prey<sup>a</sup>, by the sons of Art O'Neill, i. e. Rory and his brothers, after they had promised to protect him, and after he had been in their hands for some time. Edmond Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by the same Rory.

Teige, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, died.

Teige O'Connor<sup>b</sup> and his kinsmen defeated the sons of Brian Ballagh. Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Brian, and John, the son of Teige Mac Tiernan na Corra, were slain in the battle. The sons of Brian Ballagh were then driven from their country, and spoiled of all their property. The two sons of Brian himself went over in dismay to Conor Mac Branane to Greanach; but Mac Branane was forced to abandon them, so that they were proclaimed and driven from country to country, and Mac Branane himself was banished from his country into Annaly, where O'Farrell received him, and gave him lands for his cattle, and coigny to his people<sup>c</sup> in his territory.

O'Connor went safe towards Mac Branane.

"Mac Branane was forced to forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they were proclaimed and chased from place to place, and Mac Branane himself was banished out of his land towards the Angaly, and O'Feargail friendly received him, and gave lands to his cattle, and quarters to his men; afterwards Mac Branane and his kinsmen went to certain villages in O'Connor's country, and burnt some of them. O'Connor having intelligence thereof, he being at Ard-bearna of Clannacathyl, marched to meet him, towards the mountain, and overtook them, and

Mac Branane charged him and gave a small touch of a speare to Felim in his knee, but Felim manfully spurred his horse against him, and soe he tooke Mac Branane and saved his life, and there was slaine one Cormac by wan" [one] "cast of a dart, and two or three of Mac Branane's men were killed in the same skirmish, and Mac Branane was ransomed from him for the sum of fourscore marks, and for the rent of a free towne (which they had afore that), and the same rent to be given to O'Connor from thenceforth."

<sup>c</sup> *Coigny to his people.*—D. F. renders this

Slóicchead la Mac uilliam clóinne Riocaird i nuib cairín sup eirig na meácair, .i. Tadcc cona cómañntaib doibh sup marbhad uilliam búrc mac mic uilliam dach urcóir gae la mac ui meachair, 7 ba he an turcóir rin pucc ua mſchair co na ploḡ air. An tſua mſchair rin ticcſhna ua ccairin decc iarptan 7 a mac do ḡabáil a ionaid.

Mac ḡranain, .i. Tomaltach cairrach mac cuinn mic aodha decc iarccian aoir.

Iarla ócc urmunan do ééct i neirinn co rochaíde moiri do Shaxoib. Ro páir coccaó moir etir Iarla urmunan, 7 dearmunan dia po ḡabao ḡeriond mac iarla dſmunan la buztilepachaib. Ro ḡabao leo bſor Porc lairge. Ro chinnyſt iarain cat do éabairt diairile co po ionnyaiḡ cach a cele díob, 7 bá dar faruccao iarla urmunan do deachao Mac Rírdſir do éabairt an cáta an la hirim. Cíó píl ann éria áct po ppaóinead an cat fairi, 7 po ḡabao é buó díſin. Áctſrat aoirle co po haónaicit díſhnebaí ar éirépe céo

“quarters to his men.” Do pad connmſó típe dia munſir means that he billeted Mac Bran-nan’s people on the farmers of his territory.

<sup>d</sup> *Hy-Cairin*, now Ikerrin, a barony in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O’Meaghers, or Mahers, are still numerous.

<sup>e</sup> *One cast of a javelin*.—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. An army gathered by Mac William of Clanrickard towards Icarin, but O’Meachayr and his confederates raysing against them whereby William Bourk Mac William’s son was slaine by wan” [one] “cast of a dart by O’Meachayr’s son, by which one throw O’Meachayr escaped with his army. Thady O’Meachayr, King of Icarin, died, and his sonn supplid his place.”

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Branán*.—This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. Mac Branane Tomaltagh Car-ragh fitz Con fitz Ædh, died, he being impoverished for a long season before.”

<sup>g</sup> *The young Earl of Ormond*.—He was Sir John Butler, brother and heir to James, fifth Earl of

Ormond, who was one of the first victims to the revenge of the Yorkists after the battle of Towton. Edward IV. afterwards restored Sir John in blood, who succeeded as John sixth Earle of Ormond. He was considered one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the age in which he lived, and Edward IV. is reported to have said, “that if good breeding and liberal qualities were lost in the world they might be all found in the Earle of Ormonde.” He died on his pilgrimage at Jerusalem, in the year 1478, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas.—See Leland’s History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3, and the Pedigree of Ormond by Lodge and Burke.

<sup>h</sup> *Saxons*, i. e. Englishmen. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. The young Earle of Ormond came to Ireland in this yeare, with a multitude of Englishmen. Then great warr was raysed betwixt the Earles of Ormond and Desmond. Gerott, son to the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Portlargy was taken by them ; but afterwards they on both sides ordained to decide their variances by sett Battle,

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard into Hy-Cairin<sup>d</sup>, where O'Meagher, i.e. Teige, and his confederates, rose up to oppose him. The son of O'Meagher slew William Burke, the son of Mac William, by one cast of a javelin<sup>e</sup>; and it was this cast that saved O'Meagher and his army. This O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin, died a short time afterwards, and his son assumed his place.

Mac Branan<sup>f</sup>, i.e. Tomaltagh Carragh, son of Con, son of Hugh, died at an advanced age.

The young Earl of Ormond<sup>g</sup> came to Ireland with a great number of Saxons<sup>h</sup> [i.e. Englishmen]. A great war broke out between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, in the course of which Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Waterford was also taken by them. They [i.e. both Earls] afterwards agreed to give battle to each other, and they came to an engagement; but it was against the will of the Earl of Ormond that Mac Richard went to fight the battle on that day. Howbeit he was defeated, and taken prisoner; and, according to some accounts, there were four hundred and ten of the

and soe they have done; meeting each one" [*recte* each other] "with an odious, irefull countenance; nevertheless, it was against the Earle of Ormond's will Mac Richard went to fight that day, for Englishmen were accustomed not to give battle on Munday, nor after noon any day; but Mac Richard respected not that their superstitious observation, but went on, though he had the worst, he being defeated and taken prisoner also; and after the account of them that knew it, there was the number of 410 of his men buried, besides all that was eaten by Doggs and by foules of the aire" [γεννητοῦ α νουαουπ κοιν 7 εαταυδεαδῶ]. "And Gerott tooke Kilkenny and the corporate townes of the Butler's Countrey after that slaughter made of them in the said battle, and the said young Earle with his said Englishmen, were in an impregnable stronghold. A young kinsman, or brother to the said Earle of Ormond, came to Ireland after he had taken four shippes of the Earle of Desmond's fleet, by which the Butlers were greatly strengthened."

It appears from a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, that this battle was fought at Baile-an-phoill, now Pilltown, near Carrick-on-Suir, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny; and that after the battle Mac Richard was obliged to give up to Thomas Earl of Desmond this very copy of the Psalter of Cashel (which was then more perfect than it is at present), and also the Book of Carrick. This appears from a memorandum in the margin of fol. 110, p. b, of which the following is a literal translation:

"This was the Psalter of Mac Richard Butler untill the Defeat of Baile-an-phoill was given to the Earl of Ormond and to Mac Richard by the Earl of Desmond (Thomas) when this Book and the Book of Carrick were obtained in the redemption of Mac Richard; and it was this Mac Richard that had these Books transcribed for himself, and they remained in his possession until Thomas Earl of Desmond wrested them from him."



οἷς cenmóta a nouaoar coin 7 eaéaofoa. Gabait dona ghuaitaig cell éainnigh, 7 baile mopa epiche builepaé iar ceor a náir ip in each pin. Agus bai an tiarla occ upmumian pin cona shaxoib i mbaile dannah, 7 nochap réaoaó a éogail. Dpaéar ele don iarla pin vo teét i nEirinn, 7 ceithre longa co na mbaói inntib vo gabail do vo loingir iarla d'fpmumian por in ppaipge, 7 n'ir mor vo gabail do builepaacab tpeota.

Maíom por ua p'f'gail la mac cuinn uí maileclann, la díolmuineacabh 7 la laoi ghreach mac Ropra ipin nuacongbail in po gabao Émann mac uí p'f'gail, 7 aomf'ir décc vo p'lioét muirp'f'raig óicc uí p'f'gail. Seéctmozat a n'f'baóa etip marbaóh 7 gabail.

Tomar mac caéail n'ic tomair uí p'f' gail tánaip na hAngaile vo marbaó i mbeol atha na Palipir ip in oíde por lopcc a épeiche la d'p'f'm vo díolmuineacabh, la cloinn Concoðair, 7 la macab Muirp'f'raig co p'ncpat a c'f'vo 7 a épeach iar na pagbáil i nuathaoth amail pob annam laip.

This memorandum was written into the manuscript, while it was in the possession of Thomas, Earl of Desmond.

<sup>i</sup> Besides the number devoured by dogs and birds [of prey], cenmóta a nouaoar coin 7 eaéaofoa. This is rendered by D. F., "besides all that was eaten by Doggs and foules of the aire." The literal translation is, besides all that dogs and birds devoured. Ouaoar is the third person plural, past tense of iéim, I eat; and the word eaéaofoa, the plural of eaéaoe, which is still a living word, denoting a bird of prey, is used in the Book of Ballymote to signify birds in general, as in the following example: 7 t'g-epnaíó do iarcaib in mapa, 7 do eaéaoib in n'imi, 7 do na huilb annannaib; "and rule over the fishes of the sea, and the birds of the air, and over all the animals."

<sup>j</sup> O'Farrell.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1462. O'Fergail was defeated by Conn O'Melaghlyn's son, and by the Dillons, and by Lysagh fitz Rossa, in the Nuacongwall, wherein was taken prisoners Edmond, son to O'Fergail,

and eleaven men of the sept of Mortagh O'ffergail; and I was told that they lost to the number 70 men both captives and killed; and that defeat was but small loss to the Angaly in respect of" [*recte* in comparison to] "what happened therein afterwards, for it was not long after that was killed the only young son of a Duke that had most family and was excellentest in martiall feates, and was the most" [i. e. greatest] "preyer of English and Irish, his enemies, viz., Thomas fitz Cathal fitz Thomas O'Fergail, in Bel-atha-na-Palisey, i. e. in the foord of the palace, on the tract of his own prey, in the night time, by a company of the Dillons, and of the Clann-Conner, and of the Mac Morthyes, so that they tooke his head and his prey, he being but few men as he never was accustomed afore that houre. God's blessing and the blessing of all the saints be on his soule."

<sup>k</sup> Nuachongbhail, now Naughaval, the name of a church and of a parish lying partly in the county of Longford and partly in Westmeath. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Bishop Fachtna was the patron saint of this

slain of his people interred, besides the number who were devoured by dogs and birds [of prey<sup>i</sup>]. The Geraldines took Kilkenny and the other towns in the country of the Butlers, after the slaughter of the latter in this battle; but the young Earl of Ormond remained with his Englishmen in a fortified town, which could not be taken. Another brother of the Earl came to Ireland, and on the sea took four ships, with their crews, belonging to the Earl of Desmond; and, in consequence of this, the Butlers acquired great power.

O'Farrell<sup>j</sup> was defeated by the son of Con O'Melaghlin, the Dillons, and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, at Nuachongbhail<sup>k</sup>, where Edmond, the son of O'Farrell, and eleven men of the descendants of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, were taken prisoners. They [i. e. the vanquished] lost in all seventy men, including the prisoners and the slain.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, Tanist of Annaly, was slain at Bel-atha-na-Pailise<sup>l</sup>, at night, while in pursuit of a prey, which the party of the Dillons, the Clann-Conor, and the sons of Murtough, were carrying off. They bore away his head and his spoil with them, having found him with [merely] a few troops, a circumstance of rare occurrence with him<sup>m</sup>.

church, and his memory was celebrated here on the 19th of January: "Fáczna eappoc o Nuachongbail in Iapmíde."

<sup>l</sup> *Bel-atha-na-Pailise*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Pallis. This was the name of a ford on the river Inny, which forms the northern boundary of the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, in the parish of Forgný, barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.

<sup>m</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Great frost in this year, that slaughtered many stocks, and it was dissolved partly from the begining untill the feast day of S. Bery, viz. the 14 or 15 day of february.

"Thady O'Conner, his kinsmen, and sons, about Easter, defeated Brian Ballagh sons, whereby was slaine Dermoid fitz Donnagh, son's son to Brian, an excellent son of a King, and John fitz Thady mac Tigernan-na-corra, and

they were all banished out of the country, and from all their goods. Thus farr Brian Ballagh's sons Reigne. The two sonnns of the said Brian fled towards Mac Branane on the Creaca.

"Great preyes taken by Rory mac Dermoda, by Cormac Mac Donnaghy, and by the youths of Conner Mac Donnaghy's sept, from Clan-Conway, the ffoord of Down Imgane, and from Mac Dermoda, and from Conner Mac Dermoda, to the number of six score cowes, besides preyes at Killin from Rory Mac Dermoda, whereby Cormac fitz Conner Mac Dermoda was slaine by one blow of a Lance, the number of the said later preyes was 480 Cowes, and seaven scores in every hundred thereof, they all brought into their holds. Rory, son to O'Conner, was ransomed from O'Conner Donn for some certaine ransome, and for and" [*sic*] "Cathal roe O'Conner roe's son, and also Cathal was ransomed from him for four score marks.

"Cathal Magranyll (*alias* Reynolds) defeated

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1463.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, mule, ceirre céo, Sepeca, a tpi.

Ἰολλαεπιορτ mac eoirgein biocairpe tēmpaill Παττραicc i noilpinn ἡ caná-naó coraó do ecc.

Concobair mac caíail Ruaió méḡ paḡnaill tigeapna cloinne bíbraiḡ décc. Sémur mac ḡeapioib iapla deapmuñan décc.

Διαρμαio μορι mac διαρματτα í concobair do μαρβαó la cloinn ταiocc ui concobair occ ear da conna for búill.

Cuilén ua diomurairḡ do μαρβαó la ḡallaib.

Copbmac ballac mac concobair mec donnchaio an mac oipriḡ rob oip-  
oñica oineaó ἡ ḡnḡnañ, ba pñp aiñe ἡ eolup ap ḡac nealaóan dá paibe i  
moctap connaét décc iap mbuaió nonḡta ἡ naiḡpiḡe.

Ἰνδραiccio la huiliam bupic mac Ριρoñp do caplen muilinn adam i  
nepaic a ḡula ḡup leanaó é a τοπαḡḡeaét co boḡo baile in moḡaiḡ ḡo po  
ioḡpaioḡioñ pñp in toḡraiḡ ἡ po μαρβαó cuicc pñp décc don τοḡraiḡ laip pa  
mac maḡnuḡa mic διαρμαio mec donnchaio, ἡ pa macaib hí neill, do bñ a  
pñl appam pñn occ an ccaiplen ḡin peét pññ.

Mac maiu baipio tigeapna típe hamalḡaió, ἡ Siacup cam mac pñḡail  
tíḡeapna cloinne hamlaioib ui pñḡail décc.

the sons of Malaghlyn, and took prisoners William Magranyll and Torlagh Mac Duffegall, Constable of Galloglachs, and Irial O'Fergail's son, and Cathal Magranyll was made Magranyll and renounced his brother Conner out of his Dukedom, he being of great age.

"Great dearth in this summer. This was the year of Grace, many of the Irish repaired on pilgrimage towards S. James in Spaine.

"Galway, the River so called, was made dry whereby many good things was" [were] "found therein.

"Thady, son to Eogan O'Conner, lord of Carbyr, died.

"Brian fitz Philipp Maguire, the most Hospitall and most courageous man of his own (age, i.) yeares that was in all Ulster, was

slaine (pursuing his own prey) by the sons of Art O'Neill, after granting him quarter, and being their prisoner for a while.

"Meyler Bourke, son to Mac Seoininc, died.

"O'Mordha's daughter, O'Conner ffaly's wife, died."

<sup>n</sup> *Gilchreest Mac Etigen*.—"A. D. 1463. Gille-Christ Mac Edigen, vicar of St. Patrick's church in Oilfinn, and one of the Quire, died."—D. F.

<sup>o</sup> *Clann-Bibsaigh*, a district in the barony and county of Leitrim. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1463. Conner fitz Cathal, *Dux* of Clan-Bibsy, died."

<sup>p</sup> *Eas-Da-Conna*, i. e. the cataract of St. Dachonna, the son of Eirc, the patron saint of the place. This cataract is sometimes called Eas-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1463.

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

Gilchreest Mac Edigen<sup>a</sup>, Vicar of St. Patrick's Church at Elphin, and a Canon Chorister, died.

Conor, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Lord of Clann-Bibsaigh<sup>c</sup>, died.

James, son of Garrett, Earl of Desmond, died.

Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Connor, was slain by the sons of Teige O'Connor at Eas-Da-Conna<sup>b</sup>, on the River Boyle.

Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by the English.

Cormac Ballagh<sup>a</sup>, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and son of a chieftain, the most illustrious for hospitality and prowess, and the most profoundly skilled in every science of all the Irish of Lower Connaught in his time, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

William Burke, the son of Richard, marched to attack the castle of Muilenn-Adam, in revenge of [the loss of] his eye. He was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, where he turned round on his pursuers, and killed fifteen of them, with the son of Mannus<sup>f</sup>, son of Dermot Mac Donough, and with the sons of O'Neill, who had some time before put his eye out at that castle.

The son of Main Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, and Siacus Cam<sup>g</sup>, the son of Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell<sup>h</sup>, died.

mic-n-Eirc, i. e. the cataract of the son of Eirc, and now always eap uí fíomn, auglice Assylin, i. e. O'Flynn's cataract, from O'Flynn, the coarb or lay incumbent of the church so called, situated opposite the cataract, about six furlongs to the west of the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See the years 1209 and 1222.

<sup>a</sup> *Cormac Ballagh*.—"Cormac Ballagh fitz Conner Mac Donnaghy, the only man of his own rank that most merited and got note and fame, and that had best insight and knowledge in all arts, greatest goodness and familie, and was the best warrior and preyer (against his enimies) in Ighter Connaght, died after receiving Extreame

Uinction, and has done penance. God rest his soule."—D. F.

<sup>f</sup> *With the son of Manus*.—D. F. translates it *about* the son of Magnus, thus:

"A. D. 1463. William Burke marched towards the castle of Mullinn Adam, in revenge of his eye, and was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, and he turning back against the pursuers, 15 men of the pursuers were slaine about the son of Magnus fitz Dermod Mac Donnaghy, and about O'Neill's son that put out his eye at the same castle in time past."

<sup>g</sup> *Siacus Cam*, i. e. Jacques the Crooked.

<sup>h</sup> *Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell*.—The territory possessed by this sept of the O'Farrells is comprised



Ḫpanne mēgh taidē ui Ruairc bñh mec donnchaō decc.

Ταὸς mac doinnall mōir mec donnchaō tiēghna rīde pop leē tīpe hoilealla γ α έcc.

Enri mac feilim ui ragailiē do marbaō la donnchaō mac tomair őicc meghuidir.

Αὸς mac giollapattraicc meghuidir decc.

Ri Saxon do őor tiōdlaicō ḡo hua neill enri mac eoēan, .i. őcē plata γ da rīcē do rēarlān, γ iō őir et cetera.

Ο neill do ταβαίρε τυαραρβαλ do tiēearna τυαōmūman do ταὸς mac τοιρρδεαλβαγ ui briam.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1464.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, ceīpe ced, śīrcatē, α cēair.

Ρεαρσιτε māg duibne eppcop an da bpeirne decc.

Οιαρμαίτε mac mupcaōan pacair τοccaōe decc.

in the present barony of Moydow, in the county of Longford. For the number of townlands comprised in the territory of the Clanawley O'Farrell, see an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1463. James Cam fitz Felim, Lord of Clann-Awly O'Fergyl, died."

<sup>u</sup> *Gave wages*, i. e. O'Neill gave a subsidy to O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, who acknowledged himself as his vassal.—See note<sup>1</sup>, under the year 1258, p. 368, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Hubertt fitz William Mac David, the Second" [Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"William Mac David, Second" [i. e. Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"O'Broyne was slaine by the English, and the English" [were] "defeated in the same day

by the Broynes, whereby they lost many noble and Ignoble men.

"Mac Donnaghy riavy of the Balimote, viz., Tomaltagh mac Maelruany, a good man, died by to" [too] "much drinking of *aqua vitæ*.

"Great preyes and pillages taken by O'Conner ffaly from the English of Meath, so that his forces reached to Barna-in-iuber.

"Edmond O'ffergail was ransomed.

"Nine men of Kenelfiacha-mac-Nell were slaine in a skirmish on the day of S. Columb-Killy, in Durmay, and that occasioned for challenging a bow, about the son of Dermoid fitz Ædh boy Mageochagan, and about the son of Fiacha Mageochagan by the people of Clan-Colman, and of Fera-Keall.

"Thady O'Conner and Fera-Keall marched to Delbna Maccoghlan, wherein Thady was taken prisoner, and Felim O'Conner's son, and many horses and armour was taken from them, and Thady was ransomed for 200 marks, and they being Goshipps and fosterers, and after the re-

Grainne, the daughter of Teige O'Rourke, and wife of Mac Donough, died.

Teige, the son of Donnell More Mac Donough, Lord of half the territory of Tirerrill, died.

Henry, the son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by Thomas, son of Donough Oge Maguire.

Hugh, the son of Gillapatrik Maguire, died.

The King of England sent presents to O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, i. e. forty-eight yards of scarlet, a chain of gold, &c.

O'Neill gave wages<sup>a</sup> to Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond<sup>w</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1464.

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

Fearsithe Mac Duibhne, Bishop of the two Breifnys [Kilmore], died.

Dermot Mac Murchadhain, a worthy priest<sup>x</sup>, died.

leasement of Thady, he went to Fera tulagh, that were friends and fosterers to him and to O'Conner, and brought great spoyles from thence, that caused warr and common troubles betwixt O'Conner and Thady, whereby horses and men were slaine, so that Thady was forced to repaire to Clannahure.

"O'Flanagan and his sons being taken prisoners by Brian Ballagh's sept, and his house was burnt in Collin-O'Carthy, and was grievously wounded by an arrow, Brian Ballagh's sept tooke (in night time) a prey in Derry-Carlindy, from Cathal Duffe O'Conner's son. O'Flanagan was released, and was not lycenced to settle his lands, and his son was from him in restraint as pledge for accomplishment.

"Conn O'Melaghlin's son was wickedly taken prisoner in the Petite of Mullengare's house, and excellent good horses and armour taken from him, not respecting to be his forsterer, and many more good men of note and qualitie of Ferakeall, and of Clan-colman, and the two sonns of Conn son also, were all taken prisoners.

O'Conner ffaly haveing Intelligence thereof marched with a mighty army to Mullengare, and forcibly rescued O'Melaghlin's son, and left the rest in restraint, and brought two or three hundred cowes, and much of good household stuffe, and many Hoggs from them. Nevertheless they concluded peace with him, and all the foresaid spoyles was forgiven him.

"Thady O'Conner and Kenelfiacha Mac Nell tooke great preyes in Maghery Curenny, so that they spoiled all the country from Killinivor outwards, and from Dunnamona southwards.

"Magranyll's sons, with their forces, went to the towne of Tuam-Usin, and burnt a Towne therein, and have taken a prey, and they afterwards went into their cotts, and their men by land with the prey; three of Cormack mac Richard's men were slaine, and O'Moran's two sons, and two or three of the pursuers, were killed, about the son of Amly fitz Matthew fitz Cueonacht O'ffergail."

<sup>x</sup> *A worthy priest.*—"Dermoid O'Murchadhan, a good priest, *quievit.*"—D. F.

Ταὸς υἱα concobair do ecc an patain iap cced feil muipe 7 a adlacad co honoraic hi Rop comain la phioct catail cpoibdeirg tiar 7 toir, 7 la tuathair pil muipeohairg ariéana.

Cedaic ua morða ticcshina laoirg decc do tpeagait.

Domnall ua Ruairc, Seaan mac an oirpel mic muipeairtaig oicc ui pshgail, Maoileaclainn mac brian mic muipeairtaig oicc uí pshgail co na innaoi, Mor ingean tpeair ui éinneirg bñ méz eoaccain co na hingin 7 muipeairtaic mac Sian uí omibghindain décc don tpeagait cedna.

Muipeairtaic mac airt uí maoileaclainn, 7 a bñ ingin í cobéairg, 7 tpeair eile amaille ppu do dol décc in aen lo co noice tpe pégad eic do cuair do na enairib cedna.

Remann mac an ppiópa mic loclainn uí pshgail decc don tpeagait.

Domnall cam mac concobair mec donncharb decc.

Mac διαρματα ρυαῖδ, .i. διαρματ mac maoileclainn, Catál bacac mac corbmair na pormaoile, 7 bñmumhan ingin ui plannagaim decc.

Cono mac neill garib uí domnall, 7 aengur mac neill uí domnall do marbad la heicneacan mac neactain uí domnall hi findrum an. 8. la Mai.

Cpeacpluancéad la hua neill, 7 la cloinn neactain í domnall i tpeir conaill iap marbad cuind uí domnall gor loirpéit an tpe co haé pcanairg co pugrat gpoige, 7 bú iomða. Act éna ní deachair gan dioagal uair po pagair ptoe luagh a pucepat, .i. brian mac concobair oicc mic concobair Ruairc meguirp iaoi ap einac, ap ingnam, 7 psh tige adidead coitcsh co noitar ap pécit don tpeluagh do marbad mapan ppe.

<sup>1</sup> *Teige O'Conor*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1464. Thady O'Conner, halfe King of Connaght, died on Saturday after the assumption of our Blessed Lady Mary, and was buried in Roscomon, in an honorable manner, by Cathal Crovederg's sept, by West and East, and by the Tuathas, viz. the countryes, of Silmuredhy Mulehan, as never a king in his dayes was, haveing so many grosses of Horse and foote companyes of Galloglaghes and other souldiers about his body ; and too” [*recte* and also] “it was difficult to account how many offerings both cowes,

horses, and monyes were bestowed to God's honor for his soule. God's blessing be on him. And it was reported he saw himself weighed, and that St. Mary and St. Michael defended his soule through God's Grace and mercy, and so he was saved, as it is thought.”

<sup>2</sup> *Formaoil*.—This name would be anglicised Formoyle, but there is no place at present bearing the name in Mac Dermot Roe's country, in the north-east of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>3</sup> *Beanmumhan*, i. e. woman of Munster.

<sup>4</sup> *Findruim*, i. e. the fair, or white ridge, or long hill ; now Findrum. a townland in the







Breasal, the son of Donough O'Kelly<sup>d</sup>, and Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, who were in contest with each other for the lordship of Hy-Many, both died within the one week, at the end of April. When Melaghlin's servant came to see Breasal in his last sickness, Breasal said, "I shall meet Melaghlin in the presence of the Lord of us both at the end of a week;" and both did attend that meeting.

A great war<sup>e</sup> broke out between the sons of William O'Kelly and the sons of Donough O'Kelly, after the death of Melaghlin.

Mac Richard Butler<sup>f</sup>, the most illustrious and renowned of the English of Ireland in his time, died.

Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall<sup>g</sup>, Tanist of his own territory, and worthy to become lord of it for his clemency and veracity, died, a week before Michaelmas; and in the same week Ir, the son of William Mac Rannall, was slain by Gilla-Glas Dillon, while he was with his mother's brother, William Dalton.

Donnell, the son of Murtough Bacagh O'Connor, Lord of Carbury-Drumcliff, with his kinsmen, except a few, was slain by the sons of Owen O'Connor; and Rory, the son of Brian O'Connor, was made lord in his [i. e. Donnell's] place.

of Cashel, i. e. Richard O'Hedigan, for it was by him the owner of this book was educated, namely, Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James. This is the Sunday before Christmas, and let all those who shall read this give a blessing on the soul of both."

<sup>g</sup> *Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall.*—This and the six succeeding paragraphs are given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyll, one well worthy of the Dukedome of his owne land for his constancie, truth, martiall feates, hospitality, and all good qualiteyes, died seaven dayes afore Michaelmas, and we doe pray the God of mercy that the said Michael meet and lead his soule (thorough God's Grace) to heaven, *in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.* Ire fitz William Magranyll was slaine in Westmeath the same weeke, by Gilleglas Dillon, and that by one

wound of a speare, he being with William Dalton, brother to his own mother.

"Daniel fitz Murcherty O'Conner, Lord of Carbry-of-Drumclaw, with the most part of his kinsmen, or brothers, were killed by Eogan O'Conner's sons, in the Benden, and Ruairy fitz Brian O'Conner was made Lord in his place.

"Felim fitz Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruairc was taken prisoner thorough deceit of O'Ruairc, and Ædh fitz Thady O'Ruairc was happily taken prisoner after that by Tigernan Oge fitz Donnagh.

"Tomaltagh Oge O'Gara slaine (by night time) thorough a skirmish in Cluan-Carthy, on Sliaw-Lugha, by Muirgeas fitz Cormac Fitz Dermota Gall, he being at once with" [i. e. along with] "Edmond-an-Maghery Mac Coisdeloe, wherein Donnall Cam fitz Conner Mac Donnaghy died.

"Loghlyn fitz Maelaghlyn O'Mælconry, died,

Peidlim mac donnchaibh mic tigeapnain oice uí Ruairc do gabail la hua Ruairc ⁊ aed mac taidce uí Ruairc do gabail la tigeapnain oice mac donnchaibh iap rin ina diongal.

Tomaltac oice ua gaoria do marbað i ngrifir oide for pliað luga la Muirgí mac corbmaic mec diarmada gall ⁊ la heman an macaire mac goirdeibhaig.

Loclaind mac mailín uí maolconaire decc iap tpeblaitt foda ⁊ iap mbuaibh naéirige, ⁊ a adlacab i noilpind.

Loclaind mac pipceirte uí uiccinn decc.

Tomar greannac ⁊ domnall da mac duinn mezuibh do marbað la na ndearbhaetar, .i. Ruairi glar.

Creaéruatar la claind uí ceallai, .i. colla ppuoir tige eoin, ⁊ Ruairi ua cellai tpe forailín brian uí briaín bpiémuine, ⁊ clainne Rora mic muirceaptauig muidig uí fírgail, ⁊ taimc a domaoín doib dirlinib uap do marbað da mac uí ceallai, ⁊ pe pip decc dia muintir amaille ppu.

Brian ua brian co núsineabap dia muintir, ⁊ deicnebar ele do luét an éalaið pa uilliam mac donnchaibh mic an ppuora uí fírgail do marbað la magamalgaib.

O domnall, Mac uilliam bupc, ⁊ moran do gaoidelaib, ⁊ do gallaib epeann amaille ppu do dol co haé cliaé duiblinne lu cefin tomair iapla dfrumman iurir na hepeann an tan pa, ⁊ rann ⁊ cñgal do denam doib ppu.

Tip tuatar do creaéab la haod mac diarmada tigeapna muige luipce

after a long sickness and repentance, and was buried in Elphin under the tuitions of God, St. Patrick, and St. Francis."

<sup>b</sup> *A sudden predatory excursion.*—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1464. O'Kellye's sons tooke a running prey, viz., Colla, Prior of Teagh Eoyn, and Rory O'Kelly, thorough the instigation of Brian O'Braoy Bregmany, and of the sonns of Rossa fitz Murcherty Midhy O'feargayl, which hurted them both parties; for thereby was slaine O'Kellye's two sonns, and 16 of their men, by Mac-Amalgay" [Magawley].

<sup>i</sup> *Brawny.*—The territory of the O'Breens

is the present barony of Brawny, in the county of Westmeath. Edmond O'Brien of Darroge, near Ballymahon, is said to be the present head of this family, but he writes his name O'Brien. His father, who was usually called the Cornet O'Bryan, held Garrycastle in this barony, and some of the adjoining lands until about thirty yeares ago, when he mortgaged them to a Mr. Machum.

<sup>j</sup> *Caladh*, a district in the barony of Ratheline, in the south-west of the county of Longford.

<sup>k</sup> *Magawley* was Chief of Calry in Teflia, now the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the west of the county of Westmeath.

Felim, son of Donough, who was son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by O'Rourke ; and Hugh, son of Teige O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by Tiernan Oge, son of Donough, in revenge of him [Felim].

Tomaltach O'Gara was slain, in a nocturnal attack on Sliabh Lugha, by Maurice, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot Gall, and Edmond-an-Mhachaire Mac Costello.

Loughlin, the son of Maoilin O'Mulconry, died, after a long sickness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

Loughlin, son of Feirceirtne O'Higgin, died.

Thomas Greannach and Donnell, two sons of Don Maguire, were slain by their brother, Rory Glas.

A sudden predatory excursion<sup>b</sup> was made by the sons of O'Kelly, i. e. by Colla, Prior of Teach-Eoin, and Rory O'Conor, at the instigation of Brian O'Brien of Brawny<sup>i</sup>, and of the sons of Ross, the son of Murtough Midheach O'Farrell ; but both met the fate they deserved for what they had done, for both were slain, together with sixteen of their people.

Brian O'Brien, with ten of his people, and ten others of the inhabitants of Caladh<sup>j</sup>, under the conduct of William, son of Donough, son of the Prior O'Farrell, were slain by Magawly<sup>k</sup>.

O'Donnell<sup>l</sup>, Mac William Burke, and many of the Irish and English of Ireland, repaired to Dublin to meet Thomas, Earl of Desmond, at that time Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and entered into a league of friendship and fealty with him.

Tir-Tuathail<sup>m</sup> was plundered by Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. Mac

<sup>i</sup> *O'Donnell*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1464. Mac William Bourke and O'Donnell, and many of the English and Irish, went to Dublin towards Thomas, Earle of Desmond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and adhered to him. Nine of the Lord Deputy's men were slain in Fingall thorough the instigation of the Bishop of Meath. The Deputy and Bishop aforesaid, and the Preston, went to their King's house condemning each other.”

The name of this bishop was William Shirwood.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops,

p. 150, where the Editor quotes manuscript Annals of Dudley Firbisse as authority for this quarrel between the Lord Deputy and the Bishop of Meath. See also Leland's History of Ireland, b. iii. c. 3, where the same annals are quoted as authority.

<sup>m</sup> *Tir-Tuathail*, a territory in the north of the present county of Roscommon, verging on Lough Allen. It was the country of Mac Dermot Roe (now represented by Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, in this barony) and retains its name to the present day among the natives, who believe that it was co-extensive with the present parish





Dermot Gall and the nobles of Tir-Tuathail set out in order to prevent him from carrying off the prey; and they gave hostages to Hugh, for they had continued tributary to the Mac Donough from the death of Tomaltach Mac Dermot until that time.

Nine of the Lord Justice's people were slain in Fingal, at the instigation of the Bishop of Meath; and, thereupon, the Chief Justice, the Bishop, and Preston, went over to the King of England's palace to make complaints against one another.

Thomas, Earl of Desmond<sup>n</sup>, returned from the King of England, having been appointed the King's Deputy, and bringing great presents from the King.

Felim O'Rourke<sup>o</sup> and Hugh were set at liberty on both sides, and a peace was concluded in Breifny.

William, the son of Maine<sup>p</sup>, son of Hugh, Lord of the descendants of Conor Mac Branan, died.

Donnell Cam, son of Conor Mac Donough, died.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Ath-dara<sup>a</sup>, in Munster, in the diocese of Limerick, on the banks of the River Maigh, by Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and [his wife] Joan, daughter of James, Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb for themselves in it<sup>f</sup>.

wife. and Mortagh fitz John O'Dugeneane, all died.

"The son of Glasny fitz Conner O'Reily slaine.

"O'flynn, lord of Silmylrnain, and Gillena-naemh, his brother, were slaine by the sons of Philipp Mac Cosdeloe in Cluainercuim, and five of their men also.

"Peirs Butler died.

"Mortagh fitz Art O'Maelaghlyn, and his wife, O'Coffye's daughter, and three more, died in one 24 houres, and (it was said) that the occasion of their death was their coming to see a horse that perished by some swelling knobs.

"More, James O'Kennedy's daughter, Mageochagan's wife, died.

"Ædh O'Mælmoy's two sons, slaine by the sons of Tibott O'Mælmoy, and by O'Conner ffalye's sons Mæl . . . . . O'Mælmoye's son was

slaine thorough deceit by the sons of the said Tibott, he being their own ffather's brother's son, Conn.

"Niall Garve O'Donell's son, one that ought to be King of Tirconell, was killed by Neachtyn O'Donnell's sons.

"Cathal O'Conner's son, on Saturday next afore pentecost preyed Maelaghlyn fitz Rory Mac Dermoda and Dermoid O'Mugron's son, his own follower.

"Cormac fitz Mathew fitz Amly roe O'Birn was causlesly killed by Maelaghlin Mac Dermoda, and O'Mugron's son, by wan" [one] "touch of a speare, slaine.

"A defeat given by the sons of Rory Mac Dermoda by Thady Magranyll, and by the sons of Cormack bally Mac Donnaghy (that leaded them againe the sonns of Brian Mac Donaghy

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1465.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cñtpe ceo, Sñapcca, a cuicc.

Tomap mac muirp mic maṭa abb lñppa ḡabail dēcc.

ḡopmlait caomanaḡ (mḡñ meic mupchaḡa pñ laiḡñ) bññ í neill do écc.

Αοḡ mac concobair mec diapmataa tiḡeapna muicce luircc do ecc, ḡ concobair occ mac concobair mec diapmataa do ḡabail a ionaio do peip toḡa pleaḡta aḡḡa mec diapmataa etip eill, ḡ tuat, aḡt clann Ruaiḡpñ mec diapmataa namá, ḡ tannic a domaoín doibpññ ap do ḡabaḡ la comne leḡ ap capñ ppaioḡ, ua concobair donñ, donnchaḡ ua ceallaḡ, ḡ clann Ruaiḡpñ don ḡapia lñt, Mac diapmataa ḡ a ḡip don lñt apail. Papaio deabaiḡ ḡoppa ḡop maipbaḡ diapmait mac Ruaiḡpñ mec diapmataa, ḡ ba heḡt mópñ na ḡip epñe. Ro ḡabaḡ taḡcc mac Ruaiḡpñ buñe, ḡ pñ maḡmaḡḡeaḡ ua concobair donñ.

Sñan duḡ mac donnchaḡ mic aḡḡa meḡuiḡpñ do maipbaḡ la Sñan mac pñlib meḡuiḡpñ.

Eoin mac alapḡpamñ mic eoin móip mec domnaill do maipbaḡ la comñ mac aḡḡa buñe í nell.

Maioileclann ua bipñ tappeaḡ tñpe bipuññ na Sionna, ḡ a mac occ .i. an

to Balilogha-bo), and the two sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy, and his son's son, and Maelaghlin Mac Dermoda roe and John Mac Swine was slaine, viz. his Constable of Galloglachs, and 17 Galloglachs, and Dermoid fitz Cormac Bally was slaine by one east of a smalle arrow.

“Mac Richard Butler, the notablest and most famous cheiftaine in Ireland, died.

“Laccan's preys taken by Magranyll and by Dermoid, Loghlin Oge O'Hanly's son, and by the sept of John Mac Iago, whom we never heard (afore that) to be taken either by Irish nor English.

“Richard Bourke sayled with seaven ships towards Tirconnell to succour O'Donell.

“The preyes of Murcherty's sonns and of Thady O'Conner being att the borders of the River Ethny, and O'feargail passed the Chamath (i. the crooked foord) whereabouts he destroyed

some (i. the smallest) petty Cattles, and the greater or bigger, as cowes and horses, fled.

“Great miracles worked by the Image of our Blessed Lady Mary of Athtrym *in hoc anno*.

“O'Maelaghlyn's son tooke more then restitution (an unusual costome) from the Petite, in revenge of his wicked deceit against him, viz. the burning of his country, and its ransacking also, and whole restitution afterwards.

“The Sraid [street] of Moybrecey burnt by Baron Delvna, both church and houses, and many preying and burning committed betwixt them, to witt, the Nugents and Herberts.

“Great warr betwixt the sonns of Ædh O'Kelly, to witt, the sons of Eogan's daughter, and the sonns of Mac Dermoda's daughter, thorough which all Tir-Many was burnt betwixt them, and they made peace afterwards.

“The people of Calry left their country to

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1465.

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

Thomas, the son of Maurice, son of Matthew, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Gormlaith Kavanagh, the daughter of Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot<sup>s</sup>, Lord of Moyhurg, died ; and Conor Oge, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was appointed in his place by the suffrages of the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot, both clergy and laity, excepting only the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, who, however, suffered for their opposition ; for they appointed a day to meet on Carn Fraoich, O'Conor Don, Donough O'Kelly, and the sons of Rory, on the one side, and Mac Dermot and his adherents on the other ; and a battle ensued between them, in which Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain, a great cause of sorrow in his territory. Teige, the son of Rory Boy, was taken prisoner, and O'Conor Don defeated.

John Duv, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by John, the son of Philip Maguire.

John, the son of Alexander, son of John More Mac Donnell, was slain by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, and his young son, the

the people of Mainegh's mercy, and fled they towards Ifaly, besides" [*recte* except] "their wards left in Balillogha-luaha.

"Mageochy of Moyfinn's daughter, a hospital, devout, moneyfull woman, the sons son of Edmond O'Kellye's wife, died.

"Cormac Ballagh Mac Donnaghy, his son, and cccc. Cowes . . . . .

"Clan-Donaghy made peace, and Thady Mac Donaghy released.

"An army led by those of Managh to Meath, and they burnt the Mullengare and its corne, and all Carye's corne.

"Redmond, son to the Prior fitz Loughlin O'fergayl, died."

<sup>s</sup> *Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot.*—This

passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1465. Ædh fitz Conner Fitz Dermoda, King of Moy-luyrg, died, and Conner Oge fitz Conner Fitz Dermoda was made king in his seat with consent of both Spirituality and Temporality of the sept of Ædh Mac Dermoda, besides" [*recte* except] "the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda only, which disobedience they repented thus: A meeting by them at Carn-Fry: O'Conner Donn and Donnagh O'Kelly and Ruairy Mac Dermoda's sons being there, Mac Dermoda with his" [*confederates*] "on the other side, they falling out and fought, and Dermoid fitz Ruairy Mac Dermoda was slaine, a greate losse, and Thady fitz Ruairy was taken



ἡολλα οὐδ) Μαοιρςέλαινη α αηνη, δο μαρβαδ ἡ δο λορρεαδ δα βρατέρηβ  
 ρήν, ἡ δα οίρεαδτ αν δομνηαδ ρια ραμαιν, ἡ α μαε ele cαpppυ uα βήρη δο  
 μαρβαδ δαen υπόρη ραῖδε λαραν δρυνῖε cεθνα ιρη μβήρηαῖ μβαλβ ιρ ιη  
 μί cceθνα.

Μαε cορηναῖα ἡ α μαε δο μαρβαδ λα δομναλλ uα Ρuaρηc ἡ λα α ελοινη  
 α μεαβαλ ἡ ρυῖδε δοιβ μα τήρ.

Αοδ μαε ταῖδεc υί Ρuaρηc δεcc.

Coρηmac μαε διαρματα γαλλ τῖεαρηα αιρηῖεc δεcc.

Αοδη μαε Neαχηταν υί δομνηαλλ δο έcc.

Μαιρητηρ chille Cρέδε ιρη μυῖαιη ι neppcopóitecτ coρηαῖεc δο τογ-  
 βαλ δο δρατηρηβ .S. Ppanρηρ λα ριολ cαρηταῖε, ἡ cυμβα οηοραδ δο δenoη  
 δοιβ ρρη haθναcαλ α ηαρηαλ ἡ α ηαρηαc.

prisoner, and O'Conner Donn fled away. Cathal  
 Roe O'Conner's son, a youth and foster-son to  
 Thady fitz Ruairy Boy, being in their own com-  
 pany, was slaine by the sons of ffelimy More  
 O'Conner, on that side when they fell out."

<sup>†</sup> *Melaghlín* was his real name, i. e. he usually  
 went by the soubriquet of Gilla-Duv, or black-  
 youth, although his baptismal name was Melagh-  
 lín or Malachy.

<sup>‡</sup> *Bearnach Balbh.*—There is no place of this  
 name in Tir-Briuin, or O'Beirne's country, at  
 present.

<sup>§</sup> *Mac Consnava.*—This name is pronounced  
 in Irish Mac Connawa, which is supposed by the  
 peasantry to be compounded of mac an áza,  
 i. e. son of the ford; and from this false assump-  
 tion it is now anglicised Forde. This family  
 possessed the territory of Muintir-Kenny, si-  
 tuated between Lough Allen and the River  
 Arigna, in the county of Leitrim. This passage  
 is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1465. Mac Consnamha and his son were  
 deceitfully slaine by Donell O'Ruaire and his  
 sons, and they settled themselves in his lands."

<sup>||</sup> *Hugh, the son of Teige O'Rourke.*—"Ædh  
 fitz Thady O'Ruaire, died."—D. F.

<sup>x</sup> *Cormac Mac Dermot Gall.*—"Cormac Mac

Diarmoda Gall, Lord of Arty, died."—D. F.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill Credhe*, now anglicised Kilreea. It is the  
 name of a townland containing the ruins of an  
 abbey situated in the parish of Desart, in the  
 barony of East Muskerry, and county of Cork.  
 Cill-Chredhe signifies the cell or church of St.  
 Credh, a virgin, who had a nunnery here at an  
 early period, but the exact time has not been de-  
 termined. The following account of this abbey  
 is given by Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil  
 History of Cork*, p. 203–208:

"About two fields east of this Castle" [i. e.  
 Kilreea Castle] "are the ruins of the abbey of  
 Kilreea, founded by Cormac, surnamed Laider,  
 lord Muskery, for Franciscans; he also built  
 the above mentioned castle, and was buried in  
 this abbey, A. D. 1494, being wounded at Ca-  
 rignamuck. The foundation of this was began,  
 according to Ware, in 1465, but the Ulster  
 annals (manuscript in Marsh's Library) place  
 it in 1478.

"Ann. 1614. Sir Arthur Chichester, lord  
 deputy, committed the care of this abbey to  
 Charles Mac Dermot Mac Carty, lord of Mus-  
 kery, who was a protestant, upon condition  
 that he should not permit the friars to live in  
 it, and that none but English protestants should

Gilla-Duv (Melaghlin was his real name<sup>f</sup>), were slain and burned by their own kinsmen and tribe, on the Sunday before Allhallowtide; and Melaghlin's other son, Carbry O'Beirne, was killed by one discharge of an arrow at Bearnach Balbh<sup>u</sup>, by the same people, in the same month.

Mac Consnava<sup>v</sup> and his son were treacherously slain by O'Rourke and his sons, who then settled in his country.

Hugh<sup>w</sup>, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Cormac Mac Dermot Gall<sup>x</sup>, Lord of Airtech, died.

Hugh, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, died.

The monastery of Cill-Credhe<sup>y</sup> in Munster, in the diocese of Cork, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Mac Carthys; and they erected an honourable tomb in it for the interment therein of their gentlemen and chieftains<sup>z</sup>.

be admitted as tenants to the lands. This lord was buried here ann. 1616. A great part of the building still remains; among which is the nave and choir of the church. On the south side of the former is a handsome arcade of three gothic arches, supported by marble columns, thicker than those of the Tuscan order. This arcade continues to form one side of a chapel, being a cross aisle. In the choir are some old tombs, several of the lords Clancarty being here interred as were the Barrets, and other principal persons of the country, who always opposed the entire demolishing of this pile. The steeple is a light building, about 80 feet high, placed between the nave and choir, and supported by Gothic arches."

Dr. Smith adds, in a note, that, according to Wadding, this abbey was dedicated to Saint Bridget, and that Father Mac Carty, and the friar, Philip O'Sullivan, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, printed in 1627, 4to., with other works, lived in this house. But it must be here remarked that the Philip O'Sullivan Beare, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, was not a friar, but an officer in the Spanish navy, as we learn from his own work, and from his contemporary,

Gratianus Lucins, and as Harris has correctly stated in his edition of Ware's Writers, p. 109, where he says that Philip O'Sullivan, the author of *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, Ulisipponæ, 1641, 4to, was a sea captain under Philip IV., and had been educated a scholar at Compostella.

<sup>z</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"Peace and Stubbornness, obedience and disobedience with every one towards each other of Felim's sept, betwixt the sons and brothers of Thady O'Conner after himself until the next ensuing lent. O'Conner roe's sons and Brian Ballagh's son hired some Galloglaghs, and they incamped on the Crecca, and they all together marched towards Nid-an-fiay against Cathal roe fitz O'Conner, whereby Felim's sept were spoiled, and the towne was burnt by them, and they were pursued by O'Conner's sons and by Felim Clerye's sept, and by Mac Branane, and many were wounded betwixt them both, until they came to Donnard, wherein Cathal roe was fallen from his horse, by his own mother's brother, .i. Brian fitz Brian Baly, and was killed there unhappily and most unadvisedly, thorough

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1466.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cήτpe ceo, Cήpccat, a ré.

Ὀριαν mac γιollaπαττpαιcc μεγυὶοp abb leapa γαβαιλ, γ Ὀomnall ua leannan cananaō do muinntip leapa γαβαιλ décc.

Φειδlim mac ḃprian μεγ ματ̃γamna τιγeapna oip̃giall decc.

Ὀριαν mac amlaoiḃ μεγυὶοp cfñ a aicme pfñ, γ τιγeapna cloinne ham-laoiḃ décc.

Αine iñgñ megeõcagaim ḃfñ μεγ υιὶοp décc.

Concobaip mac ui concobaip Ruaiō décc.

Ὀριαν duḃ mac ται̃decc uí concobaip decc an cuicceat̃ la dé̃g do mapta.

Riocap̃o mac emainn tip̃ial, γ tomap̃ gall̃da mac emainn tip̃ial decc.

Uilliam bupc mac uateip a bupc, γ uilliam bupc mac S̃fain mic mic uateip décc.

Υα duib̃gññáin cille p̃onain p̃eap̃g̃al γ muip̃g̃f̃r cananaō mac conaing cananaig̃ uí m̃aoilconaipe, γ concobaip mac ται̃decc mec ḃp̃anain decc.

Uait̃ne mac p̃eap̃g̃ail uí Raĩg̃ill̃ig̃ décc.

Donnchaō mac muip̃ceap̃taĩg̃ uí ḃalaĩg̃ decc.

Μαι̃om̃ mop̃ do t̃abaipe p̃op̃ gall̃aiḃ mãc̃aipe aip̃giall la haēō mac eõg̃ain uí neill.

Sl̃oic̃ceat̃ lá gall̃aiḃ mĩde, γ laĩgñ i nuib̃ p̃ail̃ge, t̃ionoiip̃ ua concobaip

which homicide they lost lordship and Reigning for ever. That deed was done before *Dominica Palmarum*.

"An exceeding great frost and foul weather that hindereth the growth of all herbs and leaves of the woods, so that no such was seen or grown before the feast of St. Brendan, viz. 14 May, which occasioned greate famine in Silmuredhy, so that neither saints nor reverend persons were privileged in such misery in Silmuredhy, in [so much] that the Priest was rescued for victuals, though he had been at the alter with the holy Eucharist between his two hands, and he invested in the mass vestments.

"O'Conner Donn took a prey from Mac Der-

moda . . . . .

"Edmond O'Kellye's son's son died.

"Ruairi fitz Ruairi fitz Terlagh Mac Donnell, a good constable of Galloglaghs, died.

"Loghlyn O'Ruairc's son, died.

"Diarmaid Mac Jago deceitfully slaine by Gilla-na naemh O'Hanlye's sept."

<sup>a</sup> *Clann-Awley*, now Clanawley, and sometimes incorrectly Glenawley, a barony in the county of Fermanagh. This territory was more anciently called Muintir-Pheodachain.

<sup>b</sup> *Owney, the son of Farrell O'Reilly*.—This and the preceding obituaries are entered in one paragraph in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1466. Brian Duffe fitz Thady O'Con-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1466.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-six.*

Brian, the son of Gillapatrick Maguire, Abbot of Lisgool, and Donnell O'Leannain, a Canon of the family of Lisgool, died.

Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Brian, the son of Auliffe Maguire, the chief of his own tribe, and Lord of Clann-Awley<sup>a</sup>, died.

Aine, the daughter of Mageoghegan, and wife of Maguire, died.

Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, died.

Brian Duv, the son of Teige O'Conor, died on the 15th day of March.

Richard, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, and Thomas Gilda, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, died.

William, son of Walter Burke, and William Burke, son of John, the son of Mac Walter, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Farrell) and Maurice the Canon, son of Conaing, the Canon O'Mulconry, and Conor, the son of Teige Mac Branain, died.

Owny, the son of Farrell O'Reilly<sup>b</sup>, died.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Daly, died.

Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, gained a great victory over the English of Machaire Oirghiall.

An army was led<sup>c</sup> by the English of Meath and Leinster into Offaly. O'Conor

ner, Richard fitz Richard Tirell, Thomas fitz Redmond Tirell, Uathny fitz Fergal O'Reily, Thady Magnell, lord of Ballimagnell, Conner fitz Thady Mac Branane, William fitz Walter Bourke, William fitz John fitz Walter Burke, O'Duvgenan de Kilronan, .i. Fergal fitz David, Muirgeas canon fitz Conayng O'Mælconry, all th<sup>e</sup> aforementioned 12 men, died."

<sup>c</sup> *An army was led.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1466. The English of Meath and Linster gathered an army towards Ifaly, whereby was slaine John son to Mac Thomas, in a skir-

mish therein, the best captaine of the English, although" [*recte* and] "his death was but a beginning to the English losses, for they and the Earle were the next day defeated, and the Earle was taken prisoner; Neverthelesse Thady O'Conner, the said Earle's brother in law, conveyed that Earle disarmed to Castlecabry and a greate number of the army in his company. Item Christopher Plunkett, and the Prior of Teaghmuiry of Athtrym, and William Oge Nugent, and the Barnewall, with many more, were therein taken prisoners; so that the Irish extended their forces as far as Tarra northwards



faílge .i. conn mac an calbair a roéirinde for a ccionn 7 no marbáð lair cedur Sían mac tomair an cñd fñna no ba fearr 7 pob airígea do gallaib, 7 ba banna nua fppair do gallaib an marbáð hírin, ar do maðmaigfó an tiapla ar na máriac, 7 goill maille fpir, 7 gabtar hé buðein, 7 bñtar a arn 7 a eirdeað ðe 7 ióðlaiceað la taðg ua concobair an tiapla a élamain go cairlén cairppie, 7 ðpong mor don trluağ amaille nír. Ro gabáð ðna don éur rin, Cpioptoir Ploingcéó, 7 ppioir tige muirpe aía truium 7 uilliam occ uinnpionn, An beapnabalać 7 rocharðe oile amaille fpiu. Dala a ndeachaó ipteach hi ccairlén cairppie ar in maðm rin tangatatar gail aía cliać ma ccoinne 7 puccrat leo iat ðaimðeoin a nřccarat tar a nair. No tñğóir iapom nřće a huib faílge co tñhraiğ buð tuaić, 7 co nár buðear 7 no biðir bpeirniğ 7 airğialla acc cpeacłorccað na mive for gac lř gan trřarğain gan torağećt o rin amac go cñt trpimri iap rin.

Taðg ua briain tiğearna tuaðmuman do ðol rluağ lanmóri tar pionann amach ir in Samrað do řonnpað go no cpeachað gaoiðil ðřmumán 7 iapmumán lair, 7 do maðrat gaoiðil laigñ beor a niai ðó. Soair ðia tigh iap rin 7 iap nğabail epice cloinne huilliam 7 conðae luimniğ, 7 iap na ðipluccaó ðó on iapla do cionð pioða ðpağail do řein 7 ða éir 7 iap bpağbail tri

and Naas southwards, and that the Brefnians and Uriellians from thenceforth for a long tearme used to be preying and burning the country of Meath, without any defence or pursuance done from or by the inhabitants."

Leland, quoting Dudley Ferbis's Annals, gives the substance of this passage in his History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3, but he does not seem to believe that the Earl of Desmond was the brother-in-law of Thady O'Conner, though the authority distinctly calls him such. His words are as follows:

"The Irish were disposed to treat Desmond with the respect usually paid to one of their own great chieftains; and happily, that son of O'Connor of O'Fally, who, on a former occasion, displayed so generous a concern for the safety of his father, considered the noble prisoner his kinsman, by fosterage, or some of these

artificial bands of connexion, held so sacred by his countrymen, and which, in despite of laws, had in several instances united them with English families. He had now a fair occasion to repay the indulgence shewn to his father, and he had generosity to embrace it. He conveyed Desmond, his brother as he called him, to a place of security, and dismissed him with a considerable number of his followers." [Such was not the case.—ED.] "But although he was enabled by this mortifying act of kindness to regain the seat of government, yet such was his weakness and consternation that the enemy was encouraged to collect from different quarters round the helpless settlers of Meath, and to ravage them without control: while the sept of O'Brien issued from the south, and, crossing the Shannon in a formidable body, ravaged and expelled the English settlers of Munster, practised secretly with the Irish of

Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled his forces to oppose them ; and, first of all, he slew John Mac Thomas, the best and most illustrious captain of the English, whose death was an omen of ill success<sup>d</sup> to the English, for the Earl and his English were defeated next day, and the Earl himself was taken prisoner, and stripped of his arms and armour. Teige O'Connor conveyed the Earl, his own brother-in-law, and a great part of his army along with him, to Castle-Carbury<sup>e</sup>. Christopher Plunket, and the Prior of the House of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, William Oge Nugent, Barnwall, and many others along with them ; but the English of Dublin came and carried off all that had, after this defeat, been sent unto the castle of Carbury, in despite of their enemies. After this, marauding parties from Offaly were in the practice of going northwards as far as Tara, and southwards as far as Naas; and the inhabitants of Breifny and Oriel continued for some time afterwards to devastate Meath in all directions, without opposition or pursuit.

Teige O'Brien<sup>f</sup>, Lord of Thomond, marched with a great army across the Shannon in the Summer of this year, and plundered the Irish of Desmond and West Munster. The English of Leinster gave him his demands. He then returned to his house. This O'Brien, after having possessed himself of the territory of Clann-William and the county of Limerick, both of which the Earl made over to him as a condition of obtaining peace from him for himself and

Leinster, and seemed on the point of forming a general confederacy with these, as well as the insurgents of Argial and Breffney, so as to overwhelm the whole English Pale."

<sup>d</sup> *An omen of ill-success*, *banna pua pparar*, in the Annals of Connanght the reading is *banne pé pparar oo gallanb*, literally, "a drop before a shower to the English." D. F. translates it loosely but correctly enough, "His death was but a beginning to the English losses."

<sup>e</sup> *Castle Carbury*.—This castle is situated in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare.

<sup>f</sup> *Teige O'Brien*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F., from which Dr. Leland has manufactured his account of the transaction :

"A. D. 1466. Thady fitz Torly O'Brien, King

of Tuamond, marched with an army in this Summer over the Shinan southwards, and we heard not of such an host with any of his name or ancestors since Brian Borova was conquering of Ireland ; so that the Irish of Desmond and Iarmond all obeyed him ; and he bribed the Goills, .i. old Irish of Linster, so that they were working his coming to Tara, but he retired to his house after he had conquered the country of the Clan-Williams (the Burkes) all, and the county of Lymbrick, it being made sure to him from the Earle, in lieu of granting peace to the said Earle, and to his Country, and the townsmen or ciltizens of Lymbrick gave sixty marks yearly to him for him ; afterwards he died of a fever in his owne house, and it was commonly reported that it was the multitude's envious

ppicfe mapce gaća bliaðna ó muinrip luimniḡ co briať aťbať do ḡalari aḡ a tiḡ buđ óéin, ḡ Concobaḡ mac toip̃dealbaiḡ uí bḡiam doip̃dneac̃ ina ionac̃.

Riocair̃ mac mec uilliam burc mic Riocair̃ óḡ tanair̃ cloinne Ricair̃ dēc.

Ua dubda ḡ a mac do mapbađ i meabail la cloinn maolpuanaic̃ mic Ruair̃ i í dubda.

Mañm mop do eabairc la ḡallaiḡ .i. na miđe ap mág maťḡamna uá inap mapbađ rochaiḡe, ḡ in po ḡabađ ađ ócc maḡ maťḡamna, ḡ mac doin-naill cloinne ceallaiḡ.

Eoḡan, ḡ ađ dub̃ da mac Ruair̃ mic caťail dub̃ ui concobaḡ, ḡ tađcc mac bḡiam mic caťail do mapbađ la diarmaic mac táidcc ui concobaḡ, ḡ la cloinn diarmaic Ruair̃ mic tađcc uí concobaḡ luan caḡcc fop cuip-peac̃ laťopoma.

Maolcaclainn, ḡ Sfan da mac eoḡan mec diarmaic puair̃ decc in en caeicdiḡip.

Eoḡan mac rfan mec donnchađ, ḡ muipceap̃tać mac conconnać ui óa-laḡ decc.

Muinrip̃ oilen na tḡinnoide .i. fop loć cć, co moimaiḡin na tḡinnoide do loḡceac̃ lá comml.

harts and eyes that shortened his dayes. Conner fitz Torly O'Bryan was made King in his place."

<sup>a</sup> *The English of Meath*.—This passage is literally translated as follows by D. F.:

"A. D. 1466. A great defeat by the English given to the Orgiellians, whereby very many were killed, and Ædh Oge Mac Mahon was taken prisoner."

<sup>b</sup> *Trinity Island*.—"The monastery of Holy Trinity's Island on Lough Key, was burnt by a candle and by a woman."—D. F.

<sup>i</sup> The Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A kind of defeat given by Macoghlan to Kenel-ferga, wherein was taken prisoner the son's son of Ruairy O'Carole, lord of Kenel Ferga, and eight or nine of his men, were slaine, they being" [i. e. having] "come a preying to

Delvna with Mac Coghlan's sons.

"Greate warr in Maghery-Connacht, soe that the people generally raysed against Felim Finn, to wit, Thady's sonns, O'Kellye's sonns, Ruary Mac Dermoda's sons, and the Tuathas of Connacht, so that he was forced to goe with his goods towards Mac Dermoda on the Corsliaw; then the said Confederates marched against Felim to Ath-da-lorg on the Boyle, wherein was slaine Rossa fitz Mælaghlyn O'Bern, by an arrow, and they retired back. Felim, takeing notice thereof, left his goods and cattles to the trusty refuge of Mac Dermoda, and gathered and leaded he Mac William Burke, and a great to Maghery Connaght, and burned Balentober of St. Brigitt, and Mac Branane stole from him towards Mac Dermoda, and Mac Dermoda sent safe conduct with him to his own Countrey, but



his country, and after having obtained a perpetual tribute of sixty marks yearly from the inhabitants of Limerick, died of a disease at his own house ; and Conor, the son of Turlough O'Brien, was installed in his place.

Rickard, the son of Mac William Burke, i. e. the son of Richard Oge, Tanist of Clanrickard, died.

O'Dowda and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of Mulrony, the son of Rory O'Dowda.

The English of Meath<sup>s</sup> gained a great victory over Mac Mahon, in a battle in which many were slain, and Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly taken prisoners.

Owen and Hugh Duv, two sons of Rory, the son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Cathal, were slain by Dermot, the son of Teige O'Conor, and the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, on Easter Monday, on the moor of Leitrim.

Melaghlin and John, two sons of Owen Mac Dermot Roe, died within one fortnight.

Owen, the son of John Mac Donough, and Murtough, son of Cuconnaught O'Daly, died.

The monastery of Trinity Island<sup>b</sup> in Lough Key, and the image of the Trinity there, were burned by a candle<sup>i</sup>.

he himselfe (viz. Felim) suffered Conner Mac Branan's sept to part with him, and tooke his owne followers with him, and his cattles at once with his army towards Clann-William Burke.

"A prey out of the Tolly was taken by Felim finn, and Ædh Cæch, Cormack O'Conner's son, slaine in pursuance thereof.

"A great plague in Linster, and in Dublin, and in Meath.

"Brian fitz Edmond O'fergayl's son was killed, by the sons of Conner mac Cathayl, and the said" [sic] "castle was taken from them afterwards by O'Melaghlyne's son and by Conner mac Cathyl's sons, and all the Country was burned and utterly destroyed, so that they forced them to make peace after dispossessing

them of their Cowes, and killing many of their good men, and burning all their corn.

"Mac Carthy Cluasagh, viz. Thady fitz Daniel fitz fingin, lord of Dermoid rewach's sept, the only man that had most scarrs and wounds in his dayes, and his brother's son, .i. Dermoid fitz Daniel, both deceased.

"Mahon fitz Malmoy fitz Donnagh, Cheife of Clan fingin, *quievit*.

"Thady boy O'Dowda, King of Ofiachra Muay being an old aged man, was unadvisedly slaine by Mælrwany O'Dowda's sept.

"An army twice ledd by the Lord Deputy, Earle of Desmond, against the Brannagh, so that he passed all the Country from Invermore" [now Arklow.—Ed.] "to Bearna-na-gaoithy, and from thence to Fera-Cualann, and



## Aois Criosť, 1467.

Aoir Criosť, míle, ceirpe céo, sírccat, a Seaćť.

Semur ua fířǵail abb lēřaťa řaoi ĥepcać ĥeiǵeimǵ dēcc.

Níall mac maťǵamna meǵcpaiť oiricel loća heřne, ř peapřún inři caoín dēcc.

Eoǵan mac Ruĥřaiǵe meǵ maťǵamna tiǵearna oirǵiall dēcc, ř Remann mac Ruĥřaiǵe do řabail tiǵearnaiř ĥia eir.

Toirřĥealbac Ruac mac uí neill (Enři) dēcc.

O Raiǵillǵ, .i. caťal mac eoǵain dēcc.

Mac caťmaoil Eoǵan dēcc.

Aoĥ mac ĥřian uí ceallaiǵ tiǵearna ua manne dēcc, ř a aĥlacacĥ i nať luam, ř Aoĥ na coilleacĥ mac uilliam uí ceallaiǵ do řabail a ionaioĥ.

Domnall buioe ua řearǵail ařĥťaiořeacĥ na hanǵaile, ř laoiǵřeacĥ mac řopa mic concobair mic caťail uí řearǵail dēcc.

Ířial ua řearǵail i monacĥ domnall, ř řřan i monacĥ Ířial.

Aoĥ ĥuĥ mac donnĥaioĥ mic ĥřian ballaiǵ, řaĥǵ a ĥřiaťair, řaĥǵ mac ĥřian, ř aoĥ Ruac mac ĥiarřaĥa móř mic ĥiarřaĥa uí concobair do ĥarřacĥ a ĥǵřeir la ĥiarřaĥa ua cconcobair, ř la cloinn ĥiarřaťa Ruaiĥ mic řaĥǵ uí concobair, ř la caťal mac Ruaiĥři óicc uí concobair.

Colla mac maǵnura meǵ maťǵamna, ř aoin řeari dēcc ĥia muinťir do ĥarřacĥ řopi řopcc a cřeicē řein la ĥřeirřeacĥaioĥ.

Ĥauiĥ mac řoiřĥelĥaiǵ do ĥarřacĥ la řomař mac řeopair.

Donnĥaioĥ mac řeain mic maioleaclainn uí fířǵail dēcc řopi řlicćioĥ na Roina.

řřan mac emainn mic řearǵail uí Raiǵillǵ do ĥarřacĥ.

Mac meĥ uilliam cloinne Ríocairĥ dēcc do řalar obann, ař i bí řlóř řařǵalĥa nac ĥuĥacur a ĥeirřioĥ.

to Glenn-Coipy, and right hand to Ath-cualann on that jorney was burnt . . . . .

<sup>k</sup> *James O'Farrell*.—"James, son to the Bishop Richard, son to the Great Deane, fitz Daniel fitz John Gallda O'Fergayl, abbot of Lethraith, a faire, young, learned, benign, hospitall, noble-

man, died in the flowere of youth and beginning of his happiness. Some thought that it was envy that killed him. God rest his soule."  
—D. F.

<sup>l</sup> *Inis-Caoín*, now Inishkeen, an island in the river Erne. See note <sup>b</sup>, p. 727, *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1467.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-seven.*

James O'Farrell<sup>k</sup>, Abbot of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara], a charitable and truly hospitable doctor, died.

Niall, son of Mahon Magrath, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis-Caoín<sup>l</sup>, died.

Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Redmond, the son of Rury, assumed the lordship after him.

Turlough Roe, the son of O'Neill (Henry), died.

O'Reilly, i. e. Cathal, son of Owen, died.

Mac Cathmhaoil, Owen, died.

Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, died, and was interred at Athlone; and Hugh-na-Coille, the son of William O'Kelly, assumed his place.

Donnell Boy O'Farrell<sup>m</sup>, Chief of Annaly and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, son of Conor, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died. Irial O'Farrell [was installed] in his place; and John took the place of Irial.

Hugh Duv, son of Donough, who was son of Brian Ballagh, Teige, his brother, Teige, the son of Brian, and Hugh Roe, the son of Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Conor, were slain in a nocturnal assault by Dermot O'Conor, the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Rory Oge O'Conor.

Colla, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, and eleven of his people, were slain while in pursuit of a prey<sup>n</sup> which the Breifnians were carrying off from him.

David Mac Costello was slain by Thomas Mac Feorais [Birmingham].

Donough, son of John, who was son of Melaghlin O'Ferrall, died on his way to Rome.

John, son of Edmond, who was son of Farrell O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard died of a sudden fit of sickness. There is no worldly glory but ends in gloom.

<sup>m</sup> *Donnell Boy O'Farrell*.—"Daniel Boy O'Fergayl, the whole Duke of Angaly, and Lysagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner fitz Cathal O'ffergayl, both died. Irial O'Fergayl in Daniel's seate, and John supplied Irial's roome."—D. F.

<sup>n</sup> *In pursuit of a prey*.—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1467. Colla fitz Magnus Fitz Mahon, and eleven of his men were killed on the tract" [i. e. track] "of his own prey, by the Brefnians."

Crioitíon Plóingced, Riapup mac Riapair dalatun, Semur ócc mac remair dalatun, 7 mac peitíoiḡ an muilinn cipp .i. ppioir an muilinn cíoipí decc don plaiḡ.

Sían mac an dalatunaiḡ do mapbaḡ la a cénel phíppín.

Toirpdealbác mac catail in concobaip do mapbaḡ i Ropp comám la cloinn domnaill mic magnura cam í cellaiḡ.

Sloicceas la hua neill .i. enpi i noipeacé i catáin 7 ip fop an plóigead pín do mapbaḡ tomap mac pílip meḡ uioip fear a aoipí do bfeapp do duéaiḡ ina píniéap.

Maidm cpoipí moigé cpoinn fop ua cceallaiḡ, 7 fop cloinn uilliam bupc la mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ 7 la píol mbriain dú in po mapbaḡ uilliam caeé a bupc mac mec uilliam, 7 da mac uí ceallaiḡ, 7 aeḡ buiḡe mac toirp-deibaiḡ mec domnaill conrapal a ngallócclac, 7 deiénebar duairlíḡ cloinne domnaill amaille ppip. Torperatari beop oét ppiéit gallocclac ḡo poch-aíḡe oile cennoḡatpíḡe. Ua domnaill .i. aeḡ puasḡ mac neill ḡairb do ḡeacé i cconnacétaib do díogail an maḡma pín ap bá panneariaḡ óó mac uilliam 7 ua ceallaiḡ, 7 píe do bíin do a cloinn Riocairḡ 7 inḡeéḡ implan dia tigi.

Inip loca cairpḡin do ḡabail la hua cconócobaip ndonn, 7 la cloinn mic peiḡlíníḡ fop luéḡ a comēḡa.

Cpeacá uipíne la taḡḡ ua concobaip, la maḡ eoḡagán, 7 la mac feórap fop maḡ Tíḡba ḡup aipcepfé an típ ó impip ḡo baile mic uilliam.

<sup>p</sup> *Cros Moighe-Croin*, now Crossmacrin, a town-land near the western boundary of the parish of Grange, in the barony of Athenry, and county of Galway. A patron was annually held at this place on the last Sunday in Summer, usually called *Domnac Chpuim Duib*, in Irish, and Garland Sunday, in English, by the natives. The account of the defeat at Magh Croinn is entered in the Annals of D. F., under the year 1566, as follows :

“A. D. 1566. An army raised by Mac William Bourke, viz., Richard fitz Thomas fitz Edmond Albany, and by Ædh O’Kelly, King of Omany to and against Clanricard, whereby they burnt part of the country as farr as Loghreagh,

and they killed Richard, son to Mac Hubert, a good house-keeper. They went that night towards Omany, and the next day went they to burne the parishes of the Dolphins and about Tuluban. They after that (having intelligence of the countrye’s towards them) made retreate. But at the cross of Moy-Croyn overtooke them, the best Englishman’s son in Ireland in his owne dayes, Ullicke fitz Uilleag fitz Riocaird Oge, and Torlogh O’Brien’s sept for the most part. The host being happily defeated, Mac William Burke, .i. Uilleg fitz Richard, was slaine therein, and O’Kellye’s two sonns, viz. Colla and Ruary, a good Captaine and Constable of Clandonell, .i. Ædh boy fitz Torly fitz Marcus, eleaven men of

Christopher Plunkett; Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton; James Oge, the son of James Dalton; and the son of Petit of Mullingar, i. e. the Prior of Mullingar, died of the plague.

John, the son of the Dalton, was slain by his own tribe.

Turlough, the son of Cathal O'Connor was slain at Roscommon by the sons of Donnell, son of Manus Cam O'Kelly.

O'Neill (Henry) marched with an army into Oireacht Ui-Chathain [O'Kane's territory]. It was on this expedition that Philip Maguire, the best man of his country in his time, was slain.

O'Kelly and the sons of William Burke were defeated at Cros Moighe-Croin<sup>p</sup>, by Mac William of Clanrickard, and by the O'Briens. William Caech Burke, the son of Mac William, two sons of O'Kelly, Hugh Boy, son of Turlough Mac Donnell, Constable of their Gallowglasses, and ten of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell who were along with him, were slain in the conflict. One hundred and sixty gallowglasses, and numbers of others, were also slain. O'Donnell i. e. Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, went to Connaught, to take revenge for this defeat, for Mac William and O'Kelly were his friends and confederates. He forced the Clanrickards to make peace, and then returned home in safety.

The island of Lough Cairrgin<sup>q</sup> was taken from its keepers by O'Connor Don and the grandsons of Felim.

Teige O'Connor, Mageoghegan, and Mac Feorais [Bermingham], committed innumerable depredations in the plain of Tefia, and plundered the country from Imper<sup>r</sup> to Baile-mic-William<sup>s</sup>.

their nobilitie, his two sonnns and three brothers were all slaine, with a wonderfull slaughter of their companyes, soe that they could not account their losses at Cross-Moy-Croynn that day."

It is also entered in the same annals under the year 1567, as follows:

"A. D. 1567. The defeate of Crosse-Moy-Croynn this yeare, *secundum quosdam*, given to O'Kelly, and to Clann-William Burke, by Mac William of Clanrickard, wherein was slaine Ædh boy fitz Torlogh Mac Donnell, the constable of their Galloglaghs, and ten of the best of Clann-

Donell, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*. O'Donnell came to Connaght to revenge that defeate, and made Clanrickard to conclude peace, and went home afterwards."

<sup>q</sup> *Loch Cairrgin*.—A considerable lake, near Ardakillin, in the parish of Killukin, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1388, p. 712, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Imper*, now Emper, a remarkable castle, which belonged to the family of Dalton, situated near the little town of Ballynacargy, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>s</sup> *Baile-mic-William*, now Ballymacwilliam,



Caiplen cúile maóile do gabail la cloinn corbmaic ballaig mec donnchaíð  
pop phioct corbmaic mic donnchaíð.

Iurair Saranaic do teict i nEirinn, 7 tomar daiteappaíð, ní dia ttaimic  
milleaíð epeann.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1468.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe ceo, Síreccat, a hoct.

Concoðar ua maóileaclaínn eppcop oírpinn decc.

Tomar iarla dírmmian, 7 po ba iurair i neirinn mac remair mic gearoíð  
dearpcaiğteac epeann ma aimpir dia cenel peirrin ar deilb ar denaíð ar

a townland near Edenderry, in the barony of Warrenstown, in the King's County.

*Cul-Maoile*, now Colony, in the county of Sligo. In the Annals of D. F. this passage is translated as follows :

"A. D. 1467. The castle of Culmailly (called corruptly Cooluny) was taken by Cormack Bal-lagh Mac Donnaghye's son from the sept of Cormac Mac Donnaghy."

"*An English Justiciary*.—"An English Deputy came to Ireland, and Thomas was deposed, thorough which alteration all Ireland was spoiled."—D. F.

The Deputy here alluded to was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

\* Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"Thady fitz Donnagh O'Kelly, one that ought to be king of Omany, died betwixt Epiphany and Brigidmas.

"David Mac Cosdelw killed by Thomas Bermingham.

"Donnagh fitz John fitz Maelaghlyn O'Fergayl, died on his journey to or from Rome.

"Torlagh fitz Cathal O'Conner killed on the feast day of the holy Cross in Roscomon, by the sons of Daniel fitz Magnus Cam O'Kelly.

"Cathal O'Reilly, King of East Brefny, died."

\* *Thomas, Earl of Desmond*.—This is the last entry in the Annals of D. F., in which it runs as follows :

"A. D. 1468. An exceeding great mischance happened in Ireland this year, to witt, Thomas, Earle of Desmond, and the only Earl of Ireland for his excellent good qualities, in both comely fair person, affabilitie, eloquence, hospitalitie, martiall feates, nobleness of extraction in blood, almesdeeds, humanity towards the poore and needy of all mankind, surpassing bountifullness in bestowing good gifts to both laytie, Clergie, and to all the learned in Irish, as Antiquaries, poets, Æsdanas of all Ireland, being" [*recte* having] "repayred to the Great Court at Drochedatha to meet the English Deputy"—[left unfinished, the death of Sir James Ware having prevented the translator's further progress.—*ED.*]

Dowling, in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1462, states that this Thomas was not Earl of Desmond, because his father was still living, and he refers to the pedigree of Desmond, as follows :

"Vide pedegrew Desmondie quod non fuit comes, pater tum nevebat, *et cetera*. Usurping upon his father, and going to Tredaff, he" [the

The castle of Cuil Maoile' (Coloony) was taken by the sons of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough from the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough.

An English Justiciary<sup>u</sup> arrived in Ireland, and Thomas [Earl of Desmond] was removed, an occurrence which wrought the ruin of Ireland<sup>v</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1468.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-eight.*

Conor O'Melaghlin, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Thomas, Earl of Desmond<sup>w</sup>, the son of James, son of Garrett, who had been Lord Justice of Ireland, the most illustrious of his tribe in Ireland in his time

father] "gave him his curse, and said 'thou shalt have an ill end!'"

Cox says that he had no other title to the Earldom of Desmond than by the marriage of his nephew, Thomas, the Earl, to Catherine Ni William Mac Cormac, one of his vassals, for which that earl was so persecuted by his relations, that he was forced to resign his earldom to his uncle. Holinshed refers to an Anglo-Irish tradition, which records that Desmond had particularly offended the new Queen, the Lady Elizabeth Grey, by some disrespectful observations on her family, which so provoked her resentment that his successor, John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, had secret instructions to examine strictly into the conduct of this earl, and to execute the utmost rigour of the law upon him, should he be found in any respect obnoxious to its power. Cox refers to another tradition,—which, however, he does not seem disposed to believe,—namely, that the Queen stole the Privy Signet, and put it to an order for his execution! However this may have been, Tiptoft was disposed to treat him with severity, and to listen to all the charges brought against him. The Parliament first convened at Dublin was adjourned to Drogheda, where the enemies

of the Geraldines, particularly William Shirwood, Bishop of Meath, gave free scope to their resentments, and they procured an Act that Thomas, Earl of Desmond, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and Edward Plunket, Esquire, as well for alliances, fostering and alterage with the King's Irish enemies, as for furnishing them with horses, harness, and arms, and also supporting them against the King's subjects, be attainted of high treason; and that whoever hath any of their goods, or lands, and doth not discover them to the deputy within fourteen dayes, shall be attainted of felony. Desmond, who did not expect such harsh measures, had the hardihood to appear before this Parliament to justify his conduct; but, to the astonishment and confusion of his party, he was instantly brought to the scaffold and beheaded, on the 15th of February, 1467. But the enemies of this family enjoyed but a short triumph, for the Earl of Kildare, who escaped to England, boldly repaired to the King, and laid before him the injuries done to his family, and pleaded their loyalty and great services to the crown, and he made so powerful an impression on the mind of His Majesty that he received his pardon. The very Parliament which condemned him proved so obsequiously

eineac, ap lñgnan, ap deipe, ap daonnaet do boctaiB 7 daiuilecneacaiB an coimde ap eiounacal ped 7 maime do tuait deaglaip 7 dphilfoaiB ap corcc meiple 7 mibér do dol co dpoicet aca hi comne an iurtip Shaxanaiz 7 gall na mde apcfna. Ro peallpat fap 7 po diéfnad leo é cen nac cionn 7 batap brónaiz epimó pepar nepeann don pcel·pin. Ruccaó iapaín a cóip co tpaizlí, 7 Ro haónaiceaó i notairliže a aifn 7 pinnpioip co nonoip 7 co naipmudin naóbaíl.

O Ruairc tižeapnan acc mac taidce tižeapna diougmala ua mbriuin 7 caía aeda pinh decc iap mbuaio ó domán 7 o dñman, 7 domnall mac taidg uí puairc do oipdneac ina ionac la hua ndomnall 7 la a éairuib ap cña. Shioct tižeapnain mic tižeapnain moip mic ualgaipce do eipge ina azaio go heccoip, 7 donnchaó loipce mac tižeapnain móip do puoccaó doib pñn do caipppeachaib 7 do cloind ndonnchaio. O domnall iap na cluinpin pin do toct pluaž diuin tap eipne anall 7 ioctap connaet do milleaó leip 7 cpeaca diaipmie do denam do pop airteap tpe píaipiac cuile, enama 7 coillteaó luizne 7 a mbpñt leip dia tiž iappin. Mac uilliam uaetapac .i. uillfc mac uillie an·piona, 7 o concobaip donn co na poépaide gall 7 gaoideal diblinib do dol hi poipidin ioctap connaet, 7 baile ui puairc do loipcaó leo, 7 gan do maiet do denam aet maó pin, 7 a ttoideet dia ttiž gan cat gan coma.

Ruaidri mac concobaip mec donnchaio tižeapna tpe hoilealla 7 baile an duin decc iap mbpñt báipe pop domán 7 dñman.

submissive to the royal pleasure, that they passed an act reversing his attainder, and restoring him to his estate and dignity; and, to complete his triumph, he was soon after appointed to the government of Ireland as deputy to the Duke of Clarence; and Tiptoft, who was called away by the disorders of England, there suffered by the same sentence which he had executed upon the Earl of Desmond!—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad annos*, 1467, 1468; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, pp. 169, 170; Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 3; and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. pp. 189, 190. A perfect account of the rents, victuals, and other revenues exacted by the Earl of Desmond, is preserved in the Carew collection of manu-

scripts, in the Library at Lambeth, No. 617, p. 212.

\* *Traigh-Li*, i. e. the strand of the River Li, now Tralee, the head town of the county of Kerry. This little river is now covered over, like the River Poddle in Dublin, so that a stranger visiting Tralee will be apt to conclude that the town is washed by no river.

† *Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha*.—This was the name of a district in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name Cuil-Cnamha is still remembered in the county of Sligo, but supposed to be applied to a district only co-extensive with the parish of Dromard; but it appears from the writings of the Mac Firbises, that Cuil-Cnamha, which was

for his comeliness and stature, for his hospitality and chivalry, his charity and humanity to the poor and the indigent of the Lord, his bounteousness in bestowing jewels and riches on the laity, the clergy, and the poets, and his suppression of theft and immorality, went to Drogheda to meet the English Lord Justice, and the other English of Meath. These acted treacherously by him, and, without any crime [on his part], they beheaded him; the greater number of the men of Ireland were grieved at the news of it. His body was afterwards conveyed to Traigh-Li<sup>x</sup>, and interred in the burial-place of his predecessors and ancestors with great honour and veneration.

O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Teige, worthy Lord of the Hy-Briuin, and of all the race of Aedhe-Finn, died, after having overcome the world and the Devil; and Donnell, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by O'Donnell and his other friends. But the descendants of Tiernan, the son of Tiernan More, son of Ualgarg, unjustly rose up against him [Donnell], the son of Tiernan More; and they themselves, and the people of Carbury, and the Clann-Donough, inaugurated Donough Losc, the son of Tiernan More. O'Donnell, when he had heard of this, crossed the Erne with a numerous army, and destroyed Lower Connaught. He seized on great spoils in the east of Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha<sup>y</sup> and Coillte-Luighne<sup>z</sup>, which spoils he afterwards carried home. Mac William Oughter, i. e. Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona, and O'Conor Don, with the English and Irish forces of both, marched to the relief of Lower Connaught; and they burned the town of O'Rourke. But this was all the good they did; and they returned home without battle or booty.

Rory, the son of Conor Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill and of Baile-an-duin<sup>a</sup>, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

otherwise called the District of the Strand, extended from the stream of Borraeh (which falls into the sea at the south-east boundary of the townland of Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy in Tireragh) to the strand of Traigh-Eothuile at Tanrego.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 265 and 424, and the map to the same work.

<sup>z</sup> *Coillte-Luighne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still remembered, and is applied

to a small district, near Ballysadare, in the north of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo, verging on the celebrated strand of Traigh Eothuile.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 115, 303, 304, 354, 355, 418, 487, and map to the same work.

<sup>a</sup> *Baile-an-duin*, i. e. the town of the *dun*, or earthen fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1352, p. 602, *supra*.



Τοιρριδεαλδᾶς mac ρῥαιν ui παγαλλῖς διοιρδνεαδ̃ ι τιγέαρνυρ na βρῖρνε.  
 Ua caṭain .i. μαγνυρ decc.

Caṭal occ mac caṭail ρυαῖδ μεγ ραгнаῖλλ λανταοιρεαδ̃ μυντιρε heolair  
 decc ma τιγ̃ ρεῖν ιρ m ceḃ domnac̃ don corḡur iar mbuaḃ nonḡṭa γ naṭṛιγ̃e  
 γ ταιοιρεδ̃ do ḡairm da mac .i. ταδḡ μαγ ραгнаῖλλ, γ ταίρεαδ̃ ele beor̃ do  
 ḡairm duilliam μαγ ραгнаῖλλ la ρlioṭ maοileac̃lainn μεγ ραгнаῖλλ.

Ar̃t mac cuinn ui maοileac̃lainn τιγέαρνα μιθε do μαρβαδ̃ hṑ cenoc hṑ  
 corḡeraiḡ mṑrṭ ḡarcc do ρonnpaḃ.

Ua mṑrḃa γ mac ḡiolla πατραιcc δέγ don τρεαḡair.

Ḃnmuṛian mḡean eoḡain uṑ concobaṛi bṑn uṑ ceallaiḡ .i. aed̃ mac bṛian  
 decc.

Emann an maṭair̃e mac ḡoirḃelbaiḡ do μαρβαδ̃ la a deapbpaṭair̃ uilliam  
 mac ḡoirḃelbaiḡ.

Concobaṛ buḃe mac corbmaic mec bṛanain decc.

Uaṭne mac mec eoḡagain do μαρβαδ̃ duṛcor̃ do ρaiḡiḃ hṑ ccairlen enuic  
 ṑ corḡeraiḡ.

Ruaḃṛi mac διαρμαδα ρυαḃ mic ταιδḡ uṑ concobaṛi, γ a bṑn mḡean  
 cairpṛe ṑ concobaṛi δέγ do ḡalaiṛ obann.

Ταδḡ mac τιγέαρνain bṛuccaḃ cḡdaṑ conáic̃ch, γ a bṑn nuala mḡfñ mec  
 donnchaḃ ριαḃaiḡ .i. ρearḡal decc.

An ḡiolla duḃ mac corbmaic buḃe mec donnchaḃ δέcc.

Concobaṛ mac emann mic maοileac̃lainn uṑ ainliḡi decc παṭair̃ mṑncar̃c.

Τορνα ua maolḡonaṛe ollam̃ ṛṑl̃ muṛeaḃhaiḡ a ṛṑncur̃ γ a ṛṑlḃeṭ̃  
 decc ma τιγ̃ ṛṑñ illior ρearbaiñ iar bṛeil̃ Πατραιcc iar mbuaḃ naṭṛιγ̃e,  
 γ a aḃnacal̃ ι noṑṛinñ. Eṛarḃ ua maolḡonaṛe ι nollamnaṑṭ dia ḡṛe.

Ua concobaṛi ρailḡe conñ do ḡabail̃ la ḡallaḃ.

Cairlen bona ḡṛobaḡṛi baḡí aḡ ua ndomnaḃl̃ do ṭaḃair̃t doḡ doṛiḃṛi do  
 ρlioṑṭ Mhuṛceair̃taiḡ bacaiḡ.

Riocaṛḃ a buṛc do τοṑdeṑṭ hṑ muḡḡ luṛcc ṛiḃ do ḃenam̃ doḡ ṛṛi mac

<sup>b</sup> *Cnoc-Uí-Choscraigh*, i.e. the hill of O'Cosery, now Knockycosker, in the parish of Newtown, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

<sup>c</sup> *Lis-Fearbain*.—This would be anglicised

Lisfarbaun, but the name is now obsolete, or at least has not been identified for the Ordnance Survey. The O'Mulconrys, who were the hereditary poets of Sil-Murray, were seated at Cloonahee, in the parish of Clooncraff, in the

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, was elected to the lordship of Breifny. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, died.

Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, full Chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died in his own house on the first Sunday in Lent, after the victory of Uinction and Penance; and his son, i. e. Teige Mac Rannall, was nominated Chief, but William Mac Rannall was called another chieftain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, Lord of Meath, was slain at Cnoc-Ui-Chos-craigh<sup>b</sup>, on Easter Tuesday precisely.

O'More and Mac Gillapattrick died of the plague.

Benmunhan, the daughter of Owen O'Conor, and wife of O'Kelly, i. e. Hugh, the son of Brian, died.

Edmond of the Plain Mac Costello was slain by his brother, William Mac Costello.

Conor Boy, the son of Conor Mac Branan, died.

Owney Mageoghegan was killed by one cast of a javelin in the castle of Cnoc-Ui-Chosgraigh [Knockycosker].

Rory, the son of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and his wife, the daughter of Carbry O'Conor, died of a short sickness.

Teige Mac Tiernan, a rich and flourishing Brughaidh-Cedach [farmer], and his wife Nuala, the daughter of the son of Donough Reagh, i. e. Farrell, died.

Gilla-duv, the son of Cormac Boy Mac Donough, died.

Conor, son of Edmond, who was son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, died on Low Saturday.

Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, died in his own house at Lis-Fearbain<sup>c</sup>, [shortly] after the festival of St. Patrick, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin. Erard O'Mulconry assumed the ollavship of Sil-Murray after him.

O'Conor Faly, Con, was taken prisoner by the English.

The castle of Bundrowes, which had been in O'Donnell's possession, was restored by him to the descendants of Murtough Bacagh<sup>d</sup>.

Richard Burke went to Moylurg, and made peace with Mac Dermot; and

barony and county of Roscommon. See note under the year 1488.

<sup>d</sup> *Murtough Baccagh*, i. e. Murtough the lame. He was chief of the O'Conors of Sligo or Car-

νοιαρματα, ἡ α νοὸλ διβλινῖς ἰ ccoinne uí domnaill, ἡ ὁ domnaill do ὁὸλ τὰρ  
 εἶρνε πέρνυ do ρυαάταταρρῶν, ἡ ζαν α ττῆγμαῖλ δά ἐεἰλε don ἐυρ ριν.  
 Ριοκαρῶ διομπρῦδ τὰρ α αἶρ ἰ μαάαῖρ ἐονναάτ, ἡ βραιῖδε do βπειτ λαῖρ  
 ο cloinn uí concobaῖρ ρυαῶ, ἡ ρλιοάτ πεῖδλιν do βρῖτ λαῖρ ο naρ παοῖρατ  
 βραιῖδε δό.

Clann conmmaῖḡ ὄνα do milleaḡ la heimann mac uilliam fein co na  
 cloinn tpe uabap ἡ ριονup.

Cpeaáa διαρῖνε la ρῖδλιν ρρῖονν πορ ua cconcobaῖρ ndonn, ἡ α mbrῖτ  
 leῖρ ἰ μοῖḡ luῖpcc. Cpeaáa anba lḡr α huḡb mane. Cpeaá ele leῖρ ὁ ρλιοάτ  
 πεῖδλιν cleῖρῖḡ ἡ cpeaá ὁ muḡtῖρ bῖρḡ co cill αἵραάτα ἰ ccoinne Ριοκαρῶ α  
 bupe cona ρλυαḡ, ἡ po congaiḡ pé an ρλυαḡ ζαν ρζαοἰleaḡ ὁ poἰle ρρῖ pé ρεάτ-  
 mane πορ α lon ρῖḡn amann, ἡ do ρορῶραḡ ἰαḡ ní ba ρῖα dia nanḡaῖρ aḡe.  
 Cpeaá moῖ ele do βπειτ la πεῖδλινῶ ὁ ciappaῖḡe mec cḡtḡῖρḡaḡ, ἡ mac  
 muḡ aeḡa caῖoḡ uí concobaῖρ do mapḡaḡ leῖρ an la ρῖḡ. Emann mac uilliam  
 deῖpḡe δό πορ ἰομαῖpe uapáḡn tῖρ ρῖáτ ζαλλόḡláá tῖρ ρῖáτ do cḡtῖρḡ conḡ-  
 mala, ἡ mapḡpḡaḡ α tῖpe féḡn. Ro loῖteaḡ moῖan tḡoῖpa, ἡ po bḡnaḡ an  
 cpeaá ὁπεῖδλιν cenmota α capall.

Moῖan do milleaḡ ἰ muḡe ἡ hi laḡmḡb la ζεapῖoḡ mac ἰapla ὁῖῖmuḡan  
 α ndíoḡaḡl tomaῖρ ἰapla.

Baἰle uí Raḡḡḡḡḡ ἡ maḡḡῖtῖρ an ἑabain do loῖccaḡ la ζallaḡb ἡ leῖρ  
 an Saḡanaá leῖρ dῖcḡḡaḡ ἰapla ὁῖῖmuḡan.

Maḡom moῖ do ἑabaiῖt la conn mac aeḡa buḡḡe í neἰll hi mbḡḡḡo uama  
 πορ ζallaḡb lḡḡῖ caḡaḡl du in po ζaḡaḡ Muῖpceapῖtaá Ruáḡ ua neἰll tῖḡeapḡa  
 cloḡḡne aeḡa buḡḡe in po mapḡaḡ aengup mac alaḡandapḡ mec doḡḡnaḡl,  
 Mac poḡepḡ paḡaῖῖr tῖḡeapḡa lḡḡῖ caḡaḡl, ἡ poáḡḡe do ζallaḡb ἡ do  
 ζaḡoḡelaḡb cenmota tῖḡḡe.

Cpeaáa anba la πεἰλιν ρρῖονν ἡ la mac διαρματα, concobaῖρ mac  
 copḡmaḡc πορ baἰle an tobaῖρ, ἡ ua concobaῖρ fein co βρῖτ πορpa lion α

bury, and died in the year 1403. His race were  
 set aside by the descendants of his brother Owen.

<sup>e</sup> *Ciarraighe-Mic-Keherney*, now Clann-Keher-  
 ny, a well-known district in the modern barony  
 of Castlerea, in the west of the county of Ros-  
 common. This district was also called Ciar-  
 raighe-Aoi, from the plain of Magh-Aoi, of

which it was anciently considered a part.—See  
 O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, where he  
 asserts that in his own time Kerry-Ai was  
 called Clann-ketherny, and was a part of the  
 county of Rosecommon.

<sup>f</sup> *Imaire-Uarain*, i. e. the ridge of Oran, a  
 ridge or long hill in the parish of Oran, in the

both set out to oppose O'Donnell, but before they could arrive [at where he was], he had crossed the Erne, so that they did not meet one another on this occasion. Richard returned to Machaire-Chonnacht, and took hostages from the sons of O'Conor Roe ; and he made prisoners of the descendants of Felim, because they would not consent to give him hostages.

Clann-Conway was plundered by Edmond, the son of William himself, and by his sons, through pride and arrogance.

Felim Finn [O'Conor] took great preys from O'Conor Don, and carried them with him into Moylurg. He also took great preys from Hy-Many, and a prey from the descendants of Felim Cleireach, and a prey from Muintir-Beirne, all which he carried off to Kill-Athrachta, to meet Richard Burke and his army ; and he kept this army from dispersing for the space of a week, and maintained them solely by his own provisions ; and he would have kept them longer, if they had remained with him. Another great prey was carried off by Felim from Ciarraighe-Mic-Keherny<sup>e</sup> ; and he slew the grandson of Hugh Caech O'Conor on the same day. Edmond Mac William rose up against him at Imaire-Uarain<sup>f</sup>, with sixty gallowglasses, and sixty retained kerns, and the cavalry of his own territory ; many were wounded between them, and Felim was stripped of the prey, and also of his horses.

Much destruction was caused by Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, in Munster and Leinster, in revenge of [the death of] Thomas, the Earl.

O'Reilly's mansion-seat<sup>g</sup> and the monastery of Cavan were burned by the English and the Saxon<sup>h</sup>, by whom the Earl of Desmond had been beheaded.

A great victory was gained by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, over the English of Lecale at Beann-uamha, where Murtough Roe O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, was taken prisoner, and Aengus, the son of Alexander Mac Donnell, the son of Robert Savadge, Lord of Lecale, and many others, both English and Irish, were slain.

Great depredations were committed by Felim Finn and Mac Dermot, Conor, the son of Cormac, in Ballintober ; but O'Conor himself, with all his assembled

county of Roscommon.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Reilly's mansion seat*, literally, O'Reilly bally, or town. This was the castle of Tullymangan, which stood on a hill to the north-east

of the present town of Cavan.

<sup>h</sup> *The Saxon*, i. e. John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, for some account of whom see note <sup>a</sup>, p. 1050, *supra*.



έιονοιλ cennotat a éuaéta, γ Ruaidhri ua concobair lion a éιονοιλ co ndruing moir do cloinn connmair maraon pír, γ phioct mic feidlimið uile abur dñrge doib diblinib. Clann diarmata mic Ruaidhri mec diarmata, γ clann corbmaic oig mec diarmata do bi hi pporlongporc i mbeola coilleað do bñit forpa beór, γ phidlim dimteaét co haitépaé ionlan conuice an pcor mor hi ccloinn caéail mic muiréadaig. Feidlimið iarom γ mac diarmata diompuð co croða corccpach ppiu γ ppaonmaom ppaépanaé do tabairt forpa co na tabpað pñr oib iapaét plaitte dia poile. Eoðan mac toirpdelbair doill mic toirpdelbair óicc uí concobair γ feidlimið mac toirpdealbair puaið mic bñian ballair, do marbað, γ pócáde do paopclanðab himaille ppiú, γ feidlimið do bñit a cpeice leir iap mbuaíð, γ corccap, γ corccap, γ iap ppaðbail a biððbaðab pó mela γ éuibeað.

Indraicchið do éénan lá donnchað mac tomair með uidið ap Philip mac éonéonnacht meðuidir i tair cñhþoda, γ cpeaéa mora do tabairt lair. Muirp donnéaðh do ðol lá a cpeachab hi ccloinn éallair, γ donnchað ofáðbail doib ina uathað for deiréað na cpeaé. Pílip do bñit fair ip in iapmoiréct. Soðair donnéaðh la mac conconnaét co po marbað lair é pñn γ a mac don éup pñn.

Ruaidhri mac gofpaíð puaið meðuidir, γ maileéclann mac donnchað mic gappaið décc.

Opõg mor do cloinn gappaið do marbað la cloinn aeða mic Pílip na tuaiðe meðuidir im mac gappaið pñn .i. donnchað, immo mac feilim, γ imo dñhpaétair .i. eóin, γ a mac pñn ðna diarmair mac eom co tairap ele imaille ppiu.

<sup>i</sup> *Clann-Conway*.—This was the name of a tribe and district situated on the west side of the river Suck, in the barony of Ballinroe and county of Galway.

<sup>j</sup> *To oppose both*, i. e. to oppose Felin Finn and Mac Dermot.

<sup>k</sup> *Beola-Coille*.—This is a mistranscript for Bealach-Coille, i. e. the road or pass of the wood, now Ballaghcuilla, a townland in the parish of Kilcorkey, barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. It is bounded on the south by the townland of Belanagare.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheet 15. Some traces of the ancient bealach, or road, from which this townland derived its name, were pointed out to the Editor in 1837, by old Cormac Branan, who had been steward to the late O'Connor Don, and who was intimately acquainted with the ancient topography of this part of Connaught.—See note under the year 1489.

<sup>l</sup> *Scor-mor*, now Skurmore, a townland in the parish of Kilmacumshy, near the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Clann-Cathail, i. e. of the race of Ca-

forces and tribes, overtook them. Rory O'Connor, with all his forces, and a great party of the Clann-Conway<sup>i</sup>, and all the descendants of the son of Felim at this side, rose up to oppose both<sup>j</sup>. The sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, and the sons of Cormac Oge Mac Dermot, who had been encamped at Beola-Coille<sup>k</sup>, also came up with them. Felim, with all his forces, marched in triumph as far as Scor-mor<sup>l</sup> in Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray; and he and Mac Dermot afterwards engaged them with bravery and success, and routed and dispersed them, so that no man of them would give to his neighbour the loan of a rod. Owen, the son of Turlough Dall<sup>m</sup>, son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, and Felim, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh, and many other nobles, were slain. Felim carried off the spoil, and returned home victorious, and in triumph, leaving his enemies in grief and sorrow.

Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, made an incursion against Philip, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, into Tir-Kennedy<sup>n</sup>, and carried off a great prey. Donough's people proceeded with their prey into Clann-Kelly<sup>o</sup>, leaving Donough in the rear, attended only by a few troops. Philip overtook him in the pursuit; but Donough turned upon the son of Cuconnaught (i. e. Philip), and slew him and his son on this occasion.

Rory, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Melaghlín, the son of Donough, son of Godfrey, died.

A great number of the Clann-Caffry<sup>p</sup> were slain by the sons of Hugh, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire; among whom was Mac Caffry himself, i. e. Donough, as also the son of Felim and his brother John, Dermot, son of this John, and three others besides.

thal, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who died in the year 701, comprised this parish, as well as the entire of the parish of Kilcorkey, and the greater part of those of Shankill and Elphin. It was first the territory of the O'Morans, and afterwards of the O'Flanagans, who were both of the race of Cathal.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 16, 21, 22.

<sup>m</sup> *Turlough Dall*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence the Blind.

<sup>n</sup> *Tir-Kennedy*, now a barony, in the east of

the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>o</sup> *Clann-Kelly*, an ancient tribe and territory; Mac Donnell Galloglagh was chief of this territory for several centuries, now a barony, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Caffry*, a branch of the Maguires who took the district surname of Mac Caffry. This name is still numerous in Fermanagh, and some of this family who removed to Clann-Kecherny, in the west of the county of Roscommon, now call themselves Mac Gaffrey, which is a more correct form of the name.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1469.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, ceit̃rī cet̃t, Seapccat̃t a naot̃.

Sīan buide mac pīan moir meȝcpait̃ com̃arba teapmoir̃n daβeōcc decc, 7 com̃arba do ðenam̃ ina ionaō do ðiap̃mat̃ mac map̃cayr mic muir̃yir meȝcpait̃.

Mās cārtayȝ mōrī tȝȝearna d̃f̃mum̃an decc.

Αοō mac uilliam uī ēeallayȝ tȝȝearna ua maine p̃aoi ep̃eann ap̃ em̃eac̃ p̃eari nā p̃o d̃yult̃ p̃rī d̃yieic̃ n̄duine do m̃arβaō t̃pe p̃eill la p̃lioct̃ doñnchaō uī ēeallayȝ .i. la cloint̃ b̃p̃earail, 7 t̃aiōcc mic doñnchaō luan m̃ite an d̃apa la p̃ia p̃p̃eill beap̃ayȝh 7 d̃ā ua ēeallayȝ do ȝayr̃m ina n̄d̃iaō .i. uilliam mac aeōa mic b̃riain, 7 t̃aōȝ caoō mac uilliam uī ēeallayȝ.

R̃ir̃p̃er̃o occ ua R̃aiȝillȝ tañayr̃i b̃p̃eip̃ne d̃eccc.

Doim̃all mac b̃riain mic P̃ilip mic an ȝiolla d̃uib̃ meȝuōir̃, 7 ȝiolla iora mac coip̃mat̃ mic ȝiolla iora uī p̃lannac̃an do map̃baō la cloim̃ aeōa meȝuōir̃, 7 la muir̃t̃ir̃ mañc̃ain hi p̃op̃t̃ ac̃aiō in̄b̃ir̃ m. 9. Calaim̃ September.

In̄d̃rap̃ayȝh̄o do ðenam̃ do cloim̃ P̃ilip meȝuōir̃, 7 do cloim̃ tomaĩr̃ oȝ p̃op̃ cloim̃ aeōa meȝuōir̃ i m̃ioōb̄olect̃, 7 ep̃eac̃ā mõpa do tab̃ayr̃t̃ leo don̄ d̃ul̃ p̃in, 7 b̃riain maineac̃ mac don̄nchaō mic aeōa meȝuōir̃ do map̃baō leō.

Ion̄np̃ayȝh̄o ele ðna do ðenam̃ do cloim̃ an P̃ilip ceōna ap̃ cloim̃ an aeōa p̃em̃p̃ait̃e hi lõp̃cc, eoȝan mac aeōa meȝuōir̃, 7 p̃lat̃beap̃t̃ac̃ a mac do map̃baō leo don̄ t̃up̃ur̃ p̃in.

Toir̃p̃dealb̄ac̃ mac cat̃ail ōicc mic maȝnupa meȝuōir̃ d̃eccc.

T̃aōȝ d̃ub̄r̃ūleac̃ mac mecc̃p̃ait̃ meȝuōir̃ do map̃baō la cloim̃ aeōa meȝuōir̃.

M̃ap̃ȝp̃ecc̃ inȝn̄ P̃ilip mic an ȝiolla d̃uib̃ meȝuōir̃ b̄n̄ mec ȝille p̃innein, t̃aiōcc mic b̃riain d̃eccc.

<sup>a</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now *Termon-Magrath*, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tírugh, and county of Donegal.

<sup>r</sup> *Was made coarb*, literally, “and coarb was made, in his place, of Dermot, the son of Marcus,” &c.

<sup>s</sup> *Were nominated to succeed him*, literally, “were called after him,” but this would scarcely

be understood in English.

<sup>t</sup> *Port-Achaidh-Inbhir*, now *Aghinver*, on Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Midhbholg*, a district on the north side of Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1432, p. 888, *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1469.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-nine.*

John Boy, the son of John More Magrath, Coarb of Termon-Daveog<sup>a</sup>, died ; and Dermot, the son of Marcus, son of Maurice Magrath, was made Coarb<sup>r</sup> in his place.

Mac Carthy More, Lord of Desmond, died.

Hugh, the son of William O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the most eminent in Ireland for hospitality, a man who had never refused the countenance of man, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. the sons of Breasal and Teige, the son of Donough, on Shrove-Tuesday, the second day before the festival of St. Berach ; and two O'Kellys were nominated to succeed him<sup>s</sup>, i. e. William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Teige Cacch, the son of William O'Kelly.

Richard Oge O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, and Gilla-Isa, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, were slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire, and by Muintir-Manchain, at the port of Achadh-Inbhir<sup>t</sup>, on the 9th of the Calends of September.

An incursion was made by the sons of Philip Maguire and the sons of Thomas Oge into Midhbholg<sup>u</sup>, against the sons of Hugh Maguire. They carried off a great prey on this occasion ; and Brian Maineach, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by them.

Another incursion was made by the sons of the same Philip into Lurg<sup>w</sup>, against the sons of the same Hugh, during which they slew Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, and Flaherty, his son.

Turlough, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, died.

Teige Dubhshuileach<sup>x</sup>, the son of Magrath Maguire, was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire.

Margaret, the daughter of Philip, son of Gilla Duv Maguire, and wife of Mac Gillafinnen, Teige, the son of Brian, died.

<sup>w</sup> *Lurg*, a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Teige Dubhshuileach*, i. e. Thady, or Timothy, the black-eyed.



Mac an tSábaíric<sup>h</sup> .i. Πατεραιcc ócc, do gabail le páiteacáib<sup>h</sup> 7 tigeap-  
nar leíte catáil do gabail do páτεραιcc páit maille le congnaím 1 neill  
.i. enni, 7 níic uídelin, 7 gaé ar máir do Shabaoireacháib do cóir ar ionnar-  
baó doibh.

O gádra .i. eocán mac tomaltai<sup>g</sup> óicc mic tomaltai<sup>g</sup> móir tigeapí-  
ná cúile ua ppinn décc eirtir da péil muiré ipin ppo<sup>g</sup>maí, 7 a mac diongmala  
eo<sup>g</sup>an décc do galap obann iap<sup>g</sup>tain. Diapmaítt a mac naile do gabáil  
tígeapnaí 1 monaó a a<sup>g</sup>ar.

Taócc mac ma<sup>g</sup>hnaí mic S<sup>g</sup>ain mec bpanain ticcí<sup>g</sup>na coric a<sup>g</sup>clann do  
márbáó a meabail la a deapbra<sup>g</sup>atáir bu<sup>g</sup>éin, 7 la cloinn a deapbra<sup>g</sup>atáir pe<sup>g</sup>ct-  
main iap bpeil micíl 7 da ταιοι<sup>g</sup>re<sup>g</sup> do gabail a ionaó, .i. doinnall mac corb-  
maic lar po márbáó poí<sup>g</sup> 7 uilliam mac ae<sup>g</sup>da mac mic ae<sup>g</sup>da.

Ua ploinn tígeapna riol maolpuain co na deapbra<sup>g</sup>atáir amaille ppi<sup>g</sup>r do  
márbáó lá maolea<sup>g</sup>clainn ua p<sup>g</sup>loinn 7 maolea<sup>g</sup>clóinn do gabail τοιρι<sup>g</sup>ge<sup>g</sup>ta  
iapó<sup>g</sup>.

Mac dubgaill eo<sup>g</sup>an mac eo<sup>g</sup>an ele do márbáó ma tí<sup>g</sup> peín a meabail  
la cloinn colla mec dubgaill.

Aóó mac uai<sup>g</sup>ne uí ainli<sup>g</sup>í, 7 taócc mac muir<sup>g</sup>ceap<sup>g</sup>taic<sup>g</sup> mic mic tomal-  
tai<sup>g</sup> í áinli<sup>g</sup>í decc. Taócc mac b<sup>g</sup>riain mic tomaltai<sup>g</sup> do gabail τοιρι<sup>g</sup>ge<sup>g</sup>ta.

Eo<sup>g</sup>an mac ae<sup>g</sup>da bui<sup>g</sup>de ní<sup>g</sup>ez eo<sup>g</sup>agáin tánari cenél p<sup>g</sup>iaha<sup>g</sup> do márbáó  
la cloinn colmáin.

Ri<sup>g</sup>p<sup>g</sup>ep<sup>g</sup>o mac to<sup>g</sup>máir a bu<sup>g</sup>ic do t<sup>g</sup>pece<sup>g</sup>eaó a tígeapnaí, 7 Ri<sup>g</sup>car<sup>g</sup>o mac  
emaínn a bu<sup>g</sup>ic doir<sup>g</sup>oneaó ma ionaó.

Mop<sup>g</sup>pluaic<sup>g</sup>eaó t<sup>g</sup>pa lí<sup>g</sup>r ó n<sup>g</sup>oínnall (ae<sup>g</sup>o pu<sup>g</sup>aó) co maí<sup>g</sup>ib cenel cconail<sup>g</sup>,  
7 co neir<sup>g</sup>ge ama<sup>g</sup>ac io<sup>g</sup>ctáir conna<sup>g</sup>ct, 7 ní po aip<sup>g</sup>ir co paí<sup>g</sup>ic do paic<sup>g</sup>ió mec  
uilliam bu<sup>g</sup>ic Riocar<sup>g</sup>o mac emaínn, 7 taí<sup>g</sup>ic ri<sup>g</sup>de maí<sup>g</sup>le lé huí<sup>g</sup>la h<sup>g</sup>i c<sup>g</sup>cl<sup>g</sup>no  
uí doínnall, 7 ip<sup>g</sup>reaó po cin<sup>g</sup>p<sup>g</sup>te na maí<sup>g</sup>te pin ma ccomá<sup>g</sup>p<sup>g</sup>le iapó<sup>g</sup>í vol ar  
mac uilliam cloinne Riocar<sup>g</sup>o (uillecc mac uillicc an p<sup>g</sup>iona) do úio<sup>g</sup>ail a

<sup>y</sup> *Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh*.—This was the Irish chieftain appellation assumed by the head of the family of Savadge, in the county of Down. The head of this family is called “Mac an tSabhaoirí<sup>g</sup>, an cpo<sup>g</sup>caípe gaill,” by Aengus na naer O’Daly, in his satirical poem, composed in the

reign of Queen Elizabeth, thus :

“Ar<sup>g</sup>o Ulaó<sup>g</sup> gánn go<sup>g</sup>pa<sup>g</sup>é,  
Tí<sup>g</sup>r gan aoi<sup>g</sup>neap, gan aip<sup>g</sup>peann,  
Mac an tSabhaoirí<sup>g</sup> an cpo<sup>g</sup>caípe góill,  
Fear ca<sup>g</sup>gairt baí<sup>g</sup>rneá<sup>g</sup> p<sup>g</sup>ri h-uí<sup>g</sup>rcínn.”

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh', i. e. Patrick Oge, was taken prisoner by the Whites; and Patrick White, by the aid of O'Neill (Henry) and Mac Quillin, assumed the lordship of Lecale; and they banished all the Savadges who had survived.

O'Gara, i. e. Owen, the son of Tomaltagh Oge, son of Tomaltagh More, Lord of Coolavin, died between the two festivals of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn; and his worthy son, Owen, died soon afterwards of a short illness; and Dermot, his other son, assumed the lordship in his father's place.

Teige, the son of Manus, son of John Mac Branan, Lord of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own brother and his brother's sons, a week after Michaelmas; and his place was taken by two chieftains, namely, Donnell, the son of Cormac, by whom he had been slain, and William, the son of Hugh, grandson of Hugh.

O'Flynn, Lord of Sil-Maelruain, and his brother, were slain by Melaghlin O'Flynn, who afterwards assumed the lordship.

Mac Dowell (Owen, son of another Owen) was treacherously slain in his own house by the sons of Colla Mac Dowell.

Hugh, son of Owney O'Hanly, and Teige, the son of Murtough, grandson of Tomaltagh O'Hanly, died; and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh, assumed the chieftainship.

Owen, the son of Hough Boy Mageoghegan, Tanist of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the Clann-Colmain<sup>2</sup>.

Richard, son of Thomas Burke, resigned his lordship; and Richard, son of Edmund Burke, was appointed in his place.

A great army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), with the chiefs of Tirconnell, joined by the rising out of Lower Connaught, and marched, without halting, until he reached Mac William Burke [i. e.] Richard, the son of Edmond, who came with submission to O'Donnell. These chieftains afterwards held a consultation<sup>3</sup>, and resolved on marching against Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona), to wreak their vengeance on him for the defeat

" Ard Uladh is scarce, starving,  
A country without happiness, without mass,  
Where Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh, the English hang-  
man,  
Doth slaughter limpets with his scraper!"

<sup>2</sup> *The Clann-Colmain*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Melaghlin, who were at this period seated in the present barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>3</sup> *Held consultation*, literally, "what those

nanppolað 7 maðma epoiri moighe epoinð do bpiṛ mac uilliam cloinne piocairð  
 ap mac uilliam bupe piar an tan rin. Aṣur Robðar aonpaðaaig for an  
 ecomairle hírin do éoiðpiot iarom i ccloinn Ricairð. Loipceap, 7 millteap  
 leo cetup an machaire piabach. Baṭṭap aṭhaið longpiupit i mbaile an  
 élaip, .i. baile mec uilliam, 7 loipcit é iarṭṭam. Báṭṭap aṭaið amlað rin  
 aṣ milleað 7 aṣ moipionnpiað an tiṛe dá ṣac leit díob. Mac uilliam moipio,  
 .i. uilleacc po tappiang piðe 7 po éionoil cuicce clann uí bpiann, an ṣiolla  
 duib mac taðḡ, 7 Muipce piac ṣarib mac taðecc, 7 ṭpiouṣṭoiopma do maṭib  
 óáileccap immaile ppiu. Rucc mac uilliam cona pluag fein 7 co na leiṛ  
 éionol ap ua noðinnall aṣ fágbañ an tiṛe. Ro éuipṛṭe mapcpluaṣ mec uil-  
 liam, 7 piol mbpiann paigim iompiuaccṭa ap ðeipcað plóiḡ uí doðinnall aṣ  
 baile an duib ap tuṛ 7 po ppeccpað rin co nñmleapcc la mapcpluaṣ uí doð-  
 nall, 7 lá heccneacān mac neacṭain uí doðinnall do ṣonnpað baói for ðeipcað  
 plóiḡ uí doðinnall ṣup po ppaimeað po ṭeoio for mapcpluaṣ mec uilliam 7  
 pil mbpiann, 7 piomapiðað don éup rin doðinnall mac uí concoðap coipmoðpiuð  
 co pochaioib oile nać aiṛimṭeap. Ro éionoil mac uilliam 7 piol mbpiann a  
 poćpaide do piðipe, 7 do coioṛṭe i minneall 7 i noipuccað 7 po lñpaṭ a haon  
 comairle iaromh an plocc rin uí doðinnall hi ṭópaigēacṭ. Ap a aoí nñi bo  
 toṛba doib uap po pillṛṭe pluag uí doðinnall for mapcpluaṣ mec uilliam, 7  
 pil mbpiann aṣ an abainð ðianað ainm ṣlanog, 7 ppaimeṭeap doṛioṛi forpa  
 annpin, 7 fágbaṭṭe ṭaoinne eic, 7 éṭala iomða, 7 po imēiḡ ṛṭe an cuio oile  
 oioð i maioim míoćoṛoṛccap. Cona Maðm ṣlanóicce moṛin.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1470.

AOÍP CPiopṭ, mile ceṭpe céð, Sećṭmoghaṭ.

Pilip mac tomap mic Pilip mic aeða puaið méṣuiohip aṭḃap tiḡeapna  
 pñpmanach mac oipriḡh do bpeapri ṭñp, 7 ṭaonnachṭ, 7 ba pñp ṭpiop

chieftains afterwards in council resolved upon  
 was to go against Mac William of Clanrickard."

<sup>b</sup> *Cros-Moighe-Croinn*.—See note under the  
 year 1467.

<sup>c</sup> *Machaire-Riabhaich*, i. e. the grey plain, a  
 district in the barony of Clare, in the county of

Galway, lying between Knockdoe and Lough  
 Corrib. It is principally in the parish of An-  
 nadown.

<sup>d</sup> *Baile-an-Chlair*, i. e. the town of the plain.  
 This is the present Irish name of the village of  
 Clare-Galway, in a parish of the same name, in

of Cros-Moighe-Croinn<sup>b</sup>, which Mac William of Clanrickard had some time before given to Mac William Burke ; and being unanimous on this resolution, they proceeded into Clanrickard. Machaire-Riabhach<sup>c</sup> was the first place burned and destroyed by them. They were for a night encamped at Baile-an-Chlair<sup>d</sup>, the town of Mac William, which they afterwards burned ; and they continued for some time destroying and laying waste the country on every side. Mac William (i. e. Ulick), however, drew and gathered to his assistance the sons of O'Brien, [i. e.] Gilla-Duv, the son of Teige, and Murtough Garv, the son of Teige, and a body of the Dalcassian chieftains along with them. Mac William, with his own troops and muster, came up with O'Donnell as he was leaving the country ; and Mac William's cavalry and the O'Briens made the first charge on the rear of O'Donnell's army, at Baile-an-Duibh<sup>e</sup>. This was vigorously responded to by O'Donnell's cavalry, and in particular by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, who was in the rear of O'Donnell's army, so that the cavalry of Mac William and of the O'Briens were finally defeated ; and Donnell, the son of O'Conor of Corcomroe, and many others not enumerated, were slain on the occasion. Mac William and the O'Briens, however, rallied their forces, and, placing themselves in array and order, they pursued with one accord the army of O'Donnell. This, however, was of no profit to them, for O'Donnell's army wheeled round on Mac William's and the O'Briens' cavalry at the river which is called Glanog, and there routed them again ; and the defeated left many men, horses, and things of value, behind them, and fled in an inglorious retreat. This was called The Defeat of Glanog<sup>f</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1470.

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

Philip, the son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, son of a chieftain, the most charitable and humane

the barony of Clare, and county of Galway. Here are the remains of a great abbey, founded by John De Cogan about the year 1290, and of a castle built by Mac William of Clanrickard.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile-an-Duibh*, i. e. the town of the black

person, now Ballinduff, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killecona, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

<sup>f</sup> *Glanog*, i. e. the clean rivulet, a stream near the castle of Cargins, in the same barony.



coccaid ina ainm, 7 O Flannaccain tairpeac tuaithe raeta corbmacc mac giolla iora decc.

Slóicéad mor lár ó neill .i. Enri mac Eoghain hi cclonn Aoda buide i cclinn mec uidelín ra duibhthian, 7 mac í néill buide co rocpaite cloinne aoda buide do dol ar cphich ar Mhac uidelín. O neill, 7 Mac uidhelín do bñsteh forpae. Troid do tabairt doib dia poile, 7 buirpead for cloinn Aoda buidhe. Aod ócc mac Aoda buide do gabail. Mac ruibne na coillead, 7 Eoin ruadh mac ruibhne do gabail bñor. Art mac doinnall éaoil í neill, 7 Cairlén rgaet dñpce do gabail la hua neill don turur rin, 7 a tabairt ar laim mec Uidelín dia coméd.

Brian mac taidcc mec donnchaíod tigeapna áta cliaet an éorainn do marbad la tadg mac briain mec donnchaíod, 7 a éoraigeth do bñn de, 7 dpong móri dia muintri do marbad a maille ppi. Agus Mac mec donnchaíod toir do marbad ar iompuaccaíod an la cedna.

Ruaidrí bacac mac ui neill do marbad la cloinn airt í néill, 7 la rhuíocht enri ainmíod. Enri 7 briain da mac Airt ui neill .i. ó néill, 7 cēpar do rhuíocht enri do marbad la Conn mac uí néill ina diogail pen i naon ló. O neill co na cloinn do dol ra cairlen cloinne airt .i. cairlen na hogmaige.

Eoghan ua doinnall 7 clann neactain do gabail 7 do denaim paim le cloinn Airt i naghaíod uí neill.

Slan mac doinnall ballaig méguirí do marbad le Ruaidrí mac briain mic ríh meguirí.

Doinnall 7 donnchaíod da mac Eógain mic uí concobair puad do marbad la Ruaidrí mac uí concobair duinn. Conn mac Taidg uí concobair, 7 catál mac rñdlimíod finn do gabail lair bñor.

Conlla mac aoda buide meg eochaccáin tairpeac éenél riachac do marbad for an achadh mbuide acc tigh bñghoe baile áta an urcoir la mac

<sup>s</sup> *Duibhthrian*, now Dufferin, a barony in the county of Down, verging on Lough Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1433, p. 892, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Na Coille*, i. e. of the wood.

<sup>i</sup> *Donnell Cael*, i. e. Daniel the Slender.

<sup>k</sup> *Sgath-deirge*, now Sketrick island, in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lake, in the county of

Down. The ruins of this castle are still extant on the western side of the island.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Down, sheet 17.

<sup>l</sup> *Ath-Chiath-an-Chorainn*, i. e. the hurdle-ford of the territory of Corann, now Ballymote, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo.

<sup>m</sup> *Rory Bacagh*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger, the lame.

man, and the best warrior, of his time, and O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Henry, the son of Owen) into Clannaboy, to assist Mac Quillin of Duibhthrian<sup>s</sup>; and Mac-I-Neill Boy set out to take a prey from Mac Quillin. O'Neill and Mac Quillin, with their forces, overtook them; and they gave battle to each other, in which the Clann-Hugh-Boy were defeated, and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, Mac Sweeny na Coille<sup>h</sup>, and John Roe Mac Sweeny, were taken prisoners. O'Neill on this occasion made a prisoner of Art, the son of Donnell Cael<sup>l</sup> O'Neill, and took the castle of Sgath-deirge<sup>k</sup> which he delivered up into the keeping of Mac Quillin.

Brian, the son of Teige Mac Donagh, Lord of Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn<sup>l</sup>, was slain by Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, who had taken his creaghts from him, and slain a great number of his people. The son of the eastern Mac Donough was also slain in a skirmish on the same day.

Rory Bacagh<sup>m</sup>, son of O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Art O'Neill and the descendants of Henry Aimreidh. To avenge him, Henry and Brian, two sons of Art O'Neill, and four of the descendants of Henry, were slain in one day by Con, the son of O'Neill. O'Neill and his sons took the castle of the sons of Art, i. e. the castle of Oghmhagh<sup>n</sup>.

Owen O'Donnell, and the sons of Naghten, joined and formed a league with the sons of Art, against O'Neill.

John, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, was slain by Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire.

Donnell and Donough, two sons of Owen, the sons of O'Conor Roe, were slain by Rory, the son of O'Conor Don. Moreover, Con, the son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Felim Finn, were taken prisoners by him.

Connla, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain on Achadh-Buidhe<sup>o</sup>, at Tigh-Bhrighde<sup>p</sup>, in Baile-atha-an-Urchair<sup>q</sup>, by the

<sup>n</sup> *Oghmhagh*, now Omagh, a well known town in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>o</sup> *Achadh-Buidhe*, i. e. yellow field. This was the name of a field near the castle of Ardnurcher, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath, but the name is now obsolete.

<sup>p</sup> *Tigh-Bhrighde*, i. e. St. Bridget's house. This was the name of a small chapel, which stood in the townland of Ardnurcher. A holy well dedicated to St. Bridget still exists at the place, but the chapel has been totally destroyed.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile-atha-an-Urchair*, i. e. the town of

αιρτ mic cuinn uí maileachlainn, 7 la cloinn colmain a n-íogail a aítar .i. airt, do marbáð lairpium feacét piam.

Cairlen Shicciḡ do ḡabáil la hua ndóinnail for domnall mac eoḡain uí concobair iar mbíth aithaíð fóda in iomruide fair, 7 a bñtñ fñn d'fáḡail do cóimtoib dua domnail don éur rin la taob umla, 7 ciop éána o íoctar comacét. Bá don chur rin do padoá dó an leabair ḡñp, 7 leabair na huiðhri, 7 caéaoíreacha domnail óicc pucaá piar pe linn Sháin mic concobhair mic Aodha mic domnail óicc uí domhnail.

Sloicéacá la hua ndóinnail 7 la hua puairc do dól for cpuacáin ó cup-pain do rioḡhaó uí puairc. Ua Raḡailliḡ, 7 ḡoil, 7 tealac dunchaáa ar a ccionn diblímbh aḡbél aitha conail, 7 Emann mac Aóda uí Raḡailliḡ, 7 mac an earpuice uí ḡallcubair do marbáð ftoppa, 7 eich, 7 daoine do lot. Ua domnail 7 a pluaḡ diompúó, 7 ḡan a líccfn for cpuacáin don éur rin.

Cfépáinna do denam la hiarla o Uairc 7 la duice clapenr d'puiḡeall mallacht fñi nepeann .i. don iurcior Saxanaé lér milleaó tomair iarla 7 ar

Ath-an-urchair, now Ardnureher, near Kilbeggan.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1192, p. 93, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Leabhar-Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. This manuscript is now unknown.

<sup>s</sup> *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*.—This book is quoted by the Four Masters under the year 266. It was compiled at Clonmacnoise in the twelfth century, and transcribed by Moelmuiri, the son of Ceileachar, the grandson of Conn na mbocht, a distinguished scribe of Clonmacnoise. A considerable fragment of this manuscript, in the handwriting of Moelmuri, is still preserved, and now deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. It contains two curious memoranda, on fol. 35 (now 18), one in the handwriting of Sighraídh O'Cuirnin, written in 1345, when the book was in the possession of Donnell, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor; and the other, in a more modern hand, stating how the two books above referred to in the text

were recovered by O'Donnell, after they had been in the possession of the O'Conors of Sligo during the reigns of ten successive lords of Carbury.

<sup>t</sup> *Westward*, i. e. into Connaught.

<sup>u</sup> *Cruachan O'Cuipoin*.—This place is sometimes called Cuachan Mhic-Tighearnain, from Mac Tighearnain (now Kernan), Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1412, p. 808, *supra*. The place is now called Croaghan, and is situated about six furlongs to the north-west of the town of Killyshandra. For a list of the names of places where the ancient Irish chieftains were inaugurated, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachraeh*, pp. 431–434, where it has been inadvertently stated that Cruachan-O'Cuipoin is in the county of Leitrim. Cruachan-O'Cuipoin was in West Briefny, which originally comprised all the present county of Leitrim, and that portion of the present county of Cavan which belonged to the families of Mac Kernan

son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the Clann-Colman, in revenge of his father, Art, who had been slain some time before by this Connla.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell from Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, after having besieged it for a long time, and O'Donnell obtained on this occasion his own demands of gifts, besides [receiving] submission and tribute from Lower Connaught. It was on this occasion that he obtained the book called *Leabhar-Gearr*<sup>r</sup>, and another called *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*<sup>s</sup>, and the chairs of Donnell Oge, which had been brought westward<sup>t</sup> in the time of John, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell.

An army was led by O'Donnell and O'Rourke to go upon [the hill of] Cruachan-Ua-Cuproin<sup>u</sup> to inaugurate O'Rourke. O'Reilly, the English, and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha [the Mac Kernans] opposed them at Beal-atha-Chonaill<sup>w</sup>, where Edmond, the son of Hugh O'Reilly, and the son of the Bishop O'Gallagher<sup>x</sup>, were slain, and many men and horses wounded. O'Donnell and his army returned, being prevented from going to Cruachan on this occasion.

The Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence cut into quarters the wreck of the maledictions of the men of Ireland<sup>y</sup>, namely, the Saxon Justiciary.

and Magauran, namely, the baronies of Tullyhunco and Tullyhaw, which were originally tributary to O'Rourke, Prince of West-Briefny. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, however, they were tributary to Sir John O'Reilly, Chief of East Briefny, but whether he paid any tribute to O'Rourke the Editor has not been able to determine. There is a curious note of O'Rourke's demands preserved in a MS. in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 601, p. 149.

<sup>u</sup> *Beal-atha-Chonaill*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Conall, so called according to a story in the *Dinnsenchus*, and the tradition of the country, from Conall Cearnach, chief of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, who was killed at the ford here. The name is now anglicised Ballyconnell, which is that of a small town in the south-eastern extremity of the barony of Tully-

haw, in the county of Cavan.

<sup>x</sup> *Bishop O'Gallagher*.—He was Laurence O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, of whom several strange traditional stories are still told in this country. It is stated in the *Ulster Inquisitions* that he bestowed certain lands belonging to the see of Raphoe on the daughter of O'Boyle, whom he kept as a concubine. Tradition adds, that O'Donnell levelled his castle, and compelled him to put away his concubine, and put him on his trial for incontinence before the Primate of all Ireland; and this tradition seems borne out by what Harris has collected of his history in his edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 274.

<sup>y</sup> *Wreck of the curses of the men of Ireland*.—This is an idiomatical expression, signifying a person upon whom the obloquy and execrations of the Irish had been heaped. He was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.



α νδιογαλ τομαρ τuccaδ an μιδιας ριν φαρ, γ λυρτιρ δο denamh διαπλα cille δαρα ιαρριν.

Σιδ δο denamh δρσιδλιμιδ ριονν δ concobair ρρι ρλιοct ui concobair ρυαδ, γ ρρι cάc α ccoitcinne.

Μαιμρτιρ .S. ρρονρειρ ι λιορ laichtnin ιριν μιναιν ι neppcopóidect Αρδα ρεαρτα δο toccebal la hua concobair cιαρριαγε, γ α cόγα ρλιν ιννε.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1471.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe ced, Seactmogazt, a haon.

Δο τιονδρζηαδ Μαιμρτιρ la bpatrib .S. ρρονρειρ ιριν ngallbaile cthar-  
taδ ι neppcopóidect imlig ιριν μιναιν, γ δο ρcπιοραδ an bliaδain ιρ ριν.

Υα concobair copcmoδpuaδ (concobair mac bpiain oicc) δο μαρβαδ ιριν  
lñitniri la cloinn α δεαρβαταρ ρλιν, .i. le cloinn donnchaδ uí concobair.

Ταδcc mac uí concobair ρailgi, .i. an calbaδ, γ μαρτζρειcce an eimig  
uí cεαρβαill ιονηριαγτεαδ gall γ gaoideal decc δon tpegaic.

Ταδcc mac διαρμαδα ρυαδ τιγεαρνα coillteaδ concobair décc.

Αοδ mac δομναill mic μαιρceαρταγ ui concobair δο μαρβαδ lá ρλυαγ  
Riocaipδ α bupc ταινcc αρ ταρραινγ Ruaiδρι mic bpiain uí concobair.

Δομναill mac copmaic mic μαγhupa mec bpanain δο μαρβαδ ι λιορ  
ua ndubcraig α meabail ταρ ρλάναιb τιγεαρναδ γ ταιορκαδ ρίλ μαιρcδhaiγ

<sup>2</sup> *Lis-Laichtnin*.—This should be Lis-Lachtin, as the place is now, and was, in the time of the Four Masters, called. The ruins of this monastery are still to be seen near the village of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry. It would appear from the name that it was founded on the site of a primitive Irish church dedicated to St. Lachtin of Bealachabhra, who died in the year 622. Ware states, in his *Monasticon*, that Lislaghtin has its name from St. Lachtin, and the people of this barony still hold this saint in great veneration, and are wont to swear by his hand. O'Halloran's derivation of this name from *laoch-tonn*, i. e. the hero of the waves, i. e. Nep-

tune, is beneath criticism.

<sup>3</sup> *O'Conor Kerry*.—Ware says that Lislaghtin was founded by John O'Connor in the year 1478. The Editor has not been able to find any ancient authority for either date.

<sup>b</sup> *Gallbhaile Eatharlach*, now Galbally, a village in the barony of Coshlea, in the south-east of the county of Limerick, and adjoining the glen of Aherlagh in the county of Tipperary. Here are considerable ruins of a parish church, and of an abbey church, and some fragments of the walls of a castle. Ware mentions this friary as in the county of Tipperary, on the borders of the county of Limerick, and states that it was founded by O'Brien; but he does not give the

by whom the Earl of Thomond had been destroyed; and it was in revenge of [the death of] Thomas that this ignominious punishment was inflicted on him; and the Earl of Kildare was then appointed Lord Justice.

Felim Finn O'Connor made peace with the sept of O'Connor Roe, and with all in general.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Lis Laichtnin<sup>2</sup> in Munster, in the diocese of Ardfer, by O'Connor Kerry<sup>3</sup>, who selected a burial-place for himself in it.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1471.

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

A monastery was commenced by Franciscan Friars in Gallbhaile Eatharlach<sup>b</sup>, in the diocese of Emly, in Munster, but was destroyed the next year.

O'Connor of Corcomroe (Conor, son of Brian Oge) was slain at Leithimsi<sup>c</sup> by the sons of his own brother, i. e. by the sons of Donough O'Connor.

Teige, son of O'Connor Faly (Calvagh) by Margaret an Einigh [the hospitable] O'Carroll, plunderer of the English and Irish, died of the plague.

Teige Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of Coillte Chonchobhair<sup>d</sup>, died.

Hugh, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, was slain by the army of Richard Burke, which had been mustered at the instance of Rory, the son of Brian O'Connor.

Donnell, the son of Cormac, son of Manus Mac Branah, was treacherously slain at Lis-Ua n-Dubhthaigh<sup>e</sup>, in violation of the guarantee of the lords and

date of the foundation or name of the founder. According to tradition this Abbey was founded by Mac Brien of Aherlagh, not by the great O'Brien of Thomond.

<sup>c</sup> *Leithinsi*, i. e. half-island, or peninsula, now Lehinch, a small watering village in the parish of Kilmanihean, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

<sup>d</sup> *Coillte-Conchobhair*, i. e. Conor's woods. This was the name of a woody district situated between the rivers Feorish and Arigna, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county

of Roscommon. The woods of this district are shewn on an old map made by L. Browne, in the reign of James I., of which there is a copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

<sup>e</sup> *Lis-O'n-Dubhthaigh*, i. e. the fort of the O'Duffys, now Lissonuffy, an old church in a parish of the same name, to the south-east of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. This church was built, according to tradition, within a circular *lis*, or earthen fort, by the families of O'Duffy and Carlos, whose tombs

la conn mac ταῖς mec brian ian nuimuccaḁ dó poime rin, 7 emann mac brian mic maguira do marbaḁ arson rir.

Διαρμαίτε mac muirceartaiḁ mic aḁḁa uí concobair do marbaḁ lá peidlimiḁ mac uí concobair duinn.

Αḁḁ mac τοιρριδελbaiḁ mic Ruaiḁri mic caḁail uí concobair do marbaḁ a meabail la plioḁt Eoḁain mic Ruaiḁri.

Ionnpaiḁiḁ do denaḁ lá brian mac feilim uí paḁaillig hi ccloinn an ḁaioḁ ar fḁiḁgal mac Sḁain uí Raiḁillig. Cpeaḁa do ḁur pompa ḁoibh. Fearḁgal do bḁiḁt forpa, 7 ionnpaccaḁ do bḁiḁt forpa, 7 caḁal mac ipail mic fḁidlim uí Raḁaillig do marbaḁ ann. Fearḁgal do ḁabail on luḁt naile.

Cpeaḁa anba la hua ndoinnaill 7 la cloinn eoḁain uí concobair for ḁaoraiḁt caippe, 7 cloinne donnchaḁ allanior do iḁigeaḁ. Sloicḁeaḁ mór lá mac uilliam burc i míoḁtar connaḁt do conḁain le Ruaiḁri mac brian í concobair, 7 ḁol dḁib pa ḁaiplén plicciḁ. Clann eoḁain uí concobair do bḁiḁt a bpaipiaḁ uí doinnail an tan rin. Doinnall mac eoḁain do ḁol ran ḁaiplén 7 tor an ḁorair do bḁipeaḁ la mac uilliam 7 riḁ do denaḁ dḁib iarpin.

Iapla do ḁairm do mac tomair iapla, 7 a ḁabail lá cloinn ḁarḁaiḁh.

Ceaḁa cloicḁneḁta ḁpeartain i mbeltaine maille lé tinnḁech 7 le τοιρneaḁ ḁur mill blaḁa 7 τοιḁte. No bioḁ ḁa opolaḁ nó a tri a ccloiḁ ḁib, 7 do ḁuoir cneaḁa 7 cpeḁta mópa ar na ḁaioibḁ ḁa mbḁḁaioir.

Sloicḁeaḁ la hua ndoinnaill i míoḁtar connaḁt co po cpeachloipe cuio mic an corpaḁaiḁg i dubḁa do ḁḁi piaḁpaḁ.

Cpeaḁ la cloinn uí concobair pailḁe ó ḁenél pachaḁ, 7 uaitne mac meg ḁaḁḁain 7 Mac neill mic an trionḁaiḁg ḁo nḁruing ele amaille ppiu do marbaḁ leo.

Caplen na hoḁmaḁe do ḁabail leiḁ ó neill Enri mac eoḁain. Ar aḁlaḁ po ḁabaḁ cumarcc do tabairḁ do cloinn uí neill 7 do cloinn aḁt dá poile

may be seen in the churchyard. Tradition says that the O'Duffys came hither from the county of Louth at a very early period, and that they were in possession of the townlands of Ballyduffy, Tullyvarren, Carroward, Caggalkeenagh, and Ballintemple, in the parish of Lissonuffy. The monument of O'Conor Roe is in this church, not in Ballinafad, as stated by Dr. O'Conor, in

the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 303.

<sup>f</sup> *On this side*, i. e. on the south side, because it is quite evident that the passage is taken from some Annals of Connaught, which were compiled at Roscommon, Lough Key, or Kilronan.

<sup>g</sup> *The Castle of Omagh*.—See the fourth entry under the year 1470. This passage is given

chieftains of Sil-Murray, by Con, the son of Teige Mac Branan, who had submitted to him some time before. Edmond, son of Brian, son of Manus, was slain along with him.

Dermot, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by Felim, the son of O'Connor Don.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Owen, son of Rory.

An inroad was made by Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, into Clankee, against Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly. They sent preys before them; but Farrell overtook them, and a conflict ensued, in which Cathal, the son of Irial, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain; [and] Farrell was taken prisoner by the rest of the party.

O'Donnell and the sons of Owen O'Connor committed vast depredations on the creaghts of Carbury, and on the Mac Donoughs on this side<sup>f</sup> of Sligo. A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower [i. e. North] Connaught, to assist Rory, the son of Brian O'Connor; and they attacked the castle of Sligo. The sons of Owen O'Connor were at this time with O'Donnell. Donnell, son of Owen, went into the castle, but Mac William broke down the tower of the gate, after which they made peace.

The son of the Earl Thomas was styled Earl, but was soon after taken prisoner by the Mac Carthys.

Showers of hailstones fell in May this year, accompanied by lightning and thunder, so that the blossoms and fruits were destroyed. Each of these hailstones measured two to three inches [in circumference], and they inflicted wounds and sores upon the persons whom they struck.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught; and he plundered and burned that part of Tireragh possessed by the son of Cosnamhach O'Dowda.

A prey [was carried off] by the sons of O'Connor Faly from the Kinel-Fiachach, on which occasion Owney, the son of Mageoghegan, the son of Niall Mac-an-t-Sinnaigh, and many others, were slain by them.

The castle of Omagh<sup>g</sup> was taken by O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen. It was taken in the following way. In the beginning of the Winter the sons of

nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Ulster, but it is very much shortened in the Master, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Bodleian copy.



α τέρ αν γήμιρδ. Σπαιοίναδ φορ cloinn αιρε, γ δα mac αιρε δο μαρβαδ  
 γο ροάιδις ele αμάλ πο ράιδρμαρ ρήμανν. Ua neill co na cloinn do ρυιδε  
 ι ττιμcell an baile. Sile ingen í domnaill, .i. niall γαρβ, βή neill mic αιρε  
 í neill do βήτ ιρ ιν ccaiplen co ροάριδε αμάλλε ρμα. Niall peim co na  
 βραιρμς do dol ι ccfnn í domnaill γ conallaδ, γ ó neill do βήτ ρον ccaiplen  
 ο έρ ρογήμαρ γο δερπαδ εαρραιγ. Τανγατταρ clann αιρε ιαρτταιν do  
 ραιγδ í neill, γ do βερτρατ an baile do γ do βερτρομ δα mac ρήν έ, .i. do  
 conn, γ do δεαχαιδ δια τιγ ιαρομ.

Τριαν congal uile do γαβail le conn mac αδα buide, γ α ματε do τεατ  
 cuiγe, .i. mac uí neill, Mac uídhin, γ Enri mac briain ballacch.

Caccaδ mop ι nuib ρailγe etip ua cconcobair γ ταδγ ua concobair. Ταδγ  
 do dol ι cceand gall, γ ρluaγ gall do βρict leip ι nuib ρailγe, γ an tip do  
 millead leo co leip.

Iapla cille dapa γ goill na mide do dol ap ρloicceaδ hi ρeapnmaγ, γ  
 cpeaδa mop do denaín ap maγ ματγamna. Maγ ματγamna do cionol α  
 τιρε ιαρρμ. Αιργτε mop, loipecti γ άρ δαοίνε do έαβαιρε δό ap γallaib  
 α ιδιογail na cpeaδ ρm.

Ruaiδp mac donnchaδ mic αδα meγuiδp do μαρβαδ la colla mac  
 αδα meγuiδp γ la α cloinn acc τεαδ meγepaδ ι nalle Ruaiδp hi ταρ-

<sup>b</sup> *Sat round*, i. e. besieged.

<sup>i</sup> *Sile*.—This name is usually anglicised Sheela, and thought to be an ancient Irish proper name of a woman; but it does not appear to have been in use among the Irish previous to the English invasion, nor much till the fourteenth century. It is a mere hibernicised form of Celia, or Cecilia, or, as the French write it, *Cécile*.

<sup>k</sup> *The town*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: clann αιρε do έςct apctc cum uí néill, γ ιν caiplen do έαβαιρε do, i. e. “the sons of Art came into O'Neill and gave him the castle.”

<sup>l</sup> *Trian-Chongail*.—This territory afterwards received the name of Clannaboy from the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill, who were at this period in firm possession of it.

<sup>m</sup> *Brian Ballagh*.—He was Brian Ballagh, i. e.

Brian the Freckled O'Neill, chief of Clannaboy, who was slain in the year 1426, who was the son of Muirheartach Ceannfada, the son of Henry, son of Brian, who was son of Hugh Boy, the progenitor of the Clannaboy branch of O'Neills, who was slain in the year 1283.

<sup>n</sup> *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan, of which a curious historical account has been lately published by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P. for the county of Monaghan. Mr. Shirley, in corroboration of the meaning of the name Farney, writes as follows :

“*The plain of the alder trees*.—So late as the year 1653, as appears by a survey of that date in my possession, there were considerable remains of the Alder Woods, which once covered the low lands and bogs interspersed between the

O'Neill and the sons of Art O'Neill gave battle to each other ; and the sons of Art were defeated, and two of them, and many others [of their men], were slain, as we have before stated; and O'Neill and his sons sat round<sup>h</sup> the castle. Sile<sup>i</sup>, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. Nial Garv, and wife of Nial, the son of Art O'Neill, was in the castle with a body of troops. Nial himself, and his brothers, had gone over to O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell ; and O'Neill remained before the castle from the beginning of Autumn to the end of Spring. The sons of Art afterwards came [from Tyrconnell] to O'Neill, and delivered the town<sup>k</sup> up to him; and he [O'Neill] gave it up to his own son, Con, and then returned to his own house.

All Trian-Chongail<sup>l</sup> was taken by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and its chieftains came [and submitted] to him, namely Mac Neill, Mac Quillin, and Henry, the son of Brian Ballagh<sup>m</sup>.

A great war broke out in Offaly between O'Conor and Teige O'Conor. Teige went over to the English and brought an English army with him into Offaly; and the whole country was spoiled by them.

The Earl of Kildare and the English of Meath made an incursion into Fearnmhagh<sup>n</sup>, and committed great depredations on Mac Mahon. Mac Mahon afterwards assembled the forces of his country, and committed great depredations, burnings, and slaughters on the English in revenge of their preys.

Rory, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Colla, the son of Hugh Maguire, and his sons, at the house of Magrath, at Alt Ruaidhin<sup>o</sup>,

hills of Farney; many hundred acres are described as "Alder shrubb-wood," and "Alder Bogge;" and even at the present day, on the banks of Lough Fea, the aboriginal alder has replanted itself, where the roots and stumps still attest the great size of the trees which formerly grew there."—*Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 1.

The Editor had written the following note to this name in the year 1835: "Fearnmhagh, i. e. *the Alder Plain*, now the barony of Farney, in the south of the county of Monaghan, adjoining the county of Meath. It is very strange that no Irish historical or topographical writer has

ever told us the modern name or situation of this territory. Fynes, Moryson, and all the writers who treated of the affairs of Ulster, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., have styled this territory "*the Fernie*."

<sup>o</sup> *Alt Ruaidhin*, i. e. *Altitude Rotherici*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is written *Alt Ruaidhín*. The name is now shortened to Alt, which is that of a townland in Termon-Magrath, an ancient ecclesiastical district in the parish of Templecarn, in the barony of Tirhugh and county of Donegal, of which Termon the family of Magrath were the ancient lay coarbs, or wardens.

monn [Dabéocc]. Donnchað ócc mac donnchað méguðor do línmain colla, 7 éféin, 7 a mac do márbhað ar namarað ír in ionað céona tre miorbhuilb dé 7 dabéocc.

Sloicéað lá hua neill hi tír breaíar, 7 a lorccað leir. Meic moð tire conaill uile, 7 clann airt í neill do breic forra, 7 o neill do íosað dia tíg don tuíar rin.

Μαγουðor, .i. tomar occ mac tomar do éor a tígeapnar de ar ccaítn upmóir a aoir le deir, le heineac, 7 le huairle, 7 tígeapnar do tabairt da mac (émann), 7 a mac ele d'áccbáil ina tanaíre, an trear mac Rorra i neppuccóide cloáir.

Μυιρσίρεακ mac eoðan uí neill decc.

Αοð mac briain mic Philip na tuaíge meguðor decc .16. calainn marpa.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1472.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mule, ceitpe céo, Seétmoðað, a dó.

Ματζάmain mac τοιρðealðaið uí briain tanaíri tuaðmuman décc.

Ο κατάin Ruaiðor airtíreccar do márbhað a ppiull la Mac uídelín .i. Seimicm caprað. Conn mac aοða buíde uí neill do éionol a roðraitte 7 gofpraiað ua κατάin deapbraáair don Ruaiðor céona do dol gur an puca do διογαί Ruaiðor ar mac uídelín. Peácar iomairecc íorpra co τοριάair gofpraiað ua κατάin (pír lan do óíre, deineac, 7 duairle), la Ruðraíge mac uídelín daon upcor gae. Inðraígið do ðenaín ar namarað don conn céona ar an rúta, 7 maiðm mori do tabairt forra, 7 Mac uídelín fein corbmac do

<sup>p</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon Magrath.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1196, p. 104, *supra*.

<sup>q</sup> *Tir-Breasail*.—This was evidently the name of a district in Tirconnell, not Tir-O-m-Breasail or Clann-Breasail, in the county of Armagh.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 274, note <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>r</sup> *O'Neill returned home*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that O'Neill returned home in triumph, “7 hua Néill oo ceét d'á éig do'n supur rin fo buiað corðair 7 comaiðme.”

<sup>s</sup> *Another son*.—His name was Donough, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>t</sup> *His third son Rossa*.—Ross Maguire, the son of Thomas Oge, succeeded to the Bishopric of Clogher by the Pope's provision, and was consecrated at Drogheda, by John Mey, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1449. He governed the see about thirty-four years.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 186.

<sup>u</sup> *Philip na tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

in Termon [Daveog<sup>p</sup>], but Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, pursued Colla, and slew him and his son the next day at the same place, through the merits of God and St. Daveog.

An army was led by O'Neill into Tir-Breasail<sup>a</sup>, and he burned the country. The sons of the Chiefs of Tirconnell, and the sons of Art O'Neill, overtook them, and O'Neill returned home<sup>r</sup> from that expedition.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, resigned his lordship, after having spent the greater part of his life in acts of charity, hospitality, and nobleness; and he gave the lordship to his son Edmond; he left another son<sup>s</sup> as Tanist; and the third son, Rossa<sup>t</sup>, was in the bishopric of Clogher.

Murtough, the son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe<sup>u</sup> Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of March.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1472.

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

Mahon, the son of Turlough O'Brian, Tanist of Thomond, died.

O'Kane, Rory Ainsheasgar<sup>w</sup>, was treacherously slain by Mac Quillin, i. e. Seinicin Carragh<sup>x</sup>. Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, assembled his forces<sup>y</sup>, and Godfrey O'Kane, the brother of this Rory, proceeded [along with him] into the Route to take vengeance on Mac Quillin for the death of Rory. A battle was fought between them, in which Godfrey O'Kane, a man full of charity, hospitality, and nobleness, was slain by Rory Mac Quillin with one cast of a javelin. On the next day the same Con made an incursion into the Route, and gave the Mac Quillins a great defeat, and killed Mac Quillin himself, i. e.

<sup>w</sup> *Rory Ainsheascair*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger the unquiet.

<sup>x</sup> *Seinicin Carragh*, i. e. Jenkin the scabbed. According to the list of the chiefs of the Mac Quillins given by Duald Mac Firbis in his Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 832, this Seinicin Carrach was chief of his name for thirteen years.

<sup>y</sup> *Assembled his forces*.—This sentence, which has been very carelessly copied by the Four Masters, runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, A. D. 1472: "A hosting was made by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and by Godfrey O'Kane, i. e. the brother of Rory, into the Route, to revenge the death of O'Kane's son upon them, &c.



μαρβαδ. Mac uíðilin do gairm do puðpaiḡe ḡ pīe do denaíḡ dó lé Mac aeða buíðe (.i. conn), ḡ coinne do denaíḡ dóib le hoipeaét uí caétáin. Dól do mac uíðilin hī ccoite becc ar bun na banna do toét do laétair uí caétáin. Oipeam doirpét uí caétáin do éfēcmail dó acc dól i tτίρ, ḡ a μαρβαδ ḡ baét-  
ad ar m mbanna.

Donnchaδ mac tomar óicc meḡuíoip do ḡabail le na deapbpaétair féin emanδ, .i. maḡ uíoip, ma baile feipin, ḡ ruarcclaδ móp do buan ar.

Mac Suíðne fanad Maolmuire do μαρβαδ i maíðm an tapadain, ḡ domnall mac félim uí dochaptauicch, la cloinn Neachtain uí domhnall, ḡ la hua neill, ḡ a mac Ruaiðpī meic Suíðne do ḡabail a ionaδ.

ḡpian mac feilm mic duinn mic concónnaét meḡuíoip do μαρβαδ la cloino tpfain buíðe meḡ maétḡamīna, ḡ la cloinn ndomnall cloinne ceallaiḡ.

O hñdiprceoil móp, pīngin mac mñiccon mic pīngin mic donnchaδ ḡuitt décc ma éiḡ féin iar ndenaíḡ oiliḡpe San Sem, ḡ a mñac taðcc mac pīngin décc ḡo haítpiccheaδ a ccionn mñp iar nécc a aétar iar tteaét ón oiliḡpe céðna.

Clann méḡ paḡnaill concóðar, ḡ Maoleclann da mac tauipḡ do bḡḡp omeaδ ḡ uaiḡle do bī a cconnaétair ma pé do μαρβαδ i naon lo la plioét Mhaoleaclann méḡ paḡnaill tpi peaétmāne pīa noðlaicc iar μαρβαδ mñic conñac meic Seomin leo iar ccor an típe puétair co pñab cairpḡpe, ḡ iar mbpñét buaða ḡaáa tfeemála ḡup an ló pīn.

Eocchan mac concóðar meic diaḡmaða décc an aoine pīa bḡéil beapacḡh.

Muipéḡptaδ mac tomaltauḡ mic iomair uí áinnliḡi décc.

<sup>z</sup> *Who slew and drowned*, i. e. who killed him and threw his body into the river Bann.

<sup>a</sup> *His own town*.—The castle of an Irish chieftain, and its out-houses, was called his town.

<sup>b</sup> *Tappadan*, now Tappaghan, a hill in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this passage runs as follows:

“A. D. 1472. A conference was held between O'Neill and O'Donnell, but it ended in a quarrel, in which O'Neill routed O'Donnell, and gave him a great defeat, at the ford of Caislen-mael, where

Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Maelmurry, was slain, together with many others.”

The place here called Caislen-mael is the present Castlemoyle, the parsonage house of the parish of West Longfield aforesaid. The ford of Caislen-mael was on the river Strule where Moyle bridge now stands.

<sup>c</sup> *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Sliabh-Cairbre*, i. e. Cairbre's mountain, so called from Cairbre, the brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who possessed, in St. Patrick's time, the territory afterwards called Cairbre

Cormac. Rory was called the Mac Quillin, and a peace was made with Con, son of Ilugh Boy. They then made an appointment for a conference with the O'Kanes, and Mac Quillin went into a small cot at the mouth of the River Bann, intending to present himself before O'Kane; but as he was landing he was attacked by a party of O'Kane's people, who slew him, and drowned<sup>2</sup> him in the Bann.

Donough, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was taken prisoner in his own town<sup>a</sup> by his own brother, Edmond (i. e. the Maguire), who afterwards exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mulmurry, was slain at the breach of Tapadan<sup>b</sup>, as was also Donnell, the son of Felim O'Doherty, by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, and by O'Neill; and his son, Rory Mac Sweeny, assumed his place.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon, and by the Clann-Donnell of Clankelly<sup>c</sup>.

O'Driscoll More, Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Maccon, son of Fineen, son of Donough God, died in his own house, after having performed the pilgrimage of St. James, and his son Teige died penitently one month after the death of his father, after having returned from the same pilgrimage. The sons of Mac Rannall, Conor and Melaghlin, the two best chieftain's sons in Connaught in their time, for hospitality and nobleness, were slain on the one day by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, three weeks before Christmas, after they had slain the son of Conmae, son of Seoinin [Mac Rannall], and taken possession of the country as far as Sliabh-Cairbre<sup>d</sup>, and after they had gained the victory in every contest up to that day.

Owen, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, died on the Wednesday before the Feast of St. Bearach<sup>e</sup>.

Murtough, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Ivor O'Hanly, died.

Gabhra. Sliabh-Cairbre is still the name of a mountainous district in the north of the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. It was the name of a territory in the reign of James I., for the exact extent of which the reader is referred to an inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

<sup>e</sup> *St. Bearach*.—He is the patron saint of Cluain-Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Termonbarry, in the east of the county of Roscommon. His festival was celebrated at this church on the 15th of February, according to the Festilog of Aengus, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

Διαρμαίτετ mac Sflaain mic maoileaclainn uí ffrígaril do marbaid la cloinn  
tírlain mic domnaill uí ffrígaril.

Tomalzac mac concobair mec diarman da do marbaid la cloinn diarman da  
mic Ruairí mec diarman da doinnac na Rairí i mbéol aca éairil bracan.

Uilliam mac taidce éaiac mic uilliam uí ceallaiḡ do marbaid lá mac  
taidce mic donnchaí uí éeallaiḡ.

Móirionnraicéí la hua cceallaiḡ for an muine liaḡ, goill iarḡair míde  
do bhríe fair, Díúidicḡ, Peitidicḡ, Tírlaiḡ, Dairridicḡ, ḡ dalatúnaiḡ.  
Dripcad for ua cceallaiḡ. Donnchaí ua ceallaiḡ co rochaiḡe amaille ffor  
do erḡabail, ḡ dponḡ dá ccoiridib, ḡ da cceitearnaiḡ do marbaid.

Anmanu ionḡantaí do éaíe i neirinn o ríḡ Saxon .i. ionnraíail bainicḡ,  
daḡ buíde fforpe, mḡne bó aice, braiḡe ffora, ceann río mor, earball imlea-  
bair opé ḡranma teirceionnraíac, ḡ díollait di ffin fforpe, cruíneacé, ḡ  
ralann arcaí nó caíeí, no éairpḡíḡ ḡac rlaod eipe dá mío ar a hfríball.  
Do leicclad for a ḡluimb fo ḡac dorpur da airde, ḡ acc dol dia marcaí  
fforpe.

Iarla óce dfrmuían do leicclinn la cloinn cártaiḡ, ḡ ḡearpíte mac an  
iarla deirpíteíuccaí lair.

Maine ríonnaí tíḡearna muinḡipe taḡḡain do marbaid, ḡ taíhecc mac  
maine do ḡabail a ionaid.

Ualḡarice mac caḡail ballaiḡ uí Ruairc do marbaid la muinḡip eóccain  
mic loclann uí Ruairc.

Sloicéad la mac uilliam burc i nuib maine do cōḡnaí la taḡḡ ccaoch  
ua cceallaiḡ ḡ iar ḡabail níre for maineacaiḡ o fforca ríar, ḡ iar bpaḡ-  
bail bpaḡat uaḡa do ponad díḡbail móri do fo deoiḡ uair río éla reipear  
ar ríeíe ar an rluaiḡ im mac mic uater aburc, im cloinn mec muirip, im  
cloinn mec Siurḡain, ḡ im mac mec an mleaí, et cetepa. Ro ḡabait, ḡ  
río marbait uile la maineacaiḡ cenmota mac Síurḡáin a aonair tepna ar  
eiccin beḡḡonta allop a lamia, ḡ mac uilliam do ríad fo mela.

An ḡiolla ḡlar mac uí uicinn decc a fforcámar na bliadna río.

<sup>f</sup> *Muine-liath*, i. e. the grey shrubbery, now Moneylea, a townland situated a short distance to the north-west of Knockdrin castle, and about two miles and a quarter to the north-east of the

town of Mullingar in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>g</sup> *A saddle of her own*.—It is quite evident from this artless description that this was a she camel or dromedary, and that *díollait di ffin* means a

Dermot, the son of John, son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Tomaltagh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bel-atha-Chaisil-Bracain, on Passion Sunday.

William, the son of Teige Caech, son of William O'Kelly, was slain by the son of Teige, son of Donogh O'Kelly.

A great attack was made by O'Kelly upon Muine-Liath<sup>f</sup>. The English of Westmeath, viz., the Tuites, Petits, Tyrrels, Darcys, and Daltons, came up with him. O'Kelly was defeated; Donough O'Kelly and many others were taken prisoners, and a party of their foot soldiers and kerns were slain.

A wonderful animal was sent to Ireland by the King of England. She resembled a mare, and was of a yellow colour, with the hoofs of a cow, a long neck, a very large head, a large tail, which was ugly and scant of hair. She had a saddle of her own<sup>g</sup>. Wheat and salt were her usual food. She used to draw the largest sled-burden by her tail.<sup>h</sup> She used to kneel when passing under any doorway, however high, and also to let her rider mount.

The young Earl of Desmond was set at liberty by the Mac Carthys; and he disabled Garrett, the son of the Earl.

Maine Sionach [Fox] Lord of Muintir-Tadhgain, was slain; and his son Teige took his place.

Ualgarg, the son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke, was slain by the people of Owen, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke.

An army was led by Mac William Burke into Hy-Many, to assist Teige Caech O'Kelly; but after having subdued the Hy-Many from the Suck westwards, and obtained hostages from them, he at last suffered a great loss, for twenty-six of his people privately deserted from his army, among whom were the son of Mac Walter Burke, the sons of Maurice, the sons of Mac Jordan, the son of Mac Anveely, &c. The Hy-Many made prisoners of or slew all these, excepting only Mac Jordan, who made his escape through main strength of arm, though he was severely wounded. Mac William returned home in sorrow.

Gilla-Glas, the son of O'Higgin, died in the autumn of this year.

natural saddle, i. e. the hump on her back.

<sup>h</sup> *By her tail.*—In the Annals of Connaught the reading is, “ 7 ȝac eipe da mēad do cuipēi

ap a hepball do záirneó he, 7 do leigeó ap a ȝlumb hi in caé doṛap dá áirne 7 do bol a mapcach fúirpe, i. e. And every load, be it ever



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1473.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceirre ced, Seaéctmoḡat, a trí.

Donocharā mac aēda mic Pīlip meḡuīdīr décc ina ticc fein iar mbreiré buaḡa o doḡan, ḡ o deaḡan.

Airt mac doḡnaill ballaiḡ meḡuīdīr décc iar mbuaīd nonḡta ḡ naiḡriccé.

Catal riabac mac duinn caḡanaiḡ mic macḡnura meḡuīdīr ḡ Ruaiḡrī mac airt í neill décc.

Tomar mac meḡuīdīr (.i. Emann mac tomaiḡ) do mārbāḡ le cloinn caḡail meḡuīdīr a puill.

Raḡnall mac Seppraiḡ meḡraḡnaill aḡbar taoiriḡ conmaicne décc.

Muirḡḡitaḡ mac uí conḡobaiḡ pailḡi do mārbāḡ.

Eḡuairḡ mac baruin delbna do cop do cum báir i naḡ cliaḡ tri a mīber-aiḡ buḡóém.

Mac uilliam buir .i. Rirḡerḡ, décc iar tpeccāḡ a tiḡearnaiḡ oḡ poimé rin ar dia.

Tómār mac peoraiḡ tiḡearna aḡa na pīoḡ ḡ conmaicne duine moir décc iar rīḡaḡaiḡ toḡaiḡe, ḡ a mac fein, .i. tomar ócc do ḡabail a ionaiḡ, ḡ ainm do ḡairm do mac pīrḡḡirḡ mec peoraiḡ ina aḡhaiḡ.

Ruaiḡrī mac aēda mic toirpḡdelbāiḡ ócc uí conḡobaiḡ Rioḡḡaiḡna con-naḡt do mārbāḡ la huilliam mac emann mic uilliam hi cceall bpuicé baile an turlaicḡ.

Emann mac Maḡa mic conḡonnaḡt uí pīrḡail décc.

Uilliam mac paḡnaill lḡḡtaoirḡaḡ muintipe heolaiḡ décc.

Piḡḡlimiḡ mácc coḡlain aḡbar tiḡearna delbna décc.

Maolpuanaḡ mac pḡarḡail mec diaḡmata décc.

Maolpuanaḡ mac caḡail mic tomalḡaiḡ mec diaḡmata do mārbāḡ la copbmac mic Ruaiḡrī mec diaḡmata hi mbealaḡ na hupbpon.

so great, that used to be put from her tail she used to draw it, and she used to kneel under any doorway, be it ever so high, and for her rider to mount." Αρ a hepbail, i. e. literally "from, or out of her tail," in this sentence is possibly an idiomatic phrase meaning "to which she was

yoked." But this admits of dispute.

<sup>i</sup> *Cill-Bruigh*.—Kilbree is a townland divided into two parts in a detached portion of the parish of Ballintober, barony of Burrishoole, and county of Mayo, but it is several miles distant from Baile-an-Turlaigh. See Ordnance Map, sheet 88.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1473.

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

Donough, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died in his own house, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Art, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

Cathal Reagh, the son of Don Cahanagh, son of Manus Maguire, and Rory, the son of Art O'Neill, died.

Thomas, son of Maguire (i. e. Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by the sons of Cathal Maguire.

Randal, the son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne, died.

Murtough, the son of O'Connor Faly, was slain.

Edward, son of the Baron of Delvin, was put to death in Dublin for his misdemeanours.

Mac William Burke (i. e. Richard) died, having some time before resigned his lordship for the sake of God.

Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry and of Conmaicne of Dunmore, died at a venerable old age; and his own son, Thomas Oge, took his place; but the title was given to the son of Richard Mac Feorais, in opposition to him.

Rory, son of Hugh, who was son of Torlogh Oge O'Connor, heir presumptive to the government of Connaught, was slain by William, son of Edmond Mac William, at Cill-Bruigh<sup>i</sup> of Baile-an-Turlaigh<sup>k</sup>.

Edmond, the son of Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

William Mac Rannall, half chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died.

Felim Mac Coghlan, heir to the lordship of Delvin, died.

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, died.

Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-hurbron<sup>l</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> *Baile-an-Turlaigh*, i. e. town of the dried lough, now the village of Turlagh, in the barony of Carra, in the same county.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under

the year 1236, p. 288, *supra*.

<sup>l</sup> *Bealach-na-h-urbron*.—There is no place in Mac Dermot's country now bearing this name.

Donnchað mac fírgail mic eoḡain mic tiḡearnán mórí uí Ruairc do mairbðað lá a éenel fearin.

Concobaí mac diarmata uí concobaí fearlge décc.

Emann mac doinnail buíde uí fírgail décc.

Coccað mór a muinntir eolair ḡ moran do milleað scorpá eiptir lopecað ḡ mairbðað. Inoíatcéid do éabairt lá maḡ raḡnail ar baile méḡ rínlaoic, an baile do lopecað ḡ donnchað mac donnchað mec fearnlaoic do mairbðað ann co nḡoinḡ eile. Shioct Maoileaclainn do éionol for an tulair co ro loipecreað an baile. Maḡ raḡnail do bríct forpa, ḡ ruaidrí mac donnchað, ḡ clann corbmaic ballair meic mec donnchað, Ualtarí mac dubḡail, ḡ donnchað mac toirpdealbair meic dubḡail ḡo ro compaircfe diblinib i nḡoirpe baile na cairpce. Drireað for rlioct máoileaclainn. Fearḡal mac murchaio meḡ raḡnail ráit conmaicne daoin tiḡearna do mairbðað don éur rin, ḡ diarmait mac uilliam meḡraḡnail, caéal mac uairne mic murchaio, brián mac diarmata meḡraḡnail, brián máḡ rínlaoic, Riróirí mac fearpáir, ḡ rocaíde cenmoctat do mairbðað amaille fearu.

Sluacceað la hua doinnail i moctar connact co pucc cíor uí concobaí do buíein.

Mac mec doinnail na halban .i. ḡolla erpuicc mac doinnail mic eoin na hile décc.

O duibidír .i. tomar mac concobaí mic tomar do mairbðað la riol ccín-neitciḡ.

O huiginn .i. ḡolla na naom mac Ruaidrí mórí décc.

Drián mac Roibíirí mec aeðaccám ollam uí concobaí duinn ḡ uí ainliḡi décc.

Baile na ḡaillíne do lopecað an dapa la do m̃i lun, dia haoíne do íonnpað ḡ moran do milleað ann.

Ua fírgail íriol do ḡallath.

It was probably the ancient name of the townland of Ballagh, in the parish of Kilmore, barony of North Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. It lies about one mile south-east of the boundary of Moylurg.

<sup>m</sup> *Tulach*.—There are several places of this name in Mac Rannall's country, in the county of

Leitrim; but this is probably the townland of Tully, which contains a part of the village of Ballinamore, in the barony of Carrigallen.

<sup>n</sup> *Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairge*, i. e. the oak wood of the town or village of the Rock. This was a wood near the little town of Carrigallen, in the east of the county of Leitrim. There is a vivid

Donough, the son of Farrell, son of Owen, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, was slain by his own tribe.

Conor, the son of Dermot O'Conor Faly, died.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, died.

A great war [broke out] in Muintir-Eolais; and much was destroyed between them, both by burning and slaying. An attack was made by Mac Rannall on the town of Mac Shanly, and the town was burned, and Donough, the son of Donough Mac Shanly, and many others, were slain by him. The descendants of Melaghlin assembled at Tulach<sup>m</sup>, and burned the town. Mac Rannall, Rory Mac Donough, and the sons of Cormac Ballagh, son of Mac Donough, Walter Mac Dowell, and Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, came up with them, so that a battle was fought between both parties at Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairge<sup>n</sup>, in which the descendants of Melaghlin were defeated. On this occasion Farrell, the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, worthy of being sole Lord of Conmaicne, was slain, as were also Dermot, the son of William Mac Rannall; Cathal, the son of Owny, son of Murrough; Brian, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall; Brian Mac Shanly, Richard Mac Sherry, and many others besides these.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught, so that he obtained for himself the rents of O'Conor.

The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Gilla-Easpoig, the son of Donnell, son of John of Ilay<sup>o</sup>, died.

O'Dwyer, i. e. Thomas, the son of Conor, son of Thomas, was slain by the O'Kennedys.

O'Higgin, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, son of Rory More, died.

Brian, the son of Robert Mac Egan, ollav to O'Conor Don and O'Ilanly, died.

The town of Gaillimh<sup>p</sup> was burned on the second day of the month of June, which fell on Friday, and much [property] was destroyed in it.

O'Farrell, Irial, was blinded.

tradition of a battle having been fought at Cloon-coric, a short distance to the north of this town.

<sup>o</sup> *Ilay*, i.e. : This is one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, situated due

north of Rathlin island, off the coast of the county of Antrim.

<sup>p</sup> *The town of Gaillimh*, baile na gailtme, i. e. the town of Galway.



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1474.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceṛpe céo, Seṛctmogaṭ, a cṛṭair.

Μαινιρτιρ δύν na ngall do éionnirgnaḁ la haoḁ ruaoḁ (.i. ó doṛinnall) mac neill ḡairb, ḡ la a ṛṛnaoi pionnḡuala inḡṣn uí bṛiaín (concoḁar na Spṛona), ḡ a hṣḁbairt do dia ḡ do bṛaiṛṛibh .S. Pṛonpṛiρ do pait a nanma ap daigh ḡombaoḁ Roṛṇ aḁḁnaicṛṛe an mainiρtiρ pṛn doib buḁḁéin ḡ dia cclanmmaicne ina nḁeaḁḁaḁ, ḡ nṛ bo hṛiḁḁe namá, aṛṛ paṛṛṛaṛ aṛṛcaḁa ioṛḁa oile doibh.

Epṛcop doirpe .i. Niocol do ecc.

Ο concoḁair pailḡe, .i. conn mac an éalḁaigh ḁecc ip in poḡṛmar do pṛnṛaḁ ḡ a ṛnac caṛaοiρ doirḁneaḁ ina ioṛaḁ.

Μαḡ eoḁaṛṛain, cúcoicṛṛiche mac neill ticṛṛṣṛna éneḡḡ pṛiaḁaḁ do marḁaḁ la hAḁḁ mac pṛḡail meḡeoḁaḡain, ḡ an ṛṛiρ do ṛilleaḁ la hua cconcoḁair pṛailḡe, ḡ caipḡen an ḁaile nuí do ḁṛiṛeaḁ laip, ḡ pḡioṛṛ pṛḡail ruaoḁ doionḁarḁaḁh.

Μαḡ maṛḡarṛṛna, .i. Ruḁṛiaigh ḁcc do écc iap mḁṛṛṣṛh buaḁa o ḁṛṛṛan ḡ o doṛṛan.

Donn ruaoḁ mac conconnaṛṛ méḡuiḁiρ do marḁaḁ la mac Riocaipḁ mec caṛmaoíl.

Πλαṛḁḁṛṛṛṛach mac τομάiρ ḁicc meḡuiḁiρ ḁecc ina ṛiḡ pṛṛn iap mḁuaḁ naṛṛṛiḡe.

Ρṛḡail mac Sṛain uí Raiḡilligh do ecc.

Cṛṛṣa ṛḁṛa do ḁenaṛṇ ḁUa doṛinnall ap muṛtiρ i neill, .i. ap Aḁḁh mḁallaḁ mac doṛinnall.

Coccaḁ moρ ṛtiρ Ua neill ḡ clann Aḁḁa buiḁe uí néill ḡ o neill do ḁol ap pḡuaicḁeaḁ i ṛṛiρ conuill, ḡ tiρ Aḁḁa do loṛccaḁ lṛiρ, ḡ ṛeaṛṛ pḡán dia ṛiḡ.

Inoṛaicḁḁiρ do ḁenaṛṇ ḁUa neill ap ṛnac Aḁḁa buiḁe ḡ ap clonn Aipṛ

<sup>a</sup> *Nicholas*, i. e. Nicholas Weston, who succeeded in 1466. According to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 291, he lived till the year 1484. According to O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, this Nicholas was an Englishman, and made himself obnoxious to the Irish

by pulling down one of Saint Columbkille's churches, which the Irish held in great veneration.—See note <sup>a</sup>, at the year 1197, p. 109, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Baile-nua*, i. e. new town, now Newtown, situated to the east of Kilbeggan, in the barony

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1474.

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

The monastery of Donegal was commenced by the O'Donnell, i. e. by Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garve O'Donnell, and his wife, Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-srona), and was granted by them to God and the friars of St. Francis for the prosperity of their own souls, and that the monastery might be a burial-place for themselves and their descendants; and they not only granted this, but also conferred many other gifts upon them.

The Bishop of Derry, i. e. Nicholas<sup>a</sup>, died.

O'Conor Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, died in Autumn; and his son Cahir was inaugurated in his place.

Mageoghegan, i. e. Cucogry, the son of Niall, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by Hugh, the son of Farrell Mageoghegan. The country was ravaged by O'Conor Faly, and he demolished the castle of Baile-nua<sup>r</sup>, and expelled the descendants of Farrell Roe.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Rury Oge, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Don Roe, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the son of Richard Mac Cawell.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died in his own house, after the victory of penance.

Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon the people of O'Neill, i. e. of Hugh Ballagh, the son of Donnell. A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and the sons of Hugh Boy O'Neill and the O'Neill marched with an army into Tirconnell, and burned Tirhugh, and then returned home again unharmed.

An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart<sup>s</sup>, against the son of Hugh

of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. This was the seat of the sept of the Mageoghegans, descended from Farrell Roe, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, who was slain in the year 1382.—See

note <sup>a</sup>, under that year, p. 686, *supra*.

<sup>s</sup> *Tuaisceart*, a district in the north of the county of Antrim.—It is referred to by Colgan as a deanery in the diocese of Connor.—See

í néill ír in tuaisceart 7 cúlcha mora do éor rímpa. Trían congail uile do bhríte oppa. O neill do bhríte na cúlch lár, 7 teét plán dia éigh.

Lá coinne dorduccaó la hua cconcoðair nðonn .i. ríðlímíð mac toirp-dealbáig, 7 la hua ccealláig, 7 bhríeáð ríoda ftoppa ír in ccoinne hupin iar nðol 1 ccfnn apoile doid, go po bhríeáð fori ua cconcoðair, po gonaó e, 7 Ro gabaó dha a mác, .i. Eoġan caoó. Ro gabaó umoppo toirp-dealbáí caoó mac fuibne. Ro marbaó dín Eoġan caoó mac fuibne 7 mac dubgail ghuamóa mac fuibne. Ro gabaó ann conrapal meic donnchaó, 7 po ládh ár na ngallocklach etir marbaó 7 gabaíl. Ua concoðair decc dia gonaibh iartearn, 7 da éigearna do ġairm ina iónaó, .i. donnchaó dubfuileach 7 taóġ mac eoġhan uí concoðair.

Mac uí brian, .i. taóġ mac concoðair, 7 diarmanó mac an earpuice uí brian do éeaccmáil pe poile tpe imríairn ríairn boí ftoppa, 7 pop áil lá taóġ diarmanit do ġabaíl. Do patte diarmanit bñm do éloidiuñ do éaóġ ina éfnnmíullaó ġup lícc a mćinn amac. Ar a ai gabaír muirteí taóġ eiriuñ, 7 do bñte anacal dó. Átbail taóġ ġan fuiríeáó. Ro ríagáó diarmanit iaram la hua mbrian a ccionaió a míc.

An ġiolla dub ua heaġra (.i. mac uí fġra) do marbaó la a ófíbríeáir ríñ Eoġan.

Taóġ ua brian tígíearna apatí do écc.

Laiġnech mac neill meġ eoóaccain do écc.

Maolreachlann mac Aoða mec brianan, 7 Eouapó plomġced an taon ġall po bñírr do ġallaib na míde do ecc.

Pope Nicholas's Taxation of the Diocese of Down and Connor, and Dromore, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

<sup>t</sup> *Before him.*—The literal translation is : "An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart, against the son of Hugh Boy, and the sons of Art O'Neill, and they sent great preys before them." The chief defect in the style of these Annals arises from a want of due attention to the use of the pronouns. In this construction O'Neill only is mentioned as having made the incursion into Tuaisceart, but the writer suddenly forgets himself and speaks of

O'Neill and his army, as if he had mentioned both in the beginning of the sentence. This carelessness in the use of the pronouns stamps the style of the Four Masters with a character of rustic inelegance, from which the more ancient annalists are almost wholly free.

<sup>u</sup> *Trian-Chongail.*—A territory in the present counties of Down and Antrim, afterwards called Clannaboy Upper and Lower.

<sup>v</sup> *Donough Dubhshuileach*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, the black-eyed.

<sup>w</sup> *Hanged*, Ro ríagáó.—The meaning of the Irish verb ríagáó is determined from the fol-

Boy and the sons of Art O'Neill, and sent great preys before him'. The people of the whole territory of Trian-Chongail" overtook him, but O'Neill carried away the preys, and returned safe to his house.

A day was appointed for the holding of a conference between O'Connor Don, i. e. Felim, the son of Turlough, and O'Kelly; but, when they met, a breach of the peace happened between them, and they came to a battle, in which O'Connor was defeated and wounded; and his son, i. e. Owen Caech, was taken prisoner, as was also Turlough Caech Mac Sweeny. Owen Caech Mac Sweeny and the son of Dowell Cruama Mac Sweeny were slain. Mac Donough's constable was taken prisoner, and all the gallowglasses were either slain or taken prisoners. O'Connor afterwards died of his wounds, and two lords were nominated in his place, namely, Donough Dubhshuileach<sup>v</sup>, and Teige, the son of Owen O'Connor.

The son of O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor, and Dermot, the son of the Bishop O'Brien, had a meeting on account of a dispute they had about land, and Teige wished to take Dermot prisoner, but Dermot gave Teige a stroke of his sword on the top of the head, and let out his brains. Teige's people, however, took Dermot prisoner and gave him protection. Teige died immediately, and Dermot was afterwards hanged<sup>w</sup> by O'Brien, in revenge of his son.

Gilla-Duv O'Hara (i. e. O'Hara's son) was slain by his own brother, Owen. Teige O'Brien, Lord of Ara, died.

Laighneach, the son of Neill Mageoghegan, died.

Melaghlín, the son of Hugh Mac Branan, and Edward Plunkett, the very best of the English of Meath, died.

lowing passage, which occurs in the *Diinsenn-chus*, Lib. Lecan, fol. 246, *b*, in explanation of the name of *Αρδ να πιαζ*, i. e. the hill of the executions, now Ardnarea, at Ballina, in the county of Mayo:

"Ruc leip co Tulach na faireseana iad ba πιαζαδ, co po πιαζαδ ανδ iad, conad uaca anmnigēep in τupo. He brought them with him for execution to Tulach-na-faireseana, i. e. hill of the view or prospect, so that he executed

them there, so that it is from them the hill is named."

In the original metrical account of this transaction, the verb *εποαδ*, to hang, is used instead of the *πιαζαδ* of the prose writer, thus:

"Ανδ πο εποαδ in cērap ba ποchap a pīpchetcpαδ. There the four were hanged; it was of advantage to make a constant example of them."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 34, 416.



Donnchað mac muirceartaigh, mic Aodá uí concobair diairíma cloinne Muirceartaigh [Mhuirínigh] do ecc 1 ttopar Oilbhe por maigh aí.

Sían mac maiolechlann uí fearghail, 7 Diarmaid gall mac mec diairmatta gall décc.

Diairmaid mac concobair mic Seappraíð τοιρεαδ cloinne caatail décc an aoíne ria bpeil micil.

Cairpre mac aodá mic Ruaidrí mic brian ballaigh do marbadh la phioct taðcc uí concobair.

Giolla fionn mac aeðaccain ollamh uí concobair fáilgi, 7 Tomás mac doinnail uí cobtaigh décc.

Ua dálaigh Míde, .i. cairpre décc.

Τοιριγεαδ na hanğaile do ġabail do Shían ua fířġail a cceann a ðearbpaat̃ar do bí dall.

#### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1475.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mīle, ceðpe cēð, Seac̃tmoða, a cúicc.

Donnchað mac aeða mec Suibne Þrioip décc.

Aoð mac eoġain mic neill oicc uí neill fear do ba lán deimead̃, 7 dñġnamh duairle, 7 doirðearit rioġdamna cēnēl eoġain décc ma t̃iġ pēin iap mbuaid̃ nonġta, 7 naiðpicche.

Aoð mac neac̃tain uí doinnail do bat̃hað 1 ccoite ap bun na banna.

Concobair mac brian mec donnchað décc hi mí lanuap̃u.

Domnall mac Seac̃ain uí fířġail do marbad̃ la cloinn caatail mic uilliam uí fířġail, 7 a noioçur p̃ein 1 meapcc gall.

Murphað mac eoġain uí maðaðain tiġearna p̃il nanm̃c̃aða, 7 Diarmaic mac brian uí b̃ip̃n decc.

Sían ua fearġail taoiρεαδ na hAngaile décc hi nġpanap̃o iap nðenain

\* *Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh.*— He was probably the grandson of Hugh, the second son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Connor, who was Tanist of Connaught in the year 1308.

† *Tober-Oilbhe*, i. e. Olvy's or Alvy's well; Oilbhe or Ailbhe being a woman's name for-

merly common among the Irish. This name is now anglicised Tober-Elva, and is that of a remarkable well, giving name to a townland in the parish of Baslick, barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and in the very centre of the plain of Magh-Aoi, or Machaire-Chonnacht. In the translation of the Registry of

Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh<sup>x</sup> O'Connor, of the remnant of the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, died at Tobar-Oilbhe<sup>y</sup> in Magh-Aoi.

John, the son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, and Dermot Gall, the son of Mac Dermot Gall, died.

Dermot, the son of Conor, son of Geoffrey [O'Flanagan], Chief of Clann-Cathail, died on the Friday before Michaelmas Day.

Carbry, the son of Hugh, son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Connor.

Gilla-Finn Mac Egan, Ollav to O'Connor Faly, and Thomas, the son of Donnell O'Coffey, died.

O'Daly of Meath, i. e. Carbry, died.

The chieftainship of Annaly was assumed by John O'Farrell, in preference to his brother, who was blind<sup>z</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1475.

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

Donough, the son of Hugh Mac Sweeny, Prior of Derry, died.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Owen Oge O'Neill, a man full of hospitality, prowess, nobleness, and illustrious actions, Roydamna<sup>a</sup> of Kinel-Owen, died in his own house, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

Hugh, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was drowned in a cot, at the mouth of the [River] Bann.

Conor, the son of Brian Mac Donough, died in the month of January.

Donnell, the son of John O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell, who were themselves (afterwards) banished to the English.

Murrough, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and Dermot, the son of Brian O'Beirne, died.

John O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, died at Granard, after his inauguration

Clonmacnoise, made for Sir James Ware, by Duaid Mac Firbis, this place is called Tober-Ilbhe.

<sup>z</sup> Under this year the Annals of Connaught record a petty war among the Mac Rannalls,

during which the Mac Rannall broke down the castle of Rinn [near Mohill, in the county of Leitrim], then in the possession of the race of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

<sup>a</sup> *Roydamna*, ριγοαῖνα, i. e. *materies regis*.

bainnirí a éairigécta riariu do éairé ní da toirað, 7 a aónacal hī mainnirí  
lét pata.

Ruðpaigne mac Ropa mic muiréiríais mīðig mic brian uí fírigail do ecc  
pé bel toirigécta do gabáil dó, 7 taoiréac do gairm do Ruðpaigne mac catail  
mic tomair i nacchaid pleácta sīann mic domnaill uí fírigail.

Sionnac muiniríe taðgáin do mārbað la murchað mac airt uí maóilec-  
lann.

Emann mac maóileaclann hui ainligi ráit na ttri ttauá do éaoiréac  
decc an cīthramað lá iar ppeil Míchil dia darpaoim arí aóí laite pectmane.

Coccað mor etir Mag maðgamna, .i. Remann mac Ruðpaigne, 7 clann  
aoða Ruaid mēg maðgamna. Imirce nīrt do denom do clann aoða Ruaid  
hī ppearinnāig, 7 pliað gall do tēctma ccomairpīr. Mag maðgamna do  
tēct iréac fan Éóghanais, 7 dol dó amac dōirīdīr hī ppearinnāig, 7 clann  
aoða do dol ar galldaét. Mag maðgamna cona roéirāde do denam ionn-  
paigne ar gallaib. Clann aeða Ruaid, 7 goill mācāipe airgīall do bpeit fair.  
Sraoineað for mag maðgamna, 7 e péin, 7 brian mac Ruðpaigne með mað-  
gamna do gabáil 7 dponð mor ele do mārbað, 7 do gabáil don éur roin dia  
mūinirí.

Sluacéað timcill la hua ndomnaill, .i. aóð puáð mac néill gairbh.  
Maguoir, ua puairc 7 maite ioctair cōnnaét maille pīr, 7 gabáil dóib  
ar tur go bel áta conaill do éobac brian mic pēilm uí paigillig po bai na  
pear pāinn 7 pāirte ag ua ndomnaill, 7 do denam ríōða etir ua puairc 7  
ua paigillig. Tamc dna ua paigillig hī cēinn uí domnaill go bēl áta conaill,  
7 po ríōðais ua puairc 7 ua paigillig pīa poile, 7 brian mac pēilm beor, 7  
do pādað Pīlip ua paigillig dua ndomnaill pīr tairpīr 7 pīr comall dó co na  
bīnīt pēin amaille pīr. Ipeað do éoib iarpoīn co ríōðac maige Réin, 7  
tamc Mág paðnaill ma éfn. Téid iarpoīn ir m angaile do cōngnaīn la  
clonn ípail uí pērgail batap ina ccaipōib aige gur po milleað, 7 gur po

<sup>b</sup> *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1471, p. 1074, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *Eoghanach*, called Owenagh on old maps, a district comprising the parish of Aghnamullen,

to the south of Ballybay, in the county of Monaghan.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

<sup>d</sup> *Went over to the English*, do dol ar gall-  
daét, i. e. fled out of the territory of Farney,  
and went over to the English in the territory

feast had been prepared, but before he had partaken of it, and was buried in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Rury, the son of Ross, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, died, just as he was about to take possession of the chieftainship [of Annaly] ; and the title was bestowed on Rury, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas, in opposition to the descendants of John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Sinnach [Fox] of Muintir-Tadhgain was slain by Murrough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

Edmond, the son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, worthy of being Chief of the three Tuathas, died the fourteenth day before the festival of St. Michael, the day of the week being Thursday.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond, the son of Rury, and the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon. The sons of Hugh Roe migrated by force into the territory of Fearnmhagh<sup>b</sup>, whither an English army repaired to their assistance. Mac Mahon went into Eoghanach<sup>c</sup>, but again returned into Fearnmagh, whereupon the sons of Hugh went over to the English<sup>d</sup>. Mac Mahon and his forces made an incursion against the English ; but the sons of Hugh Roe and the English of Machaire Oirghiall overtook and defeated him, and took himself and Brian, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, prisoners ; and a great many others of his people were slain and made prisoners on that occasion.

A circuitous hosting was made by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, accompanied by Maguire, O'Rourke, and the chiefs of Lower Connaught. They proceeded first to Beal-atha-Chonaill<sup>e</sup>, to rescue Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, who was O'Donnell's friend and confederate, and to make peace between O'Rourke and O'Reilly. O'Reilly came to Beal-atha-Chonaill to O'Donnell, who reconciled O'Rourke and O'Reilly with each other, and also Brian, the son of Felim ; and Philip O'Reilly was given up to O'Donnell, to be detained and kept by him [as a hostage for the observance of this peace], besides such others as he himself wished to demand. After this O'Donnell marched to Fenagh-Moy-Rein, whither Mac Rannall came to him. From thence he went to Annaly, to assist the sons of Irial O'Farrell, who were his friends ; and he spoiled and burned Annaly, excepting only that part of it which belonged to

of Machaire Oirghiall, in the present county of Louth.

<sup>e</sup> *Beal-atha-Chonaill*, now Ballyconnell, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.



loircead leir an Angaile acetaid cuib cloinn iprial inama, 7 fágbaip clann  
Iprail 1 tpeire 7 hi tpeiri. Do coib aride iaram tpe iartar mde co po  
loircead bailte caiplein dealbna 7 an tír ar gac taoib doib laip. Baí adhaib  
longpuipt hi ccuipene mde. Tangattar diolmáim 7 dalatunais ina teac,  
7 do rónpat ríó puipt. Teio iaram muib failge ar tarramg uí concobair  
failge do bi na bpatar acce, .i. Catatp mac cuinn mic an calbaig, 7 do  
dioḡail a atar, .i. mall garb ar ḡallab, baí pe head 1 nuib failge acc ino-  
pab 7 acc opccann na mde ar gac leat uad. Bpirtear, 7 loirctear leir  
caiplén caiprie, 7 baile Mhaolip. Loirctear, 7 airctear leir beór pui  
briúim, 7 pui tulac, 7 puair dha comada o luēt an muilinn cipi ar an mbaile  
do leccad doib gan opccann, iap millead an tíre ar gac taoib de. Do coib  
iaram ar coilltib an ruba ar tarramg colmáim uí maoleaclann, 7 po gab  
pop millead cloinne colmáim, .i. dútaig uí maoleaclann. Ro loircead leir  
dha caiplén maige tamnac 7 caiplen maige heille. Bá don cup rin tra po  
ppáinead maíom na garb eipcepeac lá hua ndomnaill pop ua maoleaclann  
co líon a éionoil 7 a pocpaide. Maíom belais na ccopp gad ainm oile dó  
ona gadab nó pinuip luēt an tíre po bpaiguib dpuinge don tplaig tpe iom-  
cumga an bealaig hípin. Bá ip in lo ceona po meabaid maíom baile loca  
luaeta pua hua ndomnaill du in po mapbad mac meḡ amalgad co pocpaib

<sup>f</sup> *Castle-towns of Delvin*, bailte caiplein dealbna.—This is an amplification by the Four Masters, who are ever on the look out to magnify the exploits of O'Donnell! In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is baile caiplein dealbna, which is the Irish name of the village of Castletown-Delvin, in the county of Westmeath. The term *bailte caiplén*, which means towns or villages defended by castles, is used throughout these Annals in contra-distinction from *ppáo-bailte*, street towns, i. e. villages consisting principally of one street, and not defended by a castle.

<sup>g</sup> *Cuirene*, i. e. the barony of Kilkenny west, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>h</sup> *Castle-Carbury* is in the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

<sup>i</sup> *Bally-Meyler*, now Meylerstown, a short

distance to the north-east of the village of Carbury, in the same barony and county.

<sup>j</sup> *Coillte-an-rubha*, i. e. woods of Rubha. This is evidently the place now called Killinroe, in the north of the King's County.

<sup>k</sup> *Clann-Colman*, now the barony of Clonlonan, in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>l</sup> *Magh-Tamlnach*, now Moyhownagh, in the King's County.—See Inquisition taken at Castlegeshill, 23rd October, 1612.

<sup>m</sup> *Magh-Eille*, now Moyelly Castle, also in the King's County.—See Hardiman's *History of Galway*, p. 217, note.

<sup>n</sup> *Of Garbh-Eisgir*, garb-eipcepeach, now Esker, a remarkable ridge of low sand hills, extending through the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Clann-

the sons of Irial, whom he left in power and might. He afterwards proceeded through Westmeath, and burned the castle-towns<sup>f</sup> of Delvin, and all the circumjacent country. He remained for one night encamped in Cuirene<sup>g</sup>, in Meath; and the Dillons and Daltons came into his house, and made peace with him. He then proceeded to Offaly, at the request of O'Connor Faly, who was his relative, i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh, to take vengeance on the English for his father, Niall Garv. He remained for some time in Offaly, plundering and ravaging Meath on each side of him. He demolished and burned Castle-Carbury<sup>h</sup> and Bally-Meyler<sup>i</sup>; he also burned and plundered the territories of Tir-Briuin and Fertullach, and obtained presents from the inhabitants of Mullingar, as a condition for sparing their town from pillage, the country on all sides of it having been already destroyed. Afterwards, at the instance of Colman O'Melaghlin, he proceeded to Coillte-an-rubha<sup>j</sup>, and commenced spoiling Clann-Colman<sup>k</sup>, i. e. O'Melaghlin's country; he burned the castle of Magh-Tamhnach<sup>l</sup>, and the castle of Magh-Eille<sup>m</sup>. It was on this occasion that O'Donnell gave O'Melaghlin, with all his muster and forces, the defeat of Garbh-Eisgir<sup>n</sup>. This was otherwise called the defeat of Bealach-na-g-Corr-Ghad, from the gads or withes which the people of the country suspended about the necks of some of the army, in consequence of the narrowness of that passage. It was on the same day that O'Donnell gained the battle of Baile-Locha-Luatha<sup>o</sup>, where the

Colman, or O'Melaghlin, and the Calraighe, or Magawleys, pursued O'Donnell at Gairbh-Eisgir, and that O'Donnell and Turlough Maguire turned upon the pursuers at the west side of Magawley's town [i. e. Ballyloughloe], where they defeated them and took many of their men prisoners about the son of Magawley.

<sup>o</sup> *Baile-locha-luatha*, i. e. the town of Lough Luatha, now Ballyloughloe, a small village in the county of Westmeath, about six miles to the east of the town of Athlone. It is also the name of a parish which is otherwise locally called the parish of Calry. This is the first reference to Baile-Locha-Luatha in the Annals of the Four Masters, but it is mentioned in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaenise as a town of some importance

so early as the year 1234, when it appears to have been in the possession of the English of Meath. The passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1234. Felym O'Connor, King of Con-noght, with his forces, came to Meath, and burned Balleloghlwaha and Ardinurcher with many other townes."

Ballyloughloe was for many centuries the chief residence of Magawley, Chief of Calry-an-Chala, a territory which comprised all the parish of Ballyloughloe, which is still locally called Calry.—See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 14th of April, 1635, and another taken at Athlone, on the 11th of May, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Charles II., in which the lands belonging to different members of this family are enumerated. The Editor examined

amaille ppir, 7 battap aóaiḡ longpuit ipin maiḡin rin. Luid ua doinnail co na pluag arnamarac go rionainn. Ro tḡlaimreac 7 po tionoilpior na dponḡa do riol cceallaiḡ battap ina pappac for an pluagac rin a bpuairpior ina ccompoóraiḡ darpḡraiḡiḡ co ndeachaiḡ ua doinnail co na pluag tap rionainn 1 nuib maine, 7 Ro airip ainnreim go po éur pḡir 7 aḡtoirpe a ploigḡiḡ mḡcḡin de. Luid iarttam hi ccloinn Riocairḡ 7 a cconmaicne éuile, 7 hi ccloinn ḡoirḡelḡaiḡ, 7 tapair tpe macaire connacḡ 7 dia éir pḡirin iap na riapuccac, 7 iap mbreic buacḡa 7 corḡair da ḡac maiḡin ḡur a páimce.

Acó mac eoḡain mic catail ui concobair, Uilliam mac tairḡ uí éallaiḡ, 7 Hoibeairḡ mac Ruḡraiḡe mic Rora décc.

ḡapun ḡelbna décc.

Da mac airḡ uí maioleacḡlaimn do mairḡac lá colmán mac airḡ uí maóilḡclaimn.

Caplen an éalaiḡ do ḡabail lá mac uilliam cloinne Ricairḡ, 7 a éabairḡ do mac maioleacḡlaimn uí éallaiḡ, .i. mac a mḡḡine pḡirin.

Corbmac ua cuipnín oide eirḡir epeann, 7 ḡiolla na naem mac maioleacḡlaimn uí uiccinn décc.

Pḡidlimiḡ mac mic ui neill, 7 mac an trábairḡiḡ do ḡabail lá conn mac aóḡa buide, 7 mac an trábairḡiḡ ḡeluḡ uac iap rin.

the localities of the parish of Ballyloughloe, or district of Calry-an-Chala, in September, 1837, and found the more remarkable places to be as follows: 1. The lake from which the place derived its name, whose site may soon be forgotten, has been drained, and is now nearly dried up. It was situated a short distance to the north of the old house of Mount-Temple. 2. Magawley's castle, of which only one vault remains. 3. Dun-Egan Castle, a mere ruin situated east of the village. 4. The site of a small abbey near the site of Magawley's castle. 5. Ruins of a small chapel situated near the modern church. 6. A conspicuous green moat, said to be of pagan antiquity. All these are in the immediate vicinity of the village. 7. The castle of Carn. 8. The castle of Creeve. 9. The castle of Cloghmares-chall. 10. The castle of Moydrum. The Mac

Amhalgaidhs, or Magawleys, of this district, are to be distinguished from the Magawleys, or Mac Amhlaoibhs, of Fermanagh, and from those of the county of Cork, who are of a totally different race, and even name.

<sup>p</sup> *Rested and recruited*, ḡc., go po éur pḡir 7 aḡtoirpe a ploigḡiḡ 1 mḡcḡin de, literally, "until he shook off the fatigue and weariness of his long hosting."

<sup>q</sup> *Clanrickard*.—This territory, which at this period belonged to the Upper Mac William, comprised the barony of Clare, and five others of the more southern baronies in the county of Galway. It was bounded on the north by the territory of Conmaicne-Cuile, which is included in the present barony of Kilmaine in the county of Mayo.

<sup>r</sup> *Machaire-Chonnacht*.—This would appear to







## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1476.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cñtpe ceo, peaçtmoçat, a ré.

Αñ τεppcop mac çaiñpaðáñ ðo écc. Sfan mac bñian ma ionað.

Seapppaið mac pñacypa ppíoip maiñpçpçacð ðeipcc ðécc.

Uaitne mac mic caðail uí concobaip çolup eccna na hepeaññ ç apñmañç-  
ipçip ip na healaðnaðaið ðécc.

Μαçuiðip, .i. ταðç mac Emainñ mic tomaiρ ðo ñapbað a pñoll la a  
ðeapñpαταip Ρuaìðñ.

Donñhað mac tomaiρ mic τómaiρ mic Ρilip meçuiðip aððai τiçeapna  
pçapñmanað, pçap lan ðo ðeaççaitne, ðeineac, ç ðoipðeapçup ðecc iap mbuaìð  
naipçiçe.

Τuaαal mac uí neill ðo ñapbað la çallaib maçaipe apççiall.

Ταðç ócc mac ταιðcc mic τiçeapñáñ uí Ρuaipç τanaip na bñeipne ðecc.

Αeð mac ui ceallaiç (.i. uilliam) ðo ñapbað la ταðcc a ðeapñpαταip  
pém i nað luain.

Ua heaçpα iapçapaç .i. pñabaç, .i. uilliam ðécc.

Ταðç mac eoçainñ mic pñaiðñ ui concobaip ðo ñapbað i pñull la τpιαρ  
ðá muñçip pém, .i. mac Ρuaìðñ Ρuað mac eoçainñ mic Caðail, ç mac caðaiρ  
an abað uí concobaip, ç mac donñhað uí ταιðç, ç çaiρlén Ropα comain ðo  
çabáil ðóib, ç a çabáil poppa pñ po ceðóip.

Εðaoiñ iñgeañ ðomñallñ mic muipçeapçaiç bean uí concobaip ðuññ ðécc.

Ðeapñpoppçail iñçñ pçioðimioð pññ uí concobaip bean uí concobaip ðuññ  
ðécc.

Ðpian mac pçpçail pñaið uí uicciññ cññ a pñne pçim oide pçol epeaññ ç  
alban lé ðán ðecc ðia ðapðaoíñ mañðala, ç a aðñacal i nað leaçhain.

Ðomñall pñabaç mac çeapailç caomanaiz τiçeapna laiçen ðécc.

*Many*, pp. 104, 121, 125. Considerable ruins of this castle, or court, as it is called, still remain.

<sup>u</sup> *Magauran*.—He was Bishop of Ardagh, and succeeded in 1445, according to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 254. Harris says that one John, Bishop elect of Ardagh, was at Rome in 1463, soliciting the Pope's confirmation, but

thinks that he was never consecrated.

<sup>v</sup> *Mainister-Derg*, i. e. the red monastery, now Abbeyderg, in the parish of Taghsheenod, in the county of Longford. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 18. One gable and portions of the side walls of the church of this monastery still remain, from which it appears

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1476.

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

The Bishop Magauran<sup>u</sup> died ; and John, son of Brian, succeeded him.

Geffrey, the son of Siacus [O'Farrell], Prior of Mainistir-Derg<sup>v</sup>, died.

Owney, the grandson of Cathal O'Conor, Light of the wisdom of Ireland, and Chief Master of the sciences, died.

Maguire, i. e. Teige, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Rory.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man full of knowledge, hospitality, and renown, died after the victory of penance.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Hugh, son of O'Kelly (i. e. William), was slain at Athlone by his own brother, Teige.

O'Hara Reagh the Western, i. e. William, died.

Teige, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Conor, was treacherously slain by three of his own people, i. e. Rory Roe, the son of Owen, grandson of Cathal, and the son of Cahir, grandson of the Abbot O'Conor, and the son of Donough O'Teige ; and they took the castle of Roscommon, but it was taken from them immediately afterwards.

Edwina, the daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough, and wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of Felim Finn O'Conor, and wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, head of his own tribe, superintendent of the schools of Ireland, and preceptor in poetry, died on Maunday-Thursday, and was interred at Ath-leathan<sup>w</sup>.

Donnell Reagh, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, Lord of Leinster, died.

to have been a small building, apparently of the fourteenth century.

<sup>w</sup> *Ath-leathan*, now Ballylahan, in the barony

of Gallen, and county of Mayo. This place was once a town of some strength, but it is now a village of no importance whatever.

Ionnraigíð do òenadh dha neill ar oirghiallaib, ⁊ clann méḡ maḡamha, .i. clann Rémann, ⁊ bhian mac Ruḡraige, ⁊ oirghialla uile ó eoganaḡ arṑeaḡ do teicḡn riar fo maḡaire tulḡa, cpeaḡa, ⁊ aipeḡe do bpeirḡ dua neill uaḡa on maḡaire peimḡáite, ⁊ o lḡimleḡ bḡḡne, ⁊ neill do ṑeaḡt dia ṑicḡ iarpḡn fo buaḡ ⁊ corḡar.

Slóicḡeaḡ mór la hua neill do cum meic aeḡa buide uí neill, ⁊ dol doḡ fo caiplén beoil peipṑe. An caiplén do ḡabail, ⁊ do bḡpeaḡ leir, ⁊ teaḡt dia tiḡ iar rḡn.

Seaan mac uí anluain do marbaḡ lá a deapḡaṑaṑ.

Morḡluacḡeaḡ lá mac uilliam bupe i moḡtar connaḡt, ⁊ pluag ele lá hua ndomnaill ina aḡhaḡ. Do ríacṑ ua domnaill co cúil enaḡa, ⁊ mac uilliam co coillṑib luighe. Do deachaḡ mac diaṑmaḡa hi coirṑṑṑin mec uilliam, ⁊ mac donnchaḡ i coirṑṑṑin uí domnaill. Do ṑaḡo ua domnaill tar peapṑaṑ na rḡonṑraḡa. Ro bḡnaḡ eic ḡ baḡṑne de aḡ dol anonn hi ccaipṑe. Ro lean mac uilliam anonn hé. Baṑṑar aḡhaḡ in aḡaḡ amlaḡ rḡn co ndeaṑṑaṑ ríḡ fo ḡeóíḡ, ⁊ ro paṑṑaṑ loḡtar cḡonnaḡt ar ḡó, .i. uí ḡúḡa cṑiaḡ luighe, ⁊ lḡ caipṑe lá mac uilliam, ⁊ an lḡ naill lá hua ndomnaill.

Morḡluacḡeaḡ ḡall na miḡe hi maigḡ breagḡmaṑe ḡur bḡpeaṑṑar an ríacṑ ríabac ḡo ro péimḡḡar an rḡalír. Coirḡṑṑ Maṑṑṑir Shṑuṑṑa. Millṑeapṑ leo ḡuipṑ, ⁊ aṑbanna an tiṑe, ⁊ rḡaṑaṑṑ cen ríḡ.

\* *Eoganach*, now Owenagh, or Annagh River, which rises in Loughtacker, in the parish of Aghnamullen, in the county Monaghan, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and joins the River Erne.—See *Account of the Territory, or Dominion, of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M. P. for the county of Monaghan, p. 27, note. See also note †, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

† *Victorious and triumphant*, fo buaḡ ⁊ corḡar, literally, “under victory and triumph.”

‡ *Bel-feirste*, i. e. the mouth of the little river Fersat, which falls into the River Lagan, where this castle stood. The name is now anglicised Belfast, which is that of a flourishing town on the north side of the River Lagan, in the county of Antrim.

ª *Cuil-Cnamha*.—This is still the local name of a district co-extensive with the parish of Dromore, in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.—See note †, under the year 1468. There is a small lough in the townland of Barnabrack, in this parish, called *Loḡán cúile cnámha*, which helps to preserve the old name of the district.

ḡ *Coillte-Luighne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still preserved, and is applied to a small district comprising three quarters of land verging on the great strand of Traigh Eothuile, in the parish of Ballysadare, in the barony of Leyny, and adjoining the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.

ḡ *Crossed the pass of Finn-tragha*, tar peapṑaṑ na rḡonṑraḡa, i. e. the *trajectus* or *pass*

An incursion was made by O'Neill into Oriel; and the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. the sons of Redmond, and Brian, the son of Rury, and all the people of Oriel from the Eoganach<sup>x</sup> inwards, fled westwards to the plain of Tulach; and great spoils and booties were carried away by O'Neill from them from the said plain, and from the borders of Breifne: he then returned home victorious and triumphant<sup>y</sup>.

A great army was led by O'Neill against the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and attacked the castle of Bel-feirste<sup>z</sup>, which he took and demolished, and then returned to his house.

John, the son of O'Hanlon, was slain by his own brother.

A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower Connaught; and another army was led by O'Donnell to oppose him. O'Donnell advanced to Cuil-Cnamha<sup>a</sup>, and Mac William to Coillte-Luighne<sup>b</sup>. Mac Dermot went over to assist Mac William, and Mac Donough joined O'Donnell. O'Donnell crossed the pass of Finn-tragha<sup>c</sup>; and he was deprived of horses and men on his passage over to Carbury; Mac William pursued him across thither, and they remained for some time face to face, until at last they made peace. They divided Lower Connaught<sup>d</sup> into two parts between them, i. e. O'Dowda's country, the territory of Leyny, and the half of Carbury, was ceded to Mac William, and the other half to O'Donnell.

A great army of the English of Meath marched into Magh-Breaghmaine<sup>e</sup>, so that they demolished Rath-Riabhadh<sup>f</sup>, took possession of Pailis<sup>g</sup>, and burned

of the white strand. This strand is no other than Traigh-Eothuile.

<sup>a</sup> *Lower Connaught*, *ioctap Connaçt*.—This is still the local name of the northern portion of Connaught.

<sup>e</sup> *Magh-Breaghmaine*, now Moybrawne, a well-known territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrile, in the county of Longford, but extending also into the barony of Ardagh. For a list of the townlands in this territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. According to this Inquisition, the

castles of Barry and Newcastle, the abbey of Shrile, and the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, are comprised in the territory of Moybrawne.

<sup>f</sup> *Rath-Riabhadh*, now Rathreagh, a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle, in a parish of the same name, in that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Ardagh. The ruins of the castle of Rathreagh, and of the old church from which the parish has taken its name, are now enclosed in the demesne of Foxhall.

<sup>g</sup> *Pailis*, now Pallas, a townland now divided into two parts, of which the smaller is called



Μαζ παгнаίλλ δο ὅολ ηι μαζῖ βρεάγνιανε co πο μίλλ α νδεάαιὸ on  
τρλταῖζ γαλλ δια παρβανναίβ.

Coccaὸ μόρι ετιρ γαλλαίβ μιθε ἡ λαῖγιν, ἡ mac peaaín mic mec tomaip do  
mápbaõ por an coccaὸ pín. Α τριαρ δεαpbpaταρ pιδε ἡ mac airt mic  
cuinn uí maoileac̃laínn, ἡ mac muipir mic píaipair do γαβáiλ lá hua cconco-  
bair pfaílge.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1477.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, cñtpe c̃eo, Seactmoγaõ, α peact̃.

Ξεapoiδ mac iapla deapmuínan do mápbaδ, ἡ õct píp d̃ecc do ξεapal-  
tãc̃aiδ do c̃op c̃um báir iaipín.

βpian mac muip̃geapa mec διαpματτα do mápbaδ lá α c̃enel peipín.

Αίλβε ιγ̃ean aeða m̃eguiδip bñ tuic í p̃éin ἡ α maíct̃p bliad̃ain pía na  
bár do dia, ἡ do maimip̃tip leapa γaβaíl d̃ecc.

Αοὸ mac donnchaδ mic tomaip meγuiδip, ἡ brian mac conc̃obair óγ  
meγuiδip decc.

Ρuaíδip mac emainn meγuiδip do mápbaδ la comconnãct mic Remann  
píaδaiγ mic duinn mic conconnãct meγuiδip α p̃fuill.

Doñn mac eocean mic aeða meγuiδip do mápbaδ la donnchaδ ócc mac  
donnchaδ mic aoða.

Μα̃ta ua luinn aip̃inneac̃ na har̃da paóí pe peañcup d̃ecc.

Ξapaonta ἡ im̃p̃raín do p̃ap̃ ειτιρ ua noñnnaíll ἡ clann neãctain uí doñ-  
naíll. Níall mac doñnaíll uí doñhnaíll ἡ p̃elim mac toip̃p̃dealb̃aiγ uí  
doñnaíll do mápbaδ la cloinn neãctain don cup pín, ἡ oioγbaíl móp̃ do  
denaí st̃op̃pa. O neíll do ὅol ap p̃luaγeaδ ι τ̃t̃ip̃ aoða ap tap̃p̃iaíγ cloinne  
neãctain, ἡ τ̃t̃ip̃ aoða do m̃illeaδ, ἡ do loγccaδ leip̃, ἡ tõct̃ dia t̃igh po buaíδ,  
ἡ coγccaρ iaip̃ín.

Pallasbeg, and the larger Pallasmore, situated near the abbey of Shrúle, in the barony of Shrúle, and county of Longford.

<sup>h</sup> *The monastery of Sruthair*, i.e. of the stream. This name, which is now corruptly anglicised Abbeyshrúle, is that of a townland, situated on the River Inny, in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Longford. In

an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., this name is more analogically anglicised Srowher. Archdall thought (*Monasticon*, p. 636) that there was an abbey founded here in the time of St. Patrick, but he confounds it with Sruthair, near Sletty, in the county of Carlow, and there is no authority for placing a monastery

the monastery of Sruthair<sup>h</sup>. They destroyed the crops and corn of the country, and returned without having made peace. Mac Rannall went to Magh Breaghmhaine, and destroyed all the corn of that country which had escaped the English.

A great war [broke out] between the English of Meath and [the English of] Leinster; and during this war the son of John, son of Mac Thomas, was slain, as were also his three brothers; and the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the son of Maurice, the son of Mac Pierce, were taken prisoners by O'Connor Faly.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1477.

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

Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was slain, and eighteen of the Geraldines were afterwards put to death.

Brian, son of Maurice Mac Dermot, was slain by his own tribe.

Ailbhe, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, a woman who, a year before her death, had retired<sup>i</sup> with all her fortune to the monastery of Lisgool, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, and Brian, the son of Conor Oge Maguire, died.

Rory, son of Edmond Maguire, was treacherously slain by Cuconnaught, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Don, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Hugh.

Mathew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Arda<sup>k</sup>, a learned historian, died.

Feuds and dissensions arose between O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell; and on this occasion Niall, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, were slain by the sons of Naghtan; and much injury was done between them. O'Neill went upon an expedition into Tirhugh, at the instance of the sons of Naghtan, and ravaged and burned Tirhugh, and returned to his house in victory and triumph.

here before the Cistercian one which was erected by O'Farrell in the fourteenth century.

<sup>i</sup> *Had retired*, &c., literally, "who had given

herself and her property to God and the monastery of Lisgool."

<sup>k</sup> *Arda*, a townland in the parish of Derry-

Copbmac mac donnchaid mic mec carṑaiḡ riabaiḡ do gabail lá copbmac nias taṑcc mic copbmaic mic diaimata rṑṑai ri murceṑaiḡe, ḡ la cloinn diaimata an dúnaiḡ, .i. clann deapbraṑai a aṑar fein. Coṑcaḡ muṑian amaṑ uile deṑḡe tpeṑ an maṑbaḡ [*recte* nḡabáil] rṑṑ, ḡ an lṑt éṑr do mṑlleaḡ uile eirṑiṑ ḡallaiḡ ḡ ḡaoṑdealaib.

Mac uaiṑne uí mṑrḡa do mṑrbaḡ hi mbaile daṑi la mac Riapair buirṑ-  
léṑ ḡ la harṑ ua cconḡobair.

ḡaoṑ mṑr ṑiḡce feile Eoin bṑuinne do bṑiṑ ip in mbliadain rṑ co rṑ mṑll iomaṑpaṑaḡ do cúmḡaiḡib cloḡ, clapaḡ, cṑannoṑc, ḡ cṑuaḡ rṑcṑnṑn eṑeann.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1478.

• Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceirpe céo, Seṑtmoḡaṑṑ, a hoṑt.

An tṑṑṑcop ua huicṑinn, .i. eṑṑcop maiḡe eo na Saṑan décc.

An tṑṑpucc maḡ paṑṑaḡain [décc].

Toṑar duḡ ua caipṑie biocaiṑe aṑaiḡ urṑaiṑ feṑ eacṑnaiḡ cṑaiḡdeṑh éṑṑe decc.

Iaṑla cille daṑa décc, ḡ ḡeaṑoiḡ a mac do gabail a ionaiḡ.

Riṑḡṑṑ mac emainn mic riṑḡṑṑ buirṑleṑ do maṑbaḡ lá rṑḡṑin ruad mac rṑḡṑin (.i. doṑṑaiḡib) i ndoṑur cille cainniḡ.

Copbmac mac donnchaid méḡ carṑaiḡ do ḡallaḡ la a bṑaiṑṑib iaṑ na beir i laim aca pe hṑh.

Donnchaḡ mac bṑiam ballaiḡ ui conḡobair, ḡ tṑiṑṑḡealḡaḡ mac tṑiṑṑ-  
ḡealḡaiḡ ruaiḡ ui conḡobair décc.

vullan, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh; of the third part of which parish the O'Luinins were Corbes.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1396, p. 743; note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1441, p. 924; and a note under the year 1512.

<sup>1</sup> *Dermot Reamhar*, i. e. Dermot, or Jeremy, the Gross, or Fat.

<sup>m</sup> *Muscraighe*, now Muskerry, in the county of Cork.

<sup>n</sup> *Baile-Dailhi*, i. e. the town of Dathi, or David, now Ballydavis, in the parish of Straboe,

barony of Maryborough, and Queen's County.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 13.

<sup>o</sup> *Crannogs*.—These were wooden houses, of which some were on artificial islands, and others on natural islands of considerable extent, such as Inishkeen in Lough Melvin, on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh, and also Inis-na-Conaire, in Lough Allen.—See *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq. M. P., p. 94.

<sup>p</sup> *Mayo-na-Saxon*.—For some account of the

Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, was taken prisoner by Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac, son of Dermot Reamhar<sup>1</sup> of Muscraighe<sup>m</sup>, and by the sons of Dermot-an-Dúna, the sons of his father's brother. In consequence of this killing [*recte* capturing], war arose throughout Munster; and all the south was all destroyed, both English and Irish.

The son of Owny O'More was slaine at Baile-Daithi<sup>a</sup> by Mac Pierce Butler and Art O'Conor.

There was a great storm on the night of the festival of St. John the Baptist in this year, which destroyed great numbers of stone and wooden buildings, of crannogs<sup>o</sup>, and many stacks throughout Ireland.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1478.

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

The Bishop O'Higgin, i. e. Bishop of Mayo-na-Saxon<sup>p</sup>, died.

Bishop Magauran<sup>q</sup> [died].

Thomas Duv O'Carbry, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise and pious man, died.

The Earl of Kildare died, and Garret, his son, took his place.

Richard, the son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler<sup>r</sup>, was slain by Fineen Roe, the son of Fineen, one of the Ossorians, in the doorway of the church of St. Canice<sup>s</sup>.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, was blinded by his relatives, after having been for some time in their hands<sup>t</sup>.

Donough, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and Turlough, the son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

see of Mayo, which was annexed to Tuam about the year 1559, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602.

<sup>q</sup> *Bishop Magauran*.—This is a repetition and evidently a mistake.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Richard Butler* was at this time a surname of a distinguished sept of the Butlers.

<sup>s</sup> *Church of St. Canice*, i. e. the cathedral church of Kilkenny.

<sup>t</sup> *In their hands*, i. e. detained as a prisoner. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, Cormac Mac Carthy was emasculated [bo rbochað] in this year, by the sons of Dermot an Duna, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac. The Four Masters have entered the two notices of this Cormac Mac Carthy very incorrectly. Under the year 1477 they mention his capture and death, and under 1478 they



Αν γιolla dub mac brian mic feilim uí raigillig décc.

Τοιάρ mac riapair buitiléir do marbað.

Τομαρ ua conóchnaun tigearna ua ndiarimata do marbað lá mac a deap-braðar fínn.

Pláig móir do éaáct le luing ar éuan eapra ruarð, lénuccaò von pláig fínn hi ppearab manac hi tír conaill, 7 ip in ccúiccead go coitcín, 7 mac an baip. i. gopraib, típe conaill decc di, 7 dioxbaill móir do deanaí di ip in ccúiccead uile.

Mac riteapraig, i. cioéruarð ollam mezuoir lé van, Taðg pionn ua lunnín raoí le leigí 7 le reanar, ua breiplém taðcc mac eoγan ollam mezuoir le bñitínna, 7 ua coðtaig Muirceaprað bacac décc.

Ionopraigíð do énaí dααð ócc mácc matgáinna pa luét tiγe ap brian mac Remaínn meγ matgáinna. Cpeaá mora do énaí dó 7 brian fein do γabail i ttopraigéct na cpeice.

Maileaclaínn mac aóða buide megeóγagan tiγearna éenél pīachac do marbað ina éoðlað lá dír dia muinipir fein hi ceaplénn lē paða, 7 a loyccaò búðein ina ccionairh.

Emann mac conóbaip meγ paγnaill décc.

Uilliam mac Seaaín uí pearγail do marbað dupcōp do cuaille dñop dia muinipir fēnn.

Pláig móir i nEínn uile. Baipun delbna 7 Mac muipir aipγ decc di.

Paéta ua pearγail do marbað la mac Emaínn mic hoibepd dαlatun.

Arp mac colmaín uí maileaclaínd, 7 Mac paínpaðain i. caéal mac donn-éaíð ballaig decc.

Mac pearγail uí γaopa, 7 Magnup mac dαbíð do marbað la phioct Ruairi meγ diarimata.

mention his being deprived of sight! But they should have mentioned his capture only under the former year, and under the latter they should not have substituted dαllað for the pboáð of the more ancient annals.

<sup>u</sup> *Hy-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Concannons, who were seated in the district of Corcamroe, in the barony of Killian, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 1382, p. 687, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> *The harbour of Assaroe*, i. e. of Ballyshan-non, in the south of the county of Donegal.

<sup>x</sup> *The province*, i. e. the province of Ulster.

<sup>y</sup> *Teige Finn*, i. e. Thaddæus, or Timothy the fair, or fair-haired.

<sup>z</sup> *Household*, luét tiγe.—This was the name of a territory now comprised in the barony and county of Monaghan. It is usually called the Loughty by English writers.

<sup>a</sup> *Leath-ratha*, now Lerha, or Laragh, a town-

Gilla-Duv, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, died.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Butler, was slain.

Thomas O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada<sup>a</sup>, was slain by the son of his own brother.

A great plague was brought by a ship into the harbour of Assaroe<sup>w</sup>. This plague spread through Fermanagh, Tirconnell, and the province<sup>x</sup> in general. Mac Ward (Godfrey) of Tirconnell died of it, and great injury was done by it through all the province.

Macrifferty, i. e. Ciothruadh, Ollav to Maguire in poetry; Teige Finn<sup>y</sup> O'Luinin, a learned physician and historian; O'Breislen, i. e. Teige, son of Owen, Ollav to Maguire in judicature, and O'Coffey, i. e. Murtough Bacagh, died.

An incursion was made by Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and his household<sup>z</sup> against Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon. Great depredations were committed by him, and Brian was taken prisoner [as he was following] in pursuit of the prey.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain, while asleep in the castle of Leath-ratha<sup>a</sup>, by two of his own people, who were afterwards burned for their crime.

Edmond, the son of Conor Mac Rannall, died.

William, the son of John O'Farrell, was killed by the stroke of a pole<sup>b</sup>, cast at him by one of his own people.

A great plague [raged] throughout all Ireland, of which the Baron of Delvin<sup>c</sup> and Mac Maurice Airig died.

Faghtna O'Farrell was slain by the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Dalton.

Art, son of Colman O'Melaghlin, and Magauran, i. e. Cathal, the son of Donough Ballagh, died.

The son of Farrell O'Gara and Manus Mac David were slain by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot.

land containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Kilcumreragh, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. According to the tradition in the country, the last man who lived in this castle was Conla Boy Mageoghegan, who is said to have sold it and the lands thereunto appertaining for leather money: “do óiol pé

leatpaí go bpaí ar aipíó leatpaí.”—See Ordnance map, sheet 31.

<sup>b</sup> *By the stroke of a pole, &c.*, *ourcop do cuaille*, literally, “by a shot of a pole, by a man of his own people.”

<sup>c</sup> *The Baron of Delvin*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called the Baron

Emann mac taidcc mic loélaínn uí ainliḡe do mairbāð la a cénél buð óéin.

Cairlen Shicciḡ do ḡabail lá mac uilliam bupc fori bapðab uí domnaill ḡ a átabairt do mac briain uí concóbari. Mac uilliam bupc do ééct hi maiz luirecc iarrin, ḡ an típ do mílleað dó, .i. cuíð Ruaiðri mec diaρματα. Ruaiðri do dol fori cpuachan ina dioḡailpíðe i naḡhaið concóbari mec diaρματα baí ina mac diaρματα, ḡ ina pann aḡ mac uilliam, ḡ pínðe dó ar a haéle a τιμíceall na cairpcece a pporibairi, ḡ para do cóp éuicce do delbatatari paori tuccað a peparib manac, ḡ aon mac mec diaρματα do mairbāð dupcóp paitḡde ar an trár rin, ḡ an cairpacc do ḡabail tpep an upcóp rin. Lann tiḡearnar maizḡe luirecc do ḡabail do Ruaiðri, ḡ concóbari do díbirct.

Coccað aðbal fori macáipe connaéct. Feíðlim pionn ḡ ua concóbari donn do líct anhrin, clann ócc taidcc uí concóbari, clann feíðlim, ḡ clann uí concóbari puaið don líct apail. An macáipe uile etip éill ḡ tuacé do míllíð ftoppa. Toiprðealbāc puāð mac Ruaiðri mic feíðlimið uí concóbari poḡa mac píoḡ do mairbāð ar in ccoccað rin.

Taḡ mac diaρματα puaið uí concóbari do mairbāð la plicéct briain ballaiḡ a mebaíl.

Ḥaoé aðbal do éupceðail oíðce noblac pteill, ḡ bá hoíðce uilḡinn do caé í ar a méo po mūdhaið do daóimib ḡ ceatpāib, épannaib, ḡ éumñdaḡib uipcece ḡ tpe pēacnón Epeann.

of Delvin, i. e. Christopher, son of James, son of Richard Nugent.

<sup>d</sup> *Croghan*, cpuacán, i. e. a round hill. This is the present village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, situated nearly midway between the towns of Elphin and Boyle. It is to be distinguished from Rathcroghan, which lies about ten miles farther to the south, or rather south-west.

<sup>e</sup> *The Rock*, i. e. Mac Dermot's chief castle, which was usually called the Rock of Lough Key, cairpāiḡ loáa cé.

<sup>f</sup> *Engines*, para.—The word páp is used in the Book of Lismore, fol. 122, to denote a military engine by which stones were cast over the walls of castles and towns: “do niat epí páp

dia nobpāicpíði aili dióóra don pḡbaíð buí na ppecnairc, i. e. they made three engines, by which very large stones might be cast, of the wood which was opposite them.”

<sup>g</sup> *A great tempest arose*, ḡaoé aðbal do éupceðail, .i. ḡaoé mór do epḡḡe, literally, a great wind or storm arose. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this passage runs as follows:

“A. D. 1478. A great wind came” [i. e. occurred] “after Christmas in this year, by which much of the cattle of Ireland was destroyed, and many monasteries, churches, and houses throughout Ireland in general were broken.”

<sup>h</sup> *Epiphany*, noblac pteill, i. e. *Christmas* of

Edmond, the son of Teige, son of Loughlin O'Hanly, was slain by his own tribe.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Mac William Burke from O'Donnell's warders, and given up to the son of Brian O'Conor. Mac William Burke afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and destroyed that part of it which belonged to Rory Mac Dermot. To avenge this Rory proceeded to Croghan<sup>d</sup>, to oppose Conor Mac Dermot, who was the Mac Dermot, and Mac William's confederate; and he afterwards sat round and besieged the Rock<sup>e</sup>. Engines<sup>f</sup> were sent to him, which had been constructed by carpenters from Fermanagh; and Mac Dermot's only son was slain by the shot of an arrow discharged from one of these engines; and the Rock was taken by means of that shot. The full lordship of Moylurg was assumed by Rory, and Conor was banished.

A great war broke out in the Plain of Connaught between Felim Finn and O'Conor Don, on one side, and the young sons of Teige O'Conor, the sons of Felim, and the sons of O'Conor Roe, on the other side; and all the Plain, both ecclesiastical and lay property, was destroyed between them. Turlough Roe, the son of Rory, son of Felim O'Conor, a choice son of a king, was slain in this war.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Brian Ballagh.

A great tempest arose<sup>g</sup> on the night of Epiphany<sup>h</sup>, which was a night of general destruction to all, by reason of the number of persons and cattle destroyed, and trees and houses, both on water and land<sup>i</sup>, prostrated throughout Ireland.

*the star.*—See this explained in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 99, 102, 131.

<sup>i</sup> *Houses, both on water and land.*—By far the greater part of the dwellings of the Irish chieftains were, at this period, constructed of wood, and placed on islands in lakes. This appears from various notices of such habitations by writers in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Thus one Thomas Phettilplace, in his answer to an Enquiry from the government, as to what castles or forts O'Neill had, and of what strength they were, states (May 15, 1567):

“For Castles, I think it be not unknown

unto your honors he trusteth no point thereunto for his safety, as appeareth by the raising” [i. e. razing] “of the strongest castles of all his countreys, and that fortification that he only dependeth upon is in sartin ffrish water loghes in his country, which from the sea there come neither ship nor boat to approach them; it is thought that there in the said fortified Islands lyeth all his plate which is much, and money, prisoners, and gages.”—See *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq., M. P., pp. 93, 94.



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1479.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceirre ceo, peactmogatt, a naoi.

Μαινερτερ Μηλνιc do δέναν la hua Μαδαγαμ ap brú na Sionna i nep-  
peopóitect cluana pfrta do bpaίrπib .S. Pponrrip, γ α τοξα peim innre.

Ριαρur·mac moclaip hui plannaccam baí ina éananaé copaið hi eclocap,  
ina peaprrún γ ina ppióip ceile nde ina θhacripa i ndaiminip, γ ina oipicel  
ap loc eipne, Saoí δέ·eapicaé épaibdeacé deiγeimiγ daonnaéacé decc iap  
mbpeit buaða ó deamán γ ó domán.

Coccað mór eipr cenél cconaill γ eoγam, uair do éuaτtap clann aipr  
uí neill hi τtip conaill do coccað ap ua neill, γ do pónað dioγbala mópa  
ctopra.

Ua néill do dol ap ionnpaicchið i τtip conaill, γ cpeaéa mópa do éabaipr  
laip ó cloinn aipr γ ó conallcoid don τupup pin.

Θpian mac peilim uí neill do γabail lá hua neill, γ a lñecfn amac iapom.

<sup>j</sup> *Meelick*.—The ruins of this monastery are situated on the bank of the River Shannon, about two miles and a half to the south-east of the little town of Eyrecourt, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway. The abbey church is about one hundred feet in length and twenty feet in breadth.

<sup>k</sup> *Prior*.—According to a sentence of John May, Archbishop of Armagh, passed in 1445, the office of Culdee-Prior should not be looked upon as implying care of souls, and accordingly it did not prevent his holding along with it a benefice, to which such care is annexed, provided he continue to reside in the church of Armagh; and there is a brief of Pope Nicholas V., A. D. 1447, much to the same purpose, in favour of the Prior of the College of Secular Priests called Colidei of Armagh.

<sup>l</sup> *Culdees, céle dé*.—The meaning and application of the term *ceile de*, which literally means the vassal of God, have been much disputed by ecclesiastical writers. Dr. Lanigan, who has

a long dissertation on this term in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 295, *et sequent.*, has come to the conclusion that the *Ceile De*, *Colidei*, or *Culdei*, were in reality no others than the description of clergymen called secular canons, who were originally attached to the cathedrals of dioceses. *Cele De* is, however, often used as if it were a generic term applied to *cœlibites*, or religious persons in general, and this is the sense in which Giraldus Cambrensis used *Colidei*. Thus, in his notice of *Viventium Insula*, i. e. *Inis na m-beo*, now Monaincha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary, he writes as follows, in his *Topographia Hiberniæ*, Dist. ii. c. 4 :

“Est lacus in Momonia Boreali duas continens insulas, vnam maiorem & alteram minorem. Major Ecclesiam habet antiquæ religionis. Minor vero capellam, cui pauci cœlibes quos cœlicos vel Colideos vocant: devote deserviunt.”

And again, in his *Itinerarium Cambriæ*, lib. ii. c. 6, where he treats of the Island of Engli, or

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1479.

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

The monastery of Meelick<sup>i</sup> was founded by O'Madden, on the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Clonfert, for Franciscan Friars; and he chose a burial-place for himself in it.

Piarus, the son of Nicholas O'Flanagan, who had been a canon chorister at Clogher, a parson and a prior<sup>k</sup> of Culdees<sup>l</sup>, a Sacristan at Devenish, an official on Lough Erne, a charitable, pious, truly hospitable, and humane man, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, for the sons of Art O'Neill went into Tirconnell to make war upon O'Neill, and many injuries were done between them.

O'Neill set out upon an excursion into Tirconnell, and carried off great preys from the sons of Art and from the Kinel-Connell by that enterprise.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, who afterwards liberated him, having obtained great remunerations for his ransom, and

Berdesey, he says :

"Iacet autem extra Lhyn insula modica quam monachi inhabitant religiosissimi quos cœlibes vel Colideos vocant."

Dr. Lanigan observes in a note: "It is true, that Giraldus, speaking of those of the island of Berdesey, off the Welsh coast, calls them *monachi religiosissimi*; but he says this in a loose manner, and afterwards explains himself by observing that they were called *cœlibes*, or *Colidei*," vol. iv. p. 303.

This looks very strange from Lanigan, who reasoned so fairly on other subjects. The truth is, that Giraldus Cambrensis has only two notices of *Colidei*, namely, of those of *Viventium Insula* in Ireland, and those of Berdesey, off the coast of Wales, and that in both instances he calls them *cœlibes*, and in the latter notice he further defines the term by adding *monachi religiosissimi*. We are not to assume that he speaks in a ge-

neral manner, or that he afterwards explains himself, for all he says about them is comprised in a few words, and from these no one could infer that they were any thing but *cœlibites*, or lay monks. This term was, however, used in a restricted sense in Archbishop Ussher's memory, and applied to the priests, "*qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia*." His words are as follows :

"In majoribus certe Ultoniensibus ecclesiis (ut in metropolitana Armachana, & in Ecclesiâ de Cluain-ynish Clochorensis diœceseos) ad nostram usque memoriam presbyteros qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia Colideos, eorumque præsidem Priorem Colideorum appellatum esse novimus."—See *Primordia*, p. 637.

The Scotch historians have written a vast deal of intolerable nonsense about the Culdees of the Columbian order, but they are entirely beneath criticism.

Ψαυλαιέτε μορια δο βήν αρ, 7 α διαρ μάς δο βραιζοῖβ φρι ταιριφρι. ὅριαν  
δο δολ διοηηραιccῖο αρ υα νδοῖνναῖλλ δο coccαῖ αρ υα neill ὁοριδορι.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1480.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceirre céo, oécmoζαττ.

Μαγυῖορι, .i. τομαρ occ mac τομαιρ μοιρ mic Ρῖλιρ mic αοδha ρυαῖο  
φρι ρο βα μό δειρc, cραδαῖο, 7 eineac baí na αιμριρ φεαρ corαnτα α cpiée  
αρ eacταιρcemeαλαιβ, φεαρ denma μαιμριτρεc, τεαμπαλλ 7 cαιλιρεαch φρι  
ρο baí ιηιη ροιη, 7 ρο δι hi ccaτῖραιζ San Sem αζα οιλιτρε, δέcc, 7 α αῖηαcαλ  
ι μαιμριτιρ ιη cαδαη ιαρ τεοζα δό ιηητε.

Mac μαγνυρα μεγυῖορι, .i. cαταλ occ mac cαταλ μῖορι mic γιollaπατ-  
τραicc mic μαγνυρα βρυccαῖο τοccαῖδε ειριδε δέcc ιαρ ιμβυαῖο οηζέτα 7  
αιτῖρcche.

Μαγνυρ ρυαῖο ὁ δοῖνναῖλλ δο μαρβαῖο le cloinn φειλμ ρυαῖαζ υῖ δοῖνναῖλλ.

Ο neill δο δολ αρ ιοηηραιccῖο ι τῖρι cοναῖλλ, λοιρcτε 7 διοζβαλα ιοηῖα δο  
denam λαιρ.

Ο δοῖνναῖλλ δο δολ αρ ιοηηραιccῖο ι τῖρι eoccain. Clann αιρτ υῖ neill, 7  
clann φειλμ υῖ neill δο βηέ ιηα φαιρπαῖο, 7 cpeαcα μῖορα δο denam λαιρ αρ  
mac cατῖμαοιλ hi ccenel φεαπαῖαicc 7 βριαν mac τοιριρδεαλβαιζ ρυαῖο mic  
ehri υῖ neill δο μαρβαῖο leó, 7 mac mec cατῖμαοιλ Semur. Δο ραλα υα neill  
cονα cloinn ιηα cοιηρῖοcραιβ ιη tan ριη 7 ρο λῖηρατ clann í neill 7 mac cατ-  
μαοιλ na cpeαcα 7 ρο μαρβαῖο leo eoζan mac αιρτ í neill βαοι hi φφοcαιρ  
í δοῖνναῖλλ ραοῖ cιηηφεαῖηα ειριδε. Rucc υα δοῖνναῖλλ na cpeαcα, 7 ροαιρ δια  
τιζ ιαρ ccoρccari co neδαλαιβ ιοηῖα λαιρ.

Εοζhan υα δοῖνναῖλλ .i. mac néill ζαιρβ, δο μαρβαῖο la cloinn neétam  
υῖ δοῖνναῖλλ ι ccluaiη λαοζ .i. an 29. δο September. 7 eoζan caoé mac μαγ-  
νυρα υι concobaρι δο μαρβαῖο ιηα φαιρπαῖο 7 mac τοιριρδεαλβαιζ cαρραιζ  
υῖ concobaρι δο ζαβαῖλ ann δεόρ.

<sup>m</sup> *To ensure his fidelity.*—In the Dublin of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: 7 α διαρ mac δο βραιζοῖβ ταιριφρι φορ, i. e. “and also his two sons as genuine or sufficient hostages.”

<sup>n</sup> *Founder of Monasteries, &c.*, literally, “the

maker of monasteries, churches, and chalices.”

<sup>o</sup> *The city of St. James*, i. e. the city of San Iago, i. e. Compostella, in Spain, where St. James the Apostle was buried.

<sup>p</sup> *Brughaidh*, i. e. a farmer.

his two sons as hostages in his stead to ensure his fidelity<sup>m</sup>. Brian [however] repaired to O'Donnell to wage war with O'Neill again.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1480.

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

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas More, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe, the most charitable, pious, and hospitable man of his day, the protector of his country against extern tribes, the founder of monasteries<sup>n</sup> and churches, and [the maker] of chalices, a man who had been [once] at Rome, and twice at the city of St. James<sup>o</sup> on his pilgrimage, died, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan, which he had selected as his burial place.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal More, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Magnus, a select brughaidh<sup>p</sup>, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

Manus Roe O'Donnell was slain by the sons of Felim Reagh O'Donnell.

O'Neill went upon an excursion into Tirconnell, where he caused great conflagrations and [did] many injuries.

O'Donnell went upon an excursion into Tyrone, accompanied by the sons of Art O'Neill, and the sons of Felim O'Neill, and committed great depredations on Mac Cawell in Kinel-Farry, and slew Brian, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, and the son of Mac Cawell, i. e. James. O'Neill and his sons happened to be in their neighbourhood at that time, and the sons of O'Neill and Mac Cawell pursued the preys, and slew the son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, who was along with O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, carried off the preys, and returned in triumph to his residence with numerous spoils.

Owen O'Donnell, son of Niall Garv, was slain by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Cluain-laegh<sup>q</sup>, on the 29th of September; and Owen Caech, the son of Manus O'Conor, was slain along with him, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor was taken prisoner.

<sup>q</sup> *Cluain-laegh*, i. e. the pasturage, lawn, or insulated meadow of the calves, now Clonleigh, on the western bank of the River Foyle, about two miles to the north of Lifford, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. It appears from the Ulster Inquisitions that there was a



Ruðpaige mac Ruðpaige mic neactain í domnaill do marbað lá cloinn neill uí domnaill.

O domnaill do gabail comne lé cloinn neactain, ⁊ le conn ua neill pa caplén na finne, ⁊ ríð do ðenaim ðóib pe poile, ⁊ tanairðeæt tpe conail do tabairt deicneacán ua ndomnaill.

Remann maðac mac duinn mic conconnaæt meguðir, ⁊ mac gille finnén .i. taðg mac brian, taoipeac po bpearr teac naoiðfð baci ma aþfoccur dēcc.

Ua heðopa, .i. aongur mac slain paí þir dána ⁊ peapgal mac eoðað deiðpeap dana ele dēcc.

Corbmae mac airt cuile meguðir, ⁊ þilip maðac mac amlaib meguðir dēcc.

Airt mac Ruðpaige még maðgamna do marbað ar deipeað cpeice oiðce do pinne pé féin ip na fðaið hi peapann conulað mic aoda uí neill.

Coccað etip cloinn aoda puaið még maðgamna, ⁊ clann Remann meg maðgamna, cpeacá moia do ðenaim ar cloinn Remann, ⁊ a ccup ipin mbreipe i ccfnð hí paigilið.

Scaindeap cpoða etip cloinn emainn a bupc, ⁊ clann Riocairð a bupc. þurteap ar cloinn emainn. Marbétar mac mec dubgaill na halban (.i. Colla) daon upcōr poigðe ⁊ pochaiðe oile amaille þur an tan pin.

Seaan mec gille finnen .i. mac brian, ⁊ tpi þir dēcc do muutip cloinne brian mic þilip meguðir do marbað acc bealach uí muthðein lá cloinn uí puairc, tiðeapnan ⁊ brian puað clann tiðeapnan mic taidhecc mic tiðeapnan iad pén.

Sluað gall do tēacēt i tēip eoðain lá conn ua neill pa caplén Sheaan buiðe ui neill, .i. iapla cille dapa þfir ionaid pið Saxan i nepinn, ⁊ goill na

monastery of considerable importance at this place.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 495.

<sup>r</sup> *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the Finn, now Castlefinn, a small town on the river Finn, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal.

<sup>s</sup> *Makeogh*.—He was of the Makeoghs of Leinster, the head of whom was chief poet to Fiach, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalur, chief of Gaval-Rannall, in the county of Wicklow, in

the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There is a considerable collection of Irish poems composed by different persons of this name preserved in a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 1. 14.

<sup>t</sup> *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, or Arthur of Coole, now a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now anglicised Fews,

Rory, the son of Rory, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Niall O'Donnell.

O'Donnell held a conference with the sons of Naghtan and Con O'Neill, at Caislen-na-Finne<sup>r</sup>, and they made peace with each other; and the tanistship of Tirconnell was given to Egneghan O'Donnell.

Redmond Reagh, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Mac Gillafinnen (i. e. Teige, the son of Brian), a chieftain who had kept the best house of hospitality in his neighbourhood, died.

O'Hosey, i. e. Aengus, the son of John, a learned poet, and Farrell Makeogh<sup>s</sup>, another good poet, died.

Cormac, son of Art Cuile<sup>r</sup> Maguire, and Philip Reagh, son of Auliffe Maguire, died.

Art, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, was slain [while following] in the rear of a prey, which he had taken from the Feadha<sup>u</sup> on the lands of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill.

A war [broke out] between the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon and the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon; and great depredations were committed on the sons of Redmond, and they were driven<sup>w</sup> into Breifny to O'Reilly.

A spirited engagement took place between the sons of Edmond Burke and the sons of Richard Burke, in which the sons of Edmond were routed; and the son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland, i. e. Colla, was slain by one cast of a dart, and many others were slain along with him.

John Mac-Gillafinnen, i. e. the son of Brian, and thirty of the people of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, were slain at Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein<sup>x</sup>, by the sons of O'Rourke, [i. e.] Tiernan and Brian Roe, the sons of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan.

An English army came into Tyrone with Con O'Neill, to attack the castle of John Boy O'Neill. [This army consisted of] the Earl of Kildare, the King

which is the name of two baronies in the county of Armagh.

<sup>w</sup> *They were driven*, i. e. the sons of Redmond were banished from their own territory to go wherever they wished; but they repaired to O'Reilly, from whom they had reason to expect

protection and assistance.

<sup>x</sup> *Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein*, now Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim.—See note <sup>q</sup>, under the year 1439, p. 917, *supra*.

μῖδε ἀρ' ἐφ' αὖ. Σεααν βυῖδε φέιν δο βήετ ἱρ ἢ ἄρπλεν, ἡ ἀν βαίλε δο ἄν-  
 γμῖλ, ἡ δο ῥῥαμ' δό δαίμδεόιν ἀν ἐρλυσίγ, ἡ ἀν ρλυσίγ δὴμτέετ τὰν ἀναίρ, ἡ  
 Σεααν βυῖδε δο δ'εναμ' ριόδα ρρὶ ἡυα νείλλ ἱαρετταίν.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1481.

Αοίρ Cριοστ, μίλε, ἑτέρι ἑέδ, ὀέτμοῦῶτ, α ἡαον.

Ἡρῖαν mac φελίμ υῖ Ραḡallaίγ, ἑφ' δ'άμ' ἡ δ'εόραδ, ἡ φεαρ τίγε αοῖδεαδ  
 ῶετῑνδ δέεῶ.

Τοῖρρδεαλβᾶῶ mac Ρίλῑρ μῑε τομάίρ μέγυῖδῑρ δο μᾶρβαδ ἰ φέλλ ἀν 5. δο  
 ὀctober ἡα ἑάρπλέν φεῖν ἡα δοννχαδ ὀcc mac δοννχαιδ μῑε αοῶα μέγυῖδῑρ  
 ραοὶ ἑοῖτῶεανν ἑομλάν ἀρ εῖνεαῶ, ἀρ αῖνε, ἡ ἀρ υαίρλε, ἡ α αῶναῶα ἰ μαι-  
 νῑρτῑρ δ'ύῑν ἡα ἡḡall ἱαρ ττοḡα δό ἡτε.

Υα ἡανλυαν φελίμ δο μᾶρβαδ ραοὶ ἑῑνῥῥῶνα ἀρ υαίρλε ἡ ἀρ οῖρβεαρτ  
 ἐρῑδε.

ῶαταοῖρ ῑαομᾶναῶ mac μεῶ μῑρῑχαδ'α δο μᾶρβαδ λάρ ἀν ῑcονταε  
 μῑαβαῶ.

Μac ἀν τῥαῶαοῖρῑγ, .i. Ραττῥαῑcc δο ḡαβαῖλ ἡα ῑonn mac αοῶα βυῖθε, ἡ  
 α δ'allaδ λεῖρ.

Σλάινε ἡḡḡῑν υῖ Ἡρῖαν βήν μεῶ υῖλλῑam ῑloinne Ρῑoῑαῖρρ ροῖδῑεαῶ λάν δο  
 δ'εῖρῑε ἡ δ'ῥελε, βεαν ρο δ'εαρρῑcῑαίγ δο ἡḡάῖβ α ἡαῑρῑρῑε δέεῶ ἱαρ ἡḡβρεῖτ  
 βυαῶα ὀ δ'οῑᾶν ἡ ὀ δ'ḡḡᾶν.

Ῥῑcῑonnaῶτ mac Σεαῑν μῑε ῑonῑonnaῶτ μέγυῖδῑρ, ἡ Ρεῖλῑm mac δῑῑḡḡḡ μῑε  
 ῑonῑonnaῶτ μῑε Ρίλῑρ μῑε αοῶα ρυαῖδ μέγυῖδῑρ δέεῶ.

Ῥocῑaδ ḡόρῑ δ'εῖρḡε ἡῑ τῑρ εοḡᾶῑν εῑρῑ υα νείλλ ἡ Σεαῑνν βυῖδε ὀ νείλλ.  
 Ῥlann αῖρτ ἰ νείλλ, ἡ ῑlann φεῖλῑm ἰ νείλλ δο βήετ ἰ ἡḡḡḡᾶδ υῖ νείλλ ἀρ ἡ  
 ῑccocῑaδ ρῑm. Ῥlann αῖρτ δο δ'εναμ' ῑρεῖῑε ἀρ ῑlonn υῖ νείλλ, ἡ ῑlann υῖ νείλλ  
 δο δ'εναμ' ῑρεῖῑε ἡο δό ἀρ Σεαῑν βυῖδε. Ῥlannτ τSeαῑν βυῖδε δα ἡḡḡᾶῑν,

<sup>1</sup> *Kept and maintained the town*, ἀν βαίλε δο ἄνγμῖλ ἡ δο ῥῥαμ' δο, literally, the town was kept and maintained by him. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: ἡ ἀν ἑάρπλεν δο ἄνγḡβαῖλ δο δαίμδεοῑν ἡ ἐρλυσίγ, i. e. the castle was kept by him in de-

spite of the army. The Four Masters often use the word baile in the sense of castle, or military station, but they also apply it to any town, village, or hamlet, be it ever so insignificant.

<sup>2</sup> *Knowledge*, αῖνε.—This word signified knowledge of any description; but it is now

of England's Deputy in Ireland, and the English of Meath. John Boy himself was in the castle, and kept and maintained the town<sup>y</sup> in despite of the army; and the army returned, and John Boy afterwards made peace with the O'Neill.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1481.

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

Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, protector of the learned and the destitute, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Turlough, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was treacherously slain in his own castle on the 5th of October, by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire. He was a general and perfect gentleman for hospitality, knowledge<sup>z</sup>, and nobleness. He was interred in the monastery of Donegal, which had been selected by him as his burial-place.

O'Hanlon, Felim, was slain. He was a captain distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds.

Cahir Kavanagh, the son of Mac Murrough, was slain by the inhabitants of Contæ Reagh [Wexford].

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise<sup>a</sup> (Patrick) was taken prisoner by Con, the son of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], and was blinded by him.

Slaine, the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, a vessel full of charity and hospitality, and who excelled the women of her time, died, after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Felim, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, died.

A great war arose in Tyrone between O'Neill and John Boy O'Neill; the sons of Art O'Neill and the sons of Felim O'Neill opposed<sup>b</sup> O'Neill in this war. The sons of Art took a prey from the sons of O'Neill, and the sons of O'Neill carried off a prey or two<sup>c</sup> from John Boy; the sons of John Boy pursued them,

used to denote acquaintance with persons or places.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise*.—This was the Irish name or title of the head of the Savadges of the

Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.

<sup>b</sup> *Opposed*, literally, "were against."

<sup>c</sup> *A prey or two*, literally, "the sons of Art made a prey upon the sons of O'Neill, and the



γ αὐὸ mac catarl mic peiðhmio uí concobair do mairbaid leo, γ mac giolla-pattraicc mic catmair co rocaidib oile nað airimítear.

Conn mac hui neill .i. enri, do gabail lé clomn aὐða buide uí neill, γ α τὰβαιρ hi lánm uí ðomnaill.

Semur mac Maoliri mec hoirebeprt do mairbaid lá gearoio mac emann geargcaig mec hoirebeprt.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1482.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mίle ceirpe céo, oétmozat, α δό.

Ριοζair naem érhoice an coimideað rapépucchað γ oραγδáil ap brú loða baile an éuilinn. Pεapτα γ mιoρballa iomða do ðenan ði.

Giolla epirt ua pιαch biocair eipe bporecaig Saoi cleipicé γ pεap τιγε aoiðeað coitcéno ppi pé aon bliaðan décc do écc.

Conn mac aὐða buide uí neill tobari pεile, γ peicín coitcéann do cliapair epeann, γ alban. Ceann coccað γ copanta epirt α ceneoil, γ pioððanna an éuiccið décc rap mbuað naiprige.

Enri mac conulað mic aὐða mic eoζan uí néill do mairbaid la gallaib.

sons of O'Neill made a prey or two on John Boy."

<sup>d</sup> *Into the hands*, hi lánm, literally, "into the hand." hi lánm also means, in custody, and lámdeacur is used throughout the Annals of Ulster in the sense of captivity, imprisonment, or confinement. The following note is written in the margin, in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare: "αζ po aζair éuinn bacair, γ mζean rapla cille rapa α bean: i. e. This was the father of Con Bacagh, and the daughter of the Earl of Kildare was his wife."

<sup>e</sup> *Edmond Geangeach*, i. e. Edmond of the cocked nose, or snub-nose.

<sup>f</sup> *Baile-an-Chuilinn*, i. e. town of the holly. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but the Editor has not been able to determine which of them is here referred to. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1482. Cpoð naem mupbuilec do togbail éno in bliaðan pi ap bope loða α mbaile in éuilinn γ pεpτα γ mupbuileaða mópa do ðenan oi."

"A. D. 1482. A miraculous holy Cross made its appearance in this year on the margin of a lake in Baile-in-Chuilinn, and great wonders and miracles were wrought by it."

According to the tradition in some of the wilder districts in Ireland, the figures of the Blessed Virgin, called *bealba Muire*, and the representations of the *cpoð naem*, or Holy Cross, which were placed in certain churches, were in the habit of migrating when any insult was offered them at the period of the Reformation; and the same traditions state that strange "Holy Crosses" made their appearance miraculously, in places where they had never been seen before.

and slew Hugh, the son of Cathal, son of Felim O'Connor, and the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, with many others not enumerated.

Con, the son of O'Neill (i. e. Henry), was taken prisoner by the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and given up into the hands<sup>d</sup> of O'Donnell.

James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, was slain by Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach<sup>e</sup> Mac Herbert (Fitzherbert).

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1482.

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

A figure of the Holy Cross of the Lord removed, and was found on the margin of the lake of Baile-an-Chuilinn<sup>f</sup>; and many wonders and miracles were wrought by it.

Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Aire-Broscaigh<sup>g</sup>, a learned clergyman, who had kept a house of general hospitality for the space of eleven years, died.

Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, fountain of hospitality, and general patron of the literati of Ireland and Scotland, head of the war and protector of the rights of his tribe, and Roydamna<sup>h</sup> of the province, died, after the victory of penance.

Henry, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the English.

The same thing is said of holy wells.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught*, p. 53. The well of St. Bridget, at Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, is said to have migrated in consequence of having been profaned by washing clothes with its waters.

The phrase *tógbail cinn*, which is obsolete in the south of Ireland, literally means "raising the head," is still in use in the province of Ulster to express the apparition of a ghost, spirit, or phantom, or "the rising of a ghost." The phrase is translated "apparuit" by Colgan, and used as follows in a story in the Book of Lismore, fol. 224 :

"Ocup atú céo bhaíam ap in uirce 7 níp

tocbair cín do neoc ó do cuaid fínn cur amug,  
7 ir é fo deara dam cín do tocbair cailte  
ofaínn. And I have been one hundred years  
upon the water" [says the spirit], "and I have  
not appeared to any one since Finn's departure  
till this day, and the seeing of Cailte is what  
induced me to appear now."

<sup>g</sup> *Airech-Broscaigh*, now Derrybrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this O'Fiaich [O'Fey] had kept a house of general hospitality for a period of forty years, "per xl. annos."

<sup>h</sup> *Roydamna*, *πιοῖδαμνα*, *materies regis*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Ulster.

Αἶτε mac donnchaíð meḡuíoṛi decc.

Μαολμοṛḡa mac caṡaíl uí raiḡillíḡ do mārḡaḡ lá cloinn aoḡa uí raiḡillíḡ. Clann aoḡa do ṡeaṡṡ dia ṡṡṡ ar ríṡ, clann caṡaíl dia monṡraiḡiḡ ḡ ṡíḡ do ḡaḡaíl foṡṡa, ḡ ḡá mac aoḡa, ḡ ḡa mac feiḡlimiḡ mic aoḡa do mārḡaḡ co ṡṡṡṡ oile.

ḡṡṡṡ mac feiḡlim uí neill do mārḡaḡ lá mac cuinn mec aoḡa buiḡe, ḡ lá ṡṡiḡṡ enṡi aṡṡṡeíḡ. ḡa ṡaí ar eíneaṡ ar eaḡḡaṡṡṡ ar cṡṡṡaṡ ḡuaṡ ḡ ḡṡeṡṡ an ḡṡṡṡ híṡṡ.

Donnchaíð oce mac donnchaíð meḡuíoṛi (lar ṡo mārḡaḡ ṡoṡṡṡealḡaṡ mac ṡilip meḡuíoṛi) do mārḡaḡ ḡaon oṡcuṡ ṡoiḡḡe.

Μṡṡḡaḡ mac ṡaiḡeṡ mic caṡaíl óce meḡ ṡaḡṡaíl do mārḡaḡ lá ṡṡiḡṡ aṡṡ uí Ruaiṡc.

ḡiaṡṡaíḡ mac lochlaiṡṡ óce uí aṡṡíḡi aḡḡar ṡoṡṡṡ cénel ḡoḡṡa do mārḡaḡḡ co na ḡṡaíṡṡiḡ a meḡaíl lá ṡṡiḡṡ ḡiolla na naíṡ uí aṡṡíḡi, ḡar ṡláṡaíḡ mionṡ conṡaṡṡ ḡ ḡṡṡṡḡe dia maiṡiḡ.

Ruaiḡṡi buiḡe ua haṡṡíḡi ṡaíṡṡeṡ cénel ḡoḡṡa ḡeṡṡ iai ṡeaṡḡaṡaíḡ ṡoḡaíḡe, ḡ ṡaḡeṡ a ḡṡaṡaiṡ do ḡaḡaíl a ionaíḡ.

Sluaḡḡeaḡ ḡioḡla lá Ruaiḡṡi mac ḡiaṡṡaṡa ṡiḡeaṡṡa míoḡe luṡṡeṡ, lá ṡaḡḡ maḡ ṡaḡṡaíl ṡiḡeaṡṡa conṡaíṡṡe maiḡe ṡṡṡ hi cénel ḡoḡṡa iai mḡṡṡeaḡ a ṡláṡ dia ṡo loṡṡceṡṡ ṡeaṡ uí aṡṡíḡi, ḡ dia ṡo mārḡaḡ donnchaíð mac ṡiaṡṡa caṡṡaiḡ, ḡ mac conṡoḡaiṡ mic mic coṡḡmaíṡ. ḡṡṡṡaíḡm foṡṡa lar an ṡíṡ co béol an aṡa ṡaḡa. Feiḡlimiḡ ṡionṡ ua conṡoḡaiṡ do ṡoḡar i naḡḡaíḡ an maaḡma ṡṡṡ ḡ a cṡṡṡeaḡ ḡó.

ḡṡṡṡ óce mac ḡṡṡṡṡ mic caṡaíl ḡuṡi uí conṡoḡaiṡ do mārḡaḡ lá ṡṡiḡṡ ṡaiḡeṡ uí cṡṡoḡaiṡ hi ccuṡṡeaṡ in aṡṡcaíl.

Maíḡm i náṡ na cṡṡṡaḡḡḡeaḡ lá haṡṡ ua cconṡoḡaiṡ foṡ oíṡṡeṡ ṡṡoiṡḡcṡḡ, ḡ ḡṡeaṡ dia mṡṡṡṡṡ do mārḡaḡ, ḡ oíṡṡeṡ ṡṡṡ do ḡaḡaíl.

<sup>i</sup> *For having violated their guarantees*, i. e. to be revenged on the O'Hanlys for having slain Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, whose safety had been guaranteed by Mac Dermot and Mac Rannall.

<sup>k</sup> *Bel-an-atha-fada*, i. e. the mouth of the long ford, now Ballinafad, a small village in the parish of Lissonuffly, in O'Hanly's country, in the

east of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>l</sup> *Cuirreach-an-Aragail*.—There is no place now bearing this name in the country of the O'Conors.

<sup>m</sup> *Defeated Oliver Plunkett*.—The literal translation is as follows: "A defeat at Ath-na-g-Ceannagheadh by Art O'Melaghlin upon Oliver Plunkett, and a number of his people was slain,

Art, the son of Donough Maguire, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cathal O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Hugh O'Reilly. The sons of Hugh returned to their country with conditions of peace; but the sons of Cathal attacked them, took a house upon them, and slew the two sons of Felim, son of Hugh, and some others.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was slain by the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and the descendants of Henry Aimhreidh. This Brian was illustrious for hospitality and dexterity at arms, and for his purchases of poems and songs.

Donough Oge, son of Donough Maguire (by whom Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, had been slain), was slain by one cast of a javelin.

Murrough, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Art O'Rourke.

Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen, the descendants of Gilla-na-naev O'Hanly, in violation of [a treaty entered into before] the relics of Connaught, and of the guarantees of some of its chieftains.

Rory Boy O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died at a venerable old age; and Teige, his kinsman, took his place.

An army was led by Rory Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, and Teige Mac Rannall, Lord of Conmaicne of Moy Rein, against Kinel-Dofa, to take revenge of them for having violated their guarantees<sup>i</sup>, and they burned the house of O'Hanly, and slew Donough, the son of Siacus Carragh, and the son of O'Conor, grandson of Cormac. They were [however] routed by the inhabitants of the territory [and pursued] as far as Bel-an-atha-fada<sup>k</sup>, whither Felim Finn O'Conor came to check the pursuers and stopped the flight.

Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor at Cuirreach-an-Aragail<sup>l</sup>.

Art O'Conor defeated Oliver Plunkett<sup>m</sup> at Ath-na-gCeannaigheadh<sup>n</sup>, slew many of his people, and took himself prisoner.

and Oliver himself was taken prisoner.

<sup>n</sup> *Ath-na-g-Ceannaigheadh*, i. e. ford of the merchants, now Belanaganny, or Millbrook, in the south of the townland of Tubrid, a ford on a stream a short distance to the south of the town of Oldcastle, in the barony of Demifore, in the

north-west of the county of Meath.—See Ordinance map, sheet 9.

In a pedigree of the O'Reilly family, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., this place is said to have been originally in the territory of the Clann-Mahon O'Reilly, who gave



Domnall mac Rúðpαιγε uί concóbaip τιγεapna copcmóðpuað ninaip décc  
 7 διαpμαιττ α bpaταip ινα ιοναð.

Feilim mac feilim uί concóbaip copcmóðpuað do mαpbað α meabail lá  
 macaib concóbaip uί éconcóbaip.

Cairpppe mac uί concóbaip puaið fear cpioða cocctác, aðbaip τιγεapna  
 pil concóbaip puaið décc.

Epapð ua maolconaipe ollam pil muipfohaiç hi pñcyp, 7 hi pfulðeaçt  
 paí epide illaiðin 7 ι nçaiðilcc décc iap mbuaið ó ðomān, 7 o ðeamān 7 α  
 aðnacal ι noilpinn, 7 Sióðpαιð ua maolconaipe ινα ιοναð.

Muipçñtaç mac plannchaða aðbaip ollamān tpaðmumān, 7 an copnañac  
 mac concóbaip óicc mec plannchaða décc.

Aoð mac cairpppe uί concóbaip do mαpbað la ðpñm ðia muñtip pñppin.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1483.

Αοιρ Cpιορτ, Mile, ceiτpe ceð, oçtmoçat α τηί.

Ropra mac tomaiρ óicc méçmòip eppcop cloçaiρ, Saóι ι neccna, 7 ι  
 ccpabað fear ticce aiðlð coiτcōinn dá çac aon décc, 7 α aðnacal ι ττñmpall  
 achaið upcōip do peip α çoça buð ðéin.

Maççamān ua çpιοðta eppcop çille dá lua tobaip péile 7 eccna décc, 7  
 α aðnacal ι maiñtip na ccananaç hi ccoico baiρccinò co honopach.

name to the adjacent barony of Clanmahon, in the county of Cavan.

<sup>o</sup> *Rury*, Ruðpαιγε.—This name, which was in use among the Irish from the earliest period, is to be distinguished from Ruaiðp, which is usually anglicised Rory, or Roderic. The O'Conors of Corcomroe had this name from Ruðpαιγε mop mac Siçpige, monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3845, and the common ancestor of all the Clanna Rudhraighe, who were originally the dominant family in Ulster, but who were dispersed at different periods, and settled in various parts of Ireland.

<sup>p</sup> *Corcomroe-Ninaiç*.—This territory originally comprised the baronies of Corcomroe and

Burren, in the county of Clare, and the three islands of Aran, in the bay of Galway. That division of the Great Island of Aran, called Eoganacht, or Onaght, is distinctly mentioned in Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri, fol. 24 *b*, as a part of Thomond, thus: “Eoçanaçt ninuppa α tpaðmumam .i. Eoçanaçt na n-apand.”

<sup>q</sup> *Succeeded him*, literally, “Seery O'Mulconry in his place,” no verb being used in the original.

<sup>r</sup> *Intended Ollav*, literally, *materies* of an ollav, or chief professor. The Mac Clancys were hereditary Brehons, or Judges, of Thomond.

<sup>s</sup> *O'Greefa*, O çpιοðta.—The head of this family was chief of the territory of Kinel-

Donnell, son of Rury<sup>o</sup> O'Connor, Lord of Corcomroe-Ninai<sup>s</sup>, died, and his relative, Dermott, took his place.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Connor of Corcomroe, a brave and warlike man, and presumptive heir to the lordship over the descendants of Conor Roe, died.

Erard O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, who was learned in Latin and Irish, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil, and was interred at Elphin. Seery O'Mulconry succeeded him<sup>a</sup>.

Murtough Mac Clancy, intended Ollav<sup>r</sup> of Thomond, and Cosnamhach, son of Conor Oge Mac Clancy, died.

Hugh, the son of Carbry O'Connor, was slain by a party of his own people.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1483.

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

Rossa, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, who had kept a house of public hospitality for all, died, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], according to his own selection.

Mahon O'Greefa<sup>s</sup>, Bishop of Killaloe, fountain of hospitality and wisdom, died, and was honourably interred in the monastery of the Canons<sup>t</sup>, in Corca-Baiscinn.

Cuallachta, which comprised the south-eastern part of the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare, where they built the castles of Ballygriffy and Mogowna. The name is written O'Griffie in a Description of the County of Clare, or Thomond, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, but it is now always anglicised Griffin. Of this family was the late Gerald Griffin of Limerick, the celebrated novelist, though his brother, Dr. Daniel Griffin, has attempted to shew that he was of Welsh origin. The vivid tradition in the country is, however, against the Doctor in this particular, for, according to the testimony of the natives of Limerick and Clare, who know

this family, the late Gerald Griffin was the son of Patrick Griffin, *alias* O'ḡríobēa (not ḡríḡín, as the Welsh family of Griffin are called by the Irish), a brewer in Limerick, who was the son of Thomas Griffin, *alias* O'Greefa, a farmer who lived at Corgarriff, near Foynes Island, and who was descended from the old family of Ballygriffy, in the county of Clare. The attempt in modern times to obscure the Irish origin of some families is truly despicable, and it is the duty of Irish genealogists to remove this obscurity as often as possible.

<sup>t</sup> *Monastery of the Canons.*—The ruins of this monastery, which are of considerable extent, are situated on Inŋ na ḡ-canúnac, i. e. the island of

Donnchað mac uí éallaiḡ, ⁊ o fírfaiḡ, .i. cúmapa décc.

Conn ó néill dpuarlaccað lá a aṡair ⁊ lá a bṡaíṡrīb ó ua ndomnaill ⁊ ó éloinn aodá buíde, ⁊ an conn rin iaraiṡ doirṡneað ina éigearna ari tiri eogain do éoil a aṡar, ⁊ tiri heogain ari éina.

Coccað móri do eirḡe eiriṡ ua ndomnaill aod puad, ⁊ ó neill conn. Ua domnaill do éionól éineóil cconail ⁊ ioṡṡair connacṡ. Aod ócc mac aodá buíde uí neill co líon a éionóil do ééṡ ina éomṡail ⁊ dol rímpa ina rímm imṡeaṡta gan tuilleað buíde re híccaraiṡṡ da raiṡ rímpa co tṡaiḡ baile dúine dealḡan. Áirccṡear ⁊ loirccṡear leó an baile ⁊ an tiri ina tṡimṡeal. Rucc an iurṡir .i. ḡearoiṡ mac tomair iarla cille daia, co roṡraiṡṡe móri ḡall forṡa dia tṡogṡaim ⁊ dia tṡoraiḡéṡ. Ái a aí Ro iomṡuirṡioṡrom an tóiri érom rin co neimṡiomṡac, ⁊ do rṡaóineað forṡa, ⁊ do marṡað dṡong móri do ḡallaiṡ. Cíð iarṡoiṡ dṡa ro marṡað mac uíðlin ⁊ mac tṡoirṡdeall-baiḡ éarraiḡ uí concobair uaṡa. Uíð ua domnaill cona roṡraiṡṡe iarṡoiṡ co baile lucṡmaiḡ ⁊ loirccṡear baile lucṡmaiḡ laiṡ ⁊ ro ḡeib comá ⁊ ceannaṡ daṡ éinn imṡḡla ⁊ anacail dia mbaile. Soair ua domnaill tṡar a air, ⁊ ro léicc aod ócc mac aodá buíde uaṡa co ḡlṡṡoiḡe dionṡraiṡchíð érin congail. Ro ḡaṡ ríin ieiṡe tṡé tiri eogain. Millṡear ⁊ loirccṡear leiṡ an tiri ina comṡoccur dá ḡaṡ lé co raiṡicc abann móri. Ro tṡíccað ⁊ ro ḡíṡpað leo coillṡe daṡḡre domṡeaṡta do pala for a cconinn for bṡi abann móire ionnur

the canons, now Canon island, in that expansion of the Shannon where it receives the River Fergus. This island, as well as Inis-luaidh, or Inishloe, which now belongs to the barony of Clonderlaw, in the county of Clare, anciently belonged to the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn. Ware says that the priory of Inis-neganagh, of the order of Augustinian canons, was founded or rebuilt by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; and he adds that it is an island of the River Shannon, which is here very large.

<sup>u</sup> *Powerful pursuers*, tóiri érom.—The literal translation of this passage, which would be scarcely intelligible in English, is as follows:

“However the others sustained that heavy pursuit undauntedly, and routed them, and a

large number of the Galls were killed. But as to themselves, indeed, Mac Quillin, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, were killed from them” [*ex illis*].

<sup>v</sup> *Baile-Lughmhagh*, i. e. the town of Louth. The literal translation is: “O'Donnell went with his forces afterwards to the town of Lughmhagh, and the town of Lughmhagh was burned by him, and he got rewards and payment for defending and protecting their town.” The style is here redundant, though the narrative is very defective. The language should run as follows: “O'Donnell then proceeded to the town of Louth, which he fired, but some of the townsmen came out and offered him money and other considerations, if he would prevent the soldiers from pil-

Donough, the son of O'Kelly, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cumara, died.

Con O'Neill was ransomed by his father and kinsmen from O'Donnell and the Clann-Hugh-Boy; and this Con was afterwards inaugurated Lord of Tyrone with the consent of his father and of Tyrone in general.

A great war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Con). O'Donnell assembled the Kinel-Connell and [the forces of] Lower Connaught; and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, came to join him with all his forces. They proceeded directly on their march (without thanks to any enemy that was before them on the way) to Traghbhaile of Dundalk; and they plundered and burned that town, and the surrounding country. The Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare), with a great English army, pursued, defied, and overtook them. The others, however, undauntedly sustained the attack of the powerful pursuers<sup>u</sup>, routed them, and slew a great number of the English; but the Mae Quillin and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor were killed on their own side. O'Donnell afterwards proceeded to Baile-Lugh-mhaigh<sup>v</sup> with his forces, and burned that town, and he received rewards and payment for sparing and protecting it. O'Donnell [then] returned, and parted with Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, who proceeded towards<sup>w</sup> Trian-Congail<sup>x</sup>, through Glenree<sup>y</sup>. He [O'Donnell] himself proceeded on his way through Tyrone<sup>z</sup>, and spoiled and burned the country on each side of him, as he passed along, until he arrived at the river of Abhainn-mhor<sup>a</sup>; and here they [his forces,

laging the town. O'Donnell agreed to their proposals, and then set out for home," &c.

<sup>u</sup> *Towards Trian-Congaill*, οἰονηραϊκείῳ ἐπὶ τὴν κοῦγαίλ, i. e. in the direction of Trian-Congail; in *Trian-Congalliam versus*.

<sup>x</sup> *Trian-Congail*.—This was the old name of the district, afterwards called Clannaboy.

<sup>y</sup> *Glenree*, ḡlúno riḡe, i. e. the vale of the Righ, now the Newry River.—See note<sup>b</sup>, under the year 1178, p. 39, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *Through Tyrone*.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters, and a critic who read their work, evidently two centuries since, has written in the margin, "bpeug," i. e. *a lie!* O'Donnell was not in Tyrone till he had crossed the

Abhainn-mhor; but it is probable that by Tyrone these compilers meant all the country tributary to O'Neill at the time. The truth, however, is, that any line of march that O'Donnell could have taken from the town of Louth to the Abhainn-mhor would extend through the territory of Oriel. They should, therefore, have written; "O'Donnell himself set out for home, passing through the territory of Oriel, in which the O'Neills were then powerful, and he plundered and fired the country as he passed along till he reached the Abhainn-mhor," &c.

<sup>a</sup> *Abhainn-mhor*, i. e. the great river. This is the present Irish name of the Blackwater, a famous river of Tyrone, which rises in the moun-



ἄρ βό conair roðaing roimteaéta dia íluaḡ tḡér na feaðaib hḡirín. Ro foréonḡrað lair fori a ílóḡaib cḡraigḡroicéte comðaingḡn do óenáḡ tapr an abainn co ríacétaap a ílóḡḡḡoipma etir troicéteé ḡ marcaé ðar an rrué anonn ina nomlaine ḡan báðað eic na ðuine ðib. Ro línceḡte an ḡroicéte rruir an rrueth co na baí aḡa mbioðbaðað aét a rruirceḡrín uaéta ðon líé arail, ḡ tainice ó ðomnaill dia tḡḡ iapaḡ iap mbuaíð ḡ corcap.

Slóicéað ele la hua ndomnaill ap Sfan mac rḡirp méḡuḡḡḡ co tḡapate cḡeaéa ḡ airceéte iomða lair. Cḡeaé eile ap naḡapac do ðenaḡ lá ðomnaill ua neill ap in Sfan ccéðna.

Maíom lá harp mac cuinn mic an éalbaig uí concobair ap éonn mac airp mic cuinn uí maíleacélaínn dú inap marbað dá mḡac Ruaiḡḡḡ éarraig uí éap-baill co rocaíðib ele amaille rruu.

Ua cianáin, .i. Ruaiḡḡḡ ollañ méḡuḡḡḡ le rḡncur, ḡ Concobair ócc mac plannchaða .i. ollañ tḡaḡmuíḡan raii ḡḡḡccaiḡéte i neicḡḡḡ ḡ hi rḡlḡeaét ḡécc, ḡ aed mac plannchaða ina ionað.

Concobair mac an bḡíéḡḡan aḡbar ollañḡ muḡḡḡḡ maolḡuaíḡ ḡécc iap tḡpeablaite ḡḡa.

An cuicceað Éḡuapḡ do rḡḡaḡḡ óḡ Saḡaib, 9. Apríl ða mḡ, ḡ óé lá ḡécc ro baí hi rḡḡhe.

An tḡḡḡ Rḡḡḡḡ do rḡḡaḡḡ óḡ Saḡaib. 22. lun.

tains of Clogher and runs in a south-east direction, forming the boundary between the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and that of Dungannon, in Tyrone; it then turns northwards and passing close to Caledon, and by Benburb, Blackwatertown, and Charlemont, pays its tribute to Lough Neagh at its south-western extremity. It forms the boundary between the counties of Tyrone and Armagh for many miles. Philip O'Sullivan Beare remarks, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that the river which is called *Fluvius Magnus* by the Irish, is called "Blak-VVater" by the English. His words are as follows :

"Est in Ultonia fluvius qui dicitur Ibernus Magnus, sed Anglis Aqua Niger (Blak VVater)

vel quòd aliis Ibernix fluvius lucidis et puris turbidior fluit, vel quod ipsi Angli nigro et adverso marte ad illum sæpè signa contulerunt."—*Hist. Cathol.*, fol. 137.

<sup>b</sup> *A free and open passage*, conair roðaing roimteaéta.—The word conair is still a living word to denote "a way, or passage;" roðaing, easy, is the opposite of roðaing, difficult. Soimteaéta is compounded of ro, easy, and imteaéta, to be passed.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 275.

<sup>c</sup> *So that their enemies*.—This looks very odd, for after O'Donnell had crossed the Abhainn-mhor, he was then in the heart of O'Neill's country. The truth would appear to be, that the Four Masters have mistaken the Muḡḡḡ,

or pioneers] cut down and felled dense and impervious woods, which impeded their progress, on the brink of that river, so that they formed a free and open passage<sup>b</sup> for the army through these woods. He ordered his army to construct a strong wicker bridge across the river, which being done, his whole army, both infantry and cavalry, crossed the stream, without man or horse being drowned. They [then] let the bridge float down the stream, so that their enemies<sup>c</sup> could only view them from the opposite side. O'Donnell returned to his own house, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell against John, the son of Philip Maguire, and he carried off great preys and booties. And another depredation was committed by Donnell O'Neill, on the following day, upon the same John.

Art, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor [Faly], defeated Con, the son of Art, son of Art O'Melaghlin, [in a battle], in which<sup>d</sup> the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, and many others, were slain.

O'Keenan, i. e. Rory, Ollav to Maguire in history, and Conor Oge Mac Clancy, Ollav of Thomond, a man accomplished in literature and poetry, died, and Hugh Mac Clancy succeeded him.

Conor Mac-an-Brehon<sup>e</sup>, intended Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain<sup>f</sup>, died after a long sickness.

Edward V.<sup>g</sup> was made King of England on the 9th of April. He reigned two months and eighteen days.

Richard III.<sup>h</sup> was made King of England on the 22nd of June.

or Mourne River at Strabane, for the Abhainn-mhor, or Blackwater, between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone.

<sup>d</sup> *In which*, literally, “a defeat by Art, son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor, over Con, son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, where the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, with numbers of others, were slain.”

<sup>e</sup> *Mac-an-Brehon*, i. e. the son of the Brehon, or Judge.

<sup>f</sup> *Muintir-Maelruain*.—The tribe so called was divided into the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, and Mac Donough of Tirerrill.

<sup>g</sup> *Edward V.*—This is the usual date assigned to the accession of Edward V. by English historians. Sir Harris Nicholas says that the date of his accession has not been, and probably cannot be, fixed by evidence. Fabyan says that he bore the style of King for the space of two months and eleven days.

<sup>h</sup> *Richard III.*—This agrees with the date given by Fabyan, but Sir Harris Nicolas states that scarcely any two authorities agree respecting the date of his accession; but that on the memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer in Ireland, there is a letter from Richard himself which fixes the date of the commencement of his reign

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1484.

Αοίρ Cριoρτ, Mίλε, ceίτpe céδ, oέτmoζατ, α cέταιρ.

Nioclár uarðun, eppcop ðoipe décc.

Seaan ua papiðeallaiğ canánað ðo muinτιρ ðpoma líðam, 7 ðpian ua papiðeallaiğ, Saccapτ ðo éionnpccain cloç anğcoipe ðo ðénañ ağ teampoll mór ðpoma leaðain décc.

Níall mac an coñapba mész maðğamñna décc occ τοιðeέτ on póiñ.

Rémann mağ maðğamñna τιğeapna oipğiall décc ma bpaigðenur i ñopoiéft áta.

Sémur mac Remainn τιpial τιcčípna pñr ττυλαç décc.

Donnchað ua ceallaiğ tanaiρi ua maine décc iar ττpeblauð pòða.

Mac uí concòðap paλge Mupchað mac caðaoίρ mic cuinn mic an éalðaiğ ðo mapðað ðupcòp paλge lá cloinn emainn ðaippiðíğ hi cepic na ccéðach.

Τaðcc mac milliam mic aoða mic bpian uí éeallaiğ ðo mapðað lá bpian ua cceallaiğ lá α ðeapbpaðaiρ pññ, 7 lá huilliam ua muipcaðaiğ α ðeapb coimalta pññ 7 α ccpochað piðe lá hua cceallaiğ ma ccionταιβ.

Αoð mac bpian mic bpian ballaiğ uí concòðap ðo mapðað lá pñioct τaiðğ uí concòðap.

Doññall mac gopmáin ðaoρ ðpaða uí bpian, pñr τιge aoíðeað coiτcínñ 7 pñr po ba paíðbpe i nepinn α mbeóτlur décc.

Αeð mac bpian uí bpian 7 α éññ Saðb inğean τaiðğ uí concòðap décc.

to the 26th of June, 1483.—See *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 326.

<sup>i</sup> *Nicholas Weston*.—See note under the year 1474.

<sup>j</sup> *Anchorite's cell*, cloç anğcoipe, i. e. the stone domicile of the recluse.—See *Essay on the ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, by George Petrie, Esq., pp. 112, 113. The late Mr. Kennedy of Killyear, near Drumlane, who was maternally descended from the O'Farrells, told the Editor, in May, 1836, that this Cloch-Angcoire, or anchorite's stone domicile, was a small, low, stone cell, situated near the great church

of Drumlane. Harris, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 135, states that cloç anğcoipe was the Irish name for the Round Tower of Drumlane; but Mr. Kennedy, who knew the Irish language and the traditions of Drumlane better than Harris, told the Editor that the Round Tower of Drumlane was always called clağceac, in Irish, and that he always understood that that was the Irish term for *belfry*, and added, that the constant tradition among the O'Farrells was, that the round steeple at Drumlane was originally built, and always, till about two centuries since, used as a belfry.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1484.

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

Nicholas Weston<sup>i</sup>, Bishop of Derry, died.

John O'Farelly, a canon of the family of Drumlane, and Brian O'Farrelly, a priest who had commenced building an anchorite's cell<sup>j</sup> at the Great Church of Drumlane, died.

Niall, son of the Coarb Mac Mahon, died on his way from Rome.

Redmond Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died in captivity at Drogheda.

James, the son of Redmond Tyrrell, Lord of Fertullagh<sup>k</sup>, died.

Donough O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many, died after a long sickness.

The son of O'Conor Faly (Murrough, the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh), was slain by one of the sons of Edmond Darcy, in Crioch na g-Cedach<sup>l</sup>, by one cast of a javelin.

Teige, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was slain by Brian O'Kelly, his own brother, and William O'Murray<sup>m</sup>, his own foster-brother, who were afterwards hanged by O'Kelly for their misdeeds.

Hugh, son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Donnell Mac Gorman [of Ibrickan], one of O'Brien's servants of trust, and the richest man in Ireland in live stock<sup>n</sup>, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian O'Brien<sup>o</sup>, and his wife Sabia, daughter of Teige O'Brien, died.

<sup>k</sup> *Fertullagh*, *ῥεαῖα ῥυλαῖ*, i. e. the men of the hills. This is now the name of a barony in the south-east of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>l</sup> *Crioch-na-gCedach*. — A territory in the north of the present King's County, adjoining the conspicuous hill of Croghan, and the county of Westmeath.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1406, p. 790, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *O'Murrāy*.—He was one of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, and resided at Ballymurry, in the parish of Kilmaine, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs*

*of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note <sup>l</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> *In live stock*, *ἰ mbeozlur*.—O'Clery explains *beo*, the root of this word, by *ῥεαῖα* *no αἰῥῆι*, i. e. cattle, or live stock. It is now obsolete, and the form *bólaḃt* used in its place. The name Mac Gorman was changed to O'Gorman by the late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman of Clare, and this innovation has been adopted by all the respectable branches of this family.

<sup>o</sup> *Brian O'Brien*.—The silver seal of this Brian is in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.



Ρυαῖδρι ὅcc mac Ρυαῖδρι buῖde uí ainlizi décc.

Μαοίεclainn mac concobair uí gairmlídhais, 7 concobair a dearbpraetar do mairbad lá cloinn eoḡain mic néill uí doḡnnaill.

ḡrian ruas mac caetar mic eoḡain mic Sfan uí raḡilliz décc.

Coccaḡ móri etir ua neill .i. conn mac enri, 7 ua domnaill .i. aoḡ ruas, 7 uioḡbala mópa do denamí storpa.

Ḥiollapattracc mac méguḡir (Emann mac tomair óicc) do mairbad a ppiull lá a cuiccfi dearbpraetar (donna, Seaan, Emann, apt carpac, 7 aoḡ) aḡ altoir tḡmpaill acháḡ urcair comḡ treamḡ riḡe do gairmḡ dá maguḡir .i. Sfan mac rilip mic tomáir móir méguḡir 7 tomár mac tomair oicc mic tomáir mḡir. Seaan do ḡol ar ploiḡceaḡ ar cloinn donnchaid mic tomair meguḡir (rilip 7 pailm). Ḥiollapattracc mac tomáir mic donnchaid, 7 mac pailm mic donnchaid meguḡir do mairbad lair co nḡruing oile amaille ppiú. Mac ḡiollaruaid, .i. brian mac doḡnnaill, da mac mec doḡnnaill cloinne ceallais (corbmac 7 apt) 7 rochaid ele do gabail. Dá dia haoíne do ḡonnaḡ ad 13 Calainn pḡptembriḡ do rḡnaḡ inḡrin, 7 máguḡir Sfan do ḡoaḡ an lá rin co mbuaid 7 co nedail.

Plaiḡbḡrtaḡ mac tomáir mic Rilip meguḡir do mairbad lá tomár ócc mac tomair óicc mic tomair mḡir ḡrícor do ḡae hi bḡort ariḡ bḡorccais.

Maḡdm mḡna laḡraige lá cloinn Emann meguḡir ar cloinn brian mic Rilip meguḡir dú in po mairbad tri mḡc brian, Caḡal, Cuḡonnaḡt, 7 Emann, 7 in po mairbad deór aeḡ mac apt mic eoḡain uí néill, Eoḡan mac toirpḡealbais mic Rilip na tuaisige méguḡir co na mac toirpḡealbais, Remann mac ḡillbert mic corbmac uí plannaccain co roḡaidḡ oile, 7 inai gabadḡ ona, Rilip mac toirpḡealbais mic Rilip meguḡir 7 Rilip mac brian mic Rilip méguḡir, 7 ḡiollapattracc mac caetar óicc mic maguḡra méguḡir, etcetera, pḡce do ḡaoimḡ do mairbad 7 deicnebar do gabadḡ ann.

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Gilroy*.—This name is still very common in Fermanagh, where it is anglicised Mac Elroy. The head of this family had his residence at Bally-Mac-Gilroy, or Ballymackilroy, in the parish of Aghalurcher, to the east of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>a</sup> *Port-Airidh-Broscaidh*, i.e. the port of Derbybrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of

Fermanagh.

<sup>r</sup> *Moin-Ladhraighe*.—The Editor made every search for this locality in Fermanagh, but in vain, as the name is now obsolete, and the reference to the locality is so vague that no conjecture can be formed without further data as to what part of Fermanagh it lies in.

<sup>s</sup> *O'Flanagan*.—The head of this family was

Rory Oge, the son of Rory Boy O'Hanly, died.

Melaghlín, son of Conor O'Gormly, and Conor, his brother, were slain by the sons of Owen, son of Niall O'Donnell.

Brian Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John O'Reilly, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Con, son of Henry) and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), during which great injuries were done between them.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Maguire (Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by his own five brothers, namely, Don, John, Edmond, Art Carragh, and Hugh, at the altar of the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher]; and, in consequence of this, two Maguires were nominated, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, and Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More. John set out upon an excursion against the sons of Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, i. e. Philip and Felim, and slew Gilla-Patrick, the son of Thomas, son of Donough, and his son Felim, and many others along with them. Mac Gilroy<sup>p</sup>, i. e. Brian, the son of Donnell, the two sons of Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Cormac and Art), and numbers of others, were taken prisoners. This was done on Wednesday, the thirteenth of the Calends of September. Maguire, i. e. John, returned home that day with victory and with booty.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More, with a cast of a javelin, at Port-Airidh-Broscaidh<sup>q</sup>.

The victory of Moin-Ladhraighe<sup>r</sup> was gained by the sons of Edmond Maguire over the sons of Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, where the three sons of Brian, Cathal, Cuconnaught, and Edmond, were slain, as were also Hugh, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill; Owen, the son of Turlough, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, and his son Turlough; Redmond, son of Gilbert, son of Cormac O'Flanagan<sup>s</sup>, and many others; and where also were taken prisoners, Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire; Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire; and Gilla-Patrick, son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, &c. The total number of the slain was twenty, and that of the prisoners ten.

chief of Tuath-ratha, now Tooraah, a district in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, included in the present barony of Magheraboy, nagh.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1485.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, Míle, ceit̃re ééd, oétmogat, a cúicc.

Níocól ua gnaḁa com̃arḁa tuama gḁéine f̃sr̃ deḁac̃ daḁoim̃g̃ an ḁara  
pear̃ décc baóí paor̃ i luimneac̃ décc.

Donnchaḁ mág coil̃ḁ aip̃c̃inneac̃ b̃h̃raic̃ch f̃sr̃ tiḁe aoiḁeaḁ coit̃c̃inñ décc.

Eoḁan caoḁ (.i. o concobair̃ donn) mac peiḁlim̃ḁ uí concobair̃ fear̃ aḁmar̃  
ionnraig̃teaḁ décc iar̃ tpeḁblaio ḁoḁa ḁ tiḁear̃na ḁo ḁair̃m̃ ina ionaḁ ḁaoḁ  
mac aoiḁa uí concobair̃.

Uilleaḁ a bupe tiḁear̃na cloinne Ríocair̃ḁ oig̃re iar̃la ulaḁ, f̃h̃iceam̃  
coit̃c̃h̃ḁ deic̃p̃ib̃ eḁeanñ décc, ḁ a mac ḁo ḁabail̃ a ionaḁ, .i. uill̃c̃c̃ ele.  
Sluaic̃ceaḁ lar̃ an mac f̃iñ f̃or̃ mac̃aḁre c̃onnaḁt̃ ḁ h̃i t̃c̃r̃ maine ḁia ḁo loir̃cc  
ḁ ḁia ḁo m̃ill̃ ar̃ḁanna ḁ baile, ḁ ḁia ḁo loir̃cc ḁ ḁia ḁo b̃uḁr̃ caip̃len tuill̃r̃ge  
ḁ caip̃cair̃.

Ruaḁr̃i mac b̃riain ballaig̃ uí concobair̃ ḁo mar̃baḁ lá ḁh̃oḁt̃ t̃aiḁḁ  
uí c̃onc̃obair̃.

Sile inḁh̃ñ mec Siup̃t̃áin b̃h̃ñ Rícair̃ḁ a bupe baḁc̃eanñ baḁ c̃onnaḁt̃ décc.

Αoḁ ócc mac aoiḁa buiḁe mic b̃riain ballaig̃ uí neill̃ tiḁear̃na t̃riaiñ  
conḁail̃ ḁo ḁol̃ ar̃ c̃peich̃ ill̃h̃t̃ caḁail̃, ḁ ḁoill̃ ḁo b̃h̃h̃t̃ fear̃, ḁ a mar̃baḁ ḁaḁh̃  
eḁc̃or̃ ḁo ḁae.

Ο Suillebán beir̃pe ḁoim̃nall̃ Ο concobair̃ coḁcm̃oḁruaḁ, ḁ Ο concobair̃  
ciaip̃raig̃e ḁ a b̃h̃ñ décc.

Ο βασιḁill̃ τοιḁḁḁealb̃ach ḁo c̃or̃ a t̃iḁḁh̃naḁr̃ ḁe, ḁ a mac̃ m̃all̃ ḁo ḁabail̃  
a ionaḁh̃.

Coccaḁ m̃ór̃ eḁḁir̃ cenel̃ c̃conail̃, ḁ eoḁaiñ. Clanñ aḁḁe í neill̃ (.i. m̃all̃  
cona b̃raḁt̃r̃ib̃) ḁo l̃h̃t̃ uí ḁoim̃nall̃. Clanñ neaḁt̃aiñ uí ḁoim̃nall̃ (eḁḁeac̃añ  
cona b̃raḁt̃r̃ib̃) ḁo leḁt̃ uí Neill̃. Ο ḁoim̃nall̃ ḁo ḁol̃ ḁluaḁ i m̃uḁḁḁir̃ luim̃g̃

<sup>t</sup> *Tuam-Greine*, now Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tullagh, in the north-east of the county of Clare.

<sup>u</sup> *Who was free*, i. e. the twelfth mere Irishman who was free of the corporation of Limerick.—See History of Galway, p. 216, for a by-law electing Lieutenamt-colonel William

O'Shaughnessy a freeman of the corporation of Galway.

<sup>w</sup> *Beare*, an ancient territory, now a barony in the south-west of the county of Cork. This, as well as the adjoining barony of Bantry, and the four baronies of Carbery, formerly belonged to O'Driscoll, but shortly after the English inva-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1485.

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

Nicholas O'Grady, Abbot of Tuam-Greine', a charitable and truly hospitable man, and the twelfth man who was free<sup>a</sup> in Limerick, died.

Donough Mac Coilidh, Erenagh of Bearach, who kept a house of public hospitality, died.

Owen Caech (i. e. O'Connor Don), the son of Felim O'Connor, a successful and warlike man, died after a long sickness; and Hugh, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was nominated Lord in his place.

Ulick Burke, Lord of Clanrickard, heir of the Earl of Ulster, a general patron of the learned of Ireland, died; and his son, another Ulick, took his place. An army was led by this son into Machaire-Chonnacht, and into Hy-Many, and burned and destroyed corn and towns; and, among other things, he burned and demolished the castle of Tulsk, and the prison.

Rory, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Connor.

Celia, daughter of Mac Jordan, and wife of Richard Burke, the most pre-eminent of the women of Connaught, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chonghail, went upon a predatory excursion into Lecale; but he was overtaken by the English, and slain by one cast of a javelin.

O'Sullivan Beare<sup>w</sup>, i. e. Donnell, O'Connor of Corcomroe, and O'Connor Kerry and his wife, died.

O'Boyle, Turlough, resigned his lordship; and his son Niall took his place.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The sons of Art O'Neill (Niall and his brothers) joined O'Donnell; and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell (Egneghan and his brothers) joined O'Neill. O'Donnell marched with an army into Muintir-Luinigh<sup>x</sup>, for it was there that the

sion a branch of the O'Sullivans settled in Beare and Bantry, and other families of the Eugenician line settled in the Carberies, so that O'Driscoll's territory was narrowed into a small

district comprising the parishes of Myross, Glanbaraghane, *alias* Castlehaven, Tullagh, Creagh, Kilcoe, Aghadown, and the island of Cleare.

<sup>x</sup> *Muintir-Luinigh*, now Munterloony, a



υαιρ αρ ανη πο βαί εαοραιοεετ η μυντιρ πλεετα νεαεταν. βαί ó neill, .i. conn hi pporlongporc a μυντιρ λυιηξ η ρλιοετ νεαεταν amaille ppiir acc ινδóτλη α είρε, η α μυντιρε. Αρ α αί ní πο πέε ό δομναλλ δóιbh co nδεαρνα ερεαεα ερομα η αιρεεε αιδóble. Ρο ξαδ lá ταοδ πορλονγρυιρ υί neill, η πλεαετα νεαεταν, η tucc na ερεαεα λειρ δια είρ υαεα ξαν διοξδαιλ δο denaη όό na τιμócell.

Αοό όcc mac αοόα πυαιό mic πυδραιοε mic αρδξαιλ μέξ μαεξαμνα δο οιρνεαό ινα τιξεαρνα πορ οιρξιλλαιβ.

βαile cónulaó mic αεόα υί néill δο λορρεαό lá bpian na coilleaó mac eoξaη υί neill. Πρίανη η baile an bpian cévna δο λορρεαό αρ αδαπαό ινα διοξαιλ lá coinulaó η la cloinn Remaηη mic Ρυόραιοε μεξ μαεξαμνα (ξλαιρνε η bpian) η lá mac μέξ μαεξαμνα óγ, .i. ξιollaπαεεραcc.

Σλιοετ Mhaolmóρóa an mullaξ δο ιονναρβαό αρα νδυεαιξ, η clann ξλαιρνε υί Ραξallaξ δο ρυιόιυξαό α ετίρε δια ηίρ, η δο denaη capleim ιηητε. Ιαεεροη δο εαρριαηξ ιαρλα óille vapa (ξεαροίό mac εομαιρ) αρ óloinn ξλαιρνε, η cúicc buaίτε vécc bó δο buaη διb ι cepeíó, η ξιollaíoρa mac ξλαιρνε δο ξαδαιλ don éur pín.

Ρειόlimiό mac ξλαιρνε mic conóobaiρ υί παξallaξ vécc don pláιξ.

Υα παξallaξ, .i. τοιρρδεαλβαό mac Σφαη mic eoξaη δο όol ι εεαλλαό εαόδαό, η baile μέξ ραμπαόáιη .i. peilim, η baile donnchaó α δεαρβραεαρ δο λορρεαό λήρ. Μαξ ραηπαόáιη cona bpaίεπιb δο όol α ετοραιοεετ an ερλυαξ αρ αδαπαό η πέ ppiir vécc εετιρ ξαδαιλ η μαρβαό, η dá cév eac δο buaη don ερλυαξ.

Mac δομναλλ (.i. colla) conpapaλ gallocclaó υί neill vécc.

Remaη mac ξλαιρνε mic Remaηη μεξ μαεξαμνα δο όol αρ gallbaéτ ιναέαιρε αιρξιαλλ, η mac don tau, .i. Seon δο μαρβαό λειρ. Conn mac μαξ-nupa υί cónδalaξ, Mac coρbmaic υί cónδalaξ, η mac mec αρδξαιλ δο μαρβαό υαδαροη, η όρ cñη pícíτ eac δο buaη de peim η dá μυντιρ. Καεαοιρ

mountainous district in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

<sup>y</sup> *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the wood.

<sup>z</sup> *Mullagh*, i. e. top or summit. This is the name of a small village and parish in the barony

of Castlerahin, in the south-east extremity of the county of Cavan. According to the tradition in the country it was originally called Mullaó laoiγill.—See note under the year 1488.

<sup>a</sup> *The town of Magauran*, now Ballymagauran,

creaghts and the people of the descendants of Naghtan were. O'Neill, i. e. Con, was encamped in Muintir-Luinigh, and the descendants of Naghtan were with him, protecting their country and their people. O'Donnell, however, did not heed them, until he had taken great preys and prodigious spoils. He passed by the side of the camp of O'Neill and the descendants of Naghtan, and he carried off the preys from them to his own country, without receiving the slightest injury about them.

Hugh, Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was inaugurated Lord of Oriel.

The town of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was burned by Brian-na-Coille', the son of Owen O'Neill. The land and town of the same Brian were burned, in revenge of it, by Cu-Uladh, by the sons of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon (Glasny and Brian), and by the son of the young Mac Mahon, i. e. Gilla-Patrick.

The descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh<sup>2</sup> were banished from their country, and the sons of Glasny O'Reilly settled in their territory, and erected a castle therein. The others drew the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, son of Thomas) against the sons of Glasny, and fifteen herds of cattle were taken from them as a prey; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Glasny, was taken prisoner on this occasion.

Felim, son of Glasny, who was son of Conor O'Reilly, died of the plague.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, went into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and burned the town of Magauran<sup>a</sup> (i. e. Felim), and the town of his brother Donough. On the following day Magauran, with his kinsmen, went in pursuit of the army, and deprived them of sixteen men, who were killed or taken prisoners, and two hundred horses.

Mac Donnell, i. e. Colla, Constable of the gallowglasses of O'Neill, died.

Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went into the English settlements of Machaire-Oirghiall, and slew John, son of the Taa<sup>b</sup>; but Con, son of Manus O'Conolly, the son of Cormac O'Conolly, and the grandson of Ardgall [Mac Mahon], were slain of his people; and upwards of twenty horses were taken from himself and his people. Cahir, the son of Irial, son of

a small village in the district anciently called Magh-Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, near the boundary of the

county of Leitrim.

<sup>b</sup> Taa.—This is the present Irish form of the name Taaffe, in the county of Louth.

mac Ihuail mic Pílip, γ εοζαν mac Semaip mic eochara móip méz matzanna  
do gabail, γ εοζαν delud iar rin.

Αρτ an boccáin mac úf conóobair fáilge (.i. conn) do marbbað lá a ósbrar-  
taip catáoir mac cuinn mic an cálbairg daen epóop gae.

Clann ócc emainn mezuoir (aod, apc, γ giolla íora) γ clann toirpóealbairg  
mezuoir (Taodg, pílíp, γ an giolla dub) do denaím cpeice ap doínnall mac  
giolla pattpaicc mic emainn mézuiuir. Doínnall féin do marbbað a ttopaig-  
eét na cpeice lá Maoileclainn mac geibeannairg γ an Maoipeaclainn cedna  
do marbbað fó cedóip ap an laéair rin.

Magzuoir, .i. Sfan do denaím cpeice hī miodbolcc ap cloinn donnchara mic  
aodá mezuoir, γ ap cloinn méz ualgaipcc<sup>c</sup> pa óó i naoin tpeactímain.

Giolla pattpaicc ua huicenn, mac bpiann, mic maoileclainn, pfi tige  
aoiódoh coitcinn do épénaib γ do tpuazab décc.

Ua cuipnín atáipne décc.

An pechtmad King Henrry do piozab op Sazab, 22. Augupc.

<sup>c</sup> *Midhbolg*, a district in the north-west of the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Mac Ualgairg*, now anglicised Magoalrick. The name is common in the neighbourhood of the little town of Pettigo, on the frontiers of the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh.

<sup>e</sup> *Henry VII.*—Sir Harris Nicolas agrees with this date.—See his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 328. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the following curious entry concerning the affairs of England.

“A. D. 1485. The King of England, i. e. King Richard, was slain in a battle in which fifteen hundred” [*recte* four thousand] were slain, and the son of a Welshman, by whom the battle was fought” [and won] “was made king; and there lived not of the royal blood at that time but one youth who came the next year in exile to Ireland. This battle was fought in the commencement of Autumn” [22nd of August].

From this passage it appears that Cathal Mac Manus Maguire, the original compiler of the

Annals of Ulster, who was Archdeacon of Clogher, and living at this time, believed that the mock prince, Lambert Simnel, set up by Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, third sister of King Edward IV., was really Edward, Earl of Warwick. This youth, Simnel, who was the son of an Oxford tradesman, was crowned as Edward VI., in Christ's Church, Dublin, after a sermon preached by John Payne, Bishop of Meath, in which his title to the crown was published in the presence of the Deputy, Chancellor, Treasurer, the Earl of Lincoln (who was fully aware of the imposture!) Lord Lovel, and many other nobles and chief men of the kingdom, as well ecclesiastical as secular. Of the history of this Simnel, the mere Irish appear to have known nothing; but Octavianus de Palatio, Archbishop of Armagh, and the English and Anglo-Irish nobility, soon discovered the whole imposture, and minute particulars of the farcical ceremony of his coronation and proceedings have been described by Dr. John Hery, Lord Bacon, and others in England, and



Philip, and Owen, son of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon, were taken prisoners; but Owen afterwards made his escape.

Art-an-Bhogain, the son of O'Connor Faly (i. e. Con), was killed with one cast of a javelin by his brother Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh.

The young sons of Edmond Maguire (Hugh Art and Gilla-Isa), and the sons of Turlough Maguire (Teige, Philip, and Gilla-Duv), took a prey from Donnell, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire. Donnell himself was slain, while in pursuit of the prey, by Melaghlin Mac Geaveny; and the same Melaghlin was killed on the spot immediately afterwards.

Maguire, i. e. John, took a prey from Midhbholg<sup>c</sup>, from the sons of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, and from the sons of Mac Ualgairg<sup>d</sup>, twice in one week.

Gilla-Patrick O'Higgin, the son of Brian, son of Melaghlin, a man who had kept a general house of hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, died.

O'Cuirnin, Athairne, died.

Henry VII.<sup>e</sup> was made King of England on the 22nd of August.

by Ware, and all the modern Irish historians, who state that the diadem wherewith he was crowned was borrowed for the occasion from a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, kept in a church called by her name, situated near the gate commonly called Dame's Gate; and that he was carried in triumph from Christ's Church to the Castle of Dublin, on the shoulders of a gigantic Anglo-Irishman called Darcy. The after adventures of this Simnel are minutely described by the English historians, but it would be out of place even to glance at them here. It will be enough to remark, that he afterwards fell into the hands of the victorious party, and that the King, after granting him full pardon, made him a turnspit in the royal kitchen, and, not long after, raised him to the rank of a falconer, as we hear from Dr. Hery's verses:

“Ille, ex Rege nōvo lixa est & calo creatus  
Servus, ut ad Regis portaret ligna coquinam,  
Regis, & accipitres posthac aluisse fertur.”

In 1492 another mock prince, whose name was

Peter Osbeck, or Perkin Warbeck, who was set up by the same scheming Duchess, to personate Richard Duke of York, son of King Edward IV., was also sent to Ireland, but the mere Irish writers do not appear to have known any particulars of his real history. On these mock princes Warc remarks, in his *Annals*, *ad ann.* 1492: “And thus was Ireland at this time as it were a theatre or stage, on which masked princes entered, though soon after, their vizards being taken off, were expulsed the stage.”

Under this year the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* contain also some few entries relating to local affairs in Ireland, not collected by the Four Masters, such as the killing of Oliver Plunkett by the son of Richard Plunkett shortly after Christmas; the killing of Brian O'Huid [now O'Hood] a highly distinguished poet of Trian-Congail, by John, the son of Eoghan Mac Eoghan, and the birth of Cuconnaght Mac Manus Maguire, which is entered in Latin as follows: “*Hic natus est Connactius filius Caroli Juvenis 5. Cal. Februarii feria 6<sup>a</sup>.*”



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1486.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe céo, oéτμοζατ, a pé.

Μαυιρτιρ (.i. cill éuilinó) bpaṭar mionúr de obrepuanṭia do éionnphṇaṭ ar bprú ábann lpe la Rolont mac Sip éduarṑ iurṭar.

Prpioir maoṣla pṣṣgal mac Roiberṑ mḗzpaṣṇaill décc.

Pilip mac an cómhārba (.i. Semur mac puṑpaṣṣe mic apṑṣar) meṣ maṭ-ṣaṃna, cananaṑ coraṑ hī ccloṑar comarba cluana heoar, pṣṣun darpṭraṣṣe, et cetera décc.

Caribidil coitḗfn an éúiccíṑ iurṭ lulu i nṑpiciṑṣt áṑa aṣ apṑṣpucc arṑa maṑa, .i. Octavianur Italicur acc eppcoraṑ ṡ acc cleiriciṑ tuaircirt epeann uile.

Ruaṑṑi mac diaṣmaṑa (.i. mac puaiṑi éaoic) tiṣṣearna moiṣe luipcc, arṭicṑ, ṡ típe tuatail décc do ṣalari aṑṣṣṣiṣ hī ṭṣṣpall loṑa na ṡṣarar i ccloinn caṑail mic muipṑaṑaṣṣ, ṡ concṑbar mac corṑmaic mic ṭomalṭaiṣ an eimṣ doirṑneṑṑ ina ionaṑ.

Cumara mac conmara do mārbaṑ ṣo haṑṭearaṑ la cloinn donnchaṑ meṣ conmara.

Taṑcc mac caṑail óicc meṣpaṣṇaill lánṭaoṣṑeaṑ muinṭipe heolair paṑi deapṑcaṣṣṑe ar eimeṑ ṡ ar eanṡṇam decc iarṑ mbuaṑ o deamān ṡ ó doimān, ṡ a aṑnacal hī pṑiṑṑnaṑ.

Taṑcc ua maoṣlṡiaṑaṣṣ aṑbar ṭaoiriṣ muinṭipe cṣṑballáin do mārbaṑ lá cloinn maoṣleáclainn meṣpaṣṇaill, ṡ lá cloinn māolpuanaṑ meṣ paṣṇaill.

Éoṣan mac íṑi do ṣabail lá cloinn māolpuanaṑ meṣ paṣṇaill, ṡ clann ṭaiṑcc uí māoṣlṡiaṑaṣṣ do mārbaṑ, ṡ mac uilliam mic maṣṡura co poṑaṑiṑiṑ oile.

<sup>f</sup> *Kilcullen*.—Archdall calls this New Abbey. It stood at Kilcullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare, not at old Kilcullen. There is a figure of a knight in armour in the churchyard of Old Kilcullen, said by tradition to represent Sir Roland Eustace.

<sup>g</sup> *Of Maethail*, maoṣla, now Mohill, a town in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>h</sup> *Octavianus Italicus*.—He was otherwise

called Octovianus de Palatio, and was a native of Florence, and a Doctor of the Canon Law. He succeeded to the Archbishopric in 1480, and died at an advanced age in June, 1513. He was loyal to Henry VII., and opposed the coronation of the mock prince, Simnel, for which he incurred the displeasure of the Deputy, the Earl of Kildare. On the 8th June, 1496, he obtained license to be absent for ten years in

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1486.

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

The monastery of Kilcullen<sup>f</sup>, for Friars Minor de Observantiâ, was commenced on the bank of the Liffey, by Roland, son of Sir Edward Eustace.

The Prior of Maethail<sup>g</sup>, Farrell, the son of Robert Mac Rannall, died.

Philip, son of the Coarb (i. e. James, son of Rury, son of Ardgall) Mac Mahon, a canon chorister at Clogher, Coarb of Clones, Parson of Dartry, &c., died.

A general chapter of the province was held at Drogheda, on the Ides of July, by the Archbishop of Armagh, i. e. Octavianus Italicus<sup>h</sup>, and the bishops and clergy of all the North of Ireland.

Rory, son of Rory Caech Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail, died of a short fit of sickness, in the church of Lough nGasan, in Clann-Cathail-mic-Murray; and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable, was installed in his place.

Cumara Mac Namara was exultingly slain by the sons of Donough Mac Namara.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, full Chief of Muintir-Eolais, renowned for hospitality and prowess, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Fenagh.

Teige O'Mulvey, heir to the chieftaincy of Muintir-Carolan<sup>i</sup>, was slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall and the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall.

Owen, the son of Ir, was taken prisoner by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall; and the sons of Teige O'Mulvey, the son of William Mac Manus, and many others, were slain.

England, or elsewhere, from the day he went on ship-board, but it does not appear that he ever left the country. Some Latin rhymes on the rude manners and poverty of the inhabitants of Armagh are ascribed to him by Ware, Cox, and Harris, but these writers do not inform us where they are preserved. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Donnell O'Fallon, a Friar Minor of the Obser-

vance, was present at this synod, a preacher who did more service to the Irish than any other since the time of St. Patrick. He came to the Synod to get the Pope's letters for the Bishopric of Derry, to which he had been elected.—See Harris's Ware, p. 291, and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1500.

<sup>i</sup> *Muintir-Carolan*, the name of a tribe and district in the barony and county of Leitrim.

Μαοίρεακλαινν ἡ Ρυαῖορι δά mac mec donnchaḡ ἔπρε hoilealla, .i. ταῦθ mac brian (σοιθεὰς διογῖνᾱλα δο τοιριγεῖτ ua noilealla γὰρ αὖν διοῖ) δο μαρβαḡ la cloinn doinnall cam ἡ la cloinn Ryaḡori mec donnchaḡ.

Sluaicḡeaḡ aḡbal moḡi lá hua ndoinnall ⁊ cconnactaib, ἡ lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ ma aghaḡ, ἡ iari ndol hi cḡinn aḡoile ḡḡib, δο ποηρατ ριῖ ἡ comḡonta. Φειḡlinnḡ pionn ua conḡobair δο ḡol hi cḡinn na pluag rin, ἡ a ḡol hi laim uí doinnall tap cḡinn a ḡuaḡ ἡ a ḡaoipeaḡ. Síḡ ril muirḡdhaig δο denaim don cup rin, ἡ Mac feiḡlinnḡ finn δο ḡabail ar fein dua ndoinnall ἡ a bḡitḡ lár ⁊ τῑρί conaill τῑρέ comairle mḡic uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ.

ḡrearmaḡm la muirḡir meḡraḡnall hi moim leḡcc for cloinn uí Ryaḡe ἡ for plioḡt caḡail puaiḡ in po marbaḡ Maoileclainn ḡcc mac maḡileclainn mec caba fḡi a aḡíri fein δο ba mó ainm le ḡallḡcclaḡur hi lḡt cuinn.

Clann τῑfain mic an ḡḡioḡa δο ḡḡeachaḡ, ἡ mac ḡib fein (.i. ḡiolla cḡioḡt) δο maḡbaḡ la plioḡt maḡileclainn mḡeḡraḡnall.

Neiḡe ua maḡilḡonaḡe cḡnḡ doicḡll eḡeann ḡecc. Ar é tucc na mionna buaḡa co na tiuḡraḡ im ἡ arán a naoinḡeaḡt ḡaoiḡḡaib co bḡaḡ.

Slóicḡeaḡ lá hua ndoinnall δο ḡol ⁊ τῑρί amalḡaḡ. Mac uilliam ioḡta-pach δο ḡeaḡt ma aghaḡ. Ro riḡḡḡ iomaḡḡcc ḡoḡḡa in po marbaḡ tuilleaḡ aḡi ḡeḡ δο muirḡir mec uilliam, ἡ in po ḡabaḡ ḡlan mac ḡiurḡáin ἡ uillecc mac Riḡḡḡḡ (i. mac tomaiḡ) a buḡe co ḡḡaḡib oile.

Seaan mac au ḡḡioḡa meḡraḡnall ḡecc.

An bappaḡ móri (ḡlan), ḡḡa ḡallmacaem eḡeann δο maḡbaḡ lá nodlace lá donnchaḡ ḡcc macc cáḡḡaig tiḡeaḡna ealla iari ndol ar cḡeic fair.

ḡeaḡḡḡ mac iarla deapmuḡan ḡecc.

\* *Moin-lesg*—This name would be anglicised Monelesk, but the Editor has not been able to find a place of the name in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>1</sup> *Head of the inhospitality*, cḡnḡ doicḡll Eḡeann. The word doicḡall is still used in the living language to denote grudging, or inhospitality.—See note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1381, where the following passage occurs: “fupogḡa coḡḡionn ar aḡe ealaḡan Eḡeann τῑpe doicḡall.”—MS. L.

<sup>m</sup> *That he would never give*, co ná tiuḡraḡ co

bḡaḡ. The Four Masters constantly use co ná for *ut non*, or *quòd non*. The literal translation of the whole passage would stand as follows in Latin: “Neius O’Mulconry, caput inhospitalitatis Hiberniæ, obiit. Is est qui per reliquias sacras dejeravit quòd nunquam daret butyrum et panem eadem vice hospitibus.”

<sup>n</sup> *Tirawley*.—According to the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster, this conflict took place, *Non. Septembris*, at Bel-atha-Aird-na-riadh, i. e. the mouth of the ford of

Melaghlin and Rory, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (each worthy of the chieftainship of Tirerrill), were slain by the sons of Donnell Cam and the sons of Rory Mac Donough.

A numerous army was led by O'Donnell into Connaught, and another by Mac William of Clanrickard, to oppose him. On coming together, however, they agreed to conditions of peace and amity. Felim Finn O'Connor repaired to these armies, and gave himself up into the hands of O'Donnell, in behalf of his territories and chieftains. The peace of Sil-Murray was concluded on this occasion; and the son of Felim Finn was taken as a hostage, instead of [Felim Finn] himself, by O'Donnell, who took him with him into Tirconnell, by the advice of Mac William of Clanrickard.

The people of Mac Rannall routed the sons of O'Rourke and the descendants of Cathal Roe, at Moin-lesg\*, where Melaghlin Oge, son of Melaghlin Mac Cabe, a man who for his years bore the greatest name as a leader of gallow-glasses in Leath-Chuinn, was slain.

The sons of John, son of the Prior [Mac Rannall], were plundered; and Gilchreest, one of these sons, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Neidhe O'Mulconry, head of the inhospitality<sup>1</sup> of Ireland, died. It was he who solemnly swore that he would never give<sup>m</sup> butter and bread together to guests.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell, and marched into Tirawley<sup>a</sup>. The Lower Mac William went to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which upwards of one hundred of Mac William's people were slain, and John Mac Jordan, Ulick, the son of Richard, son of Thomas Burke, with many others, were taken prisoners.

John, son of the Prior Mac Rannall, died.

Barry More John, the choicest of the English youths of Ireland, was slain on Christmas Day by Donogh Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla, after he had gone on a predatory excursion against him<sup>o</sup>.

Garrett, son of the Earl of Desmond, died.

Ardnarea, now Ballina-Tirawley, a town to which Ardnarea is now a suburb.

<sup>o</sup> *Against him*, *faip*, literally, "upon him."

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that John Barry had rashly set out on this preying excursion on Christmas Day.



Peirlimíð buíðe mac cairppe uí conócobair, uaitne mac ríain cairpraig  
mec hbranáin, Donnchað mac corbmaic mec maíta 7 aod mac Ruaidrí ùib  
mec maíta do mairbhad lá cloinn maíleclainn méð paghnall.

Taðg caóc mac uilliam uí ceallaið an dapa tiðgearna baói fori uib maine  
décc i naibíð an tpeap uirð.

Sile iníðín aodá mic uilliam uí ceallaið bñ uí maíadáin décc.

Loéclainn mac an giolla claoín uí ainlið décc.

Taðg mac aodá mic brian uí bñn, 7 Maíleaclainn mac diairíada méð  
paghnall décc.

Eocchan mac loéclainn uí ruairc raíleactain tiðgearna na bñíne décc.

Semur mac mec Rírdírd buiríler peap ionait iarla urmuían décc.

bñíal 7 diairíada da mac murchað uí maíadáin do mairbhad a meabail  
la cobéac ua maíadáin lá a ndearbraéair féin.

Raígnait iníðín tSeadan mec conmapa bñ toirpdealbaið mic taidg  
uí brian tiðgearna tuadmuían airéiraið décc.

Giolla na naoín mac domhnall mic murceartaið iníðín tiðgearna calaò  
na hangaile décc iar ceian aóir.

Taðg mac aodágan ollain muiríne hangaile do mairbhad go grianímaí  
lá phioct íriail uí peapgal.

Flann mac ploinn uí domhnallain decc.

brian mac Ruíraige mic ardaí með maígamna tiðgearna darptraige  
do mairbhad lá gallaib macaire airíall.

Domhnall ócc mac mec artain raói neimíð décc.

<sup>p</sup> *Third order*, i. e. the third order of St. Francis.

<sup>a</sup> *James, the son of Mac Richard Butler*.—He was the son of Edmond, who was the son of James, son of James, the first Earl of Ormond.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under the year 1461. This James is mentioned in the following memorandum, in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, vol. 116, *b*, *a* :

“Aine poim Nooluic anuig 7 ar epom  
peapéain ran uair ro a topaé aodá, 7 co ci  
mac ríu in baile ríain .i. Símur mac Emainn

mic Rírdírd, mic tSemur, mic tSemur .i.  
in iarla balb, map ir a móctpaé anuig oíag-  
aib ré rínn, 7 a Raic in botaire duin 7 u.eo  
pan oílag ma cí le Dia.”

“This is the Friday before Christmas, and heavy is the rain now in the beginning of the night. May the son of the proprietor of this town return safe, i. e. James, son of Edmond Mac Richard, the son of James, son of James, i. e. the Iarla Balbh, for he left us early this morning. We are at Rath-an-Botaire, and within five days of Christmas by God’s permission.”

Felim Boy, the son of Carbry O'Connor; Owny, the son of John Carragh Mac Branán; Donough, the son of Cormac, son of Matthew; and Hugh, the son of Rory Duv, son of Matthew, were slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly, the second lord who was over Hy-Many, died in the habit of the third order<sup>p</sup>.

Celia, the daughter of Hugh, son of William O'Kelly, and wife of O'Madden, died.

Loughlin, the son of Gilla-claen O'Hanly, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Beirne, and Melaghlin, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, died.

Owen, son of Loughlin O'Rourke, expectant Lord of Breifny, died.

James<sup>q</sup>, the son of Mac Richard Butler, the representative of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Breasal and Dermot, two sons of Murrough O'Madden, were treacherously slain by Coblthach [Coffey] O'Madden, their own brother.

Ragnailt, daughter of John Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of East Thomond, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile<sup>r</sup>, died at an advanced age.

Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Annaly, was slain in an abominable manner<sup>s</sup> by the descendants of Irial O'Farrell.

Flann, the son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Brian, the son of Rury, son of Ardgall, son of Mac Mahon, Lord of Dartry, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Donnell Oge, the son of Mac Artan, a hospitable gentleman, died.

The descendants of this James afterwards succeeded to the Earldom of Ormond, as appears from the pedigrees of the Butlers, given in Irish by Duaid Mac Firbis and O'Clery, and in English by Lodge, Burke, and others.

<sup>r</sup> *Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the callow, or marshy district of Annaly. This territory still retains its name, and is now included in the barony of Ratheline, in the west of the county

of Longford.

<sup>s</sup> *Abominable manner*, *go gpanfíneál*, i. e. in a disgustful, hateful, or odious manner. As the Brehon of the territory Mac Egan's person was inviolable, but it is very probable that, in addition to the mere killing of a Brehon, the race of Irial rendered their crime more black and odious by the manner in which they butchered him.

Σταν buíde mac eoḡain mic néill óicc uí néill décc.

Donnchað mac tomair mic pŕŕḡail mecc raṃpaðain décc.

Oét mbaile pŕíct do ḡallbaét maðaire aipḡiall do loṛccað lá Maḡ maétḡamna, aod ócc mac aodá puat mic puðraige.

O neill, .i. conn mac enŕí do ðol puaḡ pia raṃain ap maðaire aipḡiall loṛccet ἡ millte mópa do denaṃ laip.

Cpeac mór lá brian mac emann mic Ruðraige meḡ maétḡamna ap emann mac tomáir óicc, ἡ ap a cloinn i ccúil na noipŕí, ἡ emann ócc mac emann do ṃapbað leo i ndoipe cenainn.

Emann mac tomáir ḡreanðaiḡ mic duinn mic Pŕilip na tuaiḡe meḡuðip décc, ἡ a deapbpaṑai ele eoḡan mac tomair ḡreanðaiḡ, Maḡnur mac maioleuin, ἡ Ruðraige mac concobair mic duinn meḡuðip do ṃapbað ap baile an oipeacét la pŕelim mac donnchað méḡuðip ap ḡreip oíðe.

Caitlin inḡŕn uí fearḡail (domnall buíde mac domnall mic Sŕan) bŕn mec maḡnupa meḡuðip .i. catál ócc mac catail móip décc.

Aip puat mac ḡiollapaṑaice mic emann meḡuðip do ṃapbað duipcor poiḡde lá cloinn toipḡdealbaiḡ mic Pŕilip meḡuðip.

Aod mac néill mic aodá, mic eoḡain uí neill décc.

Emann ócc mac emann mic conulað uí néill ἡ corbmac mac aip caipaiḡ mic maioleaclainn uí neill décc.

Clann meḡuðip (emann), .i. aod ἡ aip caipac ðpuarŕaccað, ἡ a naṑai do léiccŕn a tiḡeapnai de an lá céðna do com ṑŕŕain mic Pŕilip meḡuðip.

Donn maḡuðip mac emann, mic tomair óiḡ do ṃapbað a pŕiull hi ndoipur Reilce achaið upáip lé cloinn tomáir ois meḡuðip, .i. tomár, concobair, ἡ Ruaiðip ἡ lá cloind pŕaiṑbŕṑaiḡ mic tomair óiḡ, ḡiollapaṑaice, Cuconnaét, ἡ brian cpoṑac.

<sup>†</sup> *Ballies*, i. e. villages, or townlands. A bally was the thirtieth part of a triocho-ched, or barony.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 24. The Annals of Ulster add, that this destruction was caused by Mac Mahon, “*in estate hujus anni*.”

<sup>u</sup> *Samhain*.—This is the Irish name for the first of November, or Allhallowtide.

<sup>w</sup> *Cuil-na-n-Oirear*.—This was the name of a point of land extending into the upper Lough

Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Doire-Cenainn*, now Derrycannon, a townland in the parish of Kinawley, near the margin of the Upper Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>y</sup> *Baile-an-Oireacht*, i. e. the town of the meeting. This name would be anglicised Ballinerraght, but it is now obsolete.

<sup>z</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Farrell Magauran, died.

Eight and twenty ballies<sup>c</sup> of the possessions of the English of Machaire-Oirghiall were burned by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Rury.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, marched with an army, sometime before Samhain<sup>d</sup>, into Machaire-Oirghiall, and caused great conflagrations and injuries.

A great depredation was committed by Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, upon Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, and his sons, at Cuil-na-n-Oirear<sup>e</sup>, and slew Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, at Doire-Cenainn<sup>f</sup>.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Greannach [the hirsute], son of Don, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, died; and his brother Owen, son of Thomas Greannach, Manus, son of Muldoon, and Rury, son of Conor, son of Don Maguire, were slain at Baile-an-Oireacht<sup>g</sup>, by Felim, son of Donough Maguire, in a nocturnal assault.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Farrell (Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John), and wife of the Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, died.

Art Roe, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain by a dart cast at him [by one of] the sons of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire.

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

Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and Cormac, the son of Art Carragh, son of Melaghlín O'Neill, died.

The sons of Maguire (Edmond), i. e. Hugh and Art Carragh, were ransomed; and on the same day their father resigned his lordship to John, son of Philip Maguire.

Don Maguire, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge, was treacherously slain in the gateway of the churchyard of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], by the sons of Thomas Oge Maguire, i. e. Thomas, Conor, and Rory, and the sons of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, Cuconnaught, and Brian Crosagh<sup>h</sup>.

Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1486. Art, the son of Mac Donnell, of Clankelly, i. e. the son of Cormac, son of Art

Mac Donnell, was slain at Clones, in a quarrel which he had with the clergy on little Christmas, i. e. with James, the son of Philip, son of the coarb Mac Mahon, and with Donough Mac



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1487.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, ceṭpe céo, oṣtínoccat, a peṣt.

Μαοιλεάλαμν mac mupchaid uí ḫlannaccáin decanac oilepínn décc, 7 Tomar ua hínidḡín do ḡabail a ionaid.

Ταδḡ mac ḡrian mic amlaoib meḡuḡir po baí na peapḡn 7 mboṣaid ap tor 7 na biocairpe hī ccill laipḡpe decc.

ḡrian ua corḡrain biocair claoimínnir 7 denir mac ḡiollacoirccle airḡíneac, 7 biocairpe airḡḡ bḡpḡca décc.

Ο μαοιλεάλαμν, .i. laigneac mac cuipc tiḡearna clainne colmain do mārbaḡ le conn mac airṣ mic cuinn mic corḡmaic ballaiḡ uí maοιλεάλαμν.

Ο ραḡallaḡ, .i. τοιρḡḡealbāc mac Sḡain mic eoḡain décc do ḡḡḡcc ina cāiplén féin hī ṣṣulaḡ mōḡáin an céo lá do mí September 7 ó Raḡallaḡ do ḡairm da mīac ina ionad .i. Sḡain.

ḡrian mac ḡrian ballaiḡ mic aoḡa mic feilim uí concobair ḡoiḡeac ḡionḡmāla do ḡiḡe connacṣ décc.

Αοḡ mac Ruaiḡir mic ḡrian uí concobair décc.

Siḡḡraḡḡ ua maolconairpe ollam ḡil muirpeaḡaiḡ cḡnn aibe 7 aṣir peap nepeann décc 7 da cḡnn ḡine ina ionad .i. doimnall 7 maolconairpe mac τοḡina.

Μuirḡḡr mac loclainn uí maolconairpe oide a cḡḡḡe féin décc 7 ṣṣir conuill iar ṣṣpeablaṣ ḡoḡa, 7 iar mbuaḡ naiṣḡicḡe 7 a aḡnacal 7 nḡun na ḡḡall.

Mahon, the Parson, and with Patrick O'Connallan, the abbot.

"Tuathal, the son of Niall Carragh, was slain by Thomas, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, in Coill-Ichtarach" [in Loughiusholin barony, in the county of Derry], "shortly after Christmas.

"The castle of Bel-Feirsdí" [Belfast] "was taken by Felim, the son of Mac-I-Neill Boy, and by the Savadge (Robert, the son of Jenkin), and by the sons of Niall Gallda, son of Brian Ballagh, from the wardens of Brian, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, *in estate*.

"Mac Patrick Courcy [of Kinsale] died.

"There was a vast abundance of apples in

orchards and woods in this year.

"Marcella, the daughter of John, son of Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, and wife of Conor, son of Glasny O'Reilly, was drowned or smothered in Ath-na-Boirne, whatever was the cause, or whatever she had done.

"There was a great scarcity of salt in this and the preceding year, so that a quart of salt was often purchased for a *bonn* (i. e. a four-penny piece), so that jesters were wont to compose an elegy for it, since it was no longer to be found.

"Horses were so dear in the province of Ulster, in this and the preceding year, that a

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1487.

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

Melaghlin, son of Murnough O'Flanagan, Dean of Elphin, died; and Thomas O'Heidigein took his place.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Auliffe Maguire, who had first been Parson of Botha<sup>a</sup>, and Vicar of Cill-Laisre<sup>b</sup>, died.

Brian O'Corcran, Vicar of Claoin-Inis [Cleenish], and Denis Mac Gilla Coisgle, Erenagh and Vicar of Airidh-Brosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Melaghlin (Laighneach, the son of Core), Lord of Clann-Colman<sup>c</sup>, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, died suddenly in his castle of Tullymongan<sup>d</sup>, on the first day of the month of September; and his son John was nominated O'Reilly in his place.

Brian, the son of Brian Ballagh, son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, worthy of the kingdom<sup>e</sup> of Connaught, died.

Hugh, the son of Rory, son of Brian O'Conor, died.

Seery O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, head of the cheerfulness and jocularity of the men of Ireland, died; and two Kenfinès<sup>f</sup> of the tribe were set up in his place, namely, Donnell and Mulconry, the son of Torna.

Maurice, the son of Loughlin O'Mulconry, teacher of his own art [poetry], died in Tirconnell, after a long illness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal.

milk cow and a heifer were often given for a colt.

<sup>a</sup> The Dalton, i. e. Edmond, the son of Pierce, resigned his lordship to his own son, Thomas Dalton, in this year.

<sup>b</sup> *Hic natus est Magnus, filius Caroli Juvenis, 18<sup>o</sup>. die Augusti, feria 6<sup>a</sup>.*

<sup>c</sup> Botha, now Bohoe, a parish in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> Cill-Laisre.—This vicarage is now called in Irish, cill lárpaic, and, in English, Killassery. It is situated on the south-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of an old church

and a holy well dedicated to the Virgin, St. Lassera, are still to be seen.

*Clann-Colman.*—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin, whose regal territory at this period was circumscribed within the limits of the present barony of Clonlonan, in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>e</sup> Tullymongan.—This castle stood on a hill, at the east side of the town of Cavan.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1400, p. 770, *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> Worthy of the kingdom, ποιεαὶ δiongmata, i. e. a worthy vessel.

<sup>g</sup> Kenfinès.—The term Kenfinè is always used

Domnall ua dubaccáin, γ α βñ mǵñ uí máoilconaire décc.

Ua maoilpalaid ðumclí ecena ua maine décc.

Iarla ðírmuñan do mǵbað lá a muinipr féin a meabail hí ráit̃ ḡaola tpe cōmaipre Shlain a deapbpaṭar féin. Sfan dñā γ luct an mǵbṑa apéñā ðionnabpað la muipr mac an iarla.

Uilliam mac aōðā mic brian uí céallaiḡ tiḡearna ua maine do ḡabail lá a bpaṭrīb pēiprīn a meabail γ α écc ina ḡeimlīb, γ dā tiḡearna ina ionað, .i. maoileaclainn mac aēðā mic brian γ donnchað mac bḡḡail uí céallaiḡ.

Aōð mac donnchað uí céallaiḡ do mǵbað lá maoileaclainn mac uilliam uí céallaiḡ.

Concōbar mac taiðcc caoic̃ uí céallaiḡ do ḡabail a meabail lá taiðcc mac maoileaclainn uí céallaiḡ.

Caṭal dub mac domnaill mic eoḡain uí concōbar do mǵbað lá ḡoiḡelbachaib iap nḡol ap cpeic̃ forpa γ α bpaṭar ele an calbað caoic̃ do bḡit̃ na cpeic̃e ḡo háit̃ḡrað laip.

Domnall ua concōbar do ḡol ap ionnraḡið for lḡit̃r mic Pīlip, γ bḡipeað oóib ap ḡreim dā m̃uinipr ḡup mǵbaite ann dā mac domnaill mic brian mec donnchað γ móran dā nuairīb γ dā muinipr apéñā.

ḡrian ruas̃, mac tiḡearnám, mic taiðḡ mic tiḡearnain uí Ruairc tanaipre bḡeipne do mǵbað ðupcōr do raiḡit̃ la mac uí ruairc, Eoḡan mac peilim mic donnchað mic tiḡearnám óicc. Ua domnaill .i. Aōð ruas̃h do ḡol tḡép an mǵbað rin iprīn mbḡeipne, γ ruḡe do α pḡoplongḡorḡe pá baile uí Ruairc .i. cairlén an cairṑe, γ α ḡabail laip γ tḡiúr do m̃uinipr uí ruairc do mǵbað γ brian mac caṭail mic tiḡearnain uí Ruairc do mǵbað lá ḡorpað mac aēðā ḡallḡa uí domnaill ðupcōr peléip. An cairlen do bḡipeað lá hua

to denote the head of a minor family. It is never applied to any kind of chieftain.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Mullally*.—The O'Mullallys were originally seated in the territory of Moinmoy, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway; but they were driven from thence by the Burkes shortly after the period of the English invasion, when they settled at Tulach-na-dala, about four miles to the north of Tuam, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway, where they held sixteen quarters of land under the Lord Bermingham.—

See *Tribes and Customs of the Hy-Mony*, pp. 33, 177, 182.

<sup>h</sup> *Rath-Gaela*, now locally called in Irish Raṑ Caela, and in English Rathkeale, a town in the barony of Kenry, and county of Limerick, and about fourteen miles south-west of the city of Limerick. In the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster this event is recorded as follows:

“A.D. 1487. The Earl of Desmond, i.e. James, son of the Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett,

Donnell O'Dugan and his wife, daughter of O'Mulconry, died.

O'Mullally<sup>s</sup>, head of the wisdom of Hy-Many, died.

The Earl of Desmond was treacherously slain by his own people at Rath-gaela<sup>h</sup>, at the instigation of John, his own brother. John and the other perpetrators of the murder were banished by Maurice, son of the Earl.

William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was treacherously taken prisoner by his own kinsmen, and he [afterwards] died in chains; and two lords were set up in his place, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Donough, the son of Breasal O'Kelly.

Hugh, the son of Donough O'Kelly, was slain by Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly.

Conor, son of Teige Caech O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly.

Cathal Duv, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor, was slain by the Costelloes, after having gone upon a predatory incursion against them. But Calvagh, his other brother, carried off the prey in triumph.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Leitir-Mac-Philip<sup>i</sup>, routed some of the people, and slew the two sons of Donnell, son of Brian Mac Donough, and many of their gentlemen and people in general.

Brian Roe, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tannist of Breifny, was slain by a dart cast at him by the son of the O'Rourke, [i. e.] Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. In consequence of this death O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched into Breifny, and laid siege to O'Rourke's town, i. e. Caislen-an-Chairthe<sup>k</sup>, which he took, and three of O'Rourke's people were slain; and Brian, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was slain by Godfrey, the son of Hugh Gallda<sup>l</sup> O'Donnell, by the

son of Maurice the Earl, was treacherously slain towards the end of this year, by John Manntach . . . and his brother Maurice was made Earl; and John Manntach was slain for his crime by this young Earl Maurice.

<sup>i</sup> *Leitir-Mac-Philip*, i. e. Mac Philip's letter, or hill side. This name, which is that of a townland in Mac Donough's country, in the county of Sligo, is now obsolete.

<sup>k</sup> *Caislen-an-Chairthe*, now called in Irish *caisleán ar' éapáa*, i. e. the castle of the rock. The ruins of a castle so called are still to be seen in the townland of Castletown, in the valley of Glencar, in the west of the parish of Killasnet, in the north-west of the county of Leitrim. The name is usually anglicised Castlecar.

<sup>l</sup> *Hugh Gallda*, i. e. Hugh the Anglicised.



νδοιῖναιλλ ιαρ ριν, γ ο ρυαιρ πελιν νιονναρβαδ αρ α δυτλαιγ hi πρεαριδ  
μαναδ λά hua νδοῖναιλλ. Ua νδοῖναιλλ νοριδρι νο λείγειαν υί Ρυαιρ ινα  
δυτλαιγ, γ ριδ νο νεναιῖν ειτιρ φῖραιδ βρειφνε, γ α ταβαριτ αρ ιν τῖρ αν αιρλέν  
νο αιτνεναιῖν.

Μαοιρναναιδ mac ταιδεε mec διαρμαδα νο γαβαλ α μεαβαλ αρ οιλέν  
να τρινόδε λα τομαλταδ mac Ρυαιδρι mec διαρμαδα, γ mac βριαν mec  
διαρμαδα νο ιαρβαδ ανη.

Αλατρπανν mac colla mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ, γ νρεαμ νο μαιτιβ α γαλλόεελαδ  
νο ιαρβαδ αραιον ριρ λά cloinn Ρυαιδρι mec διαρμαδα.

Σταν mac αν αιρῑνμῑγ εῖην α ῖνε πέιν πεαρι τιγε αιοῖδν κοιτειν, γ αιρ-  
ῑνδεαδ Ραυραιε ι nail ρινν δέεε.

Αοδ mac Ριλιρ ρυαιδ mec conmapa φῖρ εροδα κοεεταδ δέεε.

Σταν ναδ mac γοιρδελβαιγ τιγεαρνα plebe λυγα δέεε, γ δά τιγεαρνα ινα  
ιουαδ, ι. uilliam mac emainn αν μαεαιρε α δῖρβραταρ φέν γ διύρταν mac  
Ριλιρ mec γοιρδελβαιγ.

Σταν mac concobair mec αεδaccain ollam cloinne ριοκαιρδ, γ Αοδ mac  
βριαν mic πεαργαλ ρυαιδ υί uicinn δέεε.

Καταοῖρ μάγ κοεῖλαιν νο ιαρβαδ hi φῖολλ λά mac α δῖρβραταρ ρῑγγιν  
ρυαδ.

Εμανν mac Ριοκαιρδ α βυρ νο γαβαλ α μεαβαλ λά βαρῑδαεαιβ, γ α  
ταβαδ γο haitearac δια βραιτῑνβ πέιν.

Σλόιγεαδ λά hua νδοῖναιλλ ι mβρειφνε υί ρυαιρ, βά hé ποεανν αν ερλόιγιδ  
ριν, ο ρυαιρ πελιν mac νοννχαιδ mic τιγεαρνῑν, γ α βαλε νο γαβαλ α

<sup>m</sup> *By the shot of a ball*, *νυρῑορ πελέρ*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, *νυρῑυ νο γῑννα*, i. e. by the shot of a gun, or a gun-shot. This is the first mention of a gun or ball in the Irish annals, and it shows that the Irish had guns at least one year earlier than is generally supposed. The first notice of fire-arms in the Anglo-Irish Annals occurs in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1489, as follows :

“This year for a great rarity were sent to the Earl of Kildare six hand guns (or musquets) out of Germany, which his guard, during the

time that they stood century” [sentry], “bore before his habitation standing in the great Hall, at the entrance into his house or quarters at Thomas Court.”—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, vol. v.

The same passage is quoted or referred to by Harris, in his *History of the City of Dublin*, p. 283 ; by the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. ; and in the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 89, by Dr. O'Connor, who adds the following note, which is far from correct :

shot of a ball<sup>m</sup>. The castle was demolished by O'Donnell; and O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, was banished from his country into Fermanagh; but O'Donnell [afterwards] permitted O'Rourke to come back into his country, and he made peace among the men of Breifny, and compelled the country to rebuild the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, was treacherously taken prisoner, on Trinity Island<sup>n</sup>, by Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot; and the son of Brian Mac Dermot was slain there.

Alexander, the son of Colla, son of Turlough, and some of the chiefs of his gallowglasses, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

John Mac-an-Airchinnigh<sup>o</sup>, head of his own tribe, who had kept a house of general hospitality for strangers, and Erenagh of St. Patrick's at Elphin, died.

Hugh, the son of Philip Roe Mac Namara, a brave and warlike man, died.

John Duv Mac Costello, Lord of Sliabh-Lugha, died; and two lords [were set up] in his place, namely, William, the son of Edmond of the Plain, his own brother, and Jordan, the son of Philip Mac Costello.

John, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Ollav<sup>p</sup> of Clanrickard, and Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Farrel Roe O'Higgin, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan was treacherously slain by the son of his brother, Fineen Roe.

Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Barretts, but was [afterwards] triumphantly rescued by his kinsmen.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Breifny O'Rourke. The cause of this hosting was: O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan, and

"Baker pretends that Edward III. used fire-arms at the siege of Calais: the use of great guns was utterly unknown in those days, even in the Pale. The first account we have of them is in 1521" [this is not true.—See 1488, 1498.—Ed.], "when the Lord Deputy, Surry, besieged the monastery and castle of Feoris" [Monasteroris], "where O'Conor Faly had a garrison: the walls of the convent were instantly levelled by three pieces of artillery, and the Irish, frightened by this new mode of attack, by which the thunder and lightning of the elements seemed to have combined against them, abandoned themselves

to despair."

<sup>n</sup> *Trinity island*, is in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>o</sup> *Mac-an-Airchinnigh*.—This name, which signifies "son of the Erenagh," is still extant in the vicinity of Strokestown, Elphin, and Lissonuffly, in the county of Roscommon, where it is anglicised Mac Nerhenny and Nerhenny. There are families of various races who bear the same name in many parts of Ireland.

<sup>p</sup> *Ollav*.—This Mac Egan was chief Brehon of Clanrickard, and had a house at Duniry, in the south-east of the county of Galway.

ρρῦλλ λά α βραιτίρῖ βέιν, γ ἰαρ νδολ υῖ δοῖνναῖλ δον βρεῖρνε πορλονγπορτ  
 δο δεναῖν δο ἰμον μβαῖλε, .i. cairlén an éairte, γ an baile do gábal leir fo  
 deoið ἰαρ μβνίτ ατῃαῖδ na τιμδέαλλ, γ τιγέαρῖνῃν dub mac donnchaíð mic  
 τιγέαρῖνῃν ócc do mairbáð lá hua ndonnnaῖλ δον éur rin, γ o ruairc feilim  
 d'áccbáil dua δοῖνναῖλ hī ccairlén in éairte ἰαρ ríoduccáð fear mbreirne  
 ppa poile. O Ruairc do g'fpað ciora copanta dua δοῖνναῖλ ἰρῖν mbreirne  
 γ d'fior a ionaíð ina diaíðh.

Τιγέαρῖνῃν ócc o ruairc tanairi breirne do mairbáð lá cloinn Maol-  
 ruanaíð megraghaῖλ, γ lá cloinn Ruairí mec diairmaða i nuét na nengáð.

Slóicceáð lá hað ruáð ua ndoῖnnaῖλ hī maíð luirce dia po mīll arbanda  
 γ dia po loirce baíte cairlén iomða. Ro loirce γ Ro bpiῖ cairlén cloinne  
 Ruairí mec diairmaða, .i. baile na huamha. O doῖnnaῖλ fein co ndiorma  
 dia rluaz do arccnaíð co hincleíte ἰr in oíðe ar a longpoρt co ndeapna  
 cpeacá mópa i ndoipe éua. Feíðlmið pionn ua concobair (i. mac taíðec  
 mic toirpdealbáíð ruaið) do dól hī ccfnn υῖ δοῖνναῖλ δον éur rin, γ ríé  
 rúctain do δeanaíð dó ppiῖ. Ruairí an doipe mac muirg'fpa mic aóða mec  
 diairmaða baí hī poépaíðe υῖ δοῖνναῖλ ap an plóicceáð rin do ráruccáð na  
 ceallbpaíð uallaíð, γ édaia mópa do h'píé eirte, γ ó doῖnnaῖλ do éabairt  
 ógairce do r'agaptaíð an t'fpaῖλ po rárpaicceáð ann.

Slóicceáð la mac uilliam cloinne p'ocairíð (i. uilleacc mac uillicc an  
 piona) i nuíð maine dia po bpiῖreáð lair baðbóúin aía haac maonaccan, Ar-  
 banna γ baíte iomða do milleáð dó i nuíð maine, γ hī macaípe éonnaét.

<sup>a</sup> *Protection-tribute*, cíor copanta.—For a notice of a similar rent, or tribute, paid to the Lower Mac William Burke, by Cathal Duv O'Dowda, Chief of Tireragh, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 455.

<sup>r</sup> *Ucht-na-Eangadh*, i. e. the shelving breast, or hill-front. This name is now obsolete.

<sup>s</sup> *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. the town of the cave. This place is now called baile na h-úrnac in Irish, and Cavetown in English. It is situated between the lakes of Clogher and Cavetown, in the parish of Estersnow, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 10. The site of this

castle is still pointed out, but the outline of the foundations are scarcely traceable.

<sup>t</sup> *Doire-Cua*, now Derryeuagh, a townland in the north-west part of the parish of Kilnamanagh, in the district of Airteach, barony of Boyle (lately Frenchpark), and county of Roscommon.

<sup>u</sup> *Ceall Braighi-Uallaighi*.—This name, which would be anglicised Kilbryhooly, is now obsolete; but it is quite evident from the situation of the townland of Doire-Cua, into which O'Donnell made this nocturnal irruption, that Ceall Braighi Uallaighi was the ancient name of a church in the parish of Kilnamanagh.

his town, had been treacherously taken by his own kinsmen. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in Breifny, he pitched his camp around Caislen-an-Chairthe, and, after a siege of considerable length, finally took it; on which occasion he slew Tiernan Duv, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. And having reconciled the men of Breifny with one another, O'Donnell left O'Rourke, Felim, in Caislen-an-Chairthe. O'Rourke levied a protection tribute<sup>a</sup> upon the territory of Breifny, to be paid to O'Donnell and his successors.

Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ucht-na-n-Eangadh<sup>f</sup>.

An army was led by Hugh Roe O'Donnell into Moyhurg, by which he destroyed corn, and burned many castle-towns. He burned and demolished the castle of the sons of Mac Dermot, namely, Baile-na-huamha<sup>g</sup>. O'Donnell himself, with a strong body of his forces, sallied forth privately by night from their camp, and committed great depredations in Doire-Cua<sup>h</sup>. Felim Finn O'Conor, i. e. the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, went to O'Donnell on this occasion, and made a perpetual peace with him. Rory-an-Doire, the son of Maurice, son of Hugh Mac Dermot, who was in O'Donnell's army on this expedition, violated the church of Ceall Braighe-Uallaighi<sup>i</sup>, and carried off great booties from it; but O'Donnell made full restitution<sup>w</sup> to the priests of the church which had been violated.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine) into Hy-Many, by which he destroyed the bawn of Athliag Maenagan<sup>x</sup>, and destroyed much corn and many towns throughout Hy-Many and

<sup>w</sup> *Full restitution*, óḡairiocc.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “7 hua domnaill do airiḡ na néoala do raḡarṡaib in cṡmpaill po raparṡfṡ ann, i. e. and O'Donnell restored the spoils to the priests of the church which had been violated there.”

<sup>x</sup> *Athliag-Maenagan*, i. e. the stony ford of St. Maenagan. Charles O'Conor writes in the margin of the manuscript that this place is on the River Suck. It is now called Athleague, and is a small town, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, where the memory of St. Maenagan was formerly held in great

reputation, but he is now totally forgotten. There is another place on the Shannon called Ath-liag, and generally distinguished from this on the Suck by the addition of Finn.—See note under the year 1572. The River Suck frequently overflows its banks at this ford, but it is said that it never covers a certain *liag*, or stone, therein, and the peasantry believe that if the Suck once covered it the town would be overwhelmed by an inundation; and according to certain verses attributed to Donnell Cam [Donaldus Curvus], who is said to have been indued with the spirit of prophecy, the River



Ropra mac feòilimùd fìnn do màrbad dach urcorraighe la dhuineg don t-ruaig. Clann feilim fìnn u concobair .i. aod, toirpdealbaid, 7 concobair, do dól tapra co baile tobair bhrighe. A lorcead 7 a ardaigh doib. Diarmait mac domnaill mic toirpdealbaid doill uí concobair do màrbad doib .i. ag Rop comain, hi luirc an t-ruaig. A linnam doib arsin hi cclonn conntaig, 7 eic do bñn don t-ruaig ceona. Da for t-arraing uí concobair duinn, .i. aod mac aoda mic toirpdealbaid duinn, do poad an t-ruaigead fìn. Sio fìl muirdeaid do denam doib buddéin ian ndultad a dénnia ar comairle a ccarat.

Craeda meabla do denam do Ruaidri ua concobair ar feilim fìnn. Craeda anba ma diofai fide la feilim fìnn ua concobair for plicet taidg óig.

Sio fìl Muirdeaid do nam domidri, 7 tigeairnair pleacta corbmair u binn 7 lft baile an clair, 7 coice baile cinn corad do cuio ponna toirpdealbaid óice, do maicín dá flicet dfeidlin ua concobair. Baid do clonn catall mic muirdeaid do bai ataid daimprip illam clonne maolpuain do tabairt dfeidlimud fionn ua concobair.

Tigeairnair carpad mac tigeairnair mic taidg mic tigeirnair uí puairc, fíradad mac dñain mic toirpdealbaid méguidri, 7 domnaill mac duinn mic domnaill mic air t méguidri do màrbad hi muintri eolair lá clonn Ruaidri mec diarmata 7 lá mac mec diarmada puaid, 7 domnaill beairnad mac ramradain do màrbad don cúp fìn.

O domnaill, .i. aod do dól hi maig luirc ir in ffofmar do fionnradh.

Suck will sooner or later destroy Athleague. These verses, the prophetic truth of which we see nearly fulfilled in our own time, are worth preserving, and run as follows :

“ báirídear aéliaig  
dóirídear loc glinne  
baid glince 'na párad  
'r cluain álar gan dume.

“ Athleague shall be drowned,  
Lough Glinn shall be burned,  
Glinsk shall be waste,  
And Clonalis without a man.”

<sup>1</sup> *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the town of St. Bridget's well, now Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>2</sup> *It was at the instance.*—This should have been mentioned in the beginning, as it is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which this incursion of Mac William against Felim Finn O'Conor is much more satisfactorily described as follows :

“ A. D. 1487. Mac William Burke (i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick), at the instance of O'Conor Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough), proceeded with an army into the

Machaire-Chonnacht. Rossa, the son of Felim Finn, was slain by one shot of a dart by a man of this army. The sons of Felim Finn O'Conor (i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Conor) passed by them to Baile-tobair-Bhrighde<sup>y</sup>, which they burned and plundered. Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Dall O'Conor, while pursuing them, was slain at Roscommon; but his people followed them into Clann-Conway, and took some horses from them. It was at the instance<sup>z</sup> of O'Conor Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Don) that this incursion was made. The Sil-Murray concluded a peace among themselves, after having refused to do so, by the advice of their friends.

Treacherous depredations were committed by Rory O'Conor upon Felim Finn, who, in revenge, committed great depredations upon the descendants of Teige Oge.

The peace of Sil-Murray was again ratified; and the lordship of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne, the half townland of Baile-an-Chlair<sup>a</sup>, and the five townlands of Cean-Coradh<sup>b</sup>, being part of the share of [i. e. allotted to] Cormac Oge, were given, by consent of the descendants of Turlough Oge, to Felim O'Conor. A portion of the territory of Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray, which had been for some time in the possession of the Clann-Maelruain, was given to Felim Finn O'Conor.

Tiernan Carragh, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke; Feradhach, the son of John, son of Turlough Maguire; and Donnell, the son of Don, son of Donnell, son of Art Maguire, were slain in [the territory of] Muintir-Eolais, by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and the son of Mac Dermot Roe, and Donnell Bearnach Magauran was also slain on that occasion.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, proceeded into Moylurg in Autumn. He burned

Cluainte, against Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe, and burned Felim Finn's town, and slew his son, Rossa mac Felim Finn, and burned the whole territory. And they also burned and spoiled the possessions of such of the Corcachlann, Tir-Briuin, and the half Tuath, as adhered to Felim Finn, and his sons. The sons of Felim Finn, i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Con, went in pursuit of this army, and slew at Rosecommon the son of Donnell, son of Turlough

Dall, son of Turlough Don O'Conor."

<sup>a</sup> *Baile-an-Chlair*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>b</sup> *Cean-Coradh*, i. e. head of the weir. This is mentioned in a poem on the ancient limits of Hy-Many, as on the northern boundary of that territory. It was evidently the name of a district comprising five ballies in O'Beirne's country, on the north side of Coradh-na-dtuath,

Τιζε ιομόδα γ αρβαννα δο λορρεαδ̃ λειρ γ εσμπαιλ δρομα conaille δο λορρεαδ̃  
 an tan rin lá fribgal cappaic̃ mac domnaill mic ταιδ̃cc uí ruairc gan c̃c̃  
 dua domnaill, γ ó naic̃ puic̃ ó domnaill ar feargal cappaic̃ δο διογαλ an  
 m̃ígnom̃a rin fair, δο μαι mac τιζεapnain na buannaide δο ελείρειδ̃ an εσ-  
 παλλ α ηγιολλ fair an λορρεαδ̃ rin.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1488.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, Mile, c̃h̃tpe ced, õc̃tmoγat, a hõc̃t.

Ab ãta trum̃ d̃ecc.

Πλάγ̃ m̃or̃ for̃ macaipe c̃onnaic̃t̃ dia põ écc̃ Cãtal mac̃ ειδιγ̃liñ biõc̃air̃  
 εσμπαιλ̃ Παττ̃ραicc̃, γ cananaic̃ coraδ̃ ι noil̃rim̃, Aongur̃ uã peac̃t̃aδ̃añ  
 com̃ar̃bã finñéiñ h̃i c̃cluañ c̃p̃s̃inã Oiap̃maiõ mac̃ coñc̃azaδ̃õ paγar̃t̃ toγaidẽ,  
 γ añ biõc̃air̃ẽ boδ̃ar̃ uã colla.

and bounded on the east by Lough Boderg in the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>c</sup> *Druim-Conaille*.—This church still retains its name, but it is more usually called, at present, the church of Drum. It is said by tradition to have been the original parish church of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>d</sup> *Buannaid*, now the Bonet, a river which flows through the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, and falls into Lough Gill at its south-east extremity.

<sup>e</sup> *As a pledge*, i. e. to be detained by the clergy as a prisoner, until the O'Rourkes should make satisfaction for the burning and violation of the church.

<sup>f</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1487. A great fleet of Saxons" [English] "came into Ireland in this year, to the son of the Duke of York, who was in exile with the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, son of Thomas. And there lived not of the royal blood at that

time but this son of the Duke, and he was styled King on Whitsunday, at Dublin ; and he went eastwards with the fleet, and many of the Irish accompanied him, and, among the rest, the brother of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Thomas, son of the Earl, and Edward Oge Plunkett.

"A battle was fought between the two kings who were in England at this time, namely, the King of the Welsh race, and the youth whom we have mentioned before as having been styled King at Dublin : and the battle was won against the youth ; and no account is preserved of the many thousands who were slain there ; and the greater part of those who had gone to England from Ireland were slain, as Thomas, son of the Earl of Kildare, and many other Anglo-Irish youths. This battle was fought about the festival of the Holy Cross."

From these passages it is quite evident that Cathal Mac Manus, the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, who lived at Senad-Mic-Manus, in Lough Erne, believed that the mock prince, Simnel, was the true heir to the crown of England. Indeed, not only the mere Irish, who had

many houses and much corn ; and the church of Druim-Conaille<sup>c</sup> was at the same time, without the permission of O'Donnell, burned by Farrell Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige O'Rourke ; and as O'Donnell was not able to overtake Farrell Carragh, to avenge that evil doing upon him, he delivered up the grandson of Tiernan of Buannaid<sup>d</sup> to the clergy of the church, to be detained by them as a pledge<sup>e</sup> for that burning<sup>f</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1488.

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

The Abbot of Ath-Trim died.

A great plague [raged] in Machaire-Chonnacht, of which died Cathal Mac Edigen, Vicar of Patrick's Church, and a canon chorister in Elphin ; Aengus O'Reachtadhain<sup>g</sup>, Coarb of St. Finnen at Cluain Creamha<sup>h</sup> ; Dermot Mac Conchagaidh<sup>i</sup>, a select priest ; and the Deaf Vicar O'Colla.

no means of ascertaining the truth, continued to believe in this impostor ; but the citizens of Dublin, for some months after his defeat, continued to regard him as their rightful prince, as appears from a letter addressed to the citizens of Waterford by King Henry VII., "concerning the treasons of the city of Dublin," in which he complains that, "contrary to the duty of their allegiance, they will not yet know their seditious opinions, but unto this day uphold and maintain the same presumptuously."

"A. D. 1487. A great storm occurred in this year, 6. *Calendas Martii*, by which many houses and churches were stripped, and trees, cots, and gardens broken.

"Great rain in the Summer of this year, which was like an inclement Winter, so that much of the crops of Ireland decayed, in consequence of it.

"The daughter of Mahon O'Brien, i. e. the wife of O'Loughlin, eloped with Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, in the beginning of the Autumn of this year.

"The fortress of Lough Oughter was taken in this year by the sons of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, i. e. Farrell and Edmond ; and Farrell died in this year, the Saturday before Christmas, and was interred at Drumlane.

"Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangeach Mac Herbert, was slain by John, the son of James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, in revenge of his father, aided by Meyler and Edmond, the two sons of Ferdoragh, the son of Meyler Mac Herbert."

<sup>g</sup> *O'Reachtadhain*, now anglicised Raghtagan, and sometimes Rattigan.

<sup>h</sup> *Cluain-Creamha*, now Clooneraff, a parish near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. This entry shews that Archdall is wrong in making Cluain-Coirpthe the same as Clooneraff, for Cluain-Coirpthe was under the patronage of St. Berach, whereas we learn from the present entry that Cluain-Creamha was one of St. Finnen's churches.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac Conchagaidh*, now shortened to Mac Conkey.



Caéal puad mac Ruaidhri mic brian ballaig uí conócobar décc don plaiḡ ceona. Domnall mac brian ui binn, diaimair mac domnaill mic brian, Domnall mac fearḡail, ⁊ corbmac mac domnaill éananaig uí binn décc di beop.

Domnall mac domnaill mic néill ḡairb ui domnaill do ḡabáil la cloinn aoda ḡallda mic neill ḡairb, ⁊ a puad ar na mairac amail do puillrioz a mignoma.

Ua ceallaiḡ (Maileclainn mac aoda mic brian) décc a ccionn lētráite iar ḡabáil tigeapnair, ⁊ conócobar a bratair do ḡabail a ionaid.

Maḡ aongara, .i. brian mac airt décc, ⁊ a deapbriatair (Aoð) doirpnead na ionad.

Emann mac tomair meḡuidir baí ina tigeapna hi pfrab manac décc.

Donn mac domnaill ballaig meḡuidir décc.

O plannaccan tuaithe raḡa toirpdelbac mac ḡiolla iora décc.

O tuatail (Emann) do mairbad a ppuill la cloinn taidec uí brian.

Mac uí murchada, .i. tigeapna ua pfrólmēt, Matḡamain mac taidec do mairbad a ppuill la donncad .i. mac tigeapna ua ccinnpelaig mac airt mic donnchar.

Diaimair mac Sain luipce mic toirpdelbaig an piona uí domnaill décc.

Brian mac aeda buide mic brian ballaig uí neill decc do galap breac.

Taidec mac maileclainn mic tigeapnain uí puairc, ⁊ Maḡ raḡnail conócobar mac murchad do phoēt Maileclainn décc, ⁊ Maḡ raḡnail do denamh ina ionad do maileclainn mac uilliam don tphoēt ceona.

O neill conn mac enri, ⁊ Maḡuidir Sfan mac Piliip mic tomair do dol ḡo teaḡ uí domnaill ⁊ rið éarḡanac cairpómaíl do denamh dua neill ⁊ dua ndomnaill pé poile.

Sið do denamh dua neill ⁊ do cloinn tfram buide uí neill iar ná léiccín ar a mbraiḡómar.

<sup>k</sup> As his misdeeds deserved, amail do puillrioz a mignoma. The verb puillrioz, i. e. po éuill riad, is an ancient form of do éuilleadap, the third person plural of the past indicative of tuillim, I deserve.

<sup>l</sup> O'Murchadha, now always pronounced in Irish O'Murrougho, and anglicised Murphy,

without the prefix O. The territory of Hy-Felmy is included in the present barony of Bal-laghkeen, in the east of the county of Wexford.

<sup>m</sup> Galap-breac, i. e. the speckled disease, the small-pox. In the south of Ireland this term is now applied to the spotted or putrid fever.

<sup>n</sup> O'Neill.—This entry is given more intelli-

Cathal Roe, the son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor, died of the same plague. Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne; Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Brian; Donnell, son of Farrell; and Cormac, son of Donnell Cananagh O'Beirne, also died of it.

Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner by the sons of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall Garv, and executed on the following day, as his misdeeds deserved<sup>k</sup>.

O'Kelly (Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian) died half a quarter of a year after he had assumed the lordship; and Conor, his kinsman, took his place.

Magennis, i. e. Brian, the son of Art, died; and his brother Hugh was inaugurated in his place.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Maguire, who had been Lord in Fermanagh, died.

Don, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, Turlough, son of Gilla-Isa, died,

O'Toole (Edmond) was treacherously slain by the sons of Teige O'Byrne.

The son of Murchadha<sup>l</sup>, Lord of Hy-Felimy (Mahon, son of Teige), was treacherously slain by Donough, the son of Art, son of Donough [Mac Morogh], Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh.

Dermot, the son of John of Lurg, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, died.

Brian, the son of Hugh Boy, who was son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, died of galar-breac<sup>m</sup>.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and Mac Rannall, i. e. Conor, the son of Murrough, of the descendants of Melaghlin, died; and Melaghlin, son of William of the same race, was made Mac Rannall in his place.

O'Neill<sup>n</sup>, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, went to the house of O'Donnell; and O'Neill and O'Donnell made a charitable and amicable peace.

O'Neill and the sons of John Boy O'Neill made peace with each other, after the latter had been released from captivity.

gibly in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

John Boy, from his captivity this year, about

“ O'Neill (Con) liberated Niall, the son of the festival of St. Brendan, having obtained

Domnall mac neill uí neill do mārbað hi ppionntamnac lá Ruðpaiḡe mac aipe, ⁊ lá cloinn néill mic aipe uí neill.

O fearḡail do ḡairm do éonmac mac Sfain mic domnall, ⁊ naḡhað Ruðpaiḡe mic caṡail uí fíḡail.

Maoileaclainn mac meḡ flannchað do mārbað la cloinn taiðec mic caṡail mic tiḡearnain óicc uí Ruairc.

Eoḡan mac IR meḡnaḡnaill do mārbað la a deapbraṡair fein .i. uilliam mac IR, ⁊ lá a mac ⁊ la Maḡnur mac IR.

Toirpðealbað mac taiðec mec maṡḡamna fear lán do paṡ ⁊ do tíoðnacal ecena ón Spiorac naom̃ tíoðnacṡeac féo ⁊ maóine decc iar mbriṡṡ buaða ó dom̃an ⁊ ó ófman.

Ruaðri mac uí concobaip dunn decc.

Cúulað mac Sfain buiðe uí neill do mārbað lá harṡ mac enpí mic eoḡan.

Aipe mac neill éappaiḡ mic muipceapṡaiḡ óicc uí neill do mārbað la cloinn enpí mic enpí mic eoḡan uí neill ap ḡprip̃ oioṡe.

Eoḡan mac uí Ruairc, fein mac donnchað mic tiḡearnain óicc mic tiḡearnain móip̃ do mārbað ap oppað le heoḡan ele mac uí puairc .i. mac tiḡfírnain mic taiðec mic tiḡearnain móip̃.

Eoḡan mac maolmoip̃a uí paḡallaḡ tiḡearna mullaḡ laoiḡill decc.

Donnchað dubríuleac ua concobaip .i. ua concobaip puað, decc iar ccian aoíḡ ⁊ iar noḡiḡbṡaṡ, ⁊ feiðlimið pionn ua concobaip doipðeac̃ ina ionað lá hua ndom̃naill, lá mac uilliam ⁊ la mac ndiarmada .i. concobaip feið ap dionḡmala po ḡaipeað tiḡearna daon poime pé haṡhað ⁊ a bpoec do éop fair do mac diarmada.

other hostages in his stead, besides his own two sons, and his brother Henry."

<sup>o</sup> *Finntamhnach*, i. e. fair-field, now Fintona, a town in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone. The word *tamnac*, which enters so generally into the topographical names in the mountainous districts of Ulster and Connaught, signifies "a green field" which produces kind, sweet grass. The town of Saintfield, in the county of Down, is called *Tamnac na naom̃*, i. e. "field of the saints," in Irish.

<sup>p</sup> *Conmac*.—It is curious to find this name

among the O'Farrells in the fifteenth century, a name which they derived from their ancestor, Cormac, the son of Fergus Mac Roich, King of Ulster in the first century.

<sup>q</sup> *William, son of Ir*.—The name of the father is repeated to avoid ambiguity. The Annals of Ulster add, "felonice."

<sup>r</sup> *Full of grace*, lán do paṡ.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*. The word *paṡ* is used in old writings to express the grace of God; as, "bennachuip̃ Paṡpaic a ḡin piuñ ⁊ do luið paṡ in Spiraṡa naimb for a eplabpa,

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Neill, was slain at Finntamhnach<sup>o</sup>, by Rory, the son of Art, and the sons of Niall, son of Art O'Neill.

Connac<sup>p</sup>, the son of John, son of Donnell, was nominated O'Farrell, in opposition to Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell.

Melaghlin, the son of Mac Clancy, was slain by the sons of Teige, the son of Cathal, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke.

Owen, the son of Ir Mac Rannall, was slain by his own brother William, son of Ir<sup>a</sup>, and his son, and Manus, son of Ir.

Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, a man full of grace<sup>r</sup>, and of the gift of wisdom from the Holy Spirit, the bestower of jewels and riches, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Rory, the son of O'Conor Don, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of John Boy O'Neill, was slain by Art, son of Henry, who was son of Owen.

Art, the son of Niall Carragh, son of Murtough Oge O'Neill, was slain in a nocturnal attack by the sons of Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge, son of Tiernan More, was slain during an armistice by another Owen, the son of O'Rourke<sup>s</sup>, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.

Owen, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, Lord of Mullagh-Laoighill<sup>t</sup>, died.

Donough Dubhshuileach O'Conor (i. e. O'Conor Roe), died at an advanced age, and after a well-spent life ; and Felim Finn O'Conor was inaugurated in his place by O'Donnell, Mac William, and Mac Dermot (O'Conor), in as meet a manner as any lord had for some time before been nominated ; and his shoe<sup>u</sup> was put on him by Mac Dermot.

i. e. Patrick blessed his mouth, and the grace of the Holy Spirit descended on his eloquence."—H. 3. 18.

In the Annals of Ulster it is stated that this Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, governed his seigniory more purely and more orderly than any other chief in Munster.

<sup>s</sup> *The son of O'Rourke*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "mac uí Ruápc eile," i. e. the son of the other O'Rourke.

<sup>t</sup> *Mullagh-Laoighill*.—This name is still remembered as the ancient Irish appellation of the hill at the little village of Mullagh, giving name to a parish in the barony of Castlerahin, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is locally explained as "hill or summit of the bright day;" but we know that *laogell*, now anglicised Lyle, was very common as a man's name among the ancient Irish.

<sup>u</sup> *His shoe*.—This formed a part of the ceremony of inaugurating the O'Conor. Mac Dermot



Sið do ðenaiñ dua doimnaill fpu mac uilliam búpc. Ua conéobair γ mac diaipmata hi ceopaiǵéct, γ hi plánaib itopra.

Forbairi lá hua ndoimnaill γ lá mac ndiaipmata .i. conéobair, ap cap-paiacc loéa cé baí aǵ cloinn Ruaiðori mec diaipmata. Arðanna an tíne do milleað γ do caiéñiñ dóib. Ua domnaill dimteáct iar ffeimðeáð dol fuirpe. Forlongpoyt mec diaipmata do ǵabáil dia gallocclaéaið féin iar na fǵabail for a ceomaipe, γ arépaiǵe an loéa uile do bríé doib for an cap-paiacc.

Uilliam mac aóða mec branain taoipeaé copcaéclann décc i nóct februi iar mbuaið naiépiǵe γ a aðnacal i noilpinn.

Sían manntaé fear uplainair marbta iarla dfrmuñan do baruccáð lá Muirir mac an iarla. Iarla do ǵairm do muirir mac an iarla.

Lenab ionǵhnaéaé do ǵhñññan i naé eliaé na mbátar a pñacla acca bríé. Ro far méað aðbal ann iar na ǵhñññan náé clor a commor hi leanab ó am-pir na écupaé.

Siðe ǵaoíte do ðol fo mñitil móna baí i tuaim mona, γ duine ðib do ñarbað, aǵte an loéa uile do at, γ cñtar ele do ñarbað don ǵaoit ceona hi macaipe connáct.

Emann mac Riocairð a bupc poǵa ǵallmacaom connáct décc.

Sían ócc ua hǵpra γ a mac do ñarbað hi fuill lá cloinn uí eaǵpra, .i. Ruaiðori, γ aéð (clann a deapbraéar féin) dia doimnaǵ do ñonnpaé i mainp-tir an bññð pòða.

put on his shoe in token of obedience, and no O'Connor could be made without his presence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 451.

<sup>w</sup> *Having failed*, iar ffeimðeáð.—The word ffeimðeáð is explained ðuileáð, i. e. *refusing*, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish Words; but it more frequently means *to fail*, as will further appear from examples of its use occurring in these Annals at the years 1399, 1488, 1490, 1497, and 1593.

<sup>x</sup> *To the Rock*.—This passage is evidently left unfinished, it does not occur in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>y</sup> *The heroes*, i. e. the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in Ulster in the first century.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 456, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>z</sup> *A whirlwind*, pñe ǵaoíte.—This term is still in use in most parts of Ireland, but generally understood to apply to a supernatural whirlwind, raised by the fairies.—See Neilson's *Irish Grammar, Dialogues*, p. 70. The Editor knew a person who was believed to have become a confirmed lunatic in consequence of a pñe ǵaoíte passing over him while asleep on the grass on a summer's day.

<sup>a</sup> *Tuaim-mona*, i. e. the mound or tumulus of

A peace was concluded between O'Donnell and MacWilliam Burke, O'Conor and Mac Dermot being as sureties and guarantees between them.

O'Donnell and Mac Dermot (i. e. Conor) laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key, which was in the possession of the sons of Rory Mac Dermot. They destroyed and consumed the corn of the country. O'Donnell went away, having failed<sup>w</sup> to take it [the Rock]; but Mac Dermot's fortress was taken by his own gallowglasses, it having been left under their protection; and they brought all the boats of the lake to the Rock<sup>x</sup>, [and took it].

William, the son of Hugh Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-Achlann, died on the eighth of February, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

John Manntach, the chief instigator of the murder of the Earl of Desmond, was put to death by Maurice, the son of the Earl. Maurice, the son of the Earl, was nominated the Earl.

A wonderful child was born in Dublin, who had all his teeth from his birth. He grew to an enormous size [soon] after being born, and so large a child had not been heard of since the time of the heroes<sup>y</sup>.

A whirlwind<sup>z</sup> attacked a number of persons, as they were cutting turf on the bog of Tuaim-Mona<sup>a</sup>, which killed one of them, and swelled the faces of the rest; and four others were killed by the same wind in Machaire-Chonnacht.

Edmond, son of Richard Burke, choicest of the English youths of Ireland, died.

John Oge O'Hara and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of O'Hara, i. e. Rory and Hugh, the sons of his own brother, on Sunday, in the monastery of Banada<sup>b</sup>.

the bog, now Tumona, a townland containing the ruins of a monastery, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon. When the Editor visited this place in 1837, Tumona was the seat of O'Conor Roe, a gentleman of considerable learning and great intelligence, but he has since died, and his family is extinct in the legitimate line. Archdall places Toemonia in the country of O'Conor Dun; but he is decidedly wrong, for it has been in the country of O'Conor Roe since the distinction between O'Conor Roe and O'Conor Don began. De

Burgo asserts, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, that the monastery of this place belonged to the Dominicans; but this does not appear to be true, for in an Inquisition taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it is called "*Ecclesia sive Cellula fratrum tertii ordinis Sancti Franeisci vocata Toemona.*" The place is still called in Irish Tuaim móna, but the móim, or bog, is nearly cut out.

<sup>b</sup> *Banada*, a village, near which are the ruins of an abbey, in the barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

Donnchað mac maéḡamhna tigeapna corca baircinn do écc, ⁊ dá mac maéḡamhna ina ionat, .i. brian a mac féin ⁊ taðḡ ruat mac toirpdealbais mec maéḡamhna.

Fhigal mac an ruagaire décc. Baí an feargal rin fice bliadan ag caiteam a éoda amail ḡac aon, ⁊ ní deachaid dimtealccad a cúpp fúir an pé rin.

Ruaidri ua concobair .i. mac peiolimid, fear lé raibe ruil na rocaide do ḡabail comarbair a aḡar décc i mbaile tobair briḡde a mí auguir.

Creaḡrluacḡeas lá hiarla cille dara hi ccenel fiahaic mic neill dia ro bhir carlen bile raḡa for cloinn muirceapraig meḡ eoḡaccáin iar ttabairt opḡanair éinne.

Maolclaínn mac Ruaidri mec diarmada, ⁊ Muirḡr mac aoda mec diarmada décc.

Taðḡ mac aeḡa mic toirpdealbais uí concobair ced roḡa macaem pleḡta brian luigniḡ décc, aḡḡe carcc do roḡhpaḡ.

Diarmad mac taḡcc uí concobair, tanair tigeapna a ceneoil, fear ar mó leir éuit dia bioḡbaḡaib dá lanḡ baí i neirinn ina aimir decc do ḡalar fual iar ttreablaic foda.

Concobair mac dubḡais uí duibḡeannán do baḡad ar loḡ bradain a muintir eolair.

Maolconaire mac torpa uí maolconaire decc do ḡalar aḡḡeapri hi ccluain na hoide.

Maolmaire mac taḡcc óicc uí uiccinn oide eipeann le dán, ⁊ Mac an bairp oirḡiall decc.

<sup>c</sup> *The evacuation of his body*, dimtealccad a cúpp, literally, "he did not go to move his body," i. e. he did not go to stool.—See Annals of Connaught. This Farrell would appear to have been a character not unlike Bernard Kavanagh (who was reported, in the year 1840, to have fasted from every description of food for three years), but differing as to the mode of exhibiting his singularity.

<sup>d</sup> *Ordnance*, opḡanar.—This is the first mention of ordnance, or cannon, in these Annals. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster notice the breaking down of the castle of Bile-ratha, but makes no mention of the opḡanar. Bile-

ratha is now called Balrath, and is a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Castletown Kindalen, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

<sup>e</sup> *Son of Turlough*, i. e. of Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, the ancestor of the O'Conors Sligo.

<sup>f</sup> *Lough Bradan*, i. e. lake of the salmon. There is no lough now bearing this name in the territory of Muintir-Eolais, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

<sup>g</sup> *Cluain-na-hoidheche*, i. e. lawn or meadow of the night, now Cloonahee, in the parish of

Donough Mac Mahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscinn, died; and two Mac Mahons [were set up] in his place, namely, his own son, Brian, and Teige Roe, the son of Turlough Mac Mahon.

Farrell Mac-an-Ruagaire died. This Farrell took food like others for the space of twenty years, but had not the evacuation of his body<sup>c</sup> during this time.

Rory O'Connor, i. e. the son of Felim, a man who was expected by many to succeed his father, died at Ballytober-Bride, in the month of August.

A plundering army was led by the Earl of Kildare into Kinel-Fiachachmic-Neill; and he demolished the castle of Bile-ratha upon the sons of Murtough Mageoghegan, after having brought ordnance<sup>d</sup> to it.

Melaghlin, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, and Maurice, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough<sup>e</sup> O'Connor, the most select of the youths of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, died precisely on Easter night.

Dermot, the son of Teige O'Connor, Tanist-Lord of his own tribe, a man who had slain more enemies by his own hand than any other man in Ireland in his time, died of the gravel, after a long illness.

Conor, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, was drowned in Lough Bradan<sup>f</sup>, in Muintir-Eolais.

Mulconry, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, died of a short fit of sickness at Cluain-na-hoidheche<sup>g</sup>.

Mulmurry, the son of Teige Oge O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of Ireland in Poetry, and Mac Ward of Oriel, died<sup>h</sup>.

Clooneraff, in the east of the county of Roscommon. This place is still the property of Gilbert Conry, Esq., the present head of the family. Cloonahee Demesne, which has been in the possession of this family for many centuries, contains a great quantity of ancient oak timber, and a fine lake called *loé na hoióce*.

<sup>h</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain some entries not copied by the Four Masters, of which the most remarkable are the following:

"A. D. 1488. Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner

in the abbey of Assaroe, by the sons of Hugh Gallda, the son of Niall Garv, 3. *Idus Januarii*, and he was hanged by them on the next day by the consent of O'Donnell, &c.

"Henry O'Sealbhaigh" [now anglicised Shelly, and sometimes Shallow], "the best singer of the Irish of Leath-Chuinn, died in this year.

"A chapter of the Friars Minor, *de observantia*, was held at Donegal this year about the festival of St. Peter.

"The wife of the King of Scotland, i. e. of James Stuart, i. e. the daughter of the King of Lochlann, was poisoned in this year. The King



## , ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1489.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceitpe céo, oéτmоgаτ, а nаоí.

Nioclap ua catapairg biocairpe daiminri por loc eipne [7] Taðcc ua maite-gen, Manac do mancharib na buille décc.

O neill, .i. enri mac eoḡain mic neill óicc, Mac giollapattpaic Sepppaið tiḡearna orpaigne, ua ceapbaill Sfan tiḡearna éle, O baigill toirpðealbáç, Maḡnar mac aoða ruaið mic ruðpaigne inéḡ matḡamna, 7 Concoðar mac ḡlaipne ui Raḡallaiḡ décc.

Pláig inóri ip in mbliaðain pi dia po éccpat ile. Baí da haibble co na paḡbaidír daoíne a naðnacal peacínón epeann.

Remann mac uaithe mic peapḡail mic tomair mic matḡamna mic giolla iora ruaið uí paḡallaiḡ décc ði.

Peiðlimið ócc mac peiðlimið mic peapḡail mic tomáir mic matḡamna mic giolla iora ruaið ui paḡallaiḡ, domnall mac topna uí maolconairpe aðbar ollaiman pil muirfohaiḡ, Domnall cananaç mac taiðcc uí birn, Corbmac ua conallað ceann ḡallocclað culcoimedua uí concoðair an inḡean duð inḡín í concoðair, .i. donnchað duðruileac, Aoð buiðe 7 domnall caoç dá mac uí annliḡi, Rúðpaigne ḡlap mac Ruaiðri mic aoða, Mac donnchað paðbaiḡ, .i. aoð, 7 pionḡuuala inḡín mec diaipmata ruaið décc don plaiḡ uile.

Maioleaclaunn mac muirceaptauḡ mic eoḡain uí neill do marbað la cloinn briain na coilleað mic eoḡain uí neill.

Ruðpaigne mac daðib uí inóriða tanairi laiḡiri décc.

Ror mac uaithe uí morða do marbað lá cataoip mac laiḡiriḡ mic catáoip uí diomupaiḡ.

O neill, .i. conn mac enri do ðol i noipeacτ uí catain. Millte morpa do ðenaiñ ðó, 7 a mbpaiḡðe do ðaðairτ laiḡ.

O domnaill, .i. aoð ruaið mac neill ḡairb do ðol pluaiḡ i ttprian congcal ip in ppoḡmar do ronnpað. Cpeacá mópa 7 aipccete aiðble do ðenaiñ do ip

of Scotland himself, together with many of the noble Lords of Scotland, was killed in a battle the same year, by his son, James Oge Stuart, because he would not give up to his son the people who had administered the poison to his mother.

"The two sons of Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill, namely, Owen and Hugh, were hanged by O'Neill (Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen) a short time before Michaelmas."

<sup>i</sup> Did not bury the dead, co na paḡbaidír

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1489.

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

Nicholas, Vicar of Devenish in Lough Erne, and Teige O'Maithgen, one of the monks of Boyle, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge; Mac Gillpatrick, i. e. Geoffrey, Lord of Ossory; O'Carroll, i. e. John, Lord of Ely; O'Boyle, i. e. Tur-lough; Manus, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury Mac Mahon; and Conor, the son of Glasny O'Reilly, died.

A great plague [raged] in this year, of which great numbers died. It was so devastating that people did not bury the dead<sup>l</sup> throughout Ireland.

Redmond, the son of Owny, son of Farrell, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died of it.

Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Farrell, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly; Donnell, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, intended Ollav of Sil-Murray; Donnell Cananach [i. e. the Canon], the son of Teige O'Birn; Cormac O'Conolly, head of the gallowglasses of O'Conor's rear guard; Ineen-duv, the daughter of O'Conor, i. e. Donough the black-eyed; Hugh Boy and Donnell Caech, two sons of O'Hanly; Rury Glas, the son of Rory, son of Mac Hugh; Mac Donough Reagh, i. e. Hugh; and Finola, the daughter of Mac Dermot Roe, all died of the plague.

Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Brian-na-Coille<sup>k</sup>, son of Owen O'Neill.

Rury, the son of David O'More, Tanist of Leix, died.

Ross, the son of Owny O'More<sup>l</sup>, was slain by Cahir, the son of Laoighseach, son of Cahir O'Dempsey<sup>m</sup>.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, went into O'Kane's territory, where he did great injuries, and took away with him their hostages.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, proceeded with an army into Trian-Chongail, in harvest time. He committed great depredations and

oaoine a naónacal, literally, "so that people did not receive burial."

<sup>k</sup> *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby, of the wood.

<sup>l</sup> *Owny O'More*.—This name would now be anglicised Anthony O'Moore, or Anthony Moore.

<sup>m</sup> *Cahir*, the son of *Laoighseach O'Dempsey*,

in rúta ar mac uíóilín, ⁊ gan díoghbail do óenaim dó acé conn a mac do gúin. Dól dó iar rin co bel fúirpde, ⁊ cairlén beóil feirpde do gabail ⁊ do bpireadó lair, ⁊ teaét plan dia tíg co neobalaib aíbblí. -

Ο παγλλαῖς Σθαν mac τοιρπδεαλβαῖς mic Σθαν, ⁊ ó fearḡail conḡmac mac Σθαν mic doḡnnaill do denaim cpeice hí maḡ breaghmhaine, ⁊ donnchaó mac bpiain áaoic mic doḡnnaill buíde uí fearḡail do marbaó don turur rin.

Τομαλταc mac bpiain mec donnchaíó do marbaó la haó mac doḡnnaill áaim mec donnchaíó, ⁊ lá a cloinn.

Αοó mac feilim fínn (i. o concóbar) do gabail la cloinn uí áeallaiḡ.

Τοιρπδεαλβαc mac feilim fínn uí concóbar (mac τιḡearna a aoḡa ar fearpí taimic dia áenel pe haḡhaó daimrip) do marbaó la cloinn puaiópi mic feiólimiό ⁊ lá mac mec diaḡmata, la phioét uí concóbar puaiό, ⁊ lá mac aoóa mic puaiópi ip in cairlén piabaó.

Comtoccbaill coccaiό for ua cconcóbar la Ruaiópi mac feilim, la phioét taiόḡ óicc ⁊ taiόcc puaiό, ⁊ lá phioét Ruaiόpi mec diaḡmata. Comiomn-paicíó doib fear co haró an éoilín, ⁊ Mac caḡail puaiό uí concóbar do leccaó ⁊ do bualaó leo ⁊ a marceḡluaḡ fén dá bín amaó co háitéḡaó. Ua concóbar fén co na marceḡluaḡ ⁊ co na ḡallócclaḡaib do bpiḡe forpí, ⁊ ḡabála do ḡabḡataḡ don áaoḡaiḡeaét do bín díob. Α lñmian apuíde co tuillpce ⁊ donnchaó clíḡeaó mac taiόcc mec diaḡmata do marbaó lá hua cconcóbar. Cíó píl ann tra acé a ḡallócclaḡa fín do feall ⁊ do impáó for ua concóbar, ⁊ a maómuccaó leo ⁊ mac concóbar buíde mic corbmaic do marbaó uaó co rocaíóib oile, ⁊ blaó da áaoḡaiḡeaét do buain de, ⁊ mḡeaét áitéḡaó aḡtéḡta eipíomail do denaim dua concóbar, ⁊ a áaoḡaiḡeaét do bpiḡe lñp i nuib mane.

Εοccan mac fíólimiό.i. feiólimiό mac eoḡain mic doḡnnaill mic muirceap-taiḡ uí concóbar mac τιḡḡina cairppe, ⁊ dá mac muirceap-taiḡ mic Εοḡain

would now be anglicised Charles, the son of Lewis Dempsey.

<sup>n</sup> *Magh-Breaghmhaine*, a territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shirule.—See note under the year 1476.

<sup>o</sup> *Caislen-riabhach*, i. e. the grey castle, now Castlerea, a small town in the old barony of

Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon; but by a late grand jury arrangement the barony has been called Castlerea after the little town itself. The castle from which it was named stood on the west side of the town, but no ruins of it are now visible.

<sup>p</sup> *Ard-an-choillin*, i. e. the height or hill of the little wood, now Ardakillin, a townland in

devastations in the Route upon Mac Quillin, without receiving any injury, excepting that his son Con was wounded. He went from thence to Belfast, and took and demolished the castle of Belfast; and he then returned safe to his house, loaded with immense spoils.

O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Turlough, son of John, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cormac, the son of John, son of Donnell, committed a depredation in Magh-Breaghmhaine<sup>a</sup>. Donough, the son of Brian Caeach, son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, was slain on that occasion.

Tomaltagh, the son of Brian Mac Donough, was slain by Hugh, son of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, and his sons.

Hugh, the son of Felim Finn O'Connor, was taken prisoner by the sons of O'Kelly.

Turlough, the son of Felim Finn O'Connor (of his years the best son of a lord born for a long time before of his tribe), was slain in Caislen-Riabach<sup>c</sup>, by the sons of Rory, son of Felim, and the son of Mac Dermot, the descendants of O'Connor Roe, and the son of Hugh, son of Rory.

War was conjointly waged against O'Connor by Rory, the son of Felim, by the descendants of Teige Oge and of Teige Roe, and also by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot. They made a conjoint incursion against him into Ard-an-Choillin<sup>p</sup>, where they struck and knocked down Cathal Roe O'Connor, but his own cavalry triumphantly rescued him. O'Connor himself, with his cavalry and gallowglasses, came up with them, and deprived them of spoils which they had taken from his creaghts; and he pursued them thence to Tulsk, where he slew Donough Cleireach, son of Teige Mac Dermot. But his own gallowglasses acted treacherously towards O'Connor, and turned against him, and defeated him; and they slew Conor Boy, the son of Cormac, and many others of his side, and also took from him a party of his creaghts. O'Connor, however, made a becoming, heroic, and triumphant retreat, and took his creaghts with him into Hy-Many.

Owen, the son of Felim (i. e. of Felim, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor), son of the Lord of Carbury, and the two sons of Murtough, son of Owen, i. e. Murtough Oge and John, were treacherously slain by Calvach

the parish of Killukin, in the barony and year 1368, p. 642, and note <sup>b</sup>, under 1388, county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the p. 712, *supra*.



(.i. μπιρρεαρταό όοο γ ρσαν) δο μαρβαό α μεαβαλ λαρ αν αλβαό εαοό μαο  
δομναλλ μιο εόζαιν, γ Υα δομναλλ βαί α ρλάναιβ ιτορρα δορρεαιν γ δο  
μλληαό ααιρρπε α νοιοζαιλ α μιγνίοιη, γ επρέ νήνέομναλλ α ρλάν γ α έορ.

Colmán mac airt mic corbmaic ballaig uí maoileclainn do marbaó lá  
conn mac airt mic cuinn mic corbmaic ballaig uí maoileclainn.

An calbaó mac aeóa (.i. aoó puao) mic neill gaipb uí doimnaill décc.

Murchaó mac Rnathóru mec ruibne do marbaó lá hiapla órfmuíhan  
(Μυρριρ mac τομάιρ) ι νέιλε uí έαερβαλλ, γ α θαερπραταίρ μαοιμυιρε mac  
ruibne do gaóáil leip θεόρ.

Mac méz captaig diairmaio mac taioce mic doimnaill óicc do marbaó  
λαρ αν ιαπλα εέοηα.

Tomar buitelér mac Rirdeip do marbaó lá Seaan mac emainn mic  
Rirdeipcc buitelér.

Rirórf do mac peilim mic peargaill Uí paóallaió do marbaó lá mac Seón  
óicc Plomgcéo.

Paitpició mac an Rídepe έαιρραιζε δο μαρβαό λα μάζ ααρταίζ μόρ  
(ταόζ mac doimnaill óig).

Cpeao do óenaim la niall γ la harp óá mao cuinn mec aoóa buioe mic  
briam ballaig uí neill ap enpí mac enpi mic eoóain uí neill, γ αταáoίρ ua con-  
cóbaip do μαρβαό δοη cup ριη.

Mac uioilín, .i. Seimicín puao mac Rirórf do μαρβαό α ρπιυλλ lá ualtap  
mac corbmaic mic Sínióín mec uioilín.

Mac an bulbaig tióεαρηα epíce bulbaó α εοοίρ θαρβα όέcc.

O góban, .i. Ματζαίηαιν mac τοιρρδελβαίζ όέcc.

Διαρμαίο mac briam óuib uí concóbaip do μαρβαό λά ηαοό mac con-  
cóbaip γ lá cloinn Ruathóru mec διαρμαόα ι ηαέ λήμε ηα ηιρρη, γ αεό ρσίρην δο

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Richard*.—This entry is given as follows  
in the Annals of Ulster:

“Thomas Butler, i. e. Mac Richard of Buailic,  
was killed by the son of Edmond, Mac Richard  
Butler, in this year.”

Buailic, here referred to as the seat of Mac  
Richard, is so called at the present day in Irish,  
and anglicised Buolick. It is a townland con-  
taining the ruins of a church and castle in the

barony of Slievardagh, and county of Tipperary.

In a fragment of the Psalter of Cashel, pre-  
served in the Bodleian Library at Oxford,  
Laud, 610, a memorandum occurs respecting  
the erection of the castle of Buaidhlic, of which  
the following is a literal translation:

“A year against to-morrow since the death of  
the Earl of Ormond, i. e. the festival day of  
St. Bartholomew. There were erected in this

Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen; and O'Donnell, who was the guarantee between them, plundered and ravaged Carbury, in revenge of their misconduct, and the violation of his surety and guarantee.

Colman, the son of Art, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

Calvach, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died.

Murrough, the son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by the Earl of Desmond (Maurice, the son of Thomas), in Ely O'Carroll; and, moreover, his brother Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, was taken prisoner by him.

The son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, was slain by the same Earl.

Thomas Butler Mac Richard<sup>a</sup> was slain by John, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler.

Richard, the son of Felim, son of Farrell O'Reilly, was slain by the son of John Oge Plunkett.

Patricin<sup>r</sup>, the son of the Knight of Kerry, was slain by Mac Carthy More (Teige, the son of Donnell Oge).

A depredation was committed by Niall and Art, the two sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, upon Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill. Cahir O'Conor was slain on that occasion.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Jenkin Roe, the son of Richard, was treacherously slain by Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin.

Mac Bulby<sup>s</sup>, Lord of Crioch-Bhulbach along the Barrow, died.

O'Gowan<sup>t</sup>, i. e. Mahon, son of Turlough, died.

Dermot, son of Brian Duv O'Conor, was slain by Hugh, son of Conor, and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ath-leime-na-girre<sup>u</sup>, where Hugh himself was

year the Bawn of Dunmore, and two castles at Durlas" [Thurles], "and the castle of Buaidhlic by Mac Richard, in the same year."

The Earl, whose death is here referred to, was James, fourth Earl of Ormond, who died in 1452. The manuscript was transcribed for Mac Richard in 1453. The dates of these buildings are not to be had from any other source.

<sup>r</sup> *Patricin*, i. e. Little Patrick. In the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "mac Seáin," i. e. son of John.

<sup>s</sup> *Bulby*.—This was the name of an Anglo-Irish family seated on the east side of the Barrow, in the county of Kildare. See 1493.

<sup>t</sup> *O'Gowan*.—This family now write their name Smith. See note under the year 1492.

<sup>u</sup> *Ath-leime-na-girre*, i. e. ford of the leap of the short mare, now obsolete.

ḡuim ḡo móρ lá diaimoið, ḡ ḡrian mac concobair mic uí concobair ruaið  
raoí éanaip do inarbáð ina ðioḡail ren la taðcc mbuðe mac caéail ruaið  
uí concobair hi maiḡ murchaða.

Conn mac toiprðealbaiḡ ruaið uí concobair dècc.

Coccað móρ ειπτιρ an dá ua cconcobair, ḡ Sluaicéað lá hua cconcobair  
ruaið co baile tobair bpiḡde dia po ḡrip baððóún an baile, ḡ tanḡatτap  
taoíricè plecta taðcc dícc ina éeac co po ḡiallpat dó, .i. ua ploinn, Mac  
cñéḡrñaiḡ, ḡ ua maolbénainn.

Sluaicéað la hua cconcobair ḡo beol coilleað dia po ḡḡrip an bealaç, ḡ  
dia ττuccpat luçt aipicch bpiḡde dó.

ḡreap maiðm for cloinn uí concobair ip in τδḡaiḡ la cloinn Ruaiðri  
mec diaimata.

Slóicéað lá hua cconcobair for cloinn uilliam uí éeallaiḡ dia po loiḡcc,  
ḡ dia po ḡeapp bealaç an éluainín, dia po ḡeapp ḡ dia po inill aḡbanna  
iomða. Ḍioḡbala iomða do ðenain do cloinn uilliam uí éeallaiḡ for ua maol-  
conaipe co na bpaéripñ ina ðioḡail riðe.

Acò mac uí concobair, ḡ eoccan do ḡabail a meabail lá cloinn Uilliam uí  
éeallaiḡ, ḡ duðéac ua maolconaipe do ḡabail ina poéaip, ḡ a çop i ngeimel.

Concobair mac diaimata do ḡabail la toiprðealbac ua cconcobair.

Coccað móρ ειπ anḡalaçaið péin. Çpeaça ḡ uile iomða do ðénain dóib  
for aroile co nðeapina an lupḡip riç šopḡa ḡ co po pann an toíriḡéçτ ειπ  
mac pñain ḡ mac caéail.

<sup>w</sup> *Magh-Murchadha*, i. e., Murrough's plain. This was a small district in the county of Roscommon, but the name is now obsolete, and the Editor has not found any evidence, traditional or written, to prove its extent, or even position.

<sup>x</sup> The chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, i. e. the sub-chiefs who adhered to O'Conor Don. These were seated in the west of the county of Roscommon. O'Flynn at Ballinlough, Mac Keherny in the district now called Clann-Keherny, in the parish of Kilkeevin, and O'Mulrenin in the parish of Baslick.

<sup>y</sup> *Bel-coille*, now Ballaghculia, a townland in

the parish of Kilcorkey, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. The following memorandum, in the handwriting of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, occurs in the margin of the autograph of the Four Masters, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy :

“*Ḍel coille mo ónapup ina ḡpailim aḡ leiḡeac an leaḡap po anoçt, Nou. 13. moccłxxv. Bel-coille, my habitation, in which I am reading this book this night, the 13th of Nov. 1775.*”

Charles O'Conor's house, called Hermitage, from which he dates many of his letters, stands in this townland. According to the tradition

severely wounded by Dermot; and Brian, son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, a worthy Tanist, was slain, in revenge of him, by Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, at Magh-Murchadha<sup>w</sup>.

Con, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

A great war broke out between the two O'Conors; and O'Conor Roe marched an army to Ballytober-Bride, and demolished the bawn of the town, and [thereupon] the chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, namely, O'Flynn<sup>x</sup>, Mac Keherny, and O'Mulrenin, came into his house, and gave him hostages.

O'Conor led an army to Bel-Coille<sup>y</sup>, and cut down the road; and he obtained hostages from the inhabitants of Airtech.

The sons of O'Conor were defeated at Scoghais [the Curlicus] by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

An army was led by O'Conor against the sons of William O'Kelly, by which he cut down the pass of Cluainin<sup>z</sup>, and cut and destroyed much corn. In revenge of this the sons of O'Kelly did many injuries to O'Mulconry<sup>a</sup> and his relatives.

Hugh, the son of O'Conor, and Owen, were taken prisoners, through treachery, by the sons of William O'Kelly. Dubhthach O'Mulconry was taken prisoner along with them, and put in confinement<sup>b</sup>.

Conor Mac Dermot was taken prisoner by Turlough O'Conor.

A great war [broke out] among the people of Annaly themselves; and they committed many depredations and inflicted many injuries upon one another, until the Lord Justice<sup>c</sup> made peace among them, and divided the chieftainship of Annaly between the son of John and the son of Cathal [O'Farrell].

in the country, it stands on the boundary between the territories of Airteach and Clancahill.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 15, and note under the year 1469.

<sup>z</sup> *Cluainin*, now Clooneen, a townland in the parish of Athleague, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, and about half a mile to the north of the village of Athleague. See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 41.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Mulconry*.—He was chief poet to O'Conor, and possessed Cloonahee and Lisfearban, in the

parish of Clooncraft, in the county of Roscommon, with other lands in the same neighbourhood, in right of his profession. Gilbert Conry, Esq., of Clonahee, the Conrys of Strokestown, and Sir John Conry (or Conroy), are the most distinguished men of this race at present.

<sup>b</sup> *In confinement*, *ingenimel*.—D.F. translates this “in givves” throughout his translation for Sir James Ware.

<sup>c</sup> *Lord Justice*.—He was Garret, Earl of Kildare, who was Lord Deputy of Ireland from the year 1485 till 1490.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. xv. p. 108.



Ἐρεᾶς ἑλῡαηα τυαιρερε να ριονηα λά ρηιοῦτ λαοίγρηγ μιε Ρορρα, γ Ἐρεᾶς ἀτέρᾶς δο ὀηεαὺν μα δίογαιλ ι τετίρ λιεη λά μυντερε ανηιγί ρορ ρηιοῦτ λοίγρηγ.

Μαιὸμ ριοῦα ετερε αν δά υα ῑῑῑγαιλ, γ Ἐρεᾶς ῡόρ δο ὀηεαὺν λα μακ Σῑαν ρορ μακ καταιλ μιε τομαρε.

Μακ βρανάιν δο γαιρη δο Σηῑαν μακ βρανάιν λά ηυα concobair γ λά μακ διαρματα γ δο ῡαιτ ῑέ αν λά ρην λῑτ μαρεκ βαλε αν ἑεαλαγ δο ἑλοινν υί ῡαοιλῑοναιρε βαί acc ρορ α ιοναῖο ρορρα λέ ηαιρηρε ιμῑέιν.

Μαελεῑλαινν μακ λοῑλαινν υί ῡαοιλῑοναιρε δέεε ρορ α ἑυαιρε ἑίεερε λά μῡμᾶιν.

Σίλε ιηγεαν διαρματα αν δύναιὸ μεγ καρεταιγ βῑη τοιρρῑεαλβανγ υι βῑαιρη νίολ καρελ δο ρίογαιν δέεε.

Ἐαοίρε να μῡδε α εοῡῡῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ραιρηεε ὁ ατ ελιατ εο ὑρῑοῑῑετ ἄτα δο ὀολ ιρ ιη μῡρη δαιμῑεοιη α ναογαιρῑῑ γ γαν α τεεᾶτ ρορ εῑύλα.

Ο ριαλάν δέεε.

### ΑΟΙΣ ἘΡΙΟΣΤ, 1490.

Αοιρ Ἐρῑορε, μῡλε, εεῑρε εῑῑ, νοῑατ.

Ματα μακ εοναιεε βῑοεαιρε λῑτ ρατα, ῑῑεεερε μακ εόιν μιε ματα ανεοιρε ιηρη εαοῑν, Ἀη εαναναῑ μακ τεεῑῑῑῑῑῑν δο ῑῑῑαὸ ὑρῑῑα λῑται, γ ἑῑῑῑα ερηε μακ αν ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ραεαρε ὀεε βαί ι εελῡαη λῑ ρῑοιηναῑραιε δέεε.

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna*, the northern lawn, plain, or insulated meadow of the Shannon, now Clontuskert, a townland in a parish of the same name, stretching along the west bank of the Shannon, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. There was an abbey here which was founded by a St. Faithlec, considerable part of the ruins of the church of which is still extant, from which it appears that it was a small building. The tombs of the O'Hanlys and other chiefs of the district are to be seen in the chancel.

<sup>e</sup> *Tir-Licin*.—This place still retains its name, which is now anglicised Tirlicken. It is a townland in the parish of Shrule, near the town of

Ballymahon, in the county of Longford.

<sup>f</sup> *Baile-an-bhealaigh*, i. e. the townland of the road, or pass, now most probably Ballinvilla, in the parish of Killumod, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Fialain*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster O'Fialan's death is thus entered:

"A. D. 1489. O'Fialain died in this year, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen O'Fialain, on the morrow after the festival of the Holy Cross in Autumn."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1489. Connla O'Maeltuile, O'Reilly's

The descendants of Laoighseach, the son of Rossa [O'Farrell], plundered Cluain-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna<sup>d</sup>; in revenge of which the O'Hanlys triumphantly plundered Tir-Licin<sup>e</sup> upon the descendants of Laoighseach.

There was a violation of the peace between the two O'Farrells; and the son of John committed a great depredation upon the son of Cathal, son of Thomas.

The title of Mac Branau was conferred on John Mac Branau by O'Conor and Mac Dermot; and on that day he remitted to the O'Mulconrys the half mark which his predecessors had from them for a long period, for Baile-an-bhealaigh<sup>f</sup>.

Melaghlín, son of Loughlín O'Mulconry, died while on his bardic circuit through Munster.

Celia, the daughter of Dermot an Duna Mac Carthy, and wife of Turlough O'Brien, worthy of being Queen of Cashel, died.

The sheep of that part of Meath from Dublin to Drogheda ran, in despite of their shepherds, into the sea, and did not come back.

O'Fialain<sup>g</sup> died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1490.

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

Mathew Mac Conaing, Vicar of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara]; Fergus, the son of John, son of Mathew [O'Howen], Anchorite of Inis-Caoín; the Canon Mac Tiernan of Drumlane; and Gilchreest Mac-an-Fhirleighín, a young priest, who belonged to Cluain-lis-Floinnabhrait, died.

physician, died about the festival of St. Bridget, this year.

“Joan, the daughter of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, and wife of Mac Murrrough, King of Leinster, i. e. of Murrrough Ballagh, the son of Art Kavanagh, died this year.

“Mac Gillapatrik, King of Ossory, i. e. Geoffrey, the son of Fineen Mac Gillapatrik, died shortly after Christmas, having been blind for some time previously.

“Athairne O'Hosey, a poet and a good scholar and a youth honoured among the English and Irish, who was distinguished for musical powers both vocal and instrumental, died.

“Manus, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year, twenty nights before Christmas. He was the son of a Brughaidh distinguished for hospitality, charity, and for his house of general hospitality, died.

“Edmond Cacch, the son of Walter, son of



A depredation was committed by O'Connor in Hy-Many, at Turlach-nam-Bruigheol<sup>b</sup>, upon Rory, the son of Turlough. Another depredation was committed by O'Connor upon the sons of Rory Boy, at Muine-Fraechnat, Druim-Turlach, and Chuain-Gamhnach<sup>i</sup>. The sons of Rory, and all those of his own tribe who were opposed to him, met him, with their gallowglasses, on the plain of Croghan; and they gave each other a fierce and furious battle, in which they remembered their old and recent enmities towards one another, for there were persons [here arrayed] against each other who had slain each other's fathers and kinsmen. O'Connor, however, defeated them; and Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory Boy, were slain. Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, and many of their gallowglasses and kerns, were taken prisoners.

O'Connor, i. e. Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor, a brave and warlike man, who had spread the terror of his name<sup>1</sup> through every territory around him, and a man whom the Sil-Murray expected [one day] to unite Connaught, died on Easter Monday, in the house of Mageraghty, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors, at Roscommon.

Turlough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, was thrown from his horse, while racing at the ridge of Murbhach<sup>k</sup>, and died in consequence.

O'Gormly (Murtough, the son of Henry, son of Conor Roe, son of Gilla-patrick Maguire), died.

Rory, son of Philip, son of Cuconnaught [Maguire], was slain by the sons of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, and all the descendants of Conor.

O'Kane, John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was taken by [the crew of] a ship, who came from Inbher-Air<sup>l</sup>.

Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John O'Reilly, was taken prisoner by the sons of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, after he had plundered the town of Thomas, the son of Glasny O'Reilly.

<sup>k</sup> *Ridge of Murbhach*, i. e. the ridge of Murbhach, now Murvagh, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See Ordnance map, sheet 99.

<sup>l</sup> *Who came from Inbher-air*, now Inverary, a humber air, in Argyleshire, in Scotland.—In

the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is :

“*Hua Cathan .i. Seach mac aibne mic diarmada hui Cathan do arizun la luing zanic a halpain, no a humber air ammi ium ipin bliadain ri.*”



Sémur ócc Sabaoir do mairbáð la cloinn an trionarccail Sabaoir.

Colla mac ráðraiḡe mic arðḡail meḡ maḡḡamna do mairbáð lá rlióct conulað mic neill móir uí neill.

Peilim mac Ruðraiḡe mic Símeín meḡ uíðilín do mairbáð i naenðruim lá cloinn ðriain mic aóða.

Caírlén éðain dubcairpce, .i. caírlén neill mic cuinn meḡ aóða buíðe do ḡabáil ḡ do ðripeað lá peilim mac mic neill buíðe, ḡ cpeaá móra la peilim mac mic uí neill buíðe ar cloinn cuinn meḡ aóða buíðe, ḡ ḡorraið ua maol-craoíðe do mairbáð leirp.

Cpeaá ḡ oirḡne do ðenorín la hað óḡ mac aóða ruaið uí ðomhnaill ar cloinn ðonnchaíð mic aóða meḡuíðir, ḡ a mbríð lair co hað ríḡaiḡ ḡ a mairbáð ann uile, .i. cíḡpe céð bó, nair tucpat barðaða an baile (clann aóða ḡallða uí ðomhnaill) caírlén aḡa ríḡaiḡ baóð ócc ḡan comairléccáð dua ðomhnaill.

O ðomhnaill ḡ ó neill do bíð i núb rcpoiríð for aineac aroile ó Shamam ḡo noblaicc, O ðomhnaill i nðruim bó ḡ ó neill irin ccairpccín, ḡ ní ðearnpac ríð na oppað, coccáð, na comḡuaáð rrip an ré rin.

<sup>m</sup> *Aendruim*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “*mō oentpuma*.” Oentrumh is the ancient Irish name of the town of Antrim. The place anciently called Aendruim, or Oendruim, is the present Mahee Island in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See *Description of Nendrum*, commonly called Mahee Island, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

<sup>n</sup> *Edan-dubh-cairre*, i. e. the front or brow of the black rock. This name is anglicised Edenduffearrick in the Ulster Inquisitions and other official documents; but the place is now called Shanescastle, and is still the chief residence of the head of the O’Neills of Clannaboy. For some account of the castle and demesne of this place the reader is referred to Dubourdiu’s Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim, pp. 135, 215, 473, 614.

<sup>o</sup> *O’Macleraoibhe*.—This name is still extant

in the county of Down, but by some strange anomaly is anglicised Rice! That is, the family which is called O’Mulereevy by the native Irish when speaking Irish, they call Rice when speaking English, though they acknowledge that Bushe would be a better translation of Creevy.—See Dr. Stuart’s *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 630, note.

<sup>p</sup> *Had given up*.—When the wardens of the castle of Ballyshannon had seen Hugh Oge O’Donnell coming up with a large prey of cattle from Fermanagh, they agreed at once to allow him to drive the cattle inside the bawn of the castle, to secure them for the Kinel-Conell, without asking the permission of O’Donnell, who was, it appears, jealous of the increasing power and popularity of Hugh Oge. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that the wardens delivered up the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, in despite of O’Donnell

James Oge Savadge was slain by the sons of the Seneschal Savadge.

Colla, the son of Rory, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was slain by the descendants of Cu-Uladh, the son of Niall More O'Neill.

Felim, the son of Rory, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin, was slain at Aendruim<sup>a</sup>, by the sons of Brian, son of Hugh.

The castle of Edan-dubh-Cairge<sup>a</sup>, i. e. the castle of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, was taken and demolished by Felim, grandson of Niall Boy; and the same Felim committed great depredations on the sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and slew Godfrey O'Maelcraoibhe<sup>o</sup>.

Great depredations and spoliations were committed by Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, upon the sons of Donough, the son of Hugh Maguire; and he carried the preys, consisting of four hundred cows, to Ballyshannon, where he slaughtered them all, for the warders of the town (i. e. the sons of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell) had given up<sup>p</sup> the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, without consulting O'Donnell.

O'Donnell and O'Neill remained face to face<sup>a</sup> in two camps<sup>r</sup> from the 1st of November until Christmas, O'Donnell at Druim bo<sup>s</sup>, and O'Neill at Cairrgin<sup>t</sup>,

(Hugh Roe):

“*Óapdo an capteoil .i. clann Oeóo gallda í domnaill do éabairt in capteoil o aeó dam-boem í domnaill (aeó puad).*”

<sup>a</sup> *Face to face*, *for ameach apoile*.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, *for enec apail*, i. e. facing or confronting each other. The ancient word *enec* is glossed by *αἴανθ*, the face, by O'Clery and Duaid Mac Fírbis.

<sup>r</sup> *In two camps*, *i noib forpail*, i. e. *in duobus castris*.—This is an instance of a plural inflection of the numeral *dá*, or *di*, *two*, to agree with *forpail*, in the ablative plural. The word *forp*, or *rfor*, is used in the singular number in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote a *tent*, and in the plural, a *camp*, the same as the Latin *castra*. It is used in this sense by Keating in his account of the capture of Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster, as, *do éadap na moige da gac leir do'n poó lán do forpail loclann*, i. e. the

fields on each side of the rode were full of Danish tents, or camps: “*Et viæ omnes Momoniam versus a Danorum cuneis obsidebantur.*”—*Lynch's Translation*. It is also used in this sense in the translation of the siege of Troy, preserved in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 240, *b, b*: “*for fuapair fo fluaḡail na ngréac 7 fo ceipb ár mór forpu co po muib dúb co forpail 7 co longporpail*, i. e. he [Hector] attacked the hosts of the Græks, and brought great slaughter upon them, so that he routed them to their tents and camps.” The word occurs in this sense in these Annals at the year 1600.

<sup>s</sup> *Druim bo*, i. e. *dorsum bovis*, the ridge or long hill of the cow, now Drumbo, near the town of Stranorlar, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

<sup>t</sup> *Cairrgin*, now Carrigins, a small village on the River Foyle, about three miles to the south

Ua dálaig bpeirne, Sían mac uilliam mic aóda raóí lé dán, Ruaidrí γ αοδ mág epaíe da mác doinnail mic aóda óicc dá ppiomíraoí cloinne epaíe, Tomár ua lopeáin aódaí ollamán ua maóadám, γ Píomn ua hanǵluinn ppiom éiompránae epeann décc.

Ua huiccinn Sían mac fírgail óicc ppiomí raóí epeann lé dán décc.

Ua cairide cúile, γ catapiona inǵín éoncobaip mic caéail meǵ paǵnaill bín taíde mic toirpóealbaiǵ méguídi décc.

Donnchaó mac maóileacélaínn éaoíe uí bín co na óir mac, fíí óioó a ccíomn a paeáe mbliádan do marbaó a meabail láran ccuid oile do phioé cophmaic uí bín.

Caéal mac donnchaíó mic aóda do marbaó la conn cioeac mac aóda mic eoǵain, γ la muinrip concobaip mic diaimada i teíri bpiúin na pionna.

Shioé taíde uí concobaip co na ccaopaiǵeáe do éeáe a huíó maine, γ puíde dóib i nué an élaip, γ taócc puáó mac cairppe uí concobaip do ǵaóail leó. Inopaiǵíó lá cloinn Ruaidrí mec diaimada pó na ccaopaiǵeé rom in aóhaíó rin pín, γ Ruaidrí mac cophmaic mec diaimada do marbaó lap an ionmpaiǵíó rin.

Ruaidrí mac feilim uí concobaip doirpneáó in ionaó féilim pinn.

Ua doinnail do éeáe lá phioé taíde uí concobaip co tuillpe, γ an cairlén ópeimǵíó dóib.

Cpeac lá phioé taíde uí éoncobaipí pop ua cconcobaip, γ pop cloinn puaióri mec diaimada i mbóeap liae baiplice.

Shioé taíde uí concobaip, γ taóǵ puáó do óol co na ccaopaiǵeáe i maíǵ luippe, γ a ǵuip do ǵeapraó γ a nullmuccáó dóib peim anó, γ a óaoíne péin do óioóup app.

of Londonderry. The two camps were several miles asunder.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Lorcain*, now Larkin.—This name is very common in the neighbourhood of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

<sup>w</sup> *Con Kittagh*, conn cioeac, i. e. Con the left-handed.

<sup>x</sup> *Sat before Clár*, i. e. they lay siege to it. *Clar* is now anglacised *Clare*, and is a townland situated in the parish of Cloonfinlough in the

barony and county of Roscommon. See Ordnance map, sheet 28, 29.

<sup>y</sup> *Baisleac*, i. e. *Basilica*.—This is certainly the place now called Baslick, which is a church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This church is called Baisleac-mor, i. e. *Basilica magna*, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, on which Colgan has written the following note :

during which time they concluded neither peace nor armistice, and came to neither battle nor contest.

O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. John, the son of William, who was son of Hugh, a learned poet ; Rory and Hugh Magrath, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, the two principal learned men of the Clann-Crath ; Thomas O'Lorcan<sup>u</sup>, intended Ollav to O'Madden ; and Finn O'Haughluinn, Chief Tympanist of Ireland, died.

O'Higgin, i. e. John, the son of Farrell Oge, Chief Poet of Ireland, died.

O'Cassidy of Coole [in Fermanagh], and Catherine, the daughter of Conor, son of Cathal Mac Rannall, and wife of Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Donough, the son of Melaghlín Caech O'Beirne, and his two sons, one of whom was only seven years of age, were treacherously slain by the rest of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne.

Cathal, the son of Donough, son of Hugh, was slain in Tir-Briuin na-Sinna, by Con Kittagh<sup>w</sup>, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, and the people of Conor Mac Dermot.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor and his creaghts came out of Hy-Many, and sat before Clár<sup>x</sup> ; and Teige Roe, son of Carbry O'Conor, was taken prisoner by them. The sons of Rory Mac Dermot made an attack on them on the very same night, in which attack Rory, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot, was slain.

Rory, the son of Felim O'Conor, was elected in the place of Felim Finn.

O'Donnell came with the descendants of Teige O'Conor to Tulsk, but failed to take the castle.

A depredation was committed by the descendants of Teige O'Conor upon O'Conor, and upon the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, in the Grey Road of Baisleac<sup>y</sup>.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor went with their creaghts into Moylurg, and cut down its fields of corn, which they prepared for themselves, and expelled its inhabitants thence.

"Baisleac est Ecclesia Parochialis Dioecesis Alfinnensis in regiuncula et decannatu de Sil-Muireadhuigh, ut habet Catalogus Ecclesiarum ejus dioecesis, a Reverendissimo loci Antistite

fratre Beotio Aegano nobis transmissus."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 177, col. b, n. 104.

The Editor never met any other church or place of this name in any part of Ireland.



Slóicéad lá rlioct taidce uí concobair 7 lá mac uilliam búrc for rlioct brian ballaig uí concobair 7 a ccairlén do gabail, 7 iad féin do díbirte ar a ndútaiḡ.

Cpeac lá físgur mac emainn mic laoiḡriḡ for fearḡur mac catail mic tomair 7 for cloinn amlaoib. Cpeac ele lair for ua maoleaclainn. Cpeac ele lair ipin cuirpín connacéac for cloinn giolla na naoim mic doimnaill.

Emann dub mac Ropra tiḡearna éalaḡ na hanḡaile décc, 7 peidlimiḡ mac giolla na naoim mic doimnaill do gabáil a ionaid.

Diarmait buide mac uí ainliḡ do mairbaḡ lá físcgur mac emainn i ccuill na cloice, 7 ua hainliḡ a ácair, .i. taḡ mac giolla na naoim do ḡallaḡ dia cumaid. Ua hainliḡ do ḡairm do muipeacac mac uaitne uí ainliḡ ina ionaid.

Siuban inḡin Murchaid mic taidce ḡlai bean doimnaill meḡ corpmáin décc.

Maoleclainn mac uilliam uí éallaiḡ do gabail a meabail lá taidce mac donnchaid uí éallaiḡ 7 mac uí mainnín do mairbaḡ ina fiaḡnairpe 7 Maoleaclainn do léiccean iar ttrioll.

Emann díolmáin tiḡearna macairpe cuipene décc.

ḡrian mac taidce (.i. Maḡ paḡnaill) mic catail óice meḡpaḡnaill do mairbaḡ a meabail i liaḡpuim lá rlioct a reanaatar fín (.i. taḡ mac concobair 7 da mac maoleclainn) bai ina ndaltauib aḡá ácair.

<sup>\*</sup>*Clann-Auliffe*.—A sept of the O'Farrells seated in the present barony of Moydoe, in the county of Longford. The monastery of Abbeyderg, and the churches of Moydoe and Killishee, belonged to them.—See Inquisition, 10 Jac. I.

<sup>a</sup>*Cuirrin-Connaughtagh*, i. e. the little Connacian moor. This is still the name of a piece of land extending into Lough Ree, immediately to the south of the village of Lanesborough, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 37; and map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which this name is shewn near ac liag b-Finn, on the Shannon.

<sup>b</sup>*Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the moor or marshy

district of Annaly, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Ratheline, and county of Longford.

<sup>c</sup>*Coill-na-cloiche*, i. e. wood of the stone, now Kilnacloghy, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. Ordnance Map, sheets 36 and 40.

<sup>d</sup>*In his place*.—The loss of his sight disqualified Teige from being the chief of his family; for the Teagasg Riogh enjoins that a chieftain shall have no personal blemish.

<sup>e</sup>*Teige Glae*.—He was a very distinguished member of the O'Brien family, and took his name from Tuath-Glae, a district lying opposite the islands of Aran, in the barony of Corcomroe and county of Clare.

A hosting was made by the descendants of Teige O'Conor and Mac William against the descendants of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and took their castles, and drove themselves out of the country.

A depredation was committed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laoigh-seach [O'Farrell], upon Cathal, the son of Thomas, and the Clann-Auliffe<sup>2</sup>. Another depredation by him upon O'Melaghlin, [and] another depredation in Cuirrin Connaghtagh<sup>3</sup>, upon the sons of Gilla-na-naev, son of Donnell.

Edmond Duv, son of Ross, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile<sup>b</sup>, died; and Felim, son of Gilla-na-naev, who was son of Donnell, took his place.

Dermot Boy, the son of O'Hanly, was slain by Fergus, the son of Edmond, at Coill-na-Cloiche<sup>c</sup>; and O'Hanly, his father, i. e. Teige, the son of Gilla-na-naev, lost his sight through grief for him. Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, was called the O'Hanly in his place<sup>d</sup>.

Joan, the daughter of Murrrough, son of Teige Glac<sup>e</sup>, and wife of Donnell Mac Gorman<sup>f</sup>, died.

Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly; and the son of O'Mannin<sup>g</sup>, one of his people, was slain in his presence; and Melaghlin was afterwards liberated<sup>h</sup>.

Edmond Dillon, Lord of Machaire-Chuirene<sup>i</sup>, died.

Brian, the son of Teige (i. e. the Mac Rannall), son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain at Liathdruim<sup>k</sup> by the descendants of his own grandfather (i. e. by Teige, the son of Conor, and the two sons of Melaghlin), who had been foster-sons of his father.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of the territory, now the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Mannin*.—He was originally chief of Sodan, a territory now included in the barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway; but his territory was at this period much circumscribed by the O'Kellys.

<sup>h</sup> *Liberated*.—These transactions are given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1491, as follows:

“A. D. 1491. Melaghlin, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was trea-

cherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. Prior of St. John's House, who had invited him to a feast, and his two foster brothers were taken along with him, i. e. the two sons of Teige Caech O'Mannin, i. e. Hugh and John, and they were given up to be executed to the descendants of Teige Cam O'Kelly; but his own brother Brian, and the O'Mannins, obtained Melaghlin by force, and for a ransom.”

<sup>i</sup> *Machaire Chuirene*, now the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>k</sup> *Liathdruim*, i. e. grey ridge, or long hill,

Caipλέν liaṭopoma do ḡabail la hoibḡrḡ mac taḡḡ mḡḡ paḡnaill, ḡ lá plioḡt tomatatḡ meḡ diarḡmata, Caṭal mac mḡaíleclainn meḡpaḡnaill do maḡbaḡ ip m ccaiplen la hoibepḡ a nḡioḡail a ḡeapḡbraṭap. Caipλέν liaṭopoma do ḡabail ḡeoḡan ua Ruairc iarḡrḡn.

Caiplen ata luain do ḡabail don ḡiolmaíneac.

ḡḡraite mac ḡúnlaing uí ḡraim tiḡearḡna bḡanaḡ ḡécc ḡ Caṭáaíḡ ua ḡpoin ina ionaḡ.

Eoin ócc mac eoin mḡíḡ aḡíle do maḡbaḡ a mebaill lá fear ṭéḡ ultac ba ina ḡḡaḡaḡḡ ḡḡn diarḡmat mḡḡ caipḡpe, ḡ boill do ḡenam ḡe ḡein ina cionaiḡ.

ḡionḡuaia mḡḡḡ Ruaiḡḡi meḡ conḡapa bḡḡ toipḡḡealḡaiḡ mḡc mupḡaiḡ uí ḡḡain ḡécc.

Conn mac ḡoinnaill uí concoḡair coḡcḡoḡḡuaḡ do maḡbaḡ la caṭal mac uí concoḡair.

Maḡḡm talḡman do ṭóḡḡḡṭaḡ ḡḡ pleib ḡaḡḡ ḡia ḡo mucḡaḡ cḡḡ do ḡaoinḡ im mac maḡḡḡḡa cḡḡaiḡ uí ḡḡra, ḡ láḡ ḡo maḡbaḡ caḡaill ḡ bú ionḡa, ḡ iarcc bḡén ionḡa do ṭéṭṭ amaḡ aḡ ḡ loḡ ina ḡḡabar iarcc do ḡáḡ ina ionaḡ.

now Leitrim, a small town which gives name to the county of the same name.

<sup>1</sup> *The Dillon*, i. e. the head or chief of the Dillons of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath.

<sup>m</sup> *Branaghs*, i. e. of the O'Byrnes, who were at this time seated in the county of Wicklow.

<sup>n</sup> *Harper*, fear ṭéḡ, i. e. a man of strings. In the margin of the copy of the Annals of Connaught, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, fear ṭeḡ is explained clappeoir, i. e. a harper. In a Gaelic manuscript of the reign of Charles II., in the possession of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, it is stated that Aongus Og was murdered at Inbher-Nis by O'Carbry his own clappeoir, who cut his throat with a long knife.

<sup>o</sup> *One of his own servants*, baí ina ḡḡaḡaḡḡ ḡéin. — O'Brien explains ḡiolla ḡḡaḡ as a prince or nobleman's chief servant of confidence. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1490. The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Aengus, one who was usually called Tigherna Aag, was treacherously slain at Inbher-nis, by an Irish harper, i. e. Dermot O'Carbry."

The same Annals have under this year the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1490. Margaret, the daughter of James, son of Mac Balront, and wife of Glasny O'Reilly, was killed *quarto nonas Maii* by Thomas himself. This woman was learned in Latin, English, and Irish.

"Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was maimed by his own relatives, *Prid. Junii*.

"The wife of O'Rourke, i. e. More, the daughter of Owen O'Neill, was treacherously killed

The castle of Liathdruim was taken by Hubert, the son of Teige Mac Rannall, and the descendants of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot. Cathal, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, was slain in the castle by Hubert, in revenge of his brother. The castle of Liathdruim was afterwards taken by Owen O'Rourke.

The castle of Athlone was taken by the Dillon<sup>1</sup>.

Gerald, son of Dunlaing O'Byrne, Lord of the Branaghs<sup>m</sup>, died; and Cathaoir O'Byrne took his place.

John Oge, the son of John More of Ilay, was treacherously slain by Dermot Mac Carbry, an Ultonian harper<sup>n</sup>, who was one of his own servants<sup>o</sup>; but Mac Carbry was quartered for this crime.

Finola, the daughter of Rory Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, the son of Murrrough O'Brien, died.

Con, the son of Donnell O'Conor of Corcomroe, was slain by Cathal, the son of Conor O'Conor.

There was an earthquake<sup>p</sup> at Sliabh Gamh, by which a hundred persons were destroyed, among whom was the son of Manus Crossagh O'Hara. Many horses and cows were also killed by it, and much putrid fish was thrown up; and a lake, in which fish is [now] caught<sup>q</sup>, sprang up in the place.

by a kern of her own people, i. e. the son of Cathal O'Ardlmaigh, who was afterwards burned."

<sup>p</sup> *An earthquake*, *maðm zalmán*, i. e. an eruption of the earth. O'Flaherty, in treating of the ancient eruptions of lakes in Ireland, in the time of Partholan, *Oggia*, Part III. c. iv. pp. 166, 167, has the following notice of this modern eruption:

"In annalibus etiam patriis habetur apud Sliaw-Gau montem qui Tirfiacriam et Lugniam in agro Sligoensi disternit, terram dilicuisse anno Domini 1490, multos boves et equos mole oppressos: centum circiter homines cum mac Magnus de Cros-O-hara" [cum filio Magni Cicatricosi O'Hara] "eluvione perditos: et exiniam foetidorum piscium copiam prorupisse. Quo loco lacus exinde ramansit piscosus."

A vivid tradition of this event is still preserved in the barony of Leyny, in the county of

Sligo. The townland in which this eruption took place is called Moymlagh on the Down Survey, and now *maðm-loc*, anglice Meemlough, i. e. the erupted lake. It is situated in the parish of Killoran, and contains the ruins of a castle built by the O'Haras.

<sup>q</sup> *A lake in which fish is now caught*, *loc na ngabap íppe*, i. e. a lough in which fish is taken. *Loc* is sometimes applied to any description of lake or pool; *na*, in which, and *ngabap íppe*, fish is taken. The form *gabap* is found in very correct manuscripts for the modern *gabéap*, i. e. *capitur*. O'Flaherty translates this clause loosely but correctly enough by "quo loco lacus exinde remansit piscosus." The Editor was once of opinion that the lough formed on this occasion was Lough Easkey in Leyny; but he has been long persuaded by the traditions in the country and several older references



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1491.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceirpe ced nócat, a haon.

Εοζαν mac muirceapraig mic neill óicc uí néill muirceapraig mac aipe eozain uí neill, 7 Sfan puad mac Ruaidrí mezuirí d'écc.

Ο κατάν, .i. Sfan mac aibne mic diarmata do léiccean ar a braigdenur 7 a cáoraigne do bfin dó do cloinn magnaíra uí caétain puil do fíoir neac dia tír fein a legean amach.

Πειδλιμιό mac aóda mic eozain uí neill do mairbad la brian mac Ruodraig mic emainn meḡ matgamna, 7 aipe ua neill deapbraetair peidlimiό do denam cpeice i teallac ngeallaccain ina dioḡail. Daoime iomda do lorccad, 7 do mairbad leir.

Coccad anbán etir ua neill, .i. conn mac enri, 7 ua doinnail .i. aod puad mac neill gairb co na po péad a rioḡuccad co ndépat apson do íaicéid an luptír iapla cille dapa, 7 a teoidect uad for cula gan rió gan orpat. brian mac aóda gallda mic neill uí doinnail do mairbad ar an coccad rin lá henrí mac enri uí neill. Ro coméid 7 Ro imdḡail an tenri cedna an tír a cfin po baóí ó neill hi teig gall.

Εαcμίλιό mac mégaongura .i. mac aóda mic aipe, do mairbad ina tig fein ar gripe oide la cloinn Maoileclainn mic muirceapraig mic eozain uí neill.

Ua ragallaiḡ (Sfan mac toirpdealbair mic Sfan) macaioh ócc aoidaóac deaplaicteaó deaḡeimiḡ do ecc hi pemtur a paeta, 7 a adnacail i mairtir an cabain, 7 ua ragallaiḡ do gairin do Shfan mac caetail mic eozain.

Caetail mac toirpdealbair uí ragallaiḡ do éarraig iapla cille dapa ar ua Ragallaiḡ ócc co na braitrib 7 dioḡbala mópa arda, 7 imile, 7 aipneiri do denam lap an rluaḡ nḡall don tír, 7 Mac mec balponta do gabáil ón trluaḡ gall lá cloin do caetail, 7 mac emainn mic tomair mic peidlimi uí Ragallaiḡ do mairbad lár an rluaḡ hirin.

to the River Iascaidh, that loc iapcaid is older than this date.

<sup>r</sup> *Were taken by him*, do bein dó.—The Annals of Ulster give this passage as follows:

"A. D. 1491. Húa cáetain .i. Seaan mac aibne mic diarmata hui caethain do legen ar

a lamdecup an bhaóam ri, 7 a coepaigneet do bein do clainn magnaíra hui caetain lap puil do fíoir nech dazir fein a legen."

<sup>s</sup> *Teallach-Gealagain*.—This was a district in the county of Monaghan. There is a townland of the name Tullygillen, in the parish of Kilmore,

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1491.

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

Owen, the son of Murtough, son of Niall Oge O'Neill ; Murtough, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill ; and John Roe, the son of Rory Maguire, died.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was released from captivity ; and his creaghts were taken by him<sup>r</sup> from the sons of Manus O'Kane, before any person of his own country had heard of his liberation.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Rury, son of Edmond Mac Mahon ; in revenge of which, Art O'Neill, Felim's brother, took a prey in Teallach-Gealagain<sup>s</sup>, where he burned and slew many persons.

A great war<sup>r</sup> [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, so that they could not be reconciled ; and they went to the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, but they returned without [agreeing to terms of] peace or armistice. During this war Brian, the son of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall O'Donnell, was slain by Henry, the son of Henry O'Neill. This Henry defended and protected the country while the O'Neill was in the English house<sup>u</sup>.

Echmily, the son of Magennis, i. e. the son of Hugh, son of Art, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal assault, by the sons of Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Turlough, son of John), a kind, bountiful, and truly hospitable young man, died in the very beginning of his prosperity, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan ; and John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, was styled O'Reilly.

Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew the Earl of Kildare against the young O'Reilly and his kinsmen ; and much damage was done to the corn, flocks, and herds of the country, by the English army. And the son of Mac Balronta was taken prisoner from the English by the sons of Cathal ; but the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by these forces.

in the barony and county of Monaghan.

anb'fóill .i. po móp."—*O'Clery's Glossary.*

<sup>r</sup> A great war, coccað anbail.—"anbal .i. <sup>u</sup> The English house, i. e. while O'Neill was

Ἐρεὰ ἀ νόρα λαρ αν ιαπλα (Semur mac tomáir) αρ cloinn ḡlaipne mic concobair u Raḡallaig.

Μαḡ εραιτ hi τεαρμανν δο δεναñ δο Ruaid̃ri mac διαρματα mic μαρ-  
cair.

Ἀεδ ἡ Ruaid̃ri δα mac domnaill mic αοδα όιcc mic αοδα mic Raḡnaill  
mic donnchañ α λαμν μέḡ εραιτ δέcc.

Μurchañ mac εοḡain μέḡ εραιτ δέcc.

Ἡαννι mac hoib̃rñ mic Semair διολμαιν δο μαρβαδ α αταρ φ̃ir̃in hob̃rñ  
δ̃r̃ic̃or̃i δο ρḡin ἡ έ φ̃in δο δολ δο cum na ποñα αρ α λορ.

Φιυδ̃oiñññ mór hi πατήρ α na βιαδ̃na ρα ἡ ιρ in ροḡm̃ar αρ c̃iño ḡo  
m̃ba ραμ̃αλτα φ̃r̃i δ̃il̃inn ḡo po m̃ic̃ αρβ̃anna na hepenn.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1492.

Αοίρ Crioρτ, mile, ceṡpe c̃eḡ, noṡat, α δό.

Ἀν τοιρ̃ic̃el ό δ̃uib̃ĩor̃i .i. αοδ̃ δέcc.

Ruaid̃ri (.i. ua concobair ρ̃uañ) mac ρ̃ẽĩð̃limĩð uí concobair, φ̃r̃i ρona ρ̃e  
r̃ĩð, ρ̃ear ρ̃rõda ρ̃é c̃oc̃cañ δέcc ιαρ ρ̃ñ̃õãtãĩñ τοc̃c̃ãĩe ἡ α α̃ñ̃ãcãl hi  
τ̃tuill̃p̃ce.

Ο h̃ãiñliḡi ḡiolla na naeñ mac dom̃naill ταοίρεαc̃ cenél doḡṡa δο μαρβαδ  
la α c̃ẽrẽl ρ̃ẽir̃in.

C̃oc̃cañ α̃ð̃bãl mór eṡir ua Raḡallaig όcc .i. S̃fan mac caṡãil mic εοḡain  
ἡ caṡãl mac τοιρ̃r̃õẽal̃bãig mic S̃fan mic εοḡain, δο ρónañ ε̃r̃ẽãc̃a mopa la  
caṡãl ρor ua ḡoḡann. Ο ḡoḡann δια l̃ñ̃m̃ain, ἡ α έcc ρ̃ũil δο im̃pãĩñ.

away at the Earl of Kildare's house to be reconciled with O'Donnell.

\* *The Earl*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters. It runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1491. Great depredations this year by James, the son of Thomas the Earl, upon the sons of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly."

\* *Of Tearnann*, i. e. of Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, in the south of the county of Donegal. In the Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster the entry is given as follows :

"Coarb and Kennfinē was made in this year of a short time before Christmas, of Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus Magrath."

† *Donough Alaiñn*, i. e. Denis the comely.

‡ *Much wet*.—This entry is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1491. Great rain during nearly all the Summer of this year, and the like in the Autumn of the same year, and the likeness of it was not seen since the deluge came upon the

Great depredations were also committed by the Earl<sup>w</sup> (James, the son of Thomas) upon the sons of Glasny, son of Connor O'Reilly.

Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, was made Magrath of Tearmann<sup>x</sup>.

Hugh and Rory, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, son of Randal, son of Donough Alainn<sup>y</sup> Magrath, died.

Murrough, the son of Owen Magrath, died.

Henry, the son of Hubert, son of James Dillon, killed his own father, Hubert, by a cast of a knife ; in consequence of which he himself went to Rome.

There was much wet<sup>z</sup> and unfavourable weather in the Summer of this year, and in the ensuing Autumn ; it resembled a deluge, so that the corn crops of Ireland decayed<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1492.

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

The Official O'Dwyer, i. e. Hugh, died.

Rory, i. e. O'Conor Roe, son of Felim O'Conor, a man happy in peace, and brave in war, died at a venerable old age, and was buried at Tulsk.

O'Hanly, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was slain by his own tribe.

A very great war [broke out] between the young O'Reilly, i. e. John, son of Cathal, who was son of Owen, and Cathal, the son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen. Great depredations were committed by Cathal upon O'Gowan<sup>b</sup> ; O'Gowan pursued him, but died before he could return.

world, so that the corn throughout all Ireland, except a small portion, particularly in Fermanagh, was destroyed."

<sup>a</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1491. The wife of the Dalton, i. e. of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, eloped with the son of O'Meagher this year.

"A very great storm in this year which continued for twenty-four hours, on the festival next after Christmas.

"Teige O'Sheridan died in the festival of the Cross in Autumn. He was the best cerd<sup>b</sup> [brazier] "in Leth Cuinn at that time."

<sup>b</sup> *O'Gowan*, now Smith.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Gowan's baptismal name is given as Seppuio, i. e. Geoffrey.

This is the last notice of the family of O'Gowan occurring in the Irish Annals. No perfect line of the pedigree of this family has been yet discovered, except in an Irish manuscript book in folio, preserved in the Bishop's Library at Cashel, No. 4729, which is in the



Síť 7 orao do denam eirir ua ndomnall 7 o neill go beltainne.

Conn mac airt mic cuinn uí concobair do marbhad lá muinntir iarla cille  
dara tre upór cuille tucc ré ar ruccrao ar an iarla.

handwriting of Dermot O'Connor, the translator of Keating's History of Ireland. Some of the pedigrees contained in this volume are obviously fabrications of the scribe, who bore but a low character for accuracy, truth, or probity. In this manuscript the pedigree of a Cathal O'Gowan is traced to Eochaidh Cobha, the ancestor of the Magenniscs of Iveagh, in twenty-seven generations; but the Editor is convinced that this line of descent is a forgery unworthy of serious notice. There is another short pedigree of this family in the Heralds' Office, Dublin, which states that O'Gowan was originally seated in the county of Down; but that Hugh O'Gowan having borne arms and espoused the cause of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, forfeited his lands and hereditary royalties in the county of Down, and was afterwards transplanted to the county of Cavan by Queen Elizabeth, who put him in possession of nine ploughlands, known to this day by the names of Lisnagar and Cooha, situated near Cootehill. This is also a stupid forgery scarcely worth mentioning. It appears to have been drawn up by William Hawkins, Esq., who was Ulster King in 1709, for Philip Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, who removed to Cadiz in Spain shortly after the battle of the Boyne, whose sons, James, Thomas, John, and Charles, seem to have married Spanish ladies, having first proved the nobility of their blood by the forgery above alluded to. It is however certain that there was a family of Smith, of the same race as the Magenniscs, at Quintin Bay, in the Ardes, in the county of Down; and that the family of the late Dr. Smith of Downpatrick, and several others in the county of Down, is of this race the Doctor had no doubt himself, though he had no written pedigree, or other

evidence, except oral tradition, to prove it; and, moreover, that the O'Gowans or Smiths of the county of Cavan are of the same stock with those of Down, seems to be the fact from the traditions in the country. But that there was a family of the O'Gowans settled in O'Reilly's country, or the county of Cavan, long before the reign of Elizabeth, when Hawkins says they were removed thither by that sovereign, is evident from the above passage in the text, and also from another at the year 1489. Indeed it would appear from a manuscript account of Breifny in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., and of which there is another copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15, that a Patrick O'Gowau was seated at a place called Lough Corrmuttoge in Breifny-O'Reilly, so early as the year 1418, and that he harboured and entertained at his house Owen-na-feasoige O'Reilly, competitor for the chieftainship of East Breifny, the very day on which his enemy, Richard Oge O'Reilly, Chief of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Sheelin; that Owen was elected Chief of Breifny immediately after, and that he gave his friend O'Gowan a considerable district in Breifny. The writer adds that he would speak of this again in treating of the O'Gowan family; but unfortunately the article on the O'Gowans is not now to be found in either copy of the manuscript.

It is stated in the same manuscript (O'Reilly's copy, p. 86), that it was said that many families, not originally of Breifny-O'Reilly, came into that territory with John (the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa Roe) O'Reilly, who became Chief of Breifny in 1390, such as the Mac Caves, the Linsays, the Muintir-Gowan, and

A peace and an armistice were concluded between O'Donnell and O'Neill until May.

Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Connor, was slain by the people of the Earl of Kildare, for having in jest<sup>e</sup> thrown a pole at the Earl.

the Clann-Simon ; but the compiler does not appear to believe this, for he adds, “*má'r r'íop*,” “if it be true ;” and in another part of the manuscript, where he treats of the exploits of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, who became Chief of East Breifny in the year 1293, he quotes a poem composed by Mælmurry O'Mullagan, which shews that O'Gowan was in Breifny in the time of that chief, and one of the most distinguished of the sub-chiefs of his army when they went on a predatory excursion into Connaught, and laid waste the whole district, extending from Aughrim to Burren and to Ennis in Clare. On this expedition O'Gowan, as the poem states, was wounded, Mac Gilliduff and Mac Brady were killed ; and on the distribution of the spoils after their return home, O'Gowan's share was 150 milch cows, and also ten horses out of every stud.

It also appears from a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 614, p. 162, that the O'Gowans were considered, in the year 1585, as one of the old septs of O'Reilly's country. Sir John O'Reilly's reply to the following queries proposed to him by Her Majesty's Commissioners, at Cavan on the 1st of April, 1585, will be sufficient to prove this fact :

“Sir John O'Reilly sett downe the limites of your territories, and the barronies accordinge to the new Indentures.

“Item, what rents, duties, and customes you ought to have out of every pole in the five baronies.

“Item, what cause of complaint you have against your neighbours, or any other in the countrie.

In his reply to the second of these questions Sir John O'Reilly says, among other things :

“Item, by the said” [auncient] “custom it was lawfull for Orelly to cесс upon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare iii quarters of a yeare yearly one foteman uppon every poole, which said sirnames had to kepe his cattell. to reape and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and diche, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Orelly.

“Item, by the said custom, the said Orelly had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessinge of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country.”

Nothing has been yet discovered to prove the extent of O'Gowan's territory in Breifny-O'Reilly, or the county of Cavan ; but from the tradition in the country, and the Ulster Inquisitions, it would appear that the principal family of the name was seated in the parish of Killinkere, in the barony of Castlerahin. By an Inquisition bearing date Cavan, the 20th of September, 1630, it appears that “John, *alias* Shane Duffe O'Gowen, was seised of the towns and lands following, viz., Greachduff [now Gradu] containing one gallon of land ; Cargagh-Isell, one pole of land ; Finternan, one pole ; Daherhane, one pole ; and Cargaghdullen, one pole, situate, lying and being in the county of Cavan. He died on the 28th of January, 1629. Thomas O'Gowen, his son and heir, was at that time fourteen years of age and unmarried. The aforesaid lands are held of the King in free and common soccage.” This Thomas was engaged in rebellion with Philip mac Hugh mac Shane

Conn mac uí doínnaill do gheimliuccaó lá a aóair.

Sían mac cairppe uí neill do marbáó la cloinn hui anluain 7 lá cloinn remaimn uí anluain hi tpaigbaile dúine dealeccan.

Peidlimiú mac toirpdealbairg mic aóda uí neill do marbáó lá henri mac brian na coilleaó mic eoóain uí neill.

Coppmac mac aóda mic Pílip meguioir décc.

Colla mac donnchaio mec doínnaill do marbáó ina tig pín do éaoir éfneaó 7 an tig do lopeaó, 7 triúr nó cétar do lémarbáó ann don éaoir ceóna.

Órian mac emainn mec doínnaill, 7 a mac do marbáó lá cloinn még matganna 7 lá cloinn tsíain buíde meg matganna.

Aibne mac aibne uí caóáin, goppaio, 7 Sían galla, dá mac shíain (.i. ó caóáin) mic aibne mic diaimada do marbáó la ualcar mac uioilín 7 la heóin caóánaó mac eóin mic doínnaill ballaig, 7 lá tomair ua caóain bpaóair a naóair uair ar ar a tairpaing tanóatcar do denaín an marbáóa hípm.

Mac gillepinnéin .i. toirpdealbáó mac brian mic enpí éropairg, 7 peidlimiú puáó mac donnchaio mec gillepinnem décc.

Máó epaíé (.i. comarba tsmpaill daóécc) diaimait mac mapcar mic muirir mic mocoil mic anóriara décc.

Pílip mac uilliam meguioir do marbáó lá hua caóalán 1 mbaile Rípoóir mic an Rídepe belle.

O'Reilly in 1641, as appears from the Depositions in Trinity College, Dublin, F. 3. 3.

The descendants of this Thomas O'Gowen, if he left any, have not been recorded; but it would appear from the tradition in the country that the lands mentioned in this Inquisition passed to another branch of the O'Gowans, who still retain them, or the greater part of them. The principal representatives of the name now in Ireland are, the son of the late Rev. Patrick Smith, perpetual curate of Nantenan, in the county of Limerick; the Rev. James Smith, Rector of Island Magee, and his brother, Joseph Huband Smith, of Dublin, Esq., Barrister at Law; and Philip Smith, Esq., of Cherrymount, in the county of Meath. All these descend from

Edward Smith, Esq., of Cormeen, Moynalty Castle, and Smith Park, in the county of Meath, who was born in 1712, and died in June, 1785. He was the son of Patrick Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, of Gallon, in the parish of Killinkere, commonly called "the Sheriff," who was born in 1685, and died on the 9th of June, 1721. This Patrick, who was the first of this family that embraced the reformed religion, is the first of whom any written monument is preserved; but, according to the tradition in the country, as communicated to the Rev. John Fitzsimons, P. P. of Killinkere, by John Mac Cabe of Gallon, and Brian Reilly of Beagh, in the ninetieth year of their age, and by Andrew Smith of Greaghmacunna, and Bernard Reilly of Cargagh,



Con, the son of O'Donnell, was put in fetters by his father.

John, the son of Carbry O'Neill, was slain by the sons of O'Hanlon and the sons of Redmond O'Hanlon, at Traigh-Bhaile of Dundalk.

Felim, the son of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain by Henry, the son of Brian-na-Coille<sup>d</sup>, son of Owen O'Neill.

Cormac, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Colla, the son of Donough Mac Donnell, was killed by a flash of lightning in his own house, and the house also was burned; and three or four other persons were nearly killed by the same flash.

Brian, the son of Edmond Mac Donnell, and his sons, were slain by the sons of Mac Mahon and the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon.

Aibhne, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, and Godfrey and John Gallda, two sons of John (i. e. the O'Kane), son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, were slain by Walter Mac Quillin, John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, and Thomas O'Kane, their own father's brother, at whose instigation they came to commit that slaughter.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Turlough, the son of Brian, son of Henry Crossach, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough, who was son of Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Magrath, i. e. Dermot, son of Marcus, son of Maurice, son of Nicholas, son of Andreas, Coarb of the church of St. Daveog, died.

Philip, the son of William Maguire, was slain by O'Cathalain<sup>e</sup>, in the town (or residence) of Richard, son of Belle<sup>f</sup> the Knight.

in their eightieth year, the aforesaid Patrick Smith, or O'Gowan, was the son of Nicholas Smith of Greaghduff, or Gradu House, in the parish of Killinkere, who was the son of John Smith of Corretinnure, in the same parish, who was the son of Charles Smith of Corretinnure, who was the son of Edward Smith, who was the son of Charles Smith, who was the son of John Smith, who was a judge, and died on circuit at Downpatrick, where there was a monument erected to his memory.

This traditional account of the pedigree of the O'Gowans of Killinkere was communicated to Philip Smith, Esq. of Cherrymount, by the Rev. John Fitzsimons, in a letter not dated, but

which appears to have been written about sixteen years ago. The writer concludes thus:

"The collateral branches of the Smiths I decline to put to paper, as the mere insertion of them" [i. e. of their names] "would fill more than twenty-five Newspapers."

<sup>e</sup> *In jest*, *an puccpaó*, or "in playfulness." The Earl's people mistook, it would appear, O'Conor's intention.

<sup>d</sup> *Brian-na-coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby of the wood.

<sup>e</sup> *O'Cathalain*.—This name is common in the counties of Louth and Monaghan, where it is anglicised Callan.

<sup>f</sup> *Belle*.—This name is anglicised Bellew.



Τοιρρδεαλβαὶ ballac mac uí conócobair failge .i. mac cuinn mic an éalbaiḡ,  
 ⁊ mac conmapa (cumeada) mac Slain mec conmapa décc.

Αν calbac mac uí conócobair failge .i. mac caéaoir mic cuinn mic an  
 éalbaiḡ do mairbað lá cuib do muinir mic iarla upmumán (Semur mac Slain  
 mic Semair buinir) .i. le maigirir garc, ⁊ maigirir garc féin do gabail  
 pócéoóir la hiarla cille dapa.

Σρεαά μόρια la caéal mac τοιρρδεαλβαίḡ uí paḡallaiḡ, ⁊ le cloinn mécc  
 maéḡamna (.i. Rémann) ḡlairne ⁊ brian, ⁊ le ḡiolla παττραιcc mac aoða óicc  
 mécc maéḡamna (ar tapraiaḡ caéal uí paigillaiḡ) ar ua paḡallaiḡ .i. ar  
 Seaan mac caéal mic eoḡain, ⁊ ar a bpaítrib ar éna.

Σρεαά μορια ele la hua paḡallaiḡ ar cloinn ḡlairne uí paigillaiḡ, ⁊ mac  
 Slain buide mecc maéḡamna .i. eoḡan do mairbað a τópaiḡeēt na cepeac  
 rin lá cloinn ḡlairne, ⁊ ḡeapóib mac émainn mic tomaiḡ mic feilm uí paigil-  
 laiḡ do gabail ar in τópaiḡeēt ceona.

Σlan buide mac eocain mic Ruðpaiḡe nne apðḡail meḡ maéḡamna décc  
 hi pfeíl tiḡeapnaiḡ.

Doimnall mac enri mic eocain, ⁊ ḡiolla παττραιcc mac caémaoíl do  
 gabail ⁊ mac caémaoíl (.i. emann) do mairbað la cloinn Remainn méḡmaé-  
 ḡamna .i. ḡlairne ⁊ brian. Ro mairbað, ⁊ po ḡabaoð poéaiðe oile don éur poim  
 cenmoḡatpide. Doimnall tra do eluð ar cairlén Muineacáin hi ceionn  
 tpeéctimaine iar na ḡabail.

Ua eléipicḡ taðcc cam ollan uí doimnall i neicci hi piliðeaēt ⁊ a  
 rinéur pfi tiḡe aoibð coitcinn do épénaib ⁊ do tpuaccaibh décc iar mbriḡt  
 buaða ó ðoman ⁊ ó ðéman.

Πλάḡ ionḡḡanátað rin miðe .i. plaiḡ ceḡeopa nuair piḡt, ⁊ ḡac aen  
 tñicḡhō tap an pe rin nó téapnað, ⁊ ní ḡabaoð naoibin nó leimb bícca.

<sup>s</sup> *Great depredations.*—The construction of the original is closely followed in this translation, but the following arrangement of the language would be better :

“Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew to his aid Glasny and Brian, the sons of Mac Mahon (Redmond) and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, and they committed great depredations upon the property of O'Reilly

(John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen) and his relatives.”

<sup>h</sup> *St. Tighernach.*—He was patron saint of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, where his festival was celebrated on the 4th of April, according to the Feilire Aenguis, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

<sup>i</sup> *Donnell, the son of Henry.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called “Don-

Turlough, the son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. the son of Con, son of Calvagh, and Mac Namara, i. e. Cumeadha, the son of John Mac Namara, died.

Calvagh, the son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by one of the people of the Earl of Ormond (James, the son of John, son of James Butler), i. e. by Master Gart; and Master Gart was himself taken prisoner immediately afterwards by the Earl of Kildare.

Great depredations<sup>s</sup> were committed by Cathal, son of Turlough O'Reilly, and by the sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Redmond), Glasny and Brian, and by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, at the instance of Cathal O'Reilly, upon O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, and upon all his relatives.

Other great depredations were committed by O'Reilly upon the sons of Glasny O'Reilly; and the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, i. e. Owen, was slain by the sons of Glasny, in the pursuit of the preys; and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was taken prisoner in the same pursuit.

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, died on the festival-day of St. Tighernach<sup>n</sup>.

Donnell, the son of Henry<sup>i</sup>, son of Owen, and Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were taken prisoners; and Mac Cawell (i. e. Edmond) was slain by the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon, i. e. Glasny and Brian. Many others besides these were slain and taken prisoners on that occasion. Donnell, however, made his escape from the castle of Muineachan<sup>k</sup> a week after his capture.

O'Clery, i. e. Teige Cam, Ollav to O'Donnell in literature, poetry, and history, a man who had kept a house of general hospitality for the mighty and the needy, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

An unusual plague<sup>l</sup> [raged] in Meath, i. e. a plague of twenty-four hours' duration; and any one who survived it beyond that period recovered. It did not attack infants or little children.

nell, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill."

<sup>k</sup> *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, the head town of the county of Monaghan.

<sup>l</sup> *An unusual plague*.—In the Dublin copy

of the Annals of Ulster this is called *plaoí alluip*, i. e. the sweating plague. For a curious account of this "sad contagion which no former age knew," the reader is referred to Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1491. It is also

Mac iarla upmumhan do teaçt i neirinn iar mbfict aithaib foða hi racc-  
raib. Sluaicceadh lairib, lá hua mbriam co na braitrib, 7 la mac uilliam  
clomne Riocairb i noutaib buitilepac 7 umla buitilepac do tabac do mac  
an iarla 7 gaoibil laizean do gabail leó. An mbe do milleadh lap an roçraide  
rin. Spáid na ccaorac i náç chta do lorccadh on iurpir. Sin do denam iarrin  
ctopra 7 an iurpir [i. etir mac iarla upmumhan 7 iarla cille dapa], i. ionad  
a açar féin aç çac aon dioð 7 ionad an ríç i neirinn, i. an cloudeam 7  
çac ap bñ lair do cor i noplaim aipçrpuice aça chta nó ço rñiðib an  
rí ctopra 7 co ccuireadh ap an ccórad iatç. Bá hé roçann ap ap léice  
iarla cille dapa a oipic, i. an iurpireçt de, 7 çpér ap éirib a barántur  
çall mbe fo óaib ná po çongaimpoc lair i nacçadh mic iarla upmumhan,

described by Polydore Virgil, and by Lord Bacon in his *Life of King Henry VII.*

<sup>m</sup> *The son of the Earl of Ormond.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond, who died on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem in the year 1478.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at the year 1492; and Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 4. Thomas, the seventh Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with Henry VII., was employed at this period on an embassy in France. The fact of the Butlers submitting to Sir James Ormond as their chief, is not mentioned in any of the published histories of Ireland.

<sup>n</sup> *The street of the sheep*, now corruptly Ship-street; but on Speed's map of Dublin, published in 1610, it is correctly written Sheepe-street. In Oxfordshire, and the neighbouring counties, the word sheep is now pronounced short, as if written *shipp*.

<sup>o</sup> *His own father's place.*—The language is left defective here by the Four Masters, for no two persons are mentioned. The English and Anglo-Irish accounts of these transactions state that the Earl of Kildare, who was suspected by King Henry VII. of some new plots, was removed from his office of Lord Deputy, and that

Walter Fitz-Simons, Archbishop of Dublin, was substituted in his place as Deputy, under Jasper, Duke of Bedford; and also that Rowland Fitz Eustace, Baron of Portlester, the Earl of Kildare's father-in-law, was removed from his office of High Treasurer of Ireland, and that the King promoted to that office Sir James Ormond, the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond, who died at Jerusalem in 1478. The Four Masters, whose knowledge of these transactions was imperfect, should have arranged this passage as follows:

“The street of the sheep in Dublin was burned by Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy of Ireland. A peace was afterwards concluded between him and Sir James Butler” [Ormond], “the son of the great Earl John, on these conditions, viz., that each of them should have his father's place (that is, that Fitzgerald should be simply Earl of Kildare, and Sir James Butler should be Earl of Ormond, or chief of the Butlers); and that the office of Lord Deputy of Ireland, the sword of state, and every privilege connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes and set all to rights. The reason for



The son of the Earl of Ormond<sup>m</sup> came to Ireland, after having been a long time in England. An army was led by him, by O'Brien, with his kinsmen, and Mac William of Claurickard, into the country of the Butlers, where they compelled the Butlers to give the Earl's son pledges of their submission. The Irish [chieftains] of Leinster were taken prisoners, and Meath was ravaged, by this army. The Street of the Sheep<sup>a</sup> in Dublin was burned by the Lord Justice. A peace was afterwards concluded between them [*recte* Sir James Ormond] and the Lord Justice, on these conditions, that each of them should have his own father's place<sup>o</sup>, and that the deputyship in Ireland, i. e. the possession of the sword [of state], and every thing connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes, and set them to rights. The reason for which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office<sup>p</sup> of Lord Justice, and withdrew himself from the English of Meath, was, that they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond.

which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Lord Deputy on this occasion, and afterwards withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, was because they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond."

On this removal of the Earl of Kildare, and the squabbles between him and Sir James Ormond, Leland has the following able observations :

"These changes shew the secret assiduity of the prelate, and Plunket in particular, in practising at the Court of England, and supplanting their former associates ; nor could they fail to excite jealousies and dissatisfactions. The Earl of Kildare, disgusted at his abrupt removal, was still more provoked at seeing Ormond" [i. e. Sir James Ormond] "return to Ireland vested with high authority, to revive the power of his rivals, the Butlers, and to supply the absence of the present Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with the king, and employed on an embassy in France. The Knight, on his part, was little careful to keep terms with the hereditary enemy of his house, whose power and

influence he conceived to be considerably in their wane. The mutual pride and animosity of these competitors burst forth at once on the arrival of Ormond. They flew to arms without the least regard to the authority of government, and continued their petty broil to the great annoyance and confusion of the English subjects, as well as the encouragement of the Irish insurgents."—Book iii. c. 4.

Ware and Cox state that Sir James Ormond came to Ireland in June this year, with a small band of soldiers, and that upon some quarrel between him and the Earl of Kildare, near Dublin, there was a skirmish, which proved very prejudicial to both families ; but neither of them, nor any other Anglo-Irish authority, mentions that Sheep-street was burned on this occasion by the Earl of Kildare.

<sup>p</sup> *Resigned his office.*—This is false, for Kildare was certainly removed by the King. It is also stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Justiciary this year, and withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, because they would



Ταγγαταρ υιc ιomδa do gallaib̄ tpeim̄tpeide uair po cpechað, ⁊ po loipeccað go coitc̄fn̄ iatc ar gac̄ airð ina ttim̄ceall lá gaoidealaib̄ iar na tpeicefn̄ don iarla.

hoib̄f̄r mac maolruanaib̄ megraḡnaill aðbaḡ toir̄ḡ conmaicne p̄in na bpoim̄pac̄ ⁊ p̄e p̄ir d̄ecc map̄aon p̄ir do m̄arbað, ⁊ do loipecað ⁊ t̄t̄mpall cille tpeanaḡ p̄or b̄ru p̄ionna lá p̄lioct̄ caṡail d̄icc m̄ecc paḡnaill, ⁊ lá muin-tir̄ c̄ap̄balláin.

Cpeac̄ lá heoḡan ua Ruairc ⁊ nuib̄ b̄riúin na p̄ionna dia po m̄arbað mac uí b̄irn caṡal mac muir̄c̄f̄t̄aḡ mic t̄aib̄ḡ mic coḡbmaic.

Por̄baḡir la conc̄obaḡ mac diaḡmata t̄iḡeap̄na maiḡe luip̄c̄ p̄or c̄ap̄raic̄ loṡa c̄e, ⁊ ua doim̄naill da c̄or̄ d̄i do d̄ruim̄ p̄ioḡa.

Cairl̄en baile na huam̄að do aṡṡdenaḡ lá p̄lioct̄ aṡṡa mec diaḡmata.

Conc̄obaḡ d̄cc mac conc̄obaḡ mic caṡail d̄icc megraḡnaill do m̄arbað lá p̄lioct̄ Maoilecl̄ainn megraḡnaill.

Slóic̄ceað lá hua ndoim̄naill, la h̄ua Ruairc ⁊ lá heoccan ua Ruairc hi muin-tir̄ eolair do ṡaḡac̄ t̄iḡeap̄naḡ uí puairc̄ a cloinn maolecl̄ainn, ⁊ a b̄f̄im̄ḡf̄o uime ⁊ an t̄ir̄ do m̄illeað eit̄ir ap̄baḡ ⁊ p̄oip̄cenfn̄. Maḡpaḡnaill do ḡairm̄ d̄oib̄ duilliam mac IR ⁊ nacchaib̄ Maoilecl̄ainn mic uilliam baí aṡhaib̄ p̄oḡa ip̄m̄ t̄aṡir̄ḡeṡt̄ ina aenap̄.

Muir̄c̄ap̄taṡ mac maṡḡam̄na uí b̄riain do écc da ḡonaib̄ ⁊ t̄t̄uaðm̄uḡain iar na loṡ ar an p̄luaiṡc̄eað p̄em̄paṡe .i. p̄loic̄ceað mic iarla up̄muḡan.

Anluan mac maṡḡam̄na uí b̄riain do m̄arbað la p̄lioct̄ donnchaib̄ uí b̄riain.

Aṡṡ mac flannchaṡṡa ollam̄ t̄uaðm̄uḡan ⁊ p̄p̄eḡn̄schur, ⁊ a m̄b̄r̄n̄ṡfn̄naḡ d̄ecc.

T̄aṡc̄ mac S̄lain mic t̄aib̄c̄c mec donnchaib̄, ⁊ coḡbmac mac conc̄obaḡ

not join him against the son of the Earl of Ormond, and that they were left an easy prey to the Irish; but the mere Irish writers had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with the exact nature of these transactions.

<sup>a</sup> *Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach*, i. e. Conmaicne of the track of the Fomorians.—See note °, under the year 1243, p. 308, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Cill-Trenain*.—The Editor has not been able

to find any church of this name near the Shannon in the county of Leitrim. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this church is called Cill-Srianain.

<sup>s</sup> *Muintir-Carolan*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated along the Shannon, in the barony and county of Leitrim. See the years 1355, 1486, 1528.

<sup>t</sup> *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,

The English suffered many injuries in consequence of this, for, as soon as the Earl abandoned them, they were universally plundered and burned from every quarter by the Irish.

Hubert, son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach<sup>a</sup>, and sixteen men along with him, were slain and burned in the church of Cill-Trenain<sup>r</sup>, on the banks of the Shannon, by the descendants of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, and by the Muintir-Carolan<sup>s</sup>.

A depredation was committed by Owen O'Rourke in the territory of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, and he slew the son of O'Beirne (Cathal, the son of Murtough, who was son of Teige, son of Cormac).

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key; but he was compelled by O'Donnell to desist, and make peace.

The castle of Baile-na-Huamha<sup>t</sup> was re-erected by the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot.

Conor Oge, son of Conor, who was son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

An army was led by O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke, into Muin-tir-Eolais, in order to compel the sons of Melaghlin to submit to the authority of O'Rourke [as their chief lord], which was refused; and the country was destroyed, both its corn and buildings. And they styled William, son of Ir, the Mac Rannall, in opposition to Melaghlin, the son of William, who had been for a long time the sole chieftain<sup>u</sup>.

Murtough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, died in Thomond of the wounds which he had received on the hosting aforesaid, i. e. the hosting of the son of the Earl of Ormond<sup>w</sup>.

Hanlon, the son of Mahon O'Brien, was slain by the descendants of Donough O'Brien.

Hugh Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon and Professor of Law in Thomond, died.

Teige, the son of John, son of Teige Mac Donough, and Cormac, the son

now sometimes called Ballynahoovagh, but more generally Cavetown. It is situated near the small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See notes under the year 1487, p. 1152, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *Sole chieftain*, literally, “who was for a long time in the chieftainship alone.”

<sup>w</sup> *The son of the Earl of Ormond*.—This was Sir James Ormond (the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond), whom the Irish attempted

mic domnaill caim do comētuitim lé apoile ap an nḡaeбай, 7 apoile dioḃ do  
ciorpbaḃ a ceile an mēio do epna diḃ.

Ḃpian mac neill ḡallḃa 7 eimeap a mac do ḡabail a meḃail lá ḡallaib  
caipḡe pḡiḡupa, 7 a ciodnacal do cloinn cūinn mec aeḃa buiḃe.

Mac puḃpaiḡe mec uioilín co rochaḃe móip do troiḡeaḃaib amaile pḡip  
do mārbaḃ lá hua ccaḃán.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1493.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceirpe cēd, noḃat, a tḡí.

Αn τοιpicel ua lucapién, (eogain,) paoi cléipḡ ḃécc.

Ο Νέιλλ, .i. conn mac enpi mic eoccaim laim ciodnacete pēd 7 maóine pēap  
epoḃa cocḃtaḃ do mārbaḃ i meabail lá a deapbpaḃtaiḡ pém Enpi ócc.

Ua domnaill do ḃol i tḡip eoccaim ap tappaiḡ domnaill mic enpi mic  
eogain, 7 ua neill do ḡaiḡim do domnaill, 7 bḡaiḡḃe an típe do ḡabail dó cen  
mo tá ó caḃain, 7 o mealláin. Ο neill eile do ḡaiḡim denpi ócc (i nacchaḃ  
domnaill) lá hua ccaḃán 7 lá hua meallain, 7 mḡ ḃó teḃta uaiḡ bá hé dom-  
naill an pinnḡip.

Domnaill mac eogain mic eogain mic neill ócc uí neill do mārbaḃ la  
tpoiḡ do muinḡip aipḡ mic cuinn mic enpi uí neill.

Ua moḡḃa conall mac ḃauio do mārbaḃ pa caipḡén baile na mbaḃlaḃ hi

to establish in the earldom, contrary to the  
English law of succession.

<sup>x</sup> *Gaebhach*, now Geevagh, a mountain in the  
barony of Boyle, in the north-east extremity of  
the county of Roscommon.

<sup>y</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the  
Annals of Ulster contain the following passages  
not transcribed by the Four Masters :

“ A. D. 1492. A part of the wood of the Holy  
Cross was found buried in the earth at Rome in  
this year, namely, the board which was over  
Christ’s head, on which was written in the time  
of the crucifixion, *Jesu Nazarenus rex Judeorum*,  
which inscription was found upon it in that  
place. It was Helena, the mother of the Em-

peror Constantine, that left this board hidden  
there.

“ The head of the lance by which Longinus  
wounded the side of Christ was sent to Rome in  
this year by the Lord of the Turks.

“ Great scarcity in Ireland this year.

“ A dry summer this year; and twenty-one  
years” [have elapsed] “since the last hot summer.

“ Aengus Mac-an-Ulty, a Friar Minor of the  
Observance, a good and famous preacher, *in*  
*Autumno obiit*.

“ The sons of Donough Maguire, namely,  
Gilla-Duv and Philip, and Edmond, the son of  
Gilla-Duv, made an irruption into Senadh-Mie-  
Manus” [now Belle-Isle, in Lough Erne], “ and

of Conor, son of Donnell Cam, fell by each other on Gaebhach<sup>x</sup>; and others of them [the Mac Donough family] who survived, maimed each other.

Brian, the son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], and Ever, his son, were treacherously taken prisoners by the English of Carrickfergus, and delivered up to the sons of Con, the son of Hugh Boy.

The son of Rury Mac Quillin, and a great number of foot soldiers along with him, were slain by O'Kane<sup>y</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1493.

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

The Official O'Luchairen<sup>z</sup> (Owen), a learned ecclesiastic, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen, the bestower of jewels<sup>a</sup> and riches, a brave and warlike man, was treacherously<sup>b</sup> killed by his own brother, Henry Oge.

O'Donnell went to Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Donnell was nominated O'Neill; and he brought away the hostages of the country, except [those of] O'Kane and O'Mellan. Henry Oge was nominated another O'Neill by O'Kane and O'Mellan, in opposition to Donnell, which was not lawful, as Donnell was the senior.

Donnell, the son of Owen, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was slain by a party of the people of Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill.

O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David, was slain at the castle of Baile na-

committed a depredation there, and slew two inoffensive farmers. 'Sed ipsi comprehensi sunt in superbiâ suâ, et Dominus visitavit iniquitatem eorum, et versi sunt in fugam ac xiv. de electis ipsorum submersi sunt quasi plumbum in aquis, et descenderunt sicut lapis in profundum; et quia Dominus non erat cum eis cum insurrexerunt homines in ipsos sine dubio aqua absorbit eos, ut ait Psalmista: quia misit Dominus iram suam quæ devoravit eos.' And Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, and two of his people, were taken prisoners on this occasion, and they were deprived of the prey. This hap-

pened towards the end of the year, i. e. the Saturday before Christmas."

<sup>z</sup> *O'Luchairen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called "an zoifficel hua lúcapen." The name is now anglicised Loughren.

<sup>a</sup> *Bestower of jewels*, lám zoðnaicéte réð, literally, "hand of the bestowing of jewels, or precious gifts."

<sup>b</sup> *Treacherously*, i meabail.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster have "*felonice* for the i meabail of the Four Masters, and adds the exact date, "6. Idus Januarii."



cepió bulbaó la dpeim do muintir iarla cille daria, .i. gearóit mac tomai  
 in mórda γ υα móirda do denam do niall mac doinnall.

O hanlucan, .i. emann ruad mac mupchaó do marbaó la cloinn aóda mic  
 eoógan uí neill.

Mac aréain Patraice mac aóda ruad décc.

Fionguala inghn uí concobair failge, .i. an calbaó mac mupchaó bñ  
 í doinnall, mall garb mac toirpdealbhaó an piona, γ pio ba bñ iarain daóð  
 buíde mac brian ballaig, bñ do coimeio a rebdaót iar nécc na ndeigfeap  
 rin ppi ré naoí mbliadhna cētrácatte go hionnraic onoraó cpaibdeó caondué-  
 páctac décc an 25. iul.

Caitríona inghn aóda ruad még matgáinna (bñ pñe uí Raóallaió, .i.  
 toirpdealbhaó mic Sñain mic eoógan) décc.

Niall mac Sñain buíde uí neill décc ma bpaigóghap.

An dá ua neill (.i. dá mac enpi mic eoógan), .i. doinnall γ enpi ócc do  
 toóap ppi apoile ag an nglapdromainn, γ bpipeao ap doinnall co na muintir.  
 Mac doinnall (.i. Raóuall) conrapal gallóccac uí néill co na triup mac,  
 Somairle, Ruadpi, γ tuatál, γ emann mac mec doinnall móip, .i. Mac colla  
 mic toirpdealbhaó mic giollaírpuaice, Mac Ruadpi mic aóda ballaig mec  
 doinnall, dubgall γ donnchaó ócc dá mac donnchaó meg doinnall, Emann  
 mac Sñain buíde uí neill, aóð bpeipneac mac Sñain mic airt, Ua haoóda, .i.  
 pfidopica mac an ballaig uí aóda γ dponó mopi ele do marbaó ann cen mo

<sup>c</sup> *Baile-na-m-Bachlach*, i. e. the town of the  
 shepherds. This castle was situated in the pa-  
 rish of Kilberry, near the Barrow, in the county  
 of Kildare.

<sup>d</sup> *Crioch-Bulbach*, i. e. the country of the  
 Bulbys, an old Anglo-Irish family who were  
 seated in this territory, but who are long ex-  
 tinct.—See note under the year 1489, from  
 which it will be seen that their territory lay  
 along the Barrow. It was the name of a dis-  
 trict on the east side of the Barrow, between  
 Monastereven and Athy. Its position appears  
 from a poem in the *Leabhar Branach*, preserved  
 in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,  
 H. l. 14, in which it is stated that Bulby lived  
 at Baile-nua, which can be proved to be the

present Newtown, in the parish of Kilberry,  
 near Athy, in the county of Kildare. Thus, in  
 a poem describing the martial achievements of  
 O'Byrne, the following places are mentioned as  
 plundered by him :

“Cill beapa at daio a noie epuió,  
 Sa baile nua a mbíod bulbuig,  
 Ní tar teoe ón dá baile,  
 Glap Eile ran Uppaíoe.

“Kilberry after thee is void of cattle,  
 And Baile-nua in which Bulby used to be,  
 Not softly didst thou pass from the two towns,  
 Glassealy and the Nurney.”

All these places are situated not far from the  
 Barrow, in the barony of Western Narragh and

m-Bachlach<sup>c</sup>, in Crioeh-Bulbach<sup>d</sup>, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More<sup>e</sup> [*recte* Fitzgerald] ; and Niall, son of Donnell, was made O'More.

O'Hanlon, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Murrough, was slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill.

Mac Artan, i. e. Patrick, the son of Hugh Roe, died.

Finola, the daughter of O'Connor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Murrough, and wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona, and who was afterwards the wife of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh (O'Neill), a woman who had preserved her widowhood<sup>f</sup> for the period of forty-nine years after the death of these good men, had deported herself chastely, honourably, piously, and religiously, died on the 25th of July.

Catherine, the daughter of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, son of John, son of Owen, died.

Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill, died in captivity.

The two O'Neills, i. e. Donnell and Henry Oge, the two sons of Henry, son of Owen, fought a battle with each other at Glasdromainn<sup>g</sup>, where Donnell and his people were routed. In this battle were slain Mac Donnell (i. e. Randal), constable of O'Neill's gallowglasses, with his three sons, Sorley, Rory, and Tuathal ; Edmond, the son of Mac Donnell More, i. e. the son of Colla, son of Turlough, son of Gillespick ; the son of Rory, son of Hugh Ballagh Mac Donnell ; Dowell and Donough Oge, the two sons of Donough Mac Donnell ; Edmond, the son of John Boy O'Neill ; Hugh Breifneach, the son of John, son of Art ; and O'Haedha<sup>h</sup> (Ferdoragh, the son of Ballagh O'Haedha), with a great

Rheban, except Nurney, which is in the barony of Western Ophaly.

<sup>c</sup> *Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More.*—This passage is copied incorrectly by the Four Masters. It runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1493. O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David O'More, was killed this year at the castle of Baile-na-m-Bathlach, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. of Garret, the son of Thomas, and O'More was made of Niall, the son of Donnell O'More."

The mistake lies in inserting *ui mópōa*, i. e. the genitive case of *ui mópōa*, after Garrett, the son of Thomas.

<sup>f</sup> *Her widowhood*, *α ρεβόαζ*.—This should be *α ρεβόαζ*, as in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is formed from *ρεβόα*, a widow.

<sup>g</sup> *Glasdromainn*, i. e. the green ridge, now Glasdrummond, in the parish of Aghaloo, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance map of Tyrone, sheet 60.

<sup>h</sup> *O'Haedha*.—This name is very common

· ἑῷ. Ro ḡabað ann mall mac Sðain buide uí neill, aed mac domnall mic enri í neill, ḡ donnchað mac catmaoil co rocaðib oile.

O domnall, .i. aed puad co na cloinn conn, ḡ aed do dol móri pluag ḡo maibib ioctair connact im ua Ruairc félim mac donnchað mic tiḡearnain óig im eoḡan mac tiḡearnán mic taidce adbari tiḡearna bpeirne an tan pin im domnall mac eoḡain uí conócobairi tiḡearna ioctair connact, ḡ iar na tcioból co na rocpairde ḡo haonbaile, tucc ua domnall a acchað fori coiceað ulað fori ḡac ndíreac co pánnicc trian conḡail, arriðe i lft catail, arriðe i nuib eaððac, ḡ arriðe i noirtearab. Ro hoirccfð ḡ po cpeachað lft catail lair don cup pin ḡ ḡac típ tpep a ndeachað dá mbaoí i néccrairte ppi. An ccein tria boí píoñ for an turup pin po éionail ua neill, .i. enri ócc mac enri mic eoḡain a rocpairte im macc maḡamna, .i. aed ócc mac aoda puad mic puðpaige, im maḡ aongura, aed mac airt mic aoda co líon a rocpairde, ḡ co pluag diairimide cen mo éat riðe. Ruccrat an pluag iomða pin for ua ndomnall i mbeanuib boirce co po iadpat píoime ḡ na diað. Ro puilngfðh ḡ po hiomcpað an tanpoplann pin lá hua ndomnall co cobpað coinnairt co pangatatar a pluaga lair ina momláine tar doðang na conaie. lair poctain do na maibib cectarða ḡo haon maigin po opðairft ḡ po corpaigrioc a rocpairde aḡhað ind aḡhað. Ro fearað comilng píoða aimaipda, ḡ iomaipcecc ainny aicmeil stoppa. Ro cúmmig cáe díob a pñḡom, ḡ a nua pola dia poile. Áct cña po mebað maðm po ðeóð for ua neill co na rocpairte. Ro marbað in tan pin lá hua ndomnall, Sðan puad mac donnchað mécc maḡamna co rocaðib ele, ḡ ní po léicc doicata ðfirið an laoi ḡ tpeirig ua hoðce do pluag uí domnall an maðm do lñmain aimaíl po ba

throughout the province of Ulster, but now anglicised Hughes. In the south of Ireland it is variously anglicised O'Hea, O'Hee, O'Hay, and Hayes.

<sup>1</sup> *Orior*, i. e. O'Hanlon's country, in the county of Armagh. O'Donnell must have plundered this territory on his way to Trian-Chongail, or Clannaboy, or on his way home after having routed O'Neill's forces at Beanna-Boirche in Iveagh, for the territory of Orior lies west of Beanna-Boirche, and on O'Donnell's way home to Tirconnell.

<sup>2</sup> *Beanna-Boirche*, i. e. the Peaks of Boirche, so called from Boirche, the shepherd of Ross, King of Ulster in the third century, who herded the king's cattle on these mountains.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69. This name is still applied to that part of the Mourne mountains, in the county of Down, in which the River Bann has its source, where there is a moat still called Mota-Beanna-Boirche. The situation of these Beanna, or peaks, is distinctly pointed out in the Dinnsenchus, where it is stated that the shepherd Boirche could view

number of others. Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill; Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill; Donough Mac Cawell, and many others, were taken prisoners in this battle.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his sons, Con and Hugh, went with a great army to the chiefs of Lower Connaught; he was joined by O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge; by Owen,<sup>m</sup> the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, at that time heir to the lordship of Breifny; and by Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Lower Connaught. And after they had collected their forces to one place, O'Donnell proceeded directly eastward into the province, until he arrived in Trian-Chongail. From thence he proceeded into Lecale, thence into Iveagh, and thence into Orior<sup>i</sup>; and he ravaged and plundered Lecale, and every territory through which he passed that was hostile to him. While he [O'Donnell] was on this expedition, O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, assembled his forces, and was joined by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, and by Magennis, i. e. Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh, with all their forces, and a countless host of others besides them. This numerous army [of O'Neill] overtook O'Donnell at Beanna-Boirche<sup>i</sup>, and encompassed him in the van and the rear; but O'Donnell sustained and withstood this overwhelming force firmly and powerfully<sup>k</sup>, until he led his army in safety through the difficulties of the pass<sup>l</sup>. At length the chiefs of both armies, reaching a level plain, arranged and marshalled their forces for an engagement; and a fierce and obstinate conflict, and a furious and dreadful battle, was fought between them, in which they bore in mind all their old enmities and new hatreds to one another. O'Neill and his forces were finally routed. In this battle O'Donnell slew John Roe, the son of Donough Mac Mahon, and many others; and the darkness at the close of the day, and beginning of the night<sup>m</sup>, prevented O'Donnell's forces from following

from their tops all the lands southwards as far as Dundalk, and northwards as far as Dunsobhairce l

<sup>k</sup> *Firmly and powerfully*, co coḃpaḡ coimnapṛ.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is gu calma coḃpaḡ, i. e. bravely and firmly.

<sup>l</sup> *Difficulties of the pass*, i. e. through the dif-

ficult passes of the mountain.

<sup>m</sup> *Beginning of the night*, &c., that is, in one word, "the dusk." This is an attempt at swelling the style by multiplying words for the mere purpose of sound. In the Annals of Ulster the reading is more correctly given thus:

"7 muna beṛṛ foigṛi na hoicṛi doib po baḡ ppaenmaḡm poim hua noomnaill, i. e.



laime leó comó fō do rigeirpat porlongpore na hoicēe rin do gabail bail in po rrairpēt an maithm rin beinne boirce. Ro arceonáttar dia tairgib iar ná mairac iar mbriēt buada 7 corccair gac tīpe gur a pangattar.

Ḃuiread por ua cconcobair pfailge (.i. caṡaoiri mac cumm mic an calḃaig) lá Maḡ eoḡaccain (Semur mac Connla mic aoda buide) 7 mac uí concobair Taḡ mac caṡaoir, Mac toirpḡealḃaig ballaig uí concobair, Mac airt uí concobair, 7 da mīac aoda uí maonaiḡ do gabail ann, 7 ceṡpe rīciz eac do buain díob.

Toirpḡealḃac mac tairḡ uí concobair, 7 caṡal mac muirceṡtaig mic peilm uí concobair do cprochaḡ lá hua cconcobair pfailge caṡaoiri mac cumm, et cetera.

Cophmac mac diarmatta mec diarmatta tairair maigē luirce do mairbaḡ lá cloinn Ruairi mec diarmatta.

Creaḡ la cloinn Ruairi mec diarmatta por plioḡt tairce uí concobair, 7 conn mac peidlimiḡ rinn uí concobair, 7 tomaltac ócc mac tomaltacac an eimig mec diarmatta do mairbaḡ leo.

Mac conmiḡe, .i. taḡcc mac concobair ruairi mic eacmaircaig raiḡ rir ḡana 7 rōḡlainnteaḡ do mairbaḡ lá moḡaḡ dia muirpī rīn, .i. mac uí clu-mām.

Concobair mac uí ḡalaig breipne décc.

Conntae cille ḡara 7 ceall ḡara rēim do lorccaḡ lá mac iarla urmu-man.

Semur maḡeoḡaccain taoircaḡ cenél riachaḡ mic néill décc, 7 laiḡneaḡ a bráṡair do gabail a ionaḡ.

and were it not for the nearness of the night to them, O'Donnell would have routed them before him."

<sup>n</sup> *O'Maenaigh*.—This name is now anglicised Mooney. There is a respectable family of the name at Lemanaghan in the King's County, and another near Athlone, in the county of Westmeath. The name O'Maenaigh is found in various parts of Ireland, but variously anglicised. In Connaught it is made Meeny; in Meath and in the north of Ireland, Mooney; and in the south of Leinster and in Munster, Mainy.

<sup>o</sup> *Deprived of eighty horses*, ceṡpe rīciz eac do buain díob, literally, "four score horses were taken from them."

<sup>p</sup> *The son of the Earl of Ormond*, i. e. Sir James Ormond (the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens of Thomas and their adherents attempted to establish as the chief of the Butlers.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at the year 1493, where it is stated that James Ormond, Treasurer of Ireland, with fire and sword burned up and destroyed the farms and possessions of the Earl of Kildare,

up the pursuit as they wished. They, therefore, pitched their camp for that night at the place where they gained the battle, at Beanna-Boirche, and on the morrow proceeded to their homes, after having gained victory and sway in every territory through which they had passed.

O'Connor Faly (i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvach), was defeated by Mageoghegan (James, the son of Conla, son of Hugh Boy), and the son of Teige, the son of Cahir, son of Turlough Ballagh O'Connor, the son of Art O'Connor, and the two sons of O'Maenaigh<sup>a</sup>, were taken prisoners in the conflict, and deprived of eighty horses°.

Turlough, the son of Teige O'Connor, and Cathal, the son of Murtough, son of Felim O'Connor, were hanged by O'Connor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, &c.)

Cormac, the son of Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moyhurg, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot upon the descendants of Teige O'Connor ; and Con, the son of Felim Finn O'Connor, and Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, were slain by them.

Mac Namee, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor Roe, son of Eachmarcach, an eminent poet and a good scholar, was slain by a labourer, one of his own people, i. e. the son of O'Chumhain.

Conor, the son of O'Daly of Breifny, died.

The county of Kildare and Kildare itself were burned by the son of the Earl of Ormond°.

James Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach-mic-Neill, died ; and Laighneach, his brother, assumed his place<sup>a</sup>.

and his friends, in the county of Kildare.

<sup>a</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster give an account of a nocturnal aggression made by Henry, the son of Melaghlin, son of Murtough O'Neill, upon his namesake Henry, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Neill, while the latter was confined with a broken leg. The former killed the wife of the latter, and then made towards the place where he himself was confined, to kill him. When the latter perceived

his design, remembering his own nobility and valour, like Cuchullin of old, he sprang upon his sound leg to the staff on which he used to rest while confined with his broken limb, and taking his short knife into his heroic hand he stuck it into the belly of the aggressor, and wounded him mortally, and received in turn a wound of which he expired on the spot. Thus the two Henrys mutually slew each other (*Ceciderunt se invicem*).

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1494.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceirte céo, noéat, a céair.

Αν ιηγήουδ ιηγήν υί δοίμναλλ (αοδ Ruad) bñ neill mic cuinn mec aodá buide uí neill décc.

Cuulað mac aodá mic eoccaín mic neill óicc í neill, Eoðan mac doíμnaill ballaið méguoir, brian mac διαρματα í dubda ⁊ O fñðail conmac mac Sfan mic doíμnaill mic Sfaín mic doμnaill an dapa taoípeac do baí an tan rin rin anðale décc.

Siollapattraice mac mec maðmura meguoir décc, ⁊ a aðnacal i ndún na ngall an tpeap lá iapettan.

Doíμnaill mac eoðain ui conébairi tigeapna pliccið, fñ aðmair ionnpaið-  
téc fear aða paðe ó éoirpplað co bun duibe ma linn láin ⁊ ma tohap  
téct do maðbað ⁊ do lopcað a meabail ap ðpeir i mbaðbóún in caplein  
hi mbun pinne la cloinn Ruaidri mic toiprðealbaið éappaið (Sfan ⁊ brian),  
⁊ Ruaidri mac toiprðelbaið cappaið do ðabail a ionaid.

Tuaéal mac toiprðealbaið na mapt uí neill, ⁊ trí rin décc dia muintir  
im muphað ua lopcáin do maðbað lá cloinn éana, ⁊ lá cloinn brian na  
coilleað mic eoðain uí neill.

Toiprðealbac mac donnchað mic tomair með pañpaðain do maðbað la  
cloinn eoccaín mic tomáir, ⁊ lá fearðal mac tomáir mic tomáir með pañ-  
paðain dupcor paðde.

Eom bñnach mac maolmairpe mec ruibne co ndruið dia ðallóðlaéaib do  
maðbað lá taðcc mac cuinn mic doíμnaill mic eoðain uí neill, ⁊ lá haod puad  
mac ðlaurpe mic pemaín mic Ruðpaðe með maéðaiñna, ⁊ a naðnacal i  
naðmaéa.

<sup>r</sup> *Bunduff*, bunðuibe, i. e. the mouth of the River Duff. This river, which is called *Niger*, i. e. the black river, in the Book of Armagh, is now called Duff. It forms for a short distance the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim, and discharges itself into the bay of Donegal, about three-quarters of a mile from the mouth of the River Drowes, so often men-

tioned in these Annals.

<sup>s</sup> *Bunne-finne*, now pronounced in Irish as written in the text, with an aspiration on the *f*, and anglicised Buninna. It is the name of the mouth of a stream, and of a townland in the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. In the Down Survey this townland is called Carroweaslane (i. e. Castle-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1494.

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

Inneenduv, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill; Owen, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire; Brian, the son of Dermot O'Dowda; and O'Farrell, i. e. Conmac, the son of John, son of Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell, the second chieftain who was in Annaly at that time, died.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Manus Maguire, died, and was interred at Donegal on the third day afterwards.

Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, a prosperous and warlike man, who possessed that tract of country from the Curliu Mountains to Bunduff<sup>r</sup>, being at the summit of his affluence, was treacherously slain and burned, in an attack by night, in the bawn of the castle at Bunfinne<sup>s</sup>, by the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh, namely, John and Brian; and Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh<sup>t</sup>, took his place.

Tuathal, the son of Turlough-na-Mart<sup>u</sup> O'Neill, and thirteen of his people, together with Murrough O'Lorcain, were slain by the Clann-Cana<sup>w</sup>, and the sons of Brian-na-Coille, the son of Owen O'Neill.

Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Magauran, was slain by a cast of a javelin by the sons of Owen, son of Thomas, and Farrell, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas Magauran.

Owen Bearnagh<sup>x</sup>, the son of Muhmurry Mac Sweeny, and a party of his gallowglasses, were slain by Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, and Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, who was son of Rury Mac Mahon; and they were interred at Armagh.

quarter), *alias* Bonanne, and in the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st July, 1687, it is more correctly called Boniny.

<sup>t</sup> *Turlough Carragh*.—He was the brother of Owen and uncle of Donnell.—See notices of him at the years 1420 and 1431.

<sup>u</sup> *Turlough-na-mart*, i. e. Turlough or Terence

of the Beeves.

<sup>w</sup> *Glann-Cana*, i. e. the family of the Mac Canns, who were seated in the county of Armagh, on the south side of Lough Neagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Owen Bearnagh*, i. e. Owen, or Eugene, the toothless, or rather of the gapped mouth.



Μαιὸμ πορ γάλλαβ λά Μάγ ματζαίνα (αὐὸ ὅcc mac αὐὸα ρυαὶδ) γ λά  
hua παγάλλαγ (Σfαι mac ατὰιλ, mic εοḡαιν mic Σfαι) δὺ in πο μαρβαδ ἐπί  
πίετ δυαίρλιβ γάλλ, γ in πο γαβαδ βραιḡδε ιομδα.

Semur mac mec μαḡνυρα δο μαρβαδ δυρκορ δο ραιḡιτ λά cloinn cōrbmaic  
μεḡ ραίηπαδάν. Emainn mac cōrbmaic mic μαḡνυρα πο τεilecc an τυρκόρ.

Slíoct εοḡαιν mic δοίηναίλλ mic μuiρceapταιḡ δο ὅol hi ccaiplén ρlicciḡ.

Iarla cille dapa δο ḡabail ι naτ cliaτ .ι. la ραχαίβ, γ α cōρ ταίηιρ ḡo  
ραχοίβ.

Doínnall mac maóileaclainn μέḡραḡηναίλλ αὐβαρ τιḡεapna πορ α δυτḡαιḡ  
féim δο μαρβαδ dason upcōρ ραιḡδε λά cloinn Feiðlimið mic ḡiolla na naom  
mic δοίηναίλλ mic μuiρceapταιḡ μιðiḡ ι mbaile na capað.

Semur (bpaτaίρ ιarla cille dapa) δο mülleαð na μιðe an ccein δο βαί  
an ταίρla hi ττιḡ an ριḡ.

Iarla cille dapa, .ι. ḡeapóid mac tomaiρ, γ mac ιarla upmuían, .ι. Semur  
mac Σfαι mic Σenaiρ buiτileρ δο τοιðeτ ὅ τιḡ ρίḡ ραχαί ιαρ νḡénaí ρíðα  
fτορρa, γ eduard Poyñuill Riðipe Saxanaç δο tεaτ leó ina iupτίρ ι neρiínn.

Ο δοίηναίλλ αὐὸ ρυαὸ co na ρócpaide δο ὅol ρα ccaiplen Slíccaiḡ γ α bíτ  
blað míρ don bliaðain ρι hi ppoplongpope ina τιmceall, γ daoíne ιομδα δο  
μαρβαδ uαð don cūρ ρin ρα mac mec uilliam bíρc (uilliam mac ρioccaίρ  
mic emainn mic tomaiρ) ρα uilliam mac uí ḡallcubaiρ, .ι. Emainn mac doñn-  
chaíð mic loclainn, γ ρα eoccan mac cōrbmaic cappaḡ uí ḡallcubaiρ, γ ρα  
doínnall apannach, ceann fðona albanaç δο bí hi ppoçaiρ uí δοίηναίλλ. Ro  
μαρβαδ ðeop dponḡ ele cen mo tát ρiðe la uapdaíβ an ccaiplem, .ι. le bpiat  
caeç mac τaiðcc mic eoccaín, láρ an ccalbaç ccaoch mac δοίηναίλλ mic  
eoccaín, γ λά muuτiρ aίρτ ιρiν ρaίηpaið δο ρíonað inñiρiν.

<sup>y</sup> *James, son of John.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the illegitimate son of John, Earl of Ormond.—See note under the year 1490.

<sup>z</sup> *Poyñuil.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this name is written Poyñuil. He was Sir Edward Poynings, a Knight of the Garter, and privy councillor. In the month of November this year was held a memorable Parliament at Drogheda, which enacted the Statute called after his name Poyning's Act. The pro-

vision made by this particular enactment was, that no Parliament should for the future be holden in Ireland until the Chief Governor and Council had first certified to the King, under the great seal of that land, "as well the causes and considerations as the Acts they designed to pass, and till the same should be approved of by the King and Council." It was also enacted in this Parliament that all the Statutes made lately in England concerning or belonging to the

The English were defeated by Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John), [in a battle] in which sixty of the English gentlemen were slain, and many prisoners were taken.

James, the son of Mac Manus, was slain by a dart cast at him by one of the sons of Cormac Magauran. It was Edmond, the son of Cormac, son of Manus, who threw the dart.

The descendants of Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Conor], went into the castle of Sligo.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner in Dublin by the English, and sent over to England.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, heir to the lordship of his own territory, was slain at Baile-na-Cara, with the cast of a dart, by [one of] the sons of Felim, son of Gilla na naev, son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach.

James (brother of the Earl of Kildare) ravaged Meath, while the Earl was in the King's palace.

The Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, and the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, son of John<sup>y</sup>, son of James Butler, came from the house of the King of England, a peace having been concluded between them; and Edward Poynuil<sup>z</sup>, an English knight, came with them as Lord Justice.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went with his forces to the castle of Sligo, and remained a great part of this year encamped around it. On this occasion many of his people were slain, among whom was the son of Mac William Burke (William, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), William, the son of O'Gallagher (Edmond, son of Donough, son of Loughlin), Owen, the son of Cormac Carragh O'Gallagher, and Donnell Arranach [of Arran], a Scottish captain, who was along with O'Donnell. Many others were also slain by the warders of the castle, i. e. by Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Calvagh Caech, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and by Muintir-Airt<sup>a</sup>. These transactions occurred in the Summer.

public weal, should be thenceforth good and effectual in Ireland.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 186–189.

<sup>a</sup> *Muintir-Airt*, i. e. the family of the O'Harts,

who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. According to an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State

Αλαχανδαίρ mac gille eppuicc mec domnaill, .i. fíor ionait mec domnaill do marbaid lá heóin catanaic mac eoin mic domnaill ballaig hi ppuio ío october.

Sían mac Eocchain ui domnaill do cpochar le Cono mac Aoða puaid uí domnaill.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1495.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle cítepe céo, nocat, a cúicc.

Sían μαγυίδιρ mac píarair mic muirur, pírírún διοιρ máolain, γ αipén-neac élaominnhíρ pepar tíge aoiðfó coiécinn, γ an peparún ua haoða paopaicc décc.

Ruaðíρ mac τοιρρδεαλβαig éarraiγ uí concóobair τιγεαρνα cairpπε oroma cliað décc. Ro fár impírain ειτιρ plioct domnaill im τιγεαρnuρ an típe, .i. ειδιρ pείðlimið mac μαγnuρa mic bpiain, γ Ruaðíρ ócc mac Ruaðíρ ballaig, Muircearτaíc caoíc inac μαγnuρa uí concóobair, Ruaðíρ ócc, γ τοιρρδεαλβαíc mac Ruaðíρ mic bpiain do éuitim pé poile i noρuim éliað hi pppioct-guin. An tíρ ðanníain ag pείðlimið de rin.

Copbmac (.i. μαγ capéaiγ) mac ταιðcc mic copbmaic τιγεαρνα nuρcc-paiγe do marbaid lá a ðírbpaétair pín eoγan mac ταιðcc co na cloinn, pír mέαοaigíte γ onopaigíte na heccairi, γ céo pundoúr maimipte cille cpeide pepar po opðaiγ paóipe an domnaig do congbaíl ina tíρ péin amail po ba τεéta, décc, γ eocean mac ταιðcc do γabail a ionaid.

Μαγnuρ mac eoγan puaid mec μαγnuρa τιγεαρνα típe tuatail maol-

Papers' Office, London, O'Harte's country extended from the mountain of Benbulbin to the River Droys, now Drowes.

<sup>b</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the two following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1494. The son of the Earl of Ormond went from Ireland to the King of England's house this year after Christmas to oppose the Earl of Kildare.

"Garrett Dease, a good English youth of the people of the Baron of Delvin, died."

<sup>c</sup> *John Maguire*.—The obituary of this John is entered as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1495. John, son of the Bishop Maguire, i. e. the son of Pierce, son of Maurice the Archdeacon, died in this year, *ui<sup>o</sup>. die mensis Maii in festo Johannis ad Portam Latinam*. He was parson of Daire Maelain and Erenagh of Clain-inis, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality."

<sup>d</sup> *Patrick*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "Sir Patrick."

Alexander, the son of Gillespick Mac Donnell, the representative of Mac Donnell, was slain by John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, on the day before the Ides [i. e. the 14th] of October.

John, son of Owen O'Donnell, was hanged by Con, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell<sup>b</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1495.

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

John Maguire<sup>c</sup>, the son of Pierce, son of Maurice, Parson of Doire-Maelain [Derryvullan], and Erenagh of Claoín-inis [Cleenish], who kept a house of general hospitality, and the Parson O'Hay (Patrick<sup>d</sup>), died.

Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, Lord of Carbury of Drumcliff, died. A contest arose among the descendants of Donnell concerning the lordship of the country, namely, among Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, Rory Oge, the son of Rory Ballagh, and Murtough Caech, the son of Manus O'Connor. Rory Oge and Turlough, son of Rory, son of Brian, fell by each other in a combat at Drumcliff, in consequence of which the country was left to Felim.

Cormac (i. e. Mac Carthy), the son of Teige, son of Cormac, Lord of Muskerry, was slain by his own brother, Owen, and his sons. He was the exalter and reverer of the church, the first founder of the monastery of Cill Chreidhe<sup>e</sup>, and a man who had ordered that the Sabbath should be strictly observed throughout his territory. Owen, the son of Teige, assumed his place.

Manus, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh<sup>f</sup>, and Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, Chief of the race of Dofa, the son of

<sup>e</sup> *Cill Chreidhe*, now Kilcrea, in the barony of East Muskerry, in the county of Cork.—See note <sup>v</sup>, under the year 1475, p. 1038, *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> *Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh*, i. e. the country of Tuathal Maelgarbh, who was monarch of Ireland from the year 533 to 544.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 93. The Mac Manus who was chief of this territory was descended from Manus, one of the younger sons of Turlough More O'Connor, King of Ireland. This territory, which forms the north-eastern portion of the

barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, was tributary to Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and after the decay of the Mac Manus, it fell into the possession of Mac Dermot Roe, who held it under Mac Dermot of Moylurg. The Mac Manus of this race are still numerous in the province of Connaught, but they have been long sunk in poverty and obscurity, so that the line of their pedigree has not been preserved beyond this century. They are to be distinguished from the Mac Manus of Fermanagh.



ζαιρῷ, ἡ μωυρέστιας μας υαίτνε υἱ ἀνλῖγι ταιοίρεας ἐνέλ δοῦτα mic αονγυρα  
δέεε, ἡ δομναλλ μας Ρυαῶρι buide ἰ τοοίριζεέτ ma ιοναῶ.

Τομαλτας μας εορῃμαic βαλλαῖς mec donnchaḡ dée.

Ο δομναλλ do ὅol υιονηραicῶ ριζ alban. Coḡas ἡ coḡaonta do ἐνῖγαλ  
δοῖb im ῖρεccpa α ἐεile im ζας neicceḡḡaḡl do ἐνήραḡ ῖριḡ.

Conn μας αοḡa ρυαḡ co na ῖοḡραide do ῖuide ἰ τιμḡell ρlicciḡ ἡ ἐνῖ  
ῖé haḡhaḡ ἁζ πορḡαιρι πορ an mbaile. Τιονόλ αḡḡal μορι do ḡenaḡ lá  
ῖlioḡt εοḡan hi τοοιριḡim ρlicciḡ, .i. clann Ρυαḡḡρι mec διαρῖματα, ἡ τῖρι  
ῖiaḡpaс muaiḡe. Clann ḡdonnchaḡ, ἡ cuil ó ῖῖimn do ḡoḡt ῖlḡḡ ḡῖῖreccpa  
ḡimḡḡ ap amur an baile. Iar na ῖioḡ do ἐonḡ ḡo paḡaḡḡar na ῖlḡḡḡ ῖin  
ἐuicce, Ro eiriḡ ῖide co na uaḡhaḡ ῖoḡpaḡḡe im εοḡan ua Ρυaῖc τḡaiρι  
bῖeῖῖne, ἡ im ῖlioḡt δομναλλ ἐam mic mec donnchaḡ. Ro ἐiḡḡreac ḡo nḡim-  
lḡḡc neimḡcclaḡ ap α mboḡhaḡb hi ccoimne ἡ hi ccḡῖḡ apῖeῖῖ an ḡῖῖuaḡ (.i.  
ḡo beol an ḡῖioḡḡḡ) co na baḡḡ aḡt eaḡ α mḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡoḡpa, ἡ ní paḡḡe  
ἐaiῖḡe nó opḡaḡ ἁζ neas ḡḡb ῖó coḡaiῖ apoiḡe aḡt ionḡḡḡḡḡḡ α ἐeile ḡan  
anaḡ ḡan apῖiῖim. Cḡḡ ῖil ann ḡpa aḡt an tan baḡar α mḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἁḡḡ uplaḡim  
mḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ aca ap ann ῖucc ua δομναλλ ῖḡim opḡa α halbain, uaiῖ ní baḡḡ  
aḡt aon αḡaiḡ ma longpoῖḡ ῖéim ἰ ḡḡḡn na ḡḡall an tan po ḡῖiaḡl ḡῖḡḡḡḡḡ  
α mḡc iar ccloḡ ḡó an anpoḡḡaimn hi paḡḡe. Iar τοḡḡt ἰ nḡῖῖῖḡḡḡḡḡ α mḡḡḡ-

<sup>s</sup> *Race of Dofa, the son of Aengus.*—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1210, p. 169–171, *supra*, where the descent of O'Hanly is given, and the extent of Kinel-Dofa pointed out.

<sup>h</sup> *King of Scotland.*—Tytler, in his History of Scotland, vol. iv. c. 3, says that O'Donnell was received by King James on this occasion with great state and distinction, in proof of which he gives the following curious items from the treasurer's accounts :

“Item, passing with letters in the east and south landis, for the receiving of great Odonnel x shillings. Item, to master Alex<sup>r</sup>. Schawe's expenses, passing from the town of Air to Edinburgh, for the cupboard, and remaining there upon the king's clothing, to the receiving of Odonnel. xx shillings.”

<sup>i</sup> *Bel-an-droichit*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the

bridge, now Ballydrihid, about a mile to the north of Ballysadare, on the road to the town of Sligo.

<sup>k</sup> *Without delay or respite.*—The style is here ridiculously redundant, but the Editor does not deem it proper to deviate from the original construction.

<sup>l</sup> *Their weapons of valour*, α mḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἁḡḡe. The word *ioḡna* is explained αρμα, i. e. arms, weapons, by Teige O'Rody, in his Gloss on the Inauguration Ode to Brian na Murtha O'Rourke, and translated *arma* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 517.

<sup>m</sup> *To relieve him.*—The Editor has been obliged to transpose the language here to make it intelligible to the English reader. The construction of the original is as follows :

“Howbeit, when their weapons of valour

Aengus<sup>g</sup>, died ; and Donnell, the son of Rory Boy, assumed the chieftainship in his place.

Tomaltagh, the son of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough, died.

O'Donnell went over to the King of Scotland<sup>h</sup>, and they formed a compact and league to assist each other mutually in all their exigencies.

Con, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and his forces, surrounded the town of Sligo, and continued to besiege it for some time. The descendants of Owen [O'Connor] mustered a very great force to relieve Sligo, namely, the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, [the inhabitants of] Tireragh of the Moy, the Clann-Donough, and [the inhabitants of] Coolavin ; and they proceeded in a vast irresistible body towards the town. After Con had received intelligence that these forces were marching towards him, he rose up with his few troops, with Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, and the descendants of Donnell Cam, the son of Mac Donough, and marched forth from their tents, vigorously and resolutely, to Bel-an-Droichit<sup>i</sup>, to meet and oppose them ; and they came within bow-shot of each other ; and it was their wish not to give each other time or pause, but to come to attack each other without delay or respite<sup>k</sup>. And now, when they had their weapons of valour<sup>l</sup> ready for action, O'Donnell came up with them, for he had arrived from Scotland, and having heard at his own fortress of Donegal of the danger his son was in, he had stopped there only one night, and was now come to relieve him<sup>m</sup>. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in the centre of his people, both

were ready for discharging, it was then O'Donnell himself came up with them from Scotland, for he was but one night in his own fortress at Donegal, when he set out to the relief of his son after hearing the jeopardy he was in."

The account of these transactions is somewhat differently, and much more intelligibly, given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which is a more trustworthy chronicle than the Annals of the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1495. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went to the house of the King of Scotland this year, in the month of August. O'Donnell's son, i. e. Con, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, laid siege to

the castle of Sligo about Lammas this year. O'Donnell returned to his own town, i. e. to Donegal, from the town of the King of Scotland, the Friday after Lammas, and on Saturday followed his son to Sligo ; and he had no sooner entered the town than he was told that the forces of Lower Connaught were marching on the town at the instance of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Owen O'Connor, and of Calvagh, son of Donnell, son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell's son from the castle ; and that they did not think that O'Donnell himself was nearer to them than the house of the King of Scotland. O'Donnell was not dismayed or induced to fly at these tidings, but took with him the besiegers

τιρε δυα δονναίλλ τυεερατ na plóicc cŕētapōda τὰςαπ τυλλορb τιννερnac  
 δια ποίλε αέτ ατά ní éŕna do μαῶμαιγεαῶ an pluaḡ aníor lá hua ndonñnall  
 anail ba mñnic leir ḡruim a namat ppiy. Ro mapbaḡ don éur pin ταῶcc  
 mac bpiain mec donmchaid τiḡearina ua naillella, eoḡan caoḡ mac Ruaidpí  
 í dubda τiḡearina ua ppiacraḡ muaidē, bpiain caoḡ mac ταῶcc mic eoḡain, ἡ  
 ταῶḡ mac donñnall mic eoḡain, ἡ cian mac bpiain uí ḡaḡpa. Ua ḡaḡpa fein  
 .i. διαρματ mac eoḡain do ḡabáil ann. Ro mapbaḡ, Ro baítead ἡ po ḡabāḡ  
 pochaide do paopclanḡaib ἡ ḡaopclanḡaib connaét cen moétat piḡe ip in  
 maídm pin beoil an ḡpóicē. Mac uí buiḡill, ταῶḡ mac néill mic τοιριḡeal-  
 baiḡ do mapbaḡ i ppiotḡuin ip in maídm pin. Hua donñnall do ionnpaḡ ἡ do  
 opḡain a éeepat uile ipin eepich i ceoitcime co mbatari mapaiḡte ḡó.

Ταῶḡ mac donñnall camm do ḡabáil τοιριḡeachta ua naillella.

Mac uilliam clonne piocapḡ, .i. Riocapḡ ócc do ḡeaét i moétat con-  
 naét, ἡ an meio náir mñll ua donñnall don típ piinne pin do mñlleaḡ laip.

O neill (.i. donñnall) do denain epiéce ap ua neill ele (enpi), ἡ ḡpōng do  
 mapbaḡ eatoppa.

O Neill (enpi), Mag aongura (aoḡ mac aipe mic aoḡa), O hanluain  
 (Maoleclainn mac peiḡlinnḡ), ἡ mac méḡ maḡḡainna (ḡiollaπατοραιcc mac  
 aoḡa óḡ mic aoḡa puaiḡ) do ḡol pluaḡ i ppeapaiḡ manac, ἡ baile mec ḡiolla-  
 puaiḡ uile do lopccaḡ leó. Ro tpiallpat aḡide diōnpaiḡḡiḡ mēḡuiḡip, ἡ po  
 ḡeallpat muna bpaḡḡaír piḡé ó Maḡuiḡip co mñllpiḡip a típ uile co baile  
 uí plannaccáin. Ap a aí ní hamlaḡ do pala ḡóib aét batḡari ḡa oíḡe don

of the castle, both horse and foot, and set out to oppose the enemy, and routed them successfully and prosperously. The following were slain on the occasion: Brian, the son of Teige, son of Owen O'Conor; Teige, the son of Donnell, son of Owen; Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. Teige, the son of Brian, son of Conor Mac Donough; O'Dowda, i. e. Owen Caech, son of Rory O'Dowda; and O'Gara, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owen, was taken prisoner, and seventy persons were lost both by killing and capturing. On O'Donnell's side, Teige, the son of O'Boyle, i. e. the son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was slain in the heat of the conflict."

"Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, proceeded with an army at the instance of Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell from the castle of Sligo, and O'Donnell left the castle, and Mac William plundered all that he found to adhere to O'Donnell in Lower Connaught; and he burned the castle of the sons of Hugh, son of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, in which fifteen persons both men and women were smothered by the smoke, and among the rest a beautiful young woman, the daughter of Hugh, son of Donnell Cam, was smothered."

<sup>a</sup> *The backs of his enemies.*—This is a mere

armies gave each other a fierce and vigorous battle, in which the Lower [Connaught] army was defeated by O'Donnell, as was often the case with him to see the backs of his enemies<sup>a</sup> turned towards him. On this occasion were slain Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill; Owen Caech, the son of Rory O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh; Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Teige, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and Kian, the son of Brian O'Gara. O'Gara himself, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owen, was taken prisoner. Besides these, many others of the nobles and plebeians of Connaught were slain, drowned, or taken prisoners in this defeat of Bel-an-Droichit. The son of O'Boyle, i. e. Teige, the son of Niall, son of Turlough, was slain in the heat of the battle. O'Donnell [then] plundered and preyed his enemies throughout the territory generally, until they became submissive to him.

Teige, the son of Donnell Cam, assumed the chieftaincy of Tirerrill.

Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Rickard Oge, came to Lower Connaught, and whatever O'Donnell had not destroyed<sup>o</sup> was destroyed by him.

O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) committed a depredation upon the other O'Neill (Henry), and a number of persons were slain between them.

O'Neill (Henry), Magennis (Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh), O'Hanlon (Melaghlin, the son of Felim), and the son of Mac Mahon (Gillapatrik, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), marched with an army into Fermanagh, and burned the entire of Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh<sup>p</sup>. They went thence to Maguire, and threatened that, unless they should obtain peace from Maguire, they would spoil his whole territory as far as Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain<sup>q</sup>. Things did not turn

phrase, thrown in by the Four Masters themselves, to flatter their favourite family of O'Donnell.

<sup>o</sup> *Had not destroyed*.—This is very imperfectly stated by the Four Masters, as appears from the notice of Mac William's doings already quoted from the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh*, now Ballymac-kilroy, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh. This was the seat of the chief of the Mac Gilroys, who are still numerous in this part of Fermanagh. Such of them as have settled in the town

of Enniskillen write the name Mac Elroy, while others who removed to Leinster and Connaught, write it Gilroy and Kilroy, without the prefix Mac. The three forms are incorrect, and the Editor would recommend them to write it Mac Gilroy.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain*, i. e. O'Flanagan's town, or residence. This was an artificial island, in the Lower Lough Erne, belonging to the townland of Aghamore, parish of Inishmacsaint, barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west extremity of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1498.



ταοῖς τοῖσι δὸ loch acc druim palac, ἡ νί πο λαίρατ δολ ταῖρις ριν ἰ νούταῖς μέγυοῖς, ἡ πο μαρβαδ δνα δρονς δῖβ. Tucc ó neill enri ócc a bñt pñn po ðeóid δο ρίτ δο ἡάγυοῖς δον τυρur ριν.

Δά ἡας υἱ ανλυαιν (.i. pelim) Murchaδ puac ἡ γιolla παττραῖcc δο ἡαρ-  
baδh le cloinn aoða mic eoγain uí neill, ἡ la cloinn cairppie mic aoða uí néill.

Μας ραιῖραδάαν (πειδlim mac tomair mic φρίγail mic tomair mic bñam  
breaγaiγ) ταοῖραδ τεallaiγ ecδac δο βάταδ ap loc crannóicce caille an  
múilinn, ἡ domnall bñnac a ðeapbraταῖρ ina ionac.

Mac a γῖρρ γιollaπαττραῖcc mic γιollaπαττραῖcc ele décc.

Μαγῖνur maol mac Remann ριαβαῖς mic dunn mic conconnacτ meγυοῖς  
δο ἡαρβαδ la Pñlρ mac emainn meγυοῖς, ἡ lár an nγiolla mballac mac  
conconnacht méγ capraδ.

Ua duibγññann cille ρonann (dubtaδ mac maoleclainn mic maeta γlaiρ)  
ollam muntpie maolpuam ρaoí lé peanδur pñi tiγe aoðeac coitcññn ἡ peap  
po ba ρaiδbpe ἰ ccñraib, ἡ ἰ munlib dá mbaoi ἰ neppnn pe healaδain décc ina  
ñicé pñn hi ccill ρónám iar ρññoataδ toccanðe iar mbpeit an báipe leip  
ó ðeannan ἡ ó doman.

Domnall ua maolconaire ollam ρñl muipñoiγ mic φρίγupa décc, ἡ dá  
ua maolconaire ina ionac, .i. Sñan mac toρna, ἡ domchaδ mac aταῖρne.

Mac an baῖρδ típe conall, .i. aed, ó bññpleim, eoγain mac eoγain mic  
pñraῖρ ollam meγυοῖς lé bññcññnnur, bñam mac ρoinaῖρle méγ caba, ἡ  
ticcññann ua doðailén décc.

Cono mac Aoða puac í domnall co na pñam bicc móρῖ (ap aῖpe acbñññi  
pñam bñcc moρ pñi pñam éunn ap ba γñanñbér dóruiðe γan tñclamaδ pñóῖς  
lán móρῖ cenmoτá dá pñicτ décc τυaγ pñi haῖρῖññ ἡ pñi hiombuaiaδ, ἡ τῖρ  
pñicτ maρcaδ pñi toγpaῖm ἡ ταῖραcταῖm locτα maδma) δο δολ γup an poδ-  
paῖττε pñmῖaῖττε δο ρaiγiδ Mññic Eoain na nγlinnñð, óρ δο haῖρñññeac δο

<sup>r</sup> *Druim-ralach*, i. e. ridge or long hill of the oak, now Drumralla, a townland in the parish of Galloon, on the east side of the Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Coole-na-norior, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>s</sup> *Loch-Crannoige*, i. e. lake of the Crannog, or wooden house. This lake is now always called *Loch Óhaile an múilinn*, or Ballywillin Lough,

after the townland in which it is situated.

<sup>t</sup> *Caill-an-mhuillin*, i. e. wood of the mill, now called in Irish *coill a múilinn*, and anglicised Killywillin, a townland near the village of Ballymagauran, in the parish of Templeport, barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

<sup>u</sup> *Mac-Aghírr*, now Kerr, a name still in the north of Ireland, said to be of Scotch origin.

out, however, thus for them ; on the contrary, they were [obliged to remain] for two nights to the east of the lake at Druim-ralach<sup>r</sup>, and did not dare to advance further into Maguire's country ; and some of them were slain. O'Neill (Henry) at last gave Maguire his own terms of peace on that expedition.

The two sons of O'Hanlon (Felim), namely, Murrough Roe and Gilla-Patrick, were slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, and the sons of Carbry, son of Hugh O'Neill.

Magauran (Felim, the son of Thomas, son of Brian Breaghach), Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], was drowned in Loch-Crannoige<sup>s</sup> of Caill-an-nhuillinn<sup>r</sup> ; and Donnell Bearnagh, his brother, took his place.

Mac Aghirr<sup>u</sup> (Gilla-Patrick, the son of another Gilla-Patrick), died.

Manus Mael, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnacht Maguire, was slain by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, and Gilla Ballagh, the son of Cuconnaught Mac Caffrey.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Duffy, the son of Melaghlin, son of Matthew Glas), Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain<sup>w</sup>, a learned historian, who kept a house of general hospitality, and the richest of the literati of Ireland in flocks and herds, died in his own house at Kilronan, at a venerable old age. after winning the goal from the world and the Devil.

Donnell O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, died ; and two O'Mulconrys were set up in his place, namely, John, son of Torna, and Donough, son of Athairne.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell, i. e. Hugh ; O'Breslen, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen, son of Petrus, Chief Brehon to Maguire ; Brian, the son of Sorley Mac Cabe ; and Tiernan O'Delvin, died.

Con, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, with his great little army (Con's army being so called because he was never in the habit of assembling a numerous army, or more than twelve score axe men, for making a standing fight, and sixty horsemen, for following up the rout, and taking prisoners), marched to Mac Eoin of the Glins<sup>x</sup>, for it had been told to him [Con] that Mac Eoin<sup>y</sup> had the finest

<sup>w</sup> *Muintir-Maelruain*.—This was the general tribe name of the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, in the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill

and Corran, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>x</sup> *Glins*.—This is still the name of a district in the north-east of the county of Antrim.

<sup>y</sup> *Mac Eoin*, i. e. Fitz-John, now Mac Keon, and sometimes simply Keon. It was an Irish

Chonn gup bo he Mac Eóain aon ba dñircecaigte bñh, each (.i. dub a coite),  
 7 cú baí ina cómpoccur. Ro fáidriam teécta riar an tan rin do éuiníó an  
 eic. Ro hépaó eirriam imon eoch, iar na éinígeallaó do Chonn daon dia  
 munnir. Ní ro hairpeaó lairriam co raimce tar doóainí gac conaire bai  
 riome co riacé co na fíóam mbicc móir gan rabaó gan riatucchaó irin  
 aóhaig go tech Meic Eóain 7 eirgabtar Mac Eóain lair fo céadóir, 7 baóí  
 a bñh, a eac, 7 a cú co na uile maítear ap cumar Cuinn, uair rrié an tech  
 7 pe heich décc amalle rria ir in mbale don éur rin. Ro creachaó na  
 glinne uile la munnir Chuinn apaóapach. Do bñr iarain ógairíec a maime  
 uile (doneach ro ba lé) do innaoi Mhíic Eóain, 7 ro lícc a fñr a geimel  
 éuice iar roéctam tar banna riar, 7 do bñr an teach go ceirícaib 7 co  
 nédaib aóble lair co riacé tír Aóda, 7 ro rupaíl na eirícha do léccean for  
 a féríorícaib. Do éafó iarain fo céadóir co na munnir dñiríóirí fñh, 7 gup  
 an lín rluagí for caínnaccar doneó bar foimáur a aatar í domnaill, 7 ní ro  
 hairpeaó lair co riacé tar Síonainn, iarain irin munnir co ro lírcreachaó

name assumed by the head of the Scotch family of Bisset, who had been settled in the Glins of Antrim for a considerable time previous to this period.

<sup>z</sup> *Had been promised.*—By this the writer evidently wishes it to be understood that Mac Keon of the Glins should have sent his famous steed to Con O'Donnell, although the latter had no title to this steed, except the mere fact that he was a more powerful man than the latter.

<sup>a</sup> *His wife, his steed, and his hound.*—This entry is in the handwriting of Michael O'Clery, in the autograph copy. The Editor has not been able to find any account of this adventure of Con O'Donnell in any of the older annals. A critic, who read the compilation of the Four Masters about two centuries since, has written the following remark in the margin of the autograph copy: “Ατά go leop breug 7 uac éar ann ro—There is enough of lies and horror here!”

<sup>b</sup> *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magnihy, a barony in the south-east of the county of Kerry. At this period it was the territory of the O'Do-

nohoes, who were tributary to MacCarthy More; but according to O'Heerin's topographical poem, this territory belonged originally to a family of the Conarian race, called O'Conghaile, which is unquestionably that now called in Irish O'Congal, or O'Conaill, and in English O'Connell; but Magh O'gCoinchinn has been in the possession of the O'Donohoes and called Eoghanact-I-Donohoe, at least since the beginning of the eleventh century, when the O'Conghailes were driven into the territory of Iveragh, in the west of Kerry. Dr. O'Brien, in his *Dissertation on the Laws of the ancient Irish*, which was published by Vallancey in his [Vallancey's] own name, in the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i., has the following note on the name O'Conghaile, which he correctly anglicises O'Connel:

“The King of Dairbre, now called Iveragh” [No, but now called Dairbhre, otherwise Valencia Island.—ED.], “in the county of Kerry, was O'Shea of Earnian descent: O'Failbhe and O'Connel were settled near him, in the barony

wife, steed (Dubhacoite by name), and hound, in his neighbourhood. Con had before that time sent messengers for the steed, but was refused it, though it had been promised<sup>2</sup> by Con to one of his people. Con made no delay, but surmounted the difficulties of every passage, until he arrived at night with his "great little" band at the house of Mac Eoin, without having given him any previous notice or intelligence of his designs, and immediately took Mac Eoin prisoner, and made himself master of his wife, his steed, and his hound<sup>a</sup>, together with all his other wealth, for he found the [famous] steed, and sixteen others with it, in the house on that occasion. The Glins were all plundered on the following day by Con's people; but he afterwards made full restitution to Mac Eoin's wife of all such property as was her's; and as soon as he had crossed the Bann, on his return westwards, he set her husband at liberty for her, but he carried the steed, with vast preys and spoils, with him into Tirlugh, and ordered the cattle-spoils to be left upon its grassy fields. Immediately after this he went with his own faithful people, and with the number of forces he was able to muster among those under his father O'Donnell's jurisdiction, and never halted until he had crossed the Shannon, and afterwards advanced into Munster, where he totally plundered Magh O'gCoinchinn<sup>b</sup>, in Mac Carthy's

of Corcadiubhne; who were of the same Earnian stock, being all descended from Core, son of Cairbre Musg, son of Connaire, son of Moghlaimhe, King of Leath-Cuinn."—p. 380.

This note is nearly correct, though the same writer in his Irish Dictionary, in voce CONALL, asserts, without the slightest authority, that the O'Conels were descended from Conall Gabhra, who gave name to the territory of Hy-Conaill Gabhra, in the county of Limerick. But he should have known that Hy-Conaill Gabhra was the tribe name of the O'Cuilens, O'Flannerys, and O'Kinealys, and not a surname of a single family. Hy-Conaill Gabhra was like Kinel-Conaill, Kinel-Owen, and several other tribe names which embraced many separate surnames.

The Irish Annals supply us with no notices of the chiefs of this family of O'Conghaile, and we must suppose that they sunk into obscu-

rity, or at least lost the rank of chieftains, soon after the O'Donohoes had settled in their territory. The earliest authentic record of the exact location of this family that the Editor has met with, is an Inquisition taken at Tralee, on the 13th of April, 1613, from which it appears that Murrough O'Connell held Ballycarbery, in which there was "a stone howse and a gardein," under Sir Valentyne Browne. It appears from another Inquisition taken at Killarney, on the 27th of September, 1637, that John O'Falvie of Ballynehow enfeofed to Morris fitz Geoffrey O'Connell the lands of Ballynahow and Towrine [in the barony of Iveragh, in Kerry], containing two carrucatts of land. The head of this family was transplanted in Cromwell's time to Brentir, near Slieve-Callan, in the west of the county of Clare; but many of the collateral branches remained in Kerry, where they have



laip maigh ó ccoimchind i nduithaigh méig cáptaiḡ. Ro íuí iapañ ina éiritiḡ co noipecmib, eadalaib, ḡ epícaib ionḡaib laip co ráinnic iap mbuaib tap eirne ḡo dún na ngall. Ro pannaḡ laipruib annuipin i nañ lo acc Apḡ na tinnḡ aoiḡ na epícha pin tucc a duithaigh Méig capḡaiḡ ran muñain, ḡ epícha Mhíic Eoan na nglinnḡ a haipḡib ulao. La pé coicc peacḡtmaine décc do ponaipḡ innuipin la Conn mac Aoḡa puaiḡ í doinnall.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1496.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceitpe céo, noḡat, a Sé.

Ḣlaipne mac remann mic Ruḡpaige méigμαḡgaíḡna do maipbaḡ ina eis péin hi muineaḡán lá ḡiolla patraicc mac méigμαḡgaíḡna ḡ la a ḡíḡbpaḡaiḡ ele Ruḡpaige. Clann meḡ maḡgaíḡna, .i. aoḡ ócc mac aoḡa puaiḡ mic Ruḡpaige iaoḡiḡe, ḡ ní tanḡataḡ aḡt pe ḡḡolḡcca décc leoḡ do denaḡ an maipḡḡa pin ip in oiḡḡe. Ro ḡaḡaḡ Roḡa mac maḡnara mic aoḡa puaiḡ meḡ maḡgaíḡna leoḡ ip in eis pin. Ḣrian mac Remann meḡ maḡgaíḡna, ḡ clann ḡlaipne mic Remann meḡ maḡgaíḡna do ḡol ap cpeiḡ ap maḡ maḡgaíḡna (.i. aoḡ ócc) co na ḡloinn a ccoinn tpeacḡtmaine iap maipbaḡ ḡlaipne, ḡ an ḡpeacḡ do ḡḡiḡt leoḡ, ḡ ḡpeam do maipbaḡ uaḡa cḡḡaḡnae. Ḣaile meḡ maḡgaíḡna (.i. aoḡ ócc) do loḡccaḡ iap pin la ḡrian mac Remann mic Ruḡpaige.

Ḣiolla patraicc mac méig maḡgaíḡna (aoḡ ócc mac aoḡa puaiḡ, mic

prospered more than the O-Donohoes or Mac Carthy Mores.

<sup>c</sup> *In the space of*, la pé, i. e. le pé, *per spatium*.

<sup>d</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1495. John Cluasach, son of John, son of Alexander, a noble youth of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland, died.

"Mac Tiernan the Lower, i. e. Gormgal, son of Brian Mac Thighernan, died.

"Mac Brady died this year, i. e. Felim, the son of Murrrough Mac Brady.

"Nicholas Dalton, i. e. the son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was killed by Fergus, the

son of Edmond, son of Laighsech, son of Rossa O'Farrell, and the descendants of Henry Dalton.

"Turlough, the son of John, son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, and Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, were killed on the one spot in this year, 6. *Cal. Junii feria 4<sup>a</sup>*. by Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, son of Maelmora of Mullagh; and Cuconnaught himself was killed by the cast of a javelin on the same spot by the said Hugh, who had the javelin which caused his death through his leg when he made the shot, and it is doubtful if there was in Ireland at this time any one of the said Turlough's years who was a better man or a better captain.

country; and he then returned with many plunders, spoils, and preys, crossed the Erne, [and proceeded] to Donegal; and at Ard-na-tineadh-aoil [Lime-kiln Hill] divided the spoils which he had taken from Mac Carthy's country in Munster, and the spoils which he had carried off from Mac Eoin of the Glins, in the east of Ulster. These achievements were performed by Con, the son of Hugh Roe, in the space of<sup>c</sup> fifteen weeks<sup>d</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1496.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-six.*

Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, was killed in his own house at Monaghan, by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon, and his other brother, Rury. These were the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury. Only sixteen sgologes<sup>e</sup> had gone with them by night to commit this slaughter. Ross, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, was taken prisoner in the same house. At the end of a week after the killing of Glasny, Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went on a predatory excursion against Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge) and his sons, and carried off the prey; and several were slain on both sides. The town of Mac Mahon was afterwards burned by Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rory.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, son of

"The castle of Tullymongan was taken by O'Reilly, i. e. by John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen O'Reilly, a fortnight after these slaughters, and the descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh came to O'Reilly with his Creaghts.

"Garret Mised, a good English youth of the people of Alexander, the son of Thomas Plunkett, was killed this year, as was Andrew, the son of Gilla-Gorm Tuite.

"Turlough, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, a friar minor of the convent of Armagh, was killed at Cavan by a kick from his own horse.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond,

son of Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton, was taken prisoner, and Henry, the son of John, grandson of Pierce Dalton, was killed about Allhallowtide by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and by Mulrony O'Carroll.

"The two sons of James, the son of Mac Balront, were killed this year, namely, John and Redmond Reagh; John, by the sons of Maurice Walsh, and Redmond, by peasants on the borders of Dublin.

"Kian, the son of Owen, son of Tomaltagh O'Gara, died suddenly this year; and this was caused by a poetical miracle."

<sup>e</sup> *Sgologes*, i. e. farmers.

riúðpaise) do marbaidh hi fíuill lá hua nanluain (Maoleaclaínn mac feilim) 7 lá a ósbratair ardoḡal, 7 a dearbbratair emíri do ḡabail an lá céona. Maḡ máḡḡaínn co na éapaiseaé 7 clann maḡnupa méḡ máḡḡaínn do ḡol hi cefinn hui raḡallaiḡ 7 ḡall iar ndenaim an marbta rin foppa. Brian mac remann 7 clann ḡlaine mic Remann do ḡol co na ccaopaiseé 7 hi ffeapnmaḡ hi ffeapnann meḡ máḡḡaínn 7 ḡiolla paḡpacc.

O domnaill (aoḡ ruad mac neill ḡairb) do ḡol i noiriḡallaiḡ do conḡnam lé brian mac Remann méḡ máḡḡaínn, 7 a ndol aruide illínnam méḡ máḡḡaínn i mbreipne uí raḡallaiḡ, 7 an mío ro imtiḡrít don tír ḡur an ccaḡan, 7 cuio uí Raḡallaiḡ don cabán féin do loḡcaḡ leó. Creaca, 7 oipcne, Millte, 7 móipeḡala do ḡenam lá hua ndomnaill don éur rin ar ḡalluaé maḡaire aipḡall, 7 ar rann méḡ máḡḡaínn aḡ roaḡ ḡó ina fíuḡeinaḡ.

Maḡ máḡḡaínn (aoḡ ócc mac aḡda ruad) décc iar mbíḡ dail aḡaio poime rin. 7 Brian mac Remann meḡ máḡḡaínn do ḡabail a ionaḡ.

O brian ticeḡrpa tuadmuían (conḡḡar mac toiprḡealḡaiḡ) décc, 7 a dearbbratair an ḡiollaḡub doirḡneaḡ ina ionaḡ.

O máḡḡaínn an fuinn iarḡaraiḡ (fingín) féicḡam coirḡionn ḡaonnaḡta 7 emiḡ iarḡar muían raí ecnaide illaíḡin 7 i mberla décc.

O ḡoḡarḡaiḡ (brian mac domnaill) décc, 7 o domnaill (aoḡ ruad) do ḡairm tiḡearpa ina ionaḡ do Shían ua ndoḡarḡaiḡ.

Mac Suíne típe boḡaine, .i. Maolmuire décc, 7 a aḡnacal i ndún na ḡall.

<sup>f</sup> *Creaghts*, caepuḡeaé.—This term is used in the south of Ireland to denote cattle; but according to the tradition in the county of Donegal, it was used to denote the chief's cattle and their herdsmen, who were of various military ranks, and whose business was to herd the cattle and train the men in the art of preying and fighting in times of peace; to drive the cattle into the fastnesses when the territory was invaded; and to attend the chief on his predatory excursions into other territories for the purpose of driving the prey; on which occasion they never fought unless when the prey was overtaken, but then they fought with clubs and the large knives or *meadoḡs* with which they were always armed.

<sup>g</sup> *Fearnmhagh*, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See the years 1471 and 1475. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that after Allhal-lowtide this year Mac Mahon Oge, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the descendants of Redmond in general, left the Loughy and migrated to Farney, and that the descendants of Hugh Roe migrated to the Loughy.

<sup>h</sup> *Both*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 a noul le céile ar rin a leanmum meḡ máḡḡaínn a mbreipne hui Raḡill, i. e. and they went thence together in pursuit of Mac Mahon into Breifny-O'Reilly.”

<sup>i</sup> *O'Reilly's part of Cavan itself*, i. e. Tully-

Rury), was treacherously slain by O'Hanlon (Melaghlin, the son of Felim) and his brother Ardgall. His brother Ever was taken prisoner on the same day. After this murder, Mac Mahon, with his creaghts<sup>f</sup> and the sons of Manus Mac Mahon, went over to O'Reilly and the English. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond, went with their creaghts into Fearnmhagh<sup>g</sup>, upon the lands of Mac Mahon and Gilla-Patrick.

O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv) went into Oriel to assist Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and from thence they [both<sup>b</sup>] marched into Breifny-O'Reilly, in pursuit of Mac Mahon; and they burned that part of the country through which they passed as far as Cavan, and O'Reilly's part of Cavan itself<sup>i</sup>. On this occasion great depredations, spoliations, and destructions, were committed, and great booties obtained<sup>j</sup>, by O'Donnell, in the English settlements in Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return back.

Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) died, having been blind for some time before; and Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, took his place.

O'Brien, Lord of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough), died; and his brother, Gilla-Duv, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Mahony of Fonn-iartharach<sup>k</sup> (Fineen), general supporter of the humanity and hospitality of West Munster, a wise man, learned in the Latin and English [languages], died.

O'Doherty (Brian, the son of Donnell) died; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) nominated John O'Doherty as Lord in his place.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine<sup>l</sup>, i. e. Mulmurray, died, and was interred at Donegal.

mongan, and that part of the town of Cavan which was O'Reilly's property. They spared the monastery and that portion of the town which belonged to the church.

<sup>j</sup> *Great booties obtained.*—This passage could not be literally made into intelligible English. It would stand thus:

“Preys, spoliations, destructions, and great booties, were made by O'Donnell on that occasion on the Englishrie of Machaire-Oirghiall; and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return

back.”

<sup>k</sup> *Fonn-iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This is still the name of a deanery in the south-west of the county of Cork, comprising, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, the parishes of Kilroe, Scool, Kilerohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Caheragh, in the barony of Carbury. This district was otherwise called Ivahagh.

<sup>l</sup> *Tir-Boghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.



Ο Dubda uilliam mac domnaill ballaig décc, γ ο Dubda do gairim ina onad do brian ócc mac brian uí dubda.

Ο plannaccáin tuaithe raeta décc .i. gilliberte mac corbmaic mic giollaíora.

Eisíneap mac briain mic neill gallua uí neill do mairbad hī ppuill, γ a deapbraetar eile eoghan do pccathad an lá cedna lá a ndiar deapbraetar péin, conn puad γ peilin.

Τιγεapráin mac cobtaig mic aipe uí puairc do mairbad hī puill lá feargal mac caetal ballaig, γ lá cloinn uaithe mic caetal ballaig uí puairc.

Caipén aeta ríhaig do gabail ap barbaib uí domnaill lá haoð mac uí domnaill.

Sít do dénam dua domnaill eipri cairpreacáib, γ peiolimio mac maghura mic briain i tiugeapnuir forpa, aet nama caipén phiccig do bít acc an cealbáð ceaoð mac domnaill mic eoccam uí concobair.

Conn mac uí domnaill do gabail forbairi pa caipén aeta ríhaig, γ Mag uioiri Sían mac Pílip mic tomaiγ do teét ap tappraing aoda mic uí domnaill do cup cuinn on mbaile, γ conn do cup co hamðeonac óo uaða. Aoð, γ Mag uioiri dá lñman iaprtan go dún na ngall, γ blað don baile do lopcað leó a tóy lai. Conn co rocpaide típe conaill, innri heoðan, γ darptraige meg plannchaio do rompuó a topaigeét ap aoð, γ ap máguioiri, γ a lñman go tñrman daðeoc. Máð epaie puaoiri mac diaimada mic mapcaip comarba an tñrman cedna do toet ina cclñn, γ a pocpa óo do conn γ do conallcoib gan a comairce pñn no comairce an tearmann do rapúccad ap máguioiri. Níi paomrat poñ pin aet po lñrat Maguioiri baí ag mteacet ap eiccin a lop a laina. Ro gab conn cona rocpaide an conair coitclñn forpa sup do heicclñn doibh ionnpaiceho móna γ epaetraig baí fóri a cclonn dú in po paccabreac oeic neic ap céo, γ in po ppaóineað for muintri meguioiri, γ in po gabad é

<sup>m</sup> *Niall Gallda*, i. e. Neale the Anglicised ; so called because he could speak English, and shewed a predilection for the English laws, manners, and dress. His son, Godfrey, was the first that used a gun in Tirconnell.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1487, p. 1150.

<sup>n</sup> *Laid siege*, do gabail forbairi.—The word forbairi is translated “a besieging camp” by

Duald Mac Firbis, in his translation of a portion of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware, A. D. 1444.

<sup>o</sup> *The protection of the Termon*.—The Termon of St. Daveog, of which Magrath was the hereditary Termoner, had the privilege of sanctuary, as indeed all the other Termions had.—See note <sup>r</sup>, p. 1228.

O'Dowda, i. e. William, the son of Donnell Ballagh, died ; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian O'Dowda, was styled O'Dowda in his place.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Gilbert, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Iosa, died.

Ever, the son of Brian, son of Niall Gallda<sup>m</sup> O'Neill, was treacherously slain, and his brother Owen was maimed on the same day, by their own two brothers, Con Roe and Felim.

Tiernan, the son of Coffey, son of Art O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by Farrell, the son of Cathal Ballagh, and the sons of Owny, son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke.

The castle of Ballyshannon was taken from O'Donnell's warders by Hugh, the son of O'Donnell.

O'Donnell made peace among the people of Carbury ; Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian [it was agreed] should possess the lordship, but the castle of Sligo should belong to Calvagh Cacch, the son of Donnell, who was son of Owen O'Conor.

Con, the son of Donnell, laid siege<sup>n</sup> to the castle of Ballyshannon. Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, came at the instance of Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, to drive Con from the town, and forcibly drove him from it. Hugh and Maguire afterwards pursued him to Donegal ; and they burned a part of the town in the early part of the day. Con, with the forces of Tirconnell, Inishowen, and Dartry-Mac Clancy, turned in pursuit of Hugh and Maguire, and followed them to Termon-Daveog. Magrath, i. e. Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, Coarb of that Termon, came to them, and warned Con and the Kinel-Connell not to violate his protection, or the protection of the Termon<sup>e</sup>, by attacking Maguire ; they regarded not that [his warning], but pursued Maguire, who was engaged in endeavouring to effect his escape by strength of arm. Con and his army, however, gained the common pass on them, so that they were obliged to take to a bog and morass<sup>p</sup> which lay before them, where [an engagement taking place] they left one hundred and ten horses behind ; and Maguire's people were defeated, himself taken prisoner, and twelve of the

<sup>p</sup> *Morass*, *επιστρας*.—This word, which is derived from *επιστρα*, a sieve, is used in the north and west of Ireland, to denote a flat piece

of land intermixed with bogs, sedgy quagmires, and brushwood.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 203, note <sup>d</sup>.

βυδóιν, γ in πο μαρβαδ δά ρεαρ δέcc do δαζδασóιμβ ζο ρόcaíde oile im brian  
μαζυíοιρ (i. mac brian mic Pílip).

Ο ρήργaλ (Ruðpaige mac caíal) δέcc.

Μαζ ραμπαόaín δοínnall beapnac τaοιρεac τεallaiz eaδóac do μαρβαδ  
a meabail aζ an aλτόιρ ι τεampall an puip lá τaδcc mac aδa mic eoζain  
mez ρaμπαόaín, γ aτáδ na builleaδa do buaíleaδ cúicce hι ccoipraib na  
haλτόpa.

Μαζυíοιρ (Sfan) do legeaδ amaδ do conn íar ττιονol do τεapmannacaib  
an cúicciδ cúicce dia éabac γ dia cúingíδ ρaip.

Ο cuipnín Ruaiðpí, γ eoζan ócc mac eoζain mic aδa uí δalaiz δέcc.

Sfan mac eoζain uí δοínnall do δápuccáδ lá conn mac aδa puaið.

<sup>a</sup> *Teampall-an-phuirt*, i. e. the church of the bank, now Templeport, a townland and parish in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. Not far from this church is Inis-Breachmhaigh, on which was born the celebrated St. Maidoc, patron of the diocese of Fernes, and of the churches of Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, and Drumlane in the county of Cavan.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st January, where it is stated that the flag-stone on which St. Maidoc was carried to be baptized, was used as a ferry-boat to carry people from and to the island on which he was born; and that an old seasoned hazel stiek, which his mother held in her hand when bringing him forth, afterwards, having been stuck by chance in the ground, struck root, and grew up into a large tree, which was to be seen on the island of Breaghwy in a flourishing state, and producing nuts, in the time of the writer. The tradition in the country also asserts, that the flag-stone above referred to was used as a ferry-boat till a few centuries since, when, in consequence of the misconduct of a young man and woman on board it suddenly sunk, and left the passengers to shift for themselves on the surface of the lake. The natives of the parish of Templeport also preserve a traditional recol-

lection of the hazel tree referred to in the Irish Calendar; but no trace of it now remains, nor does tradition account for its withering.

<sup>r</sup> *Was set at liberty*, do legeaδ amaδ.—This passage could not be translated literally into English. The closest it would admit of is the following: "Maguire (John), was let out by Con, after the collecting of the termoners of the province to him to wrest and request him of him."

<sup>s</sup> *Termoners*.—In a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, quoted in the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore,—*Townlands*, the following account of Termoners occurs:

"The tenants of the church lands are called Termoners, and are for the most part schollers and speake Latin; and anciently the chiefe tenants were the determiners of all civill questions and controversies among their neighbours."

The Annals of Ulster state that in the liberation of Maguire O'Donnell and his son did not deal fairly with St. Daveog, or the Termon, in as much as the Termoner was obliged to give a ransom for him.

<sup>t</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1496. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, the son

chiefs of his people slain, with many others, about Brian Maguire (the son of Brian, son of Philip).

O'Farrell (Rury, the son of Cathal), died.

Magauran, i. e. Donnell Bearnagh, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach, was treacherously slain before the altar of the church of Teampall-an-phuirt<sup>a</sup>, by Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran; and [the marks of] the blows aimed at him are [still] visible in the corners of the altar.

Maguire (John) was set at liberty<sup>r</sup> by Con [O'Donnell], all the termoners<sup>s</sup> of the province having flocked to him, to request and demand his liberation.

O'Cuirnin (Rory) and Owen Oge, the son of Owen, son of Hugh O'Daly, died.

John, the son of Owen O'Donnell, was put to death by Con, the son of Hugh Roe<sup>t</sup>.

of Henry, son of Owen, and his two sons, i. e. Brian and Owen, went on a predatory excursion against the other O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Niall, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, and two other horsemen, were killed by them, and the son of O'Mellan was taken by them, i. e. Rury, the son of Owen O'Mellan, and they bore away the prey vigorously from Creig-Baile-Ui-Shercaigh, and this was the twenty-fourth prey which Donnell had carried away from Henry.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was ransomed by three hundred marks and fourteen score cows in mortgage on Tuath Bhaile-na-ngedh, from Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and from the grandson of O'Carroll; and O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. O'Loughlin, the son of William, son of Hugh O'Daly, died of the wounds inflicted upon him, the night on which Glasny Mac Mahon was slain, in his [Glasny's] own house.

"Rory, the son of Irial O'Farrell, half chief-tain of Annaly, was taken prisoner by the Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], i. e. William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, upon which the bishop was made O'Farrell, and Kedagh, the

son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was made another O'Farrell in opposition to him.

"The son of Sir Edward Eustace, i. e. Roland, died at the end of this year between the two Christmasses, i. e. the person by whom the monastery of Kilcullen was erected.

"There was much inclement weather in this year, so that there was a great destruction of cows and of cattle in general.

"Much inclement weather in the Autumn of this year by which the people in general lost their corn, particularly in Fermanagh.

"The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam, came to Ireland a week before Michaelmas this year as Justiciary over the English of Ireland, and with great honours from the King of England, having married the daughter of the King's own sister, i. e. the daughter of the abbot of Glasberry.

"Mac David of Clann-Conway died this year, and the Mac David who was appointed in his place was killed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor.

"Mac Costello was taken prisoner this year by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot."



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1497.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cñēpe céd, nočar, a pečt.

Μαμριττι na mbpatar hi ccapriacc p̄pccupa do ġnoúccāð on poim̄ tpe  
imriðe neill mic cunn̄ mec aod̄a buiðe uí neill do cum na mbpatar mionúr  
de obrepuc̄ntiaē, 7 pe braitpe décc do coim̄tionól dūm̄ na ngall do ðol  
na peilb̄ a uicail na céd̄ p̄éle muirpe ran p̄óġm̄ar iar ccori bpeite leó.

Concobar mac corbmaic mic tomaltaiġ tiġearna maġe luircc do m̄ar-  
bað a meabail la cloinn Ruaiðri mec diarmata, Concobar 7 taðġ, 7 taðcc  
mac Ruaiðri do ġabail a ionaid gan p̄p̄fab̄ra.

Εiccneacán mac neacán mic toip̄p̄dealb̄aiġ an p̄iona uí doim̄nail do  
m̄arbað hi p̄p̄orlongp̄or̄it uí doim̄nail (.i. aod̄ puad̄) lá a ðalta conn mac  
aod̄a puaið, lá ġearp̄alt mac doim̄nail mic p̄eðlimið uí dočar̄itaiġ, 7 la briar  
mac meġ plannchað, etceteri. Top̄erataar ap̄aon lá heiccneacán, Eoccan  
mac toip̄p̄dealb̄aiġ ġallda uí doim̄nail, Mac aod̄a mic toip̄p̄dealb̄aiġ ġallda,  
Eoccan mac aod̄a mic donnchað na coilleað uí doim̄nail, P̄eðlimið mac an  
ġiolla ðuib̄, 7 toip̄p̄dealb̄ac mac caðail mic an ġiolla ðuib̄ uí ġallcob̄ar,  
Donnchað balb̄ ó p̄irġil, 7 počaiðe ele nač ar̄im̄tear.

Sič do ðenaið don d̄a ua neill (Doim̄nail, 7 En̄p̄i ócc) a noð̄p̄eað an ġp̄raiġ  
7 mac doim̄nail (aod̄) do léicc̄n̄ amač gan p̄uap̄cclað, 7 com̄aða mópa  
deachaib̄ 7 d̄eird̄ do tabairt lé h̄en̄p̄i ócc do ðoim̄nail ðap̄ cñ̄n̄ anma tiġ-  
earna do l̄icc̄n̄ de.

Ο doim̄nail aod̄ puad̄ do c̄up̄ a tiġearn̄ar de an p̄ečtmað calaonn lun̄  
(.i. dia haoin̄e) acc t̄m̄p̄all cap̄na i t̄p̄earim̄on̄n t̄p̄é ġp̄p̄aon̄ta a c̄loinne p̄p̄ia  
poile, 7 o doim̄nail do ġap̄im̄ ða mac do conn̄ dia m̄airt̄ ma ðeað̄hað̄.

Υατέρ mac Riocair̄ið a búpc̄ do ðol cob̄lač do congnaim̄ lá h̄ua noim̄nail  
ócc conn̄ mac aod̄a puaið i naġhað̄ a ðeap̄b̄p̄ataar ele aod̄ ócc. Iar t̄točt̄  
hi t̄p̄īp̄i d̄oib̄, 7 iar̄ noðol do conn̄ ma c̄cñ̄n̄ p̄p̄aoín̄tear p̄op̄p̄a diðl̄inið la haod̄,  
7 po beanað̄ ep̄im̄op̄ a nap̄m̄, a néiðeað̄, 7 a l̄oim̄ dið̄. Aod̄ p̄éim̄ do ġabail lá

<sup>u</sup> *Carrickfergus*.—Ware states that this mo-  
nastery was originally founded for Friars Minor  
in 1232, by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, who  
was himself buried in the abbey church in the  
year 1242. He adds, "that the Friars Minors

of the Observance were here introduced in the  
year 1497."

<sup>v</sup> *O'Firghil*.—This name is now anglicised  
Freel, without the prefix O'.

<sup>w</sup> *In the Termon*.—In the Dublin copy of the

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1497.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-seven.*

The monastery of the Friars in Carrickfergus<sup>u</sup> was obtained for the Friars Minor de Observantiâ, by rescript from Rome, at the instance of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill; and sixteen brothers of the family of Donegal took possession of it on the vigil of the first Festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn, having obtained authority for that purpose.

Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh, Lord of Moylurg, was treacherously slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, Conor and Teige; and Teige, the son of Rory, took his place without opposition.

Egneghan, the son of Naghtan, who was son of Turlough-an-Flhiona O'Donnell, was slain in O'Donnell's (Hugh Roe) camp, by his own foster-son, Con, son of Hugh, Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, and Brian Mac Clancy, &c. There were slain along with Egneghan Owen, the son of Turlough Gallda O'Donnell; the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Gallda; Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Donough-na-Coille O'Donnell; Felim, the son of Gilla-Duv; and Turlough, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Duv O'Gallagher; Donough Balv O'Firghil<sup>v</sup>, and many others not enumerated.

The two O'Neills, namely, Donnell and Henry Oge, made peace with each other at the end of Spring; and the son of Donnell (Hugh) was set at liberty without a ransom; and great gifts in steeds and armour were given by Henry Oge O'Donnell for resigning the title of Lord.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, resigned his lordship on the seventh of the Calends of June, being Friday, at Templecarn, in the Termon<sup>w</sup>, in consequence of the dissensions of his sons; and his son Con was nominated O'Donnell on the ensuing Tuesday.

Walter, the son of Rickard Burke, went with a fleet to assist the young O'Donnell, Con, the son of Hugh Roe, against his brother, Hugh Oge. After having landed, he was joined by Con; but both were defeated by Hugh, and deprived of the greater part of their arms, armour, and provisions. Hugh was

Annals of Ulster the reading is: "l ccapna i mon-Magrath." Templecarn is the name of the  
 ætþmoimn meꝥ cꝥuath, i. e. at Carna in Ter- parish in which Termon-Magrath is situated,

hua ndoinnaill (conn) a ccionn d'á lá iar rin, 7 a cor i láim hi cconnaétaib lá uáτερ mac Riocairb a bupc go conmaicne cúile.

Sluaicéad lá hua ndoinnaill (Conn) ap mac ndiarмата muicche luipce, .i. Taócc mac Ruaidrí mec diarmata. Ní tangettar ina éirísréal do cconnaétaib cen mo tá uathaó an tan rin, .i. peidlimið mac maḡnura uí concobair tiḡearna cairppe, 7 eoḡan ua Ruairc tanairi bpeirne co na roépaíde. Do ponad éirísréal adbal la mac ndiarмата pop a ccionn ipin tsíḡair uair tangettar an d'á ua cconcobair co na ttauataib 7 co na ttauíreachaib ina éoir 7 ina éionól. Do cóiríotε blað níor do plóḡ uí ðoinnaill ap eiccin i mbealaó buíde an cóirppléibí im Mhac maḡnura uí concobair 7 im eoḡan ua ruairc, 7 im mall nḡarib ua ndoinnaill. Catál ua Ruairc do márbad uata co roéaíde oile ip in mbealaó buíde don éur rin. Móiríluaḡ íil muir-foliaḡ do eirḡe hi mídon an tpluaḡ, 7 maðmuccaó pop ua ndomnaill. Peidlimið ua cconcobair tiḡearna cairppe do ḡabail ann, 7 da mac ruibne, .i. Mac ruibne fanatε Ruaidrí, Mac ruibne cconnaétaó (.i. mac ruibne baḡaineaó) Eoḡan, Donnchaó na noirécc mac uí ðoinnaill, da mac tuatail uí galléubair eoin 7 toirpdealbáó, da mac domnaill mec Suibne fanat Eoin 7 domnaill ócc, da mac mec Suibne báḡaimḡ, Niall, 7 eoḡan ruad, ḡearalt mac doinnaill mic péilim uí ðoéaptauḡ, pírceið í ðoinnaill, mac eoccaim ultaḡ. Ro beanaó beór an éataó colaim éille amaó, 7 do marbaó a maor (.i. maḡ pobaptauḡ). Ro ḡabaó d'na 7 po marbaó roéaíde oile ipin maíðm rin cen moéat ríde. Eoḡan ua ruairc do imteét ḡan ḡabail ḡan marbaó ap in maíðm rin.

in the barony of Tirlugh, and county of Donegal.

\* *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow pass, now Ballaghboy, a townland through which passes the old road leading from Boyle to Ballinacfad, in the parish of Aughanagh, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. This celebrated pass through the Curliu mountains is now more generally called Bothar-buidhe, i. e. the yellow road (the words bealaó and bócar being synonymous), and sometimes Bothar-an-Iarla Ruaidh, i. e. the Red Earl's Road. It was the old road to Sligo, and is still traceable, and in many

places passable, through the townlands of Dunaanaveeragh, Mountgafney, Ballinacfad, Cartron, Ballaghboy (which preserves the name), Garroo, where the Governor Clifford was killed, and Spafield.

† *Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the two Mac Sweenys are called Mac Suibhne Fanat and Mac Suibhne Baghaineach.

‡ *Donough-na-nordog*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the thumbs.

<sup>a</sup> *Ultach*, now Donlevy.

<sup>b</sup> *The Cathach*.—This is an ancient metallic

himself in two days afterwards taken prisoner by O'Donnell (Con), and sent to Connaught with Walter, son of Rickard Burke, to be confined in Conmaicne-Cuile.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Con) against Mac Dermot of Moylurg, i. e. Teige, the son of Rory Mac Dermot. Only a few of the Connacians joined his army on that occasion, namely, Felim, the son of Manus O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, and Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, with their forces. A numerous body of forces was mustered by Mac Dermot, to oppose them at Seaghais [the Curliens], for the two O'Conors came with their tribes and chieftains to join his force and muster. A great part of O'Donnell's army made their way by force to the Bealach-Buidhe<sup>x</sup> of Coirshliabh, under the conduct of Manus O'Connor, Owen O'Rourke, and Niall Garv O'Donnell, on which occasion Cathal O'Rourke and many others were slain in [the pass of] Bealach-Buidhe. The numerous host of the Sil-Murray rose up in the middle of the army, and defeated O'Donnell. Felim O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, was taken prisoner there, as were also the two Mac Sweenys, namely, Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Rory, and Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh<sup>y</sup>, i. e. Mac Sweeny Baghaineach, Owen; Donough-na-nordog<sup>z</sup>, the son of O'Donnell; the two sons of Tuathal O'Gallagher; John and Turlough, the two sons of Donnel Mac Sweeny Fanad; John and Donnell Oge, the two sons of Mac Sweeny Baghaineach; Niall and Owen Roe; Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty; and O'Donnell's physician, the son of Owen Ultach<sup>a</sup>. The Cathach<sup>b</sup> of Columbkille was also taken from them; and Magroarty, the keeper of it, was slain. Many others also were slain and taken prisoners in this battle. Owen O'Rourke escaped being killed or taken in this defeat<sup>c</sup>.

box containing a copy of the Psalter. It has been described by Sir William Betham, in his *Antiquarian Researches* under the name of *Caah*; but that investigator has totally mistaken the meaning of the name. It is mentioned in O'Donnell's *Life of St. Columbkille*, as published by Colgan, under the same name as given by the Four Masters above in the text, and the name is translated *præliator* by Colgan:

"Et *cathach*, id est præliator vulgo appellatur, fertque traditio quod si circa illius exercitum, antequam hostem adoriantur tertio cum debita

reverentia circumducatur eveniat ut victoriam reportet."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 409. See also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 82.

This most curious box and reliquary has been deposited by the public spirit and good taste of its present owner, Sir Richard O'Donnell, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, Introduction, p. liii.

<sup>c</sup> *The defeat*.—The Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* add that O'Donnell sustained this defeat "9°. *Kal. Octobris*."



Conn mac cuinn mic neill uí doimnall décc.

Ο neill ἐνῆν ὅcc mac ἐνῆν mic eoccaín do ὁol p̃luaḡ mór i t̃t̃r̃i conuill ἡ mórán do m̃lleaḡ ὁóib̃ h̃i p̃f̃ánaite ar t̃r̃i. Ο doimnall ὅcc (.i. Conn) deirḡe don t̃p̃luaḡ iar b̃r̃áḡb̃aíl p̃anaite ὁóib̃ aḡ b̃él aḡa daire aḡ l̃h̃ainn. Maḡḡm do p̃raoíneaḡ for ua ndomnall (.i. conn), ἡ é p̃éin do m̃arbaḡ ann (.i. an 19. october) co noḡt p̃p̃ic̃it̃ dia roḡraide aiaon p̃ir, ἡ a ḡiar b̃raḡar (mall ḡarḡ ἡ domnall) do ḡabar̃il. Mac mec Suib̃ne beor, ἡ Sé p̃ir décc cénm̃oḡat̃ roḡm̃. Aḡiaḡ na daḡḡaoíne po m̃arbaḡ a b̃rap̃iaḡ cúinn an tan p̃in doimnall mac maḡñura p̃uaḡ mic neill uí doimnall, Emann mac p̃f̃ḡl̃im̃iḡ m̃iaḡaḡ mic neill ḡarḡb̃, ḡrian mac uí buiḡill .i. toirp̃ḡealb̃aḡ mac neill, doimnall mac t̃uaḡar̃il uí ḡallc̃uḡar̃, emann mac donñchaḡ mic tomal̃taḡ uí ḡallc̃uḡar̃, conc̃obaḡ mac S̃f̃ain mic conc̃obaḡ uí doimnall. Niall mac conc̃obaḡ mic p̃eil̃im̃ m̃iaḡaḡ í doimnall, Conc̃obaḡ mac aḡḡa mic conc̃obaḡ na laim̃e uí buiḡill, Conc̃obaḡ mac m̃ur̃chaḡ mec p̃uib̃ne ḡp̃eap̃aib̃ p̃ánaḡ, ἡ uilliam mac an epp̃uice uí ḡallc̃uḡar̃, et ceteri. Dia m̃air̃e do ḡoññraḡ an 14. calainn do nouember po p̃raoíneaḡ an maḡḡm p̃in. Acc roaḡ ḡua néill na p̃p̃uice, Ro ḡabaḡ caip̃l̃én na ḡf̃ice l̃air̃, ἡ po p̃áḡabh̃ é aḡ mall ua neill. Raḡice dia t̃ic̃ch̃ iar̃oḡm̃ co c̃oḡcap̃ ἡ co néḡalaib̃. Ro ḡab̃ aḡḡ p̃uaḡ a t̃iḡeap̃ñur̃ ḡoḡḡiḡe do t̃oḡl̃ dé ἡ ḡaoíne.

Mac uí doimnall, .i. aḡḡ mac aḡḡa p̃uaḡ do léicc̃h̃ ar a b̃raḡḡḡñur̃ (.i. an p̃eḡḡm̃aḡ íḡ nouember), ἡ uáḡér̃ a búḡe do t̃eaḡt̃ l̃h̃i i t̃t̃r̃i conuill. Tap̃caḡ ḡa doimnall aḡḡ p̃uaḡ an t̃iḡeap̃ñur̃ dá m̃ac aḡḡ ὅcc [.i. aḡḡ ḡub̃] ἡ noḡar̃ ḡab̃ roḡm̃ p̃in uaḡa, ἡ iar̃ na p̃éim̃ḡf̃ḡ ḡḡ po ḡab̃raḡ aiaon acc pollaḡñ-

<sup>d</sup> *Bel-atha-daire*, i. e. *os vadi roboreti*, mouth of the ford of the oak wood. This name would be anglicised Belladerry, but it is now obsolete. The position of the ford is probably marked by a bridge on the Leanan, about half a mile from Rathmelton, and close to the wood of Drummonaghan.—See Ordnance map of the county of Donegal, sheet 45.

<sup>e</sup> *Leannainn*, now anglicised Leanan, a river which rises in the south of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and, flowing in a north-east direction, touches close upon the villages of Dromore and Kilmacrenan, and falls into an arm of Lough

Swilly at the little town of Rathmelton. This river forms the boundary of the parish of Kilmacrenan for a considerable distance, and was evidently the boundary of the territory of Fanad.

<sup>f</sup> *Conor-na-Laimhe*, i. e. Conor, or Cornelius, of the hand, which may mean Conor of the large hand, or of the deformed hand.

<sup>g</sup> *Tuesday*, δια m̃air̃e.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has Thursday: “δια oap̃-dain, xiiii. Kal. Novembris,” which is correct.

<sup>h</sup> *Castle-Derg*, i. e. the castle of the River Derg. It is now the name of a small town on

Con, the son of Con, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, marched with a great army into Tirconnell, and first committed great destruction in Fanad. The young O'Donnell (i. e. Con) met this army, on their leaving Fanad, at Bel-atha-claire<sup>d</sup>, on [the River] Leanaim<sup>e</sup>; but O'Donnell, i. e. Con, was defeated, and he himself was killed there, with one hundred and sixty of his forces, on the 19th of October. His two brothers, Niall Garv and Donnell, were taken prisoners, as was also the son of Mac Sweeny, with sixteen men besides. The following are the gentlemen who fell along with Con on this occasion: Donnell, the son of Manus Roe, son of Niall O'Donnell; Edmond, the son of Felim Reagh, son of Niall Garv; Brian, the son of Boyle, i. e. Turlough, son of Niall; Donnell, the son of Tuathal O'Gallagher; Edmond, the son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Gallagher; Conor, the son of John, son of Conor O'Donnell; Niall, the son of Conor, son of Felim Reagh O'Donnell; Conor, the son of Hugh, son of Conor-na-Laimhe<sup>f</sup> O'Boyle; Conor, the son of Murrrough Mac Sweeny, one of the men of Fanad; and William, the son of Bishop O'Gallagher, &c. This defeat took place on Tuesday<sup>g</sup>, the 14th of the Calends of November. O'Neill, on his return, took the Castle-Derg<sup>h</sup>, and left it in possession of Niall O'Neill, after which he went home with victory and spoils. Hugh Roe [O'Donnell] took possession of his lordship again, by consent of God and man.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh<sup>i</sup>, son of Hugh Roe, was released from captivity on the 7th of the Ides of November; and Walter Burke accompanied him to Tirconnell. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, proffered the lordship to his son, Hugh Oge [i. e. Hugh Duv], who declined it<sup>j</sup>; and after his refusing [to accept of the lordship], both commenced governing their principality, and humbling

the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal.

<sup>i</sup> *Hugh*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who seems to have read the autograph copy of these Annals with great care, has written dub, i. e. black, over the name of this Hugh.

<sup>j</sup> *Who declined it*.—The literal translation is as follows: "And he did not take that from him, and after his refusal of it [iup na féimḡfō.

ḡfō] they both took to governing their lordship, to the taming of their neighbours and borderers, who had begun to go into disobedience against them, through the war of the children of O'Donnell with each other." Here the verb *femḡfō*, which generally means "to fail," i. e. not to succeed in accomplishing an undertaking, is used in the sense of *oιultauō*, "to refuse, or reject," as the word is explained by O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

nuccaō a bplaitip ag cñmpuccaō a ccomarran 7 a coiccpic po triallpat  
dol a nanuila oppa tria cōgaō cloinn uí domnaill ppa poile.

Feilim mac muirceartaiḡ puaiō mic brian ballaiḡ uí néill do mārbaō  
lé domnaill mac aōa óḡ mec aōa buiōe mic brian ballaiḡ hi pop eapcám.  
Domnaill féin do mārbaō lá phioct domnaill cāoil í neill a meabail.

ḡrian mac conulaō mic aōa mic eoccam mic neill óicc í neill décc.

Muirceartač mac aōa óicc mec aōa buiōe í neill do mārbaō lá cloinn  
pñōlimiō mic muirceartaiḡ puaiō mic brian ballaiḡ uí néill.

Niall mac uí neill, .i. enpí mic eoccam décc.

Elinora inḡñ tomair (.i. iapla cille ḡapa) mic Sñain cam bñ uí neill  
(Conn mac enpi mic eoccam) déḡ.

Maíōm do tábairt ap ua pfeapḡail cēḡac mac tomair mic caṡail mic  
tomair 7 ap a bpaítipb lá Sñan puāō mac cairpḡe mic laoiḡpḡḡ dū mār  
mārbaō cēḡac féin, a. mac laoiḡpḡac, Domnaill mac Sñain mic brian tiḡ-  
earna cloinne hamlaib, ḡeapalt mac aōa óicc tiḡearna maiḡe tḡeaḡa, 7  
pōcāiōe ele.

ḡlaipḡe mac Sñain uí anluain do mārbaō la cloinn í brian.

Murcḡaō mac comaiac mic Sñain uí pñḡail do mārbaō lá brian buiōe  
mac pñōpḡaiḡe mic Sñain uí pñḡail.

Aōō buiōe mac uí puairc (pñōlimiō mac donnchaíō mic tiḡepḡain óicc)  
do mārbaō lá cloinn taiōcc mic caṡail mic tiḡearḡain uí puairc.

Eimeap 7 tuāṡal ḡa mac meḡ maṡḡamna (.i. aōō occ mac aōa puaiō)  
do mārbaō lá hoipṡearaiḡ 7 cñṡḡe ppi décc ḡia muinṡip amaille ppiú. Maḡ-  
nur puabac 7 Maḡnur ócc ó hanluain co ccaoccaiṡ ḡoiṡṡearaiḡ do tuiṡim  
leóḡoin.

Domnaill mac pōpa mic tomáip óicc mic tomáip méḡuiōip décc.

<sup>k</sup> *Borderers*, coiccpic.—This word, which is now used to denote “foreigners,” is of constant occurrence in the more ancient Irish manuscripts, and is used by the Four Masters in the sense of confine, conterraneous boundary, or territory, and sometimes also employed to denote the inhabitants of neighbouring territories. It should be here remarked, that the Four Masters here intend comarran and coiccpic as synoni-

mous, not opposite terms, which is in accordance with their own redundant style.

<sup>l</sup> *Contests*, literally, “through the war of O'Donnell's sons with each other.”

<sup>m</sup> *Ros-Earcain*, i. e. Arkan's or Erkan's point, or wood, now Rasharkan, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Kilconway, and county of Antrim.

<sup>n</sup> *Donnell himself*.—It is stated in the Dublin

their neighbours and borderers<sup>k</sup>, who began to resist their authority, by reason of the contests<sup>l</sup> of O'Donnell's sons with each other.

Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was slain at Ros-Earcain<sup>m</sup>, by Donnell, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh ; and Donnell himself<sup>n</sup> was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donnell Cael O'Neill.

Brian, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill.

Niall, the son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, the son of Owen, died.

Eleanora, the daughter of Thomas (i. e. Earl of Kildare), son of John Cam, and wife of O'Neill (Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), died<sup>o</sup>.

O'Farrell, i. e. Kedagh, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas, and his kinsmen, were defeated by John Roe, the son of Carbry, son of Laoighseach : and Kedagh himself, and his son, Laoighseach ; Donnell, the son of John, son of Brian, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe ; Gerald, the son of Hugh Oge, Lord of Magh-Treagha<sup>p</sup> ; and many others, were slain in the battle.

Glasny, the son of John O'Hanlon, was slain by the sons of O'Byrne.

Murrugh, son of Cormac, son of John O'Farrell, was slain by Brian Boy, the son of Rury, son of John O'Farrell.

Hugh Boy, the son of O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge), was slain by the sons of Teige, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Ever and Tuathal, the two sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), together with fifteen men of their people, were slain by the people of Orior. But Manus Reagh and Manus Oge O'Hanlon, and fifty of the people of Orior, fell by them.

Donnell, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

copy of the Annals of Ulster that "Donnell the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and his brother Ever, were slain after Allhal-lowtide this year by John Duv, the son of Donnell Cael O'Neill, and his sons and kinsmen, at Baile-na-scrine" [now Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry].

<sup>o</sup> *Died*.—The Annals of Ulster add, "14<sup>o</sup>. *Novembris*."

<sup>p</sup> *Magh-Treagha*.—This name is anglicised Moytra, in an Inquisition, 10 Jac. I. It is that of a territory comprised in the barony and county of Longford.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1255, p. 354, and note <sup>u</sup>, under 1384, p. 696, *supra*.



Mac donnchaíð an éorann, brian mac maolruanaíð míc tomaltaíð décc.

Domnall mac maolecláinn uí brian tobair peile ua mbriúin na rionna, 7 taíðcc ruad mac cairppre uí concóbari décc.

Taíðcc mac maolecláinn meḡ raḡnaill do mairbað lá mac murchaíða meḡ raḡnaill aínail ro ðlig.

An ḡiolla dub mac peíðlimið buíðe do mairbað hi ccluan Plocáin lá rlióct taíðcc uí concóbari.

An calbác mac cairppre uí concóbari do mairbað hi ccaircari daon urícor raíðde.

Taíðcc ua poðacáin comarba caillín ríri nácar urupa tuarurcábál a maírfra do éabairt ar airð ar a méo, 7 ar a haíðble, décc ina éicch buð déin.

Ḥorpa aóbal i neḡinn uile ip in mbliáðain rí, 7 ip in mbliáðain na deaíðíð co míoíri na daóine biaða naé alann pé a ninnirín, 7 naé clor do poctain mair naónna ríam.

<sup>a</sup> *Cluain-Plocain*.—This name would be anglicised Cloonpluckaun, but no place bearing this name is now to be found in the country of the O'Conors of Connaught.

<sup>r</sup> *O'Rodaḡhan*.—This name was written O'Rodaighe, and anglicised Roddy, by the head of this family in 1688. The Coarb of St. Caillin at this period was the lay abbot, hereditary tennor, or farmer of the church lands, and warden of the church of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>s</sup> *Human dishes*, mairpa daonna.—An English writer would say, “never heard of as having been introduced at table before.” This famine is noticed in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

“A. D. 1497. A great intolerable famine throughout all Ireland this year, the likeness of which the people of that time had never seen, for there was scarce a corner or angle of all Ireland in which many persons did not die of that famine. Throughout Meath generally a peck of wheat was purchased for five ounces, and a gallon of ale for six pence ; and among

the Gaels a small *heart* of oats containing ten *meadars* was purchased for an in-calf cow ; and a beef was sold for a mark ; and a milch cow for two in-calf cows, and a shilling more.”

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1497. Flann Mac Casserly, a good poet, was killed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laisech, son of Rossa” [O'Farrell].

“The sons of Jordan More Mac Jordan were treacherously killed in the Spring of this year by Mac Jordan, i. e. by Thomas and his sons.

“The Cave of Patrick's Purgatory in Lough Gerg” [Lough Derg] “was destroyed about the festival of St. Patrick this year by the Guardian of Donegal, and by the representatives of the Bishop, in the Deanery of Lough Erne” [i. e. Cathal Maguire] “by authority of the Pope, the people in general having understood from the History of the Knight, and other old books, that this was not the Purgatory which St. Patrick obtained from God, though the people in general were visiting it.”

Mac Donough of Corran, i. e. Brian, the son of Mulrony, son of Tomaltagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlín O'Beirne, fountain of the hospitality of Hy-Briúin-na-Sinna, and Teige Roe, the son of Carbry O'Conor, died.

Teige, the son of Melaghlín Mac Rannall, was slain by the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, as he had deserved.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Felim Boy, was slain at Cluain-Plocain<sup>a</sup>, by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Calvagh, the son of Carbry O'Conor, was killed in prison by one discharge of an arrow.

Teige O'Rodaghan<sup>r</sup>, Coarb of St. Caillin, a man whose goodness could not be well described, by reason of its exaltedness, greatness, and vastness, died in his own house.

Great famine [prevailed] through all Ireland in this and the following year, so that people ate of food unbecoming to mention, and never before heard of as having been introduced on human dishes<sup>s</sup>.

Dr. Lanigan was aware of this passage, though he does not quote the Annals of Ulster as his authority. His words, which are worth quoting, are as follow :

"It will not be expected that I should waste my time with giving an account of the so-called Patrick's Purgatory of Lough Dearg (Donegall), or examining if there could have been any foundation for attributing it to our Apostle. It is never mentioned in any of his Lives ; nor was it, I believe, heard of until the eleventh century, the period at which the Canons Regular of St. Augustine first appeared. For it was to persons of that order, as the story goes, that St. Patrick confided the care of that cavern of wonders. Now, there were no such persons in the island in which it is situated, nor in that of St. Davoc in the same lake, until, I dare say, about the beginning of the twelfth century. This Purgatory, or purging place, of Lough Derg, was set up against another Patrick's Purgatory, viz., that of Croagh Patrick, mentioned by

Jocelyn, which, however ill-founded the vulgar opinion concerning it, was less objectionable. Some writers have said that it got the name of Patrick's Purgatory from an abbot Patrick that lived in the ninth century ; but neither were there Canons Regular of St. Augustin at that time, nor were such abridged modes of atoning to the Almighty for the sins of a whole life then thought of. It was demolished in the year 1497, by order of the Pope, although it has since been in some manner restored."—*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 368.

The true Patrick's Purgatory was on Croaghpatrick, near Westport, in the west of the county of Mayo, as is evident from the words of Jocelin, where he treats of the pilgrimages to this mountain :

"Referunt etiam nonnulli qui pernoctaverant ibi, se tormenta gravissima fuisse perpessos, quibus se purgatos a peccatis putant, unde, et quidam illorum locum illum Purgatorium S. Patricii vocant."—*Jocelin, Vita S. Patricii*, c. 172.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1498.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, mile, cήτpe ééð, nocat, a hoct.

Mac mağnyra an tSeanad, .i. caṡal ócc mac caṡail mic caṡail mic  
giollaparaice mic maṡa, ᾱᾱ. Fear ticce aoiðð coitcinn, 7 biaṡaṡ  
hī rfnad mec mağnyra, cananaṡ coraṡ i napomaṡa, 7 in eppcoioideṡt

“Mac Mahon, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rury, set out at the instance of Seffin White to drive Magennis and his sons by force from the castle of Oirenach” [now Erenagh]. It had been better for them they had not gone on this enterprise, for Mac Mahon was slain, and the chiefs of his people were drowned, and Seffin White and many of the English and Irish were taken prisoners, *tertio nonas Julii*. These events took place on Wednesday. Rossa, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, was made Mac Mahon on the Tuesday following.

“The son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, the son of John, son of James the Earl, was killed by Pierce Roe, the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, 16 *Kal. Augusti*.”

This was the celebrated James Ormond (the natural son of the Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens attempted to make chief of the Butlers, and who gave the Earl of Kildare much annoyance.

*Seanadh*.—This was the ancient name of an island situated in the Upper Lough Erne, between the baronies of Magherastephana and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. It is called Ballymacmanus Island in various deeds and leases, and by the natives of Clanawley, who speak the Irish language; but it has lately received the fancy name of Belle-Isle from its beauty.—See note<sup>r</sup>, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*. The Cathal Oge Mac Manus here mentioned was the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, which are often called *Annales Senatenses* from this island in Lough Erne,

where they were compiled, the situation of which has not been hitherto pointed out. The Annals of Ulster, of a part of which the late Dr. Charles O'Connor has published an edition, begin with the year 444, and were carried down to 1498, the year of his death, by the original compiler, and they were continued to the year 1537 by Rory O'Cassidy, and to the end of the 17th century by the O'Luinins of Arda and others. The following obituary of the original compiler of this work is given by Rory O'Cassidy as in the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster :

“Anno domini m°.cccc°.xc°.8°. Scél mop  
ind Epinn uile ip bliadain ri, .i. po rír Mac  
mağnyra ineguiðir do éğ in bliadain ri .i.  
caṡal óğ mac caṡail mic caṡail mic gilla-  
papaiz mic maṡa ᾱᾱ. neoṡ buí ina biaṡaṡ  
for reanaṡ 7 ina éanánaṡ coraṡ i n-apomaṡa,  
7 i n-eppcoioideṡt cloṡair, 7 ina değánaṡ for  
loṡ Epne, 7 ina peppun i n-mur caem loṡa  
héipne, 7 do buí a ndeganṡaṡt loṡa heipne, ina  
feap inaid eppcoip fpi u. bliadna déc ria na  
eitpecht. In leac loğmur imoppo 7 in gem  
glóine, 7 in peṡla folurṡa 7 ciṡt i tapcṡda ind  
ecnaí, 7 cpaṡṡ cnuarağ na canoine, 7 topur  
na deṡepci 7 na cñnyra, 7 na hailgine, 7 in  
colum ap glóine cpiðe, 7 in turzuip ap enoca,  
7 in nṡṡ dap buiðgí daña 7 deopaṡa 7 oib-  
leim boṡṡa eipñn, 7 in neaṡ buí lán do paṡ 7  
do ecna in gaṡ uile ealaṡain co hamrip a  
eitpeṡṡa eoir dliğed 7 diağaṡt, fipigeṡt 7  
peallpaine 7 ealaṡain gaeiðlgiarpceua. ocup

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1498.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-eight.*

Mac Manus of Seanadh<sup>t</sup>, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c., a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, a biatach at Seanadh-Mic-Manus, a canon chorister in Armagh, and in the

neac po cúmraí 7 po teclaím 7 po éinóil an leabur pa a leabraib ilmóda eile, 7 a é 8 don galur breac in x. maó kl. vo m appil dia haine ap a laici un. mainr lxº. aetair pue ; 7 tabraó gaó neó dia lé 8 fa mo lebur pa, 7 dia foigéna a beannaóe for an ammainpin mic maghura.

“*Anno Domini 1498.* A great mournful news throughout all Ireland this year, viz. the following : Mac Manus Maguire died this year, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c. He was a Biatach at Seanadh, a canon chorister at Armagh, and in the bishopric of Clogher, and Dean of Lough Erne, and Parson of Iuis Caein in Lough Erne, and the representative of a bishop for fifteen years before his death. He was a precious stone, a bright gem, a luminous star, a treasury of wisdom, and a fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity, meekness, and mildness, a dove in purity of heart, and a turtle in chastity ; the person to whom the literati and the poor and the destitute paupers of Ireland were most thankful ; one who was full of grace and of wisdom in every science to the time of his death, in law, physic, and philosophy, and in all the Gaelic sciences ; and one who made, gathered, and collected this book from many other books. He died of *Galar Breac*” [the small pox] “on the tenth of the Calends of April, being Wednesday, lxº *anno ætatis sue*. And let every person who shall read and profit by this book give a blessing on the soul of

Mac Manus.”

For some account of this Mac Manus, whom Colgan calls Cathaldus Maguire, the reader is referred to Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5, and to Harris’s edition of Ware’s Writers, p. 90, where the following notice of this remarkable man occurs :

“Charles Maguire, a native of the county of Fermanagh, Canon of the Church of Armagh [and Dean of Clogher], was an eminent Divine, Philosopher, and Historian, and writ *Annales Hibernicæ usq ; ad sua tempora*. [They are often called *Annales Senatenses* from a place called Senat-Mac-Magnus, in the county of Fermanagh, where the Author writ them, and oftener *Annales Ultonienses*, the Annals of Ulster, because they are chiefly taken up in relating the affairs of that Province. They begin *an. 444*, and are carried down by the Author to his Death in 1498 ; but they were afterwards continued by Roderick Cassidy to the year 1541. Our Author writ also a Book, intitled, *Ængusius Auctus*, or the Martyrology of Ængus enlarged ; wherein from Marian Gorman, and other writers, he adds such saints as are not to be met with in the Composition of Ængus.] He died on the 23rd of March, 1498, in the sixtieth year of his age. [There are also ascribed to him *Scholia*, or Annotations on the Registry of Clogher.]”

The following table will shew the relationship between Mac Manus of Senat and the chiefs of Fermanagh :



cloáar. Pearpún inni caoín, deaganaí loáa héinne, 7 pfi ionait eppcoib hī cloáar pfi pé cúicc mbliádan décc rīa na eitreé. Coimpar coimeata ecna, 7 ealaáan a tpe budóem. Craob enuaraí na canóine, Topar dé- pēice 7 trocāpe pfi boctāib, 7 aiblcneacāib in coimdeā. Bá hepiúe po éfslaim 7 po éionóil leabair aipirīn iomā ar po pēpiobā leabair aipirīn baile mec maígnura dō budóem, 7 a écc don galair breac an. 10. Calainn Appil dia haoíne do pōnniāó ip in pēarccatmāó bliádan a aoíri.

O neill, Enrí ócc mac enri mic eocain, ticáína cēnel eocain do mār- bāó i tēig aipe mic aóda mic eocain uí neill i tēuait eacāda lé dá mac cuinn mic enri mic eocain toirpdelbāc 7 conn clann ingine an iapla, a ndioáil a natar (conn) po mārbaó la hēnri pēct rīam.

Domnall mac enrí mic eocain uí neill (dia po gairēó ó neill poime rin) do éionol a éarāte 7 a élmāóó go hēmonā, .i. phioct Rémaind megmā- gāina, 7 ionnraicéó dōib co dún nēgnānn. Batpar pēal imón ccaiplēn, 7 aóaiā ar in cēpōir ccaibōnāiā. Pēilim mac don ua néill rin (.i. enri óg mac enri) do éarpancc neill mic aipe uí neill go líon a pōcāide opā ip in maibin dia mārte 7 a ppaíbal ina cēodlaó, 7 puaróúrccāó namat do éabairt pōpā, co po ppaóimē iat, 7 pōchāide móri do maithib an cúiccó do mārbaó an tan rin. Bá dōpōde hēnri mac in domnall pēipráiti, Mac caé- maóil giollapātrāicc, pēilim mac Remānn mecc mātgāina dá mac Semair

1. Don Maguire, first of that family who became Chief of Fermanagh, died 1302.

2. Gilla-Isa.

3. Donnell.

4. Don.

5. Flaherty.

6. Hugh Roe.

7. Philip na Tuaighe.

8. Thomas More, ances-  
tor of the Baron  
of Enniskillen, and  
of the Maguires of  
Tempo.

2. Manus, *a quo* Mac  
Manus.

3. Gilla-Patrick.

4. Matthew.

5. Gilla-Patrick.

6. Cathal.

7. Cathal Oge, compiler  
of the Annals of Ul-  
ster. He had sever-  
al legitimate sons,  
though apparently  
in Holy Orders.

From Thomas Oge, the first son of this Thomas

More, No. 8, Conor Maguire, the second Baron of Enniskillen, who was executed at Whitehall in 1642, was the fourth in descent, and from Philip, his second son, the late Cuconnaught, or Constantine Maguire of Tempo, who was murdered in the county of Tipperary in the year 1834, was the tenth in descent. This Constantine left no legitimate son, but his brother, Brian, who was well-known in Fermanagh and in Dublin as Brian the dnellist, left several sons, who are now reduced to the condition of common sailors. The eldest of them is the un- doubted senior representative of the chiefs of Fermanagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Inis-caoin*, now Inishkeen, in the Upper Lough Erne, a short distance to the north of Seanadh-Mic-Manus, or Belle-Isle.

bishopric of Clogher, Parson of Inis-Caoin<sup>u</sup>, Deacon of Lough Erne, and Coadjutor of the Bishop of Clogher for fifteen years before his death, the repertory of the wisdom and science of his own country, fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity and mercy to the poor and the indigent of the Lord—he it was who had collected together many historical books, from which he had compiled the historical book of Baile-Mic-Manus for his own use,—died of galar breac [the small-pox] on the tenth of the Calends of April, which fell on a Friday, and in the sixtieth year of his age.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain in the house of Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, in Tuath-Eachadha<sup>v</sup>, by the two sons of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. Turlough and Con Bacagh, the sons of the daughter of the Earl [of Kildare], in revenge of their father, who had been slain by Henry some time before<sup>w</sup>.

Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill (who had been called O'Neill some time before), assembled together his friends and connexions<sup>x</sup>, i. e. the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon; and they made an incursion into Dungannon, and remained for some time around the castle, and a night at Cros-Caibhdeanaigh<sup>y</sup>. Felim, son of that O'Neill [who had been slain], i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, brought down Niall, son of Art O'Neill, with all his forces, upon them, on Tuesday morning, and, finding them asleep, gave them a hostile awaking, and defeated them; and a great number of the chiefs of the province were slain on that occasion, among whom were Henry, the son of the aforementioned Donnell; Mac Cawell, i. e. Gilla-Patrick; Felim, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon; the two sons of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon;

<sup>v</sup> *Tuath-Eachadha*, i. e. Eochaidh's district. This territory is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "To-aghie," and represented as the country of "Owen mac Hugh mac Neale mac Art O'Neale;" and from its position on the map it can be proved that it is comprised in the present barony of Armagh, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>w</sup> *Some time before*, i. e. in the year 1493, *q. v.*

<sup>x</sup> *Connexions*, *clúnaid*, i. e. sons-in-law, or peo-

ple related to him by marriage alliance. This word is still in common use in most parts of Ireland.

<sup>y</sup> *Cros-Caibhdeanaigh*.—It is written *cros caibdeanaigh* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, i. e. Caibhdenach's or Caveny's Cross. This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language. It is anglicised Cross-Cavanagh, which is the name of a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, near the town of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

mic eoáda móir mész maégaínná, 7 maíleaclainn mac péilim puaid, mic cuinn, mic cuinn mész maégaínná co ndruing móir doiréact 7 daor gpaóa plecta Rémainn mész maégaínná. Ro gabad ann dha aod mac mécc maégaínná, .i. brian mac Rémainn 7 po bñad díob forccla a neac 7 a neidead uile. An tí lár a nderpad an tarraing rin (Péilim) Ro gonaó ríde ma éionn dporgoin do gae 7 atbaé a ccionn a nomaiðe.

Conn mac muircearraig mic eocain uí neill do marbad lá cloinn brian bacais mic emainn puaid uí anluain.

Níall (.i. mall garb) mac aoda puaid mic neill garb í domnaill décc ma bpaicéðnur.

Domnall mac neactain mic toirpdealbais mic néill garb í domnaill dég don galap brec.

Indraicéð do denaí dha domnaill (.i. aod puad) ap cloinn airt 1 neill. Clann airt 7 épein do éocap ppi aroile. Driread for cloinn airt, 7 maíleaclainn mac neill mic airt do marbad la hua ndomnaill, a lñman iapoin gur an ccaplén maol. An Cairlén do gabail, 7 read mbñirte décc éidead do buain ap, 7 cúicc bpaicðde décc do gabail ann im da mac enri bacais (.i. péilim 7 aod) mic Ruaidrí mic eocain uí néill, im neactain mac eoðain uí domnaill, 7 im mñac éigneacáin uí domnaill.

O caéain Sfan mac aibne décc, 7 tomár a deapbraetar do gabail a ionait.

Cairlén dúingñainn do gabail la ppi ionaid ríð pañan 1 nepinn iapla éille dapa gearoid mac tomair tanaicc ap tarraing uí domnaill aoda puaid, 7 toirpdealbais mic cuinn uí neill, Mhéguir Sfan mac Pílip, 7 domnaill uí néill co na cloinn 7 co na cairuib. Báttar dha epimór gaoideal an cúicéð amaille ppiú a ttimcell an baile co po gabrat é po éoið le gonaðanb móra,

<sup>a</sup> *But the sons of Art.*—This repetition of the nominative gives the style of the Four Masters a very uncouth appearance; but the Editor has adhered to their construction in the translation as far as possible.

<sup>a</sup> *Caislen-Mael*, i. e. the bald castle, now Castle-moyle, in the townland of Moyle Glebe, in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the

year 1472, p. 1078, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Dungannon*, dun gñainn, i. e. Genann's fort, now a considerable town giving name to a barony in the county of Tyrone. According to the *Dinnsenchus* this place was named from Geannan, the son of Cathbhadh the Druid, who lived here in the first century of the Christian era.

<sup>c</sup> *Turlough*, the son of Con O'Neill.—Charles

Melaghlin, the son of Felim Roe, son of Con, son of Con Mac Mahon; together with a great number of the tribe and servants of trust of the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon. Hugh, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, was taken prisoner there; and they [the Mac Mahons] were deprived of the most part of their horses, and of all their armour. And Felim, who had drawn these forces [down upon O'Neill], was wounded in the head by the cast of a dart, of which he died a short time after.

Con, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Brian Bacagh, son of Edmond Roe O'Hanlon.

Niall Garv, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died in captivity.

Donnell, the son of Naghtan, son of Turlough, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died of galar breac [the small-pox].

An incursion was made by O'Donnell (i. e. Hugh Roe) against the sons of Art O'Neill. The sons of Art and he engaged with each other; but the sons of Art<sup>2</sup> were defeated, and Melaghlin, the son of Niall, son of Art, was slain by O'Donnell. They were afterwards pursued to Caislen-Mael<sup>a</sup>; that castle was taken, and seventeen suits of armour were carried away from it; and fifteen prisoners were taken there, together with Felim and Hugh, the two sons of Henry Bacagh, the son of Rory, son of Owen O'Neill; Naghtan, the son of Owen O'Donnell; and the son of Egneghan O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, died; and Thomas, his brother, took his place.

The castle of Dungannon<sup>b</sup> was taken by the King of England's Deputy in Ireland, viz. the Earl of Kildare, Garrett, the son of Thomas, who had gone thither at the instance of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe; of Turlough, the son of Con O'Neill<sup>c</sup>; of Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip; and of Donnell O'Neill, with his sons and friends. The greater number of the Irish of the province were along with them around the town [i. e. the castle], which they finally took by great guns<sup>d</sup>; and they liberated many prisoners who were detained in it,

O'Conor of Belanagare writes in the margin: "bpaçap oon iapla an coirpœalbac rin .i. mac a ðeipb'æazpa, i. e. this Turlough was the Earl's cousin, i. e. the son of his sister."

<sup>a</sup> *Great guns.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, a gaban le gunnaoib. Dr. O'Conor says that there is no mention of cannon having been used in Ireland



ἡ πο πυρλαίκεαδ̃ δο βραιγδὼς ιομδα̃ βαί ann, im doinnall mac uí doinnall  
do baí pé bliadain hī laim̃, ἡ im art mac uí neill m̃óir (i. enri) co na d̃ír  
mac ἡ co mbraiγδὼς ele cenmoétat. Ruccpat etatala aib̃le ar, ἡ Ro mar-  
bað leó conn mac eoγain mic τοιρρδεalb̃aig̃ puat̃ í neill ip in ccairlén. Ro  
páccaiβ̃riot an baile acc doinnall ua neill iarr̃in.

Tomar ócc mac tomair iarla mic ḡr̃óid̃ iarla, ἡ corbmac ócc mac corb-  
maic mic ταιδ̃cc meγ cap̃taig̃ do leanmain eoγain mic ταιδ̃g mic corbmaic  
m̃eg cápt̃aig̃ a τοραιγεét̃ cpeice, Eoγan buð̃ein co na diãr mac, O Sulle-  
bán beir̃pe P̃ilip mac diãrματα co na m̃ac ταιδ̃g an éaoñnaig̃ ó puilleban,  
ἡ b̃rian ócc mac Suib̃ne co poçaið̃is oile do m̃arbað̃ leó don çur̃ rin.

Donnchað̃ mac uí doinnall ἡ d̃á mac tuat̃al uí ḡallc̃ub̃air (eoin ἡ τοιρρ-  
dealb̃ac) do t̃oét̃ a m̃aig̃ luir̃cc ar a mbraiγdeanur̃.

Sláine inγ̃ean meic conmap̃a (Síoda cam) b̃h̃n m̃h̃ic uilliam cloinne p̃iocap̃io  
(uillecc mac uillecc ele) décc.

Sað̃b inγ̃f̃n art̃ uí néill an b̃h̃n baí acc Rémann mac P̃ilip meγuð̃ir décc.

Mair̃ḡp̃écc inγ̃f̃n doinnall ball̃aig̃ meγuð̃ir b̃h̃n uí plannag̃ain (i. ḡilli-  
hept) tuat̃e p̃áta décc, ἡ a hað̃nacal in nd̃ún na ñgall iar mbuað̃ naip̃ic̃ce.  
Ar lár an lanamain rin po c̃h̃ñdaic̃ceað̃ p̃ep̃él i noñóir d̃é ἡ naom̃ muir̃e ar  
achað̃ m̃óir baile uí plannccáin.

Mane mac m̃ailecl̃ainn mic mãta mec maγnupa do m̃arbað̃ i mboçaiβ̃  
mum̃tir̃e p̃ialain la cloinn cat̃al uí ḡallc̃ub̃air.

O cuip̃ñ conçob̃ar cap̃pac̃ décc.

Mac an baip̃o oip̃ḡiall décc don p̃laig̃.

till 1521, but he is decidedly in error.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1487, p. 1150, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *And slew Con*, literally, “and Con was slain by them.” This sudden change of the construction from the active to the passive of verbs, which so much destroys the unity and strength of the sentence, is among the principal defects of the style of the Four Masters. In some instances, where this sudden change from active to passive would too much weaken and lame the sentences, the Editor has deviated from their construction.

<sup>f</sup> *Donnell O'Neill*.—The Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster adds :

“And this same army of English and Irish proceeded to the castle of Omagh, where Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, submitted to them, and gave them hostages, after which they returned to their respective houses in triumph.”

<sup>g</sup> *Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flannagain*, i. e. the great field of O'Flanagan's town, now Aghamore, a townland in the parish of Inishmacsaint, in the barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of the chapel referred to in the text are still to be seen. According to the tradition in the country,

among whom were Donnell, the son of O'Donnell, who had been confined there for the space of a year; and Art, the son of O'Neill More (i. e. Henry), with his two sons, and many prisoners besides. They carried immense spoils away from it, and slew Con<sup>e</sup>, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, in the castle. After this they left the town in the possession of Donnell O'Neill<sup>f</sup>.

Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas the Earl, son of Garrett the Earl, and Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, followed Owen, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, in pursuit of a prey. On this occasion Owen himself, and his two sons; O'Sullivan Beare, i. e. Philip, the son of Dermot, with his son, Teige-an-Chaennaigh; Brian Oge Mac Sweeny, with many others, were slain by them.

Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and the two sons of O'Gallagher, i. e. John and Turlough, came from Moylurg out of captivity.

Slaine, the daughter of Mac Namara (Sida Cam), and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick), died.

Sabia, the daughter of Art O'Neill, who had been the wife of Redmond, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, and wife of O'Flanagan (i. e. Gilbert) of Tuath-ratha, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal. It was by this couple that a chapel had been erected, in honour of God and the Blessed [Virgin] Mary, at Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flanagan<sup>g</sup>.

Maine, the son of Melaghlín, son of Matthew Mac Manus, was slain in Botha-Muintire-Fialain<sup>h</sup>, by the sons of Cathal O'Gallagher.

O'Cuirnin, i. e. Conor Carragh, died.

Mac Ward of Oriel died of the plague<sup>i</sup>.

O'Flanagan of Tooraah had his bally or residence on an artificial island in Lough Erne, not far from this chapel.

<sup>h</sup> *Botha-Muintire-Fialain*, i. e. the booths, tents, or huts of Muintir-Fialain, now Bohoe, a parish partly in the barony of Magheraboy, and partly in that of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. Muintir-Fialain was the name of a tribe, and also of a district said to be co-extensive

with this parish.

<sup>i</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"*Anno Domini* 1498. *Tomar Mopzel do bpeirh an bliadain ri, 7 diarmad Sbruan do muinnir ceanna rúle do marbad an bliadain ri ar cumurc; 7 tri hopblaige do buan do bod Emmau mopela, a. acair comair mopela,*

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1499.

Αοιρ Κριοτ, mile, ceṛpe cēd, noṁat, a naoi.

Loṁlann mac giollaḁalma biocairpe cūile maine, clepeac ecchnaide, cpaib-  
deḁ dēcc.

Ο βριαν αν γιolla duḁ διαρ ḁό hainn τοιρρḁealḁac mac τοιρρḁealḁaig  
uī briann τιḁearna τυαḁmūman dēcc, γ τοιρρḁealḁac mac ταιḁcc uī briann  
do ḁabail a ionaio.

Ταḁcc mac διαρματτα (.i. mac ρυαioṛi) τιḁearna muicḁe luipcc pear  
aḁmāp ionnpaiḁteaḁ, γ pear po dūng a omān poṛ ḁac tīp ma tīmḁeall dēcc  
poṛ capraacc loḁa cē iap mbpeitḁ buaḁa ó ḁmān γ o ḁomān, γ corbmāc mac  
Ruaiḁoṛi mec διαρματτα do ḁabail a ionaio.

Ο δοmnaill aḁo ρυαḁ do ḁol ap ḁallḁacḁ hi cceann pīp ionaite ρiḁ ḁaxan.

Mac doḁnaill cloinne ceallaiḁ corbmāc mac aipe pear deṛcaḁ deiḁ  
eiḁg dēcc, γ a ḁlacaḁ hi ccluan eoap.

Ḃrian mac meḁuiḁoṛ (Sfan mac Pīlip) do ḁabail lé cloinn briann mēḁuiḁoṛi.

Donnchaḁ mac concḁaiṛ mic aḁḁa meḁuiḁoṛi do maṛḁaḁ le pearaib luipcc,  
.i. la cloinn τοιρρḁealḁaig uī maeleḁm.

Maḁnur mac ḁopraḁa ḁicc mic ḁopraḁa ρυαioḁ, mēḁuiḁoṛi do maṛḁaḁ la  
teallaḁ eaḁḁaḁ.

Caṛplén bona ḁpobaioṛi do ḁaḁaíl lá mac ui doḁnaill (.i. donnchaḁ na  
noṛḁóḁ mac aḁḁa ρυαioḁ) ap baṛḁaib i doḁnaill. Ο doḁnaill pēin co na mac

ḁ'opíop do ḁunna aḁḁa cumupc cēḁna pīn, γ  
tuille ap fīchto co cloinn do bpeitḁ ḁó na  
ḁiaig pīn.

“A. D. 1498. Thomas Mortel natus est hoc  
anno; et Diemitius Sbruan unus ex oppidanis  
Kinsaliæ occisus est in prælio; et Edmundus  
Mortel, pater Thomæ Mortel” [supradieti],  
“amisit tres uncias longitudinis penis sui in  
eodem prælio, ictu pilæ bombardæ emissæ; et  
viginti liberos et amplius postea genuit.

“The King of France, Carolus Octavus, died  
this year, *quadragesimali tempore*.

“Cormac Mac Coscry, an ecclesiastic learned

in the civil and canon law, died in this year.

“Cormac, the son of Owen, son of the Bishop  
Mac Coghlan, official of Clonmacnoise, and a  
learned ecclesiastic, *in Christo quievit*.

“Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip  
Maguire, made an incursion into Tcallach  
Eathach, accompanied by the sons of Edmond  
Maguire, and the sons of Gilla-Patrick Maguire,  
and traversed the country as far as Snamh na  
n-each, and burned Ballymagauran; and they  
returned homewards without seizing upon any  
preys or spoils, and were pursued by the chief-  
tains of the territory, but the others turned

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1499.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-nine.*

Loughlin Mac Gilla-Calma, Vicar of Cuil-Maine<sup>k</sup>, a wise and pious clergyman, died.

O'Brien Gilla-Duv, whose name was Turlough, the son of Turlough, Lord of Thomond, died ; and Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, took his place.

Teige Mac Dermot, the son of Rory, Lord of Moylurg, a successful and warlike man, who had spread terror [of his arms] through every territory around him, died in the Rock of Lough Key, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world ; and Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, took his place.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory, to meet the King of England's Deputy<sup>1</sup>.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly, i. e. Cormac, the son of Art, a charitable and truly hospitable man, died, and was interred at Clones.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), was taken prisoner by the son of Brian Maguire.

Donough, the son of Conor, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by the men of Lurg, i. e. by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Oge, son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw].

The castle of Bundrowes was taken by the son of O'Donnell (i. e. by Donough-na-nordog, the son of Hugh Roe), from O'Donnell's own warders ; but

upon the pursuers and successfully routed them, slaying twenty-three of them, among whom were the two sons of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran, i. e. Teige, and Manus the clergyman, and the rest were of the Clann-Ivor and the Clann-Mac-an-Taisigh, and of the tribe of Teallach Eathach in general. The Fermanagh men lost in the heat of the conflict Flaherty, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire. This event occurred on the vigil of the Festival of St. Michael."

<sup>k</sup> *Cuil-Maine*.—This was the ancient name of the parish of Clonmany, in the north-west of

the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st August.

<sup>1</sup> *Deputy*.—The notice of O'Donnell's visit to Kildare, which is so vaguely and unsatisfactorily given by the Four Masters, is thus entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory this year to meet the King of England's Deputy, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Earl, and the Earl's son, Henry, was given to him in fosterage."



αοῦ ὅς ἐστι ἰμον ἐκαίρην. Μαγυῖον γὰρ Πίλιπ μὰς τοῖρρῶεαλβαῖς μέγυῖον  
 ὁ ἐστὶ ἰ νωόεμ ἰ δονῖναῖλ γὰρ αὖ μὲς αἰρμ αὖ μπατταρ. Δοννχαῖδ νὰ νορῶε  
 γὰρ Πίλιπ ὁ ἐστὶν πρὶ ἀποῖε ἐο πο ἐταῖρε ἐὰς αὖ ἐῖλε δῖοβ. Ῥο μαρβαῖ  
 ὄνα ἐὰς δοννχαῖδ, γὰρ πο τριαρρεαῖδ ἐ πῆρῖν ὅ πο γαβαῖδ ἐ λὰ Πίλιπ ἀρ ἰ  
 λαταῖρ ρῖν, γὰρ ὁρ μὰς δὴ δονῖναῖλ πο ἐνῶρ. Ῥο γαβαῖδ τρε ἀν βαῖε ἰαρ-  
 ταιρ ἰρ ἰν λό ἐνῶ. Τὺς ὡ δονῖναῖλ δοννχαῖδ ὁρῖορῖ ὁ μὰς μέγυῖον ἐο  
 ρὺς λειρ δὴ ἐῖς δὴ ἐοῖνα ἰ νγῖαῖλμυρ. Ὀρῶ δὴ δονῖναῖλ ἰαρῶν τρε ρῖε  
 βῶ δὴ μὰς τοῖρρῶεαλβαῖς αὖ λόεχ αὖ ἐορρεαῖρ.

Μαοῖεαῖλμν μὰς μῖρχαῖδ μὲς ταῖε μέγ ραῖναῖλ ὁ γαβαῖλ λέ ἐο  
 ἐαρῖαῖ μὰς ταῖε μὲς τῖγεαρῖαῖν ὡ Ῥαῖρε, γὰρ λὰ δῖαν μὰς τῖγεαρῖαῖν  
 ὡ ραῖρε αὖ ἐβαῖρε λέο ἀρ ἰμρ ὅετα πορ λό ἐο μεν. Ῥῶρῖαῖς μὰς τοῖρρ-  
 ῶεαλβαῖς μέγυῖον δῖονηραῖεῖδ ἀν λόεα πορρα, γὰρ ἀν δὴ μὰς ρῖν ὡ Ῥαῖρε  
 ὁ ἰαρβαῖδ λειρ, γὰρ μὰς ἀν ἐαῖς μέγ πῖλνχαῖδ ἐο νὰ μὰς, γὰρ Μαοῖεαῖλμν  
 μὰς μῖρχαῖδ ὁ ἐβαῖρε λῖρ δὴ ἐῖς. Ὁ δονῖναῖλ αὖ ραῖδ δὴ ραῖρῖαῖδ  
 ὡδὴ ἰαρταῖρ γὰρ ἐκαίρην ἰαῖεπομα ὁ ἐβαῖρε δὴ δονῖναῖλ ἀρῖ ὁ μὰς  
 μῖρχαῖδ (ἰ. μαοῖεαῖλμν).

Σλαῖεαῖδ λὰ ἰαῖρα ἐῖλε δαῖρα (ἰ. γεαρῖοδ μὰς ἐομῖρ μὲς ρῖαν ἐαῖν)  
 ἰαρῖρ νὰ ἠερεαν ἰ ἐοῖναῖεαῖδ, γὰρ ἀῖεαῖ μαεναῖεαῖν ὁ γαβαῖλ δὴ πορ  
 ἐοῖν ὡῖλμν ὡ ἐαῖλαῖς, γὰρ αὖ ἐβαῖρε ὁ ἐοῖν αὖδὴ μὲς βῖαῖν. Ἐαν  
 ὡῖλμν ὡ ἐαῖλαῖς δῖονηραῖδ δαῖ ραῖ ραῖ. Ἐκαίρην τῖλρε ὁ γαβαῖλ  
 ὁ ἐρῖαῖεαῖ ρῖν λαιρ πορ ρῖοῖτ ρῖοῖμν (ἰ. ρῖοῖμν ἐῖρεαῖ), γὰρ  
 ἰαῖαῖς ὁ ἐβαῖρε δὴ δαῖδ ὡ ἐοῖναῖρ ὁ δαῖρα τῖγεαρῖαῖ βαῖ πορ ρῖοῖ  
 μῖρῖαῖς. Ἐκαίρην Ῥορ ἐομῖν, γὰρ ἀν ἐκαίρην ραῖαῖ βῖρ ὁ γαβαῖλ λαιρ  
 ὁ δὴ δὴ ρῖν.

Αὖ δὴ ἐοῖναῖρ ὁ δῖοῖρ ἀρ αὖ δῖαῖς λὰ μὰς ὡαῖρματα, γὰρ λὰ ἐοῖ-  
 αῖαῖ ρῖλ Μῖρεαῖαῖς τρε ρῖοῖν ραῖ.

Μὰς ὡῖλμν βῖρ ὁ ἐαρῖαῖς δὴ ἐοῖναῖρ, γὰρ ὁ ἐοῖν ὡῖλμν  
 ὡ ἐαῖλαῖς. Ἐκαίρην ἀῖα ἰαῖ ὁ γαβαῖλ δὴ, γὰρ αὖ ἐβαῖρε ὁ ἐοῖν ὡῖλμν

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-Ohta*, i. e. island of the breast. This name was in use in the last century, as appears from a short manuscript description of Fermanagh, in the possession of Mr. Petrie, which states that a King Aodh had a residence upon it. It is now called *Iny Aoda*, anglicè *Inishee*, i. e. Hugh's island.—See the Ordnance Map of Fer-

managh, sheet 25.

<sup>n</sup> *Lough-Mac-Nen*, now *Lough Macnean*, situated between the barony of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh, and the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, and that of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>o</sup> *Ath liag-Maenagain*, i. e. the stony ford of

O'Donnell himself and his son, Hugh Oge, surrounded the castle; and Maguire, and Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, came to join O'Donnell and his son there. Donough-na-nordog and Philip came to a personal rencounter, in which they pommelled each other; but Donough's horse being killed, and he himself thrown down, he was taken prisoner on the spot by Philip, who immediately delivered him up to O'Donnell. The castle was afterwards taken on the same day. O'Donnell gave Donough back to Maguire, who conveyed him to his house, to be detained in confinement. O'Donnell afterwards gave Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], sixty cows, as a remuneration for his conquest.

Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Mac Rannall, was taken prisoner by Con Carragh, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and John, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and conveyed by them to Inis-Ochta<sup>m</sup>, an island on Lough-Mac-Nen<sup>n</sup>. Rury, the son of Turlough Maguire, attacked them on the lake, and slew these two sons of O'Rourke, and brought Mac-an-Chaoich Mac Clancy and his son, and Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, to his house. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, afterwards ransomed him; and the castle of Leitrim was given up to O'Donnell again by Melaghlin, son of Murrough [Mac Rannall].

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam), Lord Justice of Ireland, into Connaught; and he took Athliag-Maenagain<sup>o</sup> from the sons of William O'Kelly, and gave it to the sons of Hugh, son of Brian; and the sons of William O'Kelly were banished westwards across the River Suck. On this expedition the castle of Tulsk was taken by him from the descendants of Felim Cleireach [O'Conor], and their hostages were given up by him to Hugh O'Conor, the second lord who was over the Sil-Murray. The castles of Roscommon and Castlereagh were also taken by him on this expedition.

Hugh O'Conor was banished from his country by Mac Dermot, and driven westwards<sup>p</sup> across the Shannon, by consent of the Sil-Murray.

Mac William Burke was [drawn to their assistance] by O'Conor and the sons of William O'Kelly. The castle of Athleague was taken by him, and given

St. Maenagan, now Athleague, a small town on the River Suck, in the barony of Athlone, and the county of Roscommon. There is no part of the

castle here referred to now to be seen.

<sup>p</sup> *Westwards*, ϣαρπ.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters for ϣαρπ, i. e. eastwards.

uí ceallaiḡ, 7 concóbari ua ceallaiḡ an dapa tiḡearna basí for uib maine do ḡabáil anḡ, 7 a éabairt do maoileaclainn mac taircc mic donnchaid amaille lé briaḡuib oirpiḡ ua maine, 7 láintiḡearnur ua maine do ḡabáil dó don éur rin.

Cairlén tuillpe do ḡabail lá mac uilliam, 7 lá hua cconcóbari, Mac cairppe mic briam do mairbaid ann durbóir do péilér, 7 briaḡde rleaáta peidlinnó, 7 a ccairlén do tairbhirt dua concóbari. Síḡ uí concóbari 7 Mhíic diarmada do dénam lá mac uilliam, 7 briaḡde uaéta diblinib lá comall dia poile, .i. eoḡan mac uí concóbari, 7 cairppe mac uí concóbari.

O doinnail Aoḡ ruad do dól rluasḡ ar mac ndiarmada corbmac mac Ruaidrí 7 ní ro airiḡ co raimc co corprliab. Iar ná fíor rin do mac diarmada ro éinonil riḡe roéraiḡe maiḡe luirce, 7 tuáta connacḡ do éorinain corprleibḡ ppiá hua ndoinnail. Iar ná airiucáḡ rin dua doinnail ro ḡab timceall ḡo muintri eólar, 7 tamicc tar rionainn aḡ cairlén liaḡoroma ḡo raimc maḡ luirce. Rucc ar cpeachaiḡ 7 ar édalaiḡ ionḡaiḡ 7 ro ḡab for orccain an tíre. Iar na clunriḡ rin do Mac ndiarmada taimc hi cclinn uí doinnail, 7 do rinne ríḡ ruḡain ppiḡ, 7 ro ioc a éiorcáin ḡo humal ppiá hua ndoinnail. Do ruad dó an átaac, 7 na briaḡde do bí hi maiḡ luirce ó mairḡm an bealaiḡ buiḡe co rin.

Cpeaca móra lá briam mac doinnail (.i. ó neill) mic enri ar mac doinnail clonne cellaiḡ .i. ḡiollaparaiḡe.

<sup>a</sup> *Assumed the full lordship*, i. e. who became the sole chief of Hy-Many, there having been previously two rival chieftains.

<sup>r</sup> *Tuathas*.—These were the territories of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, Kinel-Dofa, and Corcachlann, the position and extent of each of which have been already pointed out.

<sup>s</sup> *Entered Moylurg*.—This incursion of O'Donnell against Mac Dermot is more correctly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

“ A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went this year against the young Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot ; and he proceeded to Bealach-buidhe, which Mac

Dermot defended against him. O'Donnell went thence to the castle of Leitrim, whither Mac Dermot repaired to meet him, and they made peace with each other ; and the Cathach, which had been for two years away from O'Donnell, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg, were restored to him. And Mac Dermot agreed to pay O'Donnell protection tribute for Moylurg from that time forward.”

<sup>t</sup> *Cathach*.—See note under the year 1497.

<sup>u</sup> *Bealach-buidhe*.—See note under the year 1497.

<sup>w</sup> *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. The Mac Donnells of this territory derive their name and origin from Domh-



up to the sons of William O'Kelly ; and Conor O'Kelly, the second lord that was over Hy-Many, was taken prisoner in it, and delivered, together with the hostages of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, up to Melaghlín, the son of Teige, son of Donough, who assumed the full lordship<sup>a</sup> of Hy-Many on that occasion.

The castle of Tulsk was taken by Mac William and O'Conor ; and the son of Carbry, son of Brian, was killed in it by a bullet-shot ; and the hostages of the descendants of Felim, and their castles, were given to O'Conor. Mac William made peace between O'Conor and Mac Dermot ; and each gave up hostages into the keeping of the other, namely, Owen, son of O'Conor, and Carbry, son of O'Conor.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched with an army against Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory, and never halted until he reached the Curliú mountains. Mac Dermot, having received intelligence of this, assembled the forces of Moylurg, and of the 'Tuathas' of Connaught, to defend the [pass of the] Curliús against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, perceiving this, marched round into Muintir-Eolais, crossed the Shannon near the castle of Leitrim, and [thus] entered Moylurg<sup>b</sup>. He seized upon many preys and spoils, and commenced ravaging the country. When Mac Dermot heard of this, he repaired to O'Donnell, and concluded a perpetual peace with him, and humbly paid him his tribute. He [also] returned to him the Cathach<sup>c</sup>, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg from the time of the defeat of Bealach-Buidhe<sup>d</sup> to that time.

Great depredations [were committed] by Brian, the son of Donnell (i. e. the O'Neill), son of Henry, on Mac Donnell of Clankelly<sup>e</sup>, i. e. Gillapatrik<sup>x</sup>.

nall, son of Colgan, son of Ceallach, son of Tuathal, son of Daimhin, son of Cairbre, who was called Damh-airgid, the common ancestor of Maguire, Mac Mahon, and others of the chief families of Oriel.

<sup>x</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1499. The son of Mac Pierce Butler died this year, i. e. Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce Butler, a distinguished captain, who

had kept a house of general hospitality.

"Sile, daughter of Bishop Maguire, i. e. of Ros, the Bishop, died this year.

"Cormac Duv, the son of Teige O'Cassidy, died this year.

"A great deed was done in Scotland this year by the King of Scotland, i. e. by James Stuart, i. e. he hanged John More Mac Donnell, King of Innsi-Gall, and John Cahanagh, his son, and Randal Roe, and Donnell Ballagh, the four on the same Gallows, a month before Lammás."



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1500.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Μίλε, cúicc céo.

Doínnall ua pollaíman eppcop doipe, brátaip minúr de obrepuanua ua bí go pasépaé ar fuo epeann acc ppoicépt 7 acc rínmóip ppi mé tpioéat bliádan pua pín décc .i. do galap meóón, 7 a aónacal i náé tpiuim.

O Ruairc (peilim mac donnchaíð mic tigearnán) do écc 7 eoccan mac tigearnán mic taíðcc do gabail a ionaíð.

Taíðcc ócc mac taíðcc mic tigearnán uí Ruairc décc.

hriap caóð mac neill mic Sfaín buíðe mic eoccan uí néill do ínapbað lá doínnall mac Sfaín buíðe uí neill, 7 lá muinup aóða i ndopap caiplén éno aipð.

Tomap mac aóða mic hriap mic Pílip na tuaiðe meguíðip do ínapbað la taíð mac tomap mic tomap óicc meguíðip 7 la muinup inucaiðem.

Slóicéaó lá hua ndóinnall aóð puáð i ttip neoccan co po loipcc baile uí neill dún nðíam, 7 co po hriap an ríncáiplén, 7 co po loipcc epannóð loá laogaipe, 7 a ímpúð ímplán dia tig gan ppiébeap ppiu don éup pín.

Slóicéaó láp an iurtip gearóit mac tomáip, iapla éille dapa i ttip neoccan 7 Slóicéaó ele lá hua ndóinnall aóð puáð co na pócpaíde co com-paiuic ppiu an iurtip ag caiplén cloimne Sfaín buíðe uí néill, .i. caiplén éinn aipð 7 batap hi ppoibaiupi papi go po gabáð leó é. Tucaá an baile iapoiñ do éoippóealbac mac cuinn uí néill. Do deacáttap na maíte pín dia ttiðib iapam. Iap poaó dua doínnall don euyup pín po glup go nðímlécc nðípa-dal hi ttip nailealla go po cpeaáð leip pñóét hriap mēc donnchaíð baí i nðípaonta ppiu, 7 taimcc dia típ iapoiñ.

An éoippóealbac pémipáite (dia tapu an iurtip caiplén éno aipð) po gabáð pñe lá hua neill (doínnall) hi ccaiplén hui neill pém hi ccionn lðipáite iapttain. Ro bñað a éapoiðéét de co po páp coccáð móp hi ttip neoc-can deipde.

<sup>7</sup> *Ceann-ard*, high head, now Kinard, otherwise called Caledon, a village in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Kinard is shewn close

to the boundary of the territory of Trough, and near the margin of a lake with a small island. The site of this castle is pointed out by the natives of Caledon on a hill to the right of the road leading from Caledon to Aughnacloy, a few perches

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1500.

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

Donnell O'Fallon, Bishop of Derry, a friar minor of the observance, who for the period of thirty years diligently taught and preached throughout Ireland, died of an inward disease, and was interred at Ath-Trim.

O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan), died ; and Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, took his place.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, died.

Brian Caech, the son of Niall, son of John Boy, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Donnell, son of John Boy O'Neill, and the people of Hugh, in the doorway of the castle of Ceann-ard<sup>y</sup>.

Thomas, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, was slain by Teige, son of Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, and Muintir-Mucaidhein.

An army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, into Tyrone, and burned the town of O'Neill of Dungannon, demolished the old castle, and burned the crannog of Loch-Laeghaire, and then returned home, not meeting any opposition on this occasion.

An army was led by the Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare) into Tyrone ; and another army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, so that he joined the Lord Justice at the castle of the sons of John Boy O'Neill, i. e. the castle of Kinard, which they besieged until they took it. The town was afterwards given up to Turlough, the son of Con O'Neill ; and these chiefs then returned home. O'Donnell, after his return from this expedition, proceeded vigorously and resolutely into Tirerrill, and plundered the descendants of Brian Mac Donough, who were then at enmity with him, after which he returned home.

The aforementioned Turlough (to whom the Lord Justice had given up the castle of Kinard) was, at the end of six weeks afterwards, taken by O'Neill (Donnell), in O'Neill's own castle ; and his creaghts were taken from him, which gave rise to much war in Tyrone.

to the west of the former. According to the tradition in the country *ceann árd* was a name

given to this castle from its loftiness, and this seems true, as the hill on which it stood is not

Ο περγαίλ Ρυόραγε mac IRíail do mairbāð la rémur mac Ruaidrí mic cātair mic uilliam uí περγαίλ i nniur móir loca garínnā.

Ο bráin laígen cātair mac dúnlainz do mairbāð lá cuio dia bratērib péin.

Ρήραδác mac duinn óicc mic duinn móir mezuíðir, 7 brían mac Sśain mic domínall ballaiz mezuíðir do mairbāð lá cloinn cuinn uí neill i mbeól áta na marclac.

Σιolla epirt mac éoin pinn mec cápa do mairbāð ap zpēir oíðce ina tig pñn lá haoð mac Sśain buíðe még matzainna, 7 cpeacá an baile do óénamh lair.

Όα mac donnchaíð óicc mic donnchaíð móir mic aoða mezuíðir (Semur 7 Remann) do mairbāð lá heóccan mac donnchaíð móir mic aoða céðna.

Σλιοct duinn mic concónnac̃t mégzuíðir do ðol ap ionnpaiccíð ap baile meic siolla puaið, 7 an siolla dub mac concobair mic tomair mezuíðir do mairbāð leó, 7 domínall caoc̃ mac siollapuaið co na mac, 7 Ruaidrí mac domínall ziur mec siollapuaið co poctārib ele.

Éóccan mac peapaðhaiz bailb mic peapaðhaiz mic duinn mic concónnac̃t mezuíðir do mairbāð lá zopraið mac siollapuaið i ndiozail na zpungē pémpáite.

Carlén do éionnpccnað lá Pílip mac brían mic Pílip ap capraicc loca an tairb.

Σιollapaðpaicc mac plaitbearpaiz mic tomair óicc mezuíðir do mairbāð lá niall mac airt uí neill 7 lá a cloinn, 7 cpeacá moza do bríct leó ó cloinn plaitbearpaic̃h.

Σopca mžñ pílir mic tomair (.i. an siolla dub) mégzuíðir, 7 zopraið ócc mac zopraða puaið mezuíðir décc.

Αn barpac̃ móir do mairbāð lé na bratair péin lá ðauíð barpa, .i. aip-éioeóain cluana, 7 copcaizē. Όauíð do mairbāð le tomair a barpa, 7 lé

high enough to merit that appellation. The lake shewn on the old map above referred to is now nearly dried up.

\* *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna*, i.e. the great island of Lough Gawna, now Inishmore, in Lough Gawna, which belongs to the parish of Columbkille, barony of Granard, and county of Long-

ford.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1415, pp. 820, 821, *supra*.

<sup>a</sup> *Bel-atha-na-marclach*.—This place is now called Ballinamallard, which is a small village in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh, not far from the boundary of the county of Tyrone.

O'Farrell, i. e. Rury, the son of Irial, was slain on the island of Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna<sup>z</sup>, by James, son of Rury, son of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell.

O'Byrne of Leinster (Cahir, the son of Dunlang) was slain by some of his own kinsmen.

Feradhach, the son of Don Oge, son of Don More Maguire, and Brian, the son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, were slain by the sons of Con O'Neill, at Bel-atha-na-Marclach<sup>a</sup>.

Gilchreest, son of John Fin Mac Cabe, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal attack, by Hugh, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, who carried off the spoil found in his residence.

The two sons of Donough Oge, the son of Donough More, son of Hugh Maguire (viz. James and Redmond), were slain by Owen, the son of Donough More, son of the same Hugh.

The descendants of Don, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, made an attack upon Ballymacgilroy<sup>b</sup>, and slew Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Maguire, and Donnell Caech Mac Gilroy, with his son, and Rory, the son of Donnell Gearr Mac Gilroy, and many others.

Owen, son of Feradhach Balv, who was son of Don, who was son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by Godfrey Mac Gilroy, in revenge of the people aforementioned.

A castle was begun [to be built] on the Rock of Loch-an-Tairbh<sup>c</sup>, by Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip [Maguire].

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain by Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, and his sons, who carried off great spoils from the sons of Flaherty.

Sorcha<sup>d</sup>, the daughter of Philip, son of Thomas (i. e. Gilla-Duv) Maguire, and Godfrey Oge, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, died.

Barry More was slain by his own kinsman, David Barry, Archdeacon of Cloyne and Cork. David was slain by Thomas Barry and Muintir O'Callaghan.

<sup>b</sup> *Ballymacgilroy*, now Ballymackilroy, a townland in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1495.

<sup>c</sup> *Loch-an-tairbh*, i. e. the lake of the bull,

now Lough Aterriff, the name of a townland containing a small lake with a rocky island, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Sorcha*.—This name is now made Sarah.



muinip ceallaáin. Iarla dŕmuman do tóccbáil cuipŕ óáinŕ a ceionn pŕŕŕ lá 7 a lŕccáŕ iapŕm.

An pŕonnaŕ muinipŕe taŕccáin (caipŕŕe) do mŕpŕáŕ lá conŕ mac aipŕ mŕc cuinn uí maŕleacŕainn.

<sup>c</sup> *Burned it.*—In the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* the reading is: “7 min 7 luatŕ do óenum de, i. e. made meal and ashes of it.”

<sup>i</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

“*Anno Domini* 1500. This was a year of grace at Rome, i. e. the golden door was opened,

and it was also a bissextile year. O'Banan, i. e. Nicholas of Airech-Maelain” [Derryvullen], “died this year among the Clann-Kee O'Reilly. He had been Vicar of Daire Mhaelain, and Erenagh of the third part of the same town.

“There was continual rain and much inclement weather in this year from the festival of the Cross in Autumn till after the festival of

The Earl of Desmond disinterred the body of David in twenty days, and afterwards burned it<sup>c</sup>.

The Sinnagh (Fox) of Muintir-Tadhgain (Carbry) was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin<sup>d</sup>.

St. Patrick, so that the crops, particularly the wheat, were injured.

"The town of Galway *hoc anno ex majore parte cremata est*.

"Melaghlin Bradagh" [i. e. the thievish], "the son of Teige, son of Manus O'Flanagan, was hanged this year by Maguire, i. e. by John,

the son of Philip Maguire, in the Lent of this year. This man confessed, that besides beeves, hogs, and sheep, he had stolen thirty-five horses from church and country, which were never recovered from him, besides others which were taken and recovered."











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